

LONDON ECHOES.

The Empress of India Proclaimed in Medieval Fashion.

Heralds, Pursuivants, Trumpeters and Sheriffs Announce the Decree.

ENGLISHMEN PUZZLED.

Peace in the East and Money Abundant in the Markets.

Events of the Week—Sporting—The Dramatic and Lyric Stage.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD BY CABLE.] LONDON, May 6, 1876.

At length Queen Victoria is officially proclaimed Empress of India—proclaimed, too, after the favorite medieval fashion. On Tuesday the heralds and trumpeters went forth, and the sheriffs read the decree at the Royal Exchange, at Charing Cross and the Townhall, Bradford.

THE SCOTCH CEREMONY. On the following day the imperial announcement was made at Edinburgh Cross. The Scotch ceremony was most picturesque, and was conducted by the heralds, pursuivants and the Queen's trumpeter for Scotland, Duke of Albany (His Royal Highness Duke of Edinburgh), who read the proclamation, which was responded to by the Marquis of Bute as pursuivant.

A GRAND SPECTACLE. The affair created a great stir and attracted an assemblage of almost unequalled brilliancy. Thousands of the Scottish nobility attended, with their suites and equipages. Since the days of the Prince Consort Her Majesty has been a great favorite in the North, and it is doubtful if the loyal Scots would refuse the sovereign anything that did not absolutely amount to a curtailment of the liberties of the masses. The gorgeous uniforms of the military and rich attire of the ladies united in forming one of the most interesting spectacles.

THE HERALDS wore the regular insignia of their office and the pursuivants carried the mace and other emblems of ancient authority.

THE GUARD OF HONOR. A detachment of the Seventy-ninth Highlanders, one of the finest Scotch regiments of the line, formed the guard of honor, having a full band at its head, all dressed in kilt and long tunic.

LOVE RESENTS. Ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer Lowe has made a speech at Bedford, in which he almost abjectly apologizes to the Queen for the statement he had previously made, to the effect that Her Majesty had endeavored to persuade the former Ministry to introduce a bill creating her Empress, but that, though she was unsuccessful then, she has since found more pliant persons to carry out her wishes.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN? This whole business is extremely puzzling, and whether or not the Oriental splendors in Mr. Disraeli's vision prompted him to accept the task of changing the character of his sovereign in the eyes of her people, it must be considered an act almost without parallel.

WINSLOW. The Boston forger, Winslow, and the extradition treaty between this country and the United States continue to be widely discussed here by the press and the people. In some instances the feeling is strong that the British government has assumed an untenable position, and that its objections will not stand as viewed by the text of the treaty. It is believed in official circles that the prisoner will finally be surrendered to the officers sent here to secure him for trial in Massachusetts.

THE EASTERN QUESTION. There was a glimpse of peace in the announcement of the Imperial Conference at Berlin, and this, with the extreme abundance of money and the absence of all other disquieting political news, has exercised a cheering influence on the bourses of Europe.

STOCKS UGLIER. Danubian securities rose ten per cent. Russian, Turkish, Egyptian and other stocks are all stronger. The great feature of the market during the week, however, was the advance in the price of consols, which reached a figure that has not been equaled since 1859.

AMERICAN SECURITIES. American "governments" have steadily held their own notwithstanding the extradition squabble. American railroad stocks and bonds have been rather depressed, caused probably by rumors from New York and elsewhere.

ENGLISH MORALITY IN COURT. London society is titillating just now over a remarkable and unique divorce case, during the trial of which the Judge assumed a threatening air, condemning in inequival language the present tone of English morality. This is considered an unworthy exhibition of judicial wrath, especially where they claim, as John Leech used to say, to behave "just as we please, so long as we don't offend anybody."

A DOG DESTROYER ABROAD. Another excitement is in store for the ladies, who are absolutely terrified about the havoc made among their canine pets by a mysterious poisoner, who has been quietly despatching the choicest lapdogs. This monster of a man or woman openly defies the police and society in letters to newspapers, but in which he offers a bag of truce if the government will undertake to get rid of the unuzzimized curs which have hitherto roamed about the streets to the general disgust of the dog haters. He also says this is the only way in which to prevent hydrophobia.

YACHTING. The yachting season promises to be most lively and interesting.

