The Sun.

VOL. XL.---NO. 203. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1873. PRICE TWO CENTS.

CASHIER TAINTOR'S CRIME.

THE HOPELESS RUIN OF THE ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK.

The Depositors Charging that the Higher Officers were Guilty of Culpable Negligence, if not of Complicity with Taintor—What the Depositors Intend to do.

Early yesterday morning a multitude began to pour into the hallway adjoining the entrance to the Atlantic National Bank, most of them being the late customers and depositors of the broken institution. Each newcomer eagerly applied at the door for admission, but an assistant of United States Deputy Marshal Parvis, who guarded the entrance, politely told each applicant that no one could be admitted. Throughout the day a throng stood in front of the bank, and blocked the entrance to 17 Nassau street. Many of the multitude were numbered among the unfortunate depositors, and they spoke of the mismanagement of the bank in no measured terms; and most of them censured other officers of the bank with the cashier.

Those who innocently deposited their money in the broken bank after 2 o'clock P. M. on Saturday were intensely excited, and spoke of the action of the President and directors in permitting such deposits to be received after knowing that the bank was in trouble, as looking like fraud, in which other high officers of the bank were equally culpable with the defaulting cashier.

COLD COMFORT FOR DEPOSITORS.

Near nine o'clock Mr. Charles E. Strong, a lawyer, of no Wall street, who has been appointed receiver, arrived at the bank and entered upon his duties, thus relieving the Government's examiner, Mr. Meigs.

A few minutes later the following notice was posted on the door:

The depositors of the Atlantic National Bank are requested to send their pass books to the bank for the purpose of having them balanced. Signed,
CHARLES E. STRONG, Receiver.

By the side of the above notice on the door appeared the following:

12 WARREN STREET, New York, Apr 128.
All notes of our firm payable after the date at the Atlantic National Bank will be paid on presentation at the Importers' and Traders' National Bank.
(Signed) SEARS & FITCH.

Mr. Strong said that no new developments had come to light, and that he was busily investigating the affairs of the bank.

Yesterday forenoon the Clearing House and conference committees held a meeting, at which a resolution was passed suspending the Atlantic National Bank until the session of the Clearing House Association. Then it is to be stricken from the list of banking organizations.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON'S CHECKS.

Mr. Tappan, Chairman of the committee in the Clearing House, says that the checks on the Atlantic Bank and the checks that the Atlantic Bank held on other banks that were deposited in that bank on Saturday, were all stopped at the Clearing House yesterday; that the checks on the Atlantic Bank were returned to those who had sent them to the Clearing House, and the checks on other banks held by the Atlantic Bank, comprising those credited to the accounts of depositors on Saturday, and those received by mail at the bank yesterday, had been handed to the receiver. Later in the day the receiver deposited these checks, with the cash and other available assets of the Atlantic National Bank, in aid amounting to about $15,000, in the Gallatin National Bank.

Yesterday morning's newspapers contained the following notice:

Depositors of the Atlantic National Bank are requested to meet at Lyceum Hall on Monday, April 28, at the office of Scott & Pierson, 17 Nassau street.

Large bills were posted in the neighborhood of the bank, and at the hour mentioned the rooms opposite those occupied by Messrs. Abbott & Fuller were thronged with the depositors. Many of them wore gloomy countenances, and while some conversed freely and earnestly, others looked stolidly and silently. The greater part of the throng stood passive and quietly waited for what was to come.

At 9 o'clock the meeting was called to order by Mr. William J. A. Fuller, who explained the object. Mr. Fuller was unanimously made Chairman, and Mr. Allen Howard Beebe, Secretary.

THE ACTION OF THE DEPOSITORS.

A Voice—Is this a meeting of the stockholders and depositors of the Atlantic National Bank or of depositors only?

Mr. Fuller—"Depositors and depositors alone."

A Voice—Mr. Chairman, I would suggest that a committee of depositors be appointed to protect their interests.

Mr. Fuller—I was about to say that I this morning met Mr. Russel C. Rect, one of the directors of the bank, and he told me that none of the other officers of the bank had any knowledge of the transaction of Mr. Taintor, the late teller, and that he had not been informed that Taintor had been arrested since. I came to the conclusion that it was best for the depositors to look after their own interests in this matter. I have taken the liberty to draw up a resolution which I will read:

Resolved, That ——— are appointed a committee to ask and insist upon the immediate resignation of the directors and creditors of the Atlantic National Bank to advise with and assist the receiver of the bank in winding up the affairs of said bank, and to protect the rights of the stockholders; and that this committee investigate and report at a subsequent meeting such facts as they may ascertain.

The resolution passed unanimously, and Mr. William J. A. Fuller, chairman, Mr. E. H. Rochester, Treasurer of the Western Union Telegraph Company, Mr. William H. Libby of Libby & Clark, Mr. Erastus Cook, and Mr. William C. Martin, stationer, (John street) were chosen.

