New-York Tribune.

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HALF-BREEDS RETREATING.

A VICTORY FOR GENERAL MIDDLETON.

BATOUCHE CAPTURED BY DOMINION TROOPS—FIVE MEN KILLED AND TEN WOUNDED.

OTTAWA, May 13.—In the House this afternoon, Mr. Caron read the following official dispatch from General Middleton dated Batouche House, May 11, via Clarke's Crossing:

"Have just made general attack and carried the whole settlement. Men behaved splendidly. Rebels in full flight. Sorry to say have not got Riel. While I was reconnoitring this morning William Ashley, one of the prisoners, galloped up with flag of truce, and handed me a letter from Riel saying: 'If you massacre our families I shall massacre prisoners.' I sent answer that if he would put his women and children in one place and let me know where it was, no shot should be fired on them. I then returned to camp and pushed on my advance parties, who were heavily fired on. I so pressed on until I saw my chance and ordered a general advance. The men responded nobly. Splendidly led by their officers and Colonel Straubenzie, they drove the enemy out of rifle-pits after rifle-pits, forced their way across the plain and seized houses, and we are now masters of the place, and most of my force will bivouac there. Right in the heat of action Mr. Ashley came back with another missive from Riel as follows: 'General, your prompt answer to my note shows that I was right in mentioning the cause of humanity. We will gather our families in one place, and as soon as it is done we will let you know.' On the envelope he had written as follows: 'I do not like war, and if you do not retreat and refuse an interview, the question remains the same concerning the prisoners.'

"Our loss, I am afraid, is heavy, but not so heavy as might be expected. As yet I find it is 5 killed and 10 wounded. The killed are Captain French, commanding the scouts; Lieutenant Fitch, 10th Grenadiers; Captain Brown, Boulton's Scouts; A. W. Kippen, Surveyor's Scouts; and Private Wheeler, of the 90th Battalion. The wounded are Lieutenant Garden, Surveyors' Scouts; Lieutenant Laidlaw, 10th Grenadiers, and Major Dawson, 10th Grenadiers—all slightly; Sergeant-Major Watson, 90th Battalion, slightly in ankle; Sergeant Jakes, 90th Battalion, in hand; Private Young, 90th Battlion, flesh wound in thigh; Private W. Cook, 10th Grenadiers, shot in arm; Bugler M. Gaughan, 10th Grenadiers, shot in finger; Private C. Barber, slight wound in head; Private J. W. Quinley, flesh wound in arm; private J. Marshall, 10th Grenadiers, flesh wound in calf of leg; Private W. Wilson, 10th Grenadiers, slight wound across back; private Barton, Midland, seriously injured in thigh and groin; Corporal Helliwell, Midland, slightly wounded in face and arm; Lieutenant Helliwell, Midland, hurt in shoulder. This is all I know at present. The prisoners have all been released and are safe in my camp. Among them is Jackson White, the man who was Riel's secretary, but who is now mad and rather dangerous."

Mr. Carson also read the following telegram giving some information with reference to the steamer Northcote: "The steamer Northcote and another steamer are coming up the river with Company C, of the School of Infantry, and the police, and will cut off the retreat of the rebels. The rebel loss is believed to be very severe, but is as yet unknown. The wounded half-breed brought in is Ambroise Jodin, of Riel's council."

PROSPECTS OF A LONG CAMPAIGN.

MONTREAL, May 13 (*Special*).—The news of General Middleton's success at Batouche was received with great enthusiasm here to-day, although some of the French Canadians of the city appeared to be chagrined at the result. There is no doubt that much sympathy with Riel exists here. The annual meeting of the Canadian Pacific railway which was called for to-day was postponed for a month owing, it is believed, to the Northwest rebellion.

A missionary father of the Oblate Order, who has passed a great number of years amongst the half-breeds and who has recently returned from the Northwest, stated to-day that Riel was without doubt, out of his mind. For several years the priest has known Riel's mind to be affected, but he exercises great and almost incredible influence over the half-breeds who almost believe him inspired by Heaven. Dumont, he contends, is a noble fellow who is fully conscious of what he is doing and, believing the half-breeds in the right, is determined to fight the matter out. In conclusion the priest said: "If the claims of the Indians are not complied with, or if Louis Riel is not killed, the war in the Northwest is sure to last for at least five years.

WINNIPEG, May 13.—A dispatch from Batouche gives the following list of killed and wounded:

Killed—Captain John French, scout; Lieutenant Fitch, Royal Grenadiers; Captain Brown, Boulton's troops; W. H. Keppon, Surveyors, Corps; Privates Frazer and Handisty, 90th Regiment.

Wounded—Captain Billies, Private Young, Sergeant, Major Watson and Sergeant Jacques of the 90th, all slightly; Lieutenant Helliwell, Corporal Helliwell, Privates Quigley and Barton, of the Midland Battalion; Major Dawson, Lieutenant Laidlow, Privates Quigley, Cook, Vaughan, Barber and Marshall, grenadiers; more seriously. Father Moulin was found in his house at Batouche wounded, it is believed, by the rebels, but not seriously.