COACHING. Coaching is now at full swing.

THE PEDERSTIAN CHAMPIONSHIP. There will be a grand twenty-four hours' walking match for the pedestrian championship of the world in London on Monday.

THE LACROSSE PLAYERS. The lacrosse players will not arrive in London till June. They will play at Belfast on the 10th of June, at Dublin the 13th and 14th, Glasgow the 19th and 20th, after having played at Hurlingham on the 3d and Kennington Oval on the 5th of the month.

THE LAW OF COPYRIGHT. It is reported that the Copyright Commission has

decided not to raise the question of copyright repeal. The Academy says there seems little hope of the subject engaging the attention of the American people this year, and expresses regret that the year in which the Centennial Exhibition is likely to produce the warmest feeling between the countries should thus lose the opportunity.

ROSSI. Rossi, having failed in Hamlet, has endeavored to retrieve his professional reputation in the character of King Lear.

JANUSCHIEK. Januschkew's "Medea" remains unappreciated, as she was wretchedly supported; but the Haymarket audience was not competent to appreciate her fine tragic acting.

ALBANI. Mme. Albani, after a sojourn in Munich, gives a superb performance of Elsa in "Lohengrin."

WAGNER'S PLAYS. The critics at last begin to see poetry in Wagner's plays. "Elizabeth Tannhauser" will be performed to-night.

FINANCIAL LOSS. The operatic season at both houses has been financially unsuccessful. The losses which have been sustained in Turkish bonds is one great reason.

Mlle. ROSAVALLE. Rosavalle has made her third appearance in "La Traviata."

Mlle. RECA. Mlle. Recca, otherwise Mrs. Knox, is announced for the next Floral Hall concert. Possibly she may appear in the contralto part in "Aida," at Covent Garden.

MISS ABBOTT'S DEBUT—PRESS CRITICISMS. Miss Abbott's debut, on Tuesday week, deserves further notice than that which has been hastily given.

The Home Journal, allowing its prejudices against American debutantes to influence its opinion, criticizes her adversely. The Daily News, however, justly chronicles her as "a great success, her reception from the first being highly favorable, and, with the progress of the opera, becoming enthusiastic. She is," says the writer, "a genuine soprano, with a brilliant, expressive quality in her delivery. The 'Rataplan' duet with the Sergeant, in the pathetic farewell to the regiment, and in the mock drama scene with the Marchioness, she showed a joyous impulse. In the trio between the Marchioness, the Sergeant and Miss Abbott, she was equally successful."

ENTRAVAGANT ENTERTAINMENT. The appearance of these two American singers has given rise to much senseless bouquet throwing by friends, and which the English press earnestly deprecates, and says:—"We would advise Americans in London to abstain from this silly practice."

SOUTH CAROLINA DEMOCRATS.

CONCLUSION OF THE STATE CONVENTION—NO PLATFORM.

COLUMBIA, May 6, 1876. The State Democratic Convention adjourned to-day at one o'clock A. M. The delegates confined themselves strictly to electing delegates to St. Louis and a State Executive Committee. An effort was made by the old fire eating element to precipitate a platform of principles, but the resolutions submitted to them for consideration, but recommended that this convention urge on the respective counties the utmost vigor and zeal in perfecting the organization of the democratic party, with the view of consolidating every possible strength until the time arrives for the nomination of a State ticket.

FREIGHT RATES.

St. Louis, Mo., May 6, 1876. The general freight agents of the Missouri Pacific, St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern, Chicago and Alton, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Hannibal and St. Joseph, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, and Western Union railroads, who have been in session here a couple of days past, have fixed the following schedule of rates:—From Chicago to Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison, and St. Joseph:—first class, 30 cents; second class, 20 cents; third class, 15 cents; coal, 30 cents; special, 25 cents; salt, cement and plaster, per barrel, in car loads, 60 cents; class A, 57 1/2; class B, 50; class C, 40; lumber, \$22.50 per 1000 ft. to the same points. From Chicago to St. Louis:—first class, 35 cents; second class, 25 cents; third class, 20 cents; coal, 30 cents; special, 20 cents; salt, cement and plaster, per barrel, in car loads, 55 cents; class A, 50; class B, 40; class C, 30; lumber, \$20.00. Eastern bound freights to St. Louis from these points are made ad valorem.

