NO HOPE OF COMPROMISE.

THE CONSPIRATORS STILL UNABLE TO CRUSH THE MINERS.

The Workingmen's Feelings Fathomed by The Sun's Own Correspondent—The Lie Given to the Charges against the Leaders—A Stern Determination to Fight it Out.

Correspondence of The Sun.

POTTSVILLE, Feb. 27.—Everything has been remarkably quiet here to-day, and promises to continue so until after the meeting of the General Council of the W. B. A., on Wednesday, when it is anticipated that a climax will be reached. From the best sources of information that are available, I am assured that the Council will reject the Philadelphia terms, and that there will be no immediate resumption. The operators are in no mood to recede from their position and terms, and the carriers are even stiffer than ever. The miners seem to feel confident that the

EXCITED PUBLIC OPINION

in New York and elsewhere, and the general scarcity of coal in the markets will force a resumption on their terms; but if I am any judge of character the operators and carriers will not yield now, nor even if the last ounce of coal in New York is consumed. I took an extended circuit of this coal region to-day, passing through the towns of Scalpington, Jalapa, Wadesville, Saint Clair, Port Carbon, Palo Alto, and Mount Carbon. Everything looked desolate and abandoned, and all the mines were at a standstill and deserted. The communities about the collieries were the appearance of New England villages on Sunday. The streets were wholly deserted, and no life was anywhere visible out of doors; but on entering the cottages of miners a change was at once apparent. The appearance of a stranger seemed to be

MYSTERIOUSLY SIGNALLED IN ALL DIRECTIONS,

and the whole community hastened to hear what he had to say. Saint Clair, which is a town of nearly 5,000 inhabitants, presented a wholly abandoned and forlorn appearance. I had much difficulty in finding anybody to make inquiries of. After riding the whole length of the principal street I encountered two men, of whom I inquired for Mr. John Siney, President of the W. B. A., who resides in the town. I was directed to a saloon, which I found with difficulty. The sole occupant of this saloon was a young man apparently about 18 years of age. He disclaimed any acquaintance with or knowledge of Mr. Siney, but after closely scrutinizing and questioning me, remembered that he knew a man who

MIGHT KNOW MR. SINEY,

and would go in search of him. I followed the young man out of the saloon, and waited on the sidewalk. In less than five minutes I was surrounded by a crowd of at least fifty miners, laborers, and working boys. They scowled upon me in a manner that was exceedingly disagreeable. They stood decidedly on the offensive, and refused all information until they learned who and what I was. After some parleying I learned from them that Mr. Siney had just left town for Ashland to attend a branch meeting. Mr. Corbett, his secretary, was also out of town. Of the crowd that surrounded me, two asserted the privileges of spokesmen for the party, while the rest gave them moral support. I said that it was too bad that they were compelled to remain idle. They assented in an injured tone. I asked whether the difficulties that kept them from work could not be adjusted. They replied that there could be an adjustment only by the operators consenting to their terms. I said the stoppage of work was causing great suffering throughout the country, and especially to the

POOR OF THE GREAT CITIES.

They replied that they knew it, and were sorry for it, but that the blame for all that rested with the Reading Railroad Company, which had prevented the shipment of coal by advancing the rates of freight. I asked whether the miners would agree to the Philadelphia terms. They said that they had already rejected them. But I said that rejection was made by a committee who argued that they had no specific instructions on that point. "Oh, well," they replied, "the miners will stand by them." The conversation was continued thus:

Correspondent—Has not the question got to be submitted to the branches?

The Miners—Certainly.

Correspondent—Have any of the branches taken action on it?

The Miners—Some of them.

Correspondent—What was their action?

The Miners—We don't know.

Correspondent—Have the branches in this region taken any action?

The Miners—Yes, sir.

Correspondent—Will you accept the terms offered?

The Miners—No, sir (very emphatically, and with an acquiesing expression from all the crowd).

Correspondent—Do you expect to get to work on your own terms?

The Miners—We will remain out until we do get our terms.

Correspondent—The operators say they won't yield; now what are you going to do?

The Miners—We will wait until we can get fair wages, or we'll

NEVER WORK AGAIN.

Correspondent—Well, the laborer is deserving of his hire. I hope you will get whatever your labor is worth.

The Miners—We have made up our minds not to work for less any more.

Correspondent—The operators and citizens seem to fear that you will injure their property. You don't look like lawless men.

The Miners—We are taking care of their property to-day. We have no desire or motive to destroy it; but we are bound to have our rights.

As I could get no further information from them, I jumped into my carriage and continued my drive in the town of St. Clair. I observed two or three dismal stores almost barren of goods, and wholly deserted of customers; these and beer shops were the only business establishments I found, and none of them seemed to be doing any business. I met many women on the highways comfortably and decently clad, but all carrying baskets, as if in search of provisions; but throughout my ride I was not once appealed to for alms. If the people are suffering, they have a pride in keeping the fact from the knowledge of strangers. But it was observable that everybody wore an anxious, careworn expression. I think I have not seen a smile throughout the entire day's ride.

