

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

At Vicksburg, Miss., Tuesday night, two men were taken from jail and hanged by a mob.—A mob at Weston, W. Va., took a negro from jail Tuesday night and hanged him.—Three hundred Pinkerton detectives were sent by boat to the Carnegie Iron works at Homestead, Pa., yesterday morning. When the steamer reached the landing at 4 o'clock about 5,000 of the locked out workmen, women and children had gathered on the river bank. A pitched battle ensued in which twelve or fifteen men were wounded, five of them Pinkerton men. Some of them will die. The Pinkerton men began the fight by firing into the crowd.—The Pinkertons did not leave the boat.—The Railroad Commission has caused the Richmond and Danville railroad to purchase new steel rails for the Murphy branch of the Western North Carolina road.—On complaint of citizens of Charlotte the Carolina Central was notified to improve its schedule between Wilmington and Charlotte. The Commission also called on President Elliot for the reason why the Wilmington and Weldon railroad did not list for taxation in New Hanover county over \$900,000 of personal property listed last year. It also caused this road and the Atlantic road to give fruit shippers better freight rates.—The conferees on the River and Harbor bill have about come to an agreement.—A joint resolution has been introduced in the Senate for adjournment of Congress on the 20th. There was rioting in Jacksonville, Fla., yesterday. The town is full of armed negroes and several companies of State troops have been called out.—The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Geo. D. Johnston to be Civil Service Commissioner.—The silver men of the House are making slow progress toward getting the Senate Silver bill before the Coinage committee.

CHAIRMAN SIMMONS.

The State Democratic Executive Committee Elect Hon. F. M. Simmons, of Newbern, Chairman.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 6.—[SPECIAL.]—The Democratic State Executive committee met this afternoon. The attendance was remarkably large and all, save one, of the candidates for State offices were present. There was a discussion of the outlook and also of the plan of campaign. It was decided that the campaign should be aggressive and that it ought to begin not earlier than the middle of August, though the local canvasses could begin sooner. There were bad reports from a few counties, notably Chatham and Vance, as to the extent of the Third party defection. The meeting expressed its intention to carry the State by 20,000 majority for Cleveland and Carr.

The committee met again to-night and devoted itself to the election of a chairman. Ed Chambers Smith was re-elected but declined to serve. Ex-Congressman F. M. Simmons, of Newbern, was then elected and accepted the position. Ex-Governor Jarvis' name was not presented in connection with the position, as he had stated he would not accept it, but proposed to do active campaign work. The nominees for State offices did not make any suggestions as to the selection of the chairman, but left it entirely to the committee.

AFTER THE RAILROADS

The Railroad Commission Work—Improvements on the Murphy Branch—The Wilmington and Charlotte Passenger Schedule—Taxation—Freight Rates.

RALEIGH, July 6.—[SPECIAL.]—The Railway Commissioners upon complaint as to the condition of the track on the Murphy branch of the Western North Carolina railway, notified the authorities of the same that improvements must be made. Notice was to day received from the general agent, Col. A. B. Andrews that 500 tons of steel rails have been secured and will be placed on the road.

Complaint was made by the citizens of Charlotte in regard to the bad schedules of the passenger trains between Wilmington and Rutherfordton on the Carolina Central railway. The commissioners notified General Manager Winder of the Seaboard Air Line to furnish the relief desired.

The attention of the commission was called to the failure of the Wilmington and Weldon railway to list for taxation in New Hanover county nearly \$900,000, of personal property which the road listed last year. Notice was issued to President Elliott calling for the reason of this failure to list.

Complaint having been made by shippers of melons in the eastern part of the State that the rates on the Wilmington and Weldon and the Atlantic and North Carolina railways were excessive, the commission has had a new rate made by the roads which proves satisfactory to shippers.

A BLOODY CONFLICT.

A PITCHED BATTLE BETWEEN MILL MEN AND THE PINKERTONS.

Attempt to Land Three Hundred Pinkerton Detectives at Homestead Resisted by a Mob—Heavy Firing—Ten Men, Including Six Pinkertons, Killed—The Pinkertons Surrender.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 6.—At an early hour this morning 300 Pinkerton detectives arrived in Pittsburgh from the East. They were quietly marched to the Monongahela river where they were loaded on barges and shipped to Homestead. At 2:15 o'clock the news of their arrival spread rapidly and when the steam tug Tide, towing the barges, arrived at Homestead there were 5,000 people waiting to meet them. As soon as the Pinkertons attempted to land they were met by a firm refusal from the men and a battle followed. The Pinkertons opened fire and at the first volley two workmen fell. This enraged the crowd and they bore down on the Pinkertons with resistless force. Nobody stopped to inquire whether the new comers were deputy sheriff, Pinkerton detectives or non union laborers. After the exchange of shots the crowd grouped on the bank fell back and climbing over a heap of rubbish, rushed toward the big trestle leading to the Pemick railway bridge. Probably 300 of the men stood their ground and returned a dislatory fire with their revolvers at the invaders. These shots did little or no apparent damage and the plucky band finding their weapons ineffective, slowly fell back before the withering fire of Winchester.