A DIABOLICAL DESIGN.

TRENTON, N. J., May 6, 1876. A young Cuban, named Vasarian, aged sixteen years, a student at the Pennington Seminary, was committed to-day, in default of \$1,000 bail, on the charge of attempting to throw a train off the track on the Mercer and Camden Railroad about one mile above Trenton. He placed a large stone in the middle of the track and several smaller ones on the rails, and then stood behind a tree to see the result of his work. The large stone broke a large piece of timber and some of the rods connected with the locomotive, and grated the bottom of the cars. The train was not thrown off the track, but the engine and the young man were seriously injured. He said he only wanted to see the train. His father lives at Porto Rico and is wealthy.

THE COLORED METHODISTS.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 6, 1876. The General Conference of the African Methodist Church to-day adopted resolutions of thanks to the managers of the Centennial for recognizing the Sabbath. Resolutions of fraternal greeting were adopted and fraternal messengers were elected to the Methodist Church North, the Methodist Church South, the African Methodist Zion, the Colored Methodist, the United Brethren of Christ, the British Methodist Protestant and the Methodist True Wesleyans. A telegram of fraternity was sent to the Baltimore Conference.

CONGRESS OF LAWYERS.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 6, 1876. The United States Law Association, through its President, H. Charles Clifton, of New York, has made arrangements for a congress of leading lawyers throughout the country to convene at Philadelphia on the 20th, 21st and 22d of June. The object of this congress will be to adopt measures looking to the unification of the laws of the several States affecting more especially commercial and domestic relations, and for the general expression of opinion regarding the variance of laws in the different States.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, May 6, 1876. Lieutenant Commander Frank Wildes is ordered to the Adams, at Boston, June 1 next, as executive officer; Passed Assistant Surgeon Charles K. Vancey to the Adams, June 1 next; Assistant Surgeon Nelson H. Phelps to the Adams, ship Colorado at New York; Master Freeman H. Crosby is detached from the Lackawanna, North Pacific station, and ordered to return here on the several arrivals; E. J. Baldwin from the receiving ship Colorado and placed on waiting orders.

A MURDERER CONVICTED.

AUGUSTA, Ga., May 6, 1876. Robert McEvoy, who killed Captain J. G. Gregg at Graniteville, S. C., on the 20th of April, was tried at Aiken yesterday and convicted of murder. He will be sentenced at nine o'clock on Monday.

SUICIDE WITH LAUDANUM.

BOSTON, May 6, 1876. Fred W. Gale, of Troy, N. Y., was found dead in his room at the Brandon House, Brandon, Vt., to-day. A bottle containing laudanum was found on the table, and it is supposed he committed suicide.

INSANIETY AND SUICIDE.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 6, 1876. George Holt, of the firm of Van Worman & Co., of this city, committed suicide this morning by shooting himself in the head. The cause is said to be temporary insanity.

THE MOLLIES DOOMED.

TEN MURDERERS CAPTURED—COMPLETE EVIDENCE AGAINST THEM—THE TRAILS IN PROGRESS.

PORTSVILLE, Pa., May 6, 1876. This has been an intensely exciting day, the criminal history of Schuylkill county, the events of which have at least partially disclosed the extraordinary and thorough measures adopted by the authorities to get at the secrets of and to exterminate that curse of this coal field, the Molly Maguire Association. Another crushing blow has been dealt, no less than ten of its prominent members having been arrested this morning in various parts of the county by the coal and iron police and lodged in the Portsville Jail. The warrants which have been out for a week were executed simultaneously at Locust Gap, Girardville, Newcastle, Ashland, Mahanoy City and Shenandoah before breakfast. So well was the affair managed that no alarm was given until all the birds were caged. The men arrested are John Kehoe, Christopher Connelly, Frank McHugh, Michael O'Brien, Patrick Dolan, Jr., Frank O'Neil, Patrick Butler, Michael Lawler, Dennis F. Canan and John Gibbons.

