THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1871.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

IMPENDING REVOLUTION IN SAN DOMINGO,

Proclamation of Cabral.

Governor Hoffman on Bribery.

The Brooklyn Gas Explosion.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

CABRAL'S FURY.

The Impending Revolution in San Domingo-Fiery Proclamation of the Insurgent Ontel. The following letter from the American Consul, at St. Thomas, inclosing what he presumes to be a proclamation from the adherents of Cabal, has been received by the State Depart-

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES, ST. THOMAS, W. I., Jan. 13, 1871,-Hon. Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State, Washington, U. S .-Sir:-I have the honor to enclose herewith a proclamation, with translation hastily made, purporting to be issued by 1000 patriots of the republic of St. Domingo, denunciatory of the President of the United States and of the annexation of St. Domingo to the United States. It is the most outrageous of the series of proclamations issued by Cabral and his mercenary ring of followers here in St. Thomas. It was placed in my hands but a few moments since, and as the New York steamer is already in and sails this evening, I can give but little information respecting its origin or history. This much I know, however. A package of them was received this afternoon per packet from Curacoa, where they were pro-bably printed, and where all Cabral's proclamations heretofore have been printed by Messrs. Crime & Lacroix. The first named is Cabral's agent in this city, which is enough to say of ilm, and Lacroix is an exile from Porto Rico, a notorious intriguer and conspirator, and one of the leading spirits of the Cabral ring of this island. The proclamation was probably written in St. Thomas, sent to Curacoa and printed and returned here. This last I conclude from the fact that time has not elapsed for it to have gone from Hayti or St. Domingo to Curacoa, be printed, and come here. It is dated the 1st of January, 1871. It requires eight or nine days to go from Hayti to Curacoa, and five or six days from Curacoa to this city. I might bave concluded it was printed here, for the imprint is somewhat like the Tidenda; but Crime was seen to get the package from the local Post Office, and the one sent was got from him at the moment he opened the package. By late advices from Porto Plata everything is reported

quiet in St. Domingo. I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant, THOMAS J. BRADLEY, Consul. THE REVOLUTIONARY PROCLAMATION. To arms, Dominicians! to arms! The sword of treason once more hanging over our heads, like the sword of Damocles, threatens to cut down the tree of our independence by the roots. Ulysses Grant, the gratuitous enemy of our liberties, the accomplice of Baez, that new Aristabulus who only desires power in order to stain himself with every kind of crime; Ulysses Grant, the worthy successor of Adams and Polk, the immortal trumpeter of the Monroe doctrine, still insists on traitorously becoming master of our country, the native land of Pina Sanches, Perez, and Meela, in order to convert it into an inheritance for his legious of Yankees, those modern Dorians, who will come to impose upon a free people the sad fate which in ancient times fell to the lot of the Messe-nians and Laconians. Lying, wheelling, and bribery have not yet been able to complete the two-thirds of favorable votes which are required in the Senake at Washington for the realization of this wicked plan, and already the filibasters who are ripening it, in connection with a handful of Dominican traitors, are congratulating themselves, through a salaried press, with the hope that the conquerors of Lee will not fail to keep the rudest elements of Dominican society aloof from all interference with the material progress of the country. And do you know, sons of Auguste and Fabre, what those terrible words signify? They contain a sentence of condemnati and death against us all. They announce to us the sad future that awaits us, if we suffer the flag of the cross to be lowered and permit that of the Stars and Stripes to be raised in its stead. What matters it to stripes to be raised in its stead. What matters it to us that after annexation has been consummated the natural wealth of the country will not be neglected, or that the magnificent roads, bays, and ports which cause it to be so much coveted will cease to be deserted waters, if we consider that, as rude elements, we shall be excluded with fire and sword from the benefits of that material progress which Baez and his cutthroats hold out to us? What benefits are the Creek Indians now deriving from the progress the Creek Indians now deriving from the progress of Tennessee, their native country, driven as they were from it by the bloodthirsty soldiers of the in-exorable Jackson? What benefit are the Winnebagoes deriving from the advancement of Indiana, when they were driven from their ancient homes by the soldiers of Scott? What do the Cherokees gain by their country's now being an emporium where the soil on which they were born was cruelly taken from them by the inhuman Pickens? Finally, what do the Texans gain by the transformation of their country, when they can only see it from a distance? And what reason have we to expect to become the country. only see it from a distance? And what reason have we to expect to be more fortunate than the Creeks, the Winnebagoes, the Cherokees and the Texans? Let us not be deceived, Dominicans, like the productive inhabitants of North America. We those primitive inhabitants of North America. We shall also be dispossessed by the Yankees of our lands, our rights and our liberties, and also for the conquered when we appeal to arms to regain those lost benefits!