The first shot of the engagement came from the barges. It was aimed at a big Hungarian at the water's edge. The ball went wide of the human target, but was the signal to the Pinkerton men to begin, and for fully ten minutes they continued to fire. The first man to fall was Martin Merry, a heater in one of the mills. He was shot in the side and fell face downward in a pile of ashes. Close beside Merry stood a big Hungarian. He stooped over Merry's prostrate body and as he was in the act of raising him he staggered and an instant later fell by the side of his comrade. This bloody spectacle roused the drooping spirits of the crowd and with a hoarse cheer half a dozen men rushed to the place where Merry and the Hungarian lay. They picked up the bodies and carried them behind the trestle. One of the rescuers, a Welshman, who refused to give his name, was shot in the left leg just as he raised Merry's head from the ground.

Merry and the Hungarian were carried over a trestle work to the Pemick tracks and then taken to the office of Dr. Purman, on Dixon street. The doctor after a hasty examination announced that both the men would probably die. Five more of the strikers were wounded, two of them very seriously, but they were spirited away by their friends and it was impossible to get their names.

The shots of the strikers were also well aimed, as four Pinkertons are reported dangerously wounded. The Pinkerton force did not land.

The excitement is at fever heat at Homestead. It was exactly 4 o'clock when the steamer and barges were sighted by the watchers gathered on river bank a mile below the town. Directly the fleet was sighted their messages, mounted on fresh horses, started for Homestead, shouting as they went in advance of the dreaded barges. Some one notified the engineer at the electric light works and for a second time the hoarse voiced whistle sounded a general alarm. The people responded with wonderful alacrity. There were old men and young men, elderly women, mothers with their babies in their arms and any number of children. The throng headed toward the river. The day was just dawning and clouds of thick grayish vapor hung over the waters. Suddenly from out of the shadows were seen the lights of the steamer. On either side of her were the barges.

The moment the people on the bank caught a glimpse of the flotilla they made a break down the road toward the works. When the head of the line reached the city farm fence, which had been built out several feet into the water, fifty men or more used their shoulders as battering rams and almost in a twinkling had battered down the barrier. Once through the fence the crowd poured along the steep embankment skirting the river fence of the Carnegie company and, despite the mud and uneven character of the ground, made rapid headway. It was a strangely silent crowd. A few words were spoken and these sprang from the lips of the women who were apparently as anxious to participate in the conflict as their husbands, brothers and sons. From Homestead to the pump-house it is a good two miles, but, all things considered, these half dressed men and women made the journey in a record breaking time. Once there they gathered in one solid mass, the women, at least, most of them on the outskirts. The front rank of this solid wall of humanity stood at the water's very edge and every moment the crowd grew in numbers and determination.

Slowly the Tide brought her silent consorts down the channel. Just below the Pemick bridge she partly turned her prow toward the shore and then amid the shrieks of steam whistles and angry groans and hisses from those gathered on the banks the occupants of the boats stripped for action. Each one of them was armed with a Winchester rifle and each rifle was loaded to kill. Slowly the boat edged towards the landing and when the keels of the barges grated on the sand the grim faces of the invaders were within a few feet of their oppo-

nents gathered on the shore. There was one lonely instant of awful silence and then a bright flash and sharp report announced that the first shot of battle had been fired.

Almost immediately after the first shot fired the firing became general on both sides. At first the strikers retreated, and for a moment it looked as though they were completely routed, but the men quickly rallied, and although they retired from the immediate vicinity of the boats, they held their own and by sheer weight of numbers compelled the deputies to proceed with caution. Up to this time no one had attempted to leave the boat, but suddenly fifty or more of the invaders attempted to jump ashore. The strikers responded with a sharp volley and so thick and fast came the bullets that the deputies retired to the semi-shelter of the lower deck. It was in this attempt to force a landing that the Pinkerton men sustained their most serious losses. Their Captain was carried to the pilot house of the steamer. One of his men informed an Associated Press reporter that, although the wound was serious, it was not fatal.

Directly after this episode both sides rested for a few moments, and then after another sharp volley, which did little or no damage to either side, hostilities ceased.

