BELGIUM.

A RELIGIOUS PROCESSION BROKEN UP BY A MOB—THE POLICE CHARGE ON THE RIOTERS.

BRUSSELS, May 23, 1875.

As a religious procession was passing through the streets to-day it was assailed by the populace and its ranks were broken up.

RIOTERS ARRESTED.

The police, with drawn swords, charged on the rioters, ten of whom were arrested.

THE PROCESSIONISTS DISPERSE.

The members of the procession took refuge in the neighboring houses and subsequently dispersed.

SPAIN.

EX-LEGISLATORS PROJECTING A PLAN FOR A NATIONAL CONSTITUTION—POLITICAL COMPROMISE ITS CHIEF POINT OF BASIS.

MADRID, May 23, 1875.

An important political meeting has been held here. It was attended by nearly 600 gentlemen who have held seats in the Cortes, either as Senators or Deputies.

A resolution was unanimously adopted that on the opening of the next Cortes a constitution shall be submitted formed on a basis of compromise of all monarchical and liberal parties.

AN ARMY COMMANDER RESIGNED.

The resignation of General Echagues, commanding the Army of the Centre, has been accepted.

THE FRENCH TURF.

DERBY DAY AT CHANTILLY—RACE FOR THE GREAT EVENT OF THE SPRING MEETING—SALVATOR THE WINNER IN A FULL FIELD.

PARIS, May 23, 1875.

The Chantilly Spring Meeting was brought to a close to-day with the annual race for the Prix du Jockey Club, or French Derby.

The event, like its English originator, is a dash of a mile and a half for three-year-olds; twelve ran.

SALVATOR THE WINNER AFTER AN EXCITING CONTEST.

The race was a fine one, and resulted in the success of M. Lupin's Salvator, against which six to one was laid, with Count Lagrange's Nougat and M. Lupin's St. Cyr running a dead heat for second place. Nougat was the favorite, only two to one being laid against him while as low as five to two was laid against St. Cyr.

THE RACING.

Prix du Jockey Club (French Derby) for three-year-olds, entrance 1,000 francs, 600 francs forfeit, but only 500 francs if declared out by four P. M. three days before the race, with 30,000 francs added, the second horse to receive 2,000 francs; colts to carry 119 pounds and fillies 115 pounds; about a mile and a half.

M. A. Lupin's ch. c. Salvator, by Dollar, dam Sauvagine, 119 lbs..... 1
M. le Comte F. de Lagrange's b. c. Nougat, by Consul, dam Nebuleuse, 119 lbs..... 0
M. A. Lupin's b. c. St. Cyr, by Dollar, dam Finlande, 119 lbs..... 0

THE GRASSHOPPERS.

IOWA FREE FROM THE PESTS.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, May 23, 1875.

Despatches from a large number of towns in this State received here show undoubtedly that there are no grasshopper ravages in this State, nor is there any danger anticipated. Crops were never in better condition, nor the prospect for an immense yield more auspicious. The despatches sent from here by certain parties that grasshoppers were devouring the crops are wholly untrue.

DEATH OF A NOTORIOUS CHARACTER.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 23, 1875.

This morning Amos Forbes, known as "Chicken Forbes," a notorious character, in running from his house to escape arrest for beating his wife, fell dead before he had gone fifteen yards. His wife had sent one of their four children for a policeman after he had beaten her, and on the approach of the officer Forbes ran from the house, striking his wife a parting blow as he went. The bursting of a blood vessel stretched him lifeless on the street.

SUICIDE OF A CALIFORNIAN.

ELMIRA, N. Y., May 23, 1875.

A young man named Martin Fitzsimmons, son of one of the richest farmers in this valley, living three miles south of this city, committed suicide this afternoon by shooting himself through the head with a revolver. He was about thirty-eight years of age, and had just returned from California, where he went eleven years ago. He was unmarried. No cause is known for the act.

MURDER OF A TEAMSTER.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 23, 1875.

William Dowley, a Pittsfield teamster, was fatally shot by Henry G. Crogier, a truckman, on Saturday night, apparently without provocation. The parties had been drinking together, and Crogier, who was riding, coolly shot down his victim and drove off.

O'LEARY'S WALK.

FIVE HUNDRED MILES ACCOMPLISHED WITHIN THE SPECIFIED TIME.

CHICAGO, May 23, 1875.

At 1h. 32m. 50s. o'clock this morning Daniel O'Leary finished his 500 mile walk, making the distance in 2h. 28m. 10s. less than the time allotted—156 hours.

During the evening fully 5,000 persons visited the Westside Rink, where the feat was performed. Various presents were given him by enthusiastic friends, including a purse of $1,000. During the walk he made one mile in 7m. 28s., fifty miles in nine consecutive hours and 200 miles in less than fifty hours. He showed signs of fatigue, but was by no means exhausted at the close, and walked during the last hours at the rate of a mile in 12m. 32s.

THE CENTENNIAL HERALD.

