THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, APRIL 10, 1871. DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

MINER VS. OPERATOR.

The True Story of the Situation-Cause of the Disturbance-Exaggeration of the First Reports-The Responsible Persons. SCRANTON, April 8.—The troubles which broke into open revolt on Thursday last have been threatening all winter. The outbreak, such as it was, was brought about through the stubbornness of a few miners, who, while professing good feeling toward the strikers, continued working in the coal establisements after the operators had broken their agreement with the general body of the miners.

the general body of the miners. Scranton is the centre of a vast coal-mining region, and on the circle of hills surrounding the city some of the most extensive coal-producing works in the country are carried on. In the city alone over 10,000 men find employment in working the miner and complete the city alone over 10,000 men find employment. in working the mines, and in the country immediately surrounding there are not less than 30,000 employed in the same industry. This whole body has been idle since December last, and up to Thursday bore very quietly the deprivation and discouragements of the dismal situation—a position into which they were forced, they claim, by the grasping policy of the operators in the first place, and contisued in, through the high-handed action of the great transportation companies. So long as there are transportation companies. So long as there ap-peared a fair prospect of equitable adjustment at Harrisburg these men seem to have behaved peaceably, but when the examination there resulted in an apparent triumph of the companies, the men unwisely determined to put a stop to the whole running business, and thus force an save with the companies and the operators.

When the strike broke out last winter it was agreed that the operators should have the ser-

vices of just enough men to keep their ma-chinery going, otherwise the mines would have come to total destruction through flooding. This arrangement was made generally throughout the whole mining country; when such agree-ments were not made the works are almost wholly ruined. The operators, however, were not loyal to the treaty, and as the winter wore on, emboldened by the apparent mastery of the railroad men at Harrisbarg, they extended their pusiness, and began a regular coal-trade again. The miners, encouraged by the hope of definite action from the Legislature, made no interference, beyond a mild protest, at this infringement of the bargain, and would probably have said little had it not been for the indiscreet partisanship of the press in this section, which at once took sides for the rich corporation. The miners were re-viled intemperately, and finally, under the sting, of the Harrisburg failure, the men lost temper, and the bad blood so long held in check gave way before the taunts of the press and the unway before the taints of the press and the un-limely vanuts of the operators. On Thursday afternoon all the coal works on the outskirts and in town were visited by excited, but by no means bloodthirsty, mobs. The miners, who and been frequently pursued, were somewhat roughly handled, but in no case seriously mal-

Great excitement at once spread through the city, and for a time it seemed as though incipi-ent revolt had broken into full-fledged rebellion. The military companies were called upon, but hey utterly refused to take arms against their orethren, and the perplexed city officials at once telegraphed Governor Geary for assistance. Meantime, the Mayor, apprised of the uproar and paralyzed by bloody deeds reported to him, made a trembling appearance at the main point of disturbance. Tripp's works, and attempted peaceful parley with the mob. Flanked by reputable citizens of age and position, his fonor amicably besought the crowd to desist rom violence and disperse to their homes. His fforts were fruitless, and he then attempted to nake known the intents and purposes of the liot act, but the crowd cared even less for that xciting document and irreverently hooted the Thereupon one of the citizens attendeader. Thereupon one of the citizens attend-ng his Honor valorously flourished a pistol before the crowd and threatened slaughter inless they at once dispersed. His heroic fforts were laughed at and he indignantly etired with the offended magistrate. The mob, satisfied with the bloodless victory,

olsterously marched off to other establish-pents, and when all the men had been peaceally argued out of their occupation, they formed solid ranks, and, with the stars and stripes bove them, marched through the main streets, ad then quietly dispersed to their homes. At o'clock the advance guard of the State troops rived, and were at once distributed about the bal works. Nothing happened, however, to estify apprehension, save the burning of an id coal-breaking establishment some distance at of town, which is said to have been fired not the miners, and for not wholly disinterested

urposes.
The local accounts are filled with death and ary, and represent a fierce battle waged, and lood shed, but I have visited all the mines, and ter close questioning workmen and operator, an find no case of bloodshed nor anything like ematic violence. The few men who were at ork in the mises were well armed, and it ems they displayed the only weapons drawn the bloodless melec.—N. Y. Tribune, to-day.

