

BY TELEGRAPH

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AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 8.—A *Herald's* special from Pottsville, Pa., says: A dozen miners at work in Logan Colliery, Northumberland County, yesterday afternoon, were buried by the caving in of the mine. Two were instantly killed and five were fatally wounded. All were Polish miners of considerable experience, married and living in and about the vicinity of the mine. The accident was caused by the firing of a pistol, the concussion loosening the wall of the mine. The bodies were frightfully mutilated.

The *Herald* says: The history of the Isabella Mining Company and the connection of prominent Methodists with it, excite great interest in Methodist circles. Dr. Newman, in a second interview declared the facts were not all brought out. I believe Dr. Fowler of the *Christian Advocate* made money out of his connection with it. I do not think he acted the part of a square man in it. How much stock he had, or in what shape he had it, how much he paid for it, or how much he got for it nobody knows. Dr. Spence is not here; it has been said he dare not come here. I cannot explain the circumstances, but some legal reasons are assigned for the position he took in pushing the stock. There are likely to be interesting developments.

GALVESTON, Texas, 8.—The loss to stockmen throughout the state by the recent cold snap will not exceed five per cent.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, 8.—Advices from various parts of the state show that the average loss of sheep through the recent spell of cold weather is from 15 to 20 per cent; cattle of all kinds also suffering to a great extent.

CINCINNATI, 8.—A tank exploded in the fertilizer manufactory of Armour, Smith & Co., this morning, fatally injuring a workman named August Dall.

The Ohio River was 51 feet 7 inches at 10 o'clock this morning and rising at the rate of 3 inches an hour.

Portions of the two cities are under water and hundreds of families on the south side and in Alleghany have been compelled to leave their homes until the flood subsides. Dispatches from towns along the Monongahela report great damage from inundation.

The Ohio River's rising along its whole length, is an almost unprecedented case; at Wheeling it is 38 feet and still rising; boats cannot pass under the bridge. Marietta is flooded more than ever; the railroad track between Marietta and Belprie is six feet under water. *Times-Star* specials say: Cattlesbury is already flooded, and more damage is expected on account of the great rise in Sandy River.

PORTSMOUTH, 8.—The river is 55 feet and still rising. A considerable section of the city is under water. The Scioto River is also rising above the railroad track. North Portsmouth is under water. The river continues to rise, being 52 feet at 1 o'clock. Newport, Ky., suffers most at present. Very many houses have already been invaded by the water, and the people are moving out. The Anchor Iron and Steel Works, of Newport, the Iron & Pipe Foundry, and a greater part of the Swift rolling mill were compelled to suspend operations. Merchants along the river front of this city are busy removing goods from the cellars and first floors. No further damage to coal barges. No railroad yet submerged, but will be to-morrow if the rise continues.

WASHINGTON, 8.—A committee has been appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to investigate the circumstance attending the loss of the numeral stamp (figure 1) used in printing tens of the internal revenue stamps, which has been missing from the bureau of engraving and printing since January 31st last. The committee is to determine where the responsibility of the loss rests, and whether the use of the set of numerals to which the lost stamp belongs shall be discontinued.

WASHINGTON, 8.—The House committee on patents authorized Vance to prepare a bill to amend the revised patent statutes so as to provide that American patents shall run fifteen years from the time the invention is patented in a foreign country, making all patents extend seventeen years, and not revive any American patent now dead nor extend any living patent.

Stilas Burbank made a desert land entry to a tract in Nevada. Frank Rivers asked that the entry be cancelled, and that his own homestead entry be received, alleging that he had resided on the tract for years previous to Burbank's application, and had irrigated and improved the land. The Commissioner rejected Rivers' application, but the Secretary of the Interior has just reversed the decision.

Before the Senate committee on education and labor, Frank Foster, Secretary of the Massachusetts Federated Trade and Labor Unions, made a general statement of the condition of the laboring classes of New England, morally, intellectually and physically. He says class distinctions are growing; mill operatives are the worst off, and the masses of operatives are in on better condition than the rest of New England on account of the enforcement of the ten-hour law. Since 1878 the average wage received has increased 6 9-10 per cent; the cost of living has increased 21 2-10 per cent.

