

BY TELEGRAPH.

AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 30.—The *Sun's* Saratoga, dated at 1 o'clock this morning, says: Morrissey could not be aroused a few minutes ago, when it was necessary to give him medicine. His limbs are growing cold. His friends have lost all hope.

COVINGTON, Ind., 30.—The murderous miners who, some weeks since, went through town in a drunken fury, shooting negroes, killing several, are on trial. The evidence, which has been conclusive of their guilt, is nearly in, and the verdict will probably be reached to-day or to-morrow.

INDIANAPOLIS, 30.—After a six days' hearing of preliminary examination, Justice Sloan, to-day, at Covington, Ind., found 13 of the Coal Creek rioters guilty of murder in the first degree and held them in \$3,000 bail each, to await the action of the grand jury. Four others were released.

LEAVENWORTH, 30.—Three sub-chiefs of the Nez Perces Indian prisoners, headed by White Feather, left Fort Leavenworth, to-day, for Sitting Bull's camp, accompanied by Mr. Clark, an experienced interpreter and guide. The Indians go as commissioners to the Nez Perces with Sitting Bull, to report to them the condition of Chief Joseph's band at Fort Leavenworth, it having been rumored among the Indians on the plains that those here were badly treated. They go without military escort.

ELLWORTH, Me., 30.—The passengers on the steamer *Cimbria* at South West Harbor, proved to be a regularly organized ship's company of 60 officers and 600 seamen of the Russian imperial navy, under the command of Count Grifenberg. On her arrival a long dispatch in cipher was sent to Admiral Lessorsky at St. Petersburg, and the officers seem to be awaiting a reply. The ship has a large amount of stores on board, including coal for ten days' steaming. No arms or ammunition are visible, and the officers deny that there are any such on board. The officers and crew of the steamer number 700, and are all Germans. Captain Badenhausen was taken out of another steamer and appointed to the *Cimbria* three days after he reached Hamburg, and she took in her stores and passengers as rapidly as possible. Captain Badenhausen has asked for a bill of health from this port. The Russian officers are very reticent about the object of their visit, and even profess to be ignorant of their destination or the purpose of their being sent here. Among the officers is a Russian nobleman of high rank, who was with the Grand Duke on his visit to this country. None of the officers have yet been on shore except the captain and purser of the ship and the paymaster of Russian corps. The collector has boarded the ship and found her papers all right, corresponding to the captain's statement. A formal entry will be made to-day and a list of her passengers furnished as soon as it can be made out. They observe no special secrecy, but have permitted the Associated Press agent to freely go about the vessel. They think they may remain here some days. The ship came in without a local pilot, and no inquiry is being made for a pilot. She is not disabled.

SAN FRANCISCO, 30.—A fire occurred in a Chinese lodging house, in Dupont near California Street, this morning. One body has been recovered from the ruins. A number more is supposed to be buried in the debris.

NEW YORK, 1.—It is reported that all the so-called Irish regiments in Ireland have been removed to English garrisons, and their places filled with English regiments.

The *Herald's* London special says: It is considered in official circles, that the mission of Von Moltke to Copenhagen is an event of the utmost importance. It is thought to be a sure indication of Germany's intention to act, as Bismarck's organs have already declared, formally in favor of neutralizing the Baltic or forbidding the entrance of the British ironclads. This incident may cool the war-like ardor of the British cabinet because it proves that Russia is backed by Germany. Many intelligent observers of European politics have long held this view, but the most of Englishmen refused to believe it, and the truth is now brought home to them at a moment when any receding from the demands already

put forth by the Beaconsfield cabinet would be a national humiliation. The prospect now is that England will make a movement toward a compromise.

The *Sun* says of the steamer *Cimbria* affair, that the captain of the sister ship to the *Cimbria* said he knew very well before he left Europe the *Cimbria* had been chartered. None of the different tool companies in America are making arms and ammunition for Russia. A seaman who is familiar with the Maine coast, said, yesterday, that a better point than South West Harbor, in which to conceal a large ship, would be hard to find. It contains plenty of water for the largest ship, and plenty of good holding ground for her anchors. The English residents of New York gathered in noteworthy numbers at their customary resorts, last night, discussing the possible bearings of the *Cimbria's* arrival. One curious expression was noted—the general belief was that any attempt at fitting out privateers in American ports would be prevented by the State department, but against this it was argued that self-interest as well as a desire to "pay England back" for her action in the civil war, would make the United States wink at the destruction of British commerce. The English consul, Archbold, is very reticent, and declares that he knows nothing of the matter. The Russian minister is now in New York but declines to be seen.

