

THE WAR.

Grand Duke Nicholas at San Stefano.

RUSSIA CONCILIATING TURKEY.

Some of the Governments Favor Separate Negotiations.

AUSTRIA'S VOTE OF CREDIT.

Lord Derby Makes Some Interesting Explanations.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Feb. 26, 1878. One regiment, a detachment of Cossacks and a special company, detailed to escort the Grand Duke Nicholas, entered San Stefano on Sunday. A Russian division is stationed between Kutchuk-Chekmedje and San Stefano. Formal peace will probably be signed to-day.

MASSING THE TROOPS.

A despatch to the Times from Gallipoli says: "Intelligence has been received here that a large force of Russians has withdrawn from Sharko for Rodosto, and from Silivri toward Constantinople." The latter movement is probably on San Stefano.

NOT GIVEN UP YET.

The Agency House says the statement is premature that the Grand Duke Nicholas has withdrawn the claim to the Turkish iron-clads, but that it is certain the question will not create difficulties.

A CONCESSION TO TURKEY.

"As a reward for the Porte's (ineffectual) efforts to keep the British fleet out of the Dardanelles," says the Constantinople correspondent of the Times under date of Sunday, "the Czar has consented that the Russians shall not come nearer to Constantinople than San Stefano; but at the same time he informed the Porte that he had great difficulty to prevent the Grand Duke Nicholas from marching into Constantinople as a conqueror. The Russians are coming to San Stefano as friends, not exactly on the invitation of the Sultan, but with his consent; and the Grand Duke Nicholas will probably be invited by the Sultan to enter Stamboul with a military escort.

PROMISES OF PEACE.

It is expected that peace will be signed to-morrow (Monday), the Turks accepting all the conditions except the two about the immediate surrender of iron-clads and the payment to Russia of ten million roubles in cash and forty millions sterling in bonds. The Turks have not yet received an invitation to be represented at the Congress.

RUSSIA RELENTS.

The Times' Vienna correspondent states that the differences between Russia and Turkey appear to be nearly settled by Russia consenting to a reduction of the indemnity by one-fifth, and the extension of the period for the emigration of the Mohammedans from Bulgaria to three years.

QUITTING AT ST. PETERSBURG.

"A much better feeling prevailed in St. Petersburg yesterday," says the Times' correspondent at the Russian capital. "The motus sediti with England touching the straits and the presence of the British fleet in the Sea of Marmora is regarded as satisfactory in official quarters. I have reason to believe that there is no present intention to occupy Constantinople."

IN FAVOR OF SEPARATE NEGOTIATIONS.

The Post's Berlin despatch says it is reported that some of the governments have expressed themselves in favor of separate negotiations in stead of a conference.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN'S ATTITUDE.

A special despatch to the Times from Vienna says: "The Hungarian Ministry and Delegation will readily grant the vote of credit asked for by Count Andrassy, the Austro-Hungarian Premier, but the Austrians will probably offer some opposition. A strong party, both in the Austrian Reichsrath and Delegations, favor peace at any price. They may, however, be driven from their position by the necessity for self-preservation. If it were ascertained at the outset that Austria in no case would stand up to what affects her in the East, she must prepare to meet with pretensions so exaggerated as to make her resist them, arms in hand, or else resign herself to the course of events."

THE AUSTRIAN CREDIT VOTE.

The Austro-Hungarian Delegations will meet on March 7, previous to which the Cabinet Council will finally decide upon the exact form of the credit which the Cabinet on Sunday resolved to ask for. The present inclination seems to be to follow as a precedent the English supplementary vote as regards form and amount, but much depends upon the course of events. Fourparties seem to have already commenced with Russia, through the medium of Berlin, concerning objectionable points in the Russian terms, especially those relative to Bulgaria.

TO BE REGRETTED.

The Agency House, commenting on the proposed Austrian vote of credit, says it is to be regretted that the Conference should be introduced by measures which appear to determine its decisions beforehand.

AUSTRIA'S REPRESENTATIVE.

The Daily News' correspondent at Vienna announces that Count Andrassy will personally attend the conference, accompanied by the Austrian Ambassador to Rome and one of the Austrian Ministers.

PEACEFUL PROMISES.

The Daily Telegraph has the following from Vienna: "Notwithstanding the publication of the Russian conditions, public and official opinion were never so decidedly peaceful as now. Count Andrassy, when proposing the vote of credit on Sunday, assured the Ministers that there was very little chance of its being used."

ON ALL POINTS PAX.