The following are the names of the prisoners rescued from the rebels: Lush, Peter and William Tompkins, McKinn, Astley, Ross and McConnell.

THE STEAMER NORTHCOTE HEARD FROM.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 13.—A Winnipeg dispatch to *The Dispatch* says: The following private dispatch gives the first definite tidings from the steamer Northcote:

May 11 via Humboldt 12.—The rebels kept up a hot fire on us for six miles; only three were wounded. I got a ball through my coat, but was not hurt. Hugh John MacDonald, the Premier's son, is with me and is all right. The troops are still fighting. We ran out of wood and had to go down. Will go back to assist the troops after wooding. The rebels are about 500 strong.

S. L. Bedson.

Nothing is known about the movements of the rebel leaders, but private advices indicate that Riel, Dumont, and others crossed the river and started west.

THE DEATH OF LIEUT. FITCH REGRETTED.

TORONTO, May 13.—The news of the capture of Batouche created immense excitement here. Great regret is expressed at the death of Lieutenant W. C. Fitch, of the Grenadiers, who was popular among all classes. He was the only son of J. C. Fitch, of Fitch & Davidson, wholesale grocers, and was also a partner in the firm.

REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES CONSUL.

WASHINGTON, May 13. — United States Consul James W. Taylor sends the following telegram from Winnipeg to the Secretary of State:

The situation at Batouche on Saturday continued dur Sunday and Monday, four rifled cannon supported by a Gatling gun storming the insurgents who were strongly entrenched. The Canadian loss during the three days was only two killed and sixteen wounded. The insurgents' loss is unknown. Every house in Batouche village was destroyed by artillery except the chruch and school house, and notice is given that they will be destroyed to prevent their use for refuge. No attempt was made to dislodge insurgents by an infantry charge. Middleton's expectation is that their ammunition will soon be exhausted when they will be forced to retreat or surrender. The steamer Northcote has not been heard from. She is supposed to have gone to Prince Albert with a reinforcement of 100 men and supplies. Middleton on Friday will be reinforced by 500 men from the south, and he expects the support of 200 mounted police, under Colonel Irvine, from Prince Albert. Riel's force is on both sides of the Saskatchewan River, and numbers probably 400. There is great apprehension at Battleford that Riel and Dumont with devoted followers at the last practicable moment will retreat from Batouche by way of Duck Lake and Carlton and join the Indian chief Poundmaker. Reinforcements of 1,000 troops from Eastern Canada are on their way to Winnipeg. The troops under General Strange are moving from Edmonton to Fort Pitt.

THE SCENE OF MIDDLETON'S OPERATIONS.

Batouche is a small village on the eastern bank of the South Saskatchewan River, in the heart of the French half-breed settlements, and was the starting point of the present rebellion under Riel. It comprises scarcely more than a score of houses and stores, and is in a valley, surrounded by ridges and hills on which are occasional patches of underbrush and forest.

To the northwestward nearly twenty miles, on the North Saskatchewan, is Fort Carlton, lately abandoned by the British forces under Major Crozier. Between Batouche and Fort Carlton, but nearer the former, is the small settlement of Duck Lake, at which a sharp skirmish occurred March 26. Nearly northward, fifty miles from Batouche, is Prince Albert, on the north fork of the Saskatchewan, where Major Irvine, with 300 mounted police is in command. Thither the Fort Carlton garrison was removed, and there the English settlers for many miles around are gathered for protection. Prince Albert is cut off by Riel's forces from communication with friends, except such as may be had by couriers making a wide detour on the way southward.

Batouche was protected on the south from General Middleton by a series of rifle pits, stretching in an arc nearly a mile from the village. In a direct line, Batouche is nearly 200 miles north of the Canadian Pacific Railroad; but it has been reached by a route considerably longer, from Swift Current, a station on the railroad, along a stream of that name running northward into the South Saskatchewan, and beside the latter river in a northeasterly direction through The Elbow and Clark's Crossing.

Batouche may also be reached by a wagon trail from the southeastward, through Qu'Appelle, Big Touchwood Hills and Humboldt, the last named settlement being seventy miles away from the scene of Tuesday's victory.

Battleford, where Colonel Otter is in command, and in peril from Poundmaker and his hostile Indians, is 150 miles west of Batouche, on the North Fork.

PHASES OF THE AFGHAN DISPUTE.

LONDON, May 13.—Earl Granville is conferring with M. de Giers in regard to keeping order on the new Russo-Afghan frontier. It is reported that M. de Giers has asked whether England will accept responsibility for acts of the frontier tribes nominally under the control of the Ameer. It is the intention of M. de Giers to leave Russia freedom to extend the frontier on the first excuse of tribal disorders.

