

FIRST EDITION

THE COAL-MINING TROUBLES.

The Arbitration Question.

Terrific Storm at Pottsville.

Opening of "Royal Albert Hall."

Unofficial Report on San Domingo.

The Outrages in New Mexico.

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

THE MINERS.

The Action of the General Council—Additional Outrages—Holding the Rioters in Jail.

The Scranton Republican of yesterday has the following special telegram from March Chubb: The General Council of the W. B. A. has been in session all day, and there was a great deal of discussion upon numerous topics, some of which were to the point, while others were irrelevant, and almost foreign to the vital questions now at issue, and which are really the obstacles in the way of resumption. Little has been accomplished, and while the prospect is generally regarded as hopeful, yet those who had anticipated prompt, decisive action on the part of the council will be somewhat disappointed. It was at once ascertained this morning, by the members of the council, that there was a great diversity of opinion among the members of the council on the subject of arbitration. The fact is, a considerable number of the miners, now that the question of arbitration has really become the foremost issue in the present troubles, are suspicious and fearful that it would not result in their favor. The principle of arbitration is admitted by all to be the only remedy that promises a settlement of present difficulties, and a guarantee for future peace, and it is understood that the miners could foretell the result, and know that it would be favorable to them, there would be no division upon the subject.

A committee of five was finally appointed to report upon the question of arbitration. After the meeting of the council, the committee submitted two reports—one a majority and a minority report. Three members reported in favor of submitting the question of wages to arbitration, while two dissented, and made a minority report. It is generally believed that the feeling in favor of submitting the question of wages to some kind of reference or arbitration is growing. The Lehigh and Hazleton regions oppose arbitration utterly, and it is understood will continue to do so, while the Scranton and Schuylkill representatives are in favor of such a system. It is very difficult to determine what the final action of the council will be, but the outlook altogether is rather hopeful than otherwise.

We find also in the Republican the following items of news in the turbulent coal district:

ANOTHER OUTRAGE.

As Mr. David Owen was returning from church at Hyde Park Monday evening about 9 o'clock, he was assailed by two men near the Welsh Presbyterian Church, Bellevue. He was first shot at and then stopped by the men, who demanded to know if he was not a blackleg and a company man, and if he did not speak in favor of resumption in 1869. They further informed him that he ought to have been killed then, and should be now. He was then set upon and assaulted, but in the scuffle he succeeded in extricating himself and started to run. He was, however, soon overtaken, when he was knocked down and kicked in a brutal manner. Some young men in the neighborhood heard the noise, and came to the rescue, when the ruffians fled in the direction of Taylorville, firing a shot or two as they fled. These facts we learn from Mr. Owen himself, who also bears evidence upon his person of severe treatment.

RIOTERS HELD IN JAIL.

The names of a large number of the persons engaged in the riotous proceedings on Thursday and Friday were known, and warrants were issued for their arrest. The names of the persons who were arrested on Monday, and were committed by the officers of the W. B. A. that these persons should appear before Alderman Waters and voluntarily surrender themselves. Accordingly yesterday morning Thomas Brooks, Charles Gallagher, and Morgan came before Alderman Waters and gave themselves up, on the complaint of Daniel Langstaff charging them with riot, arson, and assault and battery. The evidence elicited on this examination was only a repetition of the reports of the riotous proceedings published in our columns, and fully corroborating their truthfulness. Upon the investigation it appears that Mr. Morgan, who accompanied the rioters, was in no way connected with their riotous acts, but was rather counselling them to desist from their excesses. He was accordingly discharged. The alderman considered the testimony in the cases of Gallagher and Brooks sufficiently strong to hold them to bail for their appearance at court. He accordingly ordered the bail to be given \$5000 each and Gallagher \$3000 for their appearance at the next term of the Mayor's Court of this city. The W. B. A. officers procured the bail on which they were released.

POTTSVILLE UNDER WATER.

Terrific Storm—Streets and Cellars Inundated.

