4 O'CLOCK EDITION

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 6, 1879.

TELEGRAMS.

A Distressing Accident in Indiana.

Two Girls and a Boy Drowned from a Ferryboat—The Troubles in the Sprague Family—Foreign Financial News—Killed by a Falling Building.

CINCINNATI, O., September 6.

A special dispatch to the *Enquirer* says: A party, consisting of two girls and two young men, while crossing White River at Morgan's Ferry, twenty miles south of Vincennes, Ind., on Thursday night, were thrown into the river, in consequence of the horses attached to the wagon in which they were seated, becoming frightened, and backing off the boat. Alice Cottrall, aged 17; Ellen Dellinger, aged 16, and John Summitt, aged 22, were drowned, together with the horses. The other young man succeeded in regaining the boat.

The Sprague Family Difficulty.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., September 6.

The petition of Mrs. Kate Chase Sprague for the appointment of a trustee for her property came up in the Supreme Court to-day, and next Wednesday was assigned for the hearing.

The Education Bill in France.

PARIS, September 6.

The statement that the Government intends to abandon Clause Seven of M. Jules Ferry's Education bill is formally denied.

The clause referred to prohibits members of unauthorized societies from teaching in the schools.

Financial.

LONDON, September 6.

The revival of the American demand for British exports continues to be one of the principal themes of all financial reviews and articles. The *Economist*, discussing the question in connection with the export of bullion, points out that there can be no doubt that business is rapidly reviving in America, but that for the present it is not easy to say whether the American demand for British goods will spring up in time to take the edge off the export of bullion. A feature in the return to the Bank of France is the decline in its cash reserve. The bank is now selling gold coin at one per mill premium for export to London for the United States. No returns of these sales are published, but it is estimated that the exports to London this week have been £120,000, and a further sum of £400,000 will leave for the United States next week, if not stopped. The gold shipped from France for America since the purchases commenced this season is estimated at £3,000,000.

The *Economist* says: "All accounts which reach us respecting harvest operations well nigh throughout Europe tend to prove that there will be an increasing demand for American wheat. In Southern Russia and Roumania not more than half an average crop appears to have been secured. The prospects of a prolonged shipment of gold across the Atlantic appears to be drawing near, though doubtless it will be gradual, and in a measure recouped by supplies of gold drawn from the continent. Further sums of American eagles have been shipped from England for New York during the week, and gold has been taken from the open market for the same quarter, but during the last few days the movement has certainly slackened."

Obituary.

NEWPORT, R. I., September 6.

Leonard, son of Nathaniel Montedore, of London, and grand nephew of Sir Moses Montedore and nephew of Judah, Sir Anthony Rothschild, died in Ocean House this morning of acute rheumatism, which finally went to the brain. He arrived here August 3 from England. His age was 27, and he was unmarried. He was reported to be very wealthy. A rabbi will be sent for to conduct the funeral, as he was a Jew, and the body will be forwarded to England.

Election in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 6—10 A. M.

The latest returns from the city election indicate that the workingmen are gaining, and it is possible that they may elect their Supervisors and School Directors. The count will probably be completed this afternoon, until which time nothing definite can be stated regarding the city. Returns from the interior confirm the previous advices.

Arrival of the Kearsarge.

PORTLAND, Me., September 6.

The United States steamer Kearsarge arrived here this morning from a cruise to the eastward.

A Hotel Burned.

NEWBURY, Vt., September 6.

The Spring Hotel, in this village, was burned last night. The fire originated in the barn, which was destroyed. The boarders saved most of their effects. Mr. Fabyan lost some papers, &c. Loss, $15,000; insurance unknown.

Fever at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., September 6.

Five new cases of yellow fever were reported to the Board of Health this morning. Five deaths have occurred since last night, among the number that of Daniel A. Fawkes. W. J. Bartin is in a critical condition. The weather is clear and warm.

Fatal Fall of a Building.

CHEYENNE, Wy., September 6.

At ten o'clock last night the two story brick building occupied by F. S. Warren, music store; L. R. Brosnarn, meat market, and Mrs. Bell, boarding house, situated on Sixteenth street, fell in, a complete wreck. A number of persons were buried in the ruins, but all believed to be dead except two children of Mrs. Bell have been taken out. Colonel B. J. F. Vandesande, whose parents reside in Boston, was taken out dead, and others received more or less injury. The building adjoins the office of the Western Union Telegraph Company, the walls of which are considerably shaken.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

CHICAGO, Ill., September 6.

A fire occurred last night in the Variety Theatre, at Cheyenne, Wy., and as that building adjoins the Western Union Telegraph office, the latter was rendered dangerous and untenable by the falling of the walls of the theatre.

Communication with San Francisco is there interrupted, and until new arrangements are made, information regarding the California election will be delayed. It is reported that two men lost their lives in the theatre, but nothing definite is known.

