

Governor presiding, the party went to the State House where Chief Justice Morton and other Justices of the Supreme and other courts were present together with officers of the State and other prominent men. An informal presentation was followed by the inspection of the buildings. After lunch Gov. Butler and Chief Justice Coleridge were driven to Harvard College and through the suburbs.

CHICAGO, 7.—Telegrams from various points in Central Illinois report frost last night, but not heavy enough to injure corn prospects.

PORTLAND, Maine, 7.—Letters received here from officers of the U.S. steamer *Albatross*, dated Georgetown, P. E. I., August 31st, two days after the great gale say the *Albatross* was then expected to cruise in the direction of Halifax. There is therefore no probability that she was wrecked at Indian Head Harbor.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., 7.—Ambler was arrested to-day and proved an alibi. He was at home in New Milford Saturday and Sunday. Detectives say he was not the man seen with his divorced wife Sunday night. A lady returning from church Sunday night, saw a man answering the description of the stranger seen with the woman standing near the main road over which Rose Clark passed, apparently waiting for some time; and as he passed her she tried to locate his identity. She did not know him, and thought nothing about it until recently. Who the stranger was is a mystery.

Indianapolis, 7.—Ex-County Treasurer Jno. C. Dewiggin, of Montgomery County, Indiana, is reported short in his accounts \$39,000. Speculations in grain are said to be the cause.

Greensboro, Ala., 7.—Frank Shelton (colored) is hanged for wife murder.

Chicago, 7.—Early this morning the opium joint of Hef Wan, on West Madison Street, was pulled by the police. Two men and two women, all white, were found in the place, thoroughly saturated with the drug. Hef Wan was fined \$20, and the inmates \$5 each.

Denver, 7.—*Tribune's* Las Vegas, N. M.: This afternoon two cowboys employed by the United States Cattle Company on Red River, a short distance east of this place, became involved in a dispute over a cow belonging to a Mexican, which had strayed into their herd. The cowboys commenced firing at the Mexican, who returned the fire with a shot-gun killing both cowboys, the Mexican dying shortly afterwards.

Philadelphia, 7.—Forest fires are burning furiously in Camden and Atlantic counties, near Egg Harbor City and Ellwood.

Boston, 7.—Forest fires are raging on the shores, near Sandy Pond, lying between the town of Ayer, Groton and Littleton. The flames are extending rapidly into Littleton; 150 men are fighting fire.

New Orleans, 7.—The lighthouse at Pass Marion, Mississippi Sound, burned last night; the inmates, two young men, drifted off on a door, and were rescued.

Laredo, Texas, 7.—The rains the past few days have caused an unprecedented rise in the Rio Grande. At noon the rise was eighteen feet. Heavy rains have fallen since, and a further rise is expected. Sheep owners apprehend great losses by drowning. Numerous washouts are reported, and a number of bridges are gone.

Boston, 7.—The *Carima* sailed from Halifax, Monday evening with fourteen passengers and a large and valuable cargo of general merchandise. The passengers and crew arrived at Trepassy.

St. Johns, N. F., 7.—The *Carima* struck yesterday morning in a dense fog, a heavy sea running. Passengers and crew had to leap for life, and saved nothing. The ship sank without giving time to procure provisions. Captain Farquhar exhibited great skill and coolness. The safety of the passengers and crew are due to him.

The last French banker arriving at St. Pierre reads accounts for another batch of the French banking fleet. One Dieppe vessel alone lost twelve men. The brig *Gabriel*, also a Dieppe vessel, rode out the two storms of Sunday and Thursday, but had both masts carried away and her decks swept of everything. The fate of the crew is unknown, but they are reported as taken off. The steamer *Gabriel* is just dispatched to St. Mary's bay to bring down to St. John's the passengers and crew of the *Crima*.

Baltimore, 7.—The steamship

Wm. Cramer, of the Savannah line arrived greatly damaged by fire, discovered Tuesday whilst off the coast of South Carolina. The ship and cargo was damaged \$10,000. The hull being iron, saved the ship.

A California dispatch says: The bark *Windermere*, from Newcastle, N. S. W., with coal for San Francisco, is ashore two miles below town; all hands saved. The vessel is a total loss.

Easton, Pa., 7.—Two coal trains on the Lehigh Valley road came in collision; one engine is damaged, 12 cars wrecked. Nobody hurt.

Manchester, N. H., 7.—The Menderson Woolen Mills, Merrimac, occupied by John Holland, blanket manufacturer, are burned. Sixty operatives are thrown out of employment.