THE COAL RIOT.

ow the Miners' Association Refuted Arbitration. The following letter was addressed several

ays ago to Governor Geary by Mr. Gowen, who President of the Reading Railroad Company, and spoke as the mouthpiece of all the coal "HARRISBURG, April 5.—Hon. John W. Geary My Dear Sir: I bave had a conference with

veral of the gentlemen representing mining d railroad interests in this State upon the bject of the present protracted suspension. "You are aware that on Wednesday of last sek, before the session of the Senate Judiary Committee was held. I made the following proposition to the leaders of the Workingen's Benevolent Association, who were then esent, namely:—That the argument before esent, namely:—That the argument before e committee should be postponed for one eek, in which event I would call a general teeting of all the railroad and mining intests for the following day (Thursday), and that the next (Friday) morning I would hand to us a formal proposition to this effect; that in the regions the men should at once go to the regions the men should at once go to the regions the men should at once go to ork without any agreement as to what the ages should be; that in each region a board arbitration and conciliation, composed of six ners and six operators, with an umpire, and meet on or before the 20th of April, and

de upon the rate of wages to be paid. This equitable proposition was made in your sence and with your approval, and you ered its acceptance by Mesers. Siney, Keely, Foley, who were the only members of the

Notwithstanding your advice the proposi-n was rejected, and the delegates of the W. A. present announced that the argument ore the committee must be proceeded with hout any adjournment or delegates. thout any adjournment or delay whatever. I call this to your mind to show that we have no everything that could be done in the preses, and that the fault of the prolongation of a suspension does not reat with us.

'The officers of the three mining companies they are confident their men will soon reme work; or if they do not, that they will be a to apply their places with those who will

glad to go to work at the wages offered. The high coal operators invited the adoption of system of arbitration and conciliation by a system of arbitration and conciliation by a cular address to their men in February last, ich up to this time I believe has met with response from the W. B. A. In the Schuylregion the wages offered by the operators are exactly the same as those recommed for adoption by the committee of the

W. B. A. in November last, and in addition to this, the operators have agreed to adopt the system of arbitration with an umpire to decide differences, provided the workingmen will agree to the system. Having done this much, we all feel that we can do no more, and we have, therefore, no other proposition to make. Fully appreciating your desire to bring about a solution of this vexed question, I held myself in readiness to convene a general meeting of all the rallroad and mining interests whenever, in your opinion, such a course is likely to produce any good results. any good results.
"With much respect, your obedient servant,
"F. B. Gowen,"

Particulars of the Destruction of the Western Female Seminary. The Cincinnati Gazette of the 8th instant has

THE OXFORD FIRE.

the following:-A young lady who was a pupil in the institu-tion says that when she retired, quite late on Thursday night, she thought that she detected the smell of smoke in the building, or in the room she occupied. She thought nothing more of it, but about 1 o'clock in the morning she was awakened by the stifling smoke which had gathered and filled the room in every crack and crevice. Instantly divining the cause, she jumped out of bed, and went through the building, raising the alarm. When she returned to her room she found it impossible to enter, on account of the smoke, and she escaped from the building in her night clothes, without saving

any of her wardrobe.

The consternation created among the inmates by the dread calamity in the middle of the night is not easily imagined. Several of the occupants of the north wing, the most distant from the point at which the fire originated, succeeded in saving some of their clothing, and several articles of furniture on the first floor were also recovered, but the occupants of the south wing, in which the fire started, barely had time to get out of the fire started, barely had time to get out of the building before it was enveloped in flames. Four young ladies—Misses Mary Wilson, Norsa Goodfellow, Eva Ballard and Lucy Wetmore—were badly hurt by jumping from the windows. Miss Wetmore, who leaped from the window of a third-story room, was the least hurt of the four. None of the injuries sustained, however, are dangerous, and all will recover. In one instance, one of the female teachers escaped by sliding down the lightning rod. All showed remarkable presence of mind in the midst of the impending danger, and the only wonder is that no fatalities resulted

in the hurry and general confusion unusually characteristic during such scenes.

The fire is supposed to have been caused by the accidental igniting of a lot of kindling wood in the bakery, located in the south wing. There was no water at hand, available, to extinguish the fire. The seminary was in possession of a force pump, but lacked the men to work it. The building was situated about three-quarters of a mile from Oxford, and before assistance could be obtained from the village, the seminary was wrapped in flames. Even had there been was wrapped in flames. Even had there been a fire department promptly at hand, it is extremely doubtful if the structure could have been saved. The fire lasted only three hours after breaking out. The citizens of Oxford responded promptly at the alarm of fire, and lent all the aid possible in saving furniture, and conveying the young ladies rendered houseless and homeless for the time being to their houses, where the doors were open to receive them. where the doors were open to receive them, and the most liberal hospitalities extended.

The loss on the building is estimated at \$150,000, \$70,000 of which is covered by insurance in the following companies: —Evans, Lindsey & Co., \$36,000; Miami Valley, \$5000; Citizens, \$5000. Franklin \$5000. zens', \$5000; Franklin, \$5000; America, \$5000; Liverpool and London, \$5000. The balance is scattered among other companies in small amounts.

