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Senator Davis and the State Debt—The Record of Parties in Relation Thereto.

We are indebted to Senator Davis for a copy of the *Congressional Record* containing a *verbatim* report of his remarks in answer to Senator Sherman, in regard to the position of the Democratic party in West Virginia towards the Virginia debt.

The Senator certainly reckoned without his host when he was unguarded enough to remark that the Democratic party of West Virginia "is probably the only party that has moved straight to this question." This statement is very far out of the way, as the record will show, as is also the statement contained in the following colloquy with Senator Sherman:

Mr. Sherman—Let me ask, did not the Democrats when they revised the Constitution of West Virginia leave out that provision for the adjustment of the debt with Virginia?

Mr. Davis, of West Virginia—No, sir.

Mr. Sherman—I was informed they did.

Mr. Davis, of West Virginia—No, sir; but I will tell you what they did. The same provision that originally existed was not renewed, but a provision was made for the payment of the debt whenever a settlement took place; and if the Senator will look at the Constitution he will find that the State of West Virginia made a provision, and that was the only debt she had in view, that whenever the debt was settled between the States, whenever the question was settled, then there should be provision made for it. [Now, let me say—

Mr. Sherman—That is more cunning than I thought, because they made no provision for a settlement, and yet provided that when it was settled provision should be made.

Mr. Sherman, as the record will show, made a very judicious and penetrating comment on Senator Davis' statement. He is right in the estimate which he put on the way in which the Democratic party virtually sneaked out of any recognition of the Virginia debt.

As early as the 22d of January, 1872, in the session of the Constitutional Convention, Sam Woods, of Barbour county, offered the following resolution, which, on his own motion, was referred to the Committee on Taxation, Finance and Education.

"*Resolved*, That there exists no just, legal or equitable claim against the State of West Virginia for the payment of any portion of the public debt of Virginia, and that the *existing provision on that subject in our present Constitution ought no longer to exist.*"

Here is the milk in the cocoanut. Here is the animus that actuated many of those who struck out the provision of the Republican Constitution of 1862, which we quoted on Saturday, recognizing our liability for an equitable part of the Virginia debt, and omitted all mention of said debt in the Democratic Constitution of 1872. Like Sam Woods, they intended to steer clear of any recognition of it by striking out the provision recognizing a liability in the former Constitution.

Page 202 of the journal of the Convention shows that Hon. W. T. Willey endeavored to insert almost the identical recognition of the Virginia debt that existed in the Republican Constitution of 1862. He offered the following amendment to the report of the Committee on Taxation and Finance:

"An equitable proportion of the public debt of the Commonwealth of Virginia, prior to the first day of January, 1861, shall be assumed by this State; and the Legislature shall ascertain the same as soon as may be practicable, and provide for the payment thereof."

This resolution was defeated by the following vote:

AYES—Armstrong, Atkinson, Brown, Dickinson, Farnsworth, Fitzhugh, Hagans, Kantner, Mathews, Miller, McCreery, Peerce, Pendleton, Pipes, Pugh, Robinson, Smith, Wheat, Willey, and Mr. President (Governor Price)—20.

NOES—Arnett, Bassel, Bee, Boggs, Byrne, Calfee, Crim, Cushing, Davenport, Faulkner, Ferguson, Ferrell, Haymond, Hall, Haynes, Hoge, Holt, Jackson, (of Wood), Jackson, (of Lewis), Johnson, (of Wood), Johnson, (of Tyler), Knight, Leonard, Lurty, Martin, Moffet, Monroe, Morgan, McCleary, Osburn, Pannell, Park, Pate, Prince, Randolph, Roberts, Snider, Strickler, Stump, Thornburg, Thompson, Travers, Waggener, Warth, Wilson and Woods—40.

This vote shows how straight the Democratic party moved towards a recognition of the Virginia debt. With an overwhelming majority in the Convention they voted down by an overwhelming majority any recognition of it.

Mr. Davis would have the Senate to infer from his remarks that no movement had ever been made by the Republican party to confer with the State of Virginia in regard to the adjustment and apportionment of the debt, and that it had been left for the Democratic party to give such an evidence of good faith. Nothing could be further from the fact. As early as the 28th of February, 1867, four years before the Democratic party took up the question in the Legislature, the Republicans had passed a joint resolution "to provide commissioners to treat with the authorities of Virginia in regard to the public debt of that State." That resolution provided as follows:

"That as soon as the suit of Virginia against this State, now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States, to recover jurisdiction over the counties of Berkeley and Jefferson, has been finally disposed of, the Governor of this State appoint three Commissioners on the part of this State to treat with the Commissioners appointed by the State of Virginia upon the adjustment of the public debt of said State, (as provided in Section nine of "An Ordinance to Provide for the Formation of a new State," adopted by a Convention of the people of Virginia on the 20th day of August, 1861, and in Section eight of Article eight of the Constitution of West Virginia) and report their action to the Governor, to be by him communicated to the Legislature of this State for their approval or disapproval."