The Consolidated Fund bill (the $55,000,000 credit) passed its third reading in the House of Commons this afternoon.

LONDON, May 14.—A dispatch from Tirpul to *The Daily Telegraph* says that the people of Afghanistan expect that England will avenge the defeat of the Afghans by the Russians or indemnify the Ameer for his losses. The dispatch also says that Yulatani Sarik is head man and represents Russian rule in Penjdeh.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 13.—General Komaroff's latest dispatches regarding the collision near Penjdeh state that the Afghans sent a taunting message to the Russians declaring that they would thrash the Russians as they had thrashed the English. The Afghans fired the first shots and so were responsible for bringing on the engagement. General Komaroff says he learned from prisoners, who were captured in the battle, that the Afghan leaders had ordered the Sariks to furnish a contingent of 1,000 men to the Afghan army. The time which had been allowed the Sariks to determine whether they would comply with this order expired on the day the battle occurred and an answer from them was expected by the Afghans on that day.

A RIOTOUS MOB IN TRAFALGAR SQUARE.

TEN THOUSAND MEN PROTESTING AGAINST INCREASING THE DUTIES ON BEER.

LONDON, May 13.—A riot occurred this afternoon between a mob and the police for the possession of the Nelson Monument in Trafalgar Square. About 10,000 men had assembled in the square to make a demonstration against the Government's budget proposals to increase the duties on spirits and beer. The crowd was unruly, a large portion of it consisting of an element on a search for sport. The police found themselves unable to maintain order, and the pressure on the speakers and resolution readers compelled them to mount the pedestal of the Nelson Monument. When, from this eminence, the speeches were resumed, they were rendered inaudible to the audience addressed by uproar among the roysterers. The police intervened to secure silence for the orators, and then a great struggle ensued between the mob and the police for the possession of the monument. The row lasted nearly an hour, and the promoters of the meeting and the police were finally compelled to retire, leaving the crowd singing in triumph, "Rule Britannia."

Soon after the mob had compelled the speakers to leave the monument, it surged down to the front of the National Club, which faces Trafalgar Square, W. C. Every person noticed entering or leaving the club building was mobbed. The attitude of the crowd was so meancing that the club doors were closed, and a messenger was dispatched to Scotland Yard for additional police. At 9 o'clock the rioters were still in full possession of Trafalgar Square, and Northumberland ave. was also occupied by a mob of many thousands. The police by this time had been largely reinforced, had charged a number of times upon the mob, and had made several arrests.

ANXIOUS TO REPLY TO EARL GRANVILLE'S PACE.

LONDON, May 13.—Lord Granville, in the House of Lords last evening, impugned the accuracy of statements made by Lord Randolph Churchill in his speech in the House of Commons on May 4. The latter has written a long reply, which will appear in *The Times* to-morrow morning. Lord Randolph says:

"I never desired, and do not desire now, to be a member of the Upper House; but I confess that when I read Earl Granville's remarks to-day I felt a momentary wish to be a member of the House of Lords for just a quarter of an hour in order to give Earl Granville a mild reply. As the official reports of speeches are unobtainable, whilst newspaper reports are not always accurate, if Earl Granville wished to reply to my speech with regard to received notions of ordinary parliamentary fair-play, he might have instructed Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice to take advantage of Monday's debate in the House of Commons to correct what he assumes to be my errors. Or Earl Granville might have given me notice, when I could have asked some friend in the House of Lords to reply in my behalf. These two courses, however, in Earl Granville's opinion were open to serious objection: firstly, they were fair and honorable; secondly, he would have been precluded from enjoying complete impunity in making foolish and ignorant charges against myself. Pray allow me through your columns to deal with this unhappy man."

Lord Randolph then goes on to refute the charges of inaccuracy.

The letter concludes: "So much for this melancholy personage. The process of sneaking down to the House of Lords and making a variety of false assertions is quite in accordance with what little is known of Earl Granville's public career."

In the course of the letter Lord Randolph refers to a remark of the Earl of Kimberle as his only sensible remark publicly recorded.

FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN FRANCE AND AMERICA.

PARIS, May 13.—The reduced copy of Bartholdi's statue was to-day formally presented by the American residents of the French capital to the municipality of Paris. The ceremonies of presentation and acceptance took place on the site of the statue, the Place des Etats Unis. Mr. Morton, in behalf of the Americans, made the speech of presentation, and that of acceptance was delivered by M. Bové, president of the Municipal Council of Paris. Mr. Morton said that he hoped the gift would help perpetuate the friendship between the two Nations, which the changing events of a century had only strengthened. A breakfast was given by Mr. Morton in honor of the sculptor Bartholdi. Among the guests were M. Brisson, president of the Council of Ministers, M. Floquet, president of the Chamber of Deputies, Admiral Galiber, Minister of Marine, and M. de Lesseps.

M. de Freycinet assured Mr. Morton that the French Government would make every effort to hasten the repeal of the decree forbidding the importation into France of American pork and the re-establishment of the system of inspection.