bargainers reach our shores, instead of finding a nation of buffons ready to forge themselves the chains of their slavery, let them meet a nation of freemen resolved to perish is order to preserve the sacred treasure of their independence. To arms, Dominicans, to arms! A THOUSAND PATRIOTS. Cini, Jan. 1, 1871.

lost beneats! Treated, then, like rude elements, who shall be ariven with fire and sword from our

country, tormented by the remorse of having opened her gates to the foreigners. But there is yet time, sons of Auguste and Febre, to avoid the evil

which threatensus. Grant asks of Congress the power of sending a commission to come and make arrangements with the Judas who govern us for the sale of our country for a mess of pottage. Let us take up arms before this comes to pass, and let us hurl for-

ever from the seat of power the vulgar tyrant who is

oppressing and betraying us To arms, Dominicans,

to arms! Public opinion is not with the traitors. They are treading on the combustibles which they have piled up with their violence and cruelty, and

fire his first shot at Azua de Compostelia. Let us precipitate events. Let us plunge at once into revo-lution. To arms, then, to arms! When Grant's

mense funeral pile, as soon as Cabrai shall

these combustibles will convert the

BRIBES AND WAGERS.

The Use of Money at Elections-Recommand-ations of a Constitutional Amendment. The Governor of New York has sent to the State Senate the following message:—

To the Legislature: Intelligent and fair-minded men of all parties agree that one of the greatest evils of the times connected with elections is the corrupt use of money to influence the votes of electors. All laws and measures which aim at establishing purity in elections will fail in their purpose if they fall short of this one great evil.
Registry laws, no matter how stringent, do not prove effective. No power can guard the bailot-boxes to any purpose if the men whose constitutional privilege it is to vote are to be influenced in the exercise of that privilege by the corrupt use of money. In all countries the purchase and sale of offices, civil or military, is prolific of evil. In a republic like

structure of the government. It cannot be disputed that all through the State nominations to office, Federal and State, are often bestowed upon men for the reason, and the only reason, that they will indulge in lavish expendi-ture of money to secure success. Money, not merit, secures nominations and controls results. It is a fact too general and too apparent to be denied that large amounts are expended by candidates for office at every election for other than honest and lawful election expenses; that they are directly applied to the purpose of corrupting and debauching the electors, and very often to the almost open pur-chase of votes. This pernicious and dangerous practice is not peculiar to cities and villages; it pervades the whole State; scarcely a neighborhood is exempt from it. It is practised with entire impunity, because, under the existing Constitution and laws, the wrong-doers know very well they cannot be convicted or punished. shall never have pure elections until we strike out the root of the evil. Public opinion cannot be concentrated with sufficient force against the wrong to correct it. What is absolutely necessary is that some men, who seek their own advancement by corrupting their fellows, should be convicted and pun-ished as criminals. It is far more important to punish these men who tempt and corrupt than him who, being tempted, yields and falls. Under our present constitution, laws may be passed excluding from the right of suffrage persons who may be convicted of bribery, larcery, or of any infamous crime; and for depriving persons who may make wagers upon the result of any election of the right of voting at such election. And this is all that can be done under the 'existing provisions of the Constitution, which needs to be amended in this respect. Resolutions proposing amendments passed the Senate and Assembly in 1853, but falled to receive the assent of the Legislature chosen at

the next election of Senators. I respectfully recommend the adoption of these resolutions by the present Legislature, with such modifications, if any, as to them may seem proper, so that the next Legislature, (a new Senate being chosen next November) may act upon them, and, as I trust they will do, concur in them and send them for approval to the people. John T. Hoffman.

THE BROOKLYN GAS EXPLOSION.

Full Particulars—One Man Killed and Two Missing—Great Destruction of Property.

The New York Post of last evening says:

The explosion of the works of the Brooklyn Gas Company has been already reported. The

following full particulars of the affair have since been obtained:-In one of the yards of the company, bounded by Plymouth, Water, and Gold streets, three large holders or tanks are stationed, two of which at the time of the accident were filled with gas. These holders are divided into two sections-upper and lower-and when lowered they lap together; the sections are raised by chains

running through wheels placed above.

The large tank, fronting on Gold street, has been out of order for some weeks, and is said to have contained no gas. This morning one of the supports of the structure gave way, and the upper section of the tank fell with great force. Workmen were immediately sent to the place and began pumping air into the upper section for the purpose of raising it. During the progress of the work, it is supposed, some of the wheels became clogged. The pressure of air already in the holder was very great, and at this critical moment one of the girders of the structure snapped asunder, causing one of the massive iron pillars of the work to give way. The engine room and boilers of the works are situated under ground, and the engineer, who was below at the time of the accident, hearing the noise overhead, rushed up to inquire its

into a shapeless mass.

