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ACROSS THE OCEAN.

THE MONETARY MEETING IN PARIS.

American Representatives Present—Election of Officers—Countries Represented at the Conference—What It Is Proposed To Do—Other Foreign Matters.

PARIS, April 19.—The International Monetary Conference was opened here at two o'clock this afternoon by M. Barthelemy St. Hilaire, Minister of Foreign Affairs, who welcomed the foreign delegates, and said the object of the conference was to endeavor to establish a normal monetary standard instead of the shattered equilibrium of the past, and to consider the best means for preventing a recurrence of the disastrous crises. He excused himself from entering further upon so complex and difficult question, upon which abler minds than his had adopted most opposite opinions. He concluded by declaring that if the conference did not achieve immediate success it would at least have raised controversies which are indispensable to truth and established principles which will bear fruit in the future.

On motion of Mr. Evarts, delegate from the United States, M. Magnin, French Minister of Finance, was elected president of the conference. M. Magnin, in his opening address, reviewed the different phases of the question, and showed the inconveniences which the system established in 1857 of a gold standard, with silver as a transitory compromise, had brought about in Germany. He dwelt on the recommendation in favor of bimetalism by the committee of the United States Congress in 1876. He explained the causes of the nonsuccess of the monetary conference in 1878. As regarded the objects of the present conference it was indispensable, in order that silver shall regain its former value, that it should again be freely coined side by side with gold. He said he hoped the deliberations would show that international bimetalism was the only system capable of restoring a monetary regularity in all parts of the world. It was not a question of discussing a treaty by which some would gain and others lose. It was simply a question of forming, in good faith and with a knowledge of the subject, decisions equally favorable to all parties. He concluded as follows: "We in no wise claim to impose our opinions on others. All systems can be put forward, and will be freely discussed."

The conference then proceeded with the formal business of organization, and appointed a committee, who will present a report at the next sitting of the conference.

M. Magnin, in his opening speech in the conference, mentioned the fact that fifteen States were represented. They are Germany, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, United States, France, England, Greece, Italy, Holland, Portugal, Russia, Sweden, and Switzerland. The English and Italian delegates have not yet arrived. The representatives of each State will elect one commissioner to form a committee of fifteen. The next sitting will take place on Saturday.

The London *Standard's* correspondent at Berlin says the government will submit to the monetary conference a memorandum upon the history of the gold and silver standard question in Germany.

About Lord Beaconsfield.

LONDON, April 20.—The *Times*, in its leading editorial, says: "Since the close of Lord Palmerston's long and memorable career no more conspicuous gap has been made in the circle of English political life than by the death of Lord Beaconsfield. No dissentient voice will break in upon the tribute of admiration—in which foes, we are sure, will cordially join with friends—that must be paid to Lord Beaconsfield's high courage, unswerving purpose, imperturbable temper, and versatile mastery of parliamentary tactics. The *Times* understands that Lord Rowton is left sole trustee of all the private papers of Lord Beaconsfield, with full power to do what he thinks right with them. The Queen, before leaving London for the Isle of Wight, expressed a particular desire to visit Lord Beaconsfield, but his physicians replied that complete quiet was necessary.

A Gleam of Light in Russia.

LONDON, April 19.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Daily News* writes as follows: "The Czar recently presided at a council of ministers, at which the proposition of General Melikoff, confirmed by the late Czar, for convoking a committee of elected representatives for the consideration of state questions, was discussed. The result was that nine members of the council were in favor of the proposal and five against it. The Emperor then announced that he agreed with the majority, and that the Minister of the Interior would draw up the necessary ukase."

Lord Beaconsfield's Remains.

LONDON, April 19.—Joseph E. Boehm, the sculptor, has taken a successful cast of Lord Beaconsfield's face. It is understood that Dean Stanley visited Lord Beaconsfield's residence today to offer a tomb in Westminster Abbey for the remains. Strong wishes are expressed in the highest quarters for the acceptance of the offer, but arrangements are in abeyance pending the return of Lord Barrington, Lord Rowton, and Sir Philip Rose from Hughenden, where they will examine the papers of the deceased.

Castelar and Liberty.

MADRID, April 19.—Negotiations are pending for the modification of the concordant which dates from the year 1857, to bring it in harmony with the constitution and protect the rights of church and state. Senor Castelar has issued an address to his constituents announcing that in the coming electoral campaign he will not seek the support of advanced Republican and Democratic parties. Senor Castelar claims indulgent consideration for the present government, whose policy he regards as favorable to the cause of liberty.

A Strange Justifiable Homicide.

PITTSBURG, PA., April 19.—About two o'clock this morning Police Officer Samuel Hoffman shot and instantly killed a young man named John Siedehl in McKeesport, Pa., under the impression that Siedehl was a burglar. The officer states that the young man was acting suspiciously, and when asked his name, replied, "None of your business," and at the same time placed his hand in his hip pocket as though to draw a weapon, whereupon Hoffman fired. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of justifiable homicide.

