SPAIN.

KING ALFONSO IN PAMPELUNA—MUNITIONS FOR THE CARLISTS LANDED ON THE COAST.

LONDON, Feb. 8—5 A. M.

A special despatch from Hendaye to the *Standard* reports:—"Pampeluna is saved."

King Alfonso entered the city on Friday.

MUNITIONS FOR THE CARLISTS.

The same despatch states that twelve cannon, 4,000 rifles and 500,000 cartridges for the Carlists were landed on the coast of Biscay Saturday.

STILL FIGHTING AT ESTELLA.

HENDAYE, Feb. 7, 1875.

The fighting continues in the vicinity of Estella. The Carlists have concentrated and occupy about the same positions which they held when General Concha was killed.

ALFONSO'S REPRESENTATIVE AT THE GERMAN COURT.

MADRID, Feb. 7, 1875.

Señor Merry has been appointed diplomatic representative of Spain at Berlin.

FRANCE.

REPUBLICAN PROGRESS AT AN ELECTION FOR THE ASSEMBLY—GREAT SUCCESS OF THE CITY OF PARIS LOAN.

PARIS, Feb. 7, 1875.

An election for member of the Assembly was held to-day in the department of Seine-et-Oise.

Incomplete returns show that Valentin, the republican candidate, is 5,000 votes ahead of his Bonapartist competitor, the Duc de Padoue.

THE PARIS CITY LOAN.

Subscriptions have poured in for the Paris municipal loan until they amount to forty-two times the sum required.

MEXICO.

THE RELIGIOUS AGITATION MAINTAINED WITH GREAT ACERBITY—COMMERCE VERY DULL.

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 2, 1875, Via HAVANA.

The women of Guanajuato, in their protest against the new law abolishing convents, say:—"We promise not to recognize as father, brother or husband anybody who, directly or indirectly, took part in the action of Congress expelling the Sisters of Charity."

PROTESTANT PROPAGANDISM.

The *Trait d'Union* says:—"Protestantism, sustained by funds remitted from London and the United States, is making an active propaganda in the Republic, and the number of reformed churches is increasing. Not a month passes without conflicts occurring between the Catholics and Protestants."

TRADE AND LABOR.

Commerce is stagnant.

The strike in the Real del Monte mines has recommenced.

CUBA.

CAPTAIN GENERAL CONCHA IN HIS MARCH TO THE CINCO VILLAS DISTRICT—TO COMMAND IN PERSON—LOYALISTS TO BE INDEMNIFIED.

HAVANA, Feb. 7, 1875.

Captain General Concha, accompanied by his staff, left for St. Domingo station in the Cinco Villas district this morning, where he will find the volunteer cavalry regiments of Colon, Guamuta and Sagua assembled.

The Captain General will direct the campaign against the insurgents in person.

LOYALTY TO BE REWARDED.

The Colonial Minister at Madrid telegraphs Captain General Concha that the government has resolved to indemnify loyal subjects for damages caused by the war by selling the properties belonging to the insurgents, when condemned by the tribunals.

SPANISH REINFORCEMENTS.

He also telegraphs that reinforcements are preparing to go to Cuba.

PREPARING FOR LENT.

The Carnival is now in progress.

THE MILL STRIKE.

THE WEAVERS OF AQUIDNECK GET HIGHER WAGES—OTHER WEAVERS FIND THEIR PAY REDUCED.

NEWPORT, Feb. 7, 1875.

The weavers of Aquidneck Mill, in this city, who struck for higher wages January 14, have gained their point, and to-morrow morning will resume work for twenty-seven cents per cut, the price they offered to work for at the time of the strike. The mill has been closed in the meantime, and the weavers have been determined to hold out until their demand, which appears to have been a just one, had been complied with. There is much rejoicing at the happy turn which the matter has taken before any suffering has ensued in consequence.

The Perry Cotton Mill notified their weavers yesterday that they had been compelled to cut down the price also to twenty-seven cents per cut, and they were to date the cut down from January 16. This has given some dissatisfaction, as the weavers claim that they should have been notified before. They have been getting heretofore 31½ cents. It is claimed that they cannot earn as much with their looms as the weavers of Aquidneck Mills. They will to-morrow request that they be paid twenty-nine instead of twenty-seven cents per cut. They have sense enough, however, to take no steps in the matter which will lead to the throwing out of work those in the other departments of the mill. It is believed, however, that an amicable settlement will be made.

AN ATTEMPT TO RESUME WORK AT FALL RIVER.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Feb. 7, 1875.

It is understood that the Merchants' Mill, at present on strike, will attempt to resume work to-morrow and that ample police arrangements have been made to prevent interference from the strikers. The weavers' committee have issued a circular calling on the operatives to allow no provocation to incite them to acts which will bring discredit upon themselves and their movements.