The Pottsville Miners' Journal of yesterday says:—Between 3 and 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon a thunder storm came up suddenly and increased in fury until it became one of the most terrific and destructive that has visited this region for many years. The rain came down in perfect torrents, as if in one massive sheet, suddenly converting the dusty streets of a few moments before into rivers of swift-running water, which it was impossible for the inlets to the cellars to accommodate. A heavy wind and some hail accompanied the rain, which made the loose stones, awnings, etc., and caused the water to sweep from the street into the cellars, leaving the stable floor thickly covered with mud and stones washed down from the mountain side. The back of the Pennsylvania Hall was completely inundated, the water passing in on the alley front and running through into the yard, doing considerable damage. The saloon in the basement of the hall was also drowned out, the water having overrun the pavement, and made an entrance through the windows. At the corner of Centre street and Church alley the gutters were filled and the street covered to a depth of a foot with mud washed down the alley. In Market street the damage was very severe, many cellars being filled with water and the people being driven out of the lower story. As far as Eleventh street the inundation commenced, and but few dry cellars were to be

THE TRIP TO SANTO DOMINGO.

Some Unofficial Ideas About It and Annexation.

George Alfred Townsend writes in his usual free-and-easy way to the Chicago Tribune about the trip to Santo Domingo, as follows:—Franz Sigel has returned with the San Domingo party, and if rumor be correct, looks upon the whole performance as down to earth and ridiculous. He has no opinion of Baez, no belief in the island as a component of the American republic, and no respect for anything about it. It is he who was said to have given Schurz the name of "Pickwick Club" as applied to the San Domingo Commission. General Boynton, with whom I have talked about the trip, gave the following notions:—He says that San Domingo is a land of delight—to the eye particularly of a Northern man who has never been anywhere near the tropics, in account of the luxuriant growth of vegetation. He says that the trip was like walking through acres of miles of the Capitoline conservatory, through flowers, vegetation rich colors, and all the production of heat and moisture. Wherever a rock could be made to crumble, vegetation started forth, and those "lascivious" features were at first bewildering to the eyes of the explorers. But, he says, there is no moral reason why we should want the island. A good deal of it has gone to waste, and the rest is scarcely cultivated at all. After spending some weeks among its coasts, the view of Kingston, in Jamaica—a town about the size of Alexandria, Va.—seemed like a social Paradise. He says that Baez looks like a French dancing-master, and impresses one as a cunning politician, and pretty much of the "jockey" that Sumner describes. He says that the Pickwick Club was a funeral compared to this commission, so far as ridiculousness was concerned; for the three Commissioners had no harmony at all. Ben Wade being the only man who showed himself to be an open-air, hearty old fellow. Dr. Howe and Professor White looked upon their office as a great secret State matter, and held frequent conferences in a locked room, in which only Wade would come out and blurt the whole thing to the reporters, damning his confederates up and down hall, for a set of imaginers who thought themselves important. Boynton says that there were no snakes on the island, that he saw some centipedes and a great many scorpions, that the people are all of a come-day-go-day sort, idle and loitering, but that as nobody in the commission on either side spoke Spanish, they had hardly any conversation with the people who could understand them. Those who did speak it according to the books could not make their learning intelligible to the natives. This shows how General Grant selected his San Domingo Commission, pretty much as does the navy, his officers, sending them to find out something, without regard to their acquirements in the Spanish language, but that their statements might have some effect upon the country. Boynton says that when they came to Hayti, they did see a strong, sensitive, cannibal-looking race, but that they were not with straight noses, and all the appearance of men who made a nation, and were going to fight for it; who did not mean to be wheeled out of it, and who could get up a revolution in earnest.

A GREAT DAY IN LONDON.

Opening of the "Royal Albert Hall"—The Ceremonies—Speech of the Prince of Wales—How the Queen Appeared, Etc.