De Jarnette Acquitted.

DANVILLE, VA., April 19.—The trial of Thomas De Jarnette, for the murder of his sister, was concluded at noon. The jury, after a retirement of twenty minutes, brought in a verdict of "not guilty," because of insanity at the time he committed the act. After the verdict was announced there was a demonstration of applause in the court-room, which was promptly suppressed by the sergeant. The verdict seems to meet the approval of the community pretty generally. The prisoner was remanded to jail to await the further action of the court.

Another Street-Car Strike.

ST. LOUIS, April 19.—The street-railway conductors and drivers on all the lines in this city have decided to make a demand for a reduction of their hours of labor. They now work from twelve to fourteen hours on the short runs and sixteen to eighteen hours on the long runs, the conductors receiving $2 and the drivers $1.50 per day. They want a reduction of these hours to twelve on both short and long runs at the wages now paid, and assert that if the companies do not comply with their demand a strike is certain.

The Winter Wheat Destroyed.

ST. LOUIS, MO., April 19.—A prominent commission house of this city has just received a great number of reports from all sections of Missouri, Illinois, and Kansas, respecting the condition of winter wheat, most all of which are extremely discouraging. Serious damage is reported in nearly every section of the States named, and total ruin in some places. The prediction is freely made that the West will not raise half the crop of winter wheat, and that the quality of that harvested will be poor.

Postponement of a Sale.

RICHMOND, VA., April 19.—The foreclosure sale of the Petersburg Railroad, which was to have taken place under decree of the United States Circuit Court to-morrow, at Petersburg, has been postponed by an order from the same court to the 10th of May next. Notice of postponement has been served on parties interested.

Turned a Roman Catholic.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 19.—Rev. E. W. Gilliam, late Protestant Episcopal clergyman at Clinton, N. C., authorizes the *News and Observer* to announce that he is at St. James' Seminary, Baltimore, for the purpose of connecting himself with the Roman Catholic communion. He intends to return to North Carolina and reside at Oxford.

INSANE AT A FIRE.

Burning of an Asylum—Scenes of Bravery—Property Destroyed.

ANNA, ILL., April 19.—A fire broke out in the bath-room on the fourth floor of the north wing of the Illinois Southern Hospital for the Insane, at this place, at half-past eleven o'clock last night. After getting the patients out an effort was made to check the flames; but, as the building had a mansard roof, it was not until the centre building was reached that the fire was mastered. The patients were discovered in a room on the second story of the north wing, entirely surrounded by the flames. The throng upon the ground witnessed their frantic efforts to burst through the grated windows with breathless excitement. Finally a ladder was procured and placed near a window, and, although the flames curled around the ladder, three times men started up, but were forced by the heat to return. One gallant fellow (Grace) ran up the ladder, thrust an axe into a window, and commanded a colored patient named Nelson to cut his way out. He simply drew the axe away, and again it was given him, and the crowd below, as with one voice, yelled to him to cut the grating loose. This time he did it, and escaped. Grace again showed his courage by ascending the ladder and going into the room, now ablaze all over and the walls tumbling in in every direction, and, after a hand-to-hand struggle with a patient named McClelland, who was nearly dead from the heat, but desperately determined to stay in his room, Grace forced him headlong through the window, and parties outside caught him. Grace inhaled the heat and suffered internally afterward, but is not in danger. A patient from Monroe County, named N. Ferkle, was burned to death. These patients were all taken from the halls, but in some way wandered back. Three fire companies from Cairo arrived at half-past six o'clock, and are working upon the ruins. The superintendent, Dr. Windner, is in Chicago on business. The loss is estimated at $150,000. Ferkle is the only patient missing.

Meridian, Miss.—A block of principal business houses. Loss, $250,000.

Sweet Springs, N. Y.—Jacob Schultz's barn, set on fire by a tramp.

Evanston, Ill.—A small house, in which two colored children were burned.

An Important Sugar Decision.

NEW YORK, April 19.—In the suit of S. & W. Welsh, sugar importers, against Collector Merritt, for the recovery of alleged excessive duties imposed on a cargo of sugar imported from Cuba in 1879, which has been on trial for the last week before Judge Wallace and a jury in the United States Circuit Court, the counsel for the plaintiffs this morning briefly summed up the case, and asked the court to direct the jury to render a verdict in their favor, as the Government had utterly failed to show the legality for the customs duties imposed on said sugars. Assistant District Attorney Herrick having withdrawn from the case, District Attorney Woodford summed up for the defense, when Judge Wallace directed the jury to render a verdict for the plaintiffs for $5,776. The Judge said the Government officials had a right to look beyond the apparent color of the sugars if the true character of the sugar had been disguised. In his opinion, sugar does not become an article of commerce until it has left the centrifugal. The verdict was rendered on the ground that the sugars in question were colored in the vacuum-pan before being put in the centrifugal, and before they became sugars of commerce.