THE FIRST FOUR AND TENING ARE CHARGED WITH HAVING, on the 1st of June last, at Mahanoy City, conspired to murder Jesse and William Major, brothers of Chief Burgess George Major, whose murder over a year ago caused such universal indignation. O'Brien, Dolan, O'Neil, Butler, Donnelly and Kehoe are charged with having conspired to murder and with being accessories after the fact of the murder of Gomez James, a young Welshman, who was shot dead at a brewer's picnic near Shenandoah. Lawler is accused as principal in the murder of Thomas Sanger and William Wren, of Laven Run. Gibbons is charged with having conspired to murder William Thomas, of Mahanoy City. The wholesale arrests of the coal and iron police all over the county with inexpressible satisfaction, and the general impression is that under the vigorous blows of the officers of the law the infamous society itself is doomed to speedy dissolution.

STARTLING DISCOVERIES. The trial of Metochian, Kory, Daily and Boyle for the murder of Policeman H. East of Tamaulac took fairly away to-day, and a general sensation was created by the testimony of a man named McFarland, who testified that he had seen the murderer detectives sent to this county by Allen Pinkerton, of Chicago, to ferret out the secrets of the Molly Maguire Society. He testified that he had appeared in various parts of the county, and had seen the men named Kehoe, and that he succeeded in fully gaining the confidence of the Mollies. For months he associated with them, taking notes of all their doings and making regular reports to his superior officer at Philadelphia. He became a privileged visitor at the house of James Carroll, the rendezvous of the Molly Maguire Society, where he learned of the murder of East and became possessed of the information which makes him so invaluable a witness here. He met James Kerrigan, the little black-headed man who has been running and assisting in the great campaign against the thugs of the coal region. Kerrigan will be put on the stand to corroborate the testimony of the other witnesses. The trial, which is of the highest importance to the coal and iron region, is being held at Mahanoy City. The court room is daily crowded to repletion, a large part of the audience being made up of the worst men in the county, who sympathize with the murderers. The prisoners are guarded by a large force of the coal and iron police, who are prepared for any emergency that may arise.

A TORNADO IN THE WEST.

TERRIFIC FORCE OF THE WIND—DAMAGES TO ROOFS AND CHIMNEYS. LEAVENWORTH, Kan., May 6, 1876. At half-past three o'clock this morning this vicinity was visited by one of the heaviest and most destructive wind storms ever known here. It had been raining almost incessantly for sixty hours, and at the time the storm struck the town rain was falling in torrents. At Leavenworth a tornado three o'clock this morning. A heavy black cloud was seen in the western horizon, and in a few minutes after a sharp breeze came up from the east, which continued not over a minute, when there was a dead calm and rain ceased entirely. Then began to be heard a distant roaring of the coming tornado. In a moment a line as if everything above ground was doomed to destruction. Many buildings were injured and walls blown down. The loss to the city at Leavenworth cannot be less than \$150,000, and may reach \$250,000. The following are some of the most damaging results of the storm:—The Leavenworth Carriage Factory, with machinery, valued at \$50,000, was totally destroyed; the roof of the Old Fellows Hall, one of the largest buildings in the city, was torn off and fell into the street, crushing the roof of the agricultural warehouse of Mohr & Co., crushing in the roof of the latter building, and another portion of the roof was carried about 200 feet and fell on a large boarding house, crushing in one end of it, but happily without hurting any of the inmates. The roof of the W. W. W. warehouse was blown off. The iron roof of the Union depot was blown off; also part of the roof of the new market house, the city and county jails, the Hoffman liquor store. Part of the north wall of the Leavenworth mill and the entire roof of Harmon's block were blown down. The storm also did much damage to the houses of Leavenworth. Some thirty smaller buildings were injured or blown down, and almost innumerable lesser injuries were done. The line of the tornado was less than a mile long, and it was very narrow, east and extended in width from Oak to Shawnee street.

