

## By Telegraph.

### AMERICAN.

KEY WEST, 19.—A terrific wind has been blowing here since last night. The steam tug *Godfrey Kluber*, from Philadelphia, went ashore on a reef, and it is feared all hands are lost.

NEW YORK, 19.—The excitement in Wall Street, occasioned by the rumor of war in Europe, subsided with the close of yesterday's business, and to-day there is comparative quiet. Gold this morning was down to 110½, but it afterwards advanced to 111½.

PHILADELPHIA, 19.—This is combination day at the Centennial. The day is devoted to Virginia, Maryland, Delaware and the District of Columbia. At 11 a. m. Gov. Cochran, of Delaware, and Gov. Carroll, of Maryland, entered the grounds, each accompanied by his staff, and were escorted to their respective State buildings, where receptions were held.

Fourteen contestants entered for the tournament this afternoon, and much interest is shown in the affair. In addition to the prizes previously offered, a magnificent cup of solid silver, engraved with the imperial Chinese dragon, is offered to the leading knight by Wyum Seeng, the Chinese mandarin, who has been almost continuously at the exhibition since its commencement, and is the fourth man in rank in the Chinese Empire.

The tournament is now in progress. Shortly after one o'clock 205 knights, fully armed and equipped, rode into the grounds and took their position for the contest. Great interest prevails.

The tournament grounds were densely crowded this afternoon. Fifteen knights joined in the tilting. A. B. Suit, representing the Union, was the victor, taking eight rings in a possible nine; Chas. White, representing the Centennial, second; Wm. P. Bryan, Connecticut, third; J. N. Barbut, S. C., fourth. The entertainment lasted until five o'clock.

NEW ORLEANS, 19.—Benjamin Wallforth was shot dead by Weston Logan, last night.

James Crimere, a well known Italian, fell dead in the street this afternoon.

CHARLESTON, 19.—A company of the 18th U. S. Infantry proceeded to Cainhoy and encamped at the village, relieving the guard from Charleston, who remained there night and day since Monday last.

COLUMBIA, S. C., 19.—Six whites, returning home from the democratic mass meeting at Edgely, C. H., near dark, last evening, were fired into by colored men in ambush. One was killed instantly, and another severely wounded. Major Kline and other United States officers, at the request of the whites, went to the spot, and while viewing the body, a white man, sent for a coroner, was also shot from ambush, his leg shattered and his horse wounded. The meeting had been quiet and orderly.

SAN FRANCISCO, 19.—Captain Foster, of the British ship *Rydal Hall*, lost on Tuesday night, near Spanishtown, states that the ship was 1,800 tons burthen, with thirty-three hands, all told. She belonged to the Sun Shipping Company of Liverpool, was an A 1 iron ship, four months out from Cardiff with coal. On Monday they were seventy miles from Fallarones by observations. On Tuesday the weather was thick, and we hove to. All hands remained on deck during the night. She struck about eight p. m. Her bottom was crushed and she rapidly filled. Four seamen, Charles Wilson, George Georger, Geo. White and George Johns attempted to launch the gig, without orders, the boat was swamped and all lost, the sea making a clean breach over the ship. In lowering away the life boat, Hugh Williams, second officer; William Wilson, steward's boy; Keith Selwyn, apprentice; Alexander Barlow, William Baker and James Gomes, seamen, were drowned. They did not attempt to get out any more boats, but stopped on board till the morning, when the crew were taken off by a whale-ship, with great difficulty, owing to the heavy surf. The captain remained on board until four p. m. The ship was then fast becoming a total wreck, was full of water and the deck breaking up. Nothing was saved, not even the ship's papers. The captain attributes the disaster to the current, whose strength was not properly

estimated. The ship was valued at £26,000; cargo £4,000; insured.

A dispatch from Portland, Oregon, says a hurricane passed over the neighboring country on Tuesday afternoon, blowing down trees, houses, and fences, but causing no loss of life.

A Washington dispatch says the presentation of the address from Ireland to President Grant, through Messrs. O'Connor, Powers & Parnell, members of parliament, has been deferred. Powers and Parnell have been informed that, according to etiquette, the resolutions will have to come through the British minister here and the State Department to the President. An obstacle has been found to the success of the first step, in the wording of certain parts of the resolutions. One part cites that having suffered through seven centuries of tyranny, the Irish people make their greetings to the United States and its President, &c. This cannot, it is contended, be passed by without an act of disrespect on the part of President Grant to her Majesty's representative. The resolutions are a magnificent evidence of art and taste, appearing like a plate of the purest alabaster, inlaid with mosaic. They are left in one of the rooms of the White House.