[From the Petersburg (Va.) Index-Appeal.]

THE NEW YORK HERALD exhibited its characteristic enterprise and spirit by the publication of a Centennial edition on Thursday, in honor of the Mecklenburg celebration. The impression contained fac-simile reproductions of the New York *Journal* of June 19, 1775, a contemporary sketch of the battle of Alamance and a curious old broadside, issued toward the close of the last century, containing three of the Mecklenburg resolutions with appropriate patriotic mottoes and embellishments around them. The HERALD publishes also fac-similes of the signatures of the Mecklenburg signers (how obtained we are at a loss to imagine) and a picture of the Mecklenburg medal just issued by the Philadelphia Mint. The edition is altogether one of curious value and interest, and its preparation must have cost a great deal, alike in the way of research, labor and expenditure of money.

ARREST OF A DESPERADO.

On the 26th of last October a christening took place in the apartments of an Italian family at No. 10 Jersey street, a number of the friends of the family being present. A large quantity of lager beer was imbibed by the sons of sunny Italy, but in the course of the evening the supply run short. The men in the place were asked to replenish the same, and on one of them, named Jenio Arreso, being told that it was his turn to treat he became indignant and refused. His refusal caused some of his companions to scoff at him about being a miser, whereupon he flew into a passion and drawing a large dirk knife commenced an attack on the persons in the room, which resulted in two of them, named respectively Michael Dieto and Ciliardo Bosgagedo, being severely stabbed in several parts of their bodies. The desperado then made his escape. The wounds at the time were supposed to be fatal, and the injured men were removed to Bellevue Hospital, at which institution they passed several months, finally convalescing.

Last night a young Italian boy called at the Fourteenth precinct station house and informed Captain Allaire that Arreso was at his home, No. 63 Sullivan street. Officer Mitchell was promptly detailed to make the arrest, which he succeeded in doing, and took his prisoner to the station house in Mulberry street, where he was locked up, and a charge of felonious assault, with intent to kill preferred against him by his victims. On his being searched at the desk preparatory to his removal to a cell, a large clasp knife was found on his person. Arreso will be arraigned before a police magistrate at the Tombs this morning.

THE BLACK HILLS.

Delay in the Negotiations with the Sioux Chiefs.

SPECIAL PLEA FOR THE RING.

The Native Princes Selecting Quarters for Themselves.

GOVERNOR PENNINGTON ON THE GOLD QUESTION.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE SIOUX LIKELY TO BE DELAYED—A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE OPPOSITION FACTION TO BE SENT FOR—A SPECIAL PLEA FOR THE RING.

WASHINGTON, May 23, 1875.

The indications are that the negotiations with the Sioux Indians here will extend over a considerable period. The Indians, in their councils, have decided that it is necessary to have the opposition faction of the Sioux represented here, which is now entirely without representation. Accordingly a telegram was sent to-day to the tribal officers at Cheyenne, requesting that the chief, Young-Man-Afraid-of-His-Horses, shall immediately set out for Washington. This Chief is the sole remaining hereditary chief of the Sioux, and was deposed by the council which elevated the usurper Red Cloud. Young-Man-Afraid-of-His-Horses remained behind because the government agents refused to allow him to bring on his own interpreter. He wanted one of the famous Richaud family, a descendant of the old French Canadian trapper family that has so long been allied with the Sioux. The Indian interpreters here say that if Young-Man-Afraid-of-His-Horses is brought on, whatever he and Red Cloud and Spotted Tail may agree to is much more likely to be ratified, without delay, by both branches of the tribe.

THE COMPLAINTS OF THE INDIANS.

Some of the parties who find it difficult to explain the manner in which the appropriations made for the purchase of food for the Sioux have been expended are entering a special plea, calculated to belog the main issue. They say:—

Those who, with Professor Marsh, have been so enthusiastic in insisting that the rights of the Indians, under the treaties, shall be preserved and better food supplied them, will be surprised to learn that under the treaties, as regards food, the Sioux Indians have no rights whatever. The fact is that all the food which the government has given the Sioux Indians for the last two years has been a gratuity. The sections of all the treaties between the government and the Sioux which provide that the government shall furnish the Sioux a certain amount of food each year, expired by limitation two years ago. By the terms of the treaties from that date the Indians have to provide themselves with food out of their annuities and general fund and by agricultural pursuits. Yet last year the government appropriated $1,200,000 and this year has appropriated $1,100,000 for food for the Sioux. The Indians, according to the terms of their own contract, have no right to demand food of the government.

THE QUARREL,

therefore, about the quantity or quality of the provisions, or the manner in which they are distributed, is the quarrel with the benefactor about a gift. There is no treaty right concerned.

THE VISITING SIOUX CHIEFS.