WHERE THE BLAME BELONGS.

Interesting Letter from the President of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association—A Brief History of the Strikes.

To the Editor of The Sun.

SIR: Will you do me the favor to insert a plain statement of facts in regard to the coal miners' strike in the anthracite district of Pennsylvania, in order that the public may have the means of forming a fair judgement upon our action?

During the year 1869 and the first three months of 1870, when coal was worth three dollars a ton at Port Carbon (the general shipping point for Philadelphia, ninety-three miles from that city), the men received the following wages: miners, $14 a week; inside laborers, $12; and outside laborers, $11.

On the 1st of April the operators asked a reduction of ten per cent. on day wages, and thirty per cent. on contract. The men refused to accede to this proposal, and after a stubborn resistance of four months, entailing want and misery on all concerned, work was resumed on what is known as the "Gowan compromise." This compromise consisted in the adoption of a sliding scale, the wages to rise or fall according to the changes in the price of coal at Port Carbon, $3 per ton being regarded as the standard price.

During the month of August the average price at Port Carbon was $2.85 per ton. Our wages were consequently reduced 8¾ per cent., which left $12.84 per week for miners, $11 for inside laborers, and $10.09¼ for outside laborers. In September the average fell to $2.50 per ton, which subjected us to a further reduction of 9¾ per cent., making 16¼ per cent. in all off the standard rates, and leaving wages as follows: Miners, $11.69 per week; inside laborers, $10.09; and outside laborers, $9.19¼.

In October the rates remained the same as in September. In November the average price at Port Carbon was only $2.27 per ton, and we were obliged to submit to another reduction of 8¾ per cent., making a total of 24¾ per cent. on the standard rates. This left miners $10.53 per week; inside laborers, $9.09; and outside laborers, $8.27¾.

In December coal averaged $2.12½ per ton at Port Carbon, wages remaining the same as in November. The average prices of coal above given are based upon the sworn statements of the operators themselves, and the rates of wages stated are those actually paid for the periods in question.

But the question is, what do the miners ask now after the suspension? They ask a basis fixed at $2.50 per ton, not to slide down, with the same wages allowed when coal stood at that price, under the "Gowan compromise" that is, $11.69 for miners, $10.09 for inside laborers, and $9.19¼ for outside laborers, with an advance of 8¾ per cent. on these rates for every 25 cents advance in the price of coal. But the six carrying companies of the State have combined, and say that we must accept a sliding scale downward of 8¾ per cent. on every 20 cents *below* $2.50 per ton for coal, while refusing to allow us the benefit of any upward sliding scale should coal go above that figure. The reason assigned for this is that the coal trade cannot afford better terms.

Yet mark the fact that the toll charged by the Reading Railroad up to the time of the suspension in December last was $2.18 per ton for transporting the coal from Port Carbon to Philadelphia, a distance of only 93 miles, and down grade the entire distance. At the time of the suspension the price of coal at Port Carbon was only $2.12½, as already stated. It appears, therefore, that this carrying company received half a cent per ton more for its service in transporting the coal over its short line of road than was left for all other expenses combined, including not only the wages of miners, laborers, &c., but the royalty paid by the operators, the cost of timber, and wear and tear of machinery.

Having made this plain statement of facts, I confidently leave it to a candid public to say whether the high price of coal is due to our moderate demands, or to the exactions of the carrying companies, who charge for their services more than all the other interests concerned. JOHN SINEY,

President of the Miners' Association.

ST. CLAIR, PA., Feb. 20, 1871.

Look Out Ahead.

To the Editor of The Sun.

SIR: The coal famine should teach us all, most especially families of small means, this bit of wisdom. Begin this week to lay aside one or two dollars every Saturday as a food and fuel fund for next winter. A family occupying say half a moderate-sized house, may require a ton of coal per month, or five tons for the winter. Next August coal can be bought for five and a half or six dollars. Imagine the complacency to-day of the man who has two or three tons in the cellar for which he paid only six dollars. Then look upon the unhappy man who has not a pound, and must go to the corner grocery for a bushel (three pecks, scant), for which he must pay a dollar.