DISASTROUS EFFECTS IN CHICAGO—PERSONS KILLED—BUILDINGS WRECKED. CHICAGO, Ill., May 6, 1876. About five o'clock this afternoon a terrific rain storm, accompanied by a rotating tornado, visited this city and did great damage to property. The storm spent itself chiefly on the south and north sides. The west side escaped almost unharmed. The wind seemed to come from above and dropped here and there over the city, skipping some portions which lay in its course. Among the casualties reported are the following:—The Michigan Southern depot was unroofed and the roof falling on the roof of the depot, and one man was seriously injured. The massive steeple of Grace church, 175 feet high, fell, and crashing through the roof penetrated the aisle. The choir were practicing in the church at the time, but were not injured. The loss to the church, exclusive of the steeple, is estimated at \$7,000. The spire of the Wabash avenue Methodist church, also blown away, and a lot of damage. The tin roof of No. 317 Wabash avenue was carried off, and the building fell headlong against the storm. The upper portion of the roof of the old country hospital was carried away, and the chimneys falling on the lower portions caused much injury to the building. The patients were speedily removed and none were injured. The wind took a large portion of the roof of Osborn's harvesting machine manufactory, and sixty feet of the west wall fell in, smothering the machinery and causing damage to the amount of \$5,000. The house of Henry W. King was blown up and damaged badly. The omnibus barn on Blue Island avenue, near Twenty-second street, was blown down. A three-story frame house at the corner of Pauline and Twenty-second streets was blown down and one boy killed, besides several of the tenants were injured and carried away. The roof of the building was blown off and the massive iron girders fell on the street. At a quarter past five o'clock the massive fog bell at the Erie, together with the newly erected tower, was swept into the lake and entirely destroyed. The loss will probably be \$5,000. Trees, lamp posts and other objects were blown down. In some portions of the city the sidewalks were turned over and jammed against houses, wrecking glass, and in other places were broken. The streets and sidewalks were covered with mud and water. The streets and sidewalks were covered with mud and water. The streets and sidewalks were covered with mud and water.

IN THE LAKES. In the lake the force of the storm seems to have been less, but nearly every vessel lying inside of the harbor and in the river, as well as those outside, lost sails or masts or portions of their rigging. The lightning struck several times in the city, but no damage was done, and he only slightly. The storm lasted but a few minutes. At this writing it is perfectly calm.

A BOAT RACE POSTPONED.

BOSTON, May 6, 1876. The three-mile race in open gunwale rigged boats for \$1,000, over the Charles River course, between the Fankler-Rogan and City Point crews, which was to take place to-day was postponed for two weeks. Reason of the former crew, having disabled his hand. The Fankler-Rogan crew agreed to pay the expenses of the City Point crew for the next two weeks. The latter crew pulled over the course to make positive their claim to the stakes in case of a backdown.

ROBBERS CONVICTED.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., May 6, 1876. The Morston gang of robbers, whose operations extended during a long time and over considerable territory, and who were detected and captured last winter, were tried in the Sullivan County Court this week. George Moffet, the chief of the gang, and Thomas Luten were sentenced to the State Prison for two years in the Clinton State Prison, and Eugene Moffet to five years in the Albany Penitentiary.

LIFE-LONG IMMUREMENT.

WATERBURY, N. Y., May 6, 1876. The trial of Frank Rutan for the murder of Sarah Conklin closed this morning. The jury was out two hours and brought in a verdict of murder in the second degree. The Judge sentenced Rutan to Auburn Prison for life.

DYNAMITE EXPLOSION.

A Terrible Detonation on Bergen Heights.

OBLITERATION OF A MAGAZINE.

Desperate Attempt to Destroy the New Railroad Tunnel.

A GANG OF STRIKERS AT WORK.

Immense Danger in Jersey City, Hoboken and New York.

The Concussion Felt Over a Radius of Ten Miles.

SCENES AND INCIDENTS IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD.

How the People of Three Cities Behaved.

A terrible explosion occurred last night in Jersey City at the opening of the new tunnel under Bergen Heights, now in course of construction for the use of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. The explosion, though not accompanied with loss of human life created a great deal of alarm, and caused considerable damage to property in the vicinity and throughout the entire neighborhood.

The scene of the explosion was in the little brick building standing on the brow of the hill and used for the storage of the combustibles and blast charges of powder for cutting away the masses of rock in the tunnel. It is quite evident that the explosion was the will of design, and it is also believed that it was occasioned by some of the strikers formerly at work in the tunnel. They succeeded in escaping to a place of safety before the detonation took place, and it is supposed that they hoped, by the destruction of the magazine building and the contents, to throw down a greater part of the hill and a portion of the bank, and thus block up the entrance to the tunnel bore. In this the miscreants were mistaken, for the only effect caused by the explosion of the magazine building and the contents, to throw down a greater part of the hill and a portion of the bank, and thus block up the entrance to the tunnel bore. In this the miscreants were mistaken, for the only effect caused by the explosion of the magazine building and the contents, to throw down a greater part of the hill and a portion of the bank, and thus block up the entrance to the tunnel bore.