A pressure has been brought to bear upon the Indians since their arrival here by outside parties to induce them to leave the Tremont House, where the government had provided quarters for them, and go to their old stamping ground at the Washington House. This influence has come mostly from the outside interpreters who followed the Indians here, and who are all stopping at the Washington House. These men are represented as being interested in the negotiations concerning the Black Hills, and they desire to manipulate the minds of the Indians. Red Cloud and Spotted Tail demanded of the Commissioner, last Friday, a change from their present quarters, but he peremptorily refused to accede to the demand. To-day, however, they were induced by some one to make the change on their own account, and, headed by American Horse, seven of them, including Red Cloud and Spotted Tail, succeeded, and went over to the Washington House.

It is not known what action the Commissioners will take in the premises, but this step on the part of the Indians is considered a bold one, and indicates that they are determined to have some things their own way. It is said that the negotiations will not be accomplished so easily as the government anticipated.

GOLD IN THE BLACK HILLS.

Governor Pennington, of Dakota, contradicts various misrepresentations and exaggerations concerning some informal remarks made by him at an informal conference recently held in the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. What he did say was, that there could be no doubt of the existence of gold in the Black Hills, but whether in large or small quantities was yet to be determined. He does not believe in the fabulous reports started by interested or designing persons. Many good people, East and West, wanted to go there and examine for themselves, and they would be satisfied with nothing less than the opening up of the country, so they might go there lawfully, and the people whom he represented respectfully petitioned the government authorities to

EXTINGUISH THE INDIAN TITLE

at the earliest practicable moment and provide ample right of way, in order that all who desired to enter the Black Hills might do so. He considers all lawless invasions of the Indian reservations as wicked and wrong, and that many of those who were going there in defiance of law and against the orders and protests of the government were desperate characters, who would not hesitate at the commission of any crime.

THE RATIONS AT WICHITA AGENCY.

John Richards, Indian Agent at the Wichita Agency, has sent through the Indian Bureau a reply to statements reflecting upon the affairs at that agency explaining the circumstances of short rations. He admits that there has been a scarcity of provisions, but denies the statement that every means possible was not used to prevent suffering, and says that full rations of beef have been issued regularly every week. The winter has been unusually cold and the beef has fallen off in quality, but has generally been good. Other provisions have not been so plentiful as could be desired. The principal cause for this, he says, has arisen from the want of funds to make the purchases. He states that he has not been absent from his post unnecessarily or without leave, and charges that the statement to that effect was maliciously put forth by interested parties. He closes by asserting there is no truth in the statement that there is danger of an outbreak among the Indians there.

OUTSPOKEN LETTER FROM GENERAL SHERIDAN—PARTIES NOT PERMITTED TO ENTER THE BIG HORN REGION.

CHICAGO, May 23, 1875.

General Sheridan to-day sent the following despatch to Hon. A. W. Hubbard and others:—

SIOUX CITY, May 23, 1875.

The Secretary of War has sent me your despatch of the 21st inst. from Sioux City. General Terry, commanding the Department of Dakota, has directed that the Gordon mining party be released if the capture was made outside of the Sioux reservation, but in case it was made inside to require a promise from each individual composing it not to violate the provisions of the treaty of 1869 with the Sioux Indians, which forbids any trespass on the part of the whites until the government gives permission. The Gordon party or any other party have no more right, under the treaty of 1868, to go to the Big Horn than they have to go to the Black Hills, and it might just as well be understood at once that it or any other party will not be permitted to go to these places until these instructions which now govern the military are revoked.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieutenant General.

OBITUARY.

GEORGE B. ROLLINS.

The subject of this sketch, Mr. George B. Rollins, died yesterday at his residence near Jamaica, L. I. He was born in this city in the year 1804, and belonged to one of the old Knickerbocker families. He engaged in active business at an early age, and from the year 1835 until 1850 was known as one of our most prominent merchants. He retired from business in the year 1850, at which time he was stricken with blindness. He took an active part in national as well as State politics, and held at one time the position of a leader in the councils of the old whig party. He was also a member of the old Volunteer Fire Department, and was associated with such men as Anderson, Mills and Norwood. He joined the "Old Wave" Rowing Association in the year 1834, and was subsequently one of the incorporators of the New York Yacht Club. Yachting was one of his favorite amusements, and in the year 1857 he built the yacht Betty Bliss, in which, although totally bereft of sight, he made a voyage around the world. Of his immediate family he leaves his wife, several sons and daughters to mourn his loss. His funeral will take place at Trinity church, in this city, at twelve o'clock on Tuesday.

HORRIBLE MURDER.

A LITTLE GIRL KILLED IN A CHURCH—HER BODY CARRIED INTO THE TOWER AND LEFT THERE—THE SEXTON ARRESTED ON SUSPICION—EXCITEMENT AMONG THE PEOPLE.

BOSTON, May 23, 1875.

