The National Republican.

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CHRISTIANCY'S DIAMONDS.

One of the Parties to the Robbery Tells the Grand Jury All About It.

Two of the Detectives Arranged the Details and Sold the Plunder.

Four Five Hundred Dollar Bills Divided Between Two Officers, a Thief, and a "Fence."

The Story of the Man Who Provided the Keys.

When, in the early part of last December, accusations of various sorts began to be made against the detective force of the district, then there was a good deal of skepticism as to whether the allegations could be maintained. It was urged that the damaging statements were made by men who were themselves convicted thieves, and that their unsupported testimony should not be accepted.

It was then that a number of citizens, nearly every one of whom had been the victim of a robbery, and subsequently compelled to give a reward to a detective if the stolen property was recovered, met in the Metropolitan bank and formed a committee for the investigation of these charges.

A number of this committee went down to the jail, where they had an interview with O'Leary and Murphy, two monte men, who gave

THE FIRST REAL INFORMATION IN REGARD TO THE CROOKEDNESS

of the detectives, and the stories told by these men completely shocked the gentlemen, who found that the task of investigation was far greater than they had imagined, and would cover an immense deal of ground. By general consent, therefore, the active conduct of the inquiry was intrusted to the chairman of the citizens' committee, Mr. J. W. Thompson, who, while not seeking the duty, yet, when it was thrust upon him, entered upon the task with characteristic energy and shrewdness, determined to sift the matter thoroughly and ascertain if those who had been paid to protect the lives and property of the district, to discover and prevent crime, and convict criminals, had been faithless to their trust.

As soon as it was known that this citizens' committee was in earnest testimony corroborative of the charges made by the monte men began to pour in on the chairman, and finally sufficient of tangible evidence was received to warrant bringing the subject to the attention of the district commissioners. That body authorized Commissioner West to conduct the inquiry and the result was the suspension of two of the detectives.

The citizens' committee still continued its investigation, and the result of the testimony was regularly presented to the readers of THE REPUBLICAN. The developments made showed such a connection between the detectives and the thieves that public sentiment demanded their removal, and the police bill was passed abolishing the detective force.

Among the early revelations of O'Leary and Murphy was the case of

THE CHRISTIANCY DIAMOND ROBBERY.

O'Leary's written statement in regard to the robbery of these diamonds was published in THE REPUBLICAN on Dec. 12 last, omitting the names of the detectives implicated, the fence in this city and the New York fence who bought the stolen jewels. The names of the detectives as given by O'Leary were Miller and McElfresh, the name of the local fence was Thomas Donohue, and the name of the New York fence was Bennett. O'Leary also stated that the job was done by Charley Gay, and the details given by him of the robbery, which were minute, seem to have been verified by subsequent evidence, which is given below.

The first indictment found by the grand jury after investigating the detective scandal was against Thomas Donohue, the "fence" alluded to, for having in his possession certain articles stolen from a plumber named Ward. Donohue had been upon intimate terms with the detectives and with "crooked" parties of all descriptions, and the little back room in the rear of his apparently innocent cobbling shop on New York avenue has probably been the scene of many strange interviews. When the confessions of Parker, McGill, and others were made, Donohue, who up to the time of the commencement of this investigation had borne the reputation of a simple, hardworking shoemaker, suspected only by a few, began to see what would be the result in his own case, if corroborative evidence of the statements of the thieves and others should be obtained. He also was very much exercised as to the part he had heretofore taken in the various transactions, and, finally, after being tormented by his conscience for days, went to the chairman of the citizens' committee, and saying he could stand his own feelings no longer,

MADE A CLEAN BREAST OF WHAT HE KNEW.

It is supposed that the indictment found on Friday last against Nathan J. Bennett, of New York, was found on Donohue's testimony. The indictment charges Bennet with receiving stolen goods (the property of Isaac P. Christiancy) on the nineteenth of September, 1881, as follows: One cornelian rosary, valued at $5; one watch chain, $20; finger ring, emerald setting, $30; four gold rings, diamond setting, $40 each; one gold ring, seal setting, $25; one gold watch chain, $15; one gold cross, $10; one small gold chain, $10; two pairs earrings, cameo settings, $10 each; two necklaces, set with pearl, $100 each; one necklace, set with topaz, $30; one medallion, set with diamonds, $25; one link bracelet, $25; one brooch, $25; one gold locket, $50; one bracelet, (pearls), $100; one bracelet (opal and diamonds), $150; one bracelet (large diamonds), $150; one amethyst and topaz, $40; one gold brooch (diamond and pearls), $150; and others, too numerous to mention, exceeding in value $5,000. The witnesses indorsed on the indictment are James I. Christiancy, the son of ex-Senator Christiancy, and Thomas Donohue.