The improvidence of buying in very small quantities—living, as the saying is, from hand to mouth—is forcibly illustrated in the coal famine. Not only in coal, but in many staple articles of subsistence, better provision should be made for the future. We know, from actual observation, that high prices, short measure, and poor articles are the fate of the working classes at this time of the year. Thousands of such pay two or three prices for meat, potatoes, flour, &c., that might by strict lookout ahead have been spared them. A family should buy flour, sugar, tea, coffee, butter, lard, coal, soap, &c., by the handful. A barrel of flour, a firkin of butter, another of lard, two or three barrels of potatoes, half a barrel of corned beef, a barrel of apples, a quarter chest of tea, and so on, should be provided for—as well as fuel—in the late summer or fall, when prices are lowest. It is better to go without flour a month than to buy it by the pound. The day laborer freezing in his dismal Sixth Ward tenement, pays to-day a hundred per cent. more for food and fuel than does the rich merchant in Fifth avenue.

It is said that John Jacob Astor, when asked what gave him the greatest trouble in all his wonderful career, replied that it was to raise his first thousand dollars. After that, by singular good fortune in investments, the saving of the first thousand dollars reproduced itself again and again, until he died the richest man in America. Let the lesson be heeded; let every man, whose means are small, resolve that henceforth he will forego some cigar, or drink, or theatre, or whatever possible luxury, and bank up the money saved for the end of summer, when he will find a little capital in hand to warm and clothe and feed his family through the next winter at reasonable rates. BAYARD.

The Lehigh Miners Rejecting the Philadelphia Propositions.

MAUCH CHUNK, Feb. 27.—At a large meeting of miners on Saturday in Hazelton, the following were the terms adopted:

Resolved, That the workingmen of the Lehigh region will not accept the terms dictated by a well-known railroad companies, and others, as we, the miners, think the terms of 1870 are the only ones we can live by, and will stand out for them.

Resolved, That it is worth 50 cents to a country shoemaker to peg one half a dozen pairs of boots, and we honestly think the miner worthy of 50 cents for mining a ton of coal, taking into account all the risks of life and limb, cost of labor, powder, oil, tools, and clothing, which amounts to at least one-half of that amount, thus forcing the actual price paid for mining of coal to $3 per ton.

A motion was carried that no colliery should go to work on the terms offered, without first consulting them to a region meeting for approval.

A motion was adopted that all coal taken out during suspension be paid for on the basis and sliding scale of 1870, at the price for which coal sells at the resumption of work.

The Operators Calling upon the Grand Jury to Punish the Miners.

TAMAQUA, PA., Feb. 27.—The condition of things in the coal regions remains unchanged. Everything is very quiet. The *Miners' Journal*, organ of the operators, this morning, recommends that the operators apply to the Grand Jury to put an end to the present state of affairs. It says:

The Grand Jury of the county will meet in another days, and can then declare the region in a state of disorder. Then legal application can be made to place a competent military force in the district, to go to work, protect and aid the people in the exercise of their legitimate lawful callings in any way, arrest, try and punish them on the spot. This is a contest between about 150 operators in favor of the protection of all parties, and the sovereign state of the trade of the country, and which will also solve once cheaper rates of transportation on the Atlantic seaboard. Let the operators and others who are working with the leaders of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association to keep peace sister than they ought to be. The miners can work at a $1.50 basis and be better paid than they were when they worked only about seven hours a day, than other mechanics who were ten hours. The only party who are really opposed in this country to a reduction of wages are the miners. We want to see the rates, but the miners are bound to come to this that the operators.

Empty Coal Cars on the Meadows.

To the Editor of The Paterson Guardian.

SIR: I have just returned from the coal mines about Scranton, Pa., on a hunt for coal. There are not few empty cars there. Upon asking the miners the cause, they told me that the cars very all lying at Jersey City, Port Jervis, and other places. *Out of coal for which there was no market.* I have not been to Hoboken-port; but so far as Long Dock is concerned, I would state that this morning I noticed miles and miles of empty coal cars, extending for a long distance on all the salt meadows, and all the switches and side tracks are filled up also with empty coal cars. Now, this and that don't agree, and it has struck me that this has had something to do with the great "strike" and scarcity and high price of coal. ANON.

PATERSON, Feb. 25, 1871.

THE SITUATION AT HOME.

Up to $14—Secret Meeting of the Middlemen—The Stock in and Around the Metropolis—Suffering Apprehended.

Chestnut coal went up to $13 to a ton yesterday, and stove and other sizes were sold for $14. The small dealers put up the price per pail full accordingly, and the poor were paying fabulous prices. The middlemen met in Trinity Building, but their proceedings were secret. One of the largest dealers in Jersey City said yesterday that there were 50,000 tons in Hoboken, Jersey City, and Elizabethport, and that he had a reserve of 500 which he was selling at $13 per ton. He expressed the opinion that unless the breach is healed within a week immense damage will be done. He thinks, should the weather continue mild, there is sufficient coal in Jersey City to last eight days.

A SMALL SUPPLY FOR PATERSON.

A train of sixty cars of anthracite coal arrived in Paterson on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. Watchmen were placed in charge of the "luxury" to prevent stealing. At the Erie Railway depot in Newark bituminous coal was selling by the car load at the rate of $7.50 per ton.