Our London correspondent, in a letter published yesterday, gave some important facts relative to the New London monument entitled the "Royal Albert Hall." The following additional particulars of the opening, from English papers just at hand, will be read with interest:—Queen Victoria, says the London News, was dressed in slight mourning. Princess Louise appeared in what looked like semi-bridal costume—namely, a bonnet, dress, and mantle of white cloth, and looked far more than on her wedding day a week before, while the Marquis of Lorne, who had assumed the title, made as handsome and gallant a young bridegroom as eye could wish to see. In the interval of the ceremony an animated conversation was carried on among the quartet formed by the Queen and her royal daughters and daughters-in-law; and when the little Princess Beatrice, who was dressed in pale green silk, and with her pretty hair hanging loosely down, appeared to call the Prince of Wales' attention to a somewhat ludicrous incident then in progress, the good-humored gaiety increased. A well-known metropolitan engineer was advancing from the position he originally took up in the crowd, to the prominent central place opposite the royal chair, and while edging round inadvertently turned his back upon the Queen more than half the way. It is not always easy to be natural when in the immediate presence of a monarch, and the spectacle of a distinguished professional gentleman walking laboriously sideways, but with the wrong side outwards, supplied the element of humor to a scene which had lacked little else previously. On the dais or platform, the distinguished professional gentleman walking laboriously sideways, but with the wrong side outwards, supplied the element of humor to a scene which had lacked little else previously. On the dais or platform, the distinguished professional gentleman walking laboriously sideways, but with the wrong side outwards, supplied the element of humor to a scene which had lacked little else previously.

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THE CHICAGO TRAGEDY.

The Killing of Dr. Scanlan by His Brother-in-Law—Commitment of Leonard—Five Hundred Thousand Dollars Bail Refused.

From the Chicago Post, April 10. The killing of Dr. Scanlan, by his brother-in-law, Mr. Leonard, on Friday evening, has created a widespread and profound sensation, not only on account of the prominence of some of the parties involved, but also because of the peculiar character of the antecedent circumstances. The facts, as developed by the Court, are as follows:—Three men and a lot of women were sent out junketing to a country, about which they had no knowledge, with a whole fleet of ships-of-war to accompany them, and they came back knowing nothing about it, and their only trophy was a pair of pants. The men and a lot of women were sent out junketing to a country, about which they had no knowledge, with a whole fleet of ships-of-war to accompany them, and they came back knowing nothing about it, and their only trophy was a pair of pants. The men and a lot of women were sent out junketing to a country, about which they had no knowledge, with a whole fleet of ships-of-war to accompany them, and they came back knowing nothing about it, and their only trophy was a pair of pants.

The fatal collision was precipitated by the fact that Leonard desired Scanlan to seek board elsewhere, at the same time removing from his walls a portrait of the man whose pluck was in controversy; and the ultimate consequences were doubtless aggravated by the circumstance that, a few days before, Dr. Scanlan had abused Leonard's sister and attempted to choke her to compel her to disclose the hiding-place of the portrait, and that he had threatened to threaten Leonard with an uplifted cane. Leonard procured a pistol and resolved to defend himself. Scanlan was again betrayed into a passionate assault, in which he drove Leonard into the house to the sidewalk, and followed him up with aggressive menaces. Rolf Overmeyer testified that he stood within ten or fifteen feet of them, and that Leonard, being persistently followed up and threatened, told Scanlan, "If you don't keep away I'll shoot you." The angry man still advanced and strove to get near enough to strike Leonard, when the latter shot and killed him.

The coroner's jury brought in a verdict against Leonard, who was committed to prison, \$500,000 bail having been refused.

Troubles on the Mexican Frontier.

Another Indian Butcher.

From the Borderer, published at La Cruces, N. M. From M. F. Heintz, conductor on the Northern Road, we learn that on the week the train of Messrs. Kearl & Miller was on route from Chihuahua to Fort Bayard, loaded with bacon. Before reaching the boundary line, Mr. Charles Kearl and wife, with six other Americans, proceeded in advance of the train, and when about five miles from it, were attacked by a large band of Indians. Mr. Kearl, his wife, and five others of the party, were killed on the spot; the other two succeeded in escaping, both badly wounded, but one has since died. The bodies of those slain in the attack were horribly mutilated, the hands being cut off and placed beside the bodies, and the head of Mr. Kearl was placed by the body of his wife, and her head upon his shoulders. The attack occurred between Casas Grandes and Gavilano. The names of Messrs. Kearl & Miller were on the train, and Mr. Kearl, Guadalupe Hepper, Mr. Sutherland, and Charles Delano.