An Unprecedented Flood.

ROCKFORD, ILL., April 19.—The flood in Rock River here is something unprecedented. It has already thrown fifteen hundred men out of employment, and is still on the increase. The manufacturers by water-power will lose thousands of dollars, as they were running to full capacity and this is their busiest season, they having large orders ahead. The lowlands on each side of the river, north and south of the river, are several feet under water, and the occupants of houses were obliged to leave in boats. In the city Knowlton's machine and wood shops are submerged three feet. The Central Furniture Company's basement is filling up, and their large piles of lumber are in danger of floating off. John T. Manny's shops are surrounded. N. A. Thompson's shops are several feet deep in water. The barn of Graham's distillery is flooded, and the cattle have been driven off. Chick and Rodd's flouring mills are also flooded, and one of the buildings is in danger. Cellars are flooded, and many other firms and private individuals have sustained irreparable losses. There is some hope to-day that the water may fall.

Caught Robbing the Mails.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, April 19.—For several months, and frequently during the past two months, the railway mail service between New York and Chicago has been greatly annoyed by thefts of registered letters and packages. The chief inspector detailed several special agents to work up the case, and their labors culminated this evening in the arrest of E. R. Blakestee, postal clerk on the Cleveland and Chicago division. He was taken to the post-office and searched by Captain C. E. Henry and other postal authorities. In his satchel over one hundred letters were found, and in his pockets other letters, which he confessed he had stolen. He also acknowledged having rifled two registered pouches, one from Utica and the other from Rochester to Chicago. Blakestee's family lives at St. John's, Mich. He was a captain in the regular army, serving three years in the war.

What a Rag-Picker Found.

CHICAGO, April 19.—The fact that the Pennsylvania Company had executed a mortgage for $20,000,000 became public to-day through the loss and subsequent recovery of the instrument itself. L. L. Gilbert, a prominent lawyer of Pittsburg, came to Chicago on business connected with this mortgage, but while in the wash-room of the Grand Pacific Hotel accidentally dropped the document out of his pocket. It was swept up with the waste paper and thrown into an alley north of the hotel. Here it was picked up by an Italian rag-picker, in whose possession it was found to-day. The mortgage was made out April 1 to Wistar Morris, Edmund Smith, and Samuel L. Felton, all of Philadelphia, as trustees for the mortgagees. The mortgage is to secure twenty thousand interest-bearing bonds for $1,000 each.

Killed Her Five Children.

ST. LOUIS, April 19.—Additional particulars regarding the killing of her five children by Mrs. Nutt, near Camden, Ark., which was reported briefly last night, are that the frenzied woman called her oldest child, a boy twelve years old, from a field, where he was ploughing, knocked him in the head, and threw him into the well, where she had previously thrown her four other children. Finding that one of the children was not drowned, but was clinging to the side of the well, she descended into it and tore away the child's grasp and thrust it down into the water, thus completing her diabolical work.

Base-Ball Games.

WORCESTER, MASS., April 19.—Worcesters, 19; Yales, 14.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 19.—Providence, 18; Boston Picked Nine, 1.

NEW YORK, April 19.—The first of a series of games between the Metropolitan and Troy Base-Ball Clubs came of to-day at the Polo Grounds. The fielding, base running and batting of the Troy Club was very good. The game was won by the Troy Club, with a score of 5 to 2. Time of game, game, two hours and ten minutes.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

Secretary Hunt was in his office at the Navy Department yesterday, having returned from New York Monday evening.

Second Lieutenant Francis D. Rucker, Eleventh Infantry, is transferred to the Second Cavalry, and assigned to Troop B, Fort Keogh, Montana Territory. He will join his troop.

The following transfers in the Second Cavalry are announced to date from March 4, 1881: First Lieutenant J. N. Allison, from Troop M to Troop E; First Lieutenant H. C. La Point, from Troop E to Troop M.

There will be a change in the governor and in the deputy governor of the Soldiers' Home here. The change will take place July 1st next, and in the deputy governorship June 1st next. General Potter, the present governor, will join his regiment, the Twenty-fourth Infantry, of which he is the colonel. His successor will be General Samuel D. Sturgis, colonel of the Seventh Cavalry. The present deputy governor, Colonel Coggeswell, who is on the retired list, will be succeeded by Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. Mason, of the Fourth Infantry. Colonel Mason is an Ohio man.

Major James H. Nelson, paymaster, United States army, died in the Albany Penitentiary yesterday. He was sent there under sentence of court-martial, approved January 21 last. He was tried in October of last year for embezzling and misappropriating Government funds. His embezzlement amounted to about $15,000. He was sent west from New York to pay off troops at Fort Leavenworth. After leaving New York, where the embezzling had been going on for some months, he disappeared, but after a few days was arrested and brought to New York for trial. The sentence of the court-martial in his case was to be dismissed the service, pay a fine of $2,500, and imprisonment for two years and until his fine should be paid, but not to exceed five years.