In his message of January 21, 1868, Governor Boreman referred to this action of the Legislature of 1867 as follows:

"Commissioners to treat with Virginia in regard to the public debt of that State have not yet been appointed under the resolutions on that subject adopted by the Legislature, February 28, 1867. The resolutions prescribe that the suit brought by Virginia in the Supreme Court of the United States, to recover jurisdiction over the counties of Berkeley and Jefferson, shall be finally disposed of before such appointment shall be made, which event has not yet transpired; and, if it had, there might still be a question whether such settlement should take place in the present condition of affairs in Virginia."

Again, in his message of January 19, 1869, Governor Boreman referred to the subject as follows:

"The suit brought by Virginia in the Supreme Court of the United States to recover jurisdiction over the counties of Berkeley and Jefferson, has not yet been ended; and the final disposition thereof having been prescribed as a condition precedent to the appointment of commissioners to treat with Virginia in regard to the public debt of that State under the resolutions adopted by the Legislature, February 28, 1867, the commissioners could not properly be, and have not been, appointed."

Governor Stevenson, in his message of January 17, 1871, referred to this subject in the following terms:

"In my last annual message to the Legislature I said: 'Heretofore the unsettled condition of affairs in Virginia, growing out of the war, has prevented any settlement of this question by the authorities of the United States; but as the relations of Virginia with the Federal Government are likely soon to be fully restored, I am of opinion that steps should be taken looking to an early adjustment of this debt upon fair and equitable terms.' Soon after, as I anticipated, the State was restored to her place in the Union, and within a few days preceding the close of the last session of the Legislature, three distinguished citizens of Virginia, appointed by the Governor of that State, came to the seat of Government to confer with the authorities in regard to the settlement of the public debt. I at once communicated the fact of their arrival and the purpose of their mission to the two houses. A joint committee was appointed to confer with these Commissioners, and subsequently, at the last day of the session, a joint resolution was passed by the Legislature authorizing the Governor to appoint three resident citizens of this State, one from each Congressional district, to treat with the authorities of the State of Virginia on the subject of a proper adjustment of the public debt of that State. The resolution fixed the compensation of the Commissioners, but in the hurry of business incident to the closing hours of the session, no provision was made, either in the resolution itself, or in the General Appropriation bill, to meet the expenses that must necessarily be incurred by the Commissioners. Under such circumstances, I found it difficult, indeed almost impossible, to secure the services of such citizens as the important interests involved seemed to demand. No provision was made authorizing me to appoint a financial secretary to keep a correct record of the proceedings of the Commission, and attend to other necessary matters to facilitate its business. Nor did the gentlemen upon whom I finally prevailed to serve, or some of them at least, feel authorized to employ one themselves, or think it best to commence the intricate and laborious duties of their appointment without one.

"In this State of facts and the delay occasioned by it, I deemed it most prudent to let the whole matter go over to the present meeting of the Legislature, believing that they would see the importance of calling up the subject early enough in the session to give it thorough investigation, and to mature efficient measures for an equitable adjustment of the debt at as early a day as possible."

It will be seen from the above extracts from the messages of the two Republican Governors of West Virginia that the Debt question was not lost sight of by the parties, as Mr. Davis would have the United States Senate suppose. On the contrary the Republicans gave every evidence that they desired and intended to carry out the provisions of their Constitution on the subject in good faith. They kept the matter alive until 1871—the year the Democrats came into power—and hence the joint resolutions passed by the Democratic Legislature in the February following were simply a continuance of the agitation of the matter that had been kept up by the Republicans.

But mark the difference. As soon as the Democracy came to adopt a fundamental law for the State they refused to recognize the debt, and, as we have shown, refused to re-enact the obligation taken on herself by West Virginia when she was admitted into the Union. In other words, in the year 1872 the Democracy decided not to name the Virginia debt in the Constitution of West Virginia.

These are some of the facts that Mr. Davis should have presented to the United States Senate when he so rashly remarked that "the Democratic party is probably the only party that has moved straight to the question." The exact reverse of this statement is the fact.

BELLAIRE.

The next programme of the Chautauqua Literary Society is this: Essay, Dr. Muhleman, subject, Romulus; George Grodhaus, essay on the Assyrians; Mrs. Thompson, essay on Hypatia; Miss Carroll, essay on Virgil; reading of selections by Miss Bessie Battelle and Miss Jennie Smith. Music, Miss Maria Battelle. Music by a quartette.

Some of the newly elected road supervisors were sworn in here on Saturday, and F. M. Strong, trustee in place of John Kilgore, qualified. The constables, Drugan and Crisswell, also have entered on the discharge of their duties.

A prisoner at the city lockup had an attack of delirium tremens Saturday.

Rev. Conkle, of the Methodist Church at St. Clairsville, preached here, assisting Rev. Chapman, Saturday evening and Sunday at Quarterly meeting.