SECOND EDITION

The French Revolution

THE COUP DE MAIN

Postponed Until To-day.

Leniency of President Thiers.

He Desires to Save Bloodshed.

Lives of Insurgents to be Spared.

Reception of the Paris Delegates.

FROM EUROPE.

Reinforcements for Versailles.

Arrivals of Priests.

Artillery Duel.

Shells are Falling.

The Coup de Main.

Verdun, Wednesday night, April 12.—Yesterday morning the garrisons of St. Omer and Arras left for Versailles.

Paris, April 12.—7 P. M.—The Cure of Notre Dame de Lorette, and the Abbe Miguel, Vicar of the Church of St. Philippe, have been arrested, the latter while visiting the Archbishop. There was an

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FROM NEW YORK.

By Associated Press.

New York Legislature.

Albany, April 13.—The Republicans of both houses held a caucus this morning, and after a short discussion, in which considerable spirit was manifested, adopted a resolution declaring the following entitled bills to be party measures, that every Republican in each house is expected to vote against them, and that in case any member of that party votes for either of said bills he will be published and denounced throughout the State as a renegade.—The New York Registering bill, the Election bill providing for separate boxes for Congressmen and Legislators; amendments to the New York City charter, the 2 per cent. New York tax levy bill, and the Buffalo Police bill. There is no uneasiness among the Republicans as to the firmness of all their members in standing by this resolution, except, perhaps, in the case of Mr. Signal, of Tioga, and Mr. Blackall, of Albany, who may object to the sweeping nature of the resolution, and vote for one or two of the bills named.

Female Confidence Operator.

Hudson, N. Y., April 13.—Ann Gibson, a well-known confidence operator, with numerous aliases, has been indicted by the Grand Jury for obtaining money under false pretenses. Her trial takes place next week before the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

FROM WASHINGTON.

By Associated Press.

Government Weather Report.

War Department, Office of the Chief Signal Officer, Washington, April 13—10:30 A. M.—Synopsis for the next twenty-four hours.—The low pressure prevailing on Wednesday morning in the Eastern States, and on Lake Ontario, has but slightly increased. Fairly cloudy weather with fresh winds on the lower lakes, with occasional light rain, and fresh southwesterly winds. Cloudy and threatening weather, with very light rain, has prevailed in the lower Mississippi valley. The barometer has fallen somewhat, with increased cloudiness in the South Atlantic. The weather remains sensibly unchanged at the Rocky Mountains and Pacific States.

Probabilities.—It is probable that the low pressure will continue over the country east of the Mississippi, increasing somewhat on the upper lakes and Eastern States. Cloudy weather with fresh winds is probable for the lower lakes and South Atlantic; hazy or partially cloudy weather for the middle Atlantic.

Baltimore Produce Market.

Baltimore, April 13.—Cotton dull and nominal; middling upland, 14 1/2c; low middling, 13 1/2c. Flour dull but firm; Howard street superfine, \$5.75@5.85; do. extra, \$5.90@6.00; do. family, \$6.00@6.10; do. city, \$6.10@6.20; Western superfine, \$5.75@5.85; do. extra, \$5.90@6.00; do. family, \$6.00@6.10. Wheat firm and receipts light; choice, \$1.50@1.55; do. white, \$1.45@1.50; do. red, \$1.40@1.45. Corn, \$1.20@1.25; do. white, \$1.15@1.20; do. red, \$1.10@1.15. Beans, \$1.00@1.05; do. white, \$1.05@1.10; do. red, \$1.00@1.05. Lard quiet at 12 1/2c. Whisky dull at 9c.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Prison Cases.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Passon.

Henry Williams and Kate Stanley were convicted of stealing a handkerchief from an Eighth street store.

Thomas McGlinn, a little bootblack, was convicted of stealing a suit of shoes from the kitchen of a dwelling on S. Broad street.

Emma Holland, otherwise known as "The Sailor Boy," was tried upon the charge of bigamy. Alderman White testified that in 1851 he married her.

Tommy Holland, who is now living, Rev. Mr. Allen testified that in 1870 he performed the marriage ceremony between Emma Holland and a woman named Quinn. Colonel Small, representing the prisoner, offered to prove to Tommy Holland that when he married Emma Holland, she was already married.

