

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, September 3, 1867.

Her Majesty's Reappearance in Public.

A number of excellent articles have recently appeared in the English papers upon the continued absence of her Majesty from public life, and we learn with much pleasure that her Majesty has expressed an intention to hold drawing-rooms in person next year, and thus restore that natural position of the Court towards the higher classes of her subjects and to the country in general which an event that was deplored as a national misfortune has naturally for some years left in abeyance. The London Post truthfully says that the English people are devoted to the Queen, and are fond and proud of the Royal family. They delight in seeing them taking part in amusements and national customs. Their attendance at any great festivals, or upon special occasions when for any purpose of utility, or even mere pageantry and show, the people delight to come together, is always looked forward to with great interest and gratitude, and is a most important element by which loyalty and devotion to the Throne is deeply fixed in the hearts of the people. More than this, they are, and always have been, accustomed to see much of their Sovereign moving about amongst them, and the affection for the Queen has been no mere abstract feeling of the necessity of the monarchical system of government, but a real and genuine appreciation of the high qualities which she has shown for her exalted position. The Post thinks that the levees should be held at Buckingham Palace instead of at St. James' Palace, which is altogether too small for the purpose. One other change is also mentioned as desirable. It is purely a male grievance, but it is a very general one. We allude to the Court dress which all men who have not the advantage of wearing any of the numerous uniforms which are so common now have to put themselves in before they can make their bow to royalty. A curiously out coat, a waistcoat of gorgeous pattern, and of enormous length, a little bag between the shoulders wherein is the sham tail of a wig you do not wear, and a sword by your side which is the relic of a time when every gentleman wore one, civilian or not, altogether form a costume which, however correct in the time of the Georges, is now an anachronism, and in reality a fancy dress. It means nothing, and is not becoming. No man can possibly look dignified in it, and the necessity of wearing it has driven weak-minded and nervous characters into the gorgeousness of the deputy-lieutenant or the semi-military assumption of the volunteer. The Spectator laments that the Czar has returned to his own dominions without visiting England, and says it seems probable that none of the greater princes who have been visiting Paris will extend their travels to London. They do not like lodging at hotels, while their own palaces are always thrown open to our royal family. It is said that the Sultan is coming, and a grand naval review at Spithead is advertised to come off in his honor, but we question if his Highness, who thinks himself many degrees higher than any European king, and who is absolute master of forty millions of subjects, knows yet that he will not be received by Queen Victoria. Non-intervention is becoming our policy in courtesies as well as wars. The Sunday Gazette remarks that people fresh from the gaities of Paris, with emperors and grand dukes jostling against one at every corner, say that London looks by comparison like a city of the dead. "We have no Court to do its part in leading society. The heir to the throne goes about like any private gentleman, and there is not the slightest reason for blaming his Royal Highness because he restricts his public appearances to those occasions when he is specially delegated to represent Majesty. We hope it is not disrespectful or improper thus to represent what exists, and the feeling of dissatisfaction which it engenders. We also trust that it is not too much to expect that London may not be condemned perpetually to appear in demi-toilette or in complete widowhood."

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—A deputation from this body, consisting of Acting Chief, T. J. Burns; President, S. L. Kelly; Secretary, E. C. Holden; Treasurer, John Glassey; and Delegate, James Gillon, waited by appointment on His Excellency the Governor yesterday morning. Mr. Holden, in a few words, enlightened His Excellency as to the position of affairs. By the exertions of the members, he said, the Department had maintained thus far, almost at their own expense, since the year 1865, not only its organization, but its efficiency. Now, however, the treasury is depleted, and unless assistance came from some quarter, in addition to that rendered by the Municipal Council, he much feared the Department would be compelled to turn the whole institution over to the Government. The Secretary gave His Excellency a detailed statement of the actual expenses of the department, showing conclusively how inadequate the receipts had been to the necessary expenses. He also informed him that, thoroughly recognizing the necessity of retrenchment, the expenses had been reduced wherever practicable, in proof of which the expenses which in 1864-5 were estimated at \$4,000, were now estimated at about \$2,700. In reply His Excellency said he had a high sense of the desirability of maintaining so useful an organization in an efficient state. Of course in times of depression public bodies as well as private individuals were affected, but he hoped a brighter day was dawning; for the present he proposed to allow \$500 of the amount voted by the Legislative Council to be paid over to the Victoria Fire Department, and he hoped they would find that sum sufficient for present necessities. The deputation having expressed their sincere thanks, Acting Chief Burns asked His Excellency if it would suit his convenience to name a day to review and inspect the members of the department and the apparatus. His Excellency said it would afford him much pleasure, and named Friday evening next, in front of the Government buildings. The deputation then withdrew, much gratified with the result of the interview.