Another murder, even more horrible in its details than that of Mrs. Bingham, which so shocked and startled the entire community a few weeks since, was perpetrated in this city this afternoon. A bright little girl five years of age was murdered in a church, and the bruised and mutilated body carried up into the tower and thrown upon the floor of the loft, for years the abode of hundreds of doves and pigeons. The victim of this cruel tragedy was Mabel H. Young, who, with her widowed mother, resided with her grandfather, at No. 60 East Chester Park. The latter, Mr. James Hobbs, is a well known and highly respected merchant, senior of the firm of Hobbs, Pope & Co. This afternoon little Mabel, in company with an aunt, attended the Sunday School anniversary exercises of attended the Warren Avenue Baptist Church. On coming out of church, at half-past three o'clock, the aunt remained in the vestibule about ten minutes, conversing with some friends, and on starting home missed the child, who a few minutes before was at her side. At first it was supposed she had gone back into the church; but when she was not found inside and persons outside declared she had not come out the aunt became alarmed, and search was made in every direction. About four o'clock some ladies at an open window across the street heard

FAINT CRIES OF A CHILD

apparently from the church tower, and noticed an unusual commotion among the doves that swarmed in and out of the window. Some young men who had joined the search started at once to ascend the tower. They found the door leading up from the organ loft, locked and, on forcing it open, were startled to see fresh blood upon the floor and steps leading up to the next landing. They also found a strip of board covered with blood at one end, and heard low moanings from above. Ascending a long, steep flight of stairs and raising the scuttle, which resisted the strength of a strong man, they found the mangled body of the child lying near the edge of the scuttle, as though it had been carried up the steps and hastily thrown down there. Carefully they carried her down into the church, where a large number of persons had congregated, and into the presence of her agonized friends. From the top of her head, which was broken, blood and brains were slowly oozing, while the nose was crushed in and the face terribly mangled. She was carried to her grandfather's residence and surgeons at once summoned, who pronounced the case hopeless and her death a question of but a few hours at the farthest. Thomas Piper, who has been sexton of the church for about a year, was soon after arrested, and is now confined at the Chief's office. He was engaged at work about the church, but

HIS SUSPICIOUS MANNER,

and his denial that he had the keys, when the two keys fitting the doors to the tower were taken from his person, point strongly to him as the party. He is a dark, heavy set man, about twenty-six years old, and has once before been under suspicion of murder, but was discharged for want of sufficient evidence. Many of the police still believe him guilty of the murder of a young girl in Dorchester district about fifteen months since.

This last affair has caused a profound sensation in the community and intense excitement prevails. The very boldness of the affair lends additional horror to it.

Scarcely three-quarters of an hour elapsed from the time the child came out of the vestibule of the church until she was found in a dying condition. How she was enticed away, and for what motive, has not transpired.

THE EAST NEW YORK TRAGEDY.

Nothing new has been developed by the authorities in their researches concerning the Joung tragedy at East New York, save that on Thursday evening last Joung, the suicide, called at the lager beer saloon of Hans Peterson, where Miss Bedgold (Wilhelmina), his former housekeeper, has been stopping since she left his house, on Tuesday last, and paid her $30. This money was two months' wages, at the rate of $15 per month, which was the price he stipulated upon with her when he engaged her, in January last. Subsequently he called on her again and gave her $300 in greenbacks, which he asked her to keep for him, saying at the same time, "You better take care of this money for me, as I don't know how things are going to turn out with me just yet." She says she did not like to comply with his request, dreading she might lose it; but he insisted upon her doing so, as he said he intended to make her his heiress. On Friday he called on Wilhelmina again and gave her $4 to take care of. His manner was odd and excitable. There can be little or no doubt that Mrs. Joung was murdered by her husband on the afternoon of Thursday, as she was never seen alive after the visit of Officer Brophy at two o'clock on Thursday afternoon, when, he says, he saw her lying on the lounge with a handkerchief around her head; but he did not speak to her, as he had no warrant for her arrest, and could not, therefore, take her out of the house. The husband called his attention to her then, said she had cut her finger and was drunk. It would have settled a question which must now remain in doubt, had Brophy spoken to the woman, as there is a possibility that she was then dead, and that her looking at him was purely imaginary on his part. As it was, he did not speak to her, nor did she to him, and the neighbors say that they have not seen her since Wednesday last. The suicide and murderer, it appears, was married to his victim about two years ago, but they have never lived on amicable terms, according to the report of the neighbors. Indeed, it is said that she was not a virtuous woman, and that this fact being known to him led to his drinking and neglecting his business. He lived for twenty years at East New York, and was considered an excellent custom work tailor. Of late it was the habit of Jacob Joung to assert that this woman, Annie, was not his lawful wife. This was a falsehood, as they were married at the little Lutheran church, about two blocks distant from the scene of the murder.

Miss Bedgold gave the Coroner $330 of the money she received from the suicide Joung. She is retained in custody by order of the Coroner. The bodies are at the Morgue, where a post-mortem examination will be made by Dr. Shepard. Coroner Simms will commence the inquest at the Coroners' office in the County Court House to-day.

AMUSEMENTS.

SUNDAY CONCERT AT JONES' WOOD COLOSSEUM.