A bench warrant was issued and placed in the hands of a deputy marshal, who was dispatched to New York, and on Saturday arrested Bennett, as appears by the following dispatch:

JERSEY CITY, Feb. 24.—JOHN W. THOMPSON: Bennett arrested and locked up. Examination comes on Monday, after which I hope to deliver him to our authorities. WM. P. WOOD.

DONOHUE'S SWORN STATEMENT

in regard to the robbery of the Christiancy diamonds is as follows:

Miller and I were standing at Sixth street and the avenue, at the National hotel corner, about 8 in the evening. Miller made a remark about the two Astor brothers, who were in the adjoining room to Christiancy's. They were drinking wine and talking loud. Miller says, "That is old Christiancy's room," and he says, "He has got a large quantity of diamonds and good stuff." I asked him how he knew it. He said he got it from a party in the hotel who ought to know something about it. We walked to the cigar stand and got a cigar. Miller went up stairs first and looked at the keyhole of Christiancy's door. He came down and told me it was a common keyhole, and locked like a plain key would fit it. He advised me to look it over and see what I thought of it. I went up stairs and looked at it, and told him I thought a T key would fit. Then we came down and had a drink at the bar and went out to the corner.

He asked me if Little Charley was in town—Charley Gay. He always stopped with me when he came to town. Miller knew that he was a professional hotel man; I told him he was. He says: "Send him to me to-night." I asked him where he would see him. He says: "We will walk up to Willard's," talking on this subject all the way up. I left him at Willard's, and went and found Charley Gay, Miller to remain at Willard's until my return. Having brought Charley Gay to him, they held a conversation in my presence about the job and how it was to be done. It was to be done while Christiancy was at breakfast. Charley told me to get up early in the morning and make him a T key. I fetched three different sizes, so there should be no failure in one of them fitting the lock. Charley Gay stopped with me, and I gave him the keys in the morning, when he went down to the National hotel, and came back with a newspaper bundled up, which he opened on the table in my back room and showed me a large quantity of diamonds and valuable stones; some of the pearls were broken. He gave me the keys back, and told me that he would wait at the shop for Miller. Miller came in about fifteen minutes after he got there, and had a conversation in the back room. I was not present at that conversation, as I was in the shop then. Charley and Miller went out, Miller carrying the jewels under his arm in the same paper in which they were brought in, not telling me where they were going, going out in a hurry.

I saw Charley Gay that evening and asked him what he had done with the stuff, and he told me they had planted it, that is, had hid it. He says we planted it—meaning himself and Miller. Charley never went out of the room that evening until dark. Neither did I see Miller until after dark. Charley Gay and I, going out, met him at the National hotel, at the corner of Sixth and the avenue. Charley Gay went into the writing room and wrote a letter to Mr. Bennett, a fence living in New York, for to come on—I think he lives in Malden land—and look the stuff over and see what he would stand for it. I took the letter to the depot and mailed it myself. I then came over and met Miller and McElfresh standing at the National hotel, and Charley too. We talked the matter over; then we went home, after holding about half an hour's conversation, to wait for the fence to come on. Charley was to keep under cover.

Christiancy having sent for Miller, Miller stated to me that he offered $1,000 for their return. He said he was not going to turn any stuff like that for $1,000. He knew the fence would stand more than that. We went home then.

Two or three days afterward the fence came on, and Charley Gay and myself went on down to the National hotel to meet the fence. We found him there in company with Miller and McElfresh. That was about 8 o'clock at night. We (that is Miller, McElfresh, Gay, myself, and Bennett) all went to Sprogh's lager beer saloon on C street, back of the National hotel. We went into the back room. Miller had brought the stuff there, and I think the fence had looked over the stuff partly before we came there. The fence looked at it, and said, "George, that is the best I can do for it," meaning his offer of $2,000 for the whole lot. Miller says, "What do you say?" (meaning Charley Gay). Charley says let it go, thereupon four $500 bills was paid to Miller. We had a drink at the bar, Miller paying for it. Miller told Charley Gay to meet him at the corner of Eleventh and the avenue inside of an hour. We waited there until it was very nearly time for the train to leave for New York, the 10 o'clock train, and four of us, McElfresh, Bennett, Miller, and myself, remained there, Charley Gay having left. Miller suggested for McElfresh to carry the satchel with the jewels in it to the train for the fence, and to deliver it on the train to the fence. It was the satchel belonging to the fence, Miller going before the party to look the depot over and see that everything was all right, while I remained on the Sixth street corner—Sixth and the avenue. Miller returned to where I was, McElfresh remaining at the depot until the train started. Miller suggested that we should go up and meet Charles Gay. We went to Eleventh and the avenue and there met Charles Gay waiting for us. Miller asked me to go to Mantz and wait there until he returned, he taking Charles Gay with him. I went to Mantz's, Charles Gay and Miller going off to get change for a $500 bill—getting change probably at some of the gambling houses. When Miller and Charles Gay returned to Mantz's, Charles Gay handed me two $100 bills; I asked him what that was for; he said it was my bit—meaning my share. I told him that was not right, that I was entitled to as much as any of the rest, which we disagreed on and fell out and quarrelled. That was all I got. McElfresh got $200, and Charley Gay and Miller divided the rest—Charley Gay and Miller getting $800 each. Since this investigation Miller told me that he had been on to see the fence and to see where Charles Gay was and write him to keep him solid—meaning to keep him all right from making any statements. Charley Gay is now in prison.