LIES ABOUT LOGAN.

STORIES OF HIS ENEMIES REFUTED.

The Illinois Senator Replies to the Stale Slander That He Wanted to Join the Confederates at the Beginning of the War—The Truth of History.

Senator Logan's speech was the feature of the Senate proceedings yesterday. He said he was not accustomed to refute slanders, but as the charge that he had been in sympathy with the rebellion had been again started he desired to give a history of his conduct at the breaking out of the war. These slanders seemed to run through the Democratic papers every time that any Democrat, reckless of his statements, made allusion to him in this connection. In 1860 he had been elected to Congress as a Douglas Democrat, as distinguished from the Bourbon Democrats of that day. During the early part of 1861, when secession had been rampant in the halls of Congress, he had shown by his speeches whether or not he was in sympathy with the rebellion. On the 7th of January, 1861, Mr. Adrian, of New Jersey, had proposed a resolution supporting the measures taken by the President in support of the laws and to preserve the Union. He (Mr. Logan) had voted for that resolution. On that vote he made the following remark: "As the resolution receives my unqualified approbation, I vote yea." That had happened

WHILE HE WAS A DEMOCRAT,

before Lincoln's inauguration—before the gun which had been fired announcing the determination of rebellion against the Government. He had then stood in no equivocal position on the question of rebellion, or as to its suppression by force, if necessary. On the 5th of February, 1861, he had made a speech in the House of Representatives in favor of the compromise measures reported to the House, and known as the "Crittenden Compromise." He defied any man to show a word in that speech which showed any sympathy with secession or rebellion. He had said at that time: "I have always, and do yet,

DENY THE RIGHT OF SECESSION."

He had always been a Union man, and he who said to the contrary falsified the record. The Senator from Georgia [Mr. Hill] had recently made some allusion to the charges against him, and had remarked that his speeches had been quoted in the South. If the speech to which he (Mr. Logan) had just alluded had been quoted in the South and its doctrines followed there would not have been any rebellion or secession. He read a letter, dated April 14, 1881, from Senators Lamar and Pugh, who had served with him in Congress at the outbreak of the war, bearing testimony to his loyalty to the Union at that period, and stating that they had never heard him utter one word of sympathy with the rebellion; but that, on the contrary, he had been vehemently opposed to it. In July, 1861, with a

MUSKET IN HIS HAND,

he had gone into the war at Bull Run, and shortly after had returned home and raised a regiment, resigning his seat in Congress. He had been in as many battles during the war as any man. At Fort Donelson he had been made a brigadier-general, and shortly afterward a major-general. Why he had been promoted to those commands he would leave it for those who had promoted him to say. He bore on his person more than one honorable scar. Those were some of the certificates of his loyalty given him by the enemies of his country. At the close of the war he had resigned his commission, preferring not to receive pay from the Government when he had no further duty to perform. At the breaking out of the rebellion he had been at Marion, Williamson County, Illinois.

THE PEOPLE OF THAT COUNTY

had been Democrats—most of them from the South. On the 15th of April, 1861, a few Democrats had got together in Marion and passed resolutions in favor of secession and rebellion. In May following some men from Williamson County had been organized into a company by Thorndike Brooks, a Marylander, and had joined the Southern army. Of that resolution, or of the men leaving for the South, he had had no knowledge, and the charge that he had instigated that conduct was absolutely false. He read a large number of letters from prominent citizens of Illinois, all of them, he stated, being Democrats, testifying to the fact that he had always been

LOYAL TO THE UNION,

and contradicting all the charges which had been made against him of sympathy with the rebellion. He also read a letter from Thorndike Brooks to prove that he (Mr. Logan) had known nothing of the departure of the men of Williamson County to join the rebellion. In conclusion he said: "I put this testimony on record for this reason: that my children after me may not have these slanders thrown in their faces without the power of repelling or repudiating them. The reason is still further: I put them on record that they may endure in this Chamber; so that they may be a notice to Senators of all parties and creeds that hereafter in this Senate no insinuation of that kind will be submitted to by me. I do it for this purpose—as a notice that insinuations shall not be made hereafter on this floor, in my presence, by any man. I will not submit to it any longer."

Mr. Brown said that he knew that his colleague, who was absent, had had no purpose in any remark of his to do injustice to the gentleman from Illinois. He (Mr. Brown) had heard the Senator's statement with great pleasure. He took pleasure in saying that he thought that the Senator's vindication was full, complete, and conclusive.

Mr. Beck said that at the close of the war he had been kept out of the House of Representatives for some time through the efforts of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Logan], and he had collected some papers reflecting on that gentleman's conduct at the outbreak of the struggle. He had submitted many of these papers to Frank Blair, who had said to him: "Beck, John Logan was one of the best fighters in the war, and when the men who are now trying to whistle him down the wind were seeking safe places he was holding his life in his hand." And, continued Mr. Beck, I took every paper I had and burned them before his eyes.

