SOUTH AMERICA.

Prospects of Troubles Between Brazil and Peru.

A BRAZILIAN GUNBOAT SEIZED.

The Progress of the Revolution in the Argentine Republic.

THE SIEGE OF MONTEVIDEO.

BRAZIL.

Peruvian Demonstrations on the Amazon—A Brazilian Gunboat Seized—Trouble Ahead—Surmises—Financial Affairs—The New Ministry.

RIO JANEIRO, Nov. 14, 1870.

A rumor is abroad about town that serious troubles are imminent between Brazil and Peru and that the latter country has opened the game on the Amazon by seizing the Brazilian gunboat Mage. A newspaper has even called on the government to declare what truth is in the report, but no reply has been given. It is, however, said that six iron-clads are fitting up in haste and will be shortly despatched to the Amazon. Support is given to these rumors by the silence of the government in regard to them, and as it has long been well known that the relations with Peru have not been cordial, that Peru is dissatisfied with the neutrality of Brazil in the Spanish quarrel, with the demands of Brazil in regard to boundaries and with the obstacles thrown in the way of Peruvian trade by the Amazon.

Brazil would have great difficulties to encounter in a war with Peru, as the Peruvians have a strong fort commanding the access to their Amazonian waters; and if they were to send their iron-clads round Cape Horn one of them alone could close up Rio Janeiro, the other Bahia, and the wooden vessels would have all the other seaports at their disposal. If the River Plate, as would almost certainly be the case, give secret aid to the Peruvian squadron, the whole coast and commerce of Brazil would be at its mercy, for the iron-clads which Brazil possesses are utterly incapable of engaging even one of the formidable iron-clads brought by Peru from the United States, and, indeed, with the exception, perhaps, of the ten gun iron-clad Brazil, armed with seventy pounders, could not fire a shot outside a port or river.

The press is at present occupied chiefly with the polemics started by the opposition press in regard to the late sale of 25,000 six per cent bonds of 1,000 milreis each by the Minister of Finance. From the customary secrecy with which Brazilian governments carry on their administration, and which, in the majority of cases, is made a cloak to conceal acts of the most consummate jobbery, which have lowered the reputation of government almost beyond contempt, it has only now become known that the Minister has engaged to issue no more bonds for six months, has agreed to receive payment in six monthly instalments, although the bonds will continue to draw interest, and has given 5,000 of the 25,000 to a private individual, who, it is current on the Exchange, is merely a mask for the Minister himself. As the bonds advanced in three days six and a half per cent the 5,000 bonds gave a profit of over $150,000. The opposition press has taken hold of the affair, and the *Reforma*, in particular, professes to have proof beyond question that the Minister himself was the real purchaser from himself; and certainly the voluminous defence published has serious discrepancies, which are, to say the least, very weakening to the effect of the explanations.

The S. Vicente Ministry is adopting a very different policy in regard to the press from that employed by the Cabinet of Señor Itaboraby. This latter affected to despise the press as an exposition of public opinion, and rarely condescended even to explain any of its acts or to refute an accusation. The S. Vicente Cabinet, however, has subsidized the *Jornal da Tarde* and the *Jornal do Commercio*, both formerly neutral papers; and the latter, in particular, has come out plainly as a ministerial paper, refusing to publish, as the custom here is, for pay, any criticisms adverse to the government. Every day it is also producing long "communications" inserted by the Cabinet and paid for at the rate of eight cents a line, besides great jobs of government printing, out of the secret service money of the police. Whatever may be thought of the morality of the transaction on the part of the newspaper proprietors of the *Jornal*, in thus acting diametrically opposite to its former professions of being a non-political paper, open to all who chose to pay for the insertion of signed articles, it shows astuteness in the Cabinet, as the *Jornal do Commercio* is the only newspaper in Brazil whose circulation exceeds 4,000 copies. But the S. Vicente Cabinet seems determined to cut off or choke all opposition opinion, and, besides the "communications" and "publications at request," filled with abuse of the liberals, which it pours out daily through its subsidized organs and the *Diario Official*, it has encouraged prosecutions by its officials in regard to criticisms of departmental action; and it is even asserted by persons who profess to be *au fait* in the matter that the Ministers have importuned the Emperor to authorize the deportation of the editor of a foreigners' paper published here, which has of late been making disagreeable comments on the management of two departments of government.

THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

President Sarmiento's Proposals for Peace—Declaration to His Ministers—Lopez Jordan—His Whereabouts and Strength—General Rivas' Operations.

RIO JANEIRO, Nov. 14, 1870.

In the Argentine confederation Sarmiento has published the following declaration, agreed to in a Council of Ministers:—

The President of the republic will hear and attend to any proposal of peace emanating from the chief or chiefs of the rebel forces, assented on the following basis:—Submission, unconditionally, of the forces in rebellion against the national authorities; general amnesty; temporary retiral of the chief of the rebellion and of the other leaders, whom the government may designate, in order to render effective the reorganization of the province, in accordance with the Congressional law.