Mr. Erastus Cook—Mr. Chairman, if it be true, as Mr. Taintor says, that the President and directors of this bank have let the management of the business of the bank in the cashier's hands, I want to know if the higher officers of such an institution cannot be held responsible for such culpable negligence?

BROKERS TO BE PROSECUTED CRIMINALLY.

Mr. Fuller—I believe, if what Mr. Taintor says be true, that we can prosecute the President and directors and all of them; and not only them, but we can prosecute the Wall street brokers who have had dealings with this boy cashier, for they must have known he was using the funds of the bank. We can prosecute them not only civilly but criminally. [Applause.] Mr. Taintor told me this morning that he himself of the bank had been in an insecure condition for the past five years.

Judge Cook—I understand that Mr. Taintor says that he ran the Atlantic Bank for the benefit of the bank, and with the bank's money, and I have heard that the other officers of the bank knew it. I think the cash er more a knave than a fool; he was sharp, he was smart, and understood his business. I feel like putting all the officers of the bank to the liability which the law imposes upon them, and that for their negligence are responsible for the misappropriation of the funds. The bank is literally gutted, and I believe that we ought to concert measures here to-day to prosecute all the officers of the bank and not make a scape goat of the cashier only. Therefore I move, with the cooperation of the Chairman, that an additional committee of five be appointed to act in connection with the other committee, to learn the list of the stockholders of the Atlantic Bank and the amount of stock held by each.

Mr. William C. Martin, in seconding the motion offered by Judge Cook, suggested that the committee be instructed to ascertain the amount of money credited to the account of each stockholder in the bank on Saturday. He had been informed that $400,000 had been contributed by the stockholders, and he believed that amount, with the assets, would pay all the liabilities.

BEAUTIFUL CONFIDENCE.

Dr. Cutting said he was a depositor and not a stockholder. He thought that this failure of the bank was in a measure one result of the late money panic in Wall street. He has no doubt but that he will get his money, and said he believed that there is a large amount of money in the bank to-day, enough at least to pay twenty-five per cent. of the liabilities. He advised the depositors to be patient and not act too hastily.

Loud calls were made for Col. Davis. He concurred in all that had been said, and suggested that five of the coolest and best men among the depositors should be selected to form the committee who were to act for them, and believed that such men had been chosen. He then moved that the meeting adjourn until called again by a printed notice served upon them by the chairman.

A Voice—We expect our committee to get a report of all the assets in the bank.

Mr. Fuller—You bet that we'll do that.

At 3:45 the meeting adjourned.

A SUIT FOR $300,000.

Soon afterward the committee of five depositors met in Mr. Fuller's private office.

Mr. Fuller suggested that it was their first duty to learn the amount of assets of the bank, and that it should be suggested to Commissioner Osborn and Mr. Meigs that Mr. Taintor's bail should be fixed at a sum corresponding with the amount of the defalcation. He advised them to have the directors of the bank call a meeting of the stockholders and give them to understand that the depositors' committee will urge the Comptroller of the Currency to sue the stockholders for the $300,000. He thinks that the stockholders will have sense enough to pay all the depositors without a suit. He suggested that the committee go to the bank at once and see the directors, and concluded by saying that he never saw any moths that could eat up the funds of a bank so readily as a receiver of a United States marshal.

Mr. Libby suggested that the committee adjourn to the bank immediately and get a written statement of its affairs.

When the committee arrived at the bank the President and directors were not in. A few moments later the President, trembling from head to foot, met the committee, and Mr. Fuller stated the object of their visit. They consulted for about thirty minutes, and concluded to furnish the depositors' committee with a list of the assets, the liabilities and a correct account of the affairs of the bank at the earliest moment. The committee retired.

A SUGGESTIVE CIRCUMSTANCE.

Mr. Tappan says that when he saw the receipts for $75,000 in gold in the paying teller's drawer, he asked the teller if any of the other officers of the bank knew that they were there except Mr. Taintor. The paying teller told Mr. Tappan that he had told the President of the bank that such receipts were in his drawer two or three days previous to Saturday.

About 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, as the President, Mr. Southworth, was about to enter the bank's vault to look over some securities, Mr. Strong, the receiver, said that his clerk could open the safe and take them out to Mr. Strong's desk, as Mr. Southworth was unacquainted with the new combination. This was done, and Mr. Southworth examined the securities in the presence of the receiver. The directors have agreed to act in connection with the depositors and stockholders for the mutual benefit of all interested.

THE PROCEEDINGS IN COURT.

Mr. F. L. Taintor, late cashier, was taken before Commissioner Osborn yesterday morning. As he had not obtained counsel, the examination was postponed by mutual consent until Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock, at which time the amount of bail is to be fixed.

Yesterday afternoon Messrs. Meigs and Tappan were subpœnaed to appear before the United States Grand Jury on Wednesday.