THE NEW ENGLAND RAILWAYS.

BOSTON'S OVERVAULTING AMBITION TO GOBBLE UP THE WESTERN FREIGHT—CONFERENCE OF MANAGERS.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 7, 1875.

Representatives of the Erie, Dutchess and Columbia, Connecticut Western, Hartford, Providence and Fishkill, and New York and New England railroads met in this city yesterday and discussed propositions for through freight tariffs between Chicago and Boston, but no decision was reached. There will be another conference in New York two weeks hence. A division of rates *pro rata* does not, in the opinion of the roads east of the Hudson, leave them sufficient margin for paying profits. The propositions discussed include a plan for ferry transportation at Newburg, but calls for guarantees from the Eastern roads which they are not likely to accede to. It is possible that some modifications of the propositions may be made so as to meet the views of the Eastern roads.

It is decided to make close connections for day passenger trains between Boston, Providence, Poughkeepsie and other points on the Hudson early in the spring.

THE TEXAS PACIFIC RAILROAD.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 7, 1875.

The Lower House of the State Legislature have passed unanimously a resolution requesting Senators and Congressmen from South Carolina to support the Texas Pacific Railroad.

TEA PARTY AT NEWPORT.

THE PROCEEDS FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE IMPOVERISHED WESTERN FARMERS.

NEWPORT, Feb. 7, 1875.

The fashionable portion of the community, who are spending the winter here, gave a tea party at the Academy of Music last evening for the benefit of the grasshopper sufferers in the West. Socially and pecuniarily it was a success, and the proceeds will be forwarded as soon as possible. Many prominent New York families were present, and it was a brilliant affair in all respects.

THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 7, 1875.

The National Grange yesterday engaged in a pleasure trip up Ashley River, and met at night for business of a private character.

LOUISIANA AFFAIRS

The Differences in the Conservative Caucus.

KELLOGG ON THE PROJECTED COMPROMISE.

The Congressional Inquest Nearly Completed.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 7, 1875.

The projected compromise still monopolizes public attention, and a strong debate is anticipated at the conservative Legislature caucus to-morrow. A careful canvass of the members indicates a change so far of only four or five votes—not sufficient to overcome the majority by which it was originally passed. Both the *Times* and *Picayune* support the proposition, the *Bulletin* alone fighting it vigorously.

KELLOGG'S SENTIMENTS.

Kellogg's friends have been very active to-day among the democratic legislators, and he to-night is more confident of its success than ever. He complains bitterly of McEnery, who, he says, can't possibly get his position, yet will not let him fill it. He is determined to have it settled someway or another, and will do anything and everything the committee may require of him, regardless of opposition from political friends or foes. The general opinion among all factions inclines to the belief that the measure in its present shape will fail, but that some modification of it, which its supporters intend introducing to-morrow, will meet with better success. If not, it is more than likely that a number of conservatives will enter the Hahn Legislature. In contemplating such an eventuality, many of the democratic members incline to favor it as preferable to the compromise proposition. Among them is Speaker Wiltz, who prefers making an open battle with the administration to treaty with it.

THE REPUBLICANS ARE ELATED

at securing a breach in the conservative ranks, which they regard as already past healing, no matter what disposition be made of the compromise measures. The St. Charles rotunda is full of politicians to-night, all in eager discussion upon the subject at issue. A great diversity of opinion is expressed.

THE CONGRESSIONAL INQUEST.

The Investigating Committee have decided to examine no more witnesses after to-morrow, and will probably start on their return to Washington the following day. The republican members have flatly refused to enter upon any investigation of the events of the 4th of January, although it was urged that much time had been frittered away on adducing unimportant testimony, and a half day would serve to bring out all the facts with regard to the organization of the Legislature and the action of the military.

DANGER TO SHERIDAN'S FAME.

Judge Marshall used all means in his power to induce them to enter upon the subject, but without effect. It is now confidently believed by the best informed, and your correspondent has reason to fully indorse the belief, that this refusal was inspired by a fear that such an investigation would reveal the fact that General Sheridan and not Emory was personally in command of the military upon the 4th of January, and personally issued the orders which ejected the conservatives from the Legislature. It is charged that the facts of the case have been wilfully perverted and misrepresented at Washington, and that a proper investigation by Congress will substantiate this charge.

THE COMING REPORT.

The report of this committee will undoubtedly sustain the action of their predecessors as to the illegal action of the Returning Board, every member having already publicly committed himself to that effect.

Judge Marshall has not participated in the compromise movement, owing, he says, to his not having been consulted officially upon the subject by the conservatives. He denies that the committee have had anything to do with the matter in their official capacity, and says it is entirely an individual proposition. To-morrow he publishes a card to that effect.

SHERIDAN'S RETURN.