Mr. Schultheis, the proprietor of Jones' Wood Colosseum, the largest musical resort in the city, had a preliminary concert there yesterday afternoon, at which Downing's Ninth Regiment Band appeared. The programme consisted of the following selections:—Overture, "Der Tambour der Guard," Titl; waltz, "On the Beautiful Rhine," Bela; selection, "La Fille de Madame Angot," Lecocq; fackeltanz, No. 1, in B flat, Meyerbeer; cornet solo, "Excelsior Polka," Frewin—Mr. Benjamin C. Bent; grand selection, "Macbeth" (No. 1), Verdi; solos by all the principal artists of the band; overture, "Rosemunde," Schubert; fantasie, "Carnival of Venice," with new and humorous variations, composed expressly for the Ninth Regiment Band by Carl Kerssen; grand selection, "Don Pasquale," Donizetti; waltz, "Fairy Palace," Godfrey; chor der pilger, from "Tannhauser," Wagner; march, "There is No Harm in Kissing," Downing. The band has lost none of those qualities of brilliant, artistic rendering and homogeneity of expression that years ago made it renowned among our military organizations. In Mr. Bent one will find a cornet player second only to Levy in effective and telling style of playing, and he was enthusiastically recalled after the "Excelsior Polka." On Sunday next Beethoven's "Battle of Vittoria" will be given with all those brilliant surroundings that must render it doubly attractive and that will be made the occasion of the formal opening of the season.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

On Saturday night, at the Park Theatre, a new candidate for public favor appeared in Milman's tragedy of "The Italian Wife." The house was well filled, and the audience was largely composed of prominent society people. The *débutante*, Miss Eleanor Howard, displayed unmistakable dramatic ability, which received prompt recognition at the hands of the audience, and secured for the lady at the close of the performance a call before the curtain. Apart from the nervousness naturally attending a first appearance and a certain deficiency in her method of reading, Miss Howard's performance gave evidence of the possession by the lady of considerable histrionic ability. It is not often that so much success attends the first performance of a new comer to the stage.

Miss Lizzie Auld and her sister will give, on Thursday night next, at Steinway Hall, a dramatic reading. The programme will include scenes from "King John" and the balcony scene from "Romeo and Juliet." The young ladies, who have already acquired considerable reputation as leaders in private circles, will be assisted by Mr. Stoddard and Mr. Alfred Pease.

THE FOREST FIRES.

Details of the Loss and Suffering in the Pennsylvania Mountains.

VILLAGES AND SETTLEMENTS BURNED.

A Town Entirely Surrounded by Fire and Retreat Cut Off.

NARROW ESCAPE OF THE INHABITANTS.

The Noted Game Region of Pennsylvania Swept Over.

Estimated Loss in Dwellings, Mills and Lumber Over $300,000.

SHOHOLA, Pa., May 23, 1875.

Never since the memorable spring of 1862 has this region of country been so devastated by forest fires as during the past week. The rains of Friday night and yesterday morning have subdued the flames; but thousands of acres of woodland, numerous farm buildings, lumbering villages, tanneries and sawmills mark their track with smouldering ruins. The fire in the mountains hereabout appeared a week ago to-day in an inconsiderable bush fire, which could easily have been extinguished. Simultaneously with that small fire others sprang up in every direction, until the high hills to the west, in the direction of Blooming Grove, the Sullivan county mountains, and the lofty range bordering the Delaware River four miles north and south, were almost solid sheets of flame. In this immediate vicinity the fire was confined to the burning of timber, cordwood, railroad ties, bark, &c., lying in the woods, and it is estimated that two thousand acres of land have been burned over. A hundred men, fighting the flames night and day, kept them from sweeping down the mountains to the settlement, but were unable to stay their progress through the woods, westward. The farmers in the valley, from Susquehanna Depot to Port Jervis, over a hundred miles, have been obliged to neglect all farm work for a week in order to fight the fires. The unusual dryness of the weather favored the progress of the conflagration, and it was only the fall of rain above mentioned that saved not only acres of forest and thousands of cords of wood and bark, but villages and dwellings that stood in the path of the fires. To-day has been the first in nearly a week that the sun has appeared other than as a dull crimson disk, seen through the dense clouds of smoke that lowered over this section of country, and last night the first that a watch over villages, farms, mills, &c. has not been necessary. The air has been filled with cinders, and firebrands in the shape of burning branches have been a constant source of danger for days.

A VILLAGE CONSUMED.

Other places have not been so fortunate as this. In Sullivan county, New York, across the river from this place, settlements in the lumbering woods are more numerous. A number of these have been destroyed. Friday night the village of Gilman's, which had been surrounded for two days with fire, was almost totally consumed. The entire population combated the flames successfully for forty-eight hours. A strong wind from the west then arose which fanned the extinguished fires again into flames and drove the already furious fire from the back woods rapidly toward the village. An attempt was made to obtain aid from the Port Jervis Fire Department, but before word could be carried to that place fire had communicated to one or two dwellings occupied by employés of Gilman's tannery. From these the spread of the conflagration was rapid, and in the space of ten minutes after the fire reached the settlement the tannery, an immense structure, together with all its adjacent buildings, the extensive sawmill and ten dwellings were in flames. They were all totally destroyed, together with several hundred thousand feet of lumber, $12,000 worth of leather and 10,000 cords of bark. The loss will not be less than $125,000 at this one place.