STARVATION FOR WORKINGMEN.

Unless the supply of coal is replenished in Elizabeth within a week, it is estimated that 1,000 men now employed in the coal yards and some of the factories will be thrown out of employment. In Trenton the numerous and extensive potteries have closed for want of coal, and about 500 men rendered idle thereby.

FAMINE THREATENED IN WESTCHESTER.

The supply of coal in Morrisania had dwindled down to about seventy-five tons yesterday. The price had risen since Saturday from $10 to $14 per ton. At Port Morris there are about 400 tons, and the price is $12 per ton, but the heavy shipments up the country are rapidly reducing the stock. The four coal yards at West Farms contain about 1,200 tons, and the prices are quoted from $10 to $12 per ton. In Mott Haven the yards belonging to Mr. Fisher, Mr. Handibode, and the Lackawanna Company contain somewhat less than 100 tons each; the supply in the other yards has been exhausted. The price here is $12 per ton.

Collector Murphy Must Go.

New York Correspondence of the Boston Herald.

It is generally understood in well informed circles here, that Collector Murphy is not well pleased with the investigation which the Congressional Committee has made into the working of his system at the Custom House, nor with the manner in which the investigation was pursued.

It is also understood that he has written to the President, urging the latter to immediately accept his resignation of the Collectorship, which he placed in the President's hands several weeks ago. This will probably be done next week, when the nomination of the Hon. Calvin T. Hulburd as Collector of this port will undoubtedly be sent to the Senate for confirmation, as the successor of Thomas Murphy. There is no doubt of the unanimous vote of the Senate being given in confirmation of the nomination. Mr. Hulburd is favorably known to the country as the fearless Chairman of the Congressional Alaska Investigating Committee, and is one of the few public men on whom never rested a stain, and who has always commanded the respect and esteem of his political opponents, as well as his friends, from his unswerving adherence to an honest, upright, and manly course both in public and private life. He is at present Superintendent of Construction of the new Post-office here.

LIFE IN WASHINGTON CITY.

SENATORS ARRAIGNING THE FALSE-REPORTING TRIBUNE.

Senators Recommended not to Read such an Untrustworthy Journal—Services of Plate and the League Island Job—The House on its Dignity.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Compensation was voted to the Georgia Senators, Hill and Miller, from the date of their elections, July 25, 1868, and to the contestants, Farrow and Whitley, from their alleged election to the date at which they were declared not entitled to their seats.

Mr. BLAIR (Dem., Mo.) rising to a personal explanation, sent to the Secretary, and had partly read an article from

THE FALSE-REPORTING TRIBUNE,

stating that at a caucus of Republican Senators, recently held for the purpose of consulting upon measures necessary to protect the lives and property of loyal citizens against the Ku-Klux depredations in the South, Senator Scott, chairman of the Investigating Committee, made some statements of the testimony taken before the Committee concerning affairs in North Carolina. He (Blair) believed it a violation of the privileges of the Senate that the evidence should be divulged even in Republican caucuses for the purpose of procuring hostile legislation.

Mr. SHERMAN (Rep., Ohio) thought if the Senate allowed all the reports and telegrams sent by newspaper men in regard to the proceedings of committees to be read as privileged questions, it would have to stop all other business.

The Vice-President ruled that the subject could not be considered except by the postponement of the regular order of business, which the Senate refused to do.

Mr. CRAGIN (Rep., N. H.) also rose to a personal explanation in regard to an imputation in the *False-Reporting Tribune*, that the House bill regulating rank in the Navy was being intentionally delayed in the Senate Naval Committee, and that he (Cragin, Chairman of the Committee), intended to smother the bill. He called attention to the fact that he had twice asked the Senate for a day to consider the business from the Committee on Naval Affairs, which had been refused.

Mr. SAULSBURY (Dem., Del.) suggested that a great deal of trouble could be saved in future by not reading the *False-Reporting Tribune* at all. [Laughter.]

Mr. CRAGIN then gave notice that he would move the bill referred to as an amendment to the Naval Appropriation bill.

THE POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL

was then proceeded with, the question being on the motion to lay on the table the amendment of the Committee on Appropriations, to increase the subsidy of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company to $1,000,000 per annum. The motion was carried—32 to 19.

Various amendments were offered and rejected, when the bill was reported from the Committee of the Whole. Without disposing of the bill, the Senate at 4:30 took a recess till evening.

At the evening session Mr. Stewart renewed his amendment to increase the annual subsidy to

THE PACIFIC MAIL COMPANY

to $1,000,000. In the course of his remarks he said the company had been crippled by the Pacific Railroad, which had destroyed its Panama line, and he feared that if the additional aid was not given the company would be compelled to close operations.