Mr. Dawes, who, prior to the war, had served with Mr. Logan in the House of Representatives, bore testimony to the early stand which that gentleman, as a Democrat, had taken in opposition to the rebellion.

Mr. Call then took the floor, confining his remarks principally to the subject of intimidation and the restriction of the ballot in the State of Massachusetts, and asserting that there was a freer ballot, a fairer count, and a more independent voting in the South than existed in that great Commonwealth.

Mr. Cameron then addressed the Senate; and, after various dilatory motions were had, an adjournment was effected at 4:10.

THE CONSTITUTION SAFE.

Arrival of the Old Ship at Piney Point—A Bad Storm.

The Navy Department received yesterday afternoon intelligence of the arrival of the practice-ship Constitution at Piney Point. Captain Stanton, her commanding officer, reports as follows:

Sailed from Fort Mifflin, near League Island, April 7, and arrived at Piney Point April 18. On April 14 experienced a severe gale from the NNE. to NNW., accompanied by high sea; carried away the iron straps of the bob-stays, which left the bowsprit, foremast, and maintopmast without fore and aft support, sent down the foretopgallantmast; got up pendant tackles to the foremasthead, topburtons to the topmastheads, and secured the bowsprit as well as possible with the stream-chain; after the gale, pitted the bobstay hearts with straps of wire-rope around the bowsprit. This has stood as a temporary expedient, but the wire-rope is too old and too small to be depended upon. During the gale the ship worked much in her topsides and knee-fastenings, forcing the oakum out of her waterway seams of the main deck, causing them to leak.

A Session of the Scientists.

The annual Washington session of the National Academy of Sciences was opened yesterday morning at All Souls' Church, the morning being devoted to the transaction of business. Professor William B. Rogers, of the Massachusetts Institute, occupied the chair. Among those in attendance were: Professor O. C. Marsh, the vice-president; Professors S. F. Baird, Simon Newcomb, Julius E. Hilgard, Cleveland Abbe, William Ferrill, Theodore M. Gill, John W. Powell, Francis A. Walker, Benjamin Silliman, General A. A. Humphreys, I. J. Woodward, George F. Barker, William H. Brewer, Josiah P. Cooke, Edward D. Cope, George W. Hill, J. Sterry Hunt, George P. Marsh, Edwin S. Morse, C. H. F. Peters, Admiral Rodgers, Robert E. Rodgers, Charles A. Shott, and Samuel A. Scudder. The academy held a public session in the afternoon, beginning at one o'clock, at which the following papers were read: "The Domain of Physiology," by J. Sterry Hunt; "The Compass Plant of the Western Prairie," "The Color of the Sun," and "Mountain Observations," by S. P. Langley; "The Relation of Soils to Health," by R. Pompelly, and "Reduction to Sea Level of Barometric Observations Made at Elevated Stations," by Elias Loomis.

KILLING UNITED STATES OFFICERS.

Capture of Notorious Moonshiners and Assassins—Details of Crime.

Commissioner Raum yesterday received the following report, dated Charleston, S. C., April 14, from Deputy Marshal J. C. Pritchard:

Last Thursday United States Deputy Marshal K. S. Ray, with a posse, succeeded in arresting L. R. Redmond, the North Carolina moonshiner outlaw, but not, however, until he was wounded. I came into this section on business, and hearing that Ray had Redmond a prisoner at his (Redmond's) house, I went to see him, and he requested me to aid him in guarding and conveying him to this point. We have kept a good guard over him until this morning, at which time his physician decided that we could move him without injury. We did this, and now have him at this point. While guarding him we were fired on by unknown parties during the night time.

Two or three years ago, when the moonshiner was conducting affairs in North Carolina to suit himself, L. R. Redmond's name was in the papers every day. He was the leader of the moonshine clan: was cunning, brave, and indefatigable. He was a moonshiner king. In the revenue raids, which resulted in breaking the backbone of the illegal traffic, Redmond figured at the head of the law-breakers. His brother-in-law, Ladd, was his lieutenant. Ladd was shot in an encounter with revenue officers. The law could never get its grip on Redmond. The United States Government offered a reward of $500 for his capture. The Governor of South Carolina also offered a reward for his apprehension, but it was impossible to capture him. He was too shrewd and too well befriended to drop into the legal grasp. In 1877 he killed a United States marshal, who was attempting to arrest him. The reward of $300 will be paid by the Internal Revenue Bureau and the prisoner turned over for prosecution at the hands of the Department of Justice.