The walls are left standing as the mere shell of a once noble and beautiful institution of learning, which was considered second to none other in the West. This is the second calamity by fire that has reached this locality. The known as the first Western Female Seminary, was completely destroyed by fire eleven years ago on the 14th of January. But these institutions were built under the supervision and throughout the extraordinary efforts of the Rev. Daniel Tenney, one of the oldest and most in-fluential ministers of Oxford, but more recently located in Lawrence, Mass. It is not too much to say that the spirit that fosters educational matters for which the Oxford of the Western continent is noted throughout the length and breadth of the land, will not permit the ruins to occupy the ground very long, but will rear a seminary in its stead.

FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE COLLEGE.

FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE COLLEGE.

To the Editor of the Cincinnati Gazette:

The fire originated in the basement, in the bakeroom. It was discovered after midnight, and after the halls were filled with snoke. This made it necessary to extend the alarm with the utmost energy and chilgence to save the lives of the inmates. All were saved. Three young ladies, who were obliged to escape from the second story windows, were hurt, one of them ratner seriously, but no bones were broken, and all three are reported doing well this afternoon. Many of the young ladies escaped with only their night clothing. Probably half the whole number lost most of their wardrobes.

The teachers and pupils behaved with great wisdom and courage. The students and officers of Miami University, and citizens of Oxford generally, rendered most galiant and efficient service, and our ladies are experiencing the most generous hospitality. Hallroad companies offer them a free passage to their homes, and competent persons are attending to all the arrangements for getting them away. A number have left to-day, and probably most of the others will leave to-morrow. Those whose homes are too far away to be reached before the Sabbath will be hospitably entertained and protected at Oxford.

H. A. Nelson, Pres. Board of Trustees. tected at Oxford. H. A. NELSON, Pres. Board of Trustees.

THE "PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY,"

Appointments of Officers.

The directors of the Pennsylvania Company and the directors of the Pittsburg, Cincinnatiand St. Louis Railway Company, yesterday completed the appointments to the several departments, and the official circulars will be issued to-day. We give below the list of officers, from which it will be seen that the management of both these corporations has been placed in the hands of most experienced rallroad men, who are competent to organize and systematize their respective departments so as to secure the highest degree of efficiency. It will be observed that several of the gentlemen named hold posi-tions in both companies, but the management of the Pan Handle Road is to be entirely independent, as we have already authoritatively announced. The following are the appointments, as furnished by W. H. Barnes, Esq., the Secretary of the Pennsylvania Company:—

OFFICERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY. OFFICERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY,
Thomas A. Scott, President; William Thaw, VicePresident; J. N. McCullough, General Manager; W.
P. Shinn, General Agent; Thomas D. Messler, Controller; J. P. Farley, Auditor; J. P. Henderson,
Cashier; Felician Slataper, Caief Engineer; W. H.
Barnes, Secretary and Treasurer; F. R. Myers,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent; W. C Cleland, Assistant Passenger and Ticket Agent; Willlam Stewart, General Freight Agent; C. L. Cole,
Assistant Freight Agent; W. Mullina, General Parchasing Agent; J. D. Layng, Superintendent of Eastern Division; Richard Wiggin, Assistant Saperintendent of Eastern Division; C. E. Gorham, Superintendent of Western Division; C. Devicers Of The Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and St.

OFFICERS OF THE PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI, AND ST. Thomas A. Scott, President; Wm. Thaw, Vice President; J. N. McCullough, General Manager; J. D. Layng, Assistant General Manager; John Durand, Superintendent Pittsburg and Cincinnati; D. W. Caldwell, Superintendent Columbus, Chicago, and Indiana Central Divisions; T. D. Messler, Controller; John E. Davidson, auditor; M. J. Becker, Chief Engineer; Williams Stewart, General Freight Agent; James Means, Assistant Preight Agent; F. R. Myers, General Ticket Agent; W. L. O'Brien, Assistant Ticket Agent; J. G. Morris, Secretary; C. L. Hallowell, Treasurer; W. Mullins, General Purchasing Agent.—Pitteburg Commercial, Saturday.

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

The French Revolution

The Insurgents Held in Check

The Communist Elections To-day.

Honors to Admiral Tegethoff.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS

The Troubles at the Mines.

All Quiet at Present.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS. Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Positions Held by the Versailles Government.

LONDON, April 10.-The London Times' special despatch from Versailles says that the Government troops now occupy in strong force the towns of Boulogne, Asnieres, and Sablonville, and have unmasked a number of new batteries between Neuilly and the ramparts of

The Elections To-day. Many of the Paris newspapers exhort the people to abstain from voting at the election of Monday (to-day), and thereby give a death-blow to the Commune.