A letter has been addressed by the Secretary of the Interior to the Governor of Iowa in relation to the excess of 83,043 acres of land patented to the State to account of Sioux City & St. Paul Railroad. The Governor is requested to call the attention of the Legislature to the fact, and unless some early action is taken looking to the return of this land to the government it will become the duty of the department to recommend some sort of legal proceedings to secure that result. The lands so patented have not been deeded to the railroad company, and the title still remains in the State.

Gen. W. B. Hasell, Chief Signal Service Officer of the United States, has sent to the press for publication a statement in reply to charges against him, and attacks made upon the Signal Service by Representative Beltzhoover and a number of anonymous writers. The charges, Gen. Hasell says, have their origin in the resentment of dismissed employees, and are untruthful, slanderous attacks made for the purpose of bringing about the removal of the weather service to the Interior Department. Gen. Hasell then gives briefly some reasons why such removal should not be made, viz: 1st. Because experience has shown that the head of the service must have power to punish men for neglecting to take observations at precisely the prescribed times, and such power cannot be had under the civil law. 2d. Because the work is done more cheaply by the present Signal Service than it could be done by a civil bureau. 3d. Because the Government must be able to hold observers by enlistment in order to receive the benefit of their services in return for the instruction given them in meteorology.

The Pah Ute Indians of Nevada, who refuse to go on a reservation, are starving, and appeal to the government for aid.

A further effort is being made to revive the claim of the Rosario & Carmon Mining Company of California against the Mexican government.

DENVER, 8.—*Republican's* Albuquerque: Three Chinamen living near Fort Bayard were found murdered last Wednesday. The sheriff, with a posse captured one of the murderers, who proved to be a Mexican. He, with several other Mexicans, undertook to rob the Chinamen; upon their resisting, all three were killed. Their bodies were mangled in a horrible manner.

Camden, 8.—Thaddeus P. Butler, chief clerk of the city water department, is missing since Jan. 25th. A partial examination of his accounts shows \$3,000 short since the 1st of January, when the accounts were correct.

Lynchburg, Va., 8.—Emory E. Hawkes, aged 15, mail carrier, is arrested for stealing letters.

Boston, 8.—An attempt is making by the police to suppress the game of policy, at the instance of the law and order league. Many shops are closed or working surreptitiously.

San Francisco, 8.—Jones, who is charged with scandalizing Vesta L. Stiles, turns up here. He admits substantially being responsible for the circulars; denies he sent them personally; intimates the statements of the circulars are true; don't seek to make money out of the affair, but wishes to get even on the girl's friends for writing letters out here tending to make trouble in his family.

St. Louis, 8.—In a tenement house this morning was found Hy. Drees, German teamster, who cut his wife's throat with a razor then

his own. Two little children slept in the rooms, one in bed with the couple. (One of the children got up and took the baby out of the bloody bed in which its mother lay into his bed, changed its dress then went to sleep.) Cause jealousy.

Oby E. Owen, defaulting teller of the Third National Bank of this city, was arraigned in the United States Court to-day, and pleaded guilty; sentence deferred.

BOSTON, 8.—From a Philadelphia dispatch: Leo Hartmann, Russian Nihilist, arrived from Washington last night, and had an all-night conference with Herr Most and three members of the International Society. Their New York conference had relation to the coronation of the Czar. Bachmann, another Nihilist arrived to-day, and another conference took place. Most sent a cipher dispatch to the Berlin Socialists, and arranged for another conference this evening. Hartmann declared to the German Socialists that the coronation will not be allowed to take place.

Philadelphia, 8.—Leo Hartmann, Russian Nihilist, who arrived in this city in company with six other men four of whom are known to be Russians, speaks freely of the revolutionary movement in his native country. He denies the Nihilists have been suppressed, and declared the coronation of the Czar would not take place on the 27th of May. The reason that the Czar could at present move from one town to another in safety was because each district is under complete police surveillance and filled with spies. The Nihilists permitted the Czar to live simply because they failed to reach him. The hour for action, however is near at hand. Krapotkin was not the chief of the Nihilists. They had no personal chief, and recognized no leader. His action in the social movement of France was simply that of a Russian. The Nihilists when they met form a propagation society. The Nihilist headquarters are not in England. The executive committee is composed of persons living in different sections, and they meet when necessary, then disperse. Their action is not binding. The organization exists in all parts of Europe. Hartman and friends left to-night on the Baltimore train. Herr Most remains till Saturday.