A Berlin despatch says the Conference probably will not assemble before April 1, as Prince Gortschakoff alleges that he will not be prepared sooner.

ROMANIAN INTEGRITY.

M. Corgalniceanu, Minister of Foreign Affairs, read in the Roumanian Senate at Bucharest yesterday a circular despatch of the Roumanian government, appealing to the Powers to guarantee the integrity of Roumania, and declaring that the government will never consent to a compromise respecting that integrity.

CHARLES STRAINS FOR UNDER.

Prince Charles threatens to abdicate if Russia persists in claiming Bessarabia. In Russian circles Prince Gregory Stouritz is mentioned as a candidate for the throne of the principality.

OCCUPATION OF WIDIN.

A special despatch from Bucharest reports that the Roumanians occupied Widin on Sunday.

IN PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords yesterday Lord Stratheden and Campbell introduced a motion similar to the one that he was to have offered last Monday evening, but which on the appeal of Lord Derby he did not bring up, as the government declared it could not then discuss the subject. The motion is, in substance, that in the opinion of the House the conditions proposed by Russia to the Porte are such as to justify Her Majesty's government in taking every precaution

TO DISCOURAGE THE ENCROACHMENTS by which the treaties of 1856 and 1871 are threatened.

THE EGYPTIAN TRIBUTE.

In the course of the debate which followed Lord Derby spoke in decided terms concerning Russia's demand that the Egyptian tribute shall be pledged for payment of the indemnity bonds. He said it might turn out that British interests would be very much involved in any claim for the payment of a part of the indemnity from that tribute. He pointed out that the occupation of Armenia would bring the Russians no nearer to India.

KNOW WHAT WOULD HAPPEN.

Her Majesty's government when they adopted the policy of neutrality were aware that Russia must eventually triumph and very great changes ensue. It was unfair to blame the government now because a state of things had arisen which was the necessary result of the attitude of neutrality which the nation, at the commencement of the war supported them in taking up.

SHUTTING OFF A VOTE.

Lord Derby concluded by moving the previous question, which was ultimately agreed to without a division. A motion for the "previous question" in British Parliamentary practice is a formal mode of avoiding a decision on the subject before the House, and its adoption in this case is equivalent to the postponement of a vote on Lord Stratheden's motion.

FEAR OF RUSSIA.

In the House of Lords yesterday afternoon Lord Derby, in reply to a question of the Earl of Dunraven and Mount-Earl, said that "the Russian demand for the Turkish men-of-war had been refused by the Porte. He hoped it would not be persisted in. If the Egyptian tribute was demanded by Russia the matter would require serious consideration."

MODIFICATIONS.

Respecting the alleged demand for the expulsion of Mussulmans from Bulgaria, Lord Derby said that whatever the demand was originally he believed that it had either been withdrawn or materially modified.

CRETE AT WAR.

It is officially announced at Athens that the Cretans have commenced hostilities in Cydonia, Upper Corona and Malaras, near Canaa. Details of the operations are wanting.

NO WORD OF THE EXPEDITION.

No tidings have been received of the steamer Panhellion, which went to Crete with war material.

ILLNESS OF PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF.

Prince Gortschakoff, now at St. Petersburg, was seized with a violent attack of cramp in the stomach on Friday night. He was better yesterday, though still weak and confined to his bed.

WHY HAS ENGLAND CRAID AIDING THEM?

The International Aid Committee at Constantinople publish a statement that 80,000 refugees there are in danger of starvation.

GENERAL CABLE NEWS.

FUTURE POLICY OF POPE LEO XIII.—KING HUMBERT'S COURT—A FATAL ACCIDENT—COAL TROUBLES SETTLED—ARRIVAL OF CARDINAL M'CLOSKEY IN ROME.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.] LONDON, Feb. 26, 1878. A telegram from Rome says all diplomatic negotiations which were left in suspense by the death of Pope Pius IX. between the Vatican and the governments involved diplomatic relations with it are resumed on an entirely new basis, the steps already taken therein being disregarded. The entire personnel of the Pontifical Court will be changed so as to eliminate hostilities which formerly have existed.

THE AMERICAN CARDINAL.

The Pope has received Cardinal M'Closkey. A HINT TO HISMARCK. Pope Leo XIII., receiving some Prussian Catholics yesterday, commended their patience under persecution.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN CARDINAL AND POPE.

The Manchester Guardian's Berlin correspondent telegraphs as follows: "The feeling in growing here that the new Pope is not so liberal as was thought, it seems certain that Cardinal Pecci and Leo XIII. do not hold the same views. It is now believed that the Pope will remain secluded in the Vatican."