AN INCORRIGIBLE BUMMER.—Jas. Wright, who has been convicted times without number of mean little offences, was arrested by an officer on Sunday upon a charge of having sold a bottle of liquor to an Indian.

Magistrate—Well, Wright, are you guilty or not guilty?

Wright—To tell the truth, your Worship, I don't know whether I am or not.

Magistrate—But you must plead something.

Wright—Well, your Worship, I was under the influence of liquor at the time; I really don't think I'm guilty, but rather than go against the officer's word I'll say I am, with my proviso.

Magistrate—Well, what is it?

Wright—That you'll give me a chance to leave the country. By so doing you'll confer a great favor upon your truly, James Wright.

Magistrate—And upon the country, too, if you will leave it.

A fine of \$25, or a sentence of three months' imprisonment, was ordered to be entered against Wright, and he was allowed a week in which to remain at large.

EDUCATIONAL.—The deputation from the Board of Education were most courteously received by His Excellency the Governor yesterday.

The deputation presented the resolutions passed at the late public meeting, and received the gratifying assurance from His Excellency that the main end would not require so large a sum for educational purposes as he had at first supposed, and that the Government would be enabled to increase the sum already placed at the disposal of the Board. His Excellency also took occasion to repeat a remark made to a former delegation from the Board, viz., that the Government had no intention of imposing any system of education upon a community that a majority of that community did not favor. His Excellency further stated that the Episcopal clergy had petitioned against a continuance of the free system of education. After receiving a further assurance from His Excellency that the Board would be advised by letter as to the additional amount that would be placed at their disposal, the deputation withdrew highly pleased with the result of the interview.

FAMILY JARS AT ESQUIMALT.—Peter Walter and George Cook, residents of Esquimalt, appeared in the Police Court yesterday, the former as complainant and the latter as defendant, in an assault case. Walter said he was in Cook's house when he was assaulted by defendant with his fists. Cook acknowledged the assault, but urged in extenuation that Walter and another man, a barkeeper named Smith, in spite of frequent warning, were in the habit of coming there and getting his drunk. Walter denied this, and said that Cook had never warned him. The Magistrate, in giving judgment, remarked that Cook had used unnecessary violence in removing Walter from his house, for which he would fine him \$10, which was paid. The Magistrate also recommended Walter to keep away from Cook's house in future, a recommendation which, from the appearance of the man's black eye, we consider superfluous.

SUBSCRIPTIONS were being collected yesterday to defray the expenses incidental to the interment of a colored man, named Gant, an old resident, who deceased on Sunday, after a long and painful illness, leaving his wife and six children in a state of great destitution. It is related of Gant that, notwithstanding his extreme poverty, he has for a long time contributed toward the support of a white child that three years ago was deserted by its mother (an abandoned woman who fled with a paramour to California), who requested a Mrs. Smart, mother-in-law of the deceased man, to take care of it for a few hours, and never appeared to reclaim it. The dead man's family therefore have claims upon the public that will not be overlooked in this their hour of distress.

IN Canada there are seventy-three gold mines, employing 708 miners. The yield of gold for the past three months is valued at \$650,855.—Toronto correspondence of the St. John's News says that that city has a population of 45,000 souls, composed about equally of native and British-born subjects.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM A CONFLAGRATION.—Yesterday morning smoke was discovered in the Alhambra building, on Government street, in the rear of Mr. Zeller's drug store. On looking around fire was found in one of the closets beneath the stairs, and it would most likely have caused the destruction of the whole block of buildings, but for its early discovery by Mr. Gus Keyser. A match or a lighted cigar end is thought to have been the cause of the fire, which a couple of buckets of water sufficed to extinguish. Mr. Zeller publishes a card of thanks in connection with the affair.

EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL.—Experiments made by Drs Ringer and Rickards on men and animals go to show that the temperature of the body falls nearly as fast after the use of alcohol in doses sufficient to produce intoxication, as after death itself. The facility with which drunkards freeze to death, is explained by this fact. Dr. Jolly declares that an increasing tendency towards mental disease has been generated by the increasing consumption of spirits. Official reports show that the abuse of alcohol accounts for one-fifth of the insanity in France.

TRAIL FINISHED.—The Port Townsend Message states that the party engaged in putting the trail through to the mouth of the Calligute river, which empties into the Pacific about 30 miles from the Straits, south of the mouth of the Columbia, has had success. Mr. Brownfield, informant, says that the country west of the mountains is generally level, extremely fertile, well adapted for agriculture, and interspersed with prairies, containing from 500 to 2500 acres, and extensive bottom lands.

TO BE ARBITRATED.—The contending parties to the Grouse Creek difficulty have agreed to submit the whole matter to the arbitration of Surveyor General Trutch. We believe a more impartial arbitrator than Mr. Trutch could not be had; but what we complain of is the course pursued by the authorities in acceding to the demands of law-breakers. The case will be heard immediately on the disputed ground.

SENSIBLE ADVICE.—An American paper, among other suggestions which will enable a person to avoid the cholera, says,—Endeavor, if possible, to keep a clear conscience, and two or three clean shirts. Rise with the lark, and avoid larks in the evening. Be above ground in all your dealings, and above board in all your dealings. Love your neighbor as yourself, but don't have too many in the same house with you."

ACCOUNTS.—The committee of ladies to whom was entrusted the disbursement of the funds raised for the relief of Mrs. Roebottom, have laid the accounts before us. We have not the space necessary for their publication, but upon examination find them perfectly correct and take pleasure in stating that substantial and timely aid has been afforded the unfortunate woman through the generosity of our citizens.

SCHLESINGER appears to have reached the other side in safety. A letter from a correspondent at Port Townsend, dated yesterday, says:—"The Victoria forger was in town yesterday, but made tracks at an early hour for Discovery Bay, on learning that he was an object of interest. He is reported to have crossed from Victoria to Port Angeles in a canoe."

MR. HERMANN.—The people of New Westminster and Yale are about to have a great treat presented to them. Herrmann, the great magician and ventriloquist, goes up on the Fly to-day, and will perform for a limited number of nights at both places. He will exhibit some tricks worth seeing, and will, we hope, have full houses.

THE British steamer Diana, by order of the U. S. Treasury Department, has been placed under the American flag. The Diana was originally an American boat, but was purchased for towing purposes by the Albernati Mill Company and placed under British colors.

DONATION.—A donation of \$15, the result of fines for non-attendance at meetings of the Board of Insurance of this city, was yesterday handed by Mr. Stahlschmidt to Secretary Holden for the benefit of the Fire Department.

EARTHQUAKE.—The Port Townsend Message describes two distinct shocks of an earthquake that were felt at Port Ludlow on the 14th inst. Windows and crockery were rattled and the people frightened.

THE ship Silas Greenman lies at anchor in Royal Roads. The Captain has telegraphed an account of the disaster to San Francisco, and awaits orders as to the steps he shall take towards repairing the ship.

THE "ZEALOUS JUNIOR," which is simply the launch of the iron-clad with a steam portage engine amidships, and a screw astern, capable of steaming eight knots an hour, entered the harbor yesterday.

A NEW stern-wheel steamer, the Chehalis, recently built at Tumwater, W. T., to run on Chehalis river, has left Port Townsend for that stream. The engines were once in the Fraser River steamer Henrietta.

LILLOOET.—A letter from Lillooet, of date August 14th, informs us that the thermometer was at 100°. Cutting grain is general and the harvest will be large.

THE London Standard says the American 15-inch gun is fatal to the present ship armor. England has no vessel that can stand the shock.

A SILVER LEAD, ten feet thick, has been discovered west of the Cascade range on the outer side of the Straits. Specimens have been sent up the Sound for assay.

GOLDSTREAM BRIDGE.—This bridge has been rebuilt under the direction of Mr. Pearce, and is pronounced by those who have traveled over it to be a good job.

THE U. S. District Court will sit at Port Townsend this week to hear several important cases.

THERE is a rumor that the Legislative Council will be called together here at the next session.

The Sheffield Trades' Union Commission.

[From the London "Times," June 20th.]