In regard to Lopez Jordan great uncertainty prevails. Some say he has still 6,000 men, and was threatening the city of La Paz, from a camp in the department of that name. Other accounts give him only 600 followers, and represent him retreating towards the province of Corrientes, to obtain aid from that disaffected province.

The same divergencies of statements exist in regard to the government General Rivas, who is said by some to be in La Paz, pursuing Jordan, and by others to be gone against at Concordia by want of horses, as of the thirty thousand paid for by the government only three thousand can be accounted for. General Kelly y Obes was stationary in the South, apparently waiting for some authentic account in regard to Jordan's whereabouts.

A robbery of the provincial treasury at Buenos Ayres had occurred. The thieves managed to open four locks by keys they had and secured a sum of $1,158,000, which was in one of the drawers of the safe; but they failed to open another drawer that had $11,000,000 dollars in it.

The Battle of Santa Rosa—General Rivas' Report of the Action.

The following is the report of the General Ignacio Rivas to the Commander-in-Chief in Entre Rios of the battle of Santa Rosa, in which the rebels suffered fearfully. The report is dated Potrero de Prado, Villaguay, October 14. It reads thus:—

On the 12th I overtook the enemy at Puntas de Santa Rosa, their army being 9,000 horse, foot and artillery, and we gained a complete victory notwithstanding the deficient means at my disposal.

On the 13th, at four P. M., I was encamped at San Miguel, when my chief of vanguard brought word that bodies of the enemy were in front to the number of about 800. Going in person to reconnoitre I saw they would not accept battle, and judged that their whole army was not there, but only the vanguard. I then directed Colonel Vidal to set out at three in the morning with the vanguard, which I reinforced with Ascona's brigade, the brave Federacion cavalry, two Prussian guns and the Fourth battalion. The rest of the army followed at four A. M.

Crossing the Santa Rosa river I learned from Colonel Vidal that he had in front three strong columns of the enemy and my scouts simultaneously brought word that three other columns were moving down on my left flank. From the top of a slope I could see them with my glass, whereupon I at once sent orders to Vidal to halt and form into line till I came up with the main body, meantime forming the cavalry into "echelons" to cover my left flank. I was coming down the right bank of the Santa Rosa and in this manner I sought to protect my inferior cavalry force from the masses of the enemy, by keeping the Arroyo on one side of them and my artillery and infantry on the other. I advanced the Third battalion and the Correntino Chasseurs in the front line, under Colonel Ivanoski, then the Fourth and Twelfth battalions, under Colonel Bernal, along with Krupp's four cannons and a light howitzer under Ruiz Moreno. On my right flank was the cavalry, under Colonel Ocampos, comprising Gamarra's squadron, the Correntino horse, under Ramirez and my escort. The reserve consisted of the Sixth of the line, a new regiment of dismounted troopers and Bustamante's four light field pieces, all under Colonel Luis Maria Campos.

In this order I advanced, when the enemy made a swoop down on us with 3,000 cavalry which my artillery and infantry were unable to withstand, and some of my forces were thrown into disorder till rallied by Colonels Ascona and Vidal, who again got the cavalry in order and drove back the enemy.

At this moment the enemy's infantry, 900 strong, came in front with five guns, yelling most hideously, but I ordered my men not to fire till they came near. When within thirty yards we opened on them a galling fire, at which they halted. At that moment a body of 1,000 horse attacked my right flank, but was driven back by the fire of my reserve guns and a charge of Ocampo's cavalry. Then they made another tremendous charge like the first on my left flank, but were completely beaten off, after which I ordered the bands to play a quickstep, pushing forward to capture the enemy's infantry and artillery. I had not advanced 150 yards when a column of 3,000 horse and foot came down on my rear and did much damage, throwing my infantry back upon my artillery, till Colonel Vidal was able to rally the former under cover of the Federacion and Ascona horse and the Sixth infantry. I then ordered Colonel Campos, with the Fourth and Sixth battalions and Ocampo's horse, to fall back and seize the infantry and one gun. The enemy, seeing my object, retreated at full gallop, and then the infantry in my front availed itself of the confusion also to escape. I turned my whole force to the right flank, where new bodies of the enemy were appearing, and after marching half a mile observed that they were preparing another charge. Mereupon I halted and arranged the Twelfth battalion and six field pieces to stand the shock, which they did effectively and inflicted great loss on the enemy.

The victory was thus on our side and I resolved to advance and seize the enemy's guns, not quite a mile distant; my infantry, however, could not come up in time, the enemy escaping at a trot.

The battle lasted over three hours, from a quarter past eight to half-past eleven A. M., and many of the infantry, who had been marching since four A. M., were now overcome with heat and thirst, for it was scorching hot. Nevertheless I pushed on two leagues further to the Tilar of Santa Rosa, where I pitched camp at 1 P. M.