MINISTER MARRIAGE.

King Humbert yesterday received Mr. George P. Marsh, who presented his new credentials as Minister of the United States.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN A PARIS HOTEL.

The machinery of a lift in the Grand Hotel at Paris became deranged on Sunday and carried the elevator to the roof with such force as to kill its occupants—a Russian lady, a Frenchman and a servant.

GERMAN MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

The National Zeitung, of Berlin, the organ of the national liberal, declares that Herr von Bennigsen's entry into the Ministry at present is impossible.

FRANCE RAISING MONEY.

Both houses of the French Assembly, at Versailles, have adopted the bill introduced by M. Leon Say, Minister of Finance, last Saturday, authorizing the collection of the taxes for March without waiting for the sanction of the budget by the Senate.

THE CEAR AND THE SHAH.

The Vienna Political Correspondence announces that the Shah of Persia is expected in St. Petersburg soon. The Czar has offered him the hospitality of the Imperial Court.

DEATH OF A STEAMER'S CAPTAIN.

The British steamer Laplace, late Captain Gilpin, from New York February 9, arrived at Liverpool yesterday. It is reported that during a heavy gale on the 19th inst. the captain was killed. No details are given.

PARLIAMENTARY ASSASSINATION.

Mr. Henry Alexander Munro Butler-Johnstone (conservative), member of the British Parliament for Canterbury, has resigned.

EFFECTS OF THE INDIAN FAIR.

The Times' Calcutta despatch says: "The results of the fair are still distressingly felt in Madras and Mysore. Unless prices take a downward turn at the beginning of March the relief works will be compelled to continue until August or September. Reports from Oude and the Northwest provinces are equally unfavorable. The poorer classes are suffering the most pinching distress."

THE RUSSIAN TOBACCO TAX.

A Berlin despatch says: "The tobacco tax bill is sure to be rejected, whereupon Herr Campbushen, Minister of Finance, will resign. His resignation will be deplored by the free traders, but hardly regretted by the mass of the liberal party."

COAL MINERS SURRENDER.

Delegates representing 20,000 miners met at Aberdare yesterday and agreed to accept the five per cent reduction of wages asked by the masters within the price of coal taxes.

ABANDONED HISMARCK.

The Berlin correspondent of the Times confirms the report that the national liberals have broken off negotiations with Prince Bismarck.

PROPOSED INEBRIATE ASYLUM.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25, 1878. Many of the leading and wealthy citizens of New Jersey have just had a meeting in Vineland to organize a State Inebriate Asylum in that city. Mr. Charles McCee, a wealthy citizen of Philadelphia, and a large owner of Vineland property proposing to donate \$20,000 to the institution. The aim is to have an asylum like that in Binghamton, N. Y. There has just been held a meeting for organization, at which Provesor or Marston, of Camden, was the principal speaker, and the following gentlemen were among the directors:—President, McCee, of Princeton; Orinica Cleveland, of Jersey City; George Shepard Page, of Summit; Professor Atterbury, of New Brunswick; General V. J. Sewell, of Camden, and Judge Nixon, of Trenton. Vineland is considered peculiarly adapted for such an institution, being very healthy and having no places where liquor is sold.

COAL GOING UP.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] EASTON, Pa., Feb. 25, 1878. The retail coal dealers of this section have received notice from the mining companies that they must advance the price of all coal to a certain figure or they will not be furnished with any more coal from them, and they have in consequence advanced its price about fifty cents on the ton. The community consider it a great outrage.

A RAILROAD CRASH.

ONE MAN KILLED, THREE DANGEROUSLY AND SEVERAL OTHERS SLIGHTLY INJURED—A WORKOUT COUPLING AND STUPID MANAGEMENT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] MILFORD STATION, Va., Feb. 25, 1878. Another railroad—the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac—has been the scene of a heartrending disaster. The accident occurred about forty miles from Richmond and two miles from this place. The result was one passenger killed, three so terribly mutilated that they will probably die and several others more or less injured. The simple facts, as witnessed by your correspondent, who happened to be on the train and in the very car which bore the brunt of the slaughter, are as follows:—The express train for the north left Richmond last evening, and went on its way at the rate of about thirty miles an hour. Toward midnight the coupling connecting two sleeping cars in the rear with the rest of the train snapped asunder. The engine, with the baggage and two passenger cars, kept up its rate of speed, followed at about a mile's distance by the two sleepers, under the additional impetus of a down grade.