I do solemnly swear that the foregoing is a full, free, and voluntary statement, and true and correct in every particular to the best of my knowledge, recollection and belief.

THOMAS DONOHUE.

Subscribed and sworn to before me the this twenty-third day of February, A. D., 1883. GEO. H. B. WHITE, Notary Public.

Two days after THE REPUBLICAN had published the statement of O'Leary in regard to the robbery there was published in these columns an interview with Lieut. Eckloff, who was in charge of the detectives, and who, if he was ignorant of all the "crookedness" that has been developed in reference to the men immediately under him can hardly escape the charge of incompetency, in which that officer in speaking of this robbery said that O'Leary's story was not worthy of belief, as he was a convicted thief, and that, in fact, for his part, he had serious doubts as to whether Senator Christiancy was robbed at all. Possibly the later developments may enlighten the able commander of the ex-detectives somewhat.

BENNETT

does business, it is said, at No. 44 Clinton place, New York, keeping a jewelry, diamond, and watch establishment, although it is alleged that his place is a reputed "fence." He is said to be worth between $100,000 and $200,000, and is considerably of a local politician.

Convicts En Route to Buffalo.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 25.—Marshal Bolan and a guard passed through here to-day with five convicts en route from Atlanta to the United States penitentiary at Buffalo. The prisoners were A. J. Beardon and Walter W. Findley, farmers, Gilmore county, Ga., sentenced two years each for conspiracy; Anton Gaus, clerk, Atlanta, Ga., embezzling a letter, three years; Rufus H. King, clerk, North Carolina, age 17, forging signature to letter, sentenced to three years' hard labor, and George D. Rice, clerk, Gainsville, Ga., age 19, embezzling registered letter, two years' hard labor.

Entertaining the Japs.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, Feb. 25.—His excellency Mr. Sugi, of the imperial house of Japan, and his suite were entertained by the governor last night and left for Washington to-day. Mr. Sugi is on a special mission to the United States government, and will make a tour of the country, returning via San Francisco in six weeks.

A Theatrical Discussion.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., Feb. 25.—In view of the recent arrests a meeting of theatrical managers of the state will be held to-morrow night to discuss the question of Sunday evening concerts and kindred matters relating to their business.

Divorce Reform.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., Feb. 25.—Rev. S. R. Dyke, secretary of the New England Divorce Reform league, of which Right Rev. Bishop Paddock, of Boston, is president, has arranged for a public meeting to agitate the divorce reform movement.

Another Launch by John Roach.

CHESTER, Feb. 25.—The new iron steamer Reliance was launched at Roach's yard to-day. She is 2,150 tons burden, and is designed for the Brazilian mail line.

PRIESTS AS FINANCIERS.

Parishioners of an Augustinian Society Lose a Half a Million Dollars.

A Roman Catholic Savings Society Hopelessly Insolvent.

Unable to Continue it Informs the Depositors that Their Money is Gone.

Most of the Depositors Poor People Who Can Ill Afford the Loss—The Details.

BOSTON, Feb. 25.—Seven suits have been instituted against the Augustinian society, a Roman Catholic organization formed in Lawrence in 1870 to receive the deposits of the parishioners of the church. Attachments have been issued for the sum of $27,000, and more are likely to follow. The society was formed by the priests, and subsequently chartered by the legislature, with authority to hold property not exceeding $200,000. Large amounts of real estate, including church property, have been conveyed to the society from time to time. Since 1881, when Father Regan took charge of its affairs, depositors have had difficulty in securing deposits, and several claims have been entered against it. It has been selling real estate for some time past, and has been a large borrower from banks. The depositors have been informed that no money is left, but that the society will endeavor to pay them at the rate of $24,000 per year. The indebtedness is placed at $500,000 to depositors and $200,000 to mortgage holders. The depositors number 700, a majority of them being poor female mill operatives. Father O'Donnell, who controlled the society some years before it was incorporated, invested largely in railroad stock, resulting in heavy losses.

THE ACTUAL DEBT.