Print Cloths.

FALL RIVER, Mass., September 6.

The production of print cloths this week amounts to 118,000 pieces, a gain of 10,000 over last week and within 3,000 pieces of the full production of the mills.

Minneapolis Races.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., September 6.

The exhibition race yesterday between Hopeful and the pacing mare Lucy Lee, for a special purse of $2,000, was won by Hopeful. Time, 2:18¾, 2:20, 2:23.

MONEY MARKET.

WALL STREET, September 6—3 P. M.

Among the sales between calls and at the second board were: St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern real estate, 10½; ditto, Omaha div., 100⅝; Erie 2nd, consol, 74; 24¾; Central New Jersey, consolidated, assented, 90; Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern, 1st, 91; Frankfort and Kokoma, 1st, 94; Keokuk and Des Moines, 1st, 96; East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia, 1st, 100¾; C. C. and I. C., 1st, 75¾; ditto Trustee receipts, 75¼a75; Northwest gold, 113¾; U. S. 4⅓ coupon, 101½; Canada Southern, 1st, 90; U. S. 5's of 1881, 104½; 5's, 103½; 4's, 100⅝; Hannibal and St. Joseph, 8's, 102¾; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 1st, 74¾; Central New Jersey, adjustment, 100⅝; Erie, 3d, 104⅝; Central Pacific, 1st, 109¾; Denver and Rio Grande, 1st, 93¾a94; N. Y. Elevated, 1st, 111; Erie, 1st consol, Pacific land grant, 123¾a113⅝; Union Pacific, land grant, 123¾a113⅝; Kansas Pacific, Denver division, 106.

The imports, including dry goods, amount to $7,593,837, making $217,503,360 since January 1, against $726,001,220 to the same time last year, and $231,464,200 to the corresponding date in 1877.

The steamship Oder, which arrived from Europe this morning, brought $450,000 gold.

The grain movement at Chicago and Milwaukee today was as follows:

	Chicago Receipts.	Milwaukee Receipts.
Receipts, wheat	178,898	74,200
Shipments, wheat	147,000	27,000
Receipts, corn	294,917	4,800
Shipments, corn	260,982	

The bank return compares as follows with that of last week:

	August 30.	September 6.	Differences.
Loans	$156,160,300	$157,398,900	Dec. $762,500
Specie	19,084,700	19,752,900	Inc. 68,100
Legal tenders	21,750,100	22,885,600	Inc. 1,135,500
Deposits	226,817,900	226,636,900	Dec. 2,181,000
Circulation	21,372,300	21,297,600	Dec. 74,700
	20,942,500	21,372,300	Inc. 429,800

The bank statement was received with feelings of disappointment, for it was confidently expected that the banks would show a large gain, either in specie or legal tenders, as the result of the gold imports. If American gold had come in it would go into the banks as a deposit by the consignees, and be supported thence to the sub Treasury for exchange into legal tenders.

Assay office certificates of deposits of bullion would go through the Clearing House, but the amount ought to show in the legal tender item, and this has been decreased during the past three weeks. The bank statement is not a bad one, but it ought to have been much better.

The stock market was not very active this afternoon, and the only feature was an advance in Pacific Mail and Ohio. The other stocks on the list were without material change, and the tone was rather firm.

3 P. M.

The stock market was firm at the close.

The following table shows the sales at the stock market for this day:

2:45 P. M.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wabash	39	39½	39	39½
Central and Hudson	118½	118¾	118½	118¾
Erie	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
Union Pacific	78½	78¾	78	78
Lake Shore	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾
Morris and Essex	91	92	91	91
Ind. Bloom. & Western	15½	15½	15½	15½
Northwestern	78	79	77½	79
Northwestern pref'd	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
St. Paul				130
St. Paul preferred	90½	97¾	90½	97
St. Paul preferred				95¾
Ohio and Mississippi	16½	16¾	16½	16¾
New Jersey Central	21¾	21	21	21¾
Hannibal & St. Jos.	21	21¾	21	21¾
Pacific Mail	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
Pacific Mail	19¾	19¾	18	19¾
Delaware & Hudson	90	90¾	90	90¾
Delaware, Lack. & Western	47¾	47¾	47¾	48
Illinois Central	36½	36½	36½	36½
Ohio	30	30	30	30

*Bid.

The following table shows the bid quotations for Government bonds at the respective calls:

	First call.	Last call.
U. S. 6s, 1881, registered	104⅝	104⅝
U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon	104⅝	104⅝
U. S. 5s, 1881, registered	102⅝	102⅝
U. S. 5s, 1881, coupon	102⅝	102⅝
U. S. 4½s of 1891, registered	104⅝	104⅝
U. S. 4½s of 1891, coupon	104⅝	104⅝
U. S. 4's of 1907, registered	100⅝	100⅝
U. S. 4's of 1907, coupon	101⅛	100⅝
U. S. Currency 6ss	121	121

ON A DRUNK.