The iron pillar then tottered over and fell upon the top of the tank on Water street, crushing it completely in. This tank was filled with gas, which escaped in a great volume, and coming in contact with the flames from the engine room, exploded with a terrible force. The flames shot to a height of over two hundred feet, and the noise of the explosion was plainly

cause. Almost as soon as he reached the ground

the iron column fell upon him and crushed him

heard for a great distance.

The report caused a slight panic in the public school close by, but the efforts of the teachers succeeded in preserving order and quieting the fears of the pupils. Six tenement-houses on Gold street and three on Water street, on the same block, were shattered as if by an earthquake. The windows were blown out and the plastering loosened from the walls and ceilings. A fire broke out in one of the tenements on Gold street, and caused considerable damage.

The people living in the shattered dwellings

have been busy since the accident removing the furniture from their homes, and their condition is truly pitiable. The buildings are all the property of the gas company. The damage by the explosion is estimated at \$150,000. This is the third time within a recent period that explosions have occurred on the premises. rigid investigation will soon be made. A watchman, John Harley, and a laborer named Reed are missing, and believed to be under the ruins. The firemen and police are now engaged in clearing away the rubbish, with the view of recovering the bodies.

WRECKERS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Fighting for Plunder-Scenes About the Wreck of the Steamer McGill-Theft and

The Memphis Avalanche of January 22 says: The T. L. McGill disaster, which occurred a week ago last night, is fresh in the minds of our readers. Charles Foster, the mate of the McGill, with six of the deck hands, remained with the freight to protect and guard it until the underwriter agents could reach the place. The remainder of the McGill's crew came to the city some days ago, and passed on to their several homes. Last Monday and Tuesday skiffs propelled by negroes and white men made their appearance about the wreck, and began to carry off everything and anything that could be got Like hungry vultures, hunting carrion, they hourly increased in number, until thirty or forty were at work pillaging, stealing, and ran-sacking from among the debris of the smoking

At the same time crowds of vicious-looking persons, black and white, gathered around the uninjured freight pile on the shore, and the men in charge of it began to imagine they were after no good; in fact, they grew somewhat uneasy in their minds concerning their own safety. Their alarm was increased at night-fall, for then hideous faces could be seen peeping at intervals from behind fence corners and bushes in the vicinity. Toward midnight they were startled by a rifle shot, the ball of which whistled in close proximity to their ears. Every mother's son of them darted behind an oat pile, just in time to save themselves from half-a-dozen shots, which followed the first in quick succession. Voices—strange, sepulchral voices—next yelled to the guardsmen, "Take the river! take the river!" But the boatmen fired at the rascals, held them at bay, and built barricades of oats and corn piles and pork

Next day Mr. S. F. Belcher, the Sheriff of Tunica county, was sent to for assistance. deputy and six men went to reinforce the guard. Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday nights the robbers gathered in increased numbers, and kept up a desultory firing, like skirmishing in the front of an army. In one of these attacks the horse of the sheriff's deputy received a bullet, but no other harm was done, except that the oat and corn-bag barricades were well perforated by bullet-holes. The sheriff and mate, with their forces, fired numerous volleys at the scoundrels, some of which, it is

Barnard, the underwriter from St. Louis, reached the scene, he deemed it wise to arm himself at once. A double-barreled gun, well charged with buckshot, caused his interviewers to keep a respectful distance and maintain a civil bear-The freight was all got off on the Cheek, except a part that was surreptitionsly spirited off in spite of the efforts of the guardsmen. Captain Barnard remained at the wreck to see if other property cannot be saved.

PARIS UNDER FIRE.

Fearful Scenes in the Streets. The special correspondent of the Daily News in Paris, in a letter of the 8th, says there can be no doubt of the resolution of the people to

resist to the last:-"They will resist far longer than any one could have supposed. When I last wrote to you on this subject I stated that Paris could hold out certainly to the 1st of February, and protably for a longer period. But I think I may now say with tolerable certainty that Paris is good for the 1st of March. It is beyond all expectation, and I confess I am surprized; but it is no more than members of the Government have again and again predicted in my hearing for many weeks past.