POWY TOWN. Seldom has an explosion like this made itself felt over so large an area of territory as did this desperate effort on the part of the strikers last night. Not only in Jersey City and Hoboken were people startled by the awful report, both in New York and Brooklyn it was so loud that everybody supposed that the explosion had occurred a few blocks away from where they were standing. Down town it was supposed that some building had fallen, or that some inflammable material had taken fire and burst out like so much gunpowder. People ran into the street and looked up into the sky in expectation of seeing the light of a large fire. Others looked for the appearance of the fire engines, but neither flames or fire apparatus appeared.

AT POLICE HEADQUARTERS. At precisely four minutes after twelve o'clock a telegram came flashing over the police wires to Inspector Thorne, at the Police Headquarters, that the scene of the explosion was Bergen Tunnel. The news spread rapidly, and within a very short time hundreds of people were discussing the cause. The prevailing opinion seemed to be that many lives were lost, and many expressed the belief that it was the work of the strikers. Up to one o'clock this morning, citizens came flocking from all quarters of the city, eager to learn particulars, but none were obtained beyond the location. Each new arrival gave his experience on hearing the shock.

At the Fifth Avenue Hotel it appeared but a short distance away. On the streets lining the East River, the rumbling was loud, sharp and distinct, and created the impression that the explosion was caused by nitro-glycerine. In Yonkers people started from their houses in dismay.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

At a quarter to eleven o'clock last night one of the most terrific explosions that has ever been heard in the vicinity of New York occurred on the Jersey City Palisades. It was immediately followed by the shaking of buildings to their foundations, the bursting in of doors and the crash of glass. Everybody fled to the streets in consternation and ran wildly about, inquiring what had occurred. Directly following the explosion a column of white smoke or vapor shot upward several hundred feet in the air in the vicinity of the eastern end of the new tunnel of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway Company.

Upon investigation it was found that the magazine used for storing the giant powder and glycerine used for blasting out the tunnel had been blown up. Fifteen minutes afterward some 4,000 or 5,000 people had congregated on the spot.

The magazine was situated on a common, at the brow of the Palisades, about twenty feet south from the eastern terminus. It was constructed of brick, about twelve feet square, with very thick walls. Where the magazine had stood there was a basin shaped excavation, fully twelve feet deep, and from twenty-five to thirty feet across, and capable of holding 200 or 300 people. Not a particle of the building material could be found. The nearest buildings are some first class residences on the west side of Palisade avenue, some 400 feet distant, and these were badly shattered. For a radius of two miles around reports come in that dwellings and buildings had been more or less damaged, and a majority had their windows destroyed. The damage will amount to many thousands of dollars. The cause of the disaster is not known, but there is no doubt that it was the work of the tunnel strikers and rioters. Two of their leaders were up yesterday before Police Justice Peinout for leading the strike and riot on Tuesday last, and were held for trial.

THE EFFECT IN JERSEY CITY. "Nothing like this occurred in my time," said Ber-

grant Van Buskirk, at the First precinct station in Jersey City, to a Herald reporter at ten minutes before eleven o'clock. "The windows shook and the buildings rocked. I was stupet for several minutes, expecting something more dreadful." The reporter immediately repaired to the corner of Newark avenue and Grove street, where he was informed that a terrific explosion had taken place on Jersey City Heights. The force of the concussion was so great that the lamps were extinguished on Hoboken avenue, Ferry street and Palisade avenue. The building known as the "Rock Tavern" was completely shattered, one of the side walls falling in. Within seven minutes' walk of this building is the entrance to the tunnel on the east end, and on the rocky ridge 200 feet westward of this entrance stood the magazine, twelve by ten feet. "I was walking along Palisade avenue," said Mr. William Halpin, "when I was thrown on the sidewalk and became stupefied. When I recovered I saw a thick smoke, and didn't know what I got. When I reached Ferry street a man told me that several persons had been killed. The gas in the saloons was extinguished and over 100 persons had congregated at the corner of Palisade avenue and Ferry street. 'These fellows have got square with McAndrews,' said one. 'Yes, but it's a terrible thing; we don't want any Molly Maguires here to destroy our houses,' was the reply."