There was no preaching at the Disciples Church on Sunday, owing to the sickness of Rev. Dean, but, as usual, the congregation held prayer meeting services.

Sunday being Palm Sunday was observed by St. John's Catholic Church, and the members were to be seen carrying home their green branches. Next Sunday will be observed with all the Easter ceremonies.

Confirmation services were held at the German Church on Sunday, and communion services will be held on next Sunday.

Col. Baron left his residence on Belmont street locked when he went away, and the cold weather caused the bursting of the water pipes inside of the house and in a wash-house. The leaks were only discovered on the water's running out and into the cellar.

The Bellaire nail feeder, whose fast cutting we lately noticed, was working in his ordinary way, and the nailer was not grinding for him to hurry.

Some large trees have been planted by James Horn, on Noble street, near Indian run.

Bellaire boasts of a bootblack, a trifling enough acquisition, but one that a stranger often looks for in vain in cities that pretend to more than Bellaire.

Mrs. Dr. French, after Sunday evening's temperance meeting at the Presbyterian church, will probably close her labors here.

A great number of people were out Sunday afternoon, enjoying the summer "One swallow," etc. R. C. F.

CAPITAL NOTES.

WHAT IS THOUGHT AND SAID ABOUT THE DEAD LOCK.

All Parties Profess to Believe it Will Last Forever, but all Really Expect it to be Broken this Week—Private Dalzell Gets a Berth, &c.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—No Democrat or Republican Senator will say when the dead-lock will end. No one of them sees daylight through the woods. No one on either side has betrayed the slightest intention to budge an inch from the position taken by his party. All agree to-night that there is every prospect of the Senate being in session on November 20, next. Yet every one knows in the inmost recess of his mind that this is not probable, and no one would be at all surprised to see a break next week. It seems certain, however, that no change will occur in the relative positions of the two sides until the return of the Senators who were appointed to convey Matt. Carpenter's body to Milwaukee; then it is thought another caucus will be held by the Republicans, in which a change of programme will be determined. However, those Senators who were and are desirous to dispose of the business the President has laid before the Senate and go home, are not so hopeful of a speedy release as they were last Saturday night. With not only the large majority of their colleagues, but the President himself opposing retreat, they are not encouraged to expect a change in the status of affairs. The stalwart Republicans insist that they do not intend to change front, and the Democrats assert that there will be no change of purpose on their part. Next week is to be devoted to much windy declamation, in which both sides will participate. It is extremely possible that some fiery speeches may be made, and that the political history of the South since the war may be raked over again. Mr. Mahone is ready to speak again when the occasion comes.

MAT. CARPENTER'S FUNERAL.

Remains of the Dead Senator Consigned to Earth at Milwaukee Yesterday—Ovation to his Beloved Memory.

MILWAUKEE, April 10.—The late Senator Matthew Hale Carpenter was buried this afternoon at Forest Home Cemetery, near Milwaukee. The funeral pageant surpassed in noteworthy features and impressiveness any former burial ceremony in Wisconsin. Not only did the entire population of this city assemble to pay a last tribute to the loved Carpenter, but almost every locality in the State was represented by its most prominent citizens.

During the forenoon while the remains lay in state at the Court House the throng of visitors was so great that all could not get admittance to the building, although the people were passed in and out as rapidly as possible, and when the hour of 2 o'clock arrived and the doors were closed thousands were yet waiting their turn to view the casket containing the remains.

The funeral cortege started from the Court House at 2:15 P. M., with a column composed as follows: Marshal and aids, band, Sheridan Guards, South Side Rifles, Milwaukee Cadets, uniformed Patriarchal Circle, Knights of St. Patrick, and such other uniformed organizations as may join the escort, the remains and a guard of honor consisting of the Milwaukee Light Horse Squadron, clergy and physicians, family of the deceased, Congressional Committee, State, Executive and Judicial officers, State Legislature, Bar Association, civil and military officers of the United States, city and county officers, Chamber of Commerce, Merchants' Association, citizens. The column extended about one mile in length, outside of the almost interminable line of private carriages which preferred to drive directly to the cemetery, instead of following the line of march.

At the grave the ceremony was very brief, consisting merely of the reading of the ritual of the Episcopal Church by the Rev. Dr. Ashley.

Immediately after the lowering of the casket, the people who had assembled withdrew and left the family and the immediate personal friends of the late Senator alone with their dead.

The tribute by the people in the way of assembling, of flower offerings, &c., was never before equalled in Milwaukee. There were no formalities whatever.

VICIOUS VEAL.

A Creature who Stole the Livery of Heaven to Serve His Unholy Passions.