The bombardment still goes on, but with an effect, moral and physical, so small that any description of it would sound almost like bravado. That there have been deaths, and that there has been destruction, it is impossible to deny; and death and destruction are always terrible to witness. But for the object which the Prusslans have in view the prodigious cannonade with which Paris has been visited might as well have been a salvo of champagne bottles. The only practical result of the bombardment which I can find is one jest the more for the little boys of Paris. When they see a man or a woman particularly well dressed—say a man glorious in furs that argue an extraordinary care of his person—they cry out 'flat, flat! a shell, a shell, a plat ventre! Down on your faces.' The man, gorgeous in fur, falls flat on the ground --perhaps in the gutter-and the Parisian urchin rejoices with exceeding great joy.

"The Prussian shells have burst upon the gardens of the Luxemburg, upon the Invalides, upon the Observatory, upon the boulevard and street which take their name from the hottest of all hot places-the Boulevard d'Enfer. But most of all they seem to converge upon the Pantheon, for it appears that the Prussians have an idea that here is a powder magazine. There is not a grain of powder in the Pantheon-only hundreds of women and scores of men praying to Sainte Genevieve to save Paris—though the blessed virgin of Nan-terre seems to hear them not. This quarter of the town begins to be deserted, for it is dangerous. A cautiniere is in her bed, sound asleep, and dreaming doubtless of her gallant regiment; a shell kills her in her sleep. A dezen people are drinking at a cabaret; a shell comes to scatter them. A mother is sitting at her table with her two daughters; a shell smashes into the room, but does them no harm. In a house hard by it bursts on two bables in their cradles; the mother rushes in terror-stricken, and swoons with joy to find that her babes are unhurt. In one of the houses some soldiers are cooking their dinner; a shell comes tumbling into the pot, and the dinner is dissipated, but the soldiers are untouched. In another house a celebrated painter is working at his easel; a shell plunges into his studio, destroys his pictures, but does him no bodily harm. A cab jogs along the streets in the lazy fashion peculiar to French cabs. It contains two ladies, and if the coachman had been a little more active it need not ow be recorded that one was killed and the other only frightened. Frightened! People may well be frightened at such personal experiences; but Paris, nevertheless, is compara-tively indifferent, and the psychological moment is not come, nor is it at hand. So much life has been destroyed that a few lives more or less can make no great difference; and so much property-valuable property-has suffered destruction around Paris that more waste and de-

become seasoned to suffering-hardened. LIFE INSURANCE.

struction can produce little effect. We have

Verdict Against a Company-Important Prece-dent.

Thomas Jones, of Newark, N. J., brought a

suit in the Kings County Supreme Court, before Judge Pratt, against the Brooklyn Life Insurance Company, for the recovery of a policy amounting to \$2000, obtained by Isaac Newning, also of Newark, in favor of Jones. The latter kept a liquor saloon. Newning got into his debt to the amount of \$1300, and the policy was accepted in payment. The defense contended that Newning was a confirmed drunkard, and died from the direct effects of liquor. It was there-fore held that the policy had been vitiated. The case being given to the jury, they rendered a verdict for \$1472.85, including interest, in favor of the plaintiff.

FINANCE AND COUMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Saturday, Jap. 28, 1871, ST. The series of snow-storms during the past week have created many obstructions to trave and traffic and , hereby caused a temporary Iuli in most departments of trade. Supplies of Western products and the manufactures of States North and West have been greatly exhausted; causing a temporary advance in prices. The Money Market has been more or less affected by this derangement in business, and there is perhaps less demand for money. But the feature is only temporary and will give place to a somewhat violent reaction when the mpediments to traffic referred to are removed. Call loans are easy at 51/261/2 per cent., and first class discounts at 7/28 per cent.

Gold is quiet and steady, ranging from 1101 @110%, closing at the latter at noon. Government bonds are less active, and the old issues show a slight decline in prices from yesterday's closing figures.

Stocks were active and steady. Sales of State Ss, first series, at 103%, and new City 6s at 101. Reading Railroad sold at 49% @3-16; Pennsylvania at 62%; Camden and Amboy at 116; Oll Creek and allegheny at 46%; Philadelphia and Erie at 27%@27%; and Catawissa preferred at

In Capal shares we notice sales of Lehigh at 186, and Schuylkill preferred at 1716.

Manufacturers' Bauk sold at 30. -Investors will do well to look to the 7 per cent. convertible mortgage bonds of the Catawissa Railroad Company offered by Messrs, D. C. Wharton Smith & Co., of No. 121 South Third street. The small amount of indebtedness on this prominent and now flourishing company certainly gives to the holder of the bond a great guarantee of security. The convertible privi-lege will likely in time be valuable, as the preferred stock is now quoted at \$38 (par \$50). On this the company is paying regular 7 per cent. dividends. We predict a speedy placing of this

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES. Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 408, Third street. FIRST BOARD.