He said he would argue from this that the marriage to Holland was a nullity and therefore not bigamy, because the act of Assembly said that if any person should marry a husband or a wife at the same time such person should be guilty of bigamy, and the second marriage should be void, and Tommy's marriage to her, being his second wife, was void, and the marriage of the state was void, and she was at liberty to marry whom she pleased.

The Judge said the point was a good one, but there was difficulty in the way of proof, for Holland was not a competent witness to these facts.

Nothing was left, then, but the speech of the counsel, which was very laudable on both sides. He argued that the act of Assembly under which this case was tried was an absurdity, because it said the second marriage was void, and not the first, and also that the first marriage with Tommy Holland, being a nullity because of his previous marriage, and her second, being a nullity because of her former husband's death, she was never a wife, and was now as free as the wind and as much at liberty to choose her mate as a maiden of sixteen summers.

The Judge said a few words, and the jury said guilty.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Evening Telegraph Office.

Tuesday, April 13, 1871.

In this market money continues abundant and easy of access to those having claims for favors upon lenders. For speculative investment there is a sharp demand in all directions, and the fact tends to keep the rates, especially on call loans, steady. The banks lend freely to their regular depositors at the legal interest, but avoid outside operations. Prime commercial paper, in the open market, ranges as usual of late, between 10 and 11 per cent. for reliable paper only. For call loans there is a very active demand in sympathy with the stock market, and the high prices there ruling. Very little business is being done under 6 per cent., the bulk of the transactions being made at 6 1/2 per cent., according to collaterals.

Gold is dull and slightly weak, ranging from 110 1/2@110 3/4, closing at the latter.

In Government bonds there is a steady demand, and prices continue to advance.

The stock market continues active and strong. Sales of City 6s, new bonds, at 101 1/2 and Lehigh Gold Loan at 89 1/2@89 3/4, with 90 paid for the 500s.

Small sales of Reading Railroad at 54 1/2@54 3/4; Pennsylvania was steady, with sales at 61. Sales of Camden and Annapolis at 113 1/2; Northern Central at 40 1/2@40 3/4; Old Creek and Allegheny at 50 1/2@50 3/4, and Philadelphia and Erie at 28 1/2@28 3/4, an advance of 1/4.

In Canal shares there were sales of Lehigh at 35 1/2@35 3/4, and Schuylkill preferred at 17 1/2.

The balance of the list was in demand. Sales of Philadelphia Bank at 105; Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets Railroad at 24 1/2@25; Hestonville do. at 30, and Central Transportation at 46.

The progress of the new United States loan is shown by the following communication from the Treasury Department:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 13, 1871.—JAY COOKE & CO.—Dear Sirs:—The only subscriptions received from national banks this day are:

Natantuck, Mass., Pacific National..... \$42,000  
New Castle, Me., National Bank..... 24,000  
Boston, Mass., Third National..... 100,000

Total subscriptions to date..... \$50,000,000  
Very respectfully,  
JOHN P. BURGESS, Chief of Loan Division.

NEW LOAN OF THE UNITED STATES.

The subscriptions to the new five per cent. stock of the United States now amount to \$56,000,000. They are confidently expected to reach \$200,000,000 by the time the new bonds are ready for delivery in May. The proposition of the Secretary of the Treasury will then be changed to the following programme:—

First, Bonds to the amount of \$300,000,000, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after ten years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

Second, Bonds to the amount of three hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after fifteen years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four per cent. per annum.

Third, Bonds to the amount of seven hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after thirty years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four per cent. per annum.

Subscriptions to the loan will have preference, after the above-mentioned two hundred millions are taken up, in the following order, namely:—First, Subscriptions for equal amounts of each class of bonds.

Second, Subscriptions for equal amounts of bonds bearing interest at the rate of four and a half per cent., and of bonds bearing interest at the rate of five per cent.

Third, Subscriptions for any five per cent. bonds that may not be subscribed for in the preceding classes.

Subscriptions to the remainder of the \$300,000,000 of five per cent. bonds, which are unconditional