General Sheridan arrived to-day and reports that Crosby, the negro Sheriff of Vicksburg, has qualified as Sheriff, but has not yet furnished securities as Tax Collector. Governor Ames accompanies him.

A TERRIBLE FIRE.

THE INMATES OF A DWELLING HOUSE DRIVEN INTO THE COLD BY THE FLAMES AND TWO OF THEM FROZEN TO DEATH.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 7, 1875.

During the absence of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Daniels, of Lyme, from home on Thursday night their house was burned, taking fire from the explosion of a kerosene lamp. Their children, seven in number, the oldest being seventeen years, were obliged to flee half dressed. One of them, a boy, eight years old, reached a neighbor's house and was found on the doorsteps next morning nearly dead. The others took refuge in a clump of cedars near by, and on Friday morning when help arrived one of them, a girl thirteen years old, was frozen dead, and another was so badly frozen that life is despaired of.

FIRE AT NEW BRITAIN.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 7, 1875.

The Wireweb Bed Company's Works, in New Britain, were damaged to the extent of $1,500 by fire on Saturday. The loss is covered by insurance.

THE FIRE AT NEW LEBANON.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 7, 1875.

A special despatch says that the fire at the Shaker settlement at New Lebanon, N. Y., on Saturday, destroyed a mammoth dwelling house, three barns and a workshop belonging to the Church family, all situated together at the fork of the roads. The house was the largest in the settlement and was built only about five years ago at a cost of $40,000; one of the barns was valued at $10,000, and the total loss cannot be less than $70,000. The house burned was the home of Elder Frederick W. Evans, the eminent apostle of Shakerism and a family of from 150 to 200 persons. There were no appliances for extinguishing the fire in the town, and help was sent for to Pittsfield, from whence a hand engine was shipped on a four-horse sled across the mountain in season to be of much benefit in staying the flames.

FIRE IN WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 7, 1875.

A fire at Ripon last night destroyed Sumner's Block, corner of Main and Scott streets. The losers are Samuel Sumner, $8,000, insured for $6,000; A. B. Cole, $15,000, insurance $8,000; A. M. Lockwood, $7,000, insurance $2,000.

FIRE IN INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 7, 1875.

Boston Block, Delaware street, was burned early this morning. The loss is about $20,000, partly insured. The building was new and unoccupied.

A CHURCH BURNED IN CONNECTICUT.

NORWICH, Feb. 7, 1875.

St. Mary's Catholic church, in Putnam, was totally destroyed by fire on Saturday afternoon. The church was one of the largest and most elegant in the State, and the loss, which will probably reach $70,000, with an insurance of $48,500, will be severely felt by the parish. It was built in 1870. The origin of the fire was a defective flue.

FIRE IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7, 1875.

A fire broke out this afternoon in the Nineteenth street Baptist church (colored), by which the whole interior portion of the building was destroyed, though the fire did not break out from the roof or walls. The fire originated from a defective flue. The loss is between $4,000 and $5,000. While proceeding to the fire, Joseph Snooks, the driver of one of the hose carriages, was thrown from his seat by the wheels of the carriage sliding in the street railroad track, and was very seriously injured about the head.

WASHINGTON.

Progress Made in Solving the Taxation Problem.

FUTURE TREASURY NEEDS.

The Republican Majority Abashed by Southern Submission.

THE UNFINISHED WORK.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7, 1875.

THE REPUBLICAN RANTERS IN CONGRESS FIND THEIR OCCUPATION GONE—PEACE IN THE SOUTH DISARMING THE PROPOSED "STRONG POLICY"—SIGNIFICANCE OF THE REPORTS OF THE LOUISIANA AND ARKANSAS COMMITTEES.

The regular work of the session—the appropriations necessary to carry on the government—begins to press upon both houses. Only twenty-three days remain of the session, including Sundays, and so much necessary work is yet to be done that it does not seem possible for Congress to do much more than this. The chance of passing "strong measures for the South" grows less and less daily. The attempt will probably be made, but the republicans are not inclined to have the new Congress called together on the 4th of March, and they will be careful not to delay the appropriation bills too long. The debates in the Senate continue, and show no sign of ending. The democrats have caused it to be clearly understood that they will not delay any appropriation bill, but will give way at any moment for the introduction, examination and passage of any of these bills; but, aside from this, they are prepared for discussion, and the Civil Rights bill, the Louisiana question, the Arkansas question, the Pinchback question, all offer tempting topics. Meantime the peaceful condition of the South—the lack of outrages, is the most embarrassing part of the Southern problem to the administration men. A good batch of Southern outrages is needed to fire the hearts of Congressmen, for a good many republicans begin to believe that the white people of the South are human beings. The news that General Sheridan had left New Orleans for Chicago raised a smile here. It was a very obvious lowering of the danger signal. The report of the Arkansas Committee, following upon the report of the New Orleans Sub-Committee, has its effect in making thoughtful members question the wisdom of further interference in Southern affairs. There can be no doubt that the Southern people can now help the cause of good government, as well as themselves, very greatly by extreme care in preserving peace and order. The quiet and orderly attitude of New Orleans, in the midst of the intense excitement caused by the dispersion of the Legislature and the despatches of General Sheridan, did more than a hundred speeches in Congress to make harsh legislation unpopular in Congress. Every day's quiet in the South is worth a dozen days' debate. The number of republican members who disapprove of harsh measures for the South is slowly, but constantly increasing. It is highly desirable for conservatives in the South to understand this, and to know that the friends of peace and of constitutional government in the republican party here get their strongest moral support from the fact that peace and order are seen to prevail in the Southern States. It is not too much to say the light is breaking on the Southern problem, and that the order and peace at New Orleans have bred a feeling here which is very much opposed to violent measures.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7, 1875.