A Man who is Said to Have Drawn Money From the Brooklyn Dime Savings Bank, and Spent $1,000 in a day and a Half.

A story comes from New York that a Brooklyn man, whose name is not given, except as Richard A. Smith, went on a drunk last Tuesday, and on Wednesday night intended to have committed suicide at the Van Dyke House, corner of Bayard street and the Bowery, where he had a room, and in which was found a bottle of laudanum and three or four packages of Paris green, enough to have poisoned a dozen men, but none of them had been partaken of, which fact serves to show that the mysterious individual had no idea of suicide at all; the very fact of his purchasing such a formidable array of poisons is proof enough that the very last thought in his mind was that of suicide. To further prove this, the mysterious young man, who is said to be married, wrote a "final" farewell to his wife, giving the address of the Van Dyke House on the note paper, thus showing that he expected to be followed up by his friends. The simple truth of the whole story is, that the gentleman went on a drunk, leaving the nerve to go home and spend his condition, adopted a very flimsy excuse to drag his relatives over to carry him back. He acted the part of an ass, and his friends showed their weakness in hurrying to New York to save their lunacan from a death which he never would have committed. The attempt to invite a charge of drunkenness was made against him and he was locked up in the Mulberry street Station. Justice Otterbourg on Thursday, discharged him from custody. It is stated that he lives in Madison street, and that his brother in law resides in Lafayette avenue. Further, that he drew $1,000 out of the Brooklyn Dime Savings Bank on Tuesday last. The officers of the bank don't know of any such transaction, and stated to the reporter that they are unable to throw any light upon the affair. At the Brooklyn Savings Bank nothing was known of any such transaction, and no facts could be ascertained about the matter at all.

MUNICIPAL.

A Quiet Day About the Hall After the Late Excitement.

The New Officials who have Sworn In. Mayor Howell's Health—Doings in the Police and Fire Departments.

The new deal and its probable results continued to absorb the attention of the politicians in and about the City Hall to-day. The crowd about the public offices was quite as large as yesterday, and there was the liveliest discussion of the chances of the various aspirants for places. There has not been in some time such an attendance of politicians at the office of acting Mayor Howell as there was at present. All the old hands who were removed by the Schroeder-Shannon dicker want to be reinstated, and there are hundreds of others who want to be appointed. Influential Democrats have been constantly beset by bone hunters during the past two days with the request that they would speak a word for applicants. Many Dunn, Frederick W. Belmed, all of the city of Brooklyn, and the same thing, be considered they would support him to a much greater extent than was now generally imagined, with the hope of carrying the State and influencing the Presidential struggle.

Peter Mitchell also expressed the opinion that Kings County had the power to secure success for the party this Fall. Peter is not one of the heaviest weights in Tammany Hall, but he is an active worker in the organization, is near Kelly, has been to many State conventions, and was last night elected a delegate to Syracuse. He thought that either Mr. Bliss or General Slocum would be an acceptable candidate, but whether either was nominated or not Kings County could name the next Governor of New York. If it adhered to Robinson, and the Governor was renominated, defeat was inevitable. Mr. Mitchell seemed somewhat pleased when informed of O'Brien's position, and said that John Kelly would not work with O'Brien for the reason that Mr. Kelly did not consider the ex-Sheriff a fit man to be in politics with.

MARCUS CICERO STANLEY

is here, and while discussing the situation at the States to-day, with several gentlemen, declared that it would be stultification on the part of John Kelly to support Robinson, while declaring war against Tammany. He said:

"Well, is not stultification the key to statesmanship?" asked Foster Dewey, laughing.

Marcus Cicero Stanley did not know whether stultification was the "key to statesmanship," or not; but he did know that John Kelly was not going to stultify himself by supporting Lucius Robinson.

There is a large sentiment in the State, in favor of the nomination of Judge Church, as a man who would heal the dissensions in the party, and it is whispered by some persons here, that Kings County is not altogether opposed to him. Friends of Judge Church say that if he cannot secure the nomination, they will be satisfied with a man from Kings County.

Judge Pithian said to-day, that many of the Robinson delegates thus far elected, came from counties where there was a light Democratic vote, and candidates, to be successful, must have the support of the Democratic strongholds of the State. The Judge, who is a leading Republican, was dissatisfied with the nomination of Cornell.

Ex-Governor Hoffman is keeping very quiet. He says he does not wish to talk politics until after the Convention.

W. W.

THE FIGHTING FOURTEENTH.