WASHINGTON, 8.—A banquet was given at Wormley's to-night in commemoration of the anniversary of the sixty-third birthday of William T. Sherman, General of the Army. In reply to a toast to his health, Gen. Sherman made a speech of some length, from written notes.

"According to our family Bible, I was born on the 8th of February, 1820; consequently, I am now in my 64th year, and if I survive another year, will pass from the active command of the Army of the United States to a life of comparative ease and retirement. The law for the compulsory retirement of all army officers aged 61 was, in my judgment, wise and proper. I did not ask for or wish for an exception in my own case, and I then, as now, approve the measure, and asked my friends to not interpose any objections by reason of its effect on me. I think I am duly grateful that I have passed through 63 years of varied life with mind and body sound enough to promise a reasonable remainder, and am thankful to Congress that suitable and liberal provisions have been made for me and those dependent on me, to enable us to live out our appointed days in comparative ease. He then reviewed briefly the progress of the world in arts and civilization the past half century, and referred to the stirring events which have taken place in this country in that period, and especially to the wars in which the people of the United States have been engaged, and said even now, after a very short lapse of time, it could be seen these wars had accomplished valuable results, which could not have been reached in any other way. As an illustration of this he cited the Mexican war, which extended our system of government from the Atlantic to the Pacific, converting lands which had remained for centuries in the possession of wild beasts and wilder savages into prosperous States and Territories, in a short period of years. After pointing out the fact that the acquisition of California was one of the results of this war, the General reviewed briefly the rise and development of that great State and the opening of railroad communication across the plains. "In these mighty enterprises," he said, "the soldier went hand in hand with the civilian."

Referring to the late civil war, Gen. Sherman said: "I need not speak to you of the civil war; its history is written, and all who now hear me remember the details. I will venture to say, however, in this connection, that friend and foe alike now share its glories and fruits. No part of the Union experienced a larger measure of profit than the section over which we seemingly triumphed. I believe nine of every ten of the soldiers of the South would rather to-day be members of our present glorious Union at peace with all the world, than citizens of a Southern Confederacy, with slavery for the corner stone, and at constant war with their neighbors. I have not the least desire to boast of my share in that war, but do feel a source of pride and satisfaction that we as a people met the issues that rose like brave men, and carried our ship through the breakers which for a time threatened shipwreck.

That peace and good order now reign supreme, and that I may lay aside the armor with which I have been clothed with honor and safety. Another will take up the task where I leave off, and our army will move on its glorious career to the ultimate destiny which no man may foresee."

In conclusion the General said: "The occasion is not suitable for me to say even this much; but though my military career is in the penultimate year, I can't help pleading to my country at every opportunity to cherish all that is manly and noble in the military profession; and no man is wise enough to fortell when soldiers will be in demand again."

FORT DEPOSIT, Md., 8.—Heavy ice gorges threaten to break and flood the town. Points along the shore are in danger.

Parkersburg, W. Va., 8.—The highest flood since 1869. This morning the river was forty-four feet above low water. Houses on the Ohio side were inundated; also on the Kanawha side. Three hundred persons are homeless. Every mill in the city is under water. The pulp mill holds only by a frail boom. Loss full \$100,000; no lives lost. The Kanawha river is rushing out at a tremendous rate. Unless back water can check it, it will carry away the iron bridge. The water is within a foot of the furnace fires and of the postoffice.

Cincinnati, 8.—Specials report the Ohio River has receded two inches at Marietta, but the city is in darkness, the gas works being flooded. The water is within two feet of the great flood of 1860. Loss in the city is very great, the merchants not having time to save their goods. Mrs. Groves was found drowned in her house this evening. Railroad communication is cut off. Loss in this township to farm property is estimated at \$50,000. At Pomeroy, Ohio, the flood is greater than any since 1847, and promises to exceed that before morning. Three hundred buildings have from one to fifteen feet of water. In three-fourths of the business houses the water is six feet deep. It is six feet in the office of the Remington House. Heavy damage to dwellings and business houses, estimated at \$150,000. No trains since Tuesday night. The only means of communication in the city is by skiffs. The river is rising an inch and a half per hour.

Trenton, O., 8.—The river is 55 feet and rising. The lower part of the city is flooded; all factories stopped.

Portsmouth, 8.—The river is rising three inches an hour. The waterworks and nearly all of the factories are stopped.

One hundred families are driven from their houses. The railroads north and east are under water.

Fremont, O., 8.—Three thousand dollars are collected for the relief of the flood sufferers. It will be several days before the dwellings can be occupied.

