

FIRST EDITION

IMPORTANT BY GULF CABLE.

A Series of Terrible Storms.

Loss of Two U. S. Sloops-of-War.

Full Particulars of the Disaster.

The New Trouble in Mexico.

Escobedo Wants to Take Cuba.

WEST INDIES.

Wreck of the United States

Steamers Monongahela and De Soto

Coming Transfer of the Island of St.

Thomas to the United States—The

Territory Devoted by Earthquake

Shocks and Ravages from Sea-Visita-

tions at the Other Islands—Heavy

Losses of Life and Property.

HAVANA, Dec. 4.—By the steamship Santiago,

which reached this port about midnight, we

learn from St. Thomas that the Spanish

Commissioner had arrived from Europe

instructed to deliver the island to the United States,

in accordance with the purchase stipulations

agreed on by the Governments of the two

countries.

The United States war steamer Susquehanna

was at St. Thomas, on the duty, it is said,

of accepting the transfer. Thecession of the

territory is completed for the sum originally

named, seven and a half millions of dollars

in gold, to be paid by the United States. The

Spanish steamer De Soto was wrecked at Santa

Cruz, where she went to the aid of the crew of the United States steamer

Monongahela, which was totally wrecked by

being driven ashore in the storm. The United

States steamer De Soto was wrecked at Santa

Cruz. The Susquehanna was also considerably

damaged, and another vessel lost.

Ex-President Gedford, of Haiti, has returned

to Jamaica. Kingston, Jamaica, is to be

in the future the station for the intermaritime

mail, as St. Thomas is to be abandoned as a

place of call. Forty-seven shocks of earth-

quake—almost continuous—were felt at St.

Thomas, one enduring for the space of two

minutes. The sea rose sixty feet, and the city

was almost completely submerged. The loss

MEZICO.

Trouble Reported Ahead with Guatemal-

and Ochoa Hill

Tabasco—Whitman's Rural Estates—

Inundations in the State of Vera Cruz

—Revenue from Customs at Acapulco.

HAVANA, Dec. 3.—The Mexican Government

is about to demand reparations from the Govern-

ment of Guatemala for the injuries sustained by

the late invasion of the State of Chiapas and

the conflicts that are so frequently taking place

owing to the contested boundary.

Prince Salm, it is supposed, is in possession

of voluminous original documents on

Mexico during the empire, and also relating to

Maximilian's execution.

Both Ortega and Paton are still close

prisoners, as well as deputy elect Ochoa. The

press demands their liberation on the ground

that they are deputies elect to Congress.

The traitor Lopez has published another

document attempting to establish his innocence,

and claims that he has in his possession sacred

proofs to that effect.

The embalmer who desecrated the remains of

Maximilian and trafficked in the relics of the

deceased has been prosecuted as a common thief.

The relics had, however, been entirely destroyed

at Tacubaya, with the consent of Vice-

Admiral Tegethoff. The auction sale of Maxi-

milian's rural estates had been annulled, and

the property returned to the original proprietors.

The Governor of Guerrero and the district of Tepic

remained unsettled.

There had been inundations in several

districts of the State of Vera Cruz, and trade was

paralyzed. Heavy northers were prevalent at

Vera Cruz.

Receipts from duties at Acapulco during

the months of September and October amounted

to \$160,000.

General Escobedo and the seizure of

the Island of St. Thomas—The

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tions at the Other Islands—Heavy

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THE NEW BRITISH MINISTER TO THE U. S.

The Hon. Edward Thornton.

A cable despatch informs us of the arrival of

the new British Minister to the U. S.,

and all doubt is now at rest as to his appoint-

ment to the post of British Minister at Wash-

ington. Mr. Thornton, who is the son of the late

Sir Edward Thornton, commenced his official

career about twenty-five years ago as an attaché

of the British Mission to Turin.