Hartford, Conn., 7.—Mrs. Julia P. Smith, well known novelist, was killed at her summer residence, New Hartford, this morning. She was driving with her husband when the team ran away.

Boston, 7.—Insurance Commissioner Tarbox has made public the result of his investigation of the United States branch of the Metropolitan Insurance Company, Paris. Tarbox says the annual statement by the company in 1882 was false in respect to the amount of outstanding risks. The last annual report was also found false. The manager in Paris explains that it is all clerical errors.

Gallatin, 7.—The remaining Frank James indictments for complicity in killing Westfall at the Winston robbery and the murder of Sheets, at Gallatin, the bank robbery in 1883, came up, and after consideration the cases were continued until the October term, and the prisoner was remanded to await further trial. It was announced that he would not attempt to give bail, but remain in jail until next term. The prisoner received the verdict with perfect composure, as also did his wife, but Mrs. Samuels was much affected. In order to guard against any disturbance which might follow, the single saloon of this place was closed. A member of the jury stated to a correspondent that the first ballot stood 11 for acquittal and 1 for conviction, and that one after hearing the explanation of the others' views, made his vote to acquit.

Kansas City, 7.—The topic of conversation in the streets is the Frank James acquittal. There are many who say they expected it, but the majority say they looked for a disagreement of the jury. Public sentiment can be quoted as strong in condemnation of the verdict, although there are those who argue from a strict legal standpoint that the jury was justifiable in acquitting, the State's evidence having been made up of Liddell's testimony, supported only by circumstantial evidence. The general feeling, however, is one of disappointment. Expressions of sympathy with the prisoner, or satisfaction over acquittal, are confined to a few who are and have been James's friends, and can be taken in no way whatever as an indication of the actual public sentiment here. There are frequent expressions that the verdict is outrageous, and an unjust stigma upon the State. Charges of jury fixing also are bandied about.

WASHINGTON, 7.—The following communication has been received from the Utah Commission:

SALT LAKE CITY,  
August 24, 1883.

To H. M. Teller, Secretary:

Sir: I have the honor to inform you that our report on the registration vote in the last election for members of the Legislative Assembly, and other offices, held on the 6th day of the present month in this Territory, and the full proceedings of this Commission in connection therewith will, from necessity, be delayed for a time. However, we think it will be proper to have it known in advance of our regular report, that the law, known as the "Edmunds' Act," so far as we have been responsible for its execution, has been carefully but rigidly enforced this year as it was last. No person living in polygamy has been permitted to vote at any election, or to be voted for, for any office, and while only three convictions in prosecutions against polygamy under the Act of 1882 have been secured, nearly, or quite, 15,000 persons have been disfranchised on account of polygamic practices through the operations of the law as administered by the Commission. Ten suits for damages have been instituted against the Commission by certain persons

whose names were rendered at the first registration, who were not permitted to vote at the election in November, '82, because they refused to comply with the rules and regulations prescribed under the law by the Commission, for proof of eligibility of all voters. It is understood that these cases have been brought for the purpose of primarily testing the constitutionality of this law, and secondly to determine the legality of our acts thereunder. The first hearing of these cases will be had early in October. It is deemed advisable to withhold our regular report until the Court shall have heard and passed upon these cases. Moreover, certain phases of the general situation have presented themselves through the recent election in other ways in the present year, which will require to be carefully considered before the Commission will be able to make such a full and comprehensive report as the President and Congress will undoubtedly desire and the Commission will wish to make. Such a report will be prepared and forwarded in ample time for the use of the President in communicating with Congress at the commencement of the session in December next.

(Signed) ALEX. RAMSEY.

By order of the Commission.

DENVER, Colo., 8.—A special to *El Paso Times* just arrived says: Mexican troops are marching from Ascension to reinforce Mayor Valentine (Onato) at Casa Grandes. Captain Pacheco has also left Janos for Casa Grandes with a detachment of thirty men. Messengers have been sent to Bergrage to hurry up reinforcements. The distance is eighty-five miles from Janos. Great consternation prevails at Cosalitos, a small American-Mexican town, situated midway between Janos and Casa Grandes.