Our loss in officers and men is heavy, but I can assure your Excellency that the enemy's loss is four times as great, besides a number of horse and foot disbanded. Among our killed are Major Benitez of the Fifth horse, Captain Guerrico, of the same regiment, and Captain Castre, of the Third regular cavalry. We have had three officers and twenty-nine men killed, and fourteen officers and ninety men wounded. The enemy's cavalry displayed desperate valor.

I have to recommend Colonel Vidal for his valor and skilful conduct. All the cavalry officers did their duty, as also Colonels Lopez and Erefiu. The infantry commanders have added lustre to the arms of the republic. My secretary, Dr. Ruis, and my adjutants gave every satisfaction, while the medical staff, under Dr. Tamayo, left nothing to be desired.

IGNACIO RIVAS.

URUGUAY.

The Rebels Surrounding Montevideo—A Few Shots Thrown Into the City—Progress of the Siege.

RIO JANEIRO, Nov. 13, 1870.

The siege of Montevideo was still going on when the last mail left the river Plate; but, with the exception of a few shots from a field piece outside and of skirmishing shots between the advances, the military operations were trivial and the besiegers appeared to trust chiefly to dissensions or treachery inside or to their blockade by land. During the night of the 4th the besiegers made an attack in force, apparently as a reconnoissance, but after an hour's firing on both sides retired to their camp. According to the government account the only injury done to the besieged was the wounding of one of the defenders. The government is in great dread of a rising inside the city, and has issued an order that any one appearing in the windows or on the flat roofs after the first sound of the alarm shall be at once arrested and tried at the drumhead as an accomplice of the besiegers. The two government forces in the north appeared to be each waiting for the other to join it before marching to attempt the relief of Montevideo.

A DAMNABLE DEED.

An Old Man Shot and Butchered by a Burglar in Westport, Mass.—Escape of the Murderer and Great Excitement and Indignation Among the Citizens.

BOSTON, Dec. 5, 1870.

A most horrible murder, sickening in every detail, and one which creates an involuntary desire for swift and severe vengeance, was committed within a few miles of the "Head" of Westport, Mass., between Tuesday and Friday mornings of last week. The victim was Benjamin Howard, an old man of eighty two years, who for about forty years has resided in the house near where the deed was perpetrated. The house is situated about a quarter of a mile off a cross road leading from a road to Westport Point to one known as the "Sodom Road." In this house for about forty years Howard has led a solitary life, relieved now and then by a visit from Mrs. Eliza Howard, an old lady over sixty years of age, and the widow of his brother. Within a few months past she visited her brother-in-law, but left him about two weeks ago, and the old man remained alone, his nearest neighbor being a quarter of a mile distant. The old man had a cow and two yearlings and a few fowl, and his habits had been so regular for many years past in regard to the care of his little farm, and his life had invariably been such a solitary one, that his neighbors felt no great solicitude in regard to him. He owned the farm, and what he produced on it, with a little interest from a small sum of money which he had in bank at Fall River, served to support him.

On Thursday it was remarked that "Uncle Ben" had not been seen for a few days; and on Saturday, the neighbors, becoming somewhat alarmed, searched for him. The house was found locked. At the southend of the house, beneath the underpinning, a milk pail filled with milk was found, and beside it the old man's cap. Simultaneously one of the searching party discovered apparent blood stains on the stone step of the front entrance, on the west side of the building. The search was pursued, and finally, about six rods from the entrance to a meadow, a freshly dug hole was found. Proceeding about six rods further to the westward a large spot of clotted blood, partially covered with fresh earth, was found, and on the other side of the wall a woodsaw and axe, both of which were covered with dried blood. From here the search was an easy one. The parties were on the scent, and a trail of blood leading over a stone wall into the west field, and still over another wall, partially thrown down, into the woods a few feet distant, was only too apparent.

Following this trail into the woods about forty feet the searchers found that a damnable deed had been committed. The dead body of the old man, with his head beaten in, shot through the arm, and with the right leg severed from his body at the thigh and missing, there lay. A search for the missing limb was then made, in the course of which the dirt in the intended grave was thrown over, and one of the victim's shoes was there found. The leg was finally discovered in the woods, partially covered with leaves, a few feet south of the body. A diligent search was again made around the house for any traces of the murderer, and the other shoe of the old man was found where it had evidently been thrown, in a small garden near the house. It was also discovered that an attempt had been made to break open the back door with an iron bar, three marks of its insertion being plainly visible between the door and the casing. It was subsequently asserted that Mr. Howard had been shot through the arm; he had also been struck four times in the head with an axe. Two of these wounds were between his eyes and about two inches long. These were evidently done with the edge of the axe. One of the other two was near the left temple and fractured his skull. The remaining one was a slight wound on the top of the head.