A FATAL STOPPAGE.

A brakeman assuming the chief command, and twice pulling the cord in the baggage car, ordered the engine to stop. At the second pull the locomotive came to a standstill. Several of the passengers waiting to know the cause of this sudden stoppage in the midst of a dismal Virginia swamp, in the darkness of a starless night, went to the front platform of the ill-starred car. The conductor of the train saw the two sleeping cars close behind, and wildly called out to the engineer, "For God's sake, go on."

IN THE LAWS OF DEATH.

It was too late. Down came the two sleepers upon the passenger car, and a terrific shock awoke the sleeping inmates and jammed four unfortunate men between the platforms of the two passenger cars. Two had their legs crushed to jelly, one had both feet cut off and the fourth his thigh broken. How to release these poor crushed, bleeding men, wedged in a terribly small compartment was the all-absorbing question, for the locomotive had become detached and had continued on its way, leaving the train behind. The male passengers for over half an hour made frantic but unavailing efforts to release the four victims whose pale, agonized faces depicted the terrible pain they bore. One of them, a heroic old man, bore this terrible ordeal with the fortitude of a Roman, refusing a flask of whiskey handed him by a passenger to brace him up. At length the engine returned, and, being again attached, pulled the two cars apart. The sufferers, uttering heart piercing groans, were taken out and carried to Millport station for medical help. One of them, Mr. Mainwaring, secretary to the president of the railroad company, died on the way, and the other three, according to the opinion of the doctors summoned, are dying.

THE VICTIMS.

The following are the dead, the fatally mutilated and the injured:—

MR. MAINWARING, of Richmond; W. D. Myer, DONNELLY, Charleston, W. Va.; both feet cut off and internally injured; will probably die.

MR. ALDRIDGE, of the Fredericksburg News; thigh crushed; cannot survive.

FRANK FALKNER, of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad; both legs already amputated; may live.

JOHN A. RUSSELL, No. 25 Beaver street, New York; hands badly burned.

G. S. WATERMAN, Baltimore; internally injured and mouth badly cut.

ANDREW S. BRAUER, New York; one hand badly cut.

A WORKOUT COUPLING. The primary cause of the disaster, as your correspondent found on examination, was the parting of the coupling that connected the forward sleeper with the passenger car. The link, or coupling, by the rust on the inside of the brake, showed plainly that it was unfit for use, having been previously cracked or broken, and, by false economy, made to bear the strain to which it yielded. But this would not have been followed by such fatal consequences if those in charge of the train had displayed more vigilance and presence of mind.

WORKING FOR THE DEFENSE.

Mr. J. M. Robinson, president of the company, was early this morning here making arrangements for the dead and dying. The passengers were detained about nine hours at Millport station, until the arrival of the relief train from Richmond. The Oates Opera Troupe were also on the train, and several of its male members did good service in caring for the victims.

LOUISIANA'S DEBT.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION PASSED—A DEATH BLOW TO REPULIATION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 25, 1878. The amendments to the constitution were finally passed by the Legislature to-day. This settles the question of a convention and forever decides against any manner of repudiation of the State debt, placing the bonds on the firmest basis. The Moffet-Punch bill, the revenues from which will also be placed to the interest fund, will also very probably pass a canvass of the Legislature showing a large majority in its favor.

AGAINST REPUDIATION.

These measures, however, the majority of the State bonds and placing them beyond dispute were recommended by the capitalists and bondholders and induced by largely by the same party. The majority of the Legislature places the State solidly against repudiation of any portion of her bonds the fact is received with unusual favor.

IMPORTANT REVENUE RAID.

CAPTURE OF MURDERERS AND DISTILLERS OF ILLICIT WHISKEY. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 25, 1878. United States Revenue Collector James M. Davis and his revenue raiders returned to Memphis from a week's hard ride through Putnam, DeKalb and White counties, traveling three nights out of the seven, destroying fourteen illicit distilleries, arresting twelve men, among them Riley Brown, whose concern had been suppressed just a month previous, and who had again commenced operations with new apparatus. Brown's position was once thought impregnable from the fact that it was located in a deep gulf, only accessible by a narrow pathway leading up a torrent.

MURDERERS CAPTURED.

James Milan and Frank Lewis were captured and their distillery destroyed. They are also charged with having conspired with another party to cut into pieces four men whom they believed to have given information to the revenue officers. Armed with axes they awaited until the quartette reached the door of their distillery and attacked them, each man having selected his victim.

BUTCHERY WITH AN AXE.