Barricades Have Been Erected by the Communists in the Rue de Rivoli. The Commune has made an indirect demand

The Foreign Ambassadors take upon themselves the task of arranging the quarrel with the Versailles government, but the representatives of the powers are reluctant to accept the responsibility.

The London Telegraph's special from Versailles says The Breach at Porte Maillot

will admit an easy entrance by the assailing party; that the batteries on the ramparts have been silenced, and the assault is expected to be made to-morrow.

Prussian Intervention.

AILLES, April 10.-It has been reported that the Prussians threaten an intervention in the affairs of Paris if the disturbances are not ended by the 15th instant, but there is the best authority for pronouncing the statement

Favre, contrary to the general expectation, did not go the Prussian headquarters yesterday. Le Soir says:-

Declining to Serve in the Communist Ranks. More than eight hundred persons called upon by the Communists to serve in the National Guards escaped from Paris by descending the ramparts by means of ropes, and reached the lines of the Versailles army in safety.

Honors to Admiral Tegethoff. VIENNA, April 10 .- The Emperor Francis Joseph has ordered the entire force of the Austrian navy into mourning for the death of Admiral Tegethoff.

Observance of Easter. LONDON, April 10. - To day being Easter Monday is observed as a holiday on the Stock Exchange and in the markets generally of London and Liverpool.

FROM THE STATE.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The Troubles at the Mines. SCRANTON, April 10 .- Since the arrival of the military in the city everything has been Quiet and Orderly,

with the exception of accidents. Early yesterday morning Lieutenant Wenner and Corporal Care

were accidentally shot and mortally wounded. Lieutenant Wenner died about 9 o'clock last evening. The bodies of both the men were taken to their homes by a special train on the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad this morning at 7 o'clock. Corporal Care, who was instantly killed, was a single man, and a miner by occupation. Lieutenant Wenner was a moulder, single, and twenty-two years old.

Other SadBResults of the Accident. Captain Coburn, of Hazleton, was attacked with mental derangement about half-past 10 o'clock last evening at his barracks, in Driving Park, resulting from the death of Lieutenant Wenner. He was brought to the hospital at midnight, where he lies in a precarious condition. Two other members of the same company were also attacked with the same malady. One is a brother of Lieutenant Wenner, and the other party was the unfortunate cause of the

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.] Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.
Quiet Restored but Work Not Yet Re-

sumed. SCRANTON, Pa., April 10.—Everything is very quiet here. There has been no disturbance for the past two days. I have not heard of any work being resumed in any of the mines vet. Major Swank, with two hundred men of the Pennsylvania State Guard, remain on duty here. The rest of the division has been sent home. Lieutenant Wenner, of Hazleton, who was accidentally shot Saturday night, died at 9 o'clock

[BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.] Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

New York Money and Stock Market.

New York Money and Stock Market.

Naw York, April 10.—Slocks strong. Money easy at 6 per cent. Gold, 110%. 5-20e, 1862, conpon, 112%; do. 1864, do., 112%; do. 1865, do. 112%; do. 1865, do. 112%; do. 1865, do. 112%; do. 1863, 111%; Canton Co., 82%; Cumberland preferred, 84; New York Central and Hudson River, 95%; Eric, 20%; Reading, 106%; Adams Express, 74%; Michigan Central, 181; Michigan Southern, 181%; Michigan Central, 182; Cieveland and Pittsburg 118; Chicago and Rock Island, 111; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 99; Western Union Telegraph, 57%.

MATTERS AT WASHINGTON. CONGRESSIONAL

THE RU-KLUK BILL.

Action of Senate Judiciary Committee.

Passage of the Amnesty Bill.

The Mining Troubles.

Lull Before the Storm.

Fears of Further Rioting.

Iron Furnaces Stop Work.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph. The Ku-klux Bill.

Washington, april 10.—The amendments to the House Ku-klux bill adopted by the Judiciary Committee of the Senate are unimportant except one, which continues the operation of the bill to the end of the next regular session of Congress. The provision will be strongly opposed by the Democrats, on the ground that it leaves it in the power of the majority in Congress to take a recess at the close of the next session, and thus continue the bill in force until after the Presidential election.

Mr. Edmunds, in presenting the bill, desired to have a day fixed for taking a vote, and it was agreed that hereafter the Senate would meet at 11 o'clock. The Democrats are not disposed to debate the bill at length, and the indications are that the Senate will be ready to adjourn on Friday.

New Park at the Capital.

New Park at the Capital. A delegation of the new government of the Dis-trict was before the Appropriation Committee to-day to get an appropriation for a new park from the Capitol to the President's grounds, but the commit-tee refused to accede to their request.