On Sunday Mrs. Taintor visited her husband in Ludlow street Jail, and it was said yesterday that she and her three children had gone to Keene, New Hampshire, to visit some relatives. It was said on the street yesterday that when Mr. Taintor told his wife on Friday night of his ruin she had refused to take the $90 he had drawn out of the bank for her, and advised him to inform the officers of the bank of the situation. Some say that he acted on her advice and not of his own volition. Friends who visited him yesterday say that he is not in a condition of mind at this time to say anything concerning his defalcation, and still assert that he has not done what he has done to benefit himself. They add that he has always lived prudently, and has never been in the slightest degree fast. A friend who has known him for years says that he has lived in a small house in New Rochelle for some time, and he did not believe he had spent $100 for luxuries within a year.

The feeling in Wall street in relation to the suspension was by no means marked, although it was the common topic. It was rumored without foundation that other banks were in trouble, and the rumor was seized by the leading bears to weaken the market, and this, in connection with the latest defalcation, and the successful manipulation of the coupon, forced prices down from one to three per cent.

A BROTHER'S DEVOTION.

A Massachusetts Boy Sacrificing his Life in Sacramento while Trying to Rescue his Bro her from Jail.

From the Boston Herald.

About fifteen years ago a young man named Charles Allen, residing in Lynn, left home and was never heard from until four or five weeks ago, when his brother received a letter from him from Sacramento, Cal., stating that he was in trouble, that it was a case of life and death with him, and desiring him to come on and see him. The brother started about a month ago to go to California, and there learned that his brother Charles was in jail, under the name of Mortimer, on a charge of murder. The sequel is told in a copy of the Sacramento *Daily Union* of a recent date, from which we copy:

SCALING A WALL.

A daring attempt was made at 1:30 o'clock this morning to rescue Charles Mortimer, the murderer of Mrs. Gibson, from the county jail. The effort was frustrated and the rescuer shot down and wounded by the exception of Deputy Sheriff Manual L. Cross, who was on duty at the tower, on the west side of the jail is an open area 12 or 14 feet in diameter, and eighty feet square, which is surrounded by a brick wall twenty feet high. A man whose name is believed to be Allen scaled the wall by means of a ladder taken from a grocery store in the vicinity, and placed it against the wall, and, as accomplices in the affair, he placed the ladder on the west side of the wall in the rear of an unoccupied building, so that his movements could not be discovered from the street.

Having reached the top of the wall, he passed to the roof of a dilapidated jail yard used as a boiler house, and lowered himself by means of a rope fastened to the smokestack, which had extended across it, but which he broke at one end. This much was done without alarming the jailer or guard. The main jail of the county, which the prisoners are located is connected with the yard by a doorway, which is closed by a heavy iron cross-bar door on the inside, and a wooden door on the outside. The latter door was open at the time, but the cross-bar door was closed, but not locked. Deputy Sheriff Cross was on duty inside the jail. When the bell was rung from the door which opens from the court to the jail yard on the west side of the office, it appears, had some reason for extreme caution, fearing the possibility of an attempt to rescue the prisoner.

THE FATAL SHOT.

Cross unlocked the interior door, and with his revolver point blank at the head of the man who was in the jail yard. He stepped forward and looked through the wall of the building, but saw no one. He then started to go upstairs, when he heard a noise at the distance of about 50 feet. When about ten feet from the door he glanced his eye that way and saw a man without a hat and his face masked with a white handkerchief advancing toward the door of the building. He hailed the officer with a pistol, and commenced some exclamation or sentence which was not understood, cross instantly wheeled and fired, dropping on his knees at the time to model his aim, and his assailant staggered, but still kept on his feet and moved toward the door as though to gain access to the jail. Cross fired a second shot, which had the same effect. Allen still kept on his feet and passed into the jail, running across the hall directly to Mortimer's cell, which is about sixty feet from the door.

As he reached the cell he grasped at the wicket, but fell and died in a few minutes. The shots had taken effect in the right side and mouth. A purse was found on his person containing $18 in money. Its principal reason for believing this man is a brother of Mortimer is that he had several keys on a flat steel ring on which was engraved "William Allen, Lynn, Lynn, Mass." In his pocket was a marked "Mortimer's Patent" in India ink. The deceased has been to see Mortimer two or three times since his incarceration. On his person were found letters addressed to Mrs. Allen, Lynn, Mass. He left home on Friday or Saturday last, and has been stopping several days at the City Hotel under the name of Williams. Mortimer's counsel, Mr. Shaw, stated that he had been told by him in his dying understanding, and that he rang the bell by reaching the wire in the yard. The intention of Flynn was undoubtedly to assist in jailor, then secure the keys with which to release Mortimer.

A GOOD RECORD.

Since the above was received we have learned the following in regard to Flynn: He belonged in Lynn, had a good war record, enlisted in 1862 in Company E, Thirty-eighth regiment, was wounded at the assault on Port Hudson in June, 1863, was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, and honorably discharged in 1864 as first sergeant. Since he was discharged he has made a host of friends. He has never been known to commit any crime of any description. He was doing well in Lynn in business with another brother. The daring attempt of his friends was doubtless actuated by brotherly love.