1	FIRST	MARLI.
ı	\$1000 Pa 6s 1 se103%	800 ah Phil & R R., 27%
I	\$3000 Pa R 2 mt 68.102%	800 do b60, 27%
1	\$4000 N Penna 6s 98	100 do 860, 27%
ı	\$3000 Pa & N Y C 7s 92%	100 do 460 27 %
I	\$5600 City 6s, New 101	88 sh O C & A R 44%
ı	\$5000 O C & A 78 82	3 sh Cam & Am 116
١	5 sh Penna R 65%	100 sh Sch Nav Pf 1754
ı	70 sh Reading R 491	260 sh Leh Na b5, 34%
١	BETWEEN	
١	\$2000 W Chester R 7s 95	100 sh Reading R 49%
١	\$4000 O C & A R Ts., 84	100 sh Ph & E b9, 27%
1	\$5000 Sch N 6s, 82. 75%	100 sh Cat Pf b50. 35 4
١	2 sh Cam & A116	20 sh Cent Trans 50%
١	The second secon	
ı	NARR & LADNER, Broke	ers, report this morning
١	Gold quotations as follows	I
1	10.00 A. M110%	11-38 A. M110%
١	11:00 "	11:40 **110%
ı	11:06 " 110%	11 40 "
ı	11-27 "	12 15 P. M
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SECOND EDITION

CABLE WAR NEWS.

The Revolt in Paris.

Attack on the Hotel de Ville.

Many Rioters Killed and Wounded.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Indian Investigation.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Indian Bureau Investigation. Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The sub-committee of the Committee on Appropriations continue their investigations as to the conduct of the Indian Bureau. Last night they examined two merchants of New York with reference to the purchase of goods for the Osage Indians, the object being to ascertain whether extraordinary prices were paid for them. It appeared from their testimony that the goods were sold by them at the lowest market price. General Meigs and Major Bubarry, of the Quartermaster's Department, were examined as to the contracts for transportation, and whether the Indian Department could not have transported the goods under the contract with the War Department. Their testimony was to the effect that this could have been done instead of by special

Naval Constructor Thomas Davidson, Jr., has been detached from special duty in the Bureau of Construction at the Navy Department and ordered to Boston Navy Yard. The orders of Chief Engineer O. H. Lackey to the Ticonderoga have been revoked.

General Hartsuff has forwarded to the War Departments the affidavits of

"Bloody Kulfe" and "Lean Bear," Indian scouts at Fort Baford, Dakotah, concerning the killing of "Going Eagle," a Mandan Indian, by Abel Farwell and an Indian trader. The affair occurred at a trading-post in Montana, near and above the mouth of Milk river, inaccessible in winter. From the affidavit if appears that the Indian struck at the white man twice with a knife before the shot was fired, the difficulty originating in a dispute concerning the ownership of a house. The offe-ders have not yet been arrested.

Naval Orders. Assistant Surgeon W. H. H. Michler has been relieved from duty in the Department of Missouri and ordered to the Department of the Platte; Captain Thomas C. Sullivan, Commis-

sary of Subsistence, has been ordered to the Department of the Platte, for duty in connection with the Indians in that department; Lieut .-Colonel H. D. Wallen, 8th Infautry; First Lieutenants W. L. Foulk, 10th Cavalry; George Mitchell, 2d Artillery; Stephen O'Connor, 23d Infantry; James P. Houghey, 21st Infantry; and W. J. Sanborn, 25th Infantry, are relieved from their present duties and ordered to their regi-

FROM EUROPE.

The Paris Rioting-An Attack Made on the Hotel de Ville.

London, Jan. 26.—Despatches dated Paris January 28 say:—At noon yesterday, about two hundred of the most repulsive and villainous-looking ruffians in the city, including a large number of soldiers and the 161st war battailion of the National Guard, marched in a body to the place in front of the flotel de Ville, uttering revolutionary cries and calling upon the citizens to arm.

Never during the present troubles has a crowd been seen bringing so vividly to mind the horrors of the old French revolution. Atter gazing on the hideous faces and hearing the hoarse, uncouth voices, it required but a little stretch of the imagination to picture the background, with the reeking knives, the blood stained guillotine, and the female furies of those terrible days. RESISTANCE.

They occupied the place over an hour with out any opposition, singing, shouting, and yelling. In the meantime a small guard of Mobiles and Bretons were drawn up in front of the Hotel de Ville, who stood their ground, avoiding any collision with the mob by all the means in their power. HOSTILITIES BEGUN.