Commissioner Raum has received an official report of the recent killing of Deputy United States Marshal Henry Seagraves on the 8th instant. Seagraves left Lafayette, Tenn., Thursday, the 7th instant, and went to Somerville, where he intended to collect money on some executions. A young man, Samuel Cox, was with him. They went to a new distillery on that business. In the evening they stopped at the house of Mr. Weatherford, between Eulia and Coatstown, about half a mile from the Sumner County line. After supper they got ready to start. Going to the barn to get their horses they heard a couple of shots fired near the house of a colored man, who lived about one hundred yards from the barn, on the opposite side of the road. They started in the direction of the firing, Mr. Weatherford being with them. When within a few yards of the house Seagraves asked who was there. He was asked who he was. He told them. The party fired and killed him instantly. After shooting and whooping over the dead body awhile they rifled the pockets of the dead, taking the fire-arms, papers, watch, and money. They then departed. Every attempt is being made to ferret out the murderers.

CHARLES HEATH THE MAN

Who Lost His Property in the South by Systematic Outrages.

Mr. Charles Heath, now residing in Malden, Mass., is the person referred to by Senator Dawes in the recent Senate debate as having had his property in the South destroyed by incendiary fire. Heath's plantation is about one thousand acres in extent, and was in Caldwell Parish, Louisiana, on the Ouachita River, ten miles below Columbia. Mr. Heath states that he and his brother, who is an Ohio merchant, bought the place fourteen years ago, and had established upon it a gin-house, grist-mill, and repair shop, fitted up with improved machinery. For several years they ran the place under a white overseer, and were not seriously interfered with by their neighbors. The first difficulty that occurred there, Mr. Heath states, was along in 1877 and 1878, and was on account of a decision that they would not employ white men as overseers. From that time, as the statement intimates, Heath's troubles began. His neighbors and others accused him of a willingness to divide his land with the negroes, and avowed their determination to prevent it. Various troubles, in which negroes on his place were maltreated in many ways, are recounted in the statement; but Heath says he got along very well until last Christmas. Upon the night of Christmas his whole place was burned up. He says: "The place, with the improvements, was worth $20,000. They burned up my tools, wagons, grist-mill, blacksmith-shop—everything clean. I got out about four hundred or five hundred dollars' worth of goods in the twenty minutes we had to work in, and we came within an ace of being burned alive. The only thing that saved us was that the wind blew the flames away from the building in which we were sleeping." Heath's statement alleges that a series of outrages were perpetrated upon the negroes in the parish where he was located. He says he was assured by his friends, some of whom are strong Democrats, that he had got into the worst part of the State. Mr. Heath says he shall go back to New Orleans, where he has real estate, this fall. The negroes who are on his plantation pay him for his land and the mules employed by them. His brother went to New Orleans in 1848, has been a long time a merchant there, and was appointed mayor of the city by General Sheridan. Mr. Heath says the firing of his place was not alluded to in the papers, and he made no secret in New Orleans of his disposition to investigate the outrage.

The Baltimore Post-Office.

It was reported last night that Postmaster Tyler, of Baltimore, had tendered his resignation, but inquiries in authoritative circles failed to elicit either a confirmation or denial of the statement. Colonel Harrison Adreon visited the White House yesterday to urge his claims for this position, and later Hon. John A. J. Creswell and General George Sheridan called upon the President to press the selection of General J. B. Askew for the place. It was stated last night by a prominent official of the Post-Office Department that it was exceedingly doubtful that any selection would be made for this position until after the dead-lock in the Senate was broken.

CAPITAL JOTTINGS.

—Postmaster-General James returned from New York yesterday morning.

—The national bank notes received for redemption yesterday amounted to $293,000.

—Uncle Sam's cash-box netted $155,972.67 from internal revenue and $840,159.12 from customs yesterday.

—A new post-office has been created at Chrisman, Buckingham County, Va., and William E. Long has been made postmaster thereof.

—A new post-office has been established at Alps, Brunswick County, Va., and Robert H. Williams has been appointed postmaster thereof.

—The following postmasters' commissions (presidential) were sent out yesterday: W. C. Cawley, Manchester, Iowa, and Charles Erslinger, Manitowoc, Wis.

—J. H. Hobdy was yesterday appointed storekeeper and gauger for the fifth district of Tennessee and R. O. Newman storekeeper for the fifth district of Kentucky.

—The President has appointed C. H. Richardson, of the District of Columbia, a visitor of the Government Asylum for the Insane, vice Rev. John Lanahan, resigned.

—Secretary Hunt returned to the city yesterday morning, and attended the meeting of the Cabinet. Secretary Lincoln, who was expected to return yesterday, is still in Chicago.

—Hon. M. P. O'Connor, member of Congress from the Charleston (S. C.) district, who returned there in bad health at the close of the session, lies dangerously ill at his residence in that city.

—R. Emory Warfield, esq., of Baltimore, is located at the Ebbitt House. It is said that Mr. Warfield's visit here is to enable him to more advantageously conduct his campaign for the collectorship of customs at Baltimore.

—The resignation of Fred D. Grant as first lieutenant of the Fourth Cavalry and as lieutenant-colonel on General Sheridan's staff, reported to have been forwarded from Chicago Saturday, has not been received at the War Department.