The *Herald* says of the Augustinian society that its actual debt is, in round numbers, $540,000. Deducting mortgages to the amount of $110,000, there remains due to the depositors $429,900. When the society was first formed, Catholics began to deposit their savings with Father O'Donnell. His death occurred in 1861, and a deficit of $150,000 is said to have existed then. The interest paid has always equaled or exceeded 6 per cent., and as the deposits have not generally been well invested, the result has been that a considerable portion of the deposits has been paid out in interest. Moreover, in 1872, the society, then having a debt of $150,000, began a new church, adding $300,000 to the debt, and using the money of depositors to meet this amount, with the exception of $84,000, which was raised by subscription. In addition to these burdens the society has for twenty-five years maintained parochial schools at an estimated expense of $175,000, and five or six years ago accepted the charge of St. Lawrence church and the Church of the Immaculate Conception, which had then considerable debts. The clergymen now in charge make a full exhibit of the condition of the institution, and admit that the money of depositors is gone. They claim that by reducing expenses and strengthening the revenues of the church they can eventually pay off the debt in full, but the question of interest must for some years to come be held in abeyance.

THE EXCITEMENT CREATED.

Much excitement exists among the unfortunate depositors, many of them, on account of the Pacific mills shutting down, being in great need of their money. There are two distinct classes among the depositors. One is composed mainly of business men, who have large sums deposited, one having $16,000, another $14,000, another $5,000, and another, a butcher in Methuen, $4,500. The second class is composed of the hard working people, including mill girls and house servants, who have lost their all. One case reported is that of a servant girl working for $3 a week, who had each week carried her scanty savings to the church for deposit, until they had reached the sum of $500. A short time ago, being about to get married, she called for her money, intending to use it in preparing her bridal outfit and furnishing a home. She was shocked when told that she could not draw a dollar.

BUSINESS INEXPERIENCE.

The general impression is that there has been no downright dishonesty, but that the trouble has been caused by bad management, the result of business experience. Mr. Hector P. Linn, one of the original incorporators, who assisted in the organization, but withdrew soon afterward, voices this sentiment pretty fairly. He says that years ago the clergy were largely men of inexperience and descendants of married families who well understood the management of finances, but of late years the large churches have been in the hands of young men. The priests who have been advanced of late came mostly from the laboring classes. A family with an income of perhaps $1.50 a day has a bright boy with a literary and religious turn of mind, and so they send him to a college for a few years, and he is soon ordained. It is more than probable that such a youth never earned a dollar in his life, and knows nothing of money values. "Now," said Mr. Linn, "what can you expect will be the result when such a person is taken to manage the financial affairs of property worth half a million dollars?"

STATEMENTS AND ATTACHMENTS.

The criticism is freely made that there have been no annual statements of the financial standing of the society; that the religious training of the priests naturally unfitted them for business; that they should attend solely to the spiritual needs of their people, and that whatever the outcome of the present difficulties in the future they should let banking alone. It is now proposed by the officers to pay $25,000 annually pro rata to the depositors, and to at once suspend the parochial schools.

Four additional attachments were placed Saturday on the property of the society, making fourteen in all. It is estimated that the property recently sold here by the Augustinians was not disposed of in good faith, the corporation being insolvent at the time of the sale. It is said that the Augustinians own considerable real estate at Lansingburg, Watertown, Mechanicsville, N. Y., and in Philadelphia and other parts of Pennsylvania, and that some depositors have already instituted suits in those states and are causing attachments to be made. The society will probably be forced into insolvency. Many depositors wish a receiver appointed to control the income of the society from pastorates, which average $35,000 yearly.

IN THE CHURCHES YESTERDAY.

LAWRENCE, MASS., Feb. 25.—The Roman Catholic churches under control of the Augustinian fathers were crowded at each service to-day. At St. Mary's church Rev. C. E. McEvery, superior of the American branch of the Augustinian order, said it was proposed to soon give a detailed statement of the church finances. The society would have nothing undone to meet their obligations. He considered the mortgages on the church property a comparatively slight inconvenience. The only matter for serious consideration was the interests of depositors. The society's indebtedness was between $400,000 and $500,000, but with the receipts from the orders in the three churches and two chapels in Lawrence and Methuen with extraordinary efforts he hoped to meet the financial obligations in a few years. He expressed the utmost confidence that the Catholics of Lawrence would subscribe according to their means to free the church from indebtedness. Two years ago he collected in New York, Pennsylvania, and Boston $11,000, which he applied to the decrease of the debt. The society would use every effort to meet pressing demands, and would not see the immediate poor suffer. He urged his hearers to be patient and the society would pay them all. Rev. Mr. Corr, of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, told his people that the society would not repudiate its debts, but would pay dollar for dollar. If they had patience and would contribute as Catholics they would get their money in a short time. Rev. Mr. Ryan, of the St. Lawrence church, gave the same advice, and said there would be a dividend paid to depositors yearly, and perhaps oftener. The debt was not incurred by the present heads of the parishes, but the responsibilities would be met.

PROMINENT ROMAN CATHOLIC CITIZENS

met privately to-night to consider the best means to extricate the Augustinian society from its indebtedness. It was decided to appoint a committee of fifteen to have full control of the finances and revenues of all the Catholic churches in the city except St. Patrick's. A subscription paper was started and $4,000 was subscribed at the meeting. Subscriptions will be canvassed for and a large fair will be held. The committee will assume its duties only with the understanding that the depositors in the savings institution will not force the Augustinian society into insolvency. St. Mary's parochial school will be closed thus saving $10,000 annually. This will put 1,200 more children in the public schools. It is understood an effort will be made to induce the city authorities to rent the St. Mary's school buildings and employ Sisters of Charity to conduct them.