The General Amnesty Bill. General Butler will introduce his General Amnesty bill to-day, and try to put it on its passage without debate. It excepts only three classes from the benefits of its provisions, viz.:—Those who were members of Congress, officers of the army and navy, and United States judges who went into the Rebellion voluntarity.

The Amnesty Bill Passed. WASHINGTON. April 10.—The House, by a vote of 144 to 46, has passed the General Amnesty bill. All the votes against the bill were given by Republicans. The Democratic vote was solid in favor of it.

Secretary Boutwell was at his office this morning after his return from New York. He did not succeed in making any argangements for the loan in New York, and it is understood that it will be allowed to proceed under the present arrangements. The disturbed condition of affairs in Europe prevents the loan from becoming there.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.] Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph. Senate Judiciary Committee and the Kn klux Bill.

The Senate Committee on the Judiciary to-day agreed to propose amendments to the House Kuklux bill, not, however, changing its principles, but making them more uniform. The principal ones are the insertion of a clause including in the list of offenses the conspiring together for the purpose of in any manner impeding, hindering, obstructing, or defeating the due course of justice in any State or Territory, with intent to deny to any citizen of the United States the due and equal protection of the laws.

The committee strike out the words "and shall fail or neglect, through the proper authorities, to apply to the President of the United States for aid in that behalf," and otherwise amend the third section so as to provide that where the laws shall be obstructed so far as to hinder the execution of the laws of the State and of the United States, and deprive any portion or class of the people of such State of any rights, privileges, or immunities or protection named in the Constitution and secured by this act, or obstruct the equal and impartial course of justice, and the constituted authorities of such State shall be unable to protect, or shall from any cause fail in or refuse protection of the people in such rights, such facts shall be deemed a denial by such State of the equal protection of the laws "a which they are entitled under the Constitution of the United States. The power given to the President to ssupend the privileges of habeas corpus is limited to the end of the first of June, 1872.

The German Celebration.

The German Celebration. The Germans are to-day celebrating the peace be-tween the North German Confederation and France by a procession and exercises at their park. Government Weather Report.

Government Weather Report.

War Department, Office of the Chief Signal Officer, Washington, D. C., April 10, 1871—10:30 A. M.—Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours: It is propable that on Sunday morning a storm was threatening in Karsas and the Indian Territory, which Sunday night's reports, as received this morning, show to have advanced into Missouri. This storm is now central in Illinois, and in the absence of reports from the Northwest, must be presumed to extend into Wisconsin. Brisk northeast winds with rain are reported on Lake Michigan, and a decided fall in the temperature. Rain feil on Sunday in Western Tennessee, but clearing-up weather now preval's in the lower Mississippi valley. Partially cloudy weather is very generally reported, except in the Middle States. The huraldity is increasing on the lakes and in the Eastern States. The area of highest barometer still continuer on the Sooth Atlantic. No reports have been received from west of the Mississippi.

Probabilities.—It is probable that the storm now on Lake Michigan will move eastward, with strong northeast winds on the lakes. No serious disturbance is probable for the Gulf and Atlantic coast during Monday.

FROM THE STATE.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. More Trouble Anticipated.

Scranton, April 10—1:30 P. M.—Everything is quiet here, but a meeting of miners is being held a mile out of town, for the purpose of considering the subject of arbitration. It is said a parade of miners is to come off this afternoon. If this is done trouble may follow.

The 15th Regiment militis, has been ordered to stack arms and return to their homes, but to report at 9 o'clock this even-ing, and remain within easy call. There is an

Unsettled Feeling and we may have exciting times before night. Soldiers Demoralized.

The Hazleton soldiers are somewhat demoralized on account of the death of Lieutenant Winner and Corporal Care, but there are two other companies here with a sufficient number of men to quell any disturbance, if any should occur. No Mines are at Work.

The men say they are afraid of being mobbed at night if they work. Iron Mills Stopped.

The Lackawanna Iron at d Coal Company's mine, which stopped work on Friday, was left with but a few days' supply of coal on hand for their two furnaces, and these are being blown out to-day.

New York Produce Market. New York Produce Market.

New York, April 10.—Cotton quiet and steady; sales 400 bales uplands at 15%0; Orleans at 15%0. Flour quiet, and without decided change; sales 8000 barrels. Wheat quiet; new spring, \$1.52% 1.51; winter red and amber Western at \$1.65% t.66. Corn a shade firmer; sales 36,000 bushels new mixed Western at 80c. Oats quiet; sales 16,000 bushels Ohio at 68%72c. Beef unchanged. Pork dull. Lard heavy; steam, 11%%11%c.; kettle, 12%c. Whiaky quiet at 90%c.

PROCEEDINGS.

Amnesty and the Republicans.

Heavy Storms in the West.

Republican Election Triumphs.