ST. LOUIS, April 10.—The *Republican's* Dallas, Texas, special says: It will be recollected that two years ago Rev. H. G. Veal, a prominent Methodist preacher, was arraigned for carnal and lustful assault on Mrs. Emma Griffin, at Waxahatchie. This was his second appearance in court for such scandalous conduct. His church found him guilty, the Masonic fraternity expelled him, and the court fined him $500. From this latter verdict he appealed to a higher court, which granted him a new trial. His second trial ended at Waxahatchie to-day in a verdict of guilty, and a fine of $1,000 and costs.

TALES FROM TEXAS.

The Lone Star State Furnishes Its Daily Batch of Criminal Sensations.

GALVESTON, April 10.—A *News* special says Wm. B. Alexander, colored, a discharged postoffice clerk, has made affidavit against Postmaster J. C. Manning, at San Antonio, charging him with embezzlement. Manning was arrested and released on bail.

Adam Thompson, under sentence of death at Dallas for the murder of an old man named Shumacker, denies the killing but acknowledges that he was an accessory. He accuses West Pollard and Jerry Grant of the murder. The story is not credited.

Death of the Oldest Reformed M. C.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, April 10.—Judge John Chaney, of Canal Winchester, died to-night in the 92d year of his age. He was born in Maryland, January 12, 1790. He was a Jackson Presidential Elector in 1832; was elected to Congress in 1836 and served three terms. He was also a member of both branches of the Ohio Legislature, serving five terms in the House and one in the Senate. He was also an Associate Justice of the Circuit Court under the old Constitution of the State. The first office he held was that of a Justice of the Peace. His third wife survives him. Judge Chaney was probably the oldest ex-member of Congress in the United States.

Carlyle's Bequest to Harvard.

LONDON, April 9.—The *Times* this morning prints the will of the late Thomas Carlyle. It is a most remarkable document, recognizing immensities of worth, especially in the silent classes in America, and fulfills his fond notion and bequeaths the books he bought and used in writing the lives of Cromwell and Frederick to Harvard University as a testimony of his respect to the Alma Mater of his American friends and in token of his kind feelings and obligations to New England.

MAD MISSOURI.

Farmers Driven From Their Homes by High Water.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IA., April 9.—The Missouri river is still higher at this point to-day than last night, and many hundred acres of bottom north and south of Council Bluffs are flooded, the farmers being compelled to vacate their houses and come to this city for safety, where they are taken care of by the people here. Fully 500 persons who lived on low lands are temporarely homeless, and dependent upon the city for lodging and provisions.

The present flood here is much more extensive than ever known since the settlement of this part of the country. The Missouri is at present from three to four miles wide here, and is doing great damage on the low lands and on the Omaha shore, that city being situated directly on the river. The smelting works there are greatly damaged and are closed. Communication between the two cities has been suspended for the present. The river is now twenty-five feet above low water mark.

Miss Deuel's Remarkable Fast.

IOWA CITY, IA., April 9.—Miss Hattie Deuel still lives, and appears stronger than at any time for the last three days. She was persuaded by her friends to admit other physicians than her brother-in-law. To-day she admitted Dr. Cowperthwaite, who says she is much stronger than he expected to find her. Her pulse is about 140, quick but weak; respiration 44; temperature about 94; tongue slightly moist, and covered with a thin white coating; eyes unnaturally bright and wide open, showing some appearance of insanity. She appears under the excitement of visits from strangers somewhat stronger, but her symptoms have been so variable for the last few days that it is impossible to say how long she can live. This is the forty-sixth day of her fast.

IOWA CITY, IA., April 10.—Miss Deuel still lives. She has grown weaker since morning, and is hardly able now to swallow water. Her pulse is very feeble, and the heat of her physician's hand seems to her like fire. She is now so low that she pays no attention to matters going on about her. The excitement of the visits of strangers seems to have reduced her much. Her friends have the sympathy of the community. She begins the forty-seventh day of her fast to-day.

Hon. T. J. McGinnis Dead.

ZANESVILLE, OHIO, April 9.—Hon. T. J. McGinnis, one of the most prominent and wealthy citizens of this city, died very suddenly last night, between 10 and 11 o'clock. He was one of the most prominent Greenback advocates of the State, and being a man of wealth and ability, wielded considerable influence in that cause. Two years ago he ran for Congress on a Greenback ticket in this district, but was defeated after a most vigorous campaign. He represented this district, Perry and Muskingum counties, in the Senate during the war, having been elected as a Union Democrat, and served one term with signal ability. Deceased was born in County Meath, Ireland, at the foot of Tara Hill, on the 25th of May, 1814, and came to America in 1820. He was a lawyer of ability, but in later years had abandoned practice, and turned his attention to speculations in real estate and coal interests, and had thus accumulated a large fortune. It is reported that in addition to real estate wealth he leaves a life insurance policy of $10,000. The Zanesville bar met to-day and took action on his death.

Fatal End of a Spree.