Mr. CHANDLER (Rep., Mich.) said that, as a postal experiment, this line had been a dead failure. In four years the Government has paid to it in subsidies two million dollars, and the entire amount it had received from postages was $51,479. He characterized the whole thing as a job.

Mr. Hamlin (Rep., Maine) told Mr. Chandler came in here with the roar of a Numidian lion (great laughter), boasting of his devotion to commerce, and at that he ever did was to bring in appropriations of five or six hundred thousand dollars for twenty or thirty small ports in Michigan.

After further debate the amendment was rejected—32 to 17.

Mr. SHERMAN (Rep., Ohio) renewed his amendment to suspend the construction of the Cincinnati and Newport bridge, modifying it so as to provide that it should be made 150 feet above low water mark, instead of 50 feet as at present.

It was modified so as to provide that no claim shall be made against the Government on account of any alteration of the plan of building the bridge, and adopted. The bill was passed, and the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.

The Senate amendments to the Legislative Appropriation bill and to the Indian Appropriation bill were nonconcurred in, and a committee of conference asked.

The House then resumed consideration of

THE OMNIBUS APPROPRIATION BILL.

The following items were agreed to: $1,934,997 for the New York Post Office; $300,000 for the Boston Post Office; $100,000 for a Government building in Trenton, N. J.; $234,990 for a Government office and appraisers' stores in San Francisco; $100,000 for a Government building in Hartford, Conn; $200,000 for a Government building in Albany; $100,000 for a Government building at Grand Haven, Mich.; $100,000 for a Government building at Port Huron, Mich.

The item of $300,000 for a building for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing of the Treasury Department was excluded on a point of order.

The item of $500,000 for a Government building at La Crosse, Wis., was increased to $650,000. Items were inserted of $50,000 for a building in Jefferson City, Mo., of $50,000 for a building at Kansas City, Mo., and of $1,000,000 for a building at Covington, Ky.

Mr. MYERS (Rep., Pa.) asked leave to move an appropriation of $1,500 for the salary of an Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Russia, placing that mission on a footing with the mission to the German Empire, and to France and England.

Mr. DAWES (Rep., Mass.) objected.

The House having reached the forty-third page of the bill, nothing more being left but the lighthouse appropriation, a motion to allow the Secretary of the Treasury to remove the duties to parties entitled to such refunding, and a motion to place the mission to the German Empire on the same footing as the missions to Great Britain and France, the remainder of the bill was agreed to by a single vote under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. BOLMAN (Dem., Ind.) then moved to lay the bill on the table.

The vote was taken amid much confusion and excitement, and the bill was laid on the table—yeas, 115; nays, 71.

Mr. DAWES moved to reconsider the vote.

Pending action on that motion, Mr. HOOPER (Rep., Mass.), from the Conference Committee on

THE QUESTION BETWEEN THE HOUSE AND SENATE

in reference to the right of the Senate to originate a bill to repeal the income tax, made a report on behalf of the House managers. The report recommends the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the House maintains that it is its sole and exclusive privilege to originate all bills directly affecting the revenue, whether such bills be for the imposition, reduction, or repeal of taxes, and in the exercise of that privilege, in the first instance, to limit and appoint the ends, purposes, considerations, and limitations of taxation, including the subject, manner, measure, or time of their introduction, subject to the right of the Senate to propose or concur with amendments, as in other bills.

Mr. Hooper gave notice that he would call up the resolution for action at the first opportunity.

The House at 6 o'clock adjourned.

The Forty-first Congress Closing Its Business—The Composition of the Forty-second—Senator Sumner's Health.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The House spent today on the Omnibus bill. The provisions for a promiscuous construction of public buildings over the country was assailed at every step by Gen. Farnsworth and others, and followed up so that when the whole bill had been considered the House tabled it by 114 to 76. Mr. Dawes voting yea, so as to get a reconsideration of it to-morrow and allow the House to recommit it, with orders to report another bill, with the new buildings omitted. These call for nine millions of dollars, one-half of which is appropriated this year, and the remainder next. If this is done, the bill can be sent to the Senate to-morrow; but it is almost certian to fail there, on account of the short time now left.

Thus far the President has received and signed only the Consular, Pension, and West Point bills. There are in the conference committees, with a prospect of adjusting the differences, the Indian and Legislative bills, and there are in the Senate the Postal, Army, Navy, Fortifications, and River and Harbor bills, and there need be no excuse for not finishing all these by Friday night.

Senator Sumner was in the Senate this morning, but did not feel so well, and soon returned to his rooms. He wants to take the first opportunity to fire another gun into the San Domingo scheme, being loaded to the muzzle with grape shot.

Mr. Dawes will to-morrow, after the Omnibus bill is disposed of, move to go to the Speaker's table to take up the business now there, to allow each bill there five minutes on each side of it, and then if the previous question is not ordered, to pass it over. This will take up all day to-morrow and next day.