At Swamp Mills, on Ten-mile River, the mountains encircling the place had been burning for three days, but the few families residing at the lumber settlement did not feel alarmed for the consequences until Friday afternoon. Some twenty men were fighting the fire, but the stiff wind that arose toward evening drove the flames down the mountain with great velocity and compelled them to abandon the work and fly for their lives. Fortunately the mill and the large amount of lumber piled around it were on the side of the stream opposite the advancing flames, and the fire on the mountains sloping up from the mill was driven away from the buildings. By keeping the mill drenched with water, and extinguishing the burning branches that fell thick about it, it was saved; but 16,000 feet of lumber, piled out on a dock in the stream, were consumed, together with three small buildings. George Crane, while fighting the fire on Friday afternoon, was caught beneath some burning limbs which fell upon him, and was terribly, if not fatally burned, before he could be rescued.

It is reported that two tanneries, three sawmills and a number of farm houses in Rockland, Sullivan county, were destroyed on Friday night. A bridge across the east branch of the Delaware, near Shavertown, was also destroyed.

In Wayne county, Pennsylvania, six miles from Narrowsburg, are the very extensive steam sawmills of Ward & Boyd. The village in which they are situated is Eldred, containing about 200 inhabitants. The mountain fires surrounding this place gradually reduced the circle, despite the efforts of the inhabitants, until they threatened the destruction of the village, and had

CUT OFF ALL RETREAT

from it. Isolated buildings were consumed, and much lumber, piled on the outskirts of the place, ready to be hauled to the river. The most intense excitement prevailed in the village as the fire steadily closed in upon it. The people became panic-stricken, and it was with great difficulty that women and children could be kept from rushing into the very flames to find some way out of the doomed village. Men hurriedly built "back fires," and, forming bucket lines around the place, drenched the ground with water. Others cleared away the space between the approaching fire and the village, taking out the intervening underbrush and combustible stuff. It is doubtful if all this would have saved the place and its inmates, but a change in the wind, which came up from the west in almost a gale, turned the course of the conflagration, and the village escaped with comparative little damage.

Taylortown, Pike county, Pa., also suffered considerably. The fire from the woods was driven by the wind down into the settlement, which is on ground formerly belonging to the late Horace Greeley, and where he established his unsuccessful Fourierite Society some forty years ago. The place consisted only of a large circular sawmill and two or three houses. These were all destroyed, together with 10,000 feet of manufactured lumber and as many logs. The property was known as the Ballet Mill property, and belonged to a Newark firm, whose loss is about $15,000.

A herd of fifteen cows, belonging to different farmers around Taylortown, which were pasturing in an old clearing made by the Fourierites, were surrounded by the fire, and being unable to escape, were burned up. James Haney, who had been out beyond the place looking at some wild land he intended to purchase, was compelled to run a gauntlet of fire for two miles, the woods being in flames on either side. His horse fell dead a quarter of a mile from where the road emerged from the burning woods, and Haney was compelled to leave his wagon, in the bottom of which he had been able to shield himself somewhat from the heat, and make the rest of the distance on foot, reaching Taylortown just before the mill was destroyed, almost dead from his terrible experience. He was badly burned.

The fires swept through the western part of this county with no less fury than that which characterized them in the valley. The High Knob, the loftiest eminence in Northeastern Pennsylvania, being two thousand feet above tide, was literally a mountain of fire. The section of which the Knob is the centre is in the noted game region of Pennsylvania, and where the lands of the Blooming Grove Park are situated. It is a complete wilderness, filled with bear, deer and other wild game. The fires drove large numbers of deer from the woods to the numerous lakes in the region, and they even sought refuge in the clearings around farms on the outskirts of the wilderness. Near Blooming Grove village, in different pastures, ten deer were counted last Friday feeding with the cattle. At the village of Egypt, above Blooming Grove, two large black bears and three young ones emerged from the burning woods and followed the public road for a mile, when they again entered the forest, having passed beyond the burning district. They were followed by three hunters, and several shots were fired at them without effect, the bears escaping apparently uninjured and eluding their followers in the woods. Thursday and Saturday the air was literally filled with wild pigeons which had been driven from their roosts in the depths of the beech woods west of Blooming Grove, and were flying northward in search of other resting places. Hundreds were killed, not only with guns, but with clubs, by persons standing on the brows of high hills. It is feared that the fires have ruined the prospects of a successful game season next fall, as hundreds of animals must have perished and partridge nests been totally destroyed.