Sorosis in Full Bloom.

Yesterday afternoon Sorosis was out in full feather to do honor to that distinguished granddaughter of a signer of the Declaration of Independence, Mme. Octavia Walton Le Vert. A musical and dramatic matinée complimentary to Mme. Le Vert was given by Sorosis in Mme. De la Maitre's elegant parlors in West Twentieth street. The greater part of the Sorosis members were there in full force and wreathed in smiles. Mrs. Charlotte Wilbour presided with her accustomed dignity. Mme. Le Vert, dressed in a composite costume of silver gray and turquoise blue silk, and Mme. Ristori, dressed in black, read in a charming manner an account of her acquaintance and intimacy with the Brownings while in Florence, Italy. Horace Greenwood Mrs. Lippincott gave some admirable comic recitations. Gilbert's duets and Kate Field also read. Prof. Fenderline played a piano solo. Mrs. Hills and Miss Dean furnished the vocal music. Among the audience were Mrs. Samuel Ward, Mrs. Cora Mrs. Mrs. Winchester, Mme. Rhagi, Mrs. Ellet, Miss Kate Lockwood, and Miss Le Vert. The rooms were crowded, the interest unflagging, and the applause cordial and appreciative.

Dividends from Broken Banks.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The Comptroller of the Currency has declared a dividend of thirty-two per cent. in favor of the creditors of the Unadilla National Bank, Unadilla, New York. The Comptroller has also directed the receiver of the Eighth National Bank of New York to make a redistribution of fifty-four per cent. upon the shareholders of that bank to supply the deficiency required for the full payment of the creditors. A small redistribution is also to be made upon the shareholders of the Farmers' and Citizens' National Bank of Brooklyn for the same purpose. The Atlantic National Bank was examined in February and October, 1872. The reports of the examiner show that the capital of the bank was seriously impaired. The Comptroller of the Currency directed that no further dividends should be declared, and accordingly no dividends were made during the year 1872. Bad debts to the amount of $2,400 were charged off during the same year. The defalcation is supposed to have occurred from the use of special deposits and collateralls by the cashier.

A $50,000 Fire in Providence.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 28.—The Dunnell building in Canal street took fire to-day. Although the building was saved, the damage to the contents by fire and water will reach from $50,000 to $75,000, mostly covered by insurance. One thousand bales of cotton belonging to D. Remington & Son were partially turned. William S. Merrill had seventy bales of wool injured. The other occupants damaged by water were Messrs. Colwell & Winsor, carriage trimmings; Jastram & Son, flour and feed; J. A. Budong and Allen & Co., produce; and the Dunnell Manufacturing Company's counting room.

THE PATENBURG MASSACRE

BRINGING THE RINGLEADERS OF THE RIOT TO TRIAL.

Seven Men Indicted for Murder in the First Degree—Testimony of the Railroad Superintendent and of an Eye Witness—Important Developments.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., April 28.—The trial of David Caliegan on charge of murder was begun here to-day. As soon as his case is disposed of John Boyne, John Coyle, Patrick McCoy, Cornelius McCreaver, Patrick Deloy, and Bernard McFadden will be tried on charge of the same offence. The prisoners are accused of murdering Benjamin Deshman, Dennis Parnell, and Oscar Bruce at Pattenburg, Hunterdon county, in September, 1872. They formed part of a gang of several hundred laborers who were tunnelling the Musconetcong Mountains for a railroad line. Black and white laborerers were employed at the east end of the tunnel. On Saturday, Sept. 21, the negroes and the Irishmen quarrelled, and the latter were driven away. They soon returned, partially armed, and another fight followed, but the negroes were again successful. At 2 o'clock the Irish made an attack on the negroes' cabins, and in this fight Charles Cole (white) was killed.

MURDERING THE NEGROES.

This seemed to infuriate the Irishmen, and arming themselves, they began to murder the negroes. The cabins were burned, and the negroes had to flee for their lives. Many of them sought refuge on the Carter farm, a mile away, to which place the mob followed them. Benjamin Deshman, who had not engaged in the affray, was found under Mrs. Carter's stoop, dragged forth, and beaten to death, after being shot several times. They also murdered Dennis Powell, whom they found secreted in some bushes, and wounded several other negroes, who eventually escaped. Search was then made in the neighboring woods, but failing to find any more of the negroes, they returned to the tunnel. On their way back they found Robert Bruce, who had been badly wounded, yet had managed to crawl some distance and make an attempt to hide himself in a field of grass. He was immediately subjected to the same inhuman treatment received by his comrades, and not content with shooting him until dead, the infuriated men beat and mangled his lifeless body.

THE TRIAL BEGUN.