THE TAX BILL IN CHARGE OF THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE—PROPOSED EXACTION OF TRIBUTE FROM NATIVE PRODUCTIONS.

The Committee on Ways and Means had a long session yesterday which resulted in nothing but wrangling as to what should be taxed and whether it was expedient to tax anything. Personally, the eleven members of the committee are agreed that it is not politic to increase the taxes; but, politically, they are divided, and as Mr. Dawes, the chairman of the committee, authoritatively announced in the House yesterday that it was only a question of time when the nation would be unable to pay its debts out of the annual receipts if the taxes were not increased, the republican members of the Ways and Means Committee have prepared themselves to agree to tax any and every article which will give the Treasury the required funds to sustain the credit of the government. The return of tea and coffee to the dutiable list is the most unpleasant proposition before them. To tax spirits and tobacco is not considered so objectionable, but the committee do not see how they can go before the House with a bill which proposes to tax mainly home products and leaves out foreign imports. The proposition to tax sugar one-half a cent per pound on all grades also developed unexpected opposition in the committee, and it was asked what profit it would be to the Treasury if a prohibitive tax was put on the low grades. In addition, it was shown that the refiners throughout the country, notwithstanding their large business, were in straitened circumstances, and an indiscriminate increase of the tax would surely paralyze this branch of industry. The democratic members asked why a tax of three per cent should not be put on national banking associations, why gold sales and speculative business, which adds nothing to the wealth of the country, or why incomes should not be taxed, if the republican members were so anxious to avoid offending the masses and not the moneyed interests of the country? The restoration of the ten per cent duty has so far been warmly opposed and Mr. Dawes, who was deputed by the committee to respond to all inquiries as to what they have done, has found his task an easy one and that too without going the length the committee gave him of "doing their lying for them." The meeting to-morrow morning will be followed by an evening session, and so on until the bill is ready to be reported to the House, which will be in not less than three or four days.

PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW MINTS IN WESTERN CITIES.

A sub committee of the Finance Committee of the Senate will meet to-morrow morning to hear those who advocate the establishment of United States mints at Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha, Indianapolis and Cincinnati. A number of persons are here to urge the selection of one or more of these places for new mints. It is contended that the present cost of forwarding ore, principally silver, to Philadelphia bears severely on the shippers, who want to draw against it at the place where they purchase their supplies, as Chicago and St. Louis. Merchants will not take bullion in exchange for merchandise unless it bears a United States mint mark. It is claimed that if a mint were established at Chicago shippers could draw against bullion as cash. An enterprising private assayer there is said to have agreed to put up the necessary building, free of cost to the government. The Secretary of the Treasury has written a letter to the Senate Finance Committee recommending an appropriation of $175,000 to defray the cost of building a mint at Chicago.

APPEAL OF THE DISTRICT COLUMBIA CAR CONDUCTORS AND DRIVERS TO CONGRESS, FOR RELIEF FROM BARBAROUS COMPULSION TO LONG HOURS OF LABOR.

The following is the memorial of the conductors and drivers of street cars in the District of Columbia, which was recently presented to Congress. The appeal made is one which appeals to the dullest sympathy, and the case pictured is one of the most glaring instances of "man's inhumanity to man."

TO THE HONORABLE THE COMMITTEE ON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE:—

GENTLEMEN—In earnestly imploring your favorable consideration for a bill to reduce the number of hours of labor for street car employes in this district, we respectfully beg leave to submit the following as reasons for its passage:—That while the horses of city railroads are relieved three times during the day it is inhuman that men should be compelled to work more than three times as many hours as those animals; each horse is in harness less than five hours, the men are in harness from fifteen to eighteen, that number of hours being the result of a steady and persistent stretching of time tables, street car companies everywhere having followed a course of gradually increasing their demands upon the time of their employes without rendering any additional compensation. During that great number of hours so employed, your humble petitioners have not even sufficient opportunity for attention to personal cleanliness or natural wants; the time allowed at each end of the routes does not exceed two and a half or three minutes on most of our trips, and it is an undeniable fact that many of our meals have to be swallowed in three or four instalments with intervals of travelling from one end to the other end; between each the few minutes allowed being required for turning teams or making an account of the result of each trip. Many of us have not even opportunity to form the acquaintance of our children; leaving home as we do before their time of rising and returning long after our boys and girls should be in bed, we rarely have the pleasure of seeing them in waking hours.