Premier Brisson thanked the American committee for the gift, and dwelt upon the reciprocal friendship between France and America, which, he said, like the Bartholdi statue, illuminates, not menaces, the world. Referring to the energy of the Americans in the war of secession, M. Brisson said: "There is no longer a question of war. In future peace, liberty and justice between nations constitute the goal toward which two nations going hand in hand should march." He concluded by expressing regret at Mr. Morton's departure. The speech was heartily applauded.

M. Bové spoke of the relations between France and the United States, recalling various evidences of the friendship uniting the two peoples. M. de Lesseps, who was the last speaker, thanked the Americans for the magnificent present.

BONAPARTIST PLANS IN FRANCE.

PARIS, May 13.—The party of Prince Napoleon held meetings to-day and prepared an election platform. They reject a royalist alliance, will oppose monarchist candidates, and where there is no Bonapartist candidate they will vote for the Republican candidate. The feud between the Jeromists and Victorists is multiplying Bonapartist influence.

SLATIN BEY NOT KILLED IN KHARTOUM.

VIENNA, May 13.—Slatin Bey, who it has been generally believed was killed with Gordon in Khartoum, is, according to statements contained in letters received by some of his relatives here, still alive and at present a prisoner in El Mahdi's hands.

SUAKIM, May 13.—One thousand natives who had been hostile have submitted to British authority and have been armed. It is feared, however, that the news that the British forces are to be withdrawn will deter further submissions.

CAIRO, May 13.—The public here are indignant over the declared intention of England to withdraw from the Soudan.

NEWS NOTES FROM LONDON.

LONDON, May 13.

PETTIT LE ADING.—At the end of the second day of the contest for the tennis championship the American, Pettit, was ahead. The players are evenly matched. The contest will conclude on Friday. It excites great interest.

CUNNINGHAM AND BURTON.—Attorney-General James to-day submitted as evidence the voluntary statement made by Burton to Constable Jarvis to the effect that he had bought a brown trunk for eight shillings and that he (Burton) came from America on Christmas. Evidence was then given showing that when Cunningham took the room at No. 30 Great Prescott-st., Whitechapel, he gave the name of Burton.

THE CHESTER CUP.—The race for the Chester Cup was won by H. B. Craig's five-year-old bay horse Merry Prince. Lord Lascelles's three-year-old bay colt Lonsdale came in second and R. Vyner's three-year-old chestnut filly Stone Clink third. There were seven starters.

TOPICS FROM THE DOMINION.

HALIFAX, May 13 (*Special*).—The British man-of-war Garnet, from New-York, arrived here today.

A dispatch from North Sydney to *The Herald* says that the steamer Jeranos from Rotterdam for Montreal arrived to-day and reports encountering an enormous number of icebergs between latitude 47° north, longitude 46° west and latitude 45° north and longitude 50° west. On May 9 in latitude 45° 25', longitude 48° 40', at 11:30 p. m, in a thick fog the vessel crashed against a large iceberg, staving her bow and immediately filling the forward compartments with water. Two hundred tons of cargo (railway iron) were jettisoned. After striking the iceberg the steamer passed through immense quantities of field ice and saw another monster iceberg close by.

FRAGMENTS OF CABLE NEWS.

BERLIN, May 13.—George H. Pendleton, the new United States Minister to Germany, has arrived here.

BERLIN, May 13.—Prince Bismarck will go on Saturday to Schoenhausen, the estate given to him on the anniversary of his seventieth birthday.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 13.—General Lew Wallace has officially tendered his farewell to the Sultan, and will leave Constantinople on Friday. The American residents in the Turkish capital have presented General Wallace with a eulogistic address.

PARIS, May 13.—M. Gounod denies that he has authorized his counsel to admit a portion of Mrs. Weldon's claims against him.

PORTSMOUTH, May 13.—The naval pensioners recently called on for service have been authorized to claim their discharge.

PARIS, May 13.—M. de Freycinet has assured a deputation that the Government has no intention of abandoning the Madagascar Expedition. *Le Paris* says that 3,500 French infantry and cavalry will be sent to Madagascar from Tonquin.

THE SUFFERING IN PLYMOUTH.

AID FROM THE RED CROSS—THE EPIDEMIC LESS VIRULENT.

PHILADELPHIA, May 13 (*Special*).—The Philadelphia members of the Red Cross have volunteered their services at Plymouth, Penn., and in obedience to a call of the society at Washington, will start at once to give aid to the sufferers. A number of nurses will accompany them.

The committee of citizens appointed to receive subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers in Plymouth met at the Mayor's office to-day. It was reported that the subscriptions received up to date by the treasurers amounted to $2,845. Of this amount $1,025 have already been forwarded to the Plymouth Relief Committee for distribution.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., May 13.—The situation at Plymouth continues to improve. There have been some new cases reported since yesterday, but they are of a mild type. The most distressing feature now existing is that few of those who have been stricken by the disease can be said to have fully recovered, and many of them may yet die. Drs. Zanner and Waterman, of the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, are now at the hospital, and are doing good work. Since the last report there have been four deaths. The Relief Committee is doing well, and will reach every case requiring its assistance. There will be need for at least $50,000.