At length the Sheffield outrages are laid open in all their horror. There may be points of detail, more or less, to be brought out, and particular unions may be able to offer special defenses, but the broad features of the revelation made yesterday can hardly be explained away, and will absorb in the mind of the public every other consideration. To be brief, two men have clearly confessed that they combined to shoot a non-unionist, who subsequently died of his wound, and that the secretary of the Saw Grinders' Union, who had been the most prominent character among the representatives of the unions, either instigated them to the murder or consented to it, and paid them a stipulated reward. The case is so damaging that the solicitor for the Defence Committee has asked for time to consider their position, and intimates that it may be necessary to separate the general case from that of Broadhead.

We proceed, then, to give a short analysis of the evidence taken yesterday. A man named Hallam, who had been committed to prison for six weeks for contempt of court, had expressed a wish to be re-examined, and related to the blowing up of the premises of a firm by which an obnoxious machine had been introduced. He confirmed a previous confession which he had made, but which he had subsequently denied. The original design was to blow up the chimney of the works. That was found impracticable, and they were content with a smaller injury. Broadhead first supplied them with £2 to get the powder, and subsequently gave them each £7. 10s. But this was a comparatively trifling sum. The witness was asked whether he remembered when Linley was shot? This unfortunate man was twice shot at, and the second time so seriously wounded that, after lingering some months, he died. An inquest was held on him, and a verdict of "murder" returned against persons who were undiscovered till now. The subsequent confession of his witness was given after a display of the greatest excitement, and even if it were not confirmed, it would be impossible to doubt its truth. He asked, first, whether he implicated another person they would both be indemnified, and upon being assured of this he seemed to resolve to speak. But in the struggle with hesitation he faltered twice. At length he said, "Crookes joined with me in shooting Linley. I compelled him, Crookes, to shoot him. He shot him with an air-gun." He described the manner in which the outrage had been planned and executed. First they supplied themselves with two revolvers, and followed their victim about from one place to another; but when they found there was no chance of shooting him with the revolvers—we presume without being discovered—Crookes obtained an air-gun. They dogged him for five or six weeks, nearly every night but Sunday, and at last they observed him in the back room of a public house, when it was just dusk. They got into the yard, from which they had discovered a back exit. Crookes thought there were too many other people in the room in which Linley was sitting, but the witness told him he must shoot Linley or he would do himself. He replied—"I must not attempt it. I might miss him. He would risk it." "Well?" said the Commissioner. "He shot him" was the answer. The two then ran away, and except that they struggled against a man and a woman in the passage, they seem to have unobserved. These details are almost exactly confirmed by the other man, Crookes, who was immediately sent for and examined, and who could not have heard the details, though he knew Hallam had made a general confession. Crookes avowed his hesitation that he fired at Linley the fatal shot, and moreover, confessed that he was the man who had shot him less seriously before.

And now what was the motive, or what the instigation to the murder, for such it was? Linley, said Crookes, was doing great harm by filling the trade with lads, or he either Broadhead suggested to him, or he and Hallam to Broadhead, that they should shoot Linley. At all events, Broadhead agreed to the proposal. "What I would do with Linley," said Hallam, "I told him I would make him as he would not work any more." "What did he say to that?" asked the Commissioner. "He asked me what I should want for doing it, and I asked him if £20 would be too much. He said, 'No, he should think not.'" Subsequently the sum was reduced to £15, and was actually received. He saw Broadhead afterwards, and he did not say they had done either right or wrong in shooting Linley. According to Crookes, Broadhead took the trouble to say they were right not to kill him. They only intended to warn him, and Crookes aimed at the shoulder, but the ball glanced upwards to the head. When Linley was dead, Hallam saw Crookes many times afterwards, but their talk was unimportant. They seem'd to have no fear that either would betray the other, and the facts would doubtless never have been known but for the pressure of this Commission and the promise of indemnity which it conveyed. The witness Hallam next confessed to an outrage scarcely less murderous, to which he had been expressly hired by the members of another trade. He was asked to waylay a man named old Sammy Sutcliffe, and was promised and paid £7. He was to make him as he could not go to work for a week or two, and he struck him several times on the head with a life preserver.