CHICAGO, April 10.—Daniel Conners, aged thirty years, a moulder, was fatally shot this evening by Henry Smith in a drunken brawl on Clark street between Taylor and Cook streets. Conners and his companions have been on a protracted spree, and Smith, who has the reputation of being a "pool sharp" from Binghamton, N. Y., forced himself into their company. In trying to rid themselves of Smith a quarrel arose, in which he drew a pistol which he had stolen from a store on Clark street, and shot Conners in the abdomen. The wounded man was taken to a hospital, where he will die, and Smith, as he gives his name, was arrested.

Arrival of Blooded Stallions.

NEW YORK, April 9.—On board the Australia were twenty stallions, sent by Tattersall, of London, to his friend, William Easton, of this city, to be sold at the American Horse Exchange. They are said to be of the best blood in England, and several of them are winners in good races. Among them are Blue Mantle, Eisham, Muscovy, Dalnocardack, Silver Stream, Tympanum, Midlothian, Woodlands, Constitution and Royalty.

Beaconsfield's Condition.

LONDON, April 9.—Beaconsfield is restless and less inclined to take nourishment.

Beaconsfield's condition is such as to cause great anxiety. He is very weak. Two physicians remain with him during the night.

LONDON, April 10.—Beaconsfield passed a quiet night. He continues to take nourishment, but his weakness is still a cause of anxiety.

A Burning Ship.

BOSTON, April 10.—A dispatch from Highland Light, Cape Cod, states that a vessel was seen on fire from that point at 7:30 Saturday evening, bearing north about ten miles, but owing to the darkness her class could not be discovered. She looked like a two masted steamer, square rigged on the foremast. At 7:45 both masts were in flames, and at 8 o'clock she disappeared. Weather calm and the sea smooth.

Revenue Officer Murdered in Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, April 9.—The *American's* Gallatin special says that a revenue officer named Seagraves, while on his way home in Macon county, stopped at a farm-house to spend the night. He was called out by five men, taken to the woods, and shot twice through the head.

Destruction by Flood.

PESTH, April 9.—In consequence of the bursting of a dam near Meresel, the river Theiss flooded 100,000 acres of arable land. The War Minister has ordered four battalions of engineers to proceed to the spot. Forty thousand acres are also flooded near Szatots.

Base Ball in New York.

NEW YORK, April 9.—The fourth and last game of the series between the Detroit and Metropolitan clubs was played this afternoon, and was won by the Detroit club. Score, four to three.

Dalzell Provided for.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—It is said to-day that the appointment of Private Dalzell to an eighteen hundred dollar clerkship in the Pension office was made at the request of President Garfield.

Mahone Again Indorsed.

HARRISONBURG, VA., April 9.—In the Readjusters' Convention here to-day, resolutions passed indorsing and commending Mahone's action and votes in the United States Senate.

CONSPIRATORS

IN THE LONDON MANSION HOUSE OUTRAGE

Arrive in New York, After a Thrilling Series of Adventures and Escapes on the Other Side—One of the Plotters Narrates the Details of the Scheme.

NEW YORK, April 9.—The steamship Australia arrived to-day, having on board the alleged conspirator in the plot to blow up the Mansion House, in London, named Patrick Coleman. He was under an assumed name, and most attention was given to a steerage passenger named John Coleman, who had never dreamed of a conspiracy. The reporters boarded the Australia near quarantine, and found that there were already on board a lot of men who had been waiting at quarantine for several days. They said they were armed, that they were Fenians, and that no one should take Coleman alive. The reporter asked the captain which one was Coleman and the captain refused to tell. Evidently he didn't know or care. Then one of the armed men spoke up, "You are looking for Coleman, are you? Well, he's on board, under an assumed name. It's well you are not detectives. We are armed. [Here he pulled out a pistol.] He can't be taken alive. There is no use disguising the fact. He was in the plot, which originated with Fenians. We shall not tell you which Coleman is. There are nineteen of us, all armed. I keep a shop on Sixth avenue."

When the boat approached the dock, these alleged armed Fenians kept conspicuous watch of everybody they could. They also held frequent consultations with one of the passengers, who exactly answered the description of the alleged conspirator. It was undoubtedly Coleman. He left the boat with his ostentatious guardians and soon disappeared. Upon the whole, the armed men seemed much disgusted that not a detective appeared, and that no effort was made to capture Coleman.

PINKERTON FOILED.

NEW YORK, April 9.—It has been reported that Pinkerton's Detective Agency had a boat out trying to scare Coleman. There is good authority for stating that Pinkerton applied to the Department of State for permission to arrest Coleman in the harbor, but Secretary Blaine replied no man should be arrested within the maritime jurisdiction of the United States without due process of law.

O'DONNELL.

O'Donnell, another of the persons implicated in the Mansion House plot, arrived on the French steamer Ville de Marseilles a week ago, and was down the bay with others, for the purpose of identifying Coleman, who was not personally known to the others.

DETAIL OF THE PLOT.