One man was badly crippled, but managed to make his escape, and conspired with Jay Gould in an axe drive with great force into his back, after which he was terribly butchered and murdered. The other two begged of upon condition of silence for the future. Milan and Lewis have just been indicted by the State Court.

CROOKED STILLBORNES BY ILLICIT.

Illicit distilling has been suppressed in Macon county, the people of the vicinity having assisted the officers by giving information. Collector Woodcock asserts that in different places and among the legal distillers in this district, there are 300 illegal concerns in the mountain fastnesses.

UTAH.

SMELTING WORKS BURNED BY INCENDIARIES—POLYGAMEY—INDIGNATION AGAINST GOVERNOR EMEY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] SALT LAKE, Feb. 25, 1878. On Sunday night the Wasatch Smelting Works, on the Big Rottenwood, a few miles south of Salt Lake, was entirely destroyed by fire. The loss is \$24,000, and there was no insurance. They are supposed to have been set on fire by Mormon farmers in the vicinity, who claim that the fumes destroyed their land and killed their cattle.

AN EXTRA WIFE.

On Sunday Moses Thatcher, a member of the Utah Legislature, and connected with the Grand Central and Northern Utah Railroad, took a second wife through Endowment House.

CONGRESS MEN'S DEFENSES.

In this city the feeling of indignation over the signing of the Election bill, disfranchising non-Mormons, and the bill taxing miners, by Governor Emeys, is increasing, and a meeting of about thirty citizens is called for Wednesday night, at Liberal Institute, to denounce the act.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

BILLS SIGNED BY THE GOVERNOR.

ALBANY, Feb. 25, 1878. The Governor has signed the following bills:— Restitutive to disabled animals. The Public Appropriation bill. Amending the law relative to the duties of executors and administrators. Providing means for repairing of the canal. Amending the law relative to the section of female employees in the city of New York.

MESSRS. BELMONT AND JEROME EXPLAIN THE OBJECTS OF THE NEW BILL IN RELATION TO POOLS ON RACE TRACKS.

ALBANY, Feb. 25, 1878. The new bill providing for the revival of pool selling, on races when the same is carried on at certain specified race tracks, like Jerome Park, is attracting favorable attention. The high chancellor of the Governor's Committee of the American Jockey Club has seemed a sufficient guarantee to most of those who examine the bill that the pool selling will be conducted in all fairness. The arguments made by Mr. Leonard Jerome and Mr. Perry Belmont in explanation of the bill may be summarized as follows:—

OBJECT OF THE NEW BILL.

The object of the bill is to relieve the legally organized racing and trotting associations of this State from the ruinous effects of the Pool law of last session. It is pointed out that the law in question was originally designed to forbid pool selling on elections, and was without intent of application to horse racing.

A RIGIDOUS LAW.

The effect of this law upon the racing interests of the State is described as deplorable. This sport, which the governments of all other civilized countries foster and encourage, so as to improve the breed of horses, is literally driven out of this State by the law in question. England, France, Germany and Austria make special appropriations for the purpose. Cities like Paris subscribe heavy sums annually as prizes. In Ohio, where a law exists against pool selling on elections, the horse race pools are in no wise interfered with. New York, in all places of importance, has made this sweeping prohibition of the law to the racing interest. It is pointed out that the receipts at Jerome Park last year from \$71,000 to \$120,000, and that the receipts at other tracks were nearly two-thirds. With a net loss of from \$25,000 to \$30,000 a year no race club can survive.

WHAT HAS DONE FOR HORSE BREEDING.

The law has done more for the breeding of horses than is shown by the statistics of blooded stock. In 1865, before Jerome Park was opened, there were but three thoroughbred brood mares in this State, and only one thoroughbred brood mare. To-day, as estimated by Mr. Foster of the Sportsman, there are in New York State 233 brood mares, and 117 brood stallions. In 1865, there were 115 brood mares in training. In 1877, there were 233 brood mares in training. In 1865, there were 115 brood stallions in training. In 1877, there were 233 brood stallions in training.

NATIONAL IMPORTANCE OF STOCK IMPROVEMENT.

By far the most important point is the guarantee of improvement in the stock of the country. The "get" of these thoroughbreds, not more than one thoroughbred stallion in twenty being reserved for the breeding of the race, the country serving common mares at rates of importation in proportion to the extent of the breeding. Not only does this mean a bettering of the breed, but it means the export trade in horses to Europe—a trade which is already attaining respectable proportions. A fall in the price of the stock, the result of the export trade, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania can scarcely be bettered as an extent of the breeding of horses in this State.