—William H. Platt, said to be a brother of Senator Platt, was appointed yesterday as superintendent of the dead-letter and inquiry office of the New York post-office by Postmaster Pearson. Mr. Platt was a year or so ago an employee in the post-office, but was obliged to retire on account of ill-health.

—Among the President's callers yesterday were Senators Conger, Miller, Kellogg, Saunders, Frye, and Plumb, Representative Page, Thomas, Hazelton, and Wilson. Governor St. Johns, of Kansas, accompanied Senator Plumb. Ex-Postmaster-General Creswell and Recorder Sheridan also called.

—Upon the announcement of the nomination of General Longstreet to the Georgia marshalship yesterday, it was rumored that the vacant Turkish mission would be tendered Hon. Horace Maynard. A member of Mr. Maynard's family, in conversation with a friend, said, however, that even if the report were true he doubted whether the mission would be accepted, as he did not think Mr. Maynard had any inclination to return to Turkey.

PERSONAL INCIDENTS.

THE CIRCUS AS A LEADING EVENT.

Who Were Present—A Democratic Senator Goes to the "Menagerie"—The Diplomatic Corps Faithful to Charity—Our Philosopher Moralizes on the Circus.

The event of the week in society circles no less than among the gamins of the street has been Mr. Barnum's circus. At each performance of the five closing last evening, many parties have been made up from the most exclusive set, and have been in attendance with unblushing candor in the proportion of about six adult chaperones to one small child. Everybody laughed to meet everybody else there, but nobody was sorry for going. Sorry? I should think not, indeed; for a show that costs the shrewd Barnum $5,000 a day is not a sight to be missed. The British legation had forty reserved seats on Monday afternoon. Another pleasant group that day numbered among its members the Misses Schurz. Monday evening General Sherman escorted a little party, among whom were Mrs. Kilpatrick and her sister, Miss Valdevieso, and two charming Chilian ladies. Many Senators were in attendance. Monday noon, as a certain well-known ex-Senator was escorting his daughter down F street toward the cars leading to the scene of interest, he encountered a solemn Democratic Senator also hurrying down the street. "Are you going to the circus, Senator?" said the ex-Senator, genially. "No," replied the other, lugubriously, pointing toward the Capitol—"I'm going to the menagerie." Yesterday afternoon, had there been a "call" of the Senate, the Sergeant-at-Arms could have found several delinquents seated in rapt devotion facing the saw-dust arena. Chief-Justice Cartter was among the prominent figures there, and another staid but genial ex-Clevelander, Hon. Buckley Stedman, whose life began with the century. The Japanese Minister and family, Mr. Tenney, of the National Hotel, Mrs. MacArthur, and many others of social prominence were also noted among those in the reserved section. It speaks well for the thoughtful kindness of heart for which the ladies and gentlemen of the diplomatic corps are very generally noted that they did not permit this or any other diversion to interfere with their attendance at the charity ball of Monday evening, but chose the afternoon performance, with special reference to giving their evening to the latter place. It is to be regretted that other engagements for Easter Monday evening were permitted in so many cases to interfere with the ball, for which such beautiful and costly preparations had been made on the part of the ladies of the committee, and which, by those who did attend, was so thoroughly enjoyed.

Nearly 120 of the attaches of the circus were guests at the Imperial Hotel, including Chang, the Chinese giant (from Scotland), and Tom Thumb and his matronly spouse. The boarders at the hotel were much diverted, at breakfast, to see the pompous air with which Tom Thumb would walk into the dining-room, with eye-glass to his eye and morning paper (THE REPUBLICAN, of course) in his hand. Chang was affability itself, and indulged several lady guests in passing, erect, under his arm, which was outstretched at right-angles to his body. The young woman who was shot from the catapult yesterday, making four revolutions before reaching terra firma, had her arms and hands considerably lacerated.

If our "social" column of to-day does savor strongly of saw-dust let no one pass harsh judgment. Do we not all remember fondly—we serious "grown-ups"—some far away country village in the magical isle of the Long Ago, where we saw the first circus of our lives? That was before grim care, the ape, sat astride our shoulders; before we had ridden our fleet ambitions, bare-backed, half a dozen in hand, and been ingloriously thrown a hundred times; before elephantine political problems had ever confronted us with their huge and monstrous shapes. The circus tent was the Wonder-land of our childhood. Its men and women were Centaurs and demi-gods, and beatific phantoms of delight. Do the elephants grow as large to-day as then, think you? Is the clown quite as inimitably funny? Are those charming equestriennes in gauze and tinsel quite so radiant with immortal youth and *insouciance* as then? The rough-and-tumble of our own lives has thrown a tinge of pathos into the light that shines on the gorgeous, grotesque, iridescent life of the amphi-theatre. One finds oneself sympathizing with the hard work and hard risks of our two-footed and four-footed brethren of the ring. One reflects that perhaps even the dear little elephant in the red pantaleis, who turns the hand-organ with his ridiculous little trunk, sometimes finds his designated duty a "dem'd horrid grind." One's eyes and thoughts follow, not without a pang, the humble "property-man" who fell in a tit upon the saw-dust, and was carried out, a rigid figure, by his hurrying comrades, and the subsequent proceedings interested him no more; for we have seen his prototype many a time in the hurrying, heartless drama of real life. You and I and our neighbor are not yet such as he, for to have a foothold at the Capital is evidence to the contrary.