A coroner's jury was immediately summoned by George H. Gifford, Justice of the Peace, and rendered a verdict that the deceased was murdered by some unknown person. A boy who was not far from the spot early on Tuesday morning says that he heard very loud talking in the direction of the house, and thinks he distinguished the words "You let me alone and I'll let you alone," but says nothing about hearing the discharge of a gun.

It is hard to conceive the object of the murderer. It is said that the old man paid a small bill at a store near by, and had at that time sixty dollars in his possession, and it is rumored that he gave an order to a friend at Westport to draw four hundred dollars from one of the Fall River banks; but the money was not collected. There was no money on his person, nothing being found but a jack-knife and a head of tobacco in one of his pockets, nor has any money been found in the house. The key of the house is also missing. The neighbors say that Howard has been robbed several times, on one occasion losing a watch; and eggs and other articles have been stolen from the house. When the tragedy was discovered the house was immediately filled with people from all directions, attracted thither by the brutal deed. The dead body of the old man in everyday attire was laid out in one of the rooms, and although his head was badly cut, his countenance was calm and gave no sign of the terrible scene through which he had passed.

The most plausible theory of the deed, taking all circumstances into consideration, is that the murder was committed early in the morning, for the manure from the stalls had been removed and the morning's milking done. The old man probably returned from the barn with his milk pail and discovered a man endeavoring to force the back door open. Setting his pail down where it was found he naturally had some words with the burglar, whom possibly he knew (and this would account for the words heard by the boy), and then went around the house to enter the front door. The burglar, knowing the old man could identify him, shot him with the gun which he had with him, and subsequently attacked him with an axe, and then attempted to conceal the bloody work he had accomplished, and in the course of which, to lighten the task of dragging the body, the burglar obtained the wood saw and axe, with which he removed the right leg of his victim and lightened the terrible load. Two journeys over the walls and through the field were made, and, hastily covering the corpse with a few leaves, the murderer fled

CALLICOT.

Pardon of the Ex-Collector of Internal Revenue.

Singular Revelations and Reminiscences of the Trial—How Callicot Regards His Release—He Wants to Come Out a Martyr Rather than a Culprit—His Prison Life—An Interesting Interview in the Albany Penitentiary.

On Sunday last, at twelve o'clock, the genial General Amos Pilsbury, Superintendent of the Albany Penitentiary, received by mail an official copy of the pardon issued by the President for Theophilus C. Callicot. At ten minutes after twelve a representative of the HERALD was exchanging compliments with the worthy old gentleman and negotiating for an interview with the ex-Collector of Internal Revenue. Exquisitely polite and nervously obliging was the General as he took the correspondent's card. But he had doubts of the propriety of the thing, the day being the Sabbath, and the distinguished prisoner being yet in the throes of a very natural excitement. After not a little manœuvring on the part of the portly and gallant General, an immense expenditure of small talk and a lively interchange of winks and meaning looks, it was agreed that on the following day an interview would be granted your correspondent. Punctually at twelve o'clock yesterday the General appeared smilingly at the door of the building in response to a vigorous ring, and in a few minutes, agreeably occupied in an inspection of the admirable arrangements of the institution, Mr. Callicot was shown in and formally introduced. He wore the prison clothes—not the monkey dress with which convicts in other prisons are degraded, but a plain, rough suit of gray, and more hair than is generally seen on the craniums of prison inmates. If people implicitly believed in

THE TEACHINGS OF LAVATER,

and unreservedly credited the phrenological revelations of Fowler, it would be proper to say that, judging from appearances, T. C. Callicot is pre-eminently an honest man. Frank, fat, jolly, clear-eyed, with a fair, confidence-inspiring countenance, he sat in a chair before me, very unlike a criminal. Easy in his manner, quiet in his conversation, and withal charitable in his allusions to those for whom it might reasonably be supposed he cherished a consuming hatred, it was impossible to regard him with anything but sympathy. The conversation between us was free and unrestrained. Having been furnished with satisfactory assurances that I was what I represented myself to be he spoke without reserve, well knowing that that part of his conversation which referred to his more private and personal interests would be carefully eliminated from the report he was informed I would give of the conversation. The following can be accepted as

A TRUTHFUL ACCOUNT

of the long and interesting conversation had between us, omitting parts not bearing upon the cause of his conviction, his imprisonment and hopes for the future.

CORRESPONDENT—I see, Mr. Callicott, that in the copy of the President's pardon, which I have just read, it is stated as one of the many reasons for granting the favor that many persons entertained doubts of your guilt. Is not that a rather unusual expression in a document of this kind?

Mr. CALLICOTT—It is, and sugar-coats the pill I may have to swallow. Wait a moment. You want some information, and I am very ready and willing to give it. First, let me talk. Turn the mental winnowing machine and separate the wheat from the chaff. Now, I don't know how I would have received this pardon were it not for those few words to which you have referred. It gives me hopes of better results to follow. Mind you, I am grateful to Grant; I do not know him personally, but he has acted kindly and generously. And this is how I am embarrassed:—If I accept his pardon and leave this place, as I can now at any moment, I acknowledge before the world that I accept a pardon for an offence committed. I committed no offence whatever against the laws, and never had any such intention. I shall not feel offended if you smile, for

EVERY CRIMINAL DECLARES HIS INNOCENCE.