In 1846 he was appointed paid attaché at

Mexico, and in 1851 Secretary of Legation to

the Republic of Mexico. From April, 1852, till

October, 1852, he was Secretary to the late Sir

Charles Hotham's special mission to the River

Plate. In May, 1854, he received the appoint-

ment of *Chargé d'Affaires*, and Consul-General

of the Republic of New Granada, but did not

proceed to Bogotá; and in September of the same

year he was transferred to the Oriental Repub-

lic of Uruguay. He held that post for five

years, at the end of which period he was ap-

pointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the Argen-

tine Republic.

On the 27th of July, 1856, he was sent on a

special mission to the Emperor of Brazil, and

on the 10th of August following was appointed

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotenti-

ary to the Emperor of Brazil, from which post

he has just been recalled to succeed the late Sir

Frederick Bruce as head of the British Embas-

sy in the United States. It will thus be seen

that twenty-two years of Mr. Thornton's official

career have been spent in this country in dif-

ferent diplomatic capacities. In February, 1853,

he was made a Companion of the Honorable

Order of the Bath, the distinction being con-

ferred upon him as a mark of his Sovereign's

approval of the ability and fidelity with which

he had discharged the duties of the several

offices he had successively filled in his country's

service.

Mr. Thornton bears a Portuguese title of nobility

of the Order of St. James, which he received

on the death of his father, on whom it was

conferred by King John IV. of Portugal for

three lives, his own being one, and the others

SECOND EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON TO-DAY.

The Case of Mr. Cooper.

Gen. Hancock's Jury Order.

Arrival of Governor Ward

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.

General Hancock's Doings.

General Hancock's order of yesterday, revok-

ing the jury order of General Mower, excites

great enthusiasm among the conservative ele-

ment here, who are loud in their praise of Han-

cock's course, which they insinuate will lead to

his becoming the Democratic candidate for

President. On the other hand, his conduct is

severely criticized by the extreme radicals, who

boldly assert that Hancock is playing into the

hands of the President, and in opposition to the

reconstruction policy of Congress. It is not im-

probable that Congress may be induced to take

some action relative to this matter, to prevent

the Congressional policy from being tampered

with.

The Bartered Message.

The *furore* made a few days ago concerning

the premature publication of the President's

Message is rapidly subsiding, and although an

investigating committee was asked for in the

House, the disposition seems to be gaining

ground to let the matter drop.

Mr. Cooper's Confirmation.

The most powerful influence is being brought

to bear to effect the confirmation of Edmund

Cooper as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

It was supposed at first that Mr. Cooper would

recommend a clean sweep of all the employes

of the Treasury who did not swear by Johnson,

2,468,483 pieces; value, \$28,217,187. Unparted

and the gold bars, \$1,621,691. Silver coin,

2,074,902 pieces; value, \$986,871; bars, \$575,823.

Nickel-copper and bronze coinage, 50,566,000

pieces; value, \$1,879,540. Total number of

pieces struck, 54,110,384. Total value of coinage,

\$43,281,113. The distribution of the bullion

received at the Mint and branches was as follows:

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Brew-

ster presiding. J. M. J. M. J. M.

A Gang of Burglars.

Thos. H. Rollis, John Anderson, John Francis,

Joseph Williams, John Williams, L. Crocco, and

William Moran—these actors, six colored—were

charged with burglary. Emilia Liston testified,

with a jury of six, that she was present when

she entered, the burglars having broken open a

front cellar door, and then passed upwards, and

large quantities of goods were stolen. Part of

her goods were restored to her by policemen.

Officers Hamilton and Regenstein testified that

on the morning after the burglary having viewed the

broken door, they went to a house in Green's court,

where they found the burglar's hide-out, and

restored the goods to Mrs. Liston. The prisoners

made no defense against the charges. They were

sent to the State Prison, where they will be

kept for a year.

Thomas McCaskey was charged with assault and

battery. The evidence was that he was guilty of

this crime, and he was sentenced to the State

Prison for a year.

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