DENVER, Colo., 8.—A Chihuahua special gives the latest Indian news. A courier has just arrived at Gen. Regura's headquarters with dispatches bearing the following information: Three days ago, two old squaws came into the military camp at Casa Grandes, saying Ju, Nana, Geronamet and Chato were in the vicinity, and were anxious to treat for peace. Major Onato, commanding the Mexican troops immediately started with an escort of twenty-five, and found the Indians in force about fifteen miles from Casa Grandes. It was arranged that he and four others should advance, and that the four above named chiefs should come forward with an interpreter to hold a pow-wow in full sight of both detachments. Ju made the following proposition that the Mexican government should give the Indians a strip of about twenty square leagues of land from Pudia Verde to Casa Granleeriver, and that government furnish the seed and plant the ground for the first year, and afterwards they themselves would continue to plant it and live peacefully upon it. Also that all the Mexican troops be withdrawn from that vicinity. There are 200 warriors in the party, two-thirds being armed. Gen. Regura forwarded the dispatches to Mexico and is awaiting an answer. Major Onato has 150 men with him at Casa Grandes.

GOLDEN SPIKE, Northern Pacific R. R., 8.—The ceremonies of driving the golden spike, which completed the Northern Pacific Railroad and permanently joined the Northern Pacific Coast with the Atlantic has just been completed, at 3.30 p. m. Large crowds were assembled and the booming of cannon and displays of oratory were prominent features of the occasion.

#### FOREIGN.

LONDON, 6.—A correspondent at Hong Kong telegraphs an interview with Viceroy Chang Shih Sing, who has just arrived to take charge of Southern China. The Viceroy admitted that a considerable number of troops were passing on the frontier of Tonquin, but none had been ordered to cross the frontier, though many deserted to the Black Flags every day. He declared that China would not sanction the Hue treaty, and that the French must make a proper arrangement with the Marquis Tseng, or war would be inevitable. He thought the French seizure of Chinese customs would not seriously hurt China, as they are mostly hypothecated to English bankers. A Hong Kong dispatch says troops continue to arrive from the North. Large amounts of bullion are on the way from Canton, supposed to be for war expenses.

Queen Victoria subscribed £200 for the relief of distress in Egypt caused by cholera.

John Collett, director of the Navy, contractor for the British Admiralty Office, starts for America Saturday on an official visit.

The Batavia floating dock which went ashore at Tonjongg Jalk, was floated with very slight damage. In view of the fact that the Nederland Steamship Company's steamer *Princess Amelia* arrived at Batavia today, and the Rotterdam Lloyd's steamer *Batavia* yesterday, it is believed Sunda Straits are still navigable with proper caution.

Owing to rumors that the Invincibles are responsible for the death of Marwood, an Inquest will be held.

Paris, 6.—A French naval demonstration is regarded as probable on the Chinese coast, in the direction of Canton. Admiral Peyron, Minister of Marine and the Colonies, has a telegram from Saigon saying that according to Mandarin accounts 1,200 Anamites were killed and 1,500 wounded during the recent bombardment of forts on the Hue River. Besides two transports leaving with 1,000 men for Tonquin between the 10th and 20th, another transport will take a battery of mounted guns and material for 4,000 men from the African army. There is no question of a French expedition to the interior of Madagascar. The French will retain their present position in Madagascar until satisfaction is given them by the Hovas.

The Count of Paris has arrived.

Chambord left 60,000,000 francs to be divided between the Duke of Parma and the Count of Bardi.

The unveiling of the statue of La Fayette took place to-day at Lepuy, in presence of an immense crowd, despite a severe rain. The streets were decorated with American and French flags, and triumphal arches were erected over the prominent avenues.

King Alfonso and suit arrived this morning. He was received at the railway station by Gen. Pittie, on behalf of President Grevy, by Duke de Fernan Nunez, Spanish Ambassador, and a large deputation of Spanish residents.

Marquis Tseng, Chinese Ambassador, has, under instructions of his government, demanded the withdrawal of France from the Hue treaty. Ferry, French Prime Minister, refused to comply, but assured Marquis Tseng that France is willing to give China all the necessary guarantees for the integrity of her frontier. A rumor is current that Gen. Thibaudin, Minister of War, will resign.

A dispatch from Hong Kong says that no Chinese men-of-war had arrived there from the North. Three Chinese transports reached Pakoi a fortnight ago, with 750 regulars, and 1,750 militia arrived at Canton on Saturday last, on board a merchant steamer. Large quantities of supplies and provisions are being collected and stored at Canton.

Berlin, 6.—Harwitz, Secessionist, has been elected to the Reichstag for Torgan, Prussia, by 4,000 majority.

Several shocks of earthquake were felt at Dusseldorf Tuesday; no damage. Shocks on the Island of Ischia at the same time created some alarm; they were unattended by damage.