The *Herald* says: The arrival of the *Cimbria*, with a large company of officers and seamen of the Russian navy, when taken in connection with the rumored preparation of fast cruisers for the destruction of British commerce, is an event of uncommon interest. Whether this detachment represents the *avant garde* of a large force, or is merely a party sent out to create a scare, and thus influence British diplomacy, is not yet known. Their presence indicates, in any case, that Russia is not disposed to accord to England the undisputed sovereignty of the seas, and that the latter power is likely to experience commercial losses and dangers similar to those we suffered from when the *Alabama* and *Shenandoah*, largely manned by English subjects, were burning and sinking American ships in the chops of the channel.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., 1.—At 9.10 this morning the towboat *Warner*, from New Orleans to St. Louis, with five model barges and the trading boat *Koligon* in tow, exploded her boilers when opposite the city. The boiler house and roof were blown to a great height and fell back upon the wreck, while the air was filled with splinters and fragments. The wreck took fire instantly, and the smoke and steam hid the boat from the crowd, which soon lined the bluffs, and it was thought all on board had perished.

The tug *Desoto* and two or three skiffs were soon at the wreck and succeeded in saving a great many. The boat had a total crew of 25, but owing to the confusion it is impossible to tell exactly how many were lost. In five minutes after the explosion all the wreck, except the roof, had sunk out of sight, and the tow of barges were on fire, but the tug *Desoto* extinguished the fire and landed the barges on the Arkansas shore. All the officers and crew were residents of St. Louis.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, 1.—On Friday last, about 200 men assembled at Lanona, 18 miles from here, on the Corpus Christi road, and marched to Sang Sedoros, on the river, reaching there at 3 o'clock on Saturday morning. About 50 men attempted to cross the Rio Grande into Mexico. They were led by Raphael Lera. They were met by a party of regulars from Matamoros, and a skirmish ensued, which resulted in the discomfiture of the conspirators, eight of whom were made prisoners, two wounded and two killed, and three others drowned in their efforts to recross. It is understood the object of the raid was to intercept and capture Gen. Canales, who is on his way from Reynosa to Matamoros.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 30.—The masters at Ashton-under-Lyne will meet on Wednesday to decide whether to give notice of a reduction of wages. It is thought probable that a 5 per cent. reduction will be proposed. A similar reduction was submitted to in November, and the proposal which is now anticipated would

reduce wages in Ashton district to the same rate as that demanded by masters in north and northeast Lancashire. There is great distress in Blackburn and a number of women and children are compelled to beg. Both sides are obdurate.

A St. Petersburg correspondent of the *North Deutsch Allgemeine Zeitung*, writing about Russia's demand for Bessarabia, says: Let no one deceive himself as to what is coming. The desire to recover Bessarabia is only a symptom of the wish pervading the entire Russian nation to destroy the Paris treaty. It is not so much Bessarabia we are striving for; what we aim at is the cancelling of this treaty. Whether the Bulgarian frontiers remain as defined in the treaty of San Stefano; whether the great element is allowed more scope; whether Serbia is aggrandized; whether Austro-Hungary is conceded temporary or permanent occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, making Montenegro an enclave of her own territory, all this is of comparative indifference to the Russian nation. Whether the rearrangement of Turkey is regulated by a congress, conference or war, the demands for the restoration of Bessarabia will always be preferred with the same pertinacity. Suppose we should be balked this time, this would only make us more eager to pursue our object in future.

The *Times* in a leading editorial says regarding this. Russia appears to be ready to make numerous concessions, provided she can substitute for the common European interests in Turkey a set of isolated and conflicting interests and can thus emancipate herself, no less than Turkey, from direct obligations towards Europe. It is this disposition against which we must persistently protest, and if Russia seeks a peaceful issue to the present complications, she must recognize the principle she has acknowledged on former occasions. Let her only do that and concessions even less than those she offers might in some respects satisfy the country.