After a tedious examination before Justice Dunham seven prisoners were held for trial and were indicted in December last. Chief Justice Beasley decided that the indictments found at that term were defective, the words "did kill, and murder," being omitted and the document not properly endorsed "a true bill." The prisoners were again indicted at the April term of the Hunterdon Over and Terminer, and to-day Chief Justice Beasley and Associate Judges Vanfleet, Voorhees, and Holcombe took their seats at 10 o'clock to begin the trial.

A. P. Allen, assistant prosecutor, assisted by Geo. A. Allen, appeared for the State, and for the defence ex Congressman John T. Bird, R. S. Kuhl, John N. Voorhees, T. J. Huffman, and E. F. Conkling. Mr. Voorhees, for the defence, objected to Mr. Allen appearing for the State, and said that the law provided in criminal cases that the prosecutor could call to his assistance the Attorney-General of the State. There was but a single precedent, and that was in Massachusetts. In that case Daniel Webster was employed by the State as counsel against Prescott, and only upon condition that he appeared without fee or reward.

The Chief Justice overruled the objection, and said that Mr. Allen was called in the case by the prosecutor, and in this State it was customary for the prosecutor to employ counsel.

The prosecutor moved the indictment against David Collegan. The prisoners are to be tried separately, Collegan took his seat near his counsel. He is a pale-faced man with sandy hair and whiskers. He was evidently interested in the proceedings, and frequently consulted his attorneys during the examination of the witnessos.

GETTING A JURY.

The Chief Justice ordered the Sheriff to call the jury, and the list was nearly exhausted before the twelve men were obtained. The court room was densely crowded, and as each man was challenged by the defence, the crowd seemed to enjoy it, and laughed heartily.

The prisoners were called to hear the story of the riot, and said that they should prove that the prisoner was with the rioters, that he joined them in Pattenburg, and went with them to the Carter farm, where the negroes were killed; that he was near the negro, Powell, when he was killed, and that he was not with the mob. As he understood the law, each man was responsible for the acts of all, and if they proved that the prisoner was in the crowd, they should claim a verdict of murder at their hands.

The first witness was Dr. R. G. Ludlow, who testified that he assisted Dr. George R. Sullivan at the post mortem examination of the three murdered negroes; that they found a fracture at the base of the skull of Dennis Powell, and a bullet wound in his right side, and that either wound was sufficient to produce death.

Dr. Sullivan, who was called by Mr. R. Sullivan, a physician of Flemington, the doctor gave a very minute and intelligent description of the wounds upon Powell's body. He corroborated Dr. Ludlow's evidence, and said that the wound in the side was made by a pistol ball; that it was fired from a distance of six feet; that the base of the skull was fractured from rear to ear; that that part of the skull was very thick, and it would take a tremendous blow to produce such a wound.

THE SUPERINTENDENT'S TESTIMONY.

John A. Keely testified:

I was acting as Superintendent on the Easton and Amboy Railroad, and was at Pattenburg at the time of the riot. I was informed by negroes who were there; they worked under me. Dennis Powell worked on section 13, and boarded on the Carter farm in a log cabin occupied by negro laborers. I saw Powell lying dead in a field near the Carter farm on Sunday, Sept. 22. About noon he was moved to a negro shanty and taken from there and buried. I saw him lying in his cabin, and wrote his name on it. The negroes were quartered in cabins on the Carter farm. I was aroused about 2 o'clock on sunday morning and saw a crowd of negroes coming from toward the Carter farm. I heard the cry, "Fire! Fire!" The burning cabins, and went into a cabin near by occupied by Frank McFadden, and there heard of the death of Dennis Powell. Frank McFadden said he supposed he killed, and started out to search of him. We found his dead body on the railroad. About 5 o'clock about thirty men, armed with guns and pistols, returned from the woods, and said they had been shooting at a crowd of negroes, and from there went toward Pattenburg.

A MAN WHO SAW THE RIOT.

David W. Stiles testified that he resided in Pattenburg and knew the prisoner, David Collegan, who lived near him. He was in the morning of the riot on his way to his house. They were armed with clubs, pistols, and guns. They halted in front of Collegan's house, and then moved on. Presently Collegan came out and I said to him, "Are you going down?" He said he would have to go or they would kill him. I told him not to go, that the crowd had gone on and there was no danger. He said he was obliged to go and saw the fun anyhow. I next saw him about 10 o'clock that morning. He said he did not go all the way with the crowd, but heard them say, "Kill the d——d niggers!" He said he should not have gone, and he said, "God knows I did not want to go."

Cross-examined—Collegan remained at home until he was arrested by the sheriff. One of the crowd asked me for a gun. I told him I had none. Collegan also told me that the crowd had threatened to tear his heart out and burn his buildings if he did not go. He said a man had a steel in his hand, and threatened his life if he did not come with them. I saw a man standing at Collegan's door with a butcher's steel while the crowd were passing.

William Buckle testified that he saw the rioters. There were about one hundred. Saw them coming out of the woods from the negro shanties. The colored men were running, and the white men after them. Heard

THE REPORT OF A GUN,

and halloeing and shouting. Was in the field at the time they came on to our buildings, and when I got there one of the men told me to open the wagon house door, for there were niggers there. I told him to do it himself. He then drew a butcher's knife out of his shirt.