The nomination of the Hon. H. D. Cooke, the banker, to be Governor of the District of Columbia, meets with general satisfaction. The President says he selected him because he did not want it, and because he was a man against whom no one could bring anything. He may not accept, as he has important business engagements which call him to Europe in connection with the business of Jay Cooke & Co.

The new House will contain, Republican, 130; Democratic, including the Third District of Arkansas, 96; independent (James G. Blair of Missouri), 1; total, 227. There is a vacancy in Illinois, caused by the election of Logan to the Senate, 1; vacancy in Michigan, caused by the election of Ferry to the Senate, 1; making total, 229; not elected—New Hampshire, 3; Connecticut, 4; Texas, 4; California, 3. Total number of members, 243. There are from twelve to fifteen contested seats of the 96 Democrats above mentioned. Two, Du Bois of Georgia and Rogers of North Carolina, and probably Weddle of North Carolina, are barred by the Fourteenth Amendment. They will not be able to qualify until their disabilities are removed by act of Congress.

LOUIS BONARD'S WILL.

Trouble over the $140,000 Left to Mr. Bergh's Society—A Young Frenchman of Rouen turns up as a Relative—The French Consul at Work—Legal Vultures Alert.

The following is the will of Louis Bonard, better known as the miser of Wooster street:

In the name of God, Amen. I, Louis Bonard, of the city of New York, being of sound mind and memory, and considering the uncertainty of this life, do therefore make, ordain, publish, and declare this to be my last will and testament, that is to say: First. After all my lawful debts are paid and discharged, I give and bequeath and devise unto the "American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals" (of which said Society Henry Bergh, Esquire, of the city of New York, is President, and for whom I have long entertained, and now entertain, the highest respect and admiration, he being a gentleman whose laudable, untiring, and humane exertions on behalf of the dumb portion of God's creatures have elevated him in my estimation far above any other man I know or have heard of), all and singular my real estate, property, lands, tenements, houses, messuages and lots of ground, wheresoever the same may be found or situate, together with all the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in anywise appertaining—including

First—That certain dwelling house and lot of ground known and designated as No. 161 Mauison street, in the city of New York, with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging.

Second—All those certain houses and tenement buildings and property, and lots of ground, known and designated as Nos. 22 and 24 Mulberry street, in the said city of New York, with all the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging.

Third—All those certain houses and tenement buildings and property, and lots of ground, known and as Nos. 63 and 65 East Twelfth street, in the said city of New York, with all the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging.

Fourth—All those certain two stores and buildings and lots of ground and property, situate on the corner of Platt and Gold streets, in the said city of New York, purchased by me on the 31st day of January, 1871, from Mr. Roberts, architect, and sold by me to one of Grant Nathan, referee, with all the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging.

To have and to hold all my said hereinbefore devised real estate and immovable property, lands, houses, messuages, tenements, and lots of ground, with their and each and every of their hereditaments and appurtenances unto the said "American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals," as its own proper free hold and absolute property, free from all incumbrances, to be by the said society and the said President thereof held, occupied, enjoyed, and disposed of for the benefit of the said society, in such manner as to the said President thereof shall seem meet and proper.

I also give and bequeath unto the said "American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals" all and singular my movable property, goods, chattels, and effects, and moneys, and coins of money, and debts and accounts, and stocks, shares, bills, and promissory notes, and bank book and bank account, and all sums of money which from any source shall in anywise hereafter become due and payable to me, and every other thing of my own which I possess now or may hereafter become possessed of, be it, the said "American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals," and the President thereof, and the said Society, to use and dispose of the same for the benefit and furtherance of the humane objects of said Society. In fact, I will, order, and desire that everything I am now possessed of, or hereafter may be possessed of, shall be the property, real and personal, movable and immovable, shall be the sole and absolute property of the said Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals after my decease.

I further will and desire that all my said real property shall be by the said "American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals" retained in its ownership and possession for its benefit, and not sold or alienated by said Society, or transferred to any other person or society, or owner whomsoever.

And further, I will and order that all moneys, creams of money, which may be coming to the said "Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals" from any source by virtue of this will shall be invested in real estate property by my executors hereinafter named for the sole exclusive and perpetual use, benefit, and enjoyment of the said "American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals."

Likewise, I make, constitute, and appoint Henry Bergh, Esq., President of said Society, and Archibald B. Campbell, Esq., his associate, to be executors of this my last will and testament, hereby revoking all former wills by me made.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my seal, the fourteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one. LOUIS BONARD. [L. S.]

Signed, sealed, published, and declared by the said Louis Bonard, the testator named in the foregoing instrument, as and for his last will and testament, and at the time of making such subscription, the above instrument was declared by the said testator to be his last will and testament, and each of us, at the request of said testator, and in his presence, and in the presence of each other, signs his name as a witness thereto at the end of the same.