Dr. Julius S. Theband, of East Thirteenth St., who was wounded by the explosion of a cartridge, died last night. He was ramming a charge into the cartridge when the explosion occurred, and a large piece of the cartridge was driven into his body, and lodged between the heart and left lung. Dr. Theband was preparing to go on a shooting excursion when the fatal accident happened. He was forty-nine years of age, and was well known as an author and lecturer.

W. P. C. Trichel, an old member of the Stock Exchange, suspended to-day.

A special from London says the Government has ordered 50,000 English troops to be put in readiness for immediate dispatch, if necessary, to Turkey. Furloughs of all naval officers have been recalled.

GLENLOCH, Pa., 20.—About half past eight this morning, the wife of C. J. Baker, colored, residing at this place, was running along the road in a frantic manner, and when she reached the railroad station she informed a gentleman that she had just killed her four children, and then resumed her wanderings. The gentleman drove to the house, and not finding her husband, hunted him up. The two visited the house and found three children, aged respectively two, four, and six years, in an almost lifeless condition, their heads being beaten to a jelly, with a heavy club. The baby, aged two months, was covered up with a heavy feather bed, the intention of the mother being to smother it. The three children cannot possibly survive. A number of people have gone in search of the unfortunate woman, who is undoubtedly insane.

WASHINGTON, 20.—Advices have been received at the War Department that General Terry will immediately leave Fort Abraham Lincoln in pursuit of the hostile savages.

### WASHINGTON, 20.

The official report of R. M. Wallace, United States Marshal for South Carolina, addressed to Attorney General Taft, was, among other papers on the condition of the south, read at the cabinet meeting to-day:

### CHARLESTON, Oct. 17.

Hon. A. Taft, Att'y Gen'l:

Sir—I have delayed giving you a report of the recent unfortunate political riot near Cainhoy, in this county, until I could get a correct statement of facts. It is one of the legitimate results of the intimidation policy on the Mississippi plan, adopted by the democratic party in opening their campaign, for the purpose of breaking down the republican majority in this State. The first meeting in this county at which the democrats put their shot-gun policy into practice, took place over a month ago on Cooper River, some ten or twelve miles from the scene of the late riot. The republicans had called a meeting, and the democrats in the city chartered a steamboat, taking about 150 well armed men to the meeting. They formed their men in line near the stand and demanded that they should have half the time for their speakers. The republicans did not relish this kind of peaceful political discussion, but the request was backed up by 150 Winchester repeating rifles in the

hands of men who knew how to use them, and they consented to a division of the time. Other meetings followed this with a similar display of arms, and in order to avoid the collision which was imminent to each meeting, the executive committees of each party arranged to have a series of joint discussions, and agreed that their people should not come armed to the meetings. The discussions in the county had been mainly going on with more or less bitterness and animosity, mainly growing out of the fact that the democrats carried a large force of men from the city to every meeting, who irritated the republicans by their violent denunciation of their leaders and their party. The meeting at the brick church, near Cainhoy, was called by the republicans, and was largely attended by men who were present at the first meeting at which the democrats had enforced their demand to speak, but had not attended all of the joint discussions, and many of them being suspicious of the democrats, carried such guns as each man had at his home, consisting of old muskets, shot guns and fowling-pieces, but not a militiaman went there with state arms and ammunition as the democrats claim, and the best evidence of that fact is that all the dead were shot with buckshot, and not rifle balls. When these colored republicans were at the place of meeting, their leading men told them that they were violating the agreement by coming armed, and that they must deposit their arms at some place away from the grounds. The colored men complied with the request, and some guns, say fifteen, were placed in an old dilapidated building, some fifty yards from the stand, and others were placed across the ravine in the woods. About 150 democrats accompanied their speakers from the city on a steamboat, and soon appeared at the meeting. The first speaker was a democrat, a candidate for prosecuting attorney of the circuit. He was heard through very patiently. He was followed by W. J. McKenly, colored delegate to the Cincinnati Convention from this State.