A Vienna correspondent discussing the Austrian policy, while pronouncing the rumors regarding the occupation of Bosnia as premature, does not say they are more than premature, but rather intimates such measure may soon become justifiable.

Gen. Todleben has issued an order of the day instructing Russian troops in Roumania to behave well towards the people.

Political news from the continent though contradictory and conveying but an imperfect idea of what the nature may be, is looked upon favorably in the stock markets. Prices opened at a general improvement. Consuls and Russians shared in the advance.

The insurgents are endeavoring to gain strategic points in a way that shows the existence of a directing head.

No final decision has been reached in the plenary council of ministers in regard to the Austro-Hungarian compromise. Hungarian ministers have left for Pesth, but they return during the week to complete negotiations.

Various Vienna correspondents persistently maintain that an Austrian occupation of Bosnia is imminent. A Berlin correspondent says positively that the occupation will be effected as the result of a bargain with Russia.

A Vienna dispatch states that no final decision has been taken relative to the project for realizing part of the vote of credit. This must cause, for a short time, the postponement of the occupation of Bosnia, which, however, must be henceforth regarded as a certainty, and may be expected in three or four weeks. One reason will be to escort 150,000 refugees back to their homes, and also to overawe the Montenegrins and others.

It has been arranged that Serbia, in the event of an Anglo-Russian war, shall only observe the stipulations of the San Stefano treaty, while Turkey remains neutral. It is probable that the Serbian army will slowly occupy many strategic positions in old Serbia, with the consent of Russia. All levies will be at their posts by May 19th, at the entrenched camp at Kladovo, which is one of the principal points of concentration, and is now completely fortified.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 30.—An affray has occurred between the Russians and Turkish soldiers near Doud Pasha barracks, about two miles beyond the fortifications. Eighty men were wounded on both sides.

The Seraskierate has consequently prohibited the Russian soldiers from crossing the line of demarcation.

LONDON, 1.—A *Pera* correspondent says: Further information strengthens the view expressed yesterday, concerning the Russian opinion in regard to Todleben's military action. He adds: "I learn that Gen. Todleben is dissatisfied with the present length of the Russian frontier, and thinks that the advance on San Stefano was a mistake. He regards the Tchataldja lines as the true position to be occupied. It is now expected that the question of the evacuation of the fortresses will be energetically pressed."

A correspondent at San Stefano also says: The impression in the Russian army is that Gen. Todleben's appointment portends strife. He continues: I am told that Gen. Todleben and Imeretinsky both think war inevitable. The men are beginning to talk more of war. The appearance of troops and horses when the Grand Duke took his farewell on Sunday, was very satisfactory.

A Vienna dispatch says: Accounts concerning Prince Gortschakoff's condition represent that it is worse again. He is very weak, and above all, sleepless.

A Vienna correspondent draws serious attention to an awkward position of the Russians. He points out how they are confronted at Constantinople by an army superior to anything the Turks had ever concentrated at one point throughout the war. An army, according to the lowest estimates numbering 70,000 men. The Mussulman insurrection also appears to be growing serious. It involves not only the whole of the northern half of Rhodope range, but, according to one account, is spreading to the Balkans. The insurgents are endeavoring to gain strategic points in a way that shows the existence of a directing head.

A Vienna correspondent says: It is reported that Italy has protested against the aggrandizement of Austria.

Rumors of a dissolution of parliament are again rife. It is said the conservative associations have received secret instructions to prepare for such contingency.

A correspondent of the *Liverpool Post* says, he is informed that Lord Beaconsfield has resolved on a dissolution, which will occur about Whit-suntide.

It is stated that about 70 steamers, at various points, have been selected, and will be commissioned when required, for cruisers and the transport of arms and troops. One company here owning 40 steamers, has offered to place the entire fleet at the service of the government.

TORONTO, 1.—James Henderson Duff, of this city, starts, on May 1st, to walk the distance of the circumference of the earth. He proposes to walk 40 miles each working day for two years, which will give him a day over what he requires to accomplish the 25,000 miles. He is to receive the sum of \$10,000 if he accomplishes the task. During the week he will try to bring down the best records for various distances. He starts here, and will continue his walk in the principal cities of Canada and the States. Crossing afterwards to Paris, and then to the principal places in Great Britain and on the continent. Henderson is in good condition and full of pluck. He stands six feet in his stockings, and is 28 years of age.