The Board of Officers of the Fourteenth Regiment, held another meeting, last night, to further the arrangements for the approaching trip to Philadelphia. Colonel McLear presided and there was a full attendance. The chairmen of the several committees reported that the arrangements were progressing satisfactorily and that the excursion will be a great success. The members of the command are taking a lively interest in the matter and there is no doubt the regiment will turn out with full ranks. Recruits are coming in rapidly. The next regular meeting of the Board will be held on next Monday evening, when the preparations will be completed and the contracts for transportation, etc., will be awarded.

AMATEUR BOAT RACE.

A double scull contest took place last evening on the Harlem River between four amateur oarsmen of Brooklyn, Messrs. A. W. Bistsell and H. C. Chand forming one crew, and C. S. Forsyth and C. O. Holt the other. The distance rowed was one mile. The start was made promptly at 6 o'clock. For the first half mile it was a close race between the two crews, each striving for the lead. Tarrett and Holt finally forged to the front and gallantly stayed there to the finish, winning the race in good style by half a dozen lengths.

ALLEGED RECEIVER OF STOLEN GOODS.

Captain Crafts and two officers of the Second Precinct, searched the lodging house No. 26 Main street, last night, and discovered $10 worth of plated silver ware, which had been stolen from the factory of Webster Brothers, corner of Adams and Front streets. Sidney Bishop, the keeper of the lodging house, was arrested on a charge of receiving stolen goods, and held by Justice Walsh for examination.

OBITUARY.

Lawrence Waterbury.

Mr. Lawrence Waterbury, a native of and one of Brooklyn's best known and substantial citizens, died on Wednesday last, at his country residence, at Throgg's Neck. He was known as the head of one of the leading ropeworks in the country, in which business he had been engaged nearly thirty years. Born within the city's limits in the year 1812, Mr. Waterbury, unlike some rich men who have earned a competence in Brooklyn, never discarded the scene of his birth and a prosperous career as a permanent place of residence. Mr. Waterbury began the business of rope making with Mr. William Marshall, in the year 1845, the firm having an office then and for twenty years afterward, at No. 253 Front street. At that time rope making in Bushwick, as the locality of the factory was then designated, was in its infancy. Mr. Wm. Wall and Messrs. Thursby & Sons were about the only competitors in that trade in the vicinity. Slowly but surely the business gained in volume until, from a small beginning, the firm of Waterbury & Marshall are to-day of immense proportions. This may be the better understood when it is stated that the premises cover a space of at least three city blocks. The first notable extension of the manufactory occurred about the year 1856, when the firm purchased the then large water front property of Mr. Waterbury has been in the strictest sense a business man, his desire being the attainment of a front rank in whatever he set out to perform. He aspired to be able to say he could produce the best and largest rope, to which end large sums of money have been expended for most modern and improved machinery. At the Paris Exposition, it may be stated in illustration of the ambitious spirit referred to, the firm exhibited the largest rope in thickness ever manufactured. The deceased was also interested in numerous other enterprises during his active life. At the time of his death he held the Presidency of the Houston street and the Thirty-fourth street ferries, to which he had been elected in 1873. He also held a large interest in the Brooklyn Life and the Williamsburgh Fire Insurance Companies; also in the Nassau National Bank, all of these institutions Mr. Waterbury was one of the most respected of their several boards of direction. By the death of his brother, James M. Waterbury, in 1873, the deceased merchant had an additional and heavy responsibility thrust upon him in the settlement and control of an estate aggregating, it is said, $1,000,000. With all these responsibilities upon him Mr. Waterbury, by his superior business abilities, while never neglecting his business an iota, satisfactorily fulfilled the trusts imposed upon him. After an honorable business career Mr. Waterbury leaves a property valued at $1,000,000. Of the surviving members of his family comprise a widow, three married daughters and a son, James M. Waterbury, who will succeed his father in the firm. In his religious faith Mr. Waterbury was an Episcopalian. He was instrumental in building the Church Society at Throgg's Neck, his Summer residence, and held the position as vestryman in the church. A word in conclusion as to his social and business relations will not be amiss. By all who knew Mr. Waterbury he was well liked for his quiet and gentlemanly demeanor to rich and poor alike. Workmen who have been in his employ for many years and who have spent their best energies in his service, agree in the statement that a kinder hearted man never lived. Enemies, they say, he had none. The funeral is to take place from the late residence of the deceased on Monday next.

COURT NEWS.

Motion for a Bill of Particulars.

Julia E. Cornwell got judgment against Anthony Pirz and Oscar S., Follett, and Marcellus Massey was appointed receiver of the Carmiola Chemical Works of Long Island City, involved in the litigation. The Brooklyn White Lead Company demanded possession of the works as owners, but declined to say what their claim was. They brought a suit against the receiver to recover possession, and he made a motion for a bill of particulars. This was opposed on the ground that the Court could not grant a bill of particulars to show how they came to make the claim of ownership. Judge Neilson made an order directing Kalnif to furnish a bill of items, with the nature and quantity of the property claimed by plaintiff.