Even the culprit under the gallows, with the noose around his neck, will stoutly say he is an injured victim. But look at proofs. (Here Mr. Callicott procured a formidable bundle of papers, from which he proceeded to read.) This is a copy of a letter directed to President Grant by General Hillyer. In it he says, appealing to the President for my pardon—without any request for such action on my part, mind you—"The late Grenville T. Jenks, of Brooklyn, assured me before he died that not only was he satisfied, but he knew that Callicott was entirely innocent of the charges preferred against him, but most wrongfully and shamefully convicted. He said that he had examined the case fully from the beginning to the end and even the perjured evidence was in Callicott's favor. Mr. Jenks refused a retaining fee from several parties interested in procuring

THE CONVICTION OF CALLICOTT,

who were afterwards in peril of prosecution because they had confessed to him that they, and not Callicott, were the offenders against the law, and that to save themselves they had to combine for the purpose of putting Callicott out of the way." I have here other letters from prominent men who were not my political friends while I was Collector, urging me to take a certain course of procedure, which would ultimately secure the conviction for perjury and conspiracy of my malignant enemies; but hitherto I have steadily refused. What I may do when I leave this I am unprepared to say. That I will leave this with my character fully vindicated I am certain.

CORRESPONDENT—Then you don't intend to avail yourself of the President's pardon?

Mr. CALLICOTT—I am very grateful to the President; but until I consult my legal adviser I cannot accept a pardon for an offence I never committed. Yet, as I have already stated, the expression of doubt in the pardon as to my guilt is soothing. And here let me say that since my incarceration here I was told that the man who swore on the trial that I had made damaging admissions of guilt, in a conversation with him, could be

BROUGHT UP FOR PERJURY.

The gentleman who gave me the information called here to say that he was present in the room with me at the time of the alleged conversation, and that I never uttered a word about money matters. I hope I will be able to find that perjured villain when I do go out.

CORRESPONDENT—Well, Mr. Callicott, it would seem that you have been grievously wronged.

Mr. CALLICOTT—Yes, sir, grievously. I was the victim of a vile conspiracy, instead of being, as charged, a conspirator against the government. Why, the whole affair was carefully, skillfully arranged from the beginning and carried to an infamous result with consummate villainy. Just look over the report of the trial again. You see that the Deputy Collector who examined the bonds looked into the sureties and handed me the papers to sign was let off. Now, if I were guilty he must have been in collusion with me; had I been innocent he still must have been engaged in the fraud. But he was let off, and so were all the rest. Why, sir, when I was brought here the Deputy Marshal told me that he picked up a memorandum of

THE VOTE OF THE JURY

in the jury room; that it showed six for and six against conviction, and bore marks of wavering on the part of many. It is clear to me now, in the light of that fact, that a compromise was at length effected, when it was agreed that I should be the scapegoat for all the rest. I will leave it to yourself to draw the moral. If I mentioned the names of the persons engaged in the conspiracy they would be those which are now at your tongues' end. I bide my time.

CORRESPONDENT—Whatever you have done, if, indeed, you have done anything wrong—which in the light of the statements you have made me I am not inclined to believe—you have amply atoned for by your long imprisonment. Now, what are your plans for the future, and how have you fared while here?

Mr. CALLICOTT—I have formed no plans as yet, but certainly hope to outlive the disgrace of this imprisonment. Since my incarceration I have been well treated. I obeyed the rules and improved my time. My health has been and is excellent.

I WEIGH SIXTEEN POUNDS MORE

than when I came here, and, as you see, am jolly, good tempered, good natured I hope, and reasonably hopeful for the future. General Pilsbury has been very kind, though very strict. As I said, I violated no rules; but I have not been subjected to any humiliating degradation. The General put me in charge of the hospital and the library, in both of which, I flatter myself, I have made improvements. Do you know that, although I had the benefit of a collegiate education, I had quite forgotten my Greek, and remembered but a little of modern languages. Now, thanks to my enemies, I am a fair classical scholar, read and speak Spanish, French, Italian and German, and am well up in science and philosophy. So you see out of evil cometh good.

CORRESPONDENT—Then, Mr. Callicott, you want to come out into the world again with your reputation restored or not at all?

Mr. CALLICOTT—I want say that exactly. I am in the hands of my counsel. One thing you may be assured of, however, and that is that the vile conspiracy by which I was degraded to the level of a convict will be exposed in some way. I will not say more now on that subject. By the way, I wish you would explain what doubtless many of my friends misunderstand. I was convicted under the statute of a misdemeanor and not of a felony. Therefore I do not forfeit, by the fact of my incarceration, my civil and political rights. I go out into the world again

A CITIZEN, FREE AND UNTRAMMELLED,

before the law.