CHARLES P. SAGE, residing at 9 Burnett street, Newark, N. J.

FREDERIC MERMOUD, residing at 116 Prince street, New York.

THOMAS WALTER HARTFIELD, residing at 27 President street, Brooklyn.

This will was presented to the Surrogate on Saturday by Mr. Campbell, and an immediate probate was asked. Mr. Campbell stated that Mr. Bonard died leaving no relatives anywhere. The Surrogate, however, was obliged to refuse to admit the will to probate, as the statute requires that where the residences of the next of kin are unknown, an advertisement shall be published in the State paper, and in other papers selected by the Surrogate. It would have been improper for the Surrogate to have evaded the provisions of the statute in this or in any instance.

One young Frenchman has already appeared claiming to be a relative of Mr. Bonard, and the French Consul has taken steps to search for any relatives Bonard may have left in this country or in France. He has directed his lawyers, Messrs. Coudert Brothers, to appear in their behalf in this country and France. The Surrogate has therefore deemed it the duty to appoint a special administrator, for the purpose of taking charge of all papers, documents, and letters which may have been left by the deceased, so as to discover, if possible, whether he has any living relatives. This is done in order that, if relatives are discovered, they can have the opportunity of appearing on the probate of the will—not because they are entitled by law to be heard. The property consists of about $40,000 in money in trust companies, &c., and real estate of the value of about $100,000.

The will was prepared by Mr. J. G. Boyd, a distinguished lawyer of this city, whose office is in the Tribune building, opposite the Tombs.

Rules for the Bergen Tunnel Traffic.

General Superintendent Hooker has published rules and regulations governing the running of trains through the Bergen tunnel. All trains of the Erie and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western roads shall stop at the "stopping posts" established at each end of the tunnel before proceeding through the tunnel, and the trains of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad shall stop after passing through the tunnel and before reaching the track.

"The train on either road that first arrives at the stopping post shall have the right to first pass the mouth of the tunnel; provided, that when a first-class train on either road shall arrive at the same time of a second-class train on the other road, the first-class train shall have the right to first proceed, and if a first-class train on each road shall arrive at the same time, the train on the Erie Railway shall have the right to first proceed, and when a second-class train on each road shall arrive at the same time the train on the Erie Railway shall have the right to first proceed.

"All passenger trains shall be considered as first-class trains, and all other trains as second-class trains."

Miss Marie Seebach.

To-night Miss Seebach will appear in Brooklyn as *Margarita* in Goethe's "Faust." To-morrow night she will sing at the Stadt Theatre in "Fremont," which is to be given with Beethoven's original music. On Thursday the lovers of opera in Newark will be treated to her rendition of *Marguerite*.

The Robbery of Messrs. Lane & McCreery's Intoxicated Clerk.

To the Editor of The Sun.

SIR: The report in THE SUN this morning, which purports to be a statement of Mr. Hugh Felix, made in police Hospital, is calculated to do me great injustice. Mr. Felix never came into my store, nor was with a stranger on Saturday night, but a singular association took place afterward, and the loss all concerned. This man entered my store perfectly sober at 9 o'clock P. M. and asked for a glass of ale, which he drank; in about fifteen minutes afterward he got another glass of ale. At this time a gentlemanly named Leonard arrived, and Mr. Felix recognized him. Mr. Leonard asked for some Bourbon whiskey, and Mr. Felix for a hot whiskey. Both gentlemen drank, and each paid for his own liquor. Mr. Leonard left before Mr. Felix, who also left before 12, alone, stumbling along. Now where was he from that hour until found at 5 A. M. on Sunday at Grand and Lewis streets, more than sixteen blocks from my place, on a straight line, or other? I keep a respectable place and do not keep drugged liquors; I close every night at twelve.

PETER M. CORCORAN, 71 Canal street.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27, 1871.

Real Estate Notes.

The week opened not badly in real estate. While really there was no crush at the Exchange yesterday it was noticeable that those present were largely men who mean business; men to whom time is money, and enters as such into every transaction they contemplate and who economize it with the same care as they do their greenbacks; and they, too, are as cunning in their estimates as they are practical in their economy. So the more weight can reliantly be placed on their judgment. It was the opinion of many among the bidders that some of the sales quoted below realized too high rates; but for *courtesy* is the stern logic of the investors, whose judgment is sustained by the fact of their buying even at the prices the property reached. Mr. James M. Miller was at his stand at the customary hour, looking cool as a cucumber. He quickly scanned the gathering below him, and the array of people who he knew came to buy and sell, a satisfied smile to his face as he announced for sale the two-story and attic brick store, 80 Beecker street, being at the southeast corner of West Tenth street, in size 25.8x88.6.

Auctioneer (confidently)—Now, gentlemen, how much am I offered?