The men working regularly on the same cars are required to lay off one day in ten, on some of the lines for the benefit of the extra hands, but are compelled, even on that day, to be in attendance at the depot, from the going out of the first car until the last one is provided for, and this attendance is also required at different times, for occasions like the Centennial tea-party at the Capitol, when, after waiting for about six hours, the men were paid twenty-five cents for running a trip, the time spent in attendance counting as nothing and never being paid for. Those of our number employed singly, as one man to each car, are, in many respects, more to be pitied than where two men are together, for singly we have to act both as conductor and driver; making change, seeing that all fares are deposited in the box, and seeing that passengers are safely in and out of the car before starting. We are also required to spend the few minutes which might be allowed us for rest, or meals, or seeking warmth in winter, in brushing and cleaning cars.

We may be pardoned for remembering with some degree of bitterness that our employers, while oppressing us and exacting the very greatest amount of service for the very smallest amount of pay, are trying to evade the payment by them of their proportion of expenses for paving the streets and avenues that the Congress of the United States has granted them the privilege of running over, or that in some instances they seem to have taken such privilege without waiting for the grant. We respectfully submit an average of street car time tables, showing the time of commencing and ceasing to run of each car, or the time that each man must work to receive $2, to which time must be added nearly one hour more spent in the service of the companies preparing for and concluding arrangements of each day's work; also for two-thirds of the summer months the cars on Seventh and Ninth streets are kept another hour later that the companies may benefit by travel from excursion boats at one end or picnics and schuetzenfests at the other; for this additional service no compensation is made. Such of your number as have homes at any distance from the companies' stables have so little time to spend there before beginning another round of drudgery as to be hardly worth the walk to home and back again. That these companies can afford to pay as much for ten hours as any other employers of unskilled labor needs no demonstrating; it is a fact clear to the knowledge of everyone; but they (the companies) have had a credit which does not belong to them, obtained by a false pretence of paying $2 per day and exacting nearly as many hours as other employers pay two days' wages for.

We, your humble petitioners, are poor men, with slight means of obtaining information, and scattered up and down the different streets and avenues of this city as we are in pursuit of our vocation, we are, to a great extent, debarred from interchange of views by way of coming to a concert of action, and our comparative helplessness in this respect has been used to our disadvantage on every possible occasion by our employers, and notably in a recent instance when some of our number were intimidated into signing a statement that they preferred to work as many hours as the companies saw fit to exact for $2 rather than have their hours of labor reduced, with a corresponding reduction of pay, the idea being presented to them that the only alternative would be to work two days for $2 or to ask to be allowed to work from fifteen to eighteen hours in each twenty-four; but the press of this city, to which we are deeply indebted for advocacy of our cause, made the proposition so odious that public opinion frowned the attempted fraud out of sight. The majority who refused to sign this statement for the companies, and the minority, who were intimidated into signing, now unite in earnestly imploring your aid and relief. We understand that some of the city railroads of New York pay more for a less number of hours, and as a large amount of stock in lines of this city is held by parties who are also stockholders in New York, we can see no reason why we should here labor for less money and pay more for the necessaries of life, and we have firm belief that any legislation which restricts our hours of labor will be for our benefit and for the benefit of every working man in the land. We therefore earnestly beseech you to recommend the passage of such a bill as is now in the hands of the honorable the Committee on the Judiciary of the United States Senate, making ten hours a legal day's work, either with or without any amendment as you may decide. This bill being recommended to the House of Representatives by their Committee on the Judiciary, was passed in that House almost without opposition, and we sincerely hope and trust that the honorable Senate will kindly look upon it in a like gracious manner. With very great respect, your humble petitioners and obedient servants,

CONDUCTORS AND DRIVERS
of street cars in the District of Columbia.

AVERAGE OF TIME TABLES.