At this point in the conversation the pleasant face of the General appeared at the door, and I took my leave, most favorably impressed with both the conversation and the appearance of Mr. Callicott. While going to the carriage at the door General Pilsbury said that the prisoner I had interviewed had behaved himself with great propriety during his stay, and had won the sympathy and respect of all who came in contact with him.

STRIKE AMONG THE MINERS.

A COAL FAMINE IN PROSPECT.

Thirty Thousand Pennsylvania Coal Miners on a Strike—Life Under Ground—Perfect Organization of the Strikers.

SCRANTON, Dec. 5, 1870.

The coal miners' strike, which has been raging for the last four days in Scranton and vicinity, and throughout the anthracite coal region, embracing the counties of Luzerne, Carbon, Schuylkill, Columbia, Northumberland and Dauphin, has been rapidly developing itself, and will probably culminate to-morrow morning. The meetings, which were to have decided everything last Saturday, did not result in anything positive, but this afternoon the miners and laborers of the Hyde Park, Bellevue and Keiser districts, in Luzerne county, in which Scranton is situated, have been holding strong lodges, to which the press are not admitted, in their general localities, and unless some compromise is affected between the employers and the miners the readers of the HERALD will have a splendid chance to pay fifteen dollars to eighteen dollars a ton for their coal this winter.

In the six counties which I have enumerated there are 30,000 miners and laborers at work, chiefly Welsh and Irish, so that the strike may be called a thoroughly Celtic movement. The companies who employ this immense force of labor are the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Coal Company, which also is the proprietor of the railroad of the same name; the Delaware and Hudson Canal Coal Company, which owns the canal of the same name, and the Pennsylvania Coal Company, which owns a railroad in Carbon county, on which the cars run by force of gravity. The first employs 16,000 men, the second 8,000 and the last 6,000, miners and laborers. This large number of workmen is banded together in a trade and protective association called the Miners and Laborers' Benevolent Union, which has a grand council, the president of which is John Sweeny, of Schuylkill county. The association is divided into districts, and each district sends delegates to the grand council. Mr. Sweeny is an Irishman. The miners, who in their turn hire laborers, have been receiving one dollar and thirty-one cents per car for each one filled in the mine after the coal has been taken from the firm mass. This includes expense of blasting powder, oil and the pay of the laborer. A fair day's work for the miner will be the filling of seven cars, which would bring him nine dollars and seventeen cents. Out of this amount the miner pays to the two laborers who assist him to blast and fill the car about two dollars a day each; then the expense of blasting powder and oil for the filling of the seven cars will be one dollar, which leaves the miner about four dollars and seventeen cents for the filling of the seven cars. This was at the old rates. Now the three companies who control this coal traffic have reduced the rates forty-five cents on each car, so that now the miners must either be satisfied with eighty-four cents a car or else they are compelled to strike and hold out during what may be a bitter winter of hunger and cold. Instead of nine dollars and seventeen cents for a day's work, they are now to be reduced to five dollars and eighty-eight cents for the same labor, out of which about two dollars and forty cents must be paid the two laborers and a dollar for blasting powder and oil, leaving the miner, who is buried in the earth all day long, about two dollars and forty cents for his skilled labor.

The great majority of the Welsh, Irish and Germans who work in the mines are possessed of a very fair degree of intelligence, and night schools, evening grammar schools, glee clubs, choral, temperance and philosophical and debating societies are common among them. To-night the greatest excitement reigns among the miners all around Scranton. They are in session in several places with closed doors, and balloting is going on as to whether they shall adopt a resolution to suspend labor altogether, or offer a compromise to go to work at a reduction of twenty-two and a half cents a car, which is half the rate of reduction settled upon by the companies. The Hyde Park district is, I believe, for a compromise. Should the grand council adopt the resolution to suspend the 30,000 miners will stop work, and the strike will, perhaps, prove the greatest ever known in the United States.

CRISPINS' CHEAP LABOR.

The Shoemakers' Strike Commenced—A Chance for the Heathen Chinee.

Delegates from the New York boot and shoe shops, the hands of which are controlled by the Knights of St. Crispin, met last night at the Tenth Ward Hotel to consider the steps necessary to meet a reduction of fifteen per cent on present prices which the boss manufacturers wish to make. The meeting was private—the order being a secret one—but the following appear to be the facts in the case as communicated to a HERALD reporter by a prominent member of the New York branch.