Mr. Chandler—Well, what did you do then?

Witness—Why, I opened the door. After opening the wagon house I went to the house, and saw the dead body of Ben Deshman lying in the door yard. He was shot under the porch and they had dragged him out and left him in the yard. After the crowd had gone I found a negro concealed under the porch, and one in the hen house, and one in the barn.

The court then adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

The trial of the rioters has caused quite an excitement in this quiet village. At an early hour this morning people from all parts of the county came pouring in, and filled the old-fashioned court-room to overflowing. This afternoon the galleries were thronged with ladies.

Poor Jack.

Seven sailing vessels were supplied with crews at the Seamen's Exchange in Cherry street yesterday. Capt. Duncan's runners scoured the First, Fourth, and Seventh Wards to obtain the necessary complement of sailors. They engaged several men at Dr. Thom's private residence in the Seventh Ward.

The boarding house keepers peremptorily declined to furnish men at the usual price, $20 per commissioner.

Mr. John Monaghan, President of the Boarding House Keepers Benevolent Association, said that Capt. Duncan had treated the boarding house keepers with great injustice. He refused to pay honest due bills under the pretext that they were forgeries.

The Crispins' Strike.

For some time the Cristin lodges have been secretly organizing for a strike. A committee was appointed at the last meeting to wait on the employers and present a schedule of rates, whose non-acceptance was to be followed by a strike. They demand as much money as is paid to the "team men." The dealers generally decline to pay it, saying that they have large stocks on hand, and can afford to let the men lie idle.

At Bryan G. McSwyny's, 421 Broadway, the Crispins yesterday threw down their implements and cast aside their working clothes and went out. It is expected that the strike will be made general ...

ANOTHER INDIAN WAR.

Fighting between American Troops and Blackfeet Indians in Manitoba—The Interior Settlements Threatened.

TORONTO, April 28.—A special despatch from Fort Garry, Manitoba, says reports from the interior state that there has been fighting between the American troops and Blackfeet Indians, and a large number of Americans were killed. It is feared that this is the beginning of trouble in the Blackfeet country. The Indians of Fort Pelly are the Indians who have crossed the line to the number of seven or eight thousand, and threaten the interior settlements and Manitoba.

The Troops Reconnoitering Capt. Jack's New Position.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 28.—Nothing important has been received from the lava beds since the 20th inst., when Lieut. Leary's company was attacked near the camp. Donald McKay reports that the Modocs are encamped at the base of the mountains at the south end of the lava beds.

The troops are now divided into three camps. Capt. Thomas left on the 26th inst. with the cavalry and the Warm Spring Indians to reconnoitre in the vicinity of the Modocs' position. Lieut. Eagan is convalescent. Nearly all the cavalry horses are sick with the epizootic.

A special courier arrived at Yreka last night from the lava beds. The opinion prevailed at headquarters that the Modocs will not make another stand, but break up in small parties, who must be hunted in detail, making an all summer's work for the cavalry.

Gen. Jeffers, Chief Judge and staff reached Yreka yesterday afternoon, and will proceed immediately to the front.

The Indian Commissioners Discussing the Future.

The Indian Commissioners met last night in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. They thought that the most important field was among the Sioux Indians, who number about 35,000. No trouble is anticipated with those of them who are under the authority of the chiefs who visited Washington last year. There are several thousand Northern Sioux Indians who have never come into contact with the Government agents, and should no satisfactory arrangement be made with them with regard to the Northern Pacific Railroad there may be trouble. It is probable that next winter there will be a grand Sioux council. A great body of Sioux Indians under Sitting Bull and Half Moon is on its way to the Red Cloud agency in the Platte River.

There is danger of Spotted Tail's band reveng ing itself for the murder of some of their chiefs about three months ago.

There is also danger that a new expedition may be fitted out for the opening up of the Black River and Powder Hill country, and this would lead to a rising of the Indians thus intruded upon.

The Modoc difficulty was also discussed by the board. It is the belief of the Commissioners that there will be no trouble with the Klamaths and Snakes and other Indians in the neighborhood of the Modocs.

It is said there is reason to hope that there will be any difficulty with the Nez Perces. There is to be a council with them next summer.

Official Report of the Massacre of the Peace Commissioners.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The following letter was received at the Interior Department to-day:

HEADQUARTERS, CAMP SOUTH SIDE, TULE LAKE, CAL., April 25, 1873.