	Begins.	Ends.	H. M.	Average. H. M.
Ninth street.				
First car	5:15 A. M.	9:10 P. M.	15 55	
Last car	8:30 A. M.	12:40 A. M.	16 10	16 2½
Seventh street.				
First car	5:15 A. M.	8:44 P. M.	15 29	
Last car	8:40 A. M.	12:53 A. M.	16 13	15 51
Pennsylvania avenue.				
First car	5:00 A. M.	7:25 P. M.	14 25	
Depot car	7:40 A. M.	11:35 P. M.	15 55	
Depot car	9:20 A. M.	1:20 A. M.	16 00	15 27
F and H streets.				
First car	5:15 A. M.	9:48 P. M.	16 33	
Last car	8:00 A. M.	12:47 A. M.	16 47	16 39½

	Hours.
General average of actual running for all cars in city, as per regular time tables	16
Add one hour, which must be spent in preparations for and conclusion of each day's work	1
Add one more hour for two-thirds of summer excursions, picnics, &c.	1
Total of working time	18

Gentlemen of both houses of Congress, in the name of justice and humanity we implore you to stop these corporations from abusing the privileges you have granted them.

N. B.—Since the above was put in type we learn with regret that your honorable committee have reported adversely upon the Ten Hour bill. We apprehend such would not have been the case had the whole facts as above stated been laid before you, and we trust, in view of all these facts, that you will reconsider your action and recommend the immediate passage of the bill as it came from the House.

FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION IN OHIO.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 7, 1875.

A special despatch says that by the explosion of a boiler in the saw mills at Germantown, Ohio, yesterday, Peter Schneider was instantly killed and six others badly wounded, two of whom will probably die. Portions of the building and machinery were blown to a distance of several hundred feet. The accident is attributed to low water in the boiler.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.

RESUSCITATION OF A PROMINENT LEADER IN THE DRAFT RIOTS OF 1863—HE TRIES TO THROW HIS WIFE FROM A WINDOW.

Peter F. Burke, residing at No. 349 East Thirtieth street, while under the influence of liquor, attempted to throw his wife out of a window yesterday morning, but she fought fiercely, holding on to the broken glass until her arm was badly lacerated. After a struggle she succeeded in getting away from him and leaving the house started for the Thirty-fifth street police station, but before reaching there she fainted on the street from loss of blood.

A BLACK CAREER.

The woman was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and Detective Smith, of the Twenty-first precinct, arrested her husband. Burke, the prisoner, was, during the latter part of the war, a very noted character in this city. It was he who incited the draft riot in 1863 on the west side, and acted as leader in several of the encounters with the authorities. He was afterward rewarded for the prominent part he took in those tumultuous proceedings by a residence in the Penitentiary at Blackwell's Island, where, however, he remained but a short time, when he succeeded in making good his escape. His enjoyment of liberty was not of long duration, as he was soon recaptured and sent back to his island home, where he staid until his legal release. At one time, under the Tweed *régime*, Burke held the position of foreman of the Boulevard, but with the downfall of the boss came his severance from the public service. Of late the ex-rioter has not been officially employed, living to a great extent, it is understood, upon the laurels of his past fame. He denied last night his wife's story about throwing her out of the window, but admitted he was drunk and beat her.

STADT THEATRE—SUNDAY CONCERT.

A very large audience greeted the first appearance of Gilmore's Band at the representative German opera house last night. The occasion was especially interesting as being a sort of *au revoir* to this splendid organization before their departure for the West. Mr. Gilmore is engaged in a task similar to that which Mr. Theodore Thomas has so happily achieved—the establishment of a band capable of presenting any grand work in a manner artistic and complete. It is but a short time since this band celebrated their first anniversary, and the progress they have made during the comparatively brief term of their existence is indeed very remarkable. The selections for last night's concert were of the most ambitious character, exceedingly trying and brilliantly executed. The two greatest of operatic overtures, "Tannhaeuser" and "William Tell," a finely drawn portrait of the principal characters in "Lohengrin," gems from the best works of Meyerbeer, "Les Huguenots" and "Le Prophète," and one of the same composer's stirring "Torchlight Dances" formed the most notable features of the bill. Mr. Lefebore contributed as a saxophone solo a few melodies from "Norma" and "The Heart Bowed Down" as an encore, and Mr. Arbuckle gave in his own matchless style an aria and variations by De Beriot on the cornet. Miss Lina Mayr sang a Hungarian song, from Strauss' new opera, "The Bal," with the archness, coquettish spirit and *élan* which it demanded. Her reception and success testified to her being a great favorite with the Germans who patronize the Stadt Theatre.

OBITUARY.

BREVET BRIGADIER GENERAL WM. HAYS, U.S.A.

The death of Brevet Brigadier General William Hays, of the regular army, occurred yesterday at Fort Independence, in Boston Harbor.