The following confessions it seems to your petitioners, naturally suggest themselves in the outcome of the facts set forth in these annual exhibits:—First—That the New York concern is a sound and satisfactory condition, with abundant means and resources to pay every dollar of its indebtedness. Second—That the large amount of capital invested therein—now over \$1,000,000—and the steady increase in the amount of sales reaching now \$2,000,000, there should be a better income than that of any other concern. Third—That the Western Book Concern is practically insolvent, and that the introduction of the new cable system, and the consequent sale and abandonment of its entire stock, and the sale of its printing and publishing business, Chicago, and the sale of its assets, will result in the liquidation of the concern for the liquidation of its sales, average \$700,000 per annum, the profits and little more than that, and it is not likely that in one year the concern will be able to meet its expenses.

It may be proper to add, in connection with the above statement that the report of the Book Concern on the Western Book Concern, presented yesterday, makes the assets \$462,250 in excess of its liabilities. The hour for receiving the messengers and the Book Concern from the British Wesleyan Conference having arrived, Dr. Pugh, of New York, introduced Rev. W. B. Pope, Professor of Theology in Dickinson College, Washington, England, and Rev. J. Newman introduced Rev. James Harrison Rigg, President of Westminster Training College, London, the colleague of Professor Pope. The entire Conference, with the exception of the Book Concern, the answer of the British Conference of 1875 to the address of the General Conference held in Brooklyn in 1872 was presented by the messengers and read by the Secretary. The answer is one of cordial fraternal greeting and encouragement, especially reviewing the great work of the Church, its steady progress and rapid increase in the number of its members. Rev. Dr. Rigg followed in an interesting and able speech, after which the conference adjourned.

SPlicing THE CABLES. ONE OF THE DEEP SEA LINES FOUND AND REPAIRED—THE ANGLO-AMERICAN COMPANY TO RECEIVE MESSAGES AS USUAL. At seven o'clock yesterday morning the Western Union Telegraph Company received a despatch from the repair ship of the Anglo-American Company, which had on the previous day found the break in the cable running between St. Pierre and Cape Race, stating that the splicing would be completed by noon yesterday. So during yesterday morning the Western Union Company retained all despatches sent to them, and did not use the wire of the Direct Cable Company, as that company were several hours behind on account of the extraordinary amount of work thrown on their cable during the last few days. At ten minutes to eight P. M. the Anglo-American Company sent a despatch from St. Pierre, stating that the cable had been repaired, and that the cable running to that point from Newfoundland was in full working order. The two cables of the Anglo-American Company running between Cape Race and New York, and the overland Newfoundland wire from Cape Race to New Sydney belonging to the same company, are also broken, and there is nothing to be done until the cables are repaired. The French cable to Brest still remains broken about 200 miles west of Brest. In case the line between St. Pierre and Cape Race has not been repaired, the Anglo-American Company had chartered steamers to carry its messages between those two points, which carried about 100 messages from St. Pierre Friday evening and brought some messages from London yesterday morning.

Acting Manager Ward, of the Direct Cable Company, stated that although the work they had to do since the cable of the Anglo-American Company broke was tremendous, they were a few hours behind at present and would be perfectly ready to-day.

SAD CASE OF SUICIDE. Miss Lila Kelsey committed suicide by cutting her throat with a razor at No. 190 Grand street, early yesterday morning. She had boarded there for some months and hired the house on the 1st of May intending to let it out for boarders. The body was found lying on the floor near the foot of the bed, and she had called for her breakfast as usual a half-past six. The servant, when breakfast was ready, called her mistress, but received no answer. At half past seven, becoming impatient, she called her mistress, who broke open the door and found the body as it lay on the floor. The razor lay near the head of the bed. Miss Kelsey was about thirty years of age, and came from Madison, Conn. Her father, Mr. John Kelsey, was formerly overseer of the carpenter in the Brooklyn Navy Yard. He committed suicide last year, dying August 18th from self-inflicted wounds after suffering for about a week. By his will he bequeathed sole bequests to property worth about \$4,500 in Madison. There is no doubt that she had intended to do this, which it is supposed so preyed upon her mind as to impel her to this.