Colonel Charles J. Murphy, of Brooklyn, and one of the Mexican Veterans, has gone to Plymouth, Penn., and volunteered his services to the Relief Committee to care for the sick. He has been put on duty in the temporary hospital in the High School building. Colonel Murphy was in New-Orleans, during the yellow fever epidemic of 1847, after his return from the Mexican War, and did good service in the hospitals. He also distinguished himself in the late war by voluntarily caring for the sick and wounded in the Peninsula campaign, and erected the first field hospital at Harrison's Landing for the Army of the Potomac.

PLENTY OF SPOILS FOR OHIO.

MR. VILAS OFFERS TO BESTOW PLENTY OF POST OFFICES.

CINCINNATI, May 13.—*The Enquirer* prints what purports to be a confidential circular from Postmaster-General Vilas to Democratic Congressmen in Ohio, Indiana and Virginia, in which he says that he wants to facilitate "relief from partisan postmasters," and himself escape from importunity and pressure for appointments. He proposes, therefore, that those to whom the note is addressed shall name to him "the most obnoxious or offensive partisans in each county, to the number of a sixth to a quarter of all, and choose first-class men in their places." If the suggestions are acted on in two or three weeks he hopes to give much relief during May. He adds: "I think that from 15 to 20 per cent of the fourth-class postmasters in Ohio might be removed in the next two months, and great good accomplished thereby."

THE FIRE RECORD.

LOSS OF LIFE IN A TENEMENT-HOUSE AVERTED.

Firemen and policemen were summoned to the five-story tenement-house, No. 82 Mulberry-st., late on Tuesday night, to find the building full of smoke and the inmates in great danger. Some articles in the show window of David Behrman's clothing store on the ground floor had caught fire from a gas jet, and the interior of the store was blazing when an alarm was rung. Sixteen families lived in the upper stories. Most of the members of these families were asleep when the smoke went up through the hallways and filled all the rooms. There was a line of fire-escapes in front of the house, but the flames had burst out of the windows of the store and were licking the balconies of the first and second stories, making the escapes useless. The ringing of the engine bells and the shouts of the police and firemen aroused the occupants of the place to a sense of their danger and they opened the windows to breathe the outside air and cry for help.

Several firemen and policemen entered the hallway beside the burning store and ran up stairs through the thick smoke. They helped some of the women and children in the fourth and fifth stories to the roof, and, by means of ladders which were handed up from the roof of an adjoining three-story house, managed to get them to the ground in safety. Other inmates were taken on ladders from side windows. About twenty persons were rescued. Among them were Mrs. Mary Harrigan, age seventy-five, and her daughter, Mrs. Bridget Thaine, who were sleeping soundly on the third floor undisturbed by the racket until the police broke into their room. Hundreds of excited people in the street witnessed the work of rescue and vigorously applauded the police and firemen. While the inmates were being safely taken from the burning house, streams of water were thrown upon the flames from three engines, and in a few minutes the fire was out. The loss did not exceed $2,000.

PARTIAL DESTRUCTION OF A VILLAGE.

ELMIRA, May 13.—News was received here of a disastrous fire at Hammondsport, the centre of the grape producing region of this State, late last night. Following is a list of the losses: American Hotel, owned by August Hoffner, $8,000; George P. Hastings, general store, loss on stock $15,000; loss on building, which was owned by S. W. Davis, $6,500; Keeler & Younglove, hardware store, loss $12,000; St. James Hotel, owned by S. J. Richards, $8,000; P. Bauter, harness shop, $500. The hotel barns and a storehouse were also destroyed and several surrounding buildings were damaged. The village has no fire department.

BURNED TO DEATH AT THE AGE OF NINETY.

READING, Penn., May 13 (*Special*).—Mrs. William Runkle, of Bernville, this county, age ninety, was burned to death to-day, her clothing taking fire from a stove.

HER BROKEN RING TOLD HER HUSBAND'S DEATH.

BALTIMORE, May 13 (*Special*).—A case of death-warning has come to light by the announcement of the death of F. W. Christie, first officer of the barkentine E. A. Sanchez, of this city. Mr. Christie lived at No. 333 North Thirteenth-st., Philadelphia, with his wife. On February 10 his vessel sailed from Hampton Roads for Rio Janeiro with a cargo of flour.