Vienna, 6.—Three large fires have occurred since Sunday, believed to be incendiary. Pamphlets were circulated, predicting they would take place.

The Hague, 6.—Great anxiety is felt in regard to the fate of the Nederland Steamship Company's mail steamer *Prince Frederick*, believed to have been in the Strait of Sunda at the time of the volcanic eruption.

A telegram from the Governor General of the Dutch East Indies says: Bays within the recent volcanic disturbances are filled with banks of pumice stone. The temple of Boro Buddo, Java, the largest Buddhist temple in the East, was destroyed by falling rocks. Thirteen thousand florins were sent to Batavia by telegraph for the relief of the distressed.

A central relief committee is founded to collect subscriptions for sufferers by the Java eruptions, under the presidency of the Prince of Orange. The King has formally endorsed the object of the committee. A fair is to be held at Amsterdam.

Agram, 6.—There were anti-Magyar disorders at Beduga yesterday. Troops were called out; the peasants drove back the troop of hussars, and then attacked the body of the infantry. Several were killed and wounded on both sides.

Goritz, 6.—It is stated that political meetings were prohibited here owing to a communication from the French Government.

Port Said, 6.—Quarantine is abolished on the Suez Canal, and the traffic is resumed as before the cholera epidemic. British troops are retiring to Cairo.

Hong Kong, 6.—A correspondent at Haigong writes that floods prevent operations on both sides. No steamer from Namdeng or Hanoi has arrived in six days, and there is much uneasiness in consequence of the blockade. There are many vague rumors. It is believed Courbett intends to blockade Canton and bombard it unless the Chinese withdraw from the Anam frontier. Anamese from Hanoi say the gunboats again advanced to Tokay and were repulsed, and 12 French killed. The gunboats had notification of the earthworks. This confirms a rumor reaching here from Chinese sources.

St. PETERSBURG, 7.—Reports from all parts of Russia state that the cattle plague continues with unabated fury. Over one million head of cattle have fallen victims to the plague in the past four years in Europe and Russia alone.

LONDON, 7.—A dispatch from Hong Kong states that Chinese merchants are leaving Haiphong not Canton as previously reported on account of the opening of their letters by the French authorities, who accuse them of writing to Chinese mandarins.

Vienna, 8.—A number of legitimists intend raising a vigorous protest against the action of the Countess of Chambord in expressing a wish for the position of chief mourner at the funeral of her husband, which should be held by the latter's nearest relative, and censuring her for thus prejudicing the memory of the deceased.

LONDON, 7.—The *Times* Paris special says: Both the government of France and China are equally desirous of securing a peaceful solution of the Tonquin question, if it can be affected with honor. The general sentiment favors a hope that all issues involved may be admitted to the arbitration of England.

The *Post's* Paris special says: Orders have been sent to Toulon and other naval stations to have transports ready for embarking, by the latter part of September of 10,000 men for China.

ROME, 7.—Articles printed in the Paris *Intransigent* by S. Rochefort, abusing King Humbert, have aroused great indignation throughout Italy. One article accused the King of having pocketed money subscribed by the French for Ischia sufferers.

An Italian officer waited upon Rochefort and demanded satisfaction for insulting his King, but Rochefort refused to grant him a hostile meeting.

Naples, 7.—At a meeting of the committee for the Ischia survivors, held in this city to-day, a resolution was adopted declaring that they would refuse all proffers of aid on the ground that when charity was offered them in order to serve as a pretext for insulting their king, they feel it is their duty to reject such charity, not only from France, but from the whole world.

LONDON, 7.—Irving the actor was entertained at Glasgow last evening with a banquet given by distinguished citizens. Irving in a brief speech returned thanks for the honor, and bade good-bye on his departure for America.

A Hong Kong correspondent writes: "The French represent the Hue treaty as settling the Tonquin question; the representation is not a true one. The difficulty is to deal with China, not; Anam. China alone can open Song Koe. She is willing to make it an international water-way if European powers and America desire her to do so. This is the only possible solution of the question at issue."

The district of Haiphong is still flooded, and all operations are suspended.

In view of recent events in Tonquin, the German envoy to Peking, now on a furlough, has been ordered to return to his post.

It is reported that the French destroyed Loango because the King refused to surrender a Portuguese flag given him by the Portuguese commandant at that point.

Batavia, Java, 8.—The official report of the recent disaster is not yet published. The number of natives killed at Bantam, Batavia and Lampong, is estimated at 300,000; number of Europeans lost unknown. The garrison and Dutch president at Telokbelong were saved. Terrible distress prevails.