Coroner Willman took the testimony of the servant girl and of Mr. Kelsey, and the body was held in his office a day for the inquest has not yet been held.

OBITUARY.

THEODORE C. PETERS. Hon. Theodore C. Peters, who during many years was one of the best known and most respected citizens of Western New York, died yesterday in Brooklyn, where, for the last four years, he had resided. Mr. Peters was about seventy years old, was born at Litchfield, Conn., and removed in boyhood to Darien, Genesee county, N. Y. He studied law and for a short time practiced at the Buffalo bar, but soon foretook the legal form for the more congenial avocation of the farmer and writer on agricultural subjects. His intelligent enterprise and rare judgment soon made him a leader in all efforts to improve the agricultural interests of the country. He was one of the incorporators of the State Agricultural Society, and was its president. He served two terms in the Legislature, and was interested as publisher and writer on the leading agricultural publications of the State. In 1866 he was named as one of the original Board of State Assessors, and discharged the duty with marked ability and fidelity. A few years later, at the close of the war, he has been a member of the Board of New York Custom House Assessors, and has several sons.

JOSEPH MACFARLAND. A telegram from Washington, D. C., under date of the 6th inst., reports the occurrence of the death in that city, yesterday morning, of Joseph Macfarland, formerly of Philadelphia, and well known as a Washington news correspondent. He had been in his health for years past. Mr. Macfarland was widely known, and was very much esteemed for his zeal and ability in his profession.

UNDERGROUND TELEGRAPHS.

The Western Union Telegraph Company awarded contracts yesterday for the laying of underground tubes through the lower part of the city, connecting the general offices of the company with the Stock, Gold, Produce and Cotton exchanges. The plan comprises two distinctive features, though included in a single system. The first will be a tube protecting the telegraph wire, and will have a capacity for 125 wires. The second will be a pneumatic tube, for the transmission of messages in bulk. A copy of the message will be taken at the office of the sender, and the original message will be inserted in a felt casing and forwarded through the pneumatic tube to the branch office nearest its destination. Though the speed attained by this pneumatic process is far more than that of electricity, it has been found that the delay in signaling at the telegraph station from which the message starts and in transferring it to the branch office is all avoided, and that, on the whole, time is saved. This work will be pushed rapidly and if the delivery of dispatches to the members of the Gold, Stock, Produce and Cotton exchanges shall be improved, satisfactory President Wilson proposes to extend the system throughout the United States. The tubes in this city are to be completed within two months.

CLOSING THE CONCERT SALOONS. The injunction granted yesterday afternoon by Judge Lawrence restraining the police from interfering with certain concert saloons employing waiting girls was of short existence, for yesterday evening the same Judge, upon motion of the counsel to the Board of Police, ordered the saloons to be closed. The saloons were ordered to be closed, and the closing of many places is expected.

COIN PAYMENT.

Under direction from Secretary Bristol the Sub-Treasurer in this city yesterday began to pay drafts on him in silver coin, in addition to the ordinary redemption of fractional paper currency. Upward of \$30,000 was thus paid out. Besides this the office disbursed \$250,000 in gold for interest on United States bonds.

THE GENERAL CONFERENCE, NORTH

DARK SHOWING OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE WEST—BANK METHODIST BOOK CONCERN—THE BAPTIST WESLEYANS—RECEPTION OF THEIR MESSAGE OF FRATERNITY.

BALTIMORE, May 6, 1876. Bishop Harris presided at the opening of the Conference this morning. Communication from the bishops was read expressive of pleasure and gratification at the manner in which the fraternal messengers from the last General Conference had been received by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. The paper was adopted and ordered to be published, with the address of the bishops. Rev. J. Lanahan presented a communication, signed by certain ministers of the Methodist Church in this city, which was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern without being read. The paper treats of the management of the several book concerns, and concludes as follows:—

The following confessions it seems to your petitioners, naturally suggest themselves in the outcome of the facts set forth in these annual exhibits:—First—That the New York concern is a sound and satisfactory condition, with abundant means and resources to pay every dollar of its indebtedness