For the motion, Mr. McAdams; against it, Mr. E. M. Cullen.

An Innocent Man Released From Prison.

James Carman owned the house in Canarsie in which he lived. When he died he left Nathaniel Carman his executor, with power to sell the property. He sold it to Isaac Skidmore, but the decedent's widow did not give her release of dower and refused to surrender the premises. Skidmore, the lawyer's advice took possession and put a man in charge. Mrs. Carman was advised by Messrs. Morris & Fearsall to put Skidmore out. She got two men who heaved Skidmore's agent out of the window into a turnip field. John Mathews who happened to be passing was arrested as one of the two men. Justice Jopson found Mathews guilty and ordered him to find bail in $200 to keep the peace or stand committed until the next Court of Sessions "to answer the findings of the Grand Jury on the complaint of Isaac Skidmore." Judge Neilson granted a writ of *habeas corpus*, and Mathews was brought in this morning. Mr. Fearsall claimed that the commitment was illegal and did not set forth any offense. The commitment was headed "A Court of Examination," an appellation not known to the law. Mr. Oakey, for the People, said the commitment was defective. He was out of patience with the whole matter, which was the result of political animosity. The violated all law and decency. They had legal forms which a child could understand, yet they disregarded them and made commitments out in their own way. The people who elected such blundering justices were to blame. Mathews was discharged.

A Question of Practice.

A motion was made to-day before Judge Neilson in the City Court, in the case of Ebbets vs. Nelson, to set aside the summons on the ground that the action was brought to recover unliquidated damages, and a notice was annexed to the summons that judgment for $750 would be taken for $1,000 and interest. Plaintiff's attorney admitted that the notice was surplusage, but claimed that it could not possibly affect the validity of the summons or the subsequent proceedings. Before the defendant moved in the matter the plaintiff's attorney served a written stipulation that the notice appended to the summons, and later on the same day, defendant's attorney made this motion. The Court reserved its decision on the motion. William L. Whiting, for plaintiff; H. T. Tobin, for defendant.

All Paid Up.

The Ocean Pier Navigation Company has filed a certificate that its additional capital of $50,000 is all paid up, making a total of $200,000.

A Row Over Pigeons.

John Engledrum, vinegar manufacturer, of No. 32 Bartlett street, has sued John Ripping, a retired merchant of No. 44 Bartlett street, for $3,000 damages for alleged assault. The parties are pigeon fanciers, and have large dove cotes in the rear of their residences. Their pigeons got mixed and defendant went to plaintiff's yard to recover his birds; words passed and defendant, as alleged, called plaintiff a thief. The cause is the City Court, and F. W. Obernier is plaintiff's attorney.

In the Surrogate's Court.

The following business was transacted before Hon. Abram H. Dailey, Surrogate:

Wills proved—Harriet Cooper, Hugh Fertry, Daniel Henderson, Margaret Flood, James Weldon, Thomas Brien, Mary Dunn, Frederick W. Belmed, all of the city of Brooklyn.

Letters of administration were granted in the estates of the following named deceased persons, viz: Mary Ann McGuire, of the Town of New Lots; Winnifred Corbett, Lugarda Womach, otherwise known as B. Wimsch; Mary Quinn, formerly Mary Von Linden; Susan Adelia Mohan, Rebecca Hutchinson, Annie Gilmore and Theodore Schimped, all of the City of Brooklyn.

Letters of guardianship of the persons and estate of Anna E. Parks and William L. Parks, were granted to George B. Parks, Esq., and Henry F. Rugel to Adolph Amend; of Mary Agnes Gane to Wilhelmina Gane, all of the County of Kings.

THE GOSPEL FOR THE HASSES.

Many prnisworthy efforts have been made of late, both in this country and in Europe, to bring religion home to the masses, or, in other words, to attract the masses to the preaching of the Gospel. At first it seemed to Mr. Moody and other lay evangelists that they could work most effectively in utter independence of the regular church organizations, but this has proved to be a mistake, and Mr. Moody has been the first to acknowledge it, having stated quite recently in the Cooper Union, New York, that while no church relations were necessary to the work of evangelization they were carrying on the work in the highest degree desirable that the churches should take the work in hand, and that membership in a church, which was a great help to Christian stability, should be the result of conversion.