At 10 o'clock to-night the rivers are steadily receding, with 24 feet of water in the Alleghany. The bottom lands are still submerged, but at the rate the water is falling the rivers will be within their banks by morning.

Damage by inundation in this vicinity, \$100,000. A like amount will cover the loss up the Monongahela Valley.

RAWLINS, Wyo., 8.—A coach which left Pacific Springs on the Sweetwater stage line last week was caught in the storm on Friday. The coach was abandoned, and the party started back on foot to the station. The driver, W. J. Stewart, was found frozen to death standing in the snow, and Thomas Scott, superintendent, was found standing up in

the snow, frozen so he could not move. He will lose his hands and feet.

A. V. Clark, a passenger, is not yet found. They were out three days and nights. Another stage driver was badly frozen. He reports two feet of snow on the level. Cattle are starving. This stage line runs from Green River, on the U. P. railway to Fort Washakie, Wyoming, through the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains.

Omaha, 8.—The condition of cattle since the recent heavy snow storm and extremely cold weather continues to be a matter of general interest. So far nearly all the reports are favorable. The weather has greatly moderated, and in some places the snow is being lifted by the winds sufficiently to give cattle a chance to get grass; but the most trouble arises from the lack of water.

NEW YORK, 8.—The *Evening Post* says: The decline in the last month is very insignificant in proportion to the influence said to be at work. If we except Lake Shore, Northwestern, Omaha and Louisville and Nashville from the decline, in which there were special reasons, and the Union Pacific form the decline in which there is no sufficient reason, the decline on the rest of the market is very small.

Toronto, 8.—Owing to the snow blockade trains on all the main lines are behind time. The branches are almost abandoned.

NEW YORK, 8.—*Kierman's News* says of the Central Pacific: The break in this stock is a surprise to street. There is nothing to justify it, as the property has suffered no reverse. The stock is largely concentrated, and Huntington, Stanford and Crocker are not engaged in stock operations, the course of the stock does not affect them.

Des Moines, 7.—An engine boiler exploded at Boone last night, instantly killing Geo. Fleming, engineer, and Joseph James, and fatally injuring John Johnson. The engine room and the company's coal office were blown to atoms.

Montreal, 7.—It is reported that nearly nine millions of Canada Pacific stock is out; ten millions offered were taken in America, England and Amsterdam.

WASHINGTON, 9.—There are no indications of the heavy storm predicted to-day by the weather prophet, Wiggins, and it is understood that he has withdrawn his prophecy concerning the great hurricane and tidal wave for March 11th.

SAN FRANCISCO, 9.—A Seattle dispatch says: The steamer *Gem* left this port this morning, loaded with hay and other freight for Port Gamble, Seabeck and Union City, with four passengers. She called at Port Madison, and in the afternoon started for Port Gamble. When five or six miles out, smoke was observed coming from the hay. They headed the boat for the shore, lashed the wheel fast and got the lifeboat into the water, but in three minutes it went adrift. All but the extreme forward part of the boat was a mass of flame. The Chinese cook and two deck hands shoved the remaining boat into the water and jumped for it, but fell into the water and drowned. F. C. Vickery, passenger, teacher at Skohomish Indian reservation, cried to his wife to follow him and he would save her and plunged into the sound and was drowned. The wife followed him and sank in a moment. The deck hands lost were, Geo. Gowan and E. Raybeck, and they with Vickery and wife and the China cook, complete the list of those drowned. Capt. Williamson, anchored and kept the craft head to the wind, and thus kept the boat free from fire, and themselves safe until taken off by boats from the shore two miles distant. The *Gem* was a stern wheeler of 53 tons, and belonged to John McCreary & Co., of Union City. She was valued at \$6,000; no insurance on vessel or cargo.

ST. LOUIS, 9.—Reports from the cattle range section of Colorado say of the stock, by snow storms and cold weather, the losses will amount to 15 per cent.

WASHINGTON, 9.—The Senate committee of foreign affairs will report favorably a resolution directing the President to give notice during July, to the Queen of Great Britain, that it is the wish of the United States to terminate the articles of the treaty of Washington, relating to the fishery question.

NEW YORK, 9.—Semi-official advices from Boston say the earnings of the Union Pacific for 1882 will not differ materially from those for the year ending July 1st, 1881. The report shows the main line earnings