To be domiciliated here means that our service, great or small, has a certain fixed value to the Government, or to the State or constituency we represent, or to other interests of various importance. But if some day we faint and fall at our post, we too shall be decorously hurried away, and this iridescent, vibrant life of the Capital, that grows so strangely fascinating to us all, will know us no more forever.

Friendship Division, Sons of Temperance, celebrated its first anniversary last night by a most enjoyable entertainment at Masonic Temple. The audience was very large, completely filling the large hall, and comprised many of our very best citizens. The programme was carefully selected, and embraced the names of Mrs. D. C. Morrison, Misses Nellie De Land, Addie Prosperi, Kate Irving, Messrs. Warren Young, James Fagan, and the Apollo Glee Club. At the conclusion of the programme the floor was cleared, and dancing to the music of an exceptionally good orchestra was indulged in up to about one o'clock a. m. The whole affair reflected decided credit upon the organization, and great praise is due to the executive committee who had charge of the arrangements.

MICHAEL BOYTON.

The Petition in the Senate Relative to His Arrest.

The petition presented by Senator Harrison yesterday, relative to the arrest of Michael Boyton, consists of the following preamble and resolutions adopted by the Fort Wayne (Ind.) branch of the Irish National Land League:

Whereas it is alleged that Michael Boyton, a citizen of the United States, has been imprisoned in Ireland; and

Whereas said Michael Boyton, as is alleged, has not been confronted with any charges nor cause of his arrest; and

Whereas said Michael Boyton is denied a trial: Be it therefore

Resolved, That we respectfully ask our Senator, Hon. Benjamin Harrison, to lay the matter of said arbitrary arrest and refusal of a speedy trial before the Senate of the United States, now assembled, and we pray that said Senate may take suitable action on said proceedings of the government of the United Kingdom.

Resolved, That the president and secretary of the Irish National Land League of Fort Wayne are hereby requested to forward the foregoing preamble and resolutions to the Hon. B. Harrison, United States Senator from Indiana, and most respectfully request that they be presented to the Senate of the United States.

The petition presented yesterday by Senator McPherson on the same subject is signed by several hundred Patterson (N. J.) members of the Parnell Land League. It treats voluminously of the history and sentiment of this case and of various questions involved, and prays in general terms that measures be adopted to secure the prisoner's release.

Important Nominations.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate yesterday: General James Longstreet (now Minister to Turkey), to be United States marshal for Georgia; Philip H. Emerson, Associate Justice Supreme Court of Utah; Benjamin G. Castler, agent for Indians of New York agency, New York; Edwin S. Crocker, receiver of public moneys at Evanston, Wy. Postmasters—James R. Wolfenden, at Neosho, Mo.; George E. Matthews, at Hazlehurst, Miss.; William D. King, at Hawkinsville, Ga.

The Delaware Election Cases.

WILMINGTON, DEL., April 19.—Four cases growing out of the November election troubles have been tried this week in the United States District Court, two of the defendants being accused of interfering with United States marshals at the polls, and two with refusing to accept the vote of a negro. All have been acquitted thus far, and the jury in the fifth case is still out. There are a number of other cases yet to be tried.

IMPEDING BUSINESS.

The Action of the Senate Obstructionists Discussed.

When the Senate met yesterday the Vice-President laid before it the unfinished business—being the resolution for the election of Senate officers.

The usual motion to go into executive session was lost—yeas, 18; nays, 21.

Mr. McPherson presented a petition of the Patterson-Parnell Land League relative to the case of Michael Boyton, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Harrison presented a similar petition, which was referred to the same committee.

Mr. Blair offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the judgment of the Senate the public interests require that Congress be convened in public session immediately.

Mr. Harris—Let that go over.

Mr. Blair—I offer it merely to be read for information at this time.

He sent to the Clerk's desk and had read the circular of the Treasury Department relative to the late decision of the Supreme Court in one of the cases brought against C. A. Arthur, collector of the port of New York, as to the tariff upon knit goods, and said that he had received a letter this morning from the largest firm engaged in the manufacture of hosiery in Leconia, N. H.

Mr. McPherson—Does the Senator wish to read that letter to show why there should be an extra session?

Mr. Blair—Yes.

Mr. McPherson—Then my New England friend has become aware of the fact that a revision of the tariff is needed?

Mr. Blair—Yes.

Mr. McPherson—To the monopoly features of it?

Mr. Blair—Wherever they exist—yes.

Mr. Blair than proceeded to read the letter to which he