Dr. Justin D. Fulton, of this city, has never wavered in this opinion, and on Sunday next he realizes the central idea and master motive of his ministry in Brooklyn —the establishment of a free place for public worship in an unconsecrated place. The doctor does not believe in the sanctity of wood and stone, but he does believe thoroughly in the consecration of the life and the sanctification of the soul. His church, the Centennial Baptist Church, of Brooklyn, has at length caught the contagion of his enthusiasm, and at a meeting on the evening of Friday, July 25, it was unanimously resolved to commence the work this Autumn. The Rink, where Moody and Sankey so successfully labored, has therefore been secured for two months, from Sunday next, and Dr. Fulton will preach to the masses, irrespective of class and color, morning and evening—at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.—during the months of September and October, by which time the experiment of drawing the masses to an unconsecrated place to hear the simple Gospel of Christ preached will have been fairly tried, and, as Dr. Fulton and his church believe, will prove successful, in which case it will be continued indefinitely. This, it must be noted, will not interfere with the pastoral care of his own flock, for the Chapel of the Centennial Baptist Church, on Clinton avenue, is only two blocks distant from the Rink and will still be used for the Sunday School and the week day services and meetings. Nor will this enlargement of Dr. Fulton's ministerial work retard or weaken the enterprise now fully under way of building a large Centennial Baptist Church for that society. Four lots—100 feet front and 200 feet in depth—have been purchased for this purpose on Clinton avenue. But the one idea of Dr. Fulton has been a Gospel preached to the masses through the churches, but not in the churches, for there are thousands who would come to the Rink who would not think of entering a consecrated building. For this he worked for ten years at the Tremont Temple, Boston, and to this object, now about to be carried out, his six years' ministry in Brooklyn has been directed.

SELLING SCHOOL BOOKS.

The first week of the public school year is always the time for the greatest sale of school books, the sales hounting away up into the thousands. There is, of course, a steady demand during the year, but the rush comes when the schools open in the Fall. The school's opened last Monday, and up to noon to-day the sales of Mr. F. D. Clark, who has charge of the Book Depot in Red Hook lane, footed up to over $6,000. The order from one school was over $1,100, from another over $1,200, from another $1,000, and there are a number amounting to several hundred dollars. Next week's sales will be large, and a good business will be kept up all through the month. A great many pupils sell their old school books as they are promoted, to the pupils who succeed them in the grade. The new books are ordered through the Principal of the school, which is debited with the amount and credited when the money is received.

REVOLT

The Afghanistan Regiments Rise Against the British.

Attack on the Embassy at Cabul—The Escort of the Embassy Defending Themselves—Concentration of Troops to Suppress the Insurrection—Prospect of a Hot Time in Afghanistan.

SIMLA, September 6.

On the night of the 4th inst. a messenger reached Ali Kheyl with the news that the British embassy at Cabul had been attacked by several Afghan regiments, and that the escort of the embassy were defending themselves. The troops at Ali Kheyl were ordered to move instantly on Shutargardan Pass, and instructions were dispatched to Generals Roberts and Stewart to advance on Cabul.

Letters from the Ameer confirm the report of the revolt. He was completely surprised. The populace joined the mutinous regiments and the embassy was attacked by overwhelming numbers.

At the latest accounts the Viceroy of India was ignorant of the fate of the members of the embassy.

SIMLA, September 6.

At a late hour on Thursday night a messenger travelling post haste reached Ali Kheyl from Cabul and informed Major Conolly, the British political agent, that the British Embassy at Cabul had been attacked by several Afghan regiments, which had assembled in that city demanding the arrears of their pay, and that the military escort of the Embassy were defending themselves. The Viceroy of India immediately ordered the troops at Ali Kheyl to move instantly upon Shutargardan Pass. General Roberts has been ordered to proceed to the Peiwar Pass and advance on Cabul, while General Stewart has been ordered to hold Candahar. All the British forces on the Candahar line will concentrate at Candahar. The forces in the Khyber Pass are being strongly reinforced and will operate on Jellalabad. Major Conolly telegraphed on Friday night to the substance of letters received from the Ameer of Afghanistan, who confirms the intelligence of the revolt, and adds that the regiments which have mutinied were joined by the populace. The Ameer's arsenal and stores were first plundered and destroyed and the British embassy was then attacked by overwhelming numbers.

The Ameer declares that he was completely surprised by the outbreak. He endeavored to quell it, and sent General Daoudshah to Major Cavagnari's assistance, but General Daoudshah was unhorsed and fatally wounded. The Ameer then sent his son, with the Governor of Cabul and other influential personages, but the mob was wholly uncontrollable. The attack on the English Embassy continued throughout Wednesday, when a fire broke out in the premises. The Ameer, writing on Thursday, says he is in great distress, and is himself besieged. The Viceroy of India is at present ignorant of the fate of Major Cavagnari and the other members of the Embassy. General Roberts has already started for the Peiwar Pass. The advance on Cabul will be made very speedily, and will be strongly supported. The Viceroy's Military Secretary accompanies General Roberts.

RIOT

Canarsie Fishermen Driving a Man Out of his House.

Thirteen Arrested and Held for the Action of the Grand Jury.

The residents of the usually quiet fishing Village of Canarsie were thrown into a fever of excitement last evening by the arrest of thirteen of the residents on a charge of rioting, made by Isaac Skindmore, a wealthy grocerynan residing in that town.