Fighting was resumed shortly after 7 o'clock and continued half an hour. Thousands of workmen from other places are reported marching toward Homestead to reinforce the workers who have made such vigorous and unexpected resistance to the attempts to land the hated Pinkertons. In the second engagement Henry Streigle was killed. Some workmen have built fortifications of steel bars on the river bank and over 1,000 men are in it. Already four workmen have been killed. The men rolled barrels of oil to the river bank near the Pinkertons. Six more Homestead men were shot at the second attempt.

At 8 o'clock the captain of the tug died and one of the Pinkerton men died.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., July 6.—A steamer came down the river shortly before 11 o'clock this morning to take off the Pinkertons, who were imprisoned in their barges. There was a large number of new men on the boat. The moment it reached shore a regular fusillade took place. The steamer had the American flag on her bow. The men say it had assistance for the Pinkertons imprisoned in the barges. At all events a fusillade began in which the strikers, the Pinkertons and the persons on the tug took part. It continued ten minutes and was mixed with hoarse, derisive cheering from the men in the mill. Cannoners across the river fired three cannon balls at the steamer. The aim was bad and one ball, entering the open house department, took off a man's head. The number killed is now ten and eleven are wounded. The strikers now claim that, besides the captain and pilot, four other men were shot and fell from the barge. One Pinkerton man becoming desperate, jumped off the rear and tried to swim. He was drowned. The pilot of the steamer was killed. The boat was driven off and proceeded down the river. The men have telegraphed to have it held at the lock.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 6.—Sheriff McCleary visited the Patrons, but he was unable to cope with the Homestead mob. The situation is very grave. There are 5,000 strikers on the ground and unless something is done promptly there will be great loss of life.

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 6.—In response to the telegram of Sheriff McCleary of Allegheny county conveying the information of the riot at Homestead, the Governor promptly responded that the local authorities must exhaust every means at their command.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., July 6, 1 p. m.—A flag of truce was displayed by the Pinkerton men and was shot down. It was hoisted a second time with the same result. The third time the flag was riddled with bullets and hardly enough of it was left to hoist again. The mill workers have heard that the militia have been ordered during the strike to determine to raid the place of every Pinkerton man before the troops get there. The men on both sides of the river opposite the barges containing the Pinkertons are lying in wait for some of the detectives to show themselves. The men fire at every moving object on the barges. An occasional shot comes from the barges. It is thought some of the Pinkerton men have been killed during the skirmishing. A car of oil was set on fire for the purpose of setting fire to the boats but failed to work as intended. The oil flowed down the bank but did not burn far out on the water.

PITTSBURG, July 6.—Upon receipt of the Governor's telegram refusing to interfere until all means had been exhausted by the county officials, Sheriff McCleary wired back the following dispatch: "After a personal visit to Homestead works yesterday morning and careful inquiry as to the surroundings, I endeavored to gather a force to guard the works but was unable to obtain them. I then sent two deputies, almost my entire force to Homestead, but they were driven from the grounds. The mill owners early this morning sent an armed guard of 300 by the river. The boats containing this guard were fired on while on their way up the river and when they attempted to land at the company's grounds were met by an armed mob, which had taken down the company's fences and taken possession of the landing. An encounter ensued in which a number were wounded on both sides. Several are reported dead. The coroner has just informed me that one of the guards has just died. The guards have not been able to land and the works are in possession of the mob, who are armed with rifles and pistols and are reported to have one cannon. The guards remain in the barges near the

landing, having been abandoned by the steamer which towed them there. The civil authorities are powerless to meet the situation. An armed and disciplined force is needed at once to prevent further loss of life. I would, therefore, urge immediate action on your part."

As no effort had been made by the sheriff to secure a force of deputies after the failure of the twelve men sent out yesterday, the Governor, after consultation with Adj. Gen. Greenland, sent the following message to Sheriff McCleary: "Your telegrams indicate that you have not made any attempt to execute the law to enforce order, and I must insist on your calling upon the citizens for an adequate number of deputies."

On receipt of this telegram the Sheriff immediately issued the following proclamation: "All good citizens are hereby summoned to appear at the sheriff's office tomorrow (Thursday) at 9 o'clock a. m. with arms and subsistence to aid the sheriff in suppressing the riot now in progress at Homestead."

In explanation of his failure to secure additional deputies, Sheriff McCleary said: "I believed it would be suicide for me to take my men there. Five hundred deputies could do nothing more than a dozen. Besides, I have been unable to secure men, they all refuse to go."

PITTSBURG, July 6.—Pittsburg has had another experience of labor riots, and this time, as during the fearful scenes which were witnessed during the railroad riots of 1877, blood has been shed, life jeopardized and valuable property placed in danger. This time there was no destruction of property, but the mob was thoroughly well organized, well disciplined and had an efficient officer at the head to conduct operations. The force embraced all the men employed in the extensive plants of the Carnegie Iron and Steel company at Homestead, some eight miles east of Pittsburg, and the battle, which for blood-thirstiness and boldness of execution has not been excelled in actual warfare, waged from 4 o'clock in the morning until 5 o'clock this afternoon and only ceased when the force of Pinkerton's, brought to the place to suppress the strike, unconditionally surrendered, leaving their arms in the barges in which they had been transferred to the works.