FIVE LUNATICS KILLED.

A Mysterious Poisoning Case in a Virginia Asylum—Great Excitement.

STAUNTON, VA., Feb. 25.—A terrible and mysterious case of poisoning occurred at the Western Lunatic asylum yesterday which resulted in the almost instantaneous death of five male patients. About breakfast time Nelson Andrews, an attendant, informed Dr. R. S. Hamilton, the superintendent, that "Young Wilkins had dropped dead" about 7:30 o'clock, immediately after taking his medicine. Before Dr. Harrison left the news reached him that four or five more patients had died. It was found on inquiry that the morning medicine had been mixed as usual, about 5:30 p. m., and taken to the attendants' rooms, where it was locked up until about 7:30 a. m., when it was taken out and administered to the patients. The medicines were prepared, as has always been the custom, in the prescription room of the asylum, on this occasion by Dr. W. H. Butler, one of the assistant physicians. The poison must have been sprinkled by a malicious or insane person indiscriminately over the medicine. It was of the most deadly character, as evidenced by the rapidity of its action, and was described by one of the patients just before he died as "burning like fire down his throat and insides."

A COMBINATION OF TROUBLES.

The excitement in this city over the terrible affair is intense, and the concern and embarrassment of the officers of the asylum, all of whom are new men appointed under the new readjuster administration, is beyond expression. Those of the patients who have been able to get information of the affair are in a painful state of terror, which adds to the distressing character of the surroundings, and complicates the embarrassments of the officers and attendants. Prof. J. W. Mallet, of the University of Virginia, one of the most eminent chemists in the country, has been telegraphed for.

THE DEAD.

The following are the names of the patients whose death occurred within ten minutes after the taking of the poison: Thomas W. Adams, Loudoun, aged 40 years; J. M. Holman, Spottsylvania; John W. Hines, Bath; Isaac Frederick Sperry, an aged man; Leonard T. Wilkins, Northampton county, aged 20 years. Mr. Wilkins was convalescent, and would have returned to his family, who are said to be wealthy, in a few days. Mathew Vaughan, Prince Edward county, is very low, and likely to die.

THREE STOWAWAYS.

The Talk of One of Them, Who was Killed, About the Dublin Murders.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—Of the three stowaways discovered on board the wrecked steamer Glamorgan when she was a day out from Liverpool two were Irishmen. One of the Irishmen, who said his name was H. Cullen, was dashed against the rails of the steamer by the heavy sea, and had his neck broken. He died on board of the Republic shortly afterward, and was buried at sea. Chief Engineer Thomas Cantlay, of the Glamorgan, had had frequent talks with Cullen, who said he was from Dublin. The chief engineer asked him why he had left the city. He replied that the Dublin authorities were after him because of his connection with the Phœnix park murders. He said that he had been accused of being one of the murderers, and he had expected to be called on to identify some of the men who were under arrest for complicity in the crime. He intimated that he knew a great deal that the Dublin authorities would like to get hold of. The chief engineer informed Capt. Court of Cullen's talk, and Capt. Court said he would have the matter investigated when the steamer got here.

Cullen having been killed, suspicion was directed against his brother stowaway, Thomas Doss. Mr. Cantlay said last evening that Doss had been locked up in the forecastle of the Republic when she was within a day of this city with the rescued crew and passengers of the Glamorgan. "The captain of the Republic," said Chief Engineer Cantlay, "has sent a dispatch to the British consul, Mr. Edwards, informing him that Doss is under arrest here, suspected of being concerned in the Phœnix park murders. Doss denies that he had anything to do with it."

T. Doss was subjected to a searching examination by a representative of the British consul to-day. His story was evidently satisfactory, as he was immediately given his liberty.

Ben Butler Makes a Humorous Speech.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—The February dinner of the Saturday Night club was held Saturday. Among those present were Gov. Butler, of Massachusetts; William Belden, George R. Blanchard, Austin Corbin, Chauncey M. Depew, William H. Guion, Thomas L. James, Steele Mackaye, Herman Oetrichs, John H. Starin, Judge Stanley Matthews, Courtlandt Palmer, Julian Hawthorne, Judge John Fitch, Prof. Morton, David Dudley Field, and Judge Tourgee. Gov. Butler made a speech in which he said he disapproved of the custom of making after dinner speeches. He preferred the republican simplicity of former times. He thought the world was improving as it grew older. He remembered the time when a night session of congress could not be held because the members had all dined. He said that we had also improved in our style of oratory and gave a humorous mimicry of the oratory of forty years ago, which excited hearty laughter. Speeches were also made by Judges Matthews, Tourgee, and others.