The prisoners, who were Martin Morrison, John Van Houten, Sr., John Van Houten, Jr., George B. Jones, George Brown, John Matthews, Jrs Matthews, William Scott, George Phillips and Thomas Dikeon, were taken before Justice Jopson by Constable Voorhees. An immense number of people followed, and the Court room was fairly packed with an excited crowd, composed of friends of both parties, and it was with exceeding difficulty that the Court officer prevented them from fighting while the examination was in progress.

The causes of the riot, as brought out by the justice in the examination, were the following: In the early part of last year John Carman died, and left his widow, beside a small sum of money, a house in Canarsie, where he had formerly resided. The will was duly admitted to probate, and by its provisions Nathaniel Carman became executor. After the time had expired for all claims to be presented, by the desire of the widow, the house was put up for sale. Mr. Isaac Skidmore became desirous of purchasing it, and intimated that to the executor, who, with the consent of the Surrogate, entered into a contract with Mr. Skidmore.

The terms were that he should pay $700 for the property. The widow owed a grocery bill of $500 to the purchaser, and this was to be deducted; the balance to be paid on the delivery of the deed. The widow was to remain in possession until the 15th of July, for which she was to pay $40. When this date came around, Mr. Skidmore went to the widow and asked for the house. She

REPENTED OF HER BARGAIN,

and positively refused to move. All arguments to get her to go peacefully were unavailing. Mr. Skidmore began a legal proceeding to have her put out.

The executor asked him to allow the widow to stay a month longer, and he would be responsible for the rent. Upon this, the suit was withdrawn, and when the first of its present month grew nigh, Mr. Skidmore found that very little preparation for moving expenses. But instead of moving, she went in the country with two of her children, leaving two others in possession.

Mr. Skidmore then consulted General Crooke and followed his instructions. On Tuesday last the two children left in possession of the house were served with the Ameer's notice, and they were returning home; Skidmore and his nephew accompanied them and entered the house with them. They took possession of the keys and installed themselves on the premises.

Wednesday evening Martin Morrison, who is married to the widow's eldest daughter, went to the house and told Mr. Skidmore he must leave. Mr. Skidmore informed Morrison that he would do nothing of the sort, as he was on his own property. Hot words followed and Morrison went away.

Thursday evening he returned with

A GANG OF MEN,

among whom were the several parties. They surrounded the house, indulging in all kinds of threatening demonstrations, and causing a scene of intense excitement in the neighborhood. Morrison, accompanied by several of the accused, went into the hallway, and ordered Skidmore to leave. He refused to do so, and Morrison then took him by the shoulders, and amid the angry exclamations of the mob threw him out.

A general fight among the crowd then became imminent, as a number of Skidmore's friends began to arrive. At this moment Constable Voorhees arrived on the scene, and with a few use of his club, settled the violence of the crowd. He then endeavored to ascertain the cause of the disturbance. Morrison said he wanted Skidmore arrested on a charge of assault and battery and trespassing. Skidmore said he would go before a justice, and the constable took him before Justice Jopson, who decided to commit the whole party. Thereupon Skidmore had the thirteen arrested for rioting.

Most of the witnesses who were examined positively

REFUSED TO SAY ANYTHING,

and it was only by the most persevering cross questioning that the magistrate elicited the above facts.

He held all of the accused in $200 bonds to await the action of the Grand Jury. All entered bail bonds with the exception of John Matthews, who said he asserted he had done "nothin'." He was sent to jail, there to remain until he furnishes the bonds, or his case comes before the Grand Jury.

ON THE TRACK.

A Ring That is Likely to Lead to the Capture of a Gang of Thieves.

The police of New York are in possession of a diamond ring of great value, which for a short time past has been an object of unusual interest to the detectives and at present seems likely to lead to the discovery and capture of a gang of desperate thieves. It is of heavy gold, exquisitely worked, enamelled and set with diamonds in a design peculiarly chaste. How it came in possession of the police is a secret jealously guarded at present. It is certain, however, that it fell no sooner under the eye of Captain Allaire, chief of the Detective Bureau, than he recognized it as one of the most celebrated articles of the kind ever manufactured in this country. It is suggested a clue which upon investigation proved to be of great value. It will be remembered that in the latter part of June a great robbery at C. Robert Lilloe' jewelry store, in Providence, R. I., attracted attention by the daring manner of its execution. The police of this and other cities credited the burglary to Porter and Irving, the

TWO NOTORIOUS CRACKSMEN,

who had just then broken jail in Brooklyn. Circulars describing the stolen property were sent to the police of every city in the country. One reached Captain Reid, the chief of the detective force of this city. The description of a ring of curious workmanship which was among the stolen jewelry took hold of the memory of Captain Allaire, who casually read the document. The discovery of the ring above alluded to, the comparison with the stolen ring and subsequent inquiries that led to very important facts in matters of record, over the details of which the Captain watches with jealous care. But the fact is not concealed that the arrest of both Porter and Irving is a possibility of the near future growing directly out of the discovery of the diamond ring. Several of the shrewd detectives of the Central Office squad have been engaged in working up the case in this city and out of it, and a very interesting denouement may shortly be expected.