THE PEOPLE LIKE THE POOLS; THEY ARE THE SOUL OF THE MEETINGS AND RESPONSIBLE FOR THEIR SUCCESS.

Pool selling is an integral part of the racing business, and the people like the pools; they are the soul of the meetings and responsible for their success. Pool selling is an integral part of the racing business, and the people like the pools; they are the soul of the meetings and responsible for their success.

AN INSANE WOMAN CROSSING THE HUDSON ON THE ICE—WHO IS SHE?

A day or two ago the fact was published that an unknown woman was found roaming about the streets of Matteawan, and was sent to this city, when she was pronounced insane and sent to the Hudson River State Hospital. When found she talked in a disconnected way about the manner in which she fooled her grandfather and made her escape by jumping from a third story window. Facts have transpired which show that the outraged woman came from Newburg or vicinity. She says she cannot remember what her last name is, but that her first name is "Annie," and that her parents are dead and that her home is in Newburg. She also says that for a long time she was a patient in the Asylum, from which institution her grandfather took her about two weeks ago on a visit home. After being freed she went to the house of a neighbor, and made her way across the river on the ice, and was taken to a different place, where she was kept up and brought to Poughkeepsie. She is very confused, noisy and incoherent, and her conversation is entirely unintelligible. She asks repeatedly to be allowed to go to the river that she may drown herself, and she talks much about going to the State Hospital.

GENERAL ANDERSON SENTENCED.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 25, 1878. General Thomas C. Anderson was called before the bar this morning. The motion in arrest of judgment was overruled, and when asked he had anything to offer before the sentence was passed General Anderson said that he considered the case a general prosecution under the form of law; that he was in the power of the Court and was ready to receive sentence. Judge Whitaker answered that the accused had had a fair trial before an impartial jury, and that the verdict was fully justified by the evidence. He then sentenced General Anderson, in consequence of the recommendation of the jury to the mercy of the Court, to the lowest term under the law—viz, two years at hard labor in the State Penitentiary and costs. A suspensive appeal was granted, returning on Wednesday.

HIGH TARIFF DEMONSTRATION.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Feb. 25, 1878. The demonstration in opposition to the Woodruff bill to be held here next Saturday promises to be a grand affair. The manufacturing establishments at Reading, Pottsville, Colesburg, Norristown, Birdersburg and other places will send large delegations. It is anticipated that fully 10,000 workmen will parade and petition Congress to protect their rights. Reports from all quarters of the Schuylkill Valley indicate great enthusiasm, and a more general gathering is expected. All classes of tradesmen, mechanics, miners, iron-workers and farmers will be represented in the procession. Governor Harris and Congressman Keiser and Clymer are expected to be present and address the meeting.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

A LOCAL RAILROAD AGENT LEAVES HOME WITH NO APPARENT REASON.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] POTTSVILLE, Pa., Feb. 25, 1878. Though the fact was not discovered until to-day, a young man named Isaac Miller, express agent for the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company at Ashland, disappeared on Friday last and has not yet been heard from. It is at first thought that he might have been foolishly dealt with, but upon an examination of his effects it was found that he had taken with him the keys of the company's safe and a photograph of his wife and child. The most plausible reason that can be advanced to account for his disappearance is contained in the following facts:—During the present year the branch of Ashland made an excursion to Philadelphia, the proceeds of which amounted to \$500. This money, Miller says, he carried in two valises, which, through a mistake, fell into the hands of the Erie with a lot of others that were useless. As he was in good standing in the community, had a dozen or so of his friends, and was well known to it, he, taking in exchange his note, will fall due in a few days, and it is supposed that the company being indebted to him for two months' salary. As the safe has not yet been opened it is impossible to say whether or not the company will be liable to Miller a widower and the father of one child, a little girl, whom he left with his mother-in-law. Ashland is greatly excited over the strange event.

THE NORTHERN INDIANS.

BISMARCK, D. T., Feb. 25, 1878. A private message from Fort Keogh says the Sitting Bull sensation is about over, and the best information locates him on the other side of the British boundary line.

COINAGE OF DOLLARS.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25, 1878. It is an open secret that extensive preparations are being made at the United States Mint in this city to do a much larger amount of business than usual in the way of coining silver dollars. There are only three of the twenty-ton presses necessary to stamp silver dollars, and although their combined capacity is said to be very great it is not equal to the million dollars or a million and a half a month which it is said will be required.

EX-SENATOR WADE'S CONDITION.