Consecration of a Bishop.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 25.—The Rev. Dr. Hugh Miller Thompson was to-day consecrated as assistant bishop of Mississippi. The ceremony took place at Trinity church, which was handsomely decorated with numerous floral emblems. Every available space in the edifice was occupied. The ceremonies were conducted by Bishops Green, of Mississippi; Wilmar, of Alabama; Harris, of Michigan, and Gallagher, of Texas, assisted by the Rev. Messrs. Drydale, Girault, Sanson, Percival, Marks, and Moore. A large number of the clergy were present from this city, Mississippi, and other states. Bishop Thompson will start on Tuesday next for his future home in Mississippi.

WRITHING IN THE WAVES.

The Survivors of the Lost Steamer Glamorgan Arrive in New York.

Graphic Details of the Disaster--The Names of the Lost.

The Atlantic Ocean Reported to be Full of Icebergs and Fields of Ice.

A Terrible Hurricane—Other Disasters Reported—The Lost of the Ashuelot.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—The White Star steamship Republic came into port last evening, bringing the survivors of the Glamorgan, lost in the cyclone of Feb. 13. Thomas Conalay, the chief engineer of the Glamorgan' gives the following details:

The Glamorgan left Liverpool on Thursday, Feb. 8, for Boston, with a cargo of freight. She had no passengers. She encountered very heavy weather after leaving the Mersey. On Tuesday, the thirteenth, the barometer indicated 27.90, and the vessel was then 450 miles west of Queenstown. At 1:20 a. m., on Wednesday, a terrible sea came in over the bow and rolled along the ship, sweeping everything before it. The foremast was snapped off short. The captain's room, steward's store room, the bridge, all the boats, and the rails aft the deck house were swept away clean. The steering gear was destroyed, the fore and main hatches burst open, and the water poured in a vast volume down below. The fires were extinguished and the vessel fell off into the trough of the sea. She had been thrown nearly on her beam ends by the terrible waves. When the officers and crew, who were below, came on deck, the vessel was almost a complete wreck. Nearly everything on the main deck had been swept away. Worse than all, nothing was to be seen of the captain, second officer, or the crew, who were on the deck. It was evident that when the wave came on board it carried away both officers with the bridge and the seamen who were on deck. The lost were as follows: Capt. Robert Cour, Second Officer A. P. Nobillard, and D. Williams, J. J. Jerrad, Andrew Cullen, and an unknown stowaway. No trace could be found of any of them. They had been swept into eternity, and no one had heard even a cry. Attention was at once turned to saving the vessel, if possible. The fires were out, and the vessel was rolling heavily in the sea. Two of the pumps were destroyed, but the third was manned. Buckets were used for bailing, but to little purpose, for heavy seas were continually coming on board. When daylight broke sails were stretched over the hatches, but these were carried away several times. There was so much water in the hold that the vessel labored heavily, and all hands expected she would go down. The sea became less violent as the day wore on, and the hatches were boarded over. A lookout was kept up for passing sails, but no aid was discovered that day or night. On Friday, Feb. 9, the Republic was sighted, and in response to the signals of distress she came as near as safety would allow, and sent off boats. All the surviving officers and crew of the Glamorgan were taken on board the Republic. When they left the disabled steamer she was waterlogged, and the probability was that she could not float more than a few hours.

The Glamorgan was brig rigged, of 2,550 tons burden, and was built in 1872. She belonged to J. Glynn & Sons, of Liverpool, and was chartered by the Warren line. She has made many trips to this port and Boston from Liverpool. Capt. Cour was esteemed a good navigator. He leaves a wife and children at Liverpool. Andy Cullen is believed to have had some connection with the tragedy in Phœnix park, Dublin. He admitted to some of his messmates that he left Ireland because he was afraid he would be arrested in connection with the affair.

The manifest of the cargo of the steamer Glamorgan shows it to have been a valuable one, consisting of general merchandise, nearly all assigned to Boston parties. The cargo weighed 1,080 tons. The vessel has made thirty trips between Liverpool, London, and Boston, and was used almost exclusively for carrying freight by the Warren line. There were eleven cattle men on board the steamer as passengers.

AN OFFICER LOST OVERBOARD.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25.—The steamship Ohio, of the American line, arrived at her dock after an exceedingly rough passage, having encountered heavy seas and head winds during almost the entire voyage. The Ohio left Liverpool on the seventh instant with nine cabin and thirty-five steerage passengers. On the evening of the thirteenth she encountered a hurricane, and during the night a heavy sea was shipped, which carried away the smoke stack and all the life boats, with the exception of the two after boats, and also washed the third officer, Charles Worth, overboard. Several feet of water entered the cabins and the hold.

After a stormy passage of fifty-two days the German bark Johanna Wilhelm, 779 tons, arrived here from London, bringing a heavy cargo of empty petroleum barrels and cement. The voyage was an unlucky one from the start.