Such are the leading items of these astonishing confessions, and the case of Linley alone will be sufficient to horrify and amaze the public. We have merely directed the attention of our readers to the main points of the evidence, but the general tone and burden of it will add to the impression. Even in the act of confession, and notwithstanding the excitement of Hallam at the outset, there are a coolness and a business-like manner about the witnesses which reveal an inconceivable hardness of nature. These men obviously think no more, in their private or social ways of thought, of shooting a fellow workman than of shooting a dog. Had you, said the Commissioner, any quarrel with Linley? I did not know him, said Hallam, at the time, and I never spoke to him in my

life. I had no malice against him, only his being obnoxious to the trade. In other words, for the mere rules of trade, and in cold blood, they dogged this man for weeks, and eventually shot him, with intent, at all events, to do him grievous bodily harm, and without any great compunction of killing him. The general state of things revealed by such a fact is awful, and might seem almost hopeless. But what is to be said about Mr. Broadhead and the Union itself? Be it observed that Broadhead made distinct agreement beforehand with these men that they should shoot Linley, fixed the price of the crime, and himself paid the money. Broadhead, said Crookes, paid us for the job, according to agreement. If the secretary of a union can deliberately hire men to shoot non-unionists and pay them for doing their work only too well, the public need ask to know so more about Sheffield unions and trade outrages. Broadhead will be examined, and it is possible that they may make even more revelations. But a deliberate agreement between the secretary of a union and two members to shoot an outcast for £20 is quite sufficient.

A CIRCUS SENSATION.—The Rochester, N. Y., Democrat, July 5th, has the following account of a thrilling scene in a circus:

The immense audience assembled under the canvass of Messrs Thayer & Noyes, Falls Field, on Thursday evening were treated to a performance which they had not anticipated, and which everybody present would willingly have foregone. The entertainment had passed off to the entire satisfaction of the spectators, and as a crowning act, the large cage containing two lions and two lionesses was drawn into the ring, when Mr. Charles White, the keeper, entered it to exhibit his control over the ferocious beasts. The animals are full grown, young and active—in short, the best specimens of their species we ever saw—and one of the lions is remarkably wild and intractable. Mr. White, however, having full confidence in his power to control them, entered with entire fearlessness and began to put the beasts through their paces. All proceeded well for a time, but at length one of the lions began to be fractious and disobedient, whereupon Mr. White struck him two or three blows with a whip. Suddenly the animal made a spring and seized Mr. White by the shoulder with his teeth, shaking him as a dog would seize a cat, and finally throwing him on his back upon the floor of the cage. A thrill of horror passed through the assembly of spectators. Ladies screamed and fastened their eyes upon the scene, and many of the men rushed to rescue the adventurous lion tamer from the fate which apparently awaited him. Meanwhile Mr. White coolly awaited the issue. He was hopeless upon his own feet, holding him down and retaining his shoulder within those terrible jaws. The angry growls of the ferocious beast were frightful and he was evidently determined to make the most of his opportunity.

Mr. Noyes, one of the proprietors of the circus, happening fortunately to be near, and seeing an iron bar dashed the end of it against the lion's head with such force that the animal was surprised into relaxing his hold. In an instant Mr. White had regained his feet, and his control over the occupants of the cage. With a few well-directed blows of his whip he reasserted his supremacy, and the recently victorious king of beasts was reduced to submission. It would naturally be supposed that after such an experience Mr. White would be disposed to part company with his dangerous companions as soon as possible, and to find a point of the kind of material to yield a point. He was terribly injured, the teeth of the lion having penetrated his shoulder deeply and lacerated the flesh in a shocking manner, besides crushing the bones so as to render the left arm almost useless. Despite his sufferings and the obvious ill-will of the lion, he proceeded with the performance to the end. Luckily the other lion and lionesses had not been excited, and he had only one real enemy to fear.

He compelled the savage animals to go through with their acts as usual, and concluded by feeding them with a quantity of raw beef, handing the meat in pieces to each animal in turn. He then quietly left the cage, and not until then was any one made aware of the serious character of his hurt. Mr. White did not faint away, as one of our contemporaries asserts, unless he is not made leaving the arena. He was conveyed to the National Hotel in a carriage, and now lies there in a critical condition. He is under the care of Dr. Whitebeck, who has reduced the fractured bones, and hopes to restore the patient to a comparatively sound condition. In a previous encounter with the same lion, Mr. White was dreadfully lacerated in the breast by the claws of the powerful beast. The animal is of a peculiarly sullen disposition, and has compelled his keeper to discipline him vigorously on a number of occasions.