Important Tobacco Case

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.] Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Suicide. Boston, April 10 .- Dr. J. G. Lyman, a wellknown physician of Chelsea, shot himself yesterday in his office. He was thirty-five years of

Dead Body Recovered. The remains of George Varney, watchman at Weyms' furniture factory, at Charlestown, who disappeared at the time the factory was burned, were found under the ruins.

Destructive Fire. Boston, April 10 .- A fire at Hyde Park yesterday destroyed the extensive works of the Union Vice Company and the currying establishment of Messrs. Easton. The loss of the Union Vice Company is \$35,000; insured for \$30,000. The loss of Messrs. Easton has not yet

been ascertained. Ship News. Boston, April 10 .- Arrived steamer Parthian, from Liverpool.

FROM NEW YORK.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The German Peace Celebration. The German Peace Celebration.

New York, April 10.—The Germansiare favored with a splendid day for the peace celebration. The cast side of the city is covered with bunting and other decorations. The procession, headed by cavalry, comprising twelve divisions, started at 11 o'clock, and will, after review by the Governor and Mayor, bring up in Tompkins Square, where a grand mass meeting will be held in honor of the day. The city presents a holiday appearance.

A Noted Character Insanc.

New York April 10.

Fanny Wright, who killed Policeman McChesney a few years ago, was found wandering in the streets, insane, last night.

Great Tobacco Case. The case of Lillienthal Brothers, tobacconists, whose factory was seized in 1868, by Revenue Collector Bahey, under bonds of \$105,000 came up for the first time to-day, in the Fourth District Court, and the jury was emperated. and the jury was empane led.

FROM THE WEST.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Exclusively to The Beening Telegraph.

Exposition of Woollen Fabrics. St. Louis, April 10.—Colonel J. G. Gross, Vice-President of the West and Southwest, is here to ascertsin what arrangements are necessary for the exposition of woollen fabrics of the association which is to be made here in connection with the St. Louis Fair, to commence the first Monday in October. The exposition will be made in the old Amphitheaire on the fair grounds, and will be a larger display than any previously held by the association.

Failure of an Old Firm. The failure of Stillwell, Powell & Co., a firm of thirty years standing, is announced. It is said their assets exceed their liabilities.

Heavy Storms. MILWAUREE, April 10.—Heavy storms have cut off communication with St. Paul since Saturday.

Western Elections. St. Paul papers of the 8th say the Republicans elected their ticket at Duiuth, Rochester, and Still-

Sudden Death. Captain Charley Weed, a well-known railroad man at St. Paul, died suddenly on Friday.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. The Republicans Who Voted for the Amnesty Bill.

Amnesty Bill.

Washington, April 10.—The following Republicans voted for the Amnesty bill:—Messrs. Averill, Banks, Barry, Austin Blair, George M. Brooks, Buckley, Burchard, Cook, Dawes, Delarge, Dornan, Eames, Farnsworth, Furwell, Finkelnburg, Charles Foster, Garfield, Hale, George E. Harris, Hanley, Hay, Hayes, Hill, Hooper, Kelley, Ketcham, Lamfort, Lynch, McGrew, McKee, Moore, Marcy, Isaac C. Parker, Peck, Pendleton, Pierce, Platt, Poland, Scofield, Sheldon, Snyder, Stevenson, Stoughton, Sypher, Thomas, Turner, Twitchell, Wakeman, Walls, Whitely, and John T. Wilson—52 in all.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS. Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph. Ship News.

Ship News.

Savannah, Ga., April 10.—Cleared Saturday—Steamships Montgomery, for New York; San Salvador, for New York; Wyoming, of Philadelphia; schooners Lucy M. Collins, Darien Lood, for Boston.

Trived yesterday—Steamships Saragossa, from Baltimore, and General Barnes, from New York.

London, April 10.—The steamship St. Laurent, from New York, arrived at Brest Sunday morning.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-SECOND TERM-FIRST SESSION.

Senate.

Washington, April 10.—Mr. Edmunds, from the Judiciary Committee, reported, with amoudments, the House Ku kiux bill. He stated that he would move to proceed with it at I o'clock this day.

Upon a proposition by Mr. Anthony to hold night sestions hereafter, the opinion was generally expressed that Conpress would be ready to adjourn on Saturday or Monday next, and that a vote on the Ku-kiux bill would be reached on or before Thursday.

Mr. Thurman said, so far as he knew, there was no disposition on the Democratic side to prestract the debate.

Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, concurred in this.

Mr. Edmunds intimated that a number of Republican Senators would speak upon the bill.

The hour of meeting to-morrow, on motion of Mr. Hamlin, was fixed for 11 o'clock, and the order for night sessions hid over till then.