To the Hon. C. Delano:

Since the time of my arrival at the lava beds the commissioners have met with no success in their efforts to induce Indians looking to a peaceful solution of the question. Yesterday Captain Jack, Schonchin John, and Boston, with a number of their followers, came to the camp of the interpreter, Mrs. Dorris, a Modoc woman. On the morning following we agreed to meet them at a meeting set for ten o'clock. Captain Jack, Schonchin John, Boston, Black Jim, Dyar, neither myself nor the Modoc woman, Cassidy remarking that they dare not trust us because he has forces around the situation, and Dr. Thomas said where God called him to go he would go trusting to His care. The meeting was held at the time and place agreed upon—Cassidy, Meacham, Thomas, and Dyar being present, instead of six unarmed Indians, as was agreed upon. The talk was short, the Modoc chiefs both saying that unless the soldiers were withdrawn they could not further talk would be had. Up to that point the commissioners reaffirmed that the soldiers would never be withdrawn until the difficulty was settled, and that existing and future wrongs would be redressed, the Indians had simple provision for their welfare in the future. The reply from both chiefs was, "Take away your soldiers, and we will talk about it." The Indians seemed to realize that he was here for the protection of both parties, and to see that the commission faithfully fulfilled their promises.

At about the same time two armed Indians suddenly appeared from the brush in our rear. An explanation was asked and got, Jack replied by snapping a pistol at Gen. Canby, who was standing by his side, and both Gen. Canby was despatched by Capt. Jack with a pistol and knife, and Dr. Thomas by a pistol shot in the breast and pistol shot in the head by Boston. Meacham and Dyar were wounded, the latter by Schonchin John, followed by Schonchin John, and the latter by Black Jim and Hooker Jim. Schonchin John got six shots at Meacham, firing from the hip, and he supposes him dead. Boston in attempting to scalp him, was deterred by a Modoc woman. Dyar escaped unhurt, although fired at three times by Jack and John, who was only a few feet off, and by Hooker Jim, by whom he was pursued. After running about two hundred yards he turned upon his pursuer with a small pocket Derringer, when the Indian ceased firing, and the setting sun saw Dyar safe. Mr. Dyer will be obliged to leave in a day or two on account of official duties, but while here the remainder of the Commission will do all in their power to carry out the instructions, if necessary on our part. We believe that complete subjugation by the military is the only method by which to deal with these Indians.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. B. MEACHAM,
Chairman Modoc Peace Commission.

Murder and Robbery on the Plains.

VIRGINIA CITY, Nev., April 28.—The stage from Hamilton for Pioche was robbed last night near Hamilton, and the driver killed, by three men, painted to give them the appearance of Indians, and having masks over their heads. No resistance whatever was offered.

The driver stopped the stage when ordered, and on demand handed out Wells Fargo's express treasure box. It is supposed the robbers killed the driver when he fired unintentionally, through nervousness of one of the robbers. The passengers, five in number, were unharmed. The robbers escaped on foot. Two parties of men, accompanied by Indians, are out in search of the robbers.

A Fire in a Tenement—Three Persons Killed by a Falling Wall.

IOWA CITY, April 28.—This morning a fire broke out in Market Hall, occupied as apartments for families, W. P. Doty, Robert Love, F. Valsringer, M. Hart, and George Andrews were buried under the falling walls. Love died in half an hour. Andrews (colored) will not live. Hart, who is a law student, cannot live. Other persons had limbs broken and were otherwise injured. The loss is about $25,000, insured for $12,000 in the Phœnix of Brooklyn, Girard of Philadelphia, and Franklin.

The Killing of Maria McDermott.

Coroner Herriman held an inquest yesterday in the case of Maria McDermott of 436 West Fifty-second street, who was killed by her husband on Sunday morning, the 13th inst. The testimony showed that McDermott had been jealous of his consort for some time and had turned him out of the house; that on the Wednesday before the murder McDermott called upon the wife's brother and gave him his bank book, saying that the money was to provide for the orphans should any misfortune befall him. McDermott's jealousy of his wife was based on a libel by a neighbor, and it was in a fit of jealous rage that, with a paving hammer, as his little daughter, five years old, testified, he struck his wife four tremendous blows on her head, killing her instantly. Subsequently he tried to kill himself in his cell. The jury rendered a verdict against the husband. John McDermott, who lies in the Reception Hospital, the couple had been married nine years.

The Eighth Avenue Tragedy.

Sergeant Cornelius Weston of the 100th street police station and officer McDonnell, who were accused by William Rehlsen, the saloon keeper, of 812 Eighth avenue, of beating and robbing him in his saloon six weeks ago, appeared before Coroner Herriman yesterday in obedience to a summons. Capt. Killilea and Inspector Walling were with the Sergeant and officer. They say that Officer McDonnell, hearing a noise in Rehlsen's place, went in, and was badly beaten by Rehlsen and his wife and compelled to retreat. Sergeant Weston, seeing the officer covered with blood, joined him, and the two entered the place. Rehlsen was found on the roof. He resisted the officers and was clubbed, and then taken to the station. Coroner Herriman then released the officers on their parole.

The Luckiest Man in America.