O'Donnell has given details of the attempt on the Mansion House to persons here. He says there were six men engaged in the plot. It was decided that if the Coercion bill passed, vengence was to be wreaked somewhere. The Lord Mayor was elected because he, although himself an Irishman, was a strong advocate of coercion, and voted for it. In the box were one hundred pounds of giant powder, and the box was bound with the strongest hoop iron. At the Egyptian Hall side of the Mansion House, where the attempt was made, there are three policemen on guard around the semi-circle, which is there formed by George street and St. Swithin's Lane. Each officer patrols his post every four minutes. Coleman took the box under his arm and walked close behind the officer until he came to a niche in the built-up window. Coleman rapidly conveyed the box to the niche, reaching over an iron railing to do so, and placing a piece of carpet on the base of the niche to deaden the sound of the box as it fell upon it. He then gave the box an inward slant, so that the force of the concussion would be directed inward. He cut the fuse so as to reach the powder in a minute and a half, or about a minute before the policeman would have returned. As he left he met a woman and child. Coleman joined his accomplices, who waited four blocks away for the report. But the woman observed the fuse on fire, and the policeman whom she summoned, cut it when about a couple of inches from the powder and saved the Mansion House.

ESCAPE OF THE CONSPIRATORS.

O'Donnell and another Skirmisher named Mooney, left next morning for France, and Mooney is now in Paris. O'Donnell sailed from Havre on the 19th of March. The other four remained in London.

GLADSTONE DOOMED.

LONDON, April 10, 1881.—It can be stated on the best authority that the Executive Council of Skirmishers, at a meeting in this city a few evenings ago, considered the matter of the shooting to death of two men at Ballaghadaren, County Mayo, on the previous Saturday, by the police. It was decided that their deaths were brought about by the enforcement of Gladstone's Coercion Act. Gladstone was declared guilty of murder and sentenced to death. How sentence is to be executed is now a question under consideration. They say they consider the Queen a nonentity, and hold the Premier to be the responsible ruler.

SUCCEEDS THE DUKE.

LONDON, April 9.—Lord Carlingford, better known as Mr. Fortescue, formerly Secretary for Ireland under Gladstone's previous administration, has been appointed to succeed the Duke of Argyle as Lord of the Privy Seal in the Cabinet, the Duke having resigned in consequence of his inability to agree to support Gladstone's Irish Land Bill.

THE IRISH WORLD.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Forster, Secretary of State for Ireland, repudiated the assertion that the Government contemplated any attempt to prosecute vendors in England of the *Irish World*, a newspaper published in New York, but he added that copies of the *Irish World* had been procured for the perusal of the officers of the Government, and alleged incendiary articles therein were receiving the attention of the law officers of the Crown.

LONDON, April 10.—It is stated upon receipt of reports from New York that Fenian skirmishers were about to make arrangements for the murder of Gladstone, the police have taken precautions in the district of Hawarden, where Gladstone is staying.

Irish Tactics in Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 10.—The Chicago Labor Union, an extensive and powerful organization, adopted to-night a resolution calling upon tenants to refuse to give up their holdings on May first, or to rent others, or pay any advance rent. Steps are to be taken to raise funds and employ counsel to defend the action of tenants under this resolution.

PARNELL SPEAKS.

Review of the Land League—The Battle Not Yet Won.

CORK, April 10.—Parnell replying to the toast "The Prosperity of Ireland," at a banquet this evening, traced the history of the Land League. He denounced the desertion of seventeen members from the Irish as the cause of the Coercion bill.

The first portion of the Land bill, he said, was full of doubtful points and pitfalls. He defied anybody to tell accurately how it would work. It would be the duty of the Irish members to improve the bill as far as possible on its passage through the House and see that its working will be as advantageous as possible to the tenants.

The second portion of the bill was by far the most important. He looked thereto for very important results, but he believed that the compulsory expropriation of bad landlords would be a far easier and more effective method in protecting tenants. He strongly denounced emigration, which he declared was a scheme for clearing out small tenants, whose carriage and sacrifices had brought the question to a point. No British ministry could any longer overlook any bill that did not largely reduce the rents.

Mr. Parnell, in addressing the people afterwards from the hotel, warned them against thinking the battle is won, and said it had only just commenced.

SENTENCED TO DEATH.

Three of the Conspirators Concerned in the Plot Against the Late Czar to Be Hanged—A Woman of Noble Birth Among the Condemned.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 10.—At the trial yesterday, Assistant Prosecutor Muravieff strongly denounced the revolutionary doctrines and deeds avowed by the accused, and demanded the severest penalty for all, and concluded by declaring that the fidelity of the people to the throne was unshaken, and that the efforts of the Terrorist party in this direction had proved absolutely abortive.