PLENTY OF ICEBERGS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—The steamer Rhynland, from Antwerp, which arrived here today, experienced heavy westerly gales, with high seas, to the Banks; thence had moderate weather. Feb. 15 shipped a heavy sea, staving boats, damaging the rails on the bridge, saloon deck, &c. On the twentieth, in latitude 45° 19', longitude 45° 44', passed two immense icebergs, about 200 feet high. On the same day, in latitude 46° 04', longitude 46° 26', passed a group of nine icebergs, three very large, one apparently having a reef extending to the north about half a mile, over which the sea broke furiously. From latitude 45° 55', longitude 46° 47', to latitude 45° 13', longitude 48° 49', passed through large quantities of field ice. New ice was forming on the Banks. In latitude 45° 33', longitude 47° 26', passed a large iceberg, and in latitude 45° 21', longitude 47° 53', passed another large iceberg.

A TERRIBLE HURRICANE.

BOSTON, Feb. 25.—Steamer Waldensian, from Glasgow, reports passing through a terrible hurricane lasting two days, about longitude 27. Sustained considerable damage and lost overboard Seaman George Malcolm.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—The steamer North Durham, from Newcastle, when 300 miles out, met a terrific hurricane from west southwest, and lost her boats with considerable damage to vessel. She returned to Orkney Islands to repair, and sailed again Feb. 2. She had fine weather the first three days to latitude 58°, longitude 11°; then had strong gales from west northwest till Feb. 13 in latitude 47°, longitude 31°; then took a hurricane from southwest, lasting six hours, and had to run before it ten hours; then had moderate weather Feb. 20 to latitude 45°, longitude 47° came through a large field of ice, extending north and south as far as the eye could reach and east to west a mile and a half, and it was all the vessel could do to steam through it. There was also one large iceberg.

OTHER DISASTERS.

BOSTON, Feb. 25.—A dispatch from Hull, England, says the steamship Bywell Castle, from the Black sea, with a cargo of cottonseed and beans, bound to this port, is thought to have foundered at sea, and that all on board were lost. The Bywell Castle is the steamer which ran into and sunk the Princess Alice on the Thames several years ago, about five hundred passengers being drowned.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The steamer Boyne, at Sharpness, from Baltimore, reports that she took in tow on the eleventh instant, in latitude 42° N., longitude 49° W., the steamer Gardenia, from New Castle for New York. The towline parted, however, and she was obliged to leave the Gardenia on the twelfth. She also reports that she passed, on the fifteenth instant, the British bark Mary S. Gibson, from Baltimore for Antwerp, in distress. Fearful gales prevailed, and the Boyne was unable to render her assistance.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Feb. 25.—The schooner Teal, hence for New York, is reported capsized in the bay, and all hands lost.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The British bark Calliope, Capt. Smith, from New York, Jan. 30, has arrived at Liverpool. She lost sails, had boats damaged, and her decks swept on the passage.

NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 25.—A severe storm has prevailed in this vicinity all day, and a heavy sea has been running. The French steamer Ville de Clara, from Rio Janeiro for Boston, put in here this morning for shelter.

BOSTON, Feb. 25.—Steamer Turquois, arrived yesterday, reports Feb. 22, twenty-five miles southeast by south, Cape Hatteras, passed derelict schooner Bessie E. Dickinson, Darien for New York, before reported abandoned, sea breaking over her. Her masts and sails were hanging alongside and jibboom standing. The wreck was in a dangerous position for passing vessels. Spoke 23d, latitude 57° 22', longitude 72° 49', schooner Mattie A. Hand, Pascagoula, for Philadelphia.

THE ASHUELOT.

The secretary of the navy yesterday received a cable message from Rear Admiral Clitz, commanding the Asiatic station, dated at Hong Kong, requesting instructions as to the disposition to be made of the wreck of the Ashuelot and of the officers and crew. He reported that about $5,000 was in the safe on the vessel at the time of the wreck, and that operations upon it are impossible except by wreckers. He also stated that an inquiry into the matter has been ordered, but gives no further particulars. Secretary Chandler yesterday afternoon sent the following cablegram to Rear Admiral Clitz, commanding: "Carefully investigate loss of the Ashuelot. Discharge one year and appointed men, also any asking discharge, waiving transportation. Distribute remainder. Use discretion about disposition of wreck. Distribute and send home officers as necessary. Telegram names of lost."

Secretary Chandler received last night a telegram from Rear Admiral Clitz, commanding the Asiatic station, in which are given the names of the lost on the United States steamer Ashuelot as follows: George Valentine, George Ashton, Fritz Lachenbach, St. Leger Crone, William Gronan, Benjamin Wohlrao, William Bronson, Andrew Scotland, Sum Shing, Ah Kind, and Ah Doa.

A SOCIETY MAN'S SHAME.

An Attempt to Commit a Rape on a Domestic in Baltimore.