In June, 1869,

THE CRISPINS STRUCK

for an advance of wages, which was finally granted by the employers. About that time the "bosses" formed an organization called the "Boot and Shoe Board," the object of which ostensibly was mutual support against failures and losses and to secure reductions in railroad freightages, but which the men claim was intended to disrupt the Crispins, so that the employers could control the men in their respective shops. Since the formation of the Boot and Shoe Board the men have feared that

THE BOSSES WOULD RETALIATE

in the dull season, which is now at hand. During the past season the men admit that the bosses have lost heavily, and believe that now, at the instigation of some of their number, they purpose to reimburse themselves by cutting down the prices of labor.

At the meeting last night thirty shops were represented, and with one exception they all expressed their readiness to go "on strike" rather than submit.

THE CRISPINS CLAIM

to have 5,000 members in the city, but at present there are about two hundred on strike. These belong to what are termed the first class shops, it being understood that if these shops give way the rest will be easily managed. The principal house is that of E. C. Burt, 29 Park row, who, however, seems to be highly thought of by the men. The shops at present on strike are E. C. Burt, 27 Park row, 84 men; Barrow & Boyd, 16 College place, 50 men; S. T. & C. Morrow, 41 Warren street, 25 men; Messrs. Stewart, Warren street, 14 men, and J. Bach, 30 Warren street, 16 men. The Crispins seem hopeful of the result, and say the issue was forced on them. A smiling member of the order from Germany hailed the reporter on his way out with—"All I ask, mister, is dat you vill but die bik vurd in for us."

SUICIDE BY SHOOTING.

A blacksmith named Rudolph Klan, who lived, a single man, on the fifth floor of No. 220 Mott street, was last night found dead in his room. He had not been seen for the last two days, and, the key of his room being visible in the lock on the inside, the neighbors suspected something wrong, and communicated the facts to officer Croker, of the Fourteenth precinct police. The officer at once entered the house and forced open the door, when the body of Klan was discovered extended upon the floor, with a ghastly wound from a pistol shot in his left breast.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises	7 10	Moon sets..morn	5 35
Sun sets	4 32	High water..morn	7 00

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER.

Steamer.	Date	Destination.	Office.
Wyoming	Dec 7	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Manhattan	Dec 9	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Pereire	Dec 10	Havre	58 Broadway.
City of Wash'n	Dec 10	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
India	Dec 10	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
France	Dec 10	Liverpool	69 Broadway.
America	Dec 10	Bremen	62 Broad street.
City of Bal're	Dec 13	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Minnesota	Dec 14	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Columbia	Dec 17	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Italy	Dec 17	Liverpool	69 Broadway.
City of Paris	Dec 17	Liverpool	15 Broadway.

PORT OF NEW YORK, DECEMBER 5, 1870.

CLEARED.

Steamship Magdala (Br), Davidson, Liverpool—C L Wright & Co.
Steamship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Norfolk—Old Dominion Steamship Co.
Steamship Franconia, Bragg, Portland—J F Ames.
Ship Mariana VI (Port), Santos, Liverpool—Funch, Edye & Co.
Ship New World, Champion, London—Grinnell, Minturn & Co.
Ship Sandnaky, Norton, London—E E Morgan's Sons.
Bark Balder (Swe), Wulff, Newcastle on Tyne—Funch, Edye & Co.
Bark Mary A Way, Russell, Antwerp—Walsh, Field & Way.
Bark Morning Star, Waugh, St Jago—Waydell & Co.
Brig Aurora (Br), Graham, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres—Raney & Parker.
Schr J P Augur, Aldrich, Ceara—L E A Amsinck & Co.
Schr E H Hatfield, Atkins, Gonaives—Brett, Son & Co.
Schr Margaretta (Br), Birch, Cardenas—Wendt, Estens & Bockmann.
Schr O C Acken, Mead, Stamford.
Steamer E C Biddle, McCue, Philadelphia.
Steamer Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia.
Steamer A C Stimers, Davis, Philadelphia.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship City of Baltimore (Br), Delamotte, Liverpool Nov 19, and Queenstown 20th, via Halifax Dec 6d, with mdse and passengers, to John G Dale. Nov 29, passed two Cunard steamers, a National Company steamer and Guion steamer, all bound E; 21st, off Calf Light, steamship City of Paris (Br), bound E; same day an anchor line steamer, bound E; 28th, lat 44 10, lon 46, a North German bark, bound E; 4th inst, at 2:25 PM, steamship City of Brussels, hence for Liverpool.

Steamship Holland (Br), Thomas, Liverpool Nov 20, with mdse and 24 passengers, to F W J Hurst. Experienced strong W gales throughout.

Steamship Siberia (Br), Harrison, Liverpool, via Boston, with mdse, to C G Francklyn.

Steamship Agamemnon (Br), Middleton, Buenos Ayres Nov 6, Montevideo 7th, and Rio Janeiro 14th, with coffee, skins, &c, and 17 passengers, to Alfred Booth. Had fine weather.

Steamship Cleopatra, Phillips, Havana Nov 26, with mdse and passengers, to F A Alexandre & Son. Had strong head winds the entire passage.