The rere sinder of the morning hour was occupied with the censideration of the Blodgott and Goldthwaite cases, Mr. Hill stating at length the reasons why Mr. Blodgott should not be admitted.

House.

Under the call of States bills were introduced and re-Under the call of States bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. Hale, for the removal of all legal and political disabilities, excluding only members of Congress who withdrew from Congress and aided the Rebellion, efficers of the army and navy who aided the Hebellion, and members of State conventions who voted for and signed ordinances of secssion.

Mr. Eldridge proposed that the bill should be put upon its passage immediately.

Mr. Hale preferred its reference to the select committee on the President's Ku-kiux message, and it was so referred. on the President's Kukur message, and it was so

Ry Mr. Du Bose, authorizing the Savannah and Memphis
Rainrad C mpany to enter public lands. Also, granting
public lands to the Selma and Gulf hailroad.

By Mr. Sheldon, to fix the time for holding the Presidential election in Leuisiana.

By Mr. Morey, to incorporate the Monroe end Southern
Railroad Company.

By Mr. Arthur, amendatory of the Internal Revenue
law and of the Hemesterd law.

By Mr. Orobs, amendatory of the act of February 14,
1876, granting punsions to the soldiers of the war of 1812.

By Mr. Burdett, granting lands to the Kansas-Memphis.

Railroad Company.

By Mr. Averill, granting lands to the Hastings and Da-kotsh Railroad Co.

By Mr. Hereford, granting the right of way and public by Mr. Hereford, granting the right of way and public

SECOND EDITION THIRD EDITION FOURTH EDITION | Pany, and to the Pecce and Placer Canal Company in New Mexico.

Mr. Armstrong, of Dakotah, presented a joint resolution of the Dakotah Legislature commenting in Secutions style on the triangular contest for the seat as Delegate for that Territory; but the Speaker refused to admit it for reference.

Various other bills, to remove political disabilities, to print documents, and on other subjects of namor importance were introduced and referred.

The resolution offered two weeks since. by Mr. Parker, of New Hampanire, declaring that the tariff should be so reformed as 30 be a tarifor revenue only, an imput for the protection of class interests at the general expense, came up next in order. The question being on seconding the previous question. mittee of Ways and Means. Agreed to. Teaps 10, nays 77,
Mr. Bell offered a preamble and resolution in reference to taxation, and declaring that the House disapproves of incredinate taxation to pay off immense amounts of the public debt, as heretorore practised by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The morning hear expired and the resolution went

Further bills were introduced and referred as follows: By Mr. Hoar, for the appointment of commissioners of the subject of the division of profits between labor as capital.
By Mr. Lowe, in relation to Miami Indian lands, in By Mr. Lewe, in relation to minimize the payment during Kannas.

Mr. Garfield offered a resolution for the payment during the procent session of committee clerks of last Congress who have continued in service. Adopted.

Mr. Hale moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill for the removal of all legal and political disabilities which he had introduced this morning.

Mr. Maynard inquired whether that bill had not been referred to the special committee appointed in the President in message.

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Mr. Mayuard inquired whether that bill had not been referred to the special committee appointed in the President's message.

Mr. Hale replied that since that reference he had conferred with most of the members of that committee, and that he had found among them no objection to the passage of the bill.

Mr. Mayuard made the point of order that the bill was before the committee, and not in possession of the House. The Speaker overruled the objection.

Mr. Hall stated that this was a copy of the original bill, which had been referred.

Mr. Stoughton proposed that the bill should be postponed until after the passage by the Senate of the bill to repress Ku-klux outrages in the South.

Mr. Cox and others objected to debate.

Mr. Rhellabarger stated that, as a member of the committee referred to by Mr. Hale, he did not wish to be included in that gentleman's statement. He boped that the rules would not be suspended.

The rules were suspended.

The rules were suspended, and the bill passed—yeas, 144; nays. 46. (Applause on the floor and in the galleries, which was repressed by the Speaker.)

Mr. Williams, of New York, moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill for the withdrawal of the public lands from sale, and the manner in which they may be disposed of under the Precemption and Homestead laws.

Mr. Hawley moved to auspend the rules and pass a bill for the withdrawal of the public lands from sale, and the manner in which they may be disposed of under the Precemption and Homestead laws.

Mr. Hawley's motion to auspend the rules and pass the

Mr. Maynard moved to adjourn. Negatived—yeas, 56; nays, 110.

Mr. Hawley's motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill in relation to the public lands again came up. It provides that all the public lands shall be withdrawn from market, and shall be hereafter disposed of only under and by virtue of the pre-emption and homestead laws, except so far as they shall from time to time be granted by Congress for the purpose of adacation; nothing in the bill to be construed as preventing the location of college scrip and land warrants, nor the fulfilling of any existing contract or gustantee on the part of the United States.