After 2 o'clock the Adjutant in command, advancing in front of the men on account of a somewhat more threatening demonstration by the crowd, was fired upon and fell, severely wounded in the head and arm. THE CROWD FIRED UPON.

Immediately on seeing their officer fall the Mobiles fired on the crowd, creating a terrible panic. Unfortunately, a number of persons who had gathered as lookers on, encouraged by the length of time which had elapsed with out violence, were drawn up in front of the Hotel de Ville, received the shots of the Mobiles.

As the crowd fled shricking, apparently fifty of their number were left on the ground. Afterwards it was ascertained that five were killed, including one woman and two children, and eighteen wounded more or less severely, besides several slighter hurts. SHOOTING THE MOBILES PROM THE WINDOWS.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

At the same moment that the Mobiles fired a number of muskets were discharged from the windows of the houses on the east side of the place occupied by the rioters. Three or four Mobiles fell from the fire, which was unfortu-nately badly directed. The old casemates above the statue of Henri Quatre were completely riddled with bullets.

PLIGHT OF THE RIOTERS. After several rounds were fired the Mobiles withdrew from the building, and a large force of National Guards came at double-quick time along the Rue Rivoli, with General their head. As they approached the Hotel de Ville the rioters left the houses and fled before them, the guards, singularly, allowing them to escape without shooting er arresting them.

FROM THE PLAINS.

Mining News. SALT LAKE, Jan. 27 .- Several mines in East Canon, near here, have been sold to Eastern capitalists within the last week. It is said that rich discoveries have been made at Camp Floyd. There is universal indignation among the

miners and capitalists in regard to the removal

THE FREED PENIANS.

Arrival of Exiles Beinforcements-4 Copy of General Barko's Pardos.

The New York Herald to-day says:-There was a great and enthusiastic crowd gathered outside of the Cunard dock, at Jersey City, yes-terday at noon, to receive the balance of the Irish exiles, who were expected by the steamship kussia, which vessel arrived at her dock at a lew mioutes past 1 o'clock. A committee of the Tammany Hall Association crossed the ferry with ten carriages, and were in waiting to receive the exiles as soon as the Russia came into the dock. Five other carriages, with O'Donovan Rossa, Captain Me-Clure, Captain Mullady, and Joha Devoy, of the first detachment of Fenian exiles, arrived in company with Charles Sweeny, of Sweeny's liotel, expecting to receive here their brothers. Great enthusiasm was manifested as soon as the crowd had ascertained that the exiles were on board. Colonel Roberts and Commissioner Hennessey jumped on board the steamer, and were shown to the saloon in which the exiles were gathered. General Thomas F. Burke stood in the centre, and around him were grouped the other eight exiles, passengers by the Russia, whose names are as follows:-Dr. David Dowling Muleahy, Dr. E-Iward Power, William F. Roantree, George Brown, Captain Patrick Lennon, Edmund St. Clare, Patrick Welsh, and Peter Markham. Mrs. Roantree and Mrs. Brown, the latter with two children, accompanied their husbands. The exiles are

FINE LOOKING, INTELLIGENT MEN. who seemed to have passed through great privations in prison. They all wore heavy frieze overcoats and had very thick beards. The exiles have resolved to postpone all consideration of the proposed reception and parade for the present, as they are very tired and need rest after their voyage. Thousands visited Sweeny's yesterday, and the police could not repress the excitement or keep the crowd back. The following is a copy of the pardon granted General Burke, which is similar to those given his comrades:-

Ceneral Burke, which is similar to those given his compades:—

THE PARDON.

Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Griain and Feland Queen and Defender of the Pathe. — To all whom these presents shall come, greating:—Whereas at a special commission of Oyer and Terminer and General Delivery holden at Dublin, in and for the county of Dublin, on the 8th of April, 857, Themas F. Burke, late of the United States of America, was in a lawful manner indicted, tried, and found guilty of the crime of high treasen, and had sentence of death parsed upon him for the same, but afterwards our mercy was extended to the said Thomas F. Burke, and he was by warrant, duly signed, on that behalf, and or cred to be kept in ponal servicule for the term of his natural life. And whereas in consideration of some circumstances humbly represented to us on behalf of the said Thomas F. Burke, we have thought fit, ou the conditions bereinafter contained and expressed, to extend our royal mercy to the Sail Thomas F. Burke, knew ye, therefore, that on the conditions hereinafter contained and expressed, we of our special grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, by and with the advice and consent or our right trusty and well-belowed cours and consentlor, John Poyntz, Farl spencer, K. G. our Licutemant-General and General Governor of that part of our United Kingdom called Treland, and according to the tenor and effect of our letter, under our royal signature, bearing date at our Court of St. James, the Sist day of December, 1570, in the thirty-fourth year of our roign, and now enrolled in the Record and Writ Office of our Humb Gourt of Channery in Ireland and consent, have pardoned, remitted and release the said Thomas F. Burke, or by whatever other names or ac ditions to rame, office, and mystery or place the said Themas F. Burke is holded to the said Thomas F. Burke is have part of the said Thomas F. Burke is have part of the conditions hereisated contained and expressed the said Thomas F. Burke, by the officers, sherif THE PARDON.