Soon after McKenly commenced speaking a commotion was observed in the crowd on the side next to the dilapidated building, and McKenly jumped off the stand and said, "Those white men in that house have guns, and are going to shoot." Colored men raised the shout, "The democrats have seized our guns," and made a rush for the other guns. The white men who had secretly slipped into the house and seized the guns, then fired, and the first shot killed an old colored man about seventy years of age, who was standing leaning on a stick, and this is the only colored man who is known to have been killed. The colored men returned with their guns very soon, and attacked the party at the old house, and commenced a general fire on the democrats, who were generally armed with pistols, but they had to retire rapidly toward the boat under a heavy fire. The colored men became furious when they saw that some of their arms had been seized and one of their old men killed. Sheriff Rowen, whom they recognized as their personal and political friend, rushed among them and tried to stop the firing, but they did not cease until all the white men were driven away from the church. Six white men were killed, or have died, and one colored man. Several white men are wounded, but none seriously. It is not yet known how many negroes are hurt.

As soon as the fight ceased the steamboat returned to the city for reinforcements, and over 100 men went back on her on two hours' notice, with arms for themselves and for the hundred men already there. Next morning about 200 more armed men went up on the same boat, which had returned. These armed men were the military companies, or a portion of the companies which Governor Chamberlain ordered to disband two weeks ago. On the night of the riot I telegraphed to Somerville to the officer in command of the troops for a company to go to Cainhoy. He replied, next morning, that he had only one artillery company, which had no small arms. I then telegraphed to Governor Chamberlain to know where I could get troops, and he referred it to General Ruger at Atlanta, who has ordered a company from Columbia which will arrive to-morrow morning, and I will proceed

with them at once to Cainhoy. I will require the armed men there to disperse, and will see that no further rioting takes place.

RICHMOND, Va., 20.—A detachment of United States troops from Governor's Island, numbering 120, composed of a battalion of the third artillery and a part of the 11th and 23rd Infantry, commanded by Lieut. Col. L. L. Livingston, arrived here to-day, en route for Columbia, S. C. They were compelled to lay over on account of delay at Wilmington, Del. Soon after their arrival a number of the Richmond military called on Livingston and asked permission to entertain the men, which he deemed expedient to decline, but expressed great pleasure at the compliment. Several officers, however, were entertained at the Exchange Hotel. They leave to-morrow morning. Eight other companies will pass through at the same time.

ST. PAUL, 20.—A Bismarck special says General Sturges, with eight companies of cavalry, three of infantry, and a section of artillery, moved south, to-day, on the east side of the Missouri.

Gen. Terry, with four companies, moved south on the west side. Their destination is not generally known.

PHILADELPHIA, 20.—Wool—Colorado, washed 22 @ 28, unwashed 18 @ 22, extra and merino pulled 33 @ 36, No. 1 and super pulled 34 @ 36; California, fine and medium 25 @ 30, coarse, 20 @ 28.

LOUISVILLE, 20.—One hundred soldiers from Columbus, O., under Col. Corwin, passed through here this morning, their destination being South Carolina.

SAN FRANCISCO, 21.—The whaling bark *Florence* arrived this afternoon from the Arctic Ocean with 190 men on board, being part of the crews of the Arctic whaling fleet, twelve of which she reports lost in the ice, with a portion of the crews. The remaining survivors have gone to Honolulu on the bark *Three Brothers*. The following is a synopsis of a written report of the masters of the fleet:

On our arrival in Behring's sea we found plenty of ice and extremely cold weather; but few whales were taken in the first part of the season; commenced taking walrus on June 1st. The ships engaged soon got all they had casks for. Between the 20th of July and the 1st of August, the ships worked over to the east shore, and so north towards Point Barrow as fast as the ice opened.

The bark *Arctic* was crushed by the ice on July 7th, off Sea Horse Islands, eighteen miles from land. The crew escaped to the shore and were finally taken on board by the bark *Onward*, and subsequently distributed among the fleet, Captain Whitney going on board the bark *Rainbow*. About the 1st of August the fleet, fourteen in number, reached Point Barrow. The *Northern Light* and *Norman* stayed south walrussing and escaped the disaster that followed, and had to stand south from Point Barrow several times owing to the ice setting on shore. On August 14th a breeze from the north and northwest broke up the ice. The whales made appearance, and soon all the ships were actively engaged northeast of Point Barrow. The wind held from west to north-east until the night of August 18th, when it began blowing fresh from east northeast. All the ships stood in shore and anchored to avoid the drifting ice.