Special Dispatch.

BALTIMORE, MD., Feb. 25.—Cassie Davis, employed at a gentleman's residence on Druid Hill avenue, charged Alexander S. Hogg with having attempted to commit a rape on her. The girl, who is young and pretty, testified that about noon the accused went to the house where she is employed and inquired for the gentleman residing there, his stepson. No one was in, but Hogg went into the kitchen and made an insulting proposition, offering her some money. She indignantly repulsed him, when he assaulted her, when she was compelled to seize a hatchet to defend herself. She struck him on the leg without, however, inflicting serious wounds. She screamed for assistance, and Mary E. Hill, employed in an adjoining house, threw open the gate, through which the complainant ran for safety. Hogg pleaded in extenuation that he was intoxicated at the time of the assault. He was informed that his excuse could not be entertained, and in default of bail was committed. Afterward security was secured for his appearance, and he was released from custody. The accused is well connected, married, and resides on Madison avenue, in one of the most fashionable sections of the city. He is about 50 years of age, and well-known in society circles. The scandal created much talk, and efforts were made by friends to have it suppressed.

AT ANNAPOLIS.

An Attempt at Murder Creates Excitement—The Naval Cadets Apologize.

Special Dispatch.

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 25.—The vicinity of Bridge street, on the Point, was thrown into a state of excitement last night by the announcement that a young man named Linthicum had attempted to kill his father with an ax. Linthicum has been suffering from an aberration of mind for several weeks, and on several occasions before had attacked his father. While the family were asleep last night he repaired to their bed chamber, carrying with him an ax. He went cautiously to the bed in which his father was sleeping, blew out the lights in the room, and proceeded to choke and assault him. The mother rushed to the window, and cried lustily for help, and Officer Sullivan, hearing the cry of murder, rushed in the house and arrested Linthicum. It was evidently his intention to use the ax which he had taken to the top of the stairs, but the timely arrival of the policeman and neighbors prevented it. He was taken into custody and a jury to inquire into his lunacy will be summoned. It is probable he will be removed to an asylum. Linthicum's brother died a short time ago, and it is thought the death impressed itself so upon his mind as to derange it. He is about 25 years old.

Of the thirty-six cadets of the first class who took part in the naval academy disturbance thirty-one have apologized for their conduct, but the balance of the class—five—refused to repent of their conduct.

Ocean Steamer Arrivals.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—Chateau Lafitte, from Bordeux; Bristol, from Bristol; Gallina, from Antwerp; Plantyn, from Antwerp; Republic, from Liverpool; Heimdal, from Havre; Castle Eden, from Glasgow; Alaska, from Liverpool; North Durham, from Shields; Rhyland, from Antwerp; Galileo, from Hull; Lake Winnepeg, from Liverpool; City of Chester, from Liverpool.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 25.—Adriatic, from New York for Liverpool.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 25.—Castor, from New York.

BREMEN, Feb. 25.—Hesper, from Galveston; Woodside, from Galveston; Armathwaite, from Galveston; Elbe, from New York.

HAVRE, Feb. 25.—Labrador, from New York.

WEST HARTLEPOOL, Feb. 25.—Melita, from Boston.

ANTWERP, Feb. 25.—Switzerland, from New York.

BOSTON, Feb. 25.—United States steamship Myrtle, from Portland.

CARDENAS, Feb. 25.—United States steamship Alliance, from Matanzas.

HAMBURG, Feb. 25.—Westphalia, from New York.

Barkis is Willin'.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 25.—Ex-Gov. Sprague, in an interview to-day, expressed his willingness to become a candidate for governor, and expected he would receive the citizens' nomination for that office. He wished to have it distinctly understood, however, that his candidacy was not undertaken with any object of influencing any action in the Sprague suits.

SUNDAY LAWS ATTACKED.

An Episcopal Minister in Baltimore Astonishes the Natives.

He Vigorously Opposes Any Legislation to Prevent Drinking—His Remarks.

Special Dispatch.

BALTIMORE, MD., Feb. 25.—The religious community is greatly exercised at the expressions in a lecture which were made public yesterday, delivered by Rev. Dr. Kirkus, an English clergyman, rector of a fashionable Episcopal congregation here, the church of St. Michael's and All Angels', in which he vigorously attacked the Sunday and liquor laws. There was a large audience in attendance and the remarks of the reverend gentleman were frequently and warmly applauded. Dr. Kirkus's views on the subject of temperance and Sunday laws differ radically from those held by many clergymen, and the bold doctrines he advanced and logically sustained by argument excited something of a sensation among the temperance advocates present. The subject selected was "Liberty, Individuality, and the Suicide of Liberty." Dr. Kirkus is considered the ablest theologian in the diocese of Maryland. As examples of almost perfect specimens of bad laws, Dr. Kirkus instanced Sunday laws and liquor prohibition laws. Of Sabbatarian legislation he said it can be enacted only on the principle that it is within