PARIS, 1.—The International Exhibition of 1873, was opened to-day with great *clat*, the programme heretofore made public being strictly carried out.

Prest, MacMahon, reached the exhibition at 2 o'clock, in his state carriage, escorted by his military household. He was welcomed by Teisserene De Bart, minister of commerce, and declared the exhibition open amid the salvos of artillery and music by the band.

The marshal, then, at the head of a brilliant procession, which included the Prince of Wales, ex-King Amadeus and the Crown Prince of Denmark and Netherlands proceeded through the exhibition buildings.

The scene was picturesque and imposing in the extreme. The State bodies in grand uniform, counselors and magistrates in their robes, and the different bodies of the institute and legion of honor stood in strong contrast with senators, deputies and clergy, and other officers in their civil costumes.

The Exhibition building was gaily decorated with the flags of all nations and an immense crowd was in the vicinity. The American section, though unfinished, compares favorably with the others. The Department of Manufactures shows the least progress. The American Art Department is the best ever shown abroad by America.

Despite the fair weather that prevailed in the forenoon, it was showery when the ceremony of the opening began, but in half an hour the sun was shining brighter. The immense crowd was very enthusiastic. Cries were everywhere raised of "Vive la Republique!" "Vive la France!"

CONSTANTINOPLE, 1.—The British fleet, which left Ismid for tactical exercise and artillery practice in the Sea of Marmora, will return to the former place in two days.

Gen. Todleben has not succeeded in his efforts to arrange a simultaneous withdrawal of the Russian troops and the British fleet from this neighborhood.

The Russians are stated to regard war with England as inevitable.

An Extraordinary Tragedy.

Spalato, in the Austrian province of Dalmatia, was a few weeks ago the scene of a most extraordinary and terrible tragedy. Opposite the parish church lived a householder named Tomic, who, becoming suddenly a prey to mad rage, killed his wife and then his father, who had attempted to restrain him. When the police came in they found that Tomic had everywhere effectually barred an entry, and taken up a commanding position with a musket and plenty of ammunition. They were, therefore, compelled to turn back, and meanwhile, Tomic put a bullet through a young man who crossed the street, and severely wounded a woman. The police then drew a cordon around the house, but Tomic's musket commanded the space between his house, the church, and the top of the adjacent streets, and no one dared cross the street or approach the body of the young man. At length a clergyman, who had great influence with Tomic, bravely went forward and implored him at least to give up to his care his little child. The father's answer to this appeal was by throwing out her limbs one by one! Then he resumed his fusillade. The authorities would not allow the police to fire, inasmuch as they deemed the man bereft of reason. So the only course was to continue the blockade. All sorts of devices were suggested. Some were for firing on Tomic with stupefying cartridges, others for concentrating the fire engine force on the house, and all this time the unhappy sexton of the parish was sending up from the bell tower a wail for food, he having gone to ring the bell just before the tragedy began, and his only mode of egress being in front of the maniac's window. After the blockade had lasted two days and Tomic showed no signs of giving in, it was resolved to keep up a perfect hailstorm of stones at all the windows of the house while the door was forced. The mad-man flew to the garret, where it was no easy matter to disarm without killing him. Altogether, he had killed four and wounded five persons.

Mr. B. F. Butler shows his New England training by his ability to quote Scripture, and he afforded an illustration of the good old doctrine of total depravity, which cannot possibly be dispensed with while the present Congress is in session, by always quoting it in the wrong connection. When he wanted to elect a doorkeeper he cried out, "Now is the accepted time; now is the day of salvation;" and the members must have thought that he was quoting from some comic paper, for they burst into shouts of laughter. Spurred on by the applause, he again cudgelled his brains and said, "Better be doorkeeper in the house of the Lord than dwell in the tents of the wicked," and this time the gentlemen of the House concluded that he was reciting a free translation of Virgil, and again laughed loud enough to lift the national debt. It is a beautiful spectacle when the Representatives of the people make fun of the Bible, but they must be excused on the ground that probably none of them knew where the quotations came from.