ther, that the said Thomas F. Burke shall not, during the space of twenty years, exercise or attempt, or claim to exercise within the said United Kingdom any capacity, right or privilege of which he was or has been deprived, or which was or has been lost, forfeited, extinguished or suspended by the crime aforesaid; or by reason of his laving rommitted the same crime or been convicted of or adjudged guilty of or sentenced or attained for such crime.

In witness whereof we have caused these our latters to be made patent.

The document was of parchment two by three

The document was of parchment two by three feet in size, and under wax seal an inch thick by six inches in diameter. Two of the most distinguished Fenians, John

O'Leary and Thomas Clarke Luby, who were expected to have been passengers by the Russia, did not arrive yesterday. They have remained in Europe, and will make Belgium their home for the present. Both of these gentlemen have lived for many years on the Continent, and are proficient in several languages.

DISASTER IN CINCINNATI.

Particulars of the Fatien Building Accident-Five Men Crushed in the Ruins. The Cinciunati Times of Thursday evening

About half-past 10 o'clock this forenoon those who happened to be in the neighborhood of the corner of John and Water streets were startled at hearing a sharp, cracking noise as of breaking immense timbers. This was succeeded by a sweeping crash as of the falling of some large body carrying everything before it; and finally a dull, heavy sound as the body reached the earth-this last being mingled with the piercing screams of human beings who had been thus caught, as it were, in a dead-fall and were en-

during intense agony.

Instantly all eyes were turned toward the portable engine manufactory of Lane & Bodley, on the southeast corner of Water & John streets, and almost immediately thereafter a frightened employe of that establishment came running out with the word that the roof of the boilershed had fallen in, killing the eight or ten unfortunate men who had been laboring under it.

In a moment crowds of people were noticed running to the scene of the disaster, who, upon their arrival, found that the employes of the establishment had already formed a line and were removing the debris under which their unfortunate companions were writhing in agony. As fast as they were reached they were tenderly taken up and borne into the countingroom of the establishment, where in a very short time medical assistance was on hand, and everything that was possible was done towards alleviating their sufferings.

THE VICTIMS. At the time the accident took place, eight men were at work in the "shed," as it is called. Of these, three escaped unburt, and the five remaining ones were all injured badly.

THE ROOF

of the shed was a large one-about sixty by placty feet-and had been constructed in 1866, under the supervision of one of our best archi-tects. It was supposed to be strong enough to bear the heaviest weight of snow that could possibly fall in this latitude. It has often covered with much more snow than was lying

mon it this morning.

Messrs. Lane & Bodley had been in the habit of setting flasks used in casting upon it, but on this occasion there were fewer of them than usual. The roof had been braced with fron rods, and the only solution that can be given of the disaster is that one of them gave way, and, the break having commenced, the weight of the snow brought on the crack.

FIFTH EDITION

Evening Cable Advices.

Sieges Begun and Raised.

Important Capture by the French.

A Godson of the Empress Augusta.

Latest Domestic Affairs.

FROM EUROPE.

Bombardment of Manbenge. London, Jan. 27-3 80 A. M.—A despatch received in New York, Jan. 28, at 3 P. M. from Brussels, says the Germans are before Maubeauge and a bombardment is expected. The

The Siege of Laumrierech has been raised. The Prussians are concentrating at

citizens are preparing to defend the place.

St. Quentin and Amlens, and have reappeared before Cambral and occu-

pied Marquion. A Godson of the Empress Augusta Captured' The Freeshooters surprised a party of uhlans and captured the godson of the Empress. They refu-ed to exchange him for a French prisoner, and have placed him in a hospital at

Cambrai, exposed to the bombardment. Te-day's Quotations.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 28.—The cotton market is firm.

The Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association sends the following despatch to the New York Cotton Ex-

change:-LIVERFOOL, Jan. 27-11'30 A. M.-Cotton-sales for the week 25,000 bales; exports, 19,000 bales; for speculation, 8000 bales. Stock on hand, 565,000 bales, of which 247,000 are American. Receipts, 73,000, of which 34,000 are American.