A party of Philadelphia fishermen were encamped on Bright Brook, a noted trout stream south of the Knob. The fire surrounded them, and they were obliged to desert their tents and seek safety by climbing a mountain which had been burned over, but which was yet covered with smouldering fires and hot ashes, stumps, &c. The party were forced to make their way a mile in this way before reaching a place of safety. Two men from Rochester, named Downs and Reeves, who were spending a few days' fishing in this vicinity, had

AN EXCITING ADVENTURE

and narrow escape while fishing on Wednesday on Taylor's Creek. They had fished up nearly to the Babit Mill, when they met the advancing forest fire that destroyed that structure. They had noticed the prevalence of the fires on the mountain on both sides of the creek as they came up, and had suffered considerable inconvenience from the smoke and heat, but did not dream of any danger from them. When they came upon the vast tract of fire that had just swept over Taylortown advancing on down the stream, on both sides, they at once commenced to retrace their steps. They had not gone more than a quarter of a mile before they noticed that the fires down the creek had drawn nearer the stream, and finally found their retreat entirely cut off. They were shut in on every side by walls of fire. To escape up the mountains, which rose on both sides of the creek, was impossible, and the fishermen awoke to the terrible nature of the situation. A horrible death stared them in the face and they saw no possible chance of escape. Their only hope seemed to be that the fire from below, which was not so fierce or extensive as the one coming down the stream, would be stopped by an opening about twenty feet wide, made by a ravine near the spot where they were forced to halt, when they thought they could wade down the creek and get out of the burning woods. This hope was soon dispelled, for the fire coming down the stream made such rapid progress that it was evident that it would be upon them before the lower fire reached the opening. In this strait Downs hit upon a plan that seemed to offer them the only remnant of hope. The creek where they were shut off by the fire falls over a precipice about ten feet high. It then spreads out into a circular basin about twenty feet in diameter, and very deep. Downs' plan was for him and his companions to plunge into the pool, and remain there until the fury of the fire was spent, which would be in a quarter of an hour, as the approaching flames would meet before that time, and having nothing more to feed on along the creek would climb higher up the mountains. He thought that by keeping in the water, diving and moving about, and shielding themselves beneath the cascades that they could pass the ordeal with safety, and undergo very little suffering from the heat. Unfortunately, Reeves could not swim, but, as he said to his companion, he would rather run the risk of drowning than be burned to death, he found a piece of a pine log, and, with the support of Downs' arm, plunged with his companion in the stream. They made their way up to the foot of the falls, where Reeves found a projecting rock, which he grasped with his hands and kept his head above water. By this time the heat had become intense, and the air was dense with smoke and filled with burning twigs and branches, which fell like a red-hot shower in the pool. Downs, being able to move about in the water and remain for some time beneath the surface, at no time having more of his person exposed than was necessary to obtain air, suffered nothing from the heat or smoke. Reeves, on the contrary, had only such protection to his face and hands as was afforded by the waters of the cataract, behind which thin veil he kept as much as possible. He had no support for his feet, and was afraid to release his hands from the rock, although he could feel them blistering with the heat. For nearly fifteen minutes he remained in this torturing situation, and then, saying he would rather drown than suffer any longer, let go his hold and disappeared beneath the water. When he reappeared he had reached the lower end of the basin, and when he recovered his breath he started as fast as he could down the creek, knocking aside burning branches with his hands and keeping them away from his face as much as possible. He soon disappeared from view. About half an hour afterward the worst of the fire was over. The opposing conflagrations had met and taken a course up the mountain. Downs then followed his companion down the stream. The heat was still intense, and the smoke almost suffocating. He found no great difficulty in making his way along, and found Reeves about a quarter of a mile below, lying on the ground below the burned district. He was almost exhausted, and his hands and face were badly burned. His clothing was full of holes, and there were several blisters on his body and limbs, where burning embers had fallen on him, and burned through his clothing. His injuries were not serious, however, and in about an hour the fishermen had so much recovered as to start on their way to their boarding place, a farm house near by. On Thursday they returned to Rochester.

Near Hawley, Wayne county, Pa., on the line of the gravity railroad of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, a sawmill belonging to the estate of J. T. Barnes and $5,000 worth of mine props were destroyed. The fire for nearly two days was only kept away from a number of the stationary engine houses on the road, at the heads of planes, by the united efforts of a large force of employés. Thousands of railroad ties were destroyed along this road.

On a branch of the Eqununk Creek, in Wayne county, a circular sawmill and 8,000 feet of manufactured lumber were burned.

THE TOTAL LOSS

in the destruction of mills, lumber, &c., so far as known, cannot fall below $300,000, while the loss in standing timber, cordwood, tan bark, railroad ties, and similar property cannot be estimated. When the full measure of the damage done is known, it will far exceed any calamity, in a financial point of view, that ever befel the region.

THE OSCEOLA FIRE.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE CATASTROPHE—FURTHER RELIEF REQUIRED FOR THE SUFFERERS—HEROIC ACTION OF THE STRIKING MINERS.