On the afternoon of the 19th the wind increased and hauled to north, bringing the ice on shore, and we all ran under the south side of Point Barrow, where we found a lee for a few hours, but next morning were obliged to run south as far as Cape Smith. The *Rainbow* and *Three Brothers* remained at Point Barrow. For the next three days the whales were numerous near Cape Smith, and the ships busy taking some. Meantime the wind set from the west, causing an uneasy feeling. The space occupied by the ships extended seven or eight miles off the shore, running along by the land southward; this kept steadily closing.

On the 23d the wind freshened from W. N. W., and all the ships, except the *Rainbow* and *Three Brothers*, who were still anchored at Point Barrow, were surrounded by the drifting ice. Beat to S. W. in the afternoon, when the wind began hauling south of west, but still hoped, before the ice closed on us, to reach the open sea, or at least Sea Horse Islands, where we could

find shelter. At sunset the ice stopped our progress.

On the morning of the 24th a thick fog set in; at this time a heavy ice pack reached along the whole coast, about two miles seaward, the ships all lying in an open strip of water between that and the shore. *Clara Bell* lost her rudder, ran near the shore, and anchored. The ice then closed around her, and a large berg grounded south of her, and formed a breakwater, behind which she lay. The bark *Florence* drifted up to Cape Smith and got under lee of the grounded iceberg, which proved her salvation.

The ships *Josephine*, *St. George*, *Cornelius*, *Howland*, and the barks *Camilla*, *James Allen*, and *Onward* were enclosed by a pack during the afternoon, and drifted rapidly to north-east, between Woody and Refuge inlets. The ship *Marengo*, under all sail, got within three or four ships' length of the open water, and then the ice closed upon her. As we neared Point Barrow the current slackened, and for two days we drifted slowly. The *Rainbow* and *Three Brothers*, under Point Barrow, lay in comparative safety, witnesses of our distress, but unable to render any assistance. The *Marengo*, *St. George*, and the bark *Acors Barnes*, each sent a boat ashore, intending to follow with others, containing provisions, as a supply, in case of disaster, but owing to the ice starting afresh were unable to do so.

On the 26th the first officer of the *Three Brothers*, with a boat's crew, took the wife of Capt. Hickmott off the bark *Acors Barnes*, to his ship, for safety. Next day the *St. George's* men attempted to haul the boat ashore over the ice, but were caught in a fog; thirteen of them got on board the *Rainbow* and *Three Brothers*, the others regained the ship, except one, who perished on the ice. Next day the thirteen tried to get back to the *St. George*, but never reached her, eleven were rescued by Capt. Owen, of the *Three Brothers*, the other two were frozen to death on the ice. The prospect now was very gloomy, the ships being still helplessly in the ice and drifting rapidly northeast.

On August 28th reached the end of the bank and the current changed to east; the ships at Point Barrow were no longer visible. The situation now was worse than ever, the only hope being an easterly gale.

August 29th—Found ourselves off Point Tangent. The crew of the *Marengo* attempted to get ashore, but returned unsuccessful. Next day the masters held a council on the *Java*, and concluded that there was no further hope of saving the ships, some of which were already badly nipped by the ice. This was only a touch of what might be expected. The ships altogether had about three months provisions, not sufficient to last through the winter. After full discussion, and seeing no way out of the difficulty, it was decided that the only way to save the lives of all was to reach land before escape became impossible. The 5th of September was chosen for the day of starting. The ships were twenty or thirty miles from land, abreast the west head of Smith's Bay.

Sept. 5th—All being ready on board the *Howland*, *St. George*, *Marengo*, *Desmond*, *James Allen*, *Acors Barnes*, and *Onward*, signal for departure was given. The boats had been put in the best possible condition. The baggage consisted of about twenty-five days rations, bread and meat, a change of clothing and a blanket for each man; everything else, except guns and ammunition, were left on board. The main hope was to find open water enough inside the ground ice to navigate the boats southward, and so reach the two ships which we supposed to be outside the pack. Left at 3 p. m., we would first carry the baggage half a mile or so ahead, then turn and drag the boats along the ice, very rough in places, and many holes which would not bear the weight of a man. Many of the men fell through and suffered much from the cold.

First night we camped on the ice, about four miles from the ships. Next morning we resumed our march in a blinding snow-storm, from north to east; the prospect was now most discouraging. Several men deserted and returned towards the ships, where a number of the crews remained who had refused to face the hardships and dangers on a journey towards the land; of their fate we know nothing.