The prisoners listened unmoved. Jeliaboff and Kiebaltschitisch took notes. After recess the counsel for the defense spoke two hours. Jeliaboff spoke in his own behalf. He was several times interrupted by the presiding judge. When Jeliaboff finished the court asked the accused if they had any further defense to urge, and they replied in the negative. The court retired for consultation, and returned at 12:30 A. M. Twenty-four questions, formulated for determination concerning the prisoners, were then read. The court again retired to consider the verdict. After three hours' deliberation they returned at 6:20 A. M. with a verdict of guilty against all, and sentence to death by hanging was pronounced. Sophie Pieoffsky's sentence will be submitted to the Czar for confirmation, because she is of noble birth.

BROOKLYN BURGLARS

Put in Saturday Night in Experimenting on a Jeweler's Safes.

NEW YORK, April 10.—The large jewelry store of Wm. Wise, No. 239 Fulton street, Brooklyn, was entered by burglars Saturday night, who made a desperate effort to break into a large safe which contained about $60,000 worth of diamonds and jewelry. They bored six holes in the door, but the steel plates broke the drills, the pieces of which were found on the floor. Leaving this the burglars attacked another safe weighing 400 pounds, which was built in the wall. By means of a jack screw they broke it from the wall and moved it to the back part of the store and broke it open, stealing therefron one hundred watches belonging to his customers, which had been left for repairs, and a quantity of jewelry. Wise estimates his loss at $6,000. Several sections of jimmy, each section a foot long, a brace and three broken bits, a large iron jack-screw, with three wooden and iron wedges, and other tools were left behind. The entrance was effected through the rear of the building, but no one knew of the burglary till this morning, when Wise discovered it on his usual Sunday visit to the store.

BLOOD ON THE MOON.

France and Tunis Apparently in for a Tussle—The Porte Asked to See Fair Play.

TUNIS, April 10.—A telegram from the French Government to the Bey states that the French troops will cross the frontier to chastise the Krounmers and reckon on the support of the Bey's troops, and that it will also be necessary for the French to occupy the valley of the river Medjerab, which almost bisects the Regency. The Bey has replied that he cannot consent to any such steps, since he is both able and willing to repress the disorder on his side of the frontier. He protests against the invasion of his territory in violation of the treaty, and declares he cannot hold himself responsible for the consequences if the French persist in their intentions.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 10.—The Bey of Tunis has invoked the protection of the Porte against France.

Smallpox in New York.

NEW YORK, April 10.—The bodies of six men who died from smallpox and ten from typhus fever were buried from the Riverside hospital to-day. Two others died in the hospital to-day of typhus fever. Five other cases of smallpox were discovered by the sanitary inspectors today and removed to the hospital.

RIVER NEWS.

Movements of Steamboats—Levee Notes and Gossip.

The marks last evening indicated 11 feet and rising.

The St. Lawrence departed for Cincinnati on Saturday evening with a good trip out.

The Wyoming passed down Saturday en route for St. Louis. She took on 6,160 kegs of nails at this point.

The local packets arrived and departed on time Saturday.

The Diurnal will be to-day's packet for Parkersburg, leaving at 10:30 A. M.

The Dacotah is announced to pass this point on Wednesday, en route for St. Louis. For passage or freight apply to Capt. Coulson, at St. James Hotel.

The Andes is due from Cincinnati to-day and will return at the usual hour for departure to-morrow.

The Batchelor will leave for Pittsburgh at 7 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The Pres Ellison, O'Neal and Telegram are the local packets for to-day.

The La Belle is doing a lively business in the Bellaire trade.

CAIRO, April 10.—Arrived: Shinkle, Cincinnati; Greyhound, Memphis; Harry Brown, New Orleans; A. G. Stevens, Dyersburg; Thos. Sherlock, Cincinnati. Andy Baum, Memphis: Springer, New Orleans; City of Greenville, St. Louis. Departed: Maude, St. Louis; Vint Shinkle, Memphis; Greyhound, Ohio river; Harry Brown, Ohio river; Ali. Stevens and Charles Brown, St. Louis; Andy Baum, Cincinnati, Thos. Sherlock, New Orleans; Springer; Cincinnati. River 37 feet 9 inches. Weather fair. Thermometer 38 degrees.

The Popular Demand.

So great has been the popular demand for the celebrated remedy Kidney-Wort, that it is having an immense sale from Maine to California. Some have found it inconvenient to prepare it from the dry compound. For such the proprietors now prepare it in liquid form. This can be procured at the druggists. It has precisely the same effect as the dry, but is very concentrated so that the dose is much smaller.—*Lowell Mail.* MWFAW

CHAOS AT CHIOS.

HORRIBLE RUIN WROUGHT BY THE EARTHQUAKE.

Sad Scenes of Death and Desolation Among the Ruins—Talk of Turning the Town into One Great Grave—Situation of the Homeless People.