Mr. Maynard remarked that the effect would be to enhance the value of college scrip and land warrants.

THE HIGH COMMISSION.

A Basis Agreed Upon—Only Three Weeks
More of Work.

A Washington despatch to the World says:—Assurances are held out from administration quarters that the work of the Joint High Commission will be finished in the next three weeks, and that the Senate will be convened in extraordinary session the first week in May to consider such treaty or treaties as may have been agreed upon by the international conference.

may have been agreed upon by the international conference.

It is evident, however, that this will depend in a great measure on the approval of certain points submitted by the British commissioners to the home government. Should some of these be thrown out or modified, the whole matter will continue in abeyance. The principal difficulty is said to arise from the fishery question. This Government has planted itself on the position it assumed in 1853, and which the Engrish government conceded. It is further intimated that all that is asked now is that the latter shall stand by the principles settled by that arbitration.

timated that all that is asked now is that the latter shall stand by the principles settled by that arbitration.

The American commissioners held a meeting at 11 o'clock Saturday morning, at the Department of State, for consultation. At moon the British commissioners arrived, when both parties jointly proceeded to the consideration of the business which called them together. Each party continues to act with great caution, but with perfect fairness, so as to leave nothing in doubt. All the information relative to the fisheries and the alleged amount of losses by the Confederate cruisers furnished from British ship-yards, together with voluminous official documents in that connection, have been closely scrutinized in joint meeting, in order to a full understanding of all the points involved.

The first question was to agree precisely what the Joint Commission were to do; and, next, the manner of adjustment. It is known that both countries desire not only to settle pending questions, but come to a definite agreement, the better to preserve neutrality in the future and have closer relations of friendship; therefore, though the commissioners adhere to their obligation not to reveal anything tending to show the progress of their affairs, there seems to be some truth in the statement, coming from unusually well-informed quarters, apart from the commission, that the basis proposed contemplates:—

First. The privilege of American fishermen to

Piates:—
First. The privilege of American fishermen to fish within the parts of Canadian waters from which they are now excluded, and to land and dry their fish and cleanse their nets, etc. For this privilege the United States is to pay Canada a certain sum of

money.

Second. Certain general international principles are laid down, covering those of neutrality, by which claims arising from the depredations of the Aiabama and Shenandoah, etc., are to be adjusted. Third. Commissioners to be hereafter appointed to adjust the matters on the basis proposed. It is further said that this basis has been sent to England for approval. for approval.

SOUTHERN PENSIONERS.

A Rebel Document and its Results. Some complaints are now coming into the Pension Office on account of the dropping from the rolls of the office of certain pensioners in the South. These pensioners were placed on the rolls in accordance with the various acts of Congress, and at the close of the war, when not obnoxious in the terms of the law which for-Congress, and at the close of the war, when not obnoxious in the terms of the law which forbade payments of pensions to persons who were in sympathy with rebellion," the payment of pensions was continued to them But the officers charged with examining the archives of the Rebel Government found therein a memorial in the Confederate Congress signed by a number of persons who had, previous to the war, drawn pensions from the United States. These memorialists set forth in their memorial that they were entitled to pensions under what they were then pleased to designate the "so-called United States Government," but that they had abandoned all claim on such government, and asked pensions at the bands of Rebel authorities. They professed unflinching loyalty to the "Confederate States." This document was at once transmitted to the Commissioner of Pensions, and the names of all the signers forthwith dropped from the rolls, as this document furnished indubitable proof of their "sympathy with the Rebellion."

ASPHYXIATED.

Two Men Suffocated to Death by Foul Air The Cincinnati Times of the 8th Inst. says:-The Cincinnati Times of the 8th inst. says:—At midnight last night two men, named Jacob Fritz and Bernhard Orthmann, while engaged in cleaning a vault at No. 485 Walnut street, perished from inhaling the foul gases. It appears that while cleaning the vault an old sunken floor was struck, and Orthmann was lowered to remove it. As soon as he had cut a hole through he was overcome by a rush of the foul gas from below, and, falling, perished miserably in the vault below. His partner, Fritz, in a foolhardy attempt to rescue him. Fritz, in a foolbardy attempt to rescue him,

One of the workmen, John Esterkamp, then One of the workmer, John Esterkamp, then had a rope tied around his waist, and was lowered into the vault. Almost immediately he asked to be drawn up, and before he reached the surface was insensible, and was brought to with difficulty. Policemen John Kestner and Christopher Lockhard arriving at the scene of death, summoned assistance, and grappling irons were sent for, but there not being the slightest hope that the unfortunate men were still alive, it was finally concluded to postpone arrangements till this morning, when the bodies were taken out.