Great excitement exists among the lottery players in New York and Philadelphia over the marvellous good fortune of Mr. Peinstan of the latter city in drawing the grand prize of $40,000 in the late extra Havana lottery. The office of Martinez & Co., the Spanish bankers, of Wall street, who sold the ticket, is overrun with anxious inquiries about the truth of the story. The official drawings came to day, and confirm the truth of the story. Mr. Peinstan has placed one-half of his ticket in the hands of A. Belmont & Co. for collection. He is to receive $20,000 in currency for the other half from Martinez & Co. to-day.

Dashed to Death in a Mill.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 28.—John B. Parsons, employed in John Cushman's leather mill at North Adams, became entangled in the machinery this morning and was dashed to death. Parsons served through the war in the Twenty-sixth Regiment, and was in every engagement in which his regiment participated. He was thirty-six years old, and leaves a family.

Seven Persons Burned to Death.

CINCINNATI, April 28.—The railroad station house at the crossing of the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago, and Lake Shore Railroads, was burned on Saturday night, and a man aged 20, named Kless, his daughter, and five children, living in the station house, perished in the flames.

MAKING THE STATE LAWS.

THE SENATE AND ASSEMBLY HARD AT WORK LAST NIGHT.

An Act that will Interest the Papers—An Amendment to the Charter—Rapid Transit—The New Capitol—The Amendments to the State Constitution.

ALBANY, April 28.—The Senate went into Committee of the Whole on the Local Option bill allowing towns to decide whether they will allow liquor to be sold in the town, the first election to take place in November. It was amended in the Assembly, and the Senators thought that it should be again printed before being considered. But they might understand it. One provision that seemed to trouble the solons was that which provides that any person giving away a liquid that resembles liquor might be complained against, and, under this bill, put to the trouble and expense of a suit. Mr. Tiemann was much troubled in case he should get the stomachache, and asked what he should do.

Mr. James Wood—There is nothing in this bill to prevent the distinguished Senator from curing his stomachache by the use of intoxicating liquor. The bill only intends to reach cases where liquor is improperly sold.

Mr. Tiemann—I was only thinking how prevalent stomachaches would be. The bill was made a special order for to-morrow evening.

Mr. Woodin introduced a bill to amend a bill now in the hands of the Governor but not yet signed. It provides that no indictments found or liability incurred under the present charter shall lapse by reason of the enactment of the new charter. This is probably the first time that it has been considered necessary to amend an act before it became or act in order to prevent the escape of prominent criminals. The bill was ordered to a third reading and passed—20 ayes, O'Brien, Tiemann, and Benedict voting for it.

SENATOR O'BRIEN'S CLAIMS.

Senator James O'Brien's bill ordering the city to see the his claims has been favorably reported by the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, and is now with the grinders. Messrs. Tiemann and Weismann are favorable to it. Mr. Benedict has not declared his intention.

The bill ordering Mr. Green to pay the employees of the Building Department $22,500 was, on motion of Mr. Tiemann, recommitted to the Committee on Cities for a hearing. The Senator wishes to know Mr. Green's reasons for not paying the salaries.

The Assembly spent nearly the whole evening discussing a bill authorizing the city of New York to guarantee $500,000 of bonds on every half mile of completed road of the rapid transit scheme known as Train's three tier road, the city to receive as security a first mortgage on the real estate and property of the road. It was opposed by Speaker Cornell and Messrs. Opdyke, Patterson, and Clarke, and pending a motion to recommit with instructions to strike out the enacting clause the House adjourned.

Mr. Cochen introduced a bill relative to the Board of Assessors in Brooklyn. It provides that there shall be ten assessors, instead of seven, as at present, at a salary of $3,500, the President to receive a salary of $5,000. The new assessors, four in number, are to be appointed by the Mayor. Comptroller and Tax Commissioner. This is an attempt at the appointment of four Republicans. The board now stands five Democrats to one Republican. The provisions of this bill are the same as provided for in the charter of the Commission of One Hundred, and it is introduced in anticipation of the failure of that instrument to pass, and to make places for a few politicians.

THE CONSTITUTION AMENDMENTS.

The joint committee to whom was referred the question as to the manner in which the proposed amendments to the Constitution shall be considered will recommend that the legislative business be completed, and that an early recess be taken, the Governor in the mean time being requested to call a special session to consider the amendments. The Governor is understood to be opposed to calling an extra session. In case he does not, it is probable that a recess of ten days will be taken after the Legislature has passed as many members as can be induced to return here without their $15 per diem will agree upon what portion of the proposed amendments shall be submitted to the people.

ERIE.

The Erie investigating committee have held no meeting since they made their partial report on Thursday. It is not probable that they will make a final report before next week, as the testimony taken is voluminous and requires days. The committee will, it is understood, recommend their report for a general bill to prevent railroad combinations antagonistic to the public interests, such as railroads leasing competing roads running parallel to them.

The Erie committee have completed the examination of the charter, and it is probable that he will sign it to-morrow or the day after. It is believed that he will approve of it before the 1st of May. As soon as the charter is signed the supplement