Mrs. Christie's wedding ring had been brought from Rosario, South America, and was of peculiar make, being composed of six gold bands twisted fantastically together. While sitting in her room a few days after her husband's departure late one night thinking of him, the ring suddenly snapped in two with a loud noise. Exactly at that moment her husband met his death. A letter received by her from Captain Fooks says that the weather was bad after leaving the Roads, and steadily grew worse, until on February 16 it blew a hurricane. About midnight the vessel was in such a perilous position that all hands were required on deck. Without warning a furious blast threw her on her beam ends and a high sea poured over her starboard quarter, staving in the bulwark part of the cabin, carrying away the binnacle, a boat, Mr. Christie and two seamen and severely injuring the men who were lashed to the wheel. The whole affair took place so suddenly that the men were not heard to make a single cry. Mr. Christie had been married only a year, and had in that time been with his wife only three weeks.

ATTEMPTING TO MURDER NON-UNION WORKMEN.

BALTIMORE, May 13.—Baker Brothers, manufacturers of glass, have offered a reward of $1,000 for the arrest and conviction of the persons who attempted to blow up houses in which live the non-union employes of the firm. One of the attempts was made last night on the house of foreman Sears. Last night's outrage has aroused widespread indignation, as the lives of a whole family were endangered.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES—BY TELEGRAPH.

CRUSHED BY A FALLING PINE TREE.

MACON, Ga., May 13.—In Crawford County, near here, Thomas Kennedy, farmer, eighty years old, was engaged in burning off new ground, when a tall pine tree burned and fell on him, crushing his skull and killing him instantly.

SUICIDE OF AN OLD SOLDIER.

READING, Penn., May 13.—Henry Hartkins, age sixty-two, a pedler, who was a soldier in the war, bought a pistol at Douglassville, this county, this morning, and shot himself, three bullets entering his brain. He imagined that he had been court-martialled by General Grant for disobeying orders and was to be shot to-day; hence he shot himself.

SHOT ACCIDENTALLY BY A WOMAN.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., May 13.—John Burke, age twenty-five, a resident of Plainsville, was shot and fatally wounded by Mrs. John Harris. The woman, who is about forty years of age, surrendered herself to the authorities. She maintains that the shooting was entirely accidental. She was committed for a hearing.

KILLED BY THE EXPLOSION OF A BOILER.

GRAYSON, Ky., May 13.—By the explosion of a boiler at Dunkert's Stove Works yesterday, George, James and Theodore Bantz were killed and George and Robert Gee were badly hurt.

BEREAVED OF BOTH BROTHER AND LOVER.

CATLETTSBURG, Ky., May 13.—In Pike County, Ky., on Monday, while Mount Clark was trying to elope with Miss Stratton he encountered Frank Stratton, her brother. Stratton was stabbed and Clark shot, both fatally.

NEARING THE ADJOURNMENT

RUSHING BILLS IN THE LEGISLATURE.

JAMES HAGGERTY IN AN EXCITED MOOD—THE FREEDOM OF WORSHIP BILL KILLED.

[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

ALBANY, May 13.—For a fortnight the Assembly has been guided obviously by secret forces. The chief of these has been the Freedom of Worship bill. Buried in "general orders" and preceded by 200 bills on the order of third reading, it seemed impossible that the Assembly before final adjournment should be able to reach the bill. A majority of the members favored it, but they could not make their power felt, the opponents of the bill preventing any hastening of action on it by making the point of order that a majority of two-thirds was required to expedite its passage. The only course for the friends of the bill to take therefore was to get out of the way the mountain of bills that impeded action on their measure. Consequently for two weeks there has been no body of men so anxious to read bills on the order of third reading as the supporters of the Freedom of Worship bill. They have kept the Assembly down to its work in an unexampled manner. Moreover they prevented the intrusion of all new bills. The anxiety to shut out new legislation led them this morning to defeat a motion by General Husted to pass the supplementary Niagara Park bill—the bill which authorizes the Park Commissioners to clear the lands acquired by the State at Niagara Falls and open them for public enjoyment.

This action led Mr. Hubbell, of Rochester, to object to the consideration of many measures that were favored by the Freedom of Worship people. "You defeat a bill," he said, "to which no one has an objection simply because you desire to get at the Freedom of Worship bill. But you are not consistent. You use your power to slip ahead your own bills, while objecting to the consideration of other men's bills. Well, two can play at that game. I give notice that I shall object to the consideration of any of the bills favored by you." A large body of men followed Mr. Hubbell's lead.

This check angered James Haggerty, and he cried out: "Mr. Chairman, I move that this Assembly do go into Committee of the Whole on the Freedom of Worship bill. Let us get out of this cowardly position we are in."

"This is not a cowardly House," thundered Speaker Erwin in reply and began hammering his desk savagely with his gavel.

"The Chair will have to take stronger means," screamed Mr. Haggerty.

"The gentleman will take his seat," said the Speaker sternly, beating his desk for three minutes continuously with his gavel. The roar of the gavel finally subdued Mr. Haggerty and he took his seat. The Assembly Chamber meanwhile had reverberated with the cries of the members interested in Mr. Haggerty's demonstration. When silence had been restored Speaker Erwin said politely: "If the gentleman from New-York will sent his motion to the desk in writing I will put it to the House."