William Hays was one of the many heroes of the late war. He was born in Richmond, Va., moved to Tennessee, and was appointed cadet at West Point in 1836 by General Jackson (from the Nashville district). The General, writing to him at the time, said:—"I hope you will sustain the military character of Tennessee, and never draw your sword except against a foreign foe or in defence of the Union." The old hero had his hope fulfilled to the letter. General Hays proved himself worthy of his friend. Among his classmates were General William T. Sherman, General Nathaniel Lyon, who was killed at Wilson's Creek, Mo., August, 1861; General Stewart Van Vliet and other officers who distinguished themselves in the federal service during the rebellion. Besides these he had as classmates Generals Ewell and Bushrod Johnson, of the Confederate service. Graduating with his class high in rank and order of merit young Hays was breveted a second lieutenant of artillery and detailed to the Second regiment for duty. He found himself attached, on reporting, to Duncan's Light Battery, and with that famous body of men entered the Mexican war, being present at Palo Alto, where he first went under fire. At the battles of Resaca de la Palma, Monterey, Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Cherubusco, Molino del Roy (where he was wounded) Chapultepec and at the San Cosmo Garita. When peace was declared Captain Hays fired the salute in taking down the American colors from the national palace in the City of Mexico. During the year Hays was repeatedly mentioned by General Worth in his despatches for gallant action in all of the engagements his battery participated in. When the war broke out in 1861 Captain and Brevet Major Hays was stationed at Fortress Monroe, and his efforts in organizing the reserve artillery for the Army of the Potomac in 1862 and 1863 led to his being assigned to the headquarters staff of General McClellan, with the volunteer rank of Lieutenant Colonel. On reporting to McClellan for duty Hays was given command of the reserve artillery he had done so much to form. As chief of this important branch of the reserve forces Colonel Hays served at the battle of Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Malvern Hill and Antietam, under McClellan, and also at Fredericksburg, under Burnside. After that disastrous campaign Hays was appointed a brigadier general of volunteers, and commanded a brigade in the Second corps, under General Couch. When Hooker crossed the Rappahannock General Hays led his brigade in the battle at Chancellorsville, May, 1863, where his horse was shot from under him and he was taken prisoner by the enemy. The General only surrendered after a desperate resistance, and so fierce was the fire encountered by his staff that three of the aids and two orderlies were wounded. On reaching Richmond, Va., his birth place, General Hays was confined in the Libby Prison, but was exchanged during the following June, and on rejoining the Army of the Potomac he found it on the march, being assigned to General French's old division in the Second Army corps. As division commander Hays entered upon the Gettysburg campaign, and when General Hancock was wounded he assumed command of the Second corps. The draft riots and the troubles in this city attending the evils of bounty jumping and the loose system of recruiting that prevailed in 1863, made it necessary for the federal government to send an experienced and vigorous officer to restore and maintain order. General Hays was selected for the position, and as Acting Assistant Provost Marshal General he soon succeeded in perfecting a system that obviated all the previous trouble and confusion. One of his orders at that time was intended to check the practice of civilians wearing the United States uniform. General Hays directed that any individual found in uniform, without authority or right thereto, should be brought before any provost marshal, who was to strip off all shoulder straps, buttons or other ornaments indicating rank or service. The result was that many "brave" loboodies disappeared from the streets, much to the relief of all veterans.

After this date General Hays was not in the field. In 1865 he was brevetted Colonel and Brigadier General in the regular army, his full rank being that of Major. At the time of his death he was in command at Fort Independence. He died of organic disease of the heart.

WELD N. ALLEN, U. S. N.

Lieutenant Commander Weld N. Allen, United States Navy, was found dead in his bed at the Falmouth House, in Portland, Me., at the hour of ten in the morning, yesterday, 7th inst. He was about forty years of age, and a native of Maine. He took charge of the Lighthouse district of Portland, June 18, 1873. He entered the service on the 24th of September, in the year 1870. He had also served on ordnance duty in the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

THE EARL OF YARBOROUGH.

A cable telegram from London, under date of the 7th instant, reports:—"Charles Anderson Pelham, Earl of Yarborough, died yesterday, aged forty years." His lordship was Baron of Yarborough, in the county of Lincoln, Lincolnshire, England, and Baron Worsley of Appuldurcombe, in the Isle of Wight. He was born on the 14th of January in the year 1835, and married, on the 3d of April, 1858, Victoria Alexandrena, the fourth daughter of William, Earl of Listowel. He leaves a number of children. Lord Yarborough at one time represented the electors of Great Grimsby in the House of Commons. He succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father in the year 1862. The family descends from William Pelham, one of the most eminent military commanders of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The deceased peer was a devoted yachtsman, and was greatly beloved for his manly qualities and good nature. The readers of the HERALD will recollect our report of the excitement which was produced in England at one period during the past year in consequence of the existence of a report of his sudden disappearance. It was rumored that he had been murdered. Rivers were dragged and the most out-of-the-way places ransacked in searches for his body. The London police were nonplussed. His lordship was at length unearthed. He was found snoozing, "like a lord," in one of the rooms attached to the House of Commons. Full of legislative ardor he had insisted on taking his seat in the House. A friend, who observed his rather feeble condition, remonstrated with him, and at length, finding remonstrance useless, locked him in and forgot all about him. He was restored to light and liberty after a short time, but it may be that he took no warning from the unexpected event—and the Earl of Yarborough is dead.