LONDON, April 9.—A correspondent at Chios telegraphs under date of the 7th as follows:

"I have just arrived here from Constantinople, and find a picture of desolation such as is rarely witnessed. The town looks as if it had been terribly bombarded. Hundreds of houses are transformed into a shapeless mass of ruins, under which lie buried an unknown number of victims. A majority of the remaining houses are already cracked and roofless, and may fall any moment. Nearly every building in town suffered more or less. The inhabitants wander about anxious to search for missing relatives or lost property, but afraid to risk their lives in the perilous work of clearing away the rubbish. Many who are willing to expose themselves to danger are prevented by friends or by the police. Fear, grief and despair are depicted in nearly every face. All have some sad or tragic tale to tell.

"The first shock was felt Sunday afternoon, about half-past one o'clock. Immediately houses began to fall. Wild shrieks were heard on every side. Then followed an awful silence of some minutes, and the terrified survivors gradually ventured into the narrow lanes and reached open spaces. Shortly after another terrible shock completed the devastation. All night shocks succeeded each other at short intervals, and each one preceded by a dull sound of subterranean explosions. Since that frequent shocks have been felt. A few minutes ago, while writing the present dispatch, I distinctly heard an explosion and felt the earth tremble; but, as I am under canvas, I have nothing to fear.

"The old Genoese fortress, containing about four hundred houses, inhabited by Mussulmans and Jews, suffered more than the rest of the town. The ground there sank about half a metre, and nearly all the houses were immediately destroyed, and several hundred persons must have perished. It is known that about thirty Mussulman women were assembled in one house, not one of whom escaped. The southern part of the Island is said to have suffered more than this town. Her Majesty's gun vessel Bittern arrived this morning. The Captain at once came ashore, and after consulting with the Governor of the Island organized relief parties for tending the wounded and extricating the dead from the ruins. He then went over to Chesme and made careful inquiries regarding the state of the town and the inhabitants. To-morrow he intends visiting the southern part of the Island, where less has been done for the relief of the sufferers.

"I visited Chesme this afternoon. Only about ten inhabitants were killed, but many houses are in ruins and very many more dilapidated. The Mayor assured me three-fourths of the houses are in a dangerous condition. The inhabitants are afraid to live even in those which are uninjured, for every night since Sunday frequent shocks have been felt. Nearly all prefer to camp out. As the weather is fine, the hardship in this respect is not great. It is said that throughout the district not less than thirty thousand people are without shelter. In Kastro the work of extricating the bodies and attending the wounded is progressing satisfactorily, but the stifling odor in the vicinity of many ruins proves the former operation is far from complete. On the other hand, some wonderful escapes have occurred. One woman was buried under the ruins fifty-two hours, and at last was rescued, having given birth in the mean time to a child. The child is dead, but the mother is doing well."

CHIOS, April 9.—A Medical Commission is now sitting to consider the expediency of covering the rubbish in the fortress with earth, as there is no hope of saving any lives, and disinterment of the dead might produce an epidemic. It is now believed that throughout the whole island, which contained seventy thousand inhabitants, six or seven thousand were killed and 25 per cent of the survivors wounded. The French, British, United States and Austrian gun-vessels in the harbor are doing all in their power to assist the authorities in the work of relief. Only ten of the inhabitants of Chesme were killed, but many houses are in ruins, and thirty thousand people are without shelter.

LONDON, April 10.—The shocks of earthquake in Chios have ceased. It is believed the number of victims has been exaggerated.

A correspondent at Chios telegraphs he has visited the south eastern part of the Island and found Menita, a town of 12,000 inhabitants, and the villages of Monaster, Virinosis and Phillatia masses of ruins. Not a single house escaped. English and American physicians are aiding the survivors.

"I'm all Played out,"

is a common complaint. If you feel so, get a package of Kidney-Wort and take it and you will at once feel its tonic power. It renews the healthy action of the kidneys, bowels and liver, and thus restores the natural life and strength to the weary body. It can now be had in either dry or liquid form, and in either way is always prompt and efficient in action.—*New Bedford Standard.* MWFAW

CHICAGO, April 9.—The *Drovers' Journal* reports:

HOGS—Receipts 10,000 head; shipments 4,500 head. Market steady with a fair demand and unchanged; common to good mixed packing $5 40a5 75; light $5 50a5 80; choice heavy $5 90a6 40.

Cattle—Receipts 3,000 head; shipments 3,800 head. Fair demand but at lower rates and very full supply; closed weak; common to fair shipping $4 30a4 80; good to choice $5 25a5 60; exports $5 80a6 15; butchers' slow and steady at $2 30; stockers' and feeders' active at $3 15a4 55.

Sheep—Receipts 1,700 head; shipments 2,300 head. Best firm; exporters' $5 80a6 20; fair to good slow at $5 15a5 40; common to medium very dull and 10a20c lower at $4 40a4 90.

TOLEDO, April 9.—Wheat quiet; No. 2 red Wabash spot $1 09¼; May $1 10¼; June $1 10¾; July $1 09; August $1 04¼; year $1 02¼. Corn steady; high mixed 46½c; No 2 spot 46¼c; May 45¾c; rejected 45c; damaged 42¾c. Oats quiet; No. 2, 38½c. Clover dull; prime