Major Haggerty sent his motion to the desk. The object of it was to have the Freedom of Worship bill considered in the Committee of the Whole and then order it to a third reading. A vote was taken on the motion without debate, it was defeated, although 65 Assemblymen, enough to pass the bill, voted for it, and only 50 against it.

EXPENSES OF THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

AN INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE APPOINTED—THE ARCADE RAILWAY BILL PASSED.

[FROM A REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

ALBANY, May 13.—Senator Gibbs offered a resolution with a long preamble in the Senate to-day setting forth the enormous expense of the New-York City Government, amounting to $36 per capita of the population annually, exceeding that of any civilized city in the world, and directing the appointment by the President of the Senate of a committee of five Senators to investigate the various departments of the City Government with a view to correcting abuses and reducing expenses, and that the committee report to the next Senate on the second Tuesday in January, 1886.

Mr. Robb wanted to know who had asked for such an investigation, where it came from and who originated it. He branded it as a "strike," intimating that it was a Republican movement designed for party purposes.

Mr. Gibbs replied that the Council of Political Reform furnished the preamble; that it was in no sense a "strike," nor a partisan movement, but was designed to gather facts for the use of the next Legislature with a view to remedial legislation.

Mr. Esty remarked that if the statements in the preamble were true there was certainly needed an investigation into the administration of the New-York City Government. But he was surprised, in view of one of the statements of the preamble, that there were 3,000 children in New-York unprovided with school accommodations, that all the New-York Senators should have voted for the Controller's bill, which would take more than $80,000 out of the school fund of that city.

Mr. Daly believed that there was need of a thorough investigation of the Municipal Government of New-York. There was ample room for a reduction of expenses there, but whether the investigation would be of any service or not depended entirely on the character of the committee. Mr. Thomas agreed with Mr. Daly.

Mr. Robb appeared somewhat taken back at the refusal of the Senate to accept his view of the investigation, but he moved an amendment that the committee be appointed by the Governor and that it be composed of New-York taxpayers. This motion only received 5 votes. He next moved that the Judiciary Committee of the Senate make the investigation, but Messrs. Thomas and Ellsworth, of that committee, protested against it, and it was defeated—Yeas, 4; nays, 18. Mr. Gibbs's resolution was then adopted by a vote of 21 to 5, the negatives being Robb, Newbold, Thacher, Titus and Van Schaick.

Mr. Jacobs offered a resolution directing the Finance Committee to report the bill introduced by him a few days ago providing for an enumeration of the inhabitants of the State and making an appropriation therefor. On motion of Mr. Ellsworth it was referred to the Finance Committee.

The Governor sent in the nomination of Hiram Calkins, for many years Albany correspondent of *The World* and other papers, for Port Warden, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of E. T. Eiting. The Governor also nominated John I. Nicks, William C. Ney and Leman Rosenbaum for trustees of the Elmira Reformatory. The nominations were subsequently confirmed by a vote of 24 to 1.

Mr. Daggett's bill for changing the method of distributing the charity fund of Brooklyn by basing the awards on the number of inmates of the institutions per capita was passed.

At the afternoon session a resolution was adopted authorizing the committee on Retrenchment and Taxation to continue their investigations begun last summer into the subject of taxation, and report to the next Legislature.

The Broadway Underground bill came up on its third reading, when Mr. Robb proposed several amendments apparently designed to delay and defeat the bill. They were all voted down. Mr. Robb said that he had just been informed that the Mayor of New-York wished to be heard on the bill. Mr. Thomas asked if he intended to intimate that the Mayor was opposed to the bill. Mr. Robb said he did not know whether he was for or against it. Among amendments offered by Mr. Robb, and voted down, was one that the fare for passengers shall not exceed three cents anywhere in the limits of the city. On its final passage the bill received 21 votes to 7 in the negative. The Senators voting "No" were Daly, Ellsworth, McCarthy, Newbold, Otis, Robb and Thacher. Mr. Arkell, who is a friend of the bill, was absent, and Messrs. Kiernan and Lansing were present, but did not vote.

The bill limiting the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company to five-cent fare between the hours of 4:30 and 7:30 o'clock morning and evening, was ordered to a third reading. An attempt was made to pass it, but Mr. Thomas said that before reporting it he had promised a hearing on it for to-morrow. Originally the bill simply referred to rates of fare, but on its third reading in the Assembly, the other important provisions extending the time were added.

A number of unimportant bills were passed and the Senate adjourned at 7:30 p. m. till to-morrow.

A message was received from the Governor reciting the evils resulting from the law as it now stands touching capital punishment and the enforcement of the death penalty, and submitting a bill which was drawn at his suggestion by the Attorney-General to correct the same and secure a more speedy execution of judgment in capital cases. By unanimous consent the bill was read, directed to be printed, and ordered to a third reading.