[Note,—At 2:30 P. M. to-day no despatches of later date than 9:30 P. M. of January 25 had been received by cable for New York Associated Press.]

FROM NEW YORK.

Henring Before a United States Commissioner. New York, Jan. 28 .- Augustus Drille, of No. 717 Broadway, and J. P. Martinez, of Wall street, were held for trial by Commissioner Osborne, for selling lottery tickets without license. The former was held in \$3000 bail and the latter in \$2000.

John J. Lawrence, a letter carrier, detected by means of a decoy letter mailed by Mr. Gales, of the secret service, was to-day committed for

Joseph Edwards and Albert Schneider, arrested on information of J. J. Brooks, of Philadelphia, were charged with selling packages of tobacco to James Ramsey, and placing on them cancelled stamps, and also with conspiring with Ramsey to preserve and return the stamps. Commissioner Osborne held them for trial, each in \$5000 bail.

The New York Bank Statement. NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—The following items

to-day:-	- OHOLOG
Loans decreased	\$573,421
Deposits decreased	584,365
Specie decreased	100,050
Legal-tenders decreased	283,518
Circulation decreased	189,932

FROM THE WEST.

Particulars of the Burning of the Steamer St. Louis, Jan. 28 .- The steamer Arthur was owned here by Stillwell Powell & Co., John F. Bofinger, and Harry Brolaski. She was valued at \$75,000, and insured for \$45,000 in Pittsburg. Wheeling, and Cincinnati offices. The owners decline to give the names of the officers. The bollers of the Arthur were nearly new, and

were extra heavy, her whole outfit was unusu-

ally good, and she was furnished with all required appliances for the safety of life and pro-Burial of Colonel Young at Columbus. COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 28.—The body of Colenel Young, after a short religious service at the Governor's office this forenoon, was escorted to the depot by members of the Legislature, the Board of Equalization, and State officers. The escort to Columbiana county consists of Governor Hayes, Speaker Cunningham, a large com-

Tuesday morning. SAD DEATH.

mittee of the General Assembly, and members

of the press. The Legislature has adjourned till

An Old Man in Meeting His Daughter Falls Dead at her feet. Yesterday George McCiees, apparently sixtyfive or seventy years of age, came from his home at Waynesburg, Chester county, to meet his daughter in Wilmington and escort her to

The lady lives at Princess Anne, Md., and arrived at the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad by the Delaware train at about 4 o'clock, accompanied by her two children. She sat down in the waiting-room, and shortly after Mr. McClees came in and joyfully greeted them. The words of greeting were

then suck down to the floor, and, without a struggle, almost instantly died. The scene as he lay there, the daughter stricken with grief and terror, bending over him, and the little children sobbing as if their hearts would break, was indescribably sad, and awakened the profoundest sympathy of all who

scarcely spoken when he suddenly tottered, and

witnessed it. Dr. Askew was called in and pronounced the case one of enlargement of the heart, and the Coroner's jury rendered a verdict in accordance

Philadelphia Trade Meport. BATURDAY, Jan. 28.—Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quereitron at \$30 \$7 ton.

Seeds—The receipts of Cloverseed are trifling, and

Sceds—The receipts of Cloverseed are trifling, and small sales were reported at 10% all 16. # pound. Timothy is nominal at \$6.25. Flaxseed is wanted by the crushers at \$2.10.

The Flour market is less active, but holders are firm in their views. The demand is mostly from the home consumers, whose purchases foot up 1000 barrels including superane at \$5; 100 barrels Ohio extras at \$6.25; 200 barrels Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family at \$7.27.50; 500 barrels Pennsylvania do, do at \$6.50; Indiana and Ohio do. do at \$6.50 at 75, and St. Louis do. do. at \$8. Rye Flour may be quoted at \$5.25.265.50. In Corn Meal no sales were reported.

reported.

There is a firm feeling in the Wheat market, but not much activity. Sales of 200 bushels at \$1.05.0, 1.00 for Indiana red; \$1.45 for Pennsylvania do.; \$1.60.01 65 for Ohio and Indiana amber; and \$1.80.0, 1.55 for white. Rye may be quoted at \$5.00.00 for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is quiet at the devine; aales of 200 bushels at \$6c. for yellow. Oats are unchanged; sales of Pennsylvania and Western at \$5.000 bushels Canada Barley sold at \$1.14; 10,000 bushels do. on private terms. 5000 bushels Canada Barley Malt were taken on secret terms.

Whisky may be quoted at 94c, for Western fron-