THE PEOPLE'S FRIEND.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER.

The Greatest Family Medicine of the age

Taken internally, it cures sudden colds, coughs, etc., weak stomach, general debility, nursery sore mouth, canker, liver complaint, dyspepsia or indigestion, cramp and pain in the stomach, bowel complaint, painter's colic, Asiatic cholera, diarrhoea and dysentery.

APPLIED EXTERNALLY, cures fevers, boils and old sores, severe burns and scalds, cuts, bruises and sprains, swollen joints, ringworm and tetter, broken breasts, frosted feet and chilblains, toothache, pain in the face, neuralgia and rheumatism. IT IS A SURE REMEDY FOR A AND CHILLS AND FEVER.

Hereditary Disease.—The liver of thousands are blighted by hereditary scrofula. Yet it is cured by Dr. Bristol's Sarsaparilla, which deprives the scrofulous and syphilitic virus of its sting. It is the only medicine which will arrest the progress of the venereal disease, and prevent the possibility of their being transmitted to the next generation. The patient is cured constitutionally, and becomes as sound in every fibre, as though he had never known disease. Of course, to effect so great a change, it is necessary to continue the use of the Sarsaparilla a number of months. Dr. Bristol's Vegetable Pills should at the same time be used in moderate doses.

By Electric Telegraph

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BR

Europe.

BERLIN, August 23.—The Emperor announces that it will accept bills in Prussian or for foreign letters according to the rate of Exchange.

The Paris Patrie says that an autonomy, or under-governments to the Porto, Abdul Kadir the Sultan's choice.

LONDON, August 23.—A that the movement for a form was concluded at Salsburgh and Francis Joseph for a South German Confederation failed. Havarria, it is said, refused to join the band.

MADRID, August 23.—A statement was declared in all the provinces of an anticipated movement.

PARIS, August 23.—The Emperor to Biarritz upon his arrival at St. PETERSBURG, August 23, that the Czar is quite ill in the Admiral Farragut and the fleet received a grand ovation to-day from the Russian navy. Grand Duke Constantine and dignitaries were present. The feeling was manifested.

San Francisco Ship

SAN FRANCISCO, August 2, ship Golden Age, from Panama, arrived at 10 o'clock.

The British ship Blackwater, took fire at one o'clock and was considerably damaged. The steamship Active, C. H. Mander, arrived yesterday from

The Fideliter

PORTLAND, August 26.—The rived at two a.m. on Sunday, Wednesday evening.

Central America

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—has arrived from Aspinwall. The construction of the Ceroceanic Railroad will be an early day.

Gultrez, President of Colombia, reached Panama, en route to Barbadoes mines. One thirty-two pounds of gold were in four weeks and sent Americans mining in the Rio was very successful.

A battle occurred at Rio between the adherents of Mosquera and the Government. Mosquera, a defeat. Both positions. About two hundred and wounded.

South America

The official relations of Peru are interrupted owing to a mining relative to the Oriental.

The American Minister Chili; it is believed with the facilities with the Minister.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—A Buenos Ayres to June 20th, Brazilian garrison at Curva out by a flood in the river.

movements. It is believed that expected flank movement was made by the allies. A large Government buildings were destroyed. Preparations to blow up the House at Montevideo covered and various persons rested.

Australia.

The general election at favors the Government.

New Zealand advices are to July. A heavy gale caused wrecks.

Eastern States.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 18.—near Yicksburg, on Thursday, put in the refreshments by known. Five whites and not died. Several more are not recover.

Judge Scott has written a long transaction with Conroying absolutely that he was ed with the alleged conspirator. The World's special says: urged the President to dismiss Cabinet. Grant is known to larly hostile to Seward, regard too adroit and dangerous.

BOSTON, Aug. 18.—Serious have arisen at Chicopee over ment of the prohibitory law. tives determined that whiskey be seized and obstructed. In residence in the town had been Deputy Chapin sent for rein which were sent on Saturday, ting the operatives. When became known the excitement As many visible demonstrations, the officers telegraph reinforcements. Twenty-five regulars were sent as a reinforcement Saturday evening. The opera a demonstration. A riot is to-night.

WILMINGTON, Aug. 20.—T learns that Marshal Goodin under instructions from Wash ordered the Deputy U. S. Mar