MEASURES CONSIDERED IN THE ASSEMBLY.

[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

ALBANY, May 13.—The Assembly passed Senator Daly's "building law bill" to-day by a vote of 75 to 5. There would have have been no votes against it if Mr. Cantor had not said that some builders were opposed to it.

Walter Howe declared that the bill substantially had no opposition in New-York. It was approved by the Mechanics and Traders' Exchange, the Real Estate Exchange, and in fact by all the bodies interested in the construction of buildings. The Assembly also passed Senator Thomas's bill, permitting street railways to put salt on their rails in winter. Walter Howe protested against the passage of the bill, saying that the sprinkling of salt was detrimental to health.

The Assembly also passed Senator Daly's bill for the repavement of Fifth-ave. Mr. Cantor opposed the bill because he thought that the construction of a street railway on Fifth-ave. ought not to be forbidden as it was by the bill. It was a mystery to him why the Corporation Counsel should have incorporated such a provision in the bill. Nevertheless as he thought the bill in other respects a good one he should vote for it. This he did. The bill passed by a large majority.

ANOTHER GAS BILL KILLED IN THE ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, May 13 (*Special*).—The Assembly killed another New-York gas bill at its afternoon session, revealing invincible hostility to any bill drawn to reduce the price of gas in New-York. Senator Cullen's gas bill, which passed the Senate on Monday night, was announced in the Assembly to-day and referred to the Committee on Cities. This bill is approved by the Gas Consumers' Association of New-York. Mr. Raines, of Ontario County, made the point of order that a similar bill had been killed in the Assembly and therefore could not be received. Speaker Erwin appointed a special committee consisting of Mr. Sheehan, K. M. Scott and Mr. Arnold to consider the point. Walter Howe appeared before the committee this afternoon and argued that the bill was essentially a new one. His argument convinced the committee and they reported to the Assembly at its afternoon session that Mr. Raines was wrong. Mr. Howe then moved that the Committee on Cities should be discharged from the further consideration of the bill and that it should be considered in the Committee of the Whole. The motion was defeated by a vote of 57 to 57. The opposition votes were practically to kill the bill. The negative votes are: Bailey, Barager, Barnes, Bartley, Brennan, Byrne, Cartwright, Connelly, W. B. Clark, Decker, Demers, Driess, Earl, Eiseman, Farnum, Farrell, Felter, Finn, Gerety, Gould, Greene, Henry Haggerty, Hardenburg, William M. Hawkins, Hooley, Hopkins, Horton, Horne, Johnson, Kunzenman, Lowing, McClelland, McGoldrick, Myers, Niles, Osborne, Owens, Priddy, Raines, Rockefeller, Roesch, Rosenthal, Seeber, Shea, Sherman, Thomas A. Smith, Storm, Taylor, Tuck, Tumilty, Tynan, Van Buskirk, Whiteman, Whitmore, Williams, Windolph.

The Assembly, on motion of General Husted, passed a resolution thanking Governor Hill for appointing Hiram Calkins as Port Warden of New-York. All the members of the Legislature consider him a personal friend. The Assembly passed General Husted's motion by a unanimous vote.

The Assembly passed by a vote of 76 to 22 Controller Chapin's bill to tax equitable corporations which have only a portion of their property in this State.

ENTOMBED IN A COLLIERY.

ANOTHER DISASTER NEAR THAT OF RAVEN RUN.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., May 13 (*Special*).—A large body of water in the abandoned upper level workings at North Ashland Colliery to-day broke through the weakened pillar below, and washing out a large quantity of earth and coal, killed James Ennis, a contractor; Martin McKerns and Charles Dougherty, miners; Michael Head, a driver, and fatally injured John Head, a sub boss. The colliery is owned by the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company. The breaker is in Columbia County, and the face of the east gangway where the cave-in occurred is in Schuylkill, and half a mile across the mountain from Cuyler Colliery, where a month ago ten men were entombed in a similar way. The lower level of North Ashland Colliery was nearly worked out, and the robbing of pillars from the face of the gangway was already under way. This brought down the volume of water and debris from overhead. The rush came with indescribable suddenness. John Head heard a rumbling noise, and jumping on the foremost mule, which his son was driving, endeavored to reach a place of safety. He had gone only a few steps when he was struck and crushed. His legs, arms and ribs were broken. The rush of air and noise made by the fall alarmed the men working nearer the foot of the slope, and they reached places of safety. As soon as it was evident that all immediate danger was past, an effort was made to reach the bodies of the dead men, but there is no hope of reaching the three miners for several days, so extensive is the fall.

THE LITIZ MILL POND TRAGEDY.

READING, May 13 (*Special*).—A story of heroism and presence of mind was developed at the coroner's inquest in the Pfautz tragedy at Litiz to-day, where a boy of ten years saved five peosons from drowning. Mrs. Pfautz was the mother of seven children, and persuaded five of them to accompany her to the woods in