UNDERVALUATION OF PROPERTY.

When the State Board of Assessors met in conference with the local assessors of Queens County, recently, it was represented that the real estate in the county was assessed at fully one half, and in some towns at two thirds of the full value. The Flushing assessors were positive that they were assessing upon the full valuation principle, and State Assessor Briggs very plainly told them that they were committing perjury in swearing that they had assessed at the true value. The recent effort in Flushing to tax the personal property of the College Point Rubber Company establishes the fact that the assessors have no rule whatever to guide them, and that they are not assessing property at one half its full value. The real estate of the company is assessed at $60,000. Mr. Poppenhusen, secretary of the company, makes affidavit that the real estate cost $300,000, and it was all purchased in reasonable times, before the war. It will be seen that it is assessed at one fifth. It may be that in the aggregate the real estate of the town is assessed at one half its value, but it is the small property holders bear the burden of taxation.

In Newtown the most extraordinary system of assessing prevails, to the injury of the small property owner. The books show that property which cannot be purchased for $10,000 is assessed at $2,500, while property worth not more than $1,200 is assessed for $600 and $800.

CONSPIRACY.

The Chameleon Phases of the Powis Case.

A Young Lady who Embarked in the Business of Making Statements Becomes Contradictory, as Usual—Dark Passages in Interesting Histories.

The case of the People, on the complaint of Walter V. P. Powis, against William H. Rudd and John R. L. Sniffen, was concluded before Justice Semler, after a session that occupied the entire day, at 6 o'clock yesterday evening. From the testimony taken a story replete with coincident facts and matters of interest is developed. The statements, as they have appeared in the evidence of the witnesses for the prosecution, having already appeared in the EAGLE, are familiar to the public. It will be remembered that Powis charges the defendants, Rudd and Sniffen, and a young woman named Susan G. Couillard, and two persons whose real names are unknown, with conspiring to entice and decoy him into a house of ill repute, in company with the woman Couillard, for the purpose of using the act of his apparent immorality to evidence against him in proceedings for divorce said to be contemplated by his wife.

From the evidence taken yesterday, material portions of which are reported below, and from statements of counsel, it appears that Powis, five or six years ago, married the daughter of a worthy gentleman occupying a responsible position in one of the most reputable banking houses of New York. They lived together about two years, during the greater part of which time the husband was in the dry goods business in New York City, whence they removed to Valley Spring, N. Y., where they rented a farm. It is said, difficulty arose between the couple, and Powis alleges

THEY SEPARATED,

his wife since claiming that he abandoned her and that his right was not wholly disconnected with that of a lady whose husband held, either then or subsequently, a legislative position at Albany. While at Valley Spring Powis became acquainted with Sniffen, one of the defendants, and his wife. Both families were on terms of social intimacy and between Mrs. Powis and Mrs. Sniffen a lasting intimacy sprang up. When the former lady was deprived of the companionship of her husband, the Sniffens showed her every possible attention, and were grieved by the reprehensible conduct she made from time to time, on the strength of reports said to have been received by her of her husband's association with certain women elsewhere. Mr. Sniffen at first thought the reports hardly credible, and made overtures on the husband's behalf looking toward a reconciliation with his wife and her parents, who are said to have been incensed against him.

Mr. Powis ultimately settled in this city, and from this place reports of the kind indicated are said to have reached his wife's ears. Finally, at the urgent solicitation of his wife, Mr. Sniffen says he was induced to take an interest in the conduct of Powis, believing that if it were as reported, his wife was morally entitled to be freed from her relationship with him. While revolving in his mind the course to be pursued to ascertain his exact standing with Powis, he had property on the Island. He desired to dispose of, says he visited the livery stable kept by the defendant Rudd, on the corner of Ormond place and Putnam avenue, Rudd having leased himself to promote the sale. While talking with Rudd they sat on the sidewalk under the awning shading the office, which is furnished with a

PERFORATED SCREEN DOOR

and perforated window screen. As they talked they were interrupted by a man named Davis, who came up and asked Rudd for employment. While Rudd spoke to him, a fashionably dressed lady made her appearance and her stylish brougquy part finished the scene. Rudd has followed her, leaving Davis standing and Sniffen seated on the sidewalk. The lady turned out to be Miss Susan G. Couillard, the main witness in the case. After thus entering the office—the visit being on or about the 18th of July, last—she asked for a pony and phaeton. Mr. Rudd, who knew her, for business reasons desired to let her have one, politely