Practical Joker (grinning at the auctioneer)—$3,000.

Auctioneer groans and prepares to look a grave rebuke at the joker; but is forced to forego it for the time being, to catch the winks and nods that are rapidly raising the first offer.

Auctioneer (who has forgotten his resentment)—At $12,000, at $12,000, at $12,000; where's my $3,000 friend now?

Very venerable little Israelite (wringing his hands, groans into our reporter's ear)—At $12,000 for dat lovely shanty! Got I no dem'd get a return of 8 per cent.

The bidders bid on, and as the hammer comes down at $12,625, the auctioneer, laughs out another bit at his $3,000 friend, while the perplexed little Israelite groans and toddles toward the door, "Got, it's no place for to-day."

Mr. Miller then sells the northwest corner of the same streets, a building 25.8x88.6 and lot, for $12,250, and the four-story brick dwelling adjoining on West 10th st., in size 25.8x88.6, for $12,250. These latter were Supreme Court sales.

Court Calendars this Day.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 47, 161, 163, 185, 211, 213, 215, 216, 215, 217, 217 1-2, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Nos. 18, 20, 123.

COMMON PLEAS.—Part 1—No. 49, 136, 415, 499, 764, 779, 780, 781, 782, 785, 787, 788, 789, 791, 792 and

Now is the Trying Time.

This is the season, this the kind of weather in which Consumption sows its seeds. Those seeds are Coughs and Colds. Their fruit, if unchecked, is death. Remember in this connection that "Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar," as a specific for Coughs and Colds, is without a rival in the world. For the sake of Health and Life forget not this.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure Toothache in one minute. Sold by all Druggists at 25 cents.

Hill's Hair Dye, black and brown, only 50 cents. Quantity and quality unequalled.—*Adv.*

Pimples on the face removed free of charge, at the Indian Herb Doctor's office, 355 Broadway.—*Adv.*

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY, Feb. 27—P. M.—The general railway share market was active and higher, under the leadership of Ohio and Mississippi and Western Union Telegraph. In fact, the whole list of active stocks became unusually buoyant, and the cliques successfully run up the market during the morning hours, having thoroughly frightened the "shorts" into covering their speculative contracts. Lake Shore and Central stock and scrip also steadily advanced, with sales of the former at 96¾, and 97 and 98¼ for the latter, respectively. About midday the dealings became less marked in volume, and prices receded from the extreme points; but after the second session of the Board the market was again worked up, Ohios selling as high as 40¾, a rise of 2¾ ₩ cent. as compared with the closing figures of Saturday. Pacific Mail appeared to be the only weak stock, dropping from 46 to 43¾, on announcement that the Senate practically defeated the increased subsidy bill by a vote of 32 to 19. This stock has been advanced on the subsidy argument by the clique who controlled the upward movement, and who thus hoped to get rid of their unremunerative ventures. We some weeks ago predicted the failure of this effort to secure Congressional assistance, because the members of both branches of the National Legislature were opposed to any grants or money in aid of private enterprises. Rock Island, under clique management, fluctuated between 108¾ and 109¾. The whole market for several days has been altogether more active than facts would warrant, although still higher prices are not improbable, but the activity is superficial, without any legitimate outside demand, based upon the actual values of the shares. The street operators, as well as the leading clique speculators, will soon ascertain, if not already assured, that a solid, substantial, healthy market will not again be chronicled in Wall street until there is a general distribution of stocks at much lower prices, touching a point which will attract the outside public. The street speculators have been fleecing each other for nearly a year, and the question seems to be how long this "scooping" process can continue without the introduction of fresh capital into the street.

The regular Wednesday and Thursday bond purchases and gold sales for March were officially announced this morning, and gave very general satisfaction for the buyers. They were as follows:

Purchases of Bonds.		*Sales of Gold.*	
March 1	$1,000,000	March 7	$1,000,000
March 8	2,000,000	March 9	2,000,000
March 15	2,000,000	March 16	1,000,000
March 22	2,000,000	March 23	1,000,000
March 29	2,000,000	March 30	1,000,000
Total	$10,000,000	Total	$6,000,000

The proposed sale of $5,000,000 gold in excess of February, in conjunction with the firmness of the London market, had a depressing influence upon the gold premium, which declined from 111¾ to 111 on a more active volume of business than has been recorded for several days. No special feature of interest was, however, noted, and at the close the buyers for the month were willing to pay the rates paid for having balances carried were ⅜, 2, 3, 4, and 5 ₩ cent. The receipts of gold at the Sub-Treasury were $615,620; gold balances, $100,328; balance, $66,441,368. The receipts of currency were $345,718; bank sales, $615,426; balance, $7,223,447. The customs receipts were $450,000. The total clearings of the Gold Exchange Bank were $26,444,000; gold balances, $1,316,163; curr