AARON KEMP.

In the death of Aaron Kemp, which occurred at his residence in this city on Saturday evening, after a brief illness, we are called upon to note the loss of another of that class of eminent merchants, who, like the late Jonathan Sturgis and ex-Mayor Havemeyer, have done so much toward New York's commercial greatness and prosperity. Mr. Kemp was born in Salem, Mass., in 1811, and his education was completed in France. On his return he engaged in mercantile pursuits in this city with his father as an importer and dealer in sugars, teas and ship stores. The discovery of gold in California and the rush of emigration thither induced him to turn his entire attention to the manufacture of canned goods, now so extended an industry. In 1830 Mr. Kemp became a member of the Third and subsequently of the Seventh company, Twenty-seventh (now Seventh) regiment, National Guard. For over thirty years he continued on the active list, much of this period as an officer on the regimental staff. In the memorable Astor place riots of May 10, 1849, when the Seventh was called upon to enforce obedience to the laws, Quartermaster Kemp was severely injured, having been struck five times by missiles from the hands of the rioters. On the breaking out of the Rebellion, when President Lincoln's proclamation for troops was issued, Mr. Kemp, then Regimental Paymaster, gave his entire exertions and credit toward the speedy departure of the gallant Seventh. Throughout the war Mr. Kemp contributed largely from his private fortune toward the cause of the Union. For over thirty-five years the firm of Kemp, Day & Co., of which he was the senior partner, has been located in Wall street—a mercantile landmark in that ever-changing thoroughfare. Mr. Kemp's decease will be regretted by a large circle of friends and acquaintances, but by none more than those to whom, by his unobtrusive charities and exceeding benevolence, he had become endeared. Mr. Kemp leaves a wife and son and daughter, and was brother-in-law of ex-Commissioner Gardner.

HORACE SOUTHMAYD.

Horace Southmayd, of the firm of Southmayd & Rud, shipowners, died yesterday at his residence, No. 146 West Thirteenth street, in the eighty-fifth year of his age. The deceased was for many years connected with the shipping interest of this port, being one of the owners of a line of large schooners running between New York and Indianola, Corpus Christi, Galveston and Brazos de Santiago.

GILBERT BURLING.

Mr. Gilbert Burling, the artist, died at his residence, at Riverdale, at three o'clock yesterday morning, at the early age of thirty three years. Mr. Burling was one of the originators and founders of the Water Color Society, and was elected and served as its first Secretary. He was descended from one of the best families in his State, and at the breaking out of the rebellion accepted a lieutenancy in the United States Navy. He served for several years in that capacity on board of the Naugatuck, but owing to ill health was forced to resign. He immediately returned to the pursuit of art and completed his studies under the tutelage of the late John A. Howe. He subsequently became quite prominent in artistic circles as one of our first native artists who popularized water-color paintings, several of his *chef d'œuvres* being at present on exhibition in the Academy gallery. He was highly respected as a man of superior talent, and gathered around him by his geniality a large number of friends, who will now mourn his loss.

JEAN FRANCOIS MILLET, THE ARTIST.

Jean Francois Millet, the distinguished landscape artist, a pupil of Paul Delaroche, died on Wednesday, January 20, at Barbazon, near Fontainebleau, France, in his sixtieth year. He died where for years he had lived. Like most French painters of his age, his career commenced with the study of ideal themes; but, although he studied under Paul Delaroche, he speedily found out the special direction of his own genius, and since 1848 he has been a profound student of rustic life. Living always in the country and treating his subject with a knowledge possessed by few painters, Millet's art became representative rather of the hardships than of the fascinations of the laborer's lot.

DANIEL HERMAN A. MELBYE, THE DANISH PAINTER.

[From the London Academy, Jan. 23.]

The Danish painter, Professor Daniel Herman Anton Melbye, died at Paris on the 10th inst. He was the most successful artist that Scandinavia has produced since Thorwalsden, and by sheer good fortune had risen to be the most fashionable sea painter in Europe. Almost ignored in eclectic art circles, he enjoyed boundless popularity, especially in France, among the wealthy and undiscerning furnishers of great houses. He was born at Copenhagen in 1818, and began life in very poor circumstances as a shipbuilder's apprentice. Tiring of this, he took up music as a profession, and tried as well as he could to subsist as a troubadour. The sudden wish to be a sea painter drove him to the studio of Eckersberg, then in the height of his fame. The old master encouraged and helped him, and in 1840 he exhibited his first three pictures at Charlottenborg. These had the good fortune to attract Baron Rumohr's attention, who introduced the young painter to Frederick VI. Melbye's fortune was made; he was sent in the Royal corvette Flora to paint in the Baltic, and next to Morocco, where he took part in the bombardment of Tangier and was nearly killed. In