TYRONE, Pa., May 23, 1875.

The following has been received from the Superintendent of the Moshannon Land and Lumber Company of Osceola:—

I arrived at Osceola yesterday, and found the destruction and desolation very much greater than had been reported. Nine-tenths of the town are burned, leaving scarcely enough ashes to mark where the houses stood. The fire broke out at or near Taylor's saw mill, on Coal Run, two miles and three-quarters above Osceola, burned his mill, lumber and houses; swept down the run to the Moshannon Creek, taking in its course the saw mill, lumber and houses belonging to T. C. Helines & Co.; thence down the Moshannon to the Belt Mill of the Moshannon Land and Lumber Company, three-quarters of a mile above Osceola, burning the mill house and about 2,000,000 feet of manufactured lumber, besides a large quantity of logs; thence down both sides of the creek on the east side of the rear of Osceola, taking first that part called Frenchville, sweeping over the centre of the town, taking in its course the Presbyterian church and the public school, all the best dwellings in the place, with all the hotels and stores on the west side of the creek. At the same time the fire was attacking the Philadelphia colliery owned by the Kittaning Coal Company, burning the chute and all the miners' houses, twelve railway cars belonging to the same company, and the large gang saw mill owned by the Moshannon Land and Lumber Company was between the two fires. The lumber first took fire, and was fought vigorously, but without avail. The Tyge Mill, as it is called, was about the last to take fire, and all is consumed round and about it, including 15,000,000 feet of lumber and the finest saw mill, it is said, on the continent—not the largest, but the most complete in all its parts—and besides this the large planing mill belonging to the Walker Brothers, the saw mill of John Milligan and the large steam tannery of John White, in the midst of the conflagration thieves and robbers were plying their trade, breaking open trunks and appropriating to themselves articles of value.

RELIEF NEEDED.

Money and clothing is needed, and the supply of food will have to be kept up for some time. A committee of the very best men of the town are now in charge of the supplies coming forward, and are dispensing them with great care and economy. A special police force is on duty.

Houtzdale, five miles above the Moshannon Branch Railroad, has escaped pretty well, only about fifteen houses being burned, and to the credit of the miners even the violent strikers worked like heroes to save the coal chutes and improvements connected therewith, none of which have been damaged. The railroad will be repaired so as to bring out coal by morning. Reports received here this evening describe the fire around Osceola and Phillipsburg as nearly out.

THE FIRES EXTINGUISHED BY A DRENCHING RAIN—TRAVEL RESUMED ON THE RAILROAD.

SCRANTON, Pa., May 23, 1875.

A drenching rain accompanied by a severe thunder storm, visited this section of the State yesterday, completely extinguishing the forest fires on the Moosic Highlands and in the woods around Moscow, Daleville, Tobyhanna and other towns along the Delaware, Lackawana and Western Railroad, which were threatened on Friday by the flames.

The Pennsylvania Coal Company's Gravity Railroad, of which three miles were destroyed by fire on the Moosic Highlands, has been promptly repaired, and travel was resumed over that busy route yesterday. The company's mines at Pittston, thrown idle in consequence of the obstruction, will resume work on Monday morning.

The weather here to-day is beautiful, and the atmosphere has been thoroughly cleared of the blinding smoke by which it had been surcharged for the past few days.

OIL TANK ON FIRE.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 23, 1875.

Lightning struck a twenty-thousand-barrel tank full of oil at Karns City to-night, setting the oil on fire. Efforts are being made to save the oil by running it off, but it is feared the tank may burst. The tank is owned by Salterfield & Taylor and the oil belongs to the United Pipe line. The amount of loss and insurance is not yet known.

RIVER STEAMER BURNED.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 23, 1875.

The steamer Falling Waters, William Bennett, owner and captain, was totally destroyed by fire on the Genesee River at four o'clock this morning. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, as the fireman, who left the vessel eight hours before the flames burst out, had carefully extinguished the fires. A young man named Johnston, of Port Hope, Canada, asleep on the vessel, after being badly burned, jumped overboard and was drowned. The loss on the Falling Waters is about $10,000; insurance $6,000. She has been used for pleasure parties and made regular trips between Buell's Landing and Charlotte.

STEEL AND SHOVEL WORKS BURNED.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 23, 1875.

A fire was discovered about two o'clock this morning in Hussey, Binns & Co.'s Cast Steel and Shovel Works at the foot of Twenty-seventh street. When discovered half the building was enveloped in flames and despite the efforts of the firemen it was totally destroyed. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary. Loss on building and machinery, about $20,000; on stock, $5,000. Total insurance, $12,000, of which $2,500 is in home companies.

FIRE IN LEXINGTON, KY.

LEXINGTON, May 23, 1875.

A fire of considerable magnitude broke out here about two o'clock this morning in the livery stable of Davis & Adams. It spread with great rapidity, and it seemed at one time as though the whole town