Steamship Wilmington, Cole, Galveston Nov 25, via Key West 29th, with mdse and passengers, to C H Mallory & Co. Dec 1, lat 31, lon 79, took a furious gale from NNE, veering to NNW, lasting 20 hours; sustained no damage. 4th inst, off Chincoteague, passed steamships Manhattan, and San Jacinto, bound south.

Steamship Sherman, Blanchard, New Orleans Nov 26, with mdse and passengers, to Frederic Baker. Nov 30, off Cape Carnaveral, encountered a violent gale from NE, which lasted 36 hours.

Steamship St Louis, Whitehead, New Orleans, Nov 26, and Southwest Pass 27th, with mdse and passengers, to H B Cromwell & Co. Had strong NNW to NNE gales till 1st and 2d, with furious squalls and heavy NE sea; Dec 3, lat 33 24, lon 75 16, exchanged signals with steamship Missouri, bound South; Dec 4, 8:45 A M, saw United States steamer steering SE.

Steamship Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah, with mdse and passengers, to Murray, Ferris & Co. 3d inst, 15 miles south of Hatteras, passed steamship Zodiac, bound S; had NE gales south of Hatteras.

Steamship South Carolina, Becket, Charleston Dec 3, with mdse and passengers, to H R Morgan & Co. Dec 4, 10 A M, off Chincoteague, met steamship Manhattan, bound South.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, Philadelphia, with mdse, to J Lorillard.

Ship Mary Pelham (Br), Vickery, Antwerp, 35 days, with old rails, &c, to Boyd & Hincken. Had fine weather up to lon 60 W, since strong westerly gales.

Ship Peerless (Br, new 900 tons), Allen, St John, NB, 15 days, in ballast, to Burgh, Perkins and Jones. Had strong westerly winds the whole passage; is anchored inside the Hook.

Bark Virginia (Br), Minnemann, Glasgow, 32 days, with mdse, to William Nelson, Jr, vessel to Charles Luling & Co; was 16 days to lon 62 W with variable winds and weather; from thence strong westerly gales. Nov 26, in a violent gale, a tremendous sea broke on board, breaking nine stanchions and bulwarks and starting everything moveable about decks; started boat skid and caused the vessel to make some water.

Bark Syra (of Pembroke), Pattangall, Shields, Sept 26, with mdse, to Funch, Edye & Co—vessel to Brett, Son & Co. Came the northern passage, and had heavy gales the entire passage, the wind veering from WNW to WSW, with very heavy sea; Oct 17, lat 48, lon 23, had a terrific gale; have been 17 days between the parallels of lat 48 & 45 and lon 25 & 27, encountering severe westerly gales; have been 30 days west of the Banks and 16 days west of Georges was driven across the Gulf twice; Nov 14, lat 42 50, lon 61, spoke fishing schr Marblehead, from the Grand Banks for ——; Nov 29, lat 38 44, lon 68, passed a quantity of petroleum barrels, lumber and other wrecked stuff, apparently but a short time in the water; Dec 2, lat 40 25, lon 70 20, took a pilot from boat Wm H Aspinall, No 21.

Brig Don Quixote (of Belfast, Me), Hassell, Malaga, 44 day, with fruit, to Ganz & Co—vessel to master. Came the middle passage and had fine weather up to lon 43; since then westerly gales; Nov 9, lat 33 57, had a furious gale from SE to NW, which lasted 8 hours, vessel lying with the lee rail in the water; broke main boom, lost main staysail, stove bulwarks, hatch house and water casks, and sprung aleak, making about 500 strokes an hour. Nov 30, lat 40, lon 67 70, in a moderate breeze, shipped a sea which washed skylight overboard, filled cabin and stove after hatch house. Nov 28, lat 39 22, lon 65, exchanged signals with ship Andrew Jackson, bound south; sailed in company brig Kodiak for New York; the Don Quixote is anchored outside the Hook.

Brig Valkyrien (Nor), Hansen, Rio Janeiro, 54 days, with coffee to Bush & Jevons; vessel to order. Crossed the equator Oct 26, in lon 32 30 W, had fine weather. Nov 28, lat 37 20 N, lon 69 W, saw a vessel with all spars gone, waterlogged and abandoned, apparently but a short time, in that condition.

Schr Joe Kelley (Br), Ernst, Maracaibo Nov 18, with coffee, &c, to B Pond & Co—vessel to M Perez & Obarrio. Had heavy weather; stove forecastle door, chain lockers and water casks, and caused the vessel to leak some. Left in port bark Ilva for New York, loading.

Schr John Moser, Rhodes, Newbern, NC, 3 days, with shingles, to Thomas & Holmes.

Schr W B Darling, Smith, Norfolk for Portland.
Schr Isle of Pines, Scull, Virginia.
Schr A Jennings, Mathews, Virginia.
Schr Mary Louisa, Gaskill, Virginia.
Schr A Kelley, Somers, Virgin