The riot to-day was the culmination of the trouble which have been brewing at Homestead for the past month. The Carnegie company submitted a scale to govern their workmen in the steel plants and announced that it was their ultimatum. The scale made a sweeping reduction in wages of skilled men and it was officially announced that unless the terms were complied with before July 1st, the places of the workmen would be filled by others. This was followed by a prompt refusal on the part of the company to recognize the Amalgamated Association of Steel and Iron Workers as such, or to confer with any committee of workmen short of an acceptance of the terms offered. The men stated that they would never submit to the proposed reduction and announced their determination to resist any effort on the part of the Carnegie's to start up their plants with non union men. As both sides were determined, both proceeded to prepare for the contest which culminated in the deeds of violence and blood shed that were witnessed to-day.

The contest was precipitated by the workmen at Homestead by hanging H. C. Frick, president of the company, in effigy, and, in retaliation, the company ordered an immediate shut down of the works two days before the time provided by the contract under which the men were working. The employees at once proceeded to organize for defense and the company erected a high bank between the entire works, giving them the appearance of an immense stockade, the sides being pierced with port holes. Yesterday the Carnegie company announced their intention to proceed to make repair and the officials asked the sheriff to appoint deputies to protect their property. The sheriff sent a small squad of men to the works but the strikers assembled in force and notified them to get out of town, as no disaster was intended and no damage would be done to the properties. They even offered to be sworn in as deputies and to give bond for faithful performance of duties as conservators of the peace. When this offer was declined the advisory committee, which had been directing the action of the workmen and which had held turbulent spirits among the workmen, had been immediately dissolved and all records of the committee promptly destroyed.

The developments to-day showed that the application made for assistance of the sheriff was merely for the purpose of covering what was intended to be a coup d'etat on the part of the Carnegie company in clandestinely introducing a body of Pinkerton detectives into the mill enclosure. The detectives had been rendezvoused some five or six miles below the city on the Ohio river, at which time model barges had been prepared for them. The barges were of the best build and were used in shipping iron rails down the river from the Carnegie mills at Braddock. The holds were fitted up with bunks, cooking arrangements and other accommodations and as an extra precaution, as if in preparation for the siege to which they were subjected to-day, were lined with heavy steel plates on the inside, while the whole back deck was protected in a similar manner. It was the intention that the men should reach the works about 3 o'clock this morning, but the guards, which were on duty along the river, got word of the threatened invasion of the hated Pinkerton men and prepared to receive them. The barges were towed up the river by a tow boat, but long before the Pinkerton men reached the Homestead thousands of strikers had gathered on the banks of the river ready to give them a warm welcome.

When the boat attempted to land the workmen broke through the fence surrounding the mill and entrenching themselves behind piles of steel billets prepared to resist the landing. By 4 o'clock an effort was made to land the detectives, but the strikers met them and a fierce battle was precipitated both sides exchanging a heavy volley of shots. The detectives were all armed with Winchester rifles, but at the point where the attempt to land was made there was a steep embankment and they were compelled to go in single file and were soon driven back to the boat by the steady fire from the strikers. The Pinkerton men were determined to land and they poured volley after volley into the ranks of the strikers.

Many of them were stricken down by the bullets, some of them being fatally injured and others killed outright. As the battle progressed the strikers took up a position behind a breastwork hastily constructed of steel rails and billets, and from this place of safe refuge were able to pick off the detectives as soon as they appeared on the deck of the boats and brought into use two cannons.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., July 6.—At 5:30 the Pinkertons in the barges hoisted a flag of truce for the fifth time. Four times previously it had been shot down. This time Hugh O'Donnell, of the strikers, held a five minutes conference with the detectives and they stated that they would go to Pittsburg with Sheriff McCleary. They were permitted to land and take the train for Pittsburg without molestation. They left six dead bodies and all their arms on the barges. The necessary commanding had been too much for them and they realized that if they did not get out of their situation before night, none of them were likely to escape alive.

THE STEWART SILVER BILL.

No Advance Made in the House Yesterday Toward Getting it Before the Coinage Committee.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The Silver bill has not advanced one step to-day. That was the judgment of the conservative members after the smoke of battle had cleared away. The silver men, who had yesterday declared positively that they would not permit any business to be done until the Senate bill had been referred to the Coinage committee, decided this morning that they had better not attempt to obstruct that legislative favorite, the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, and the bars being once let down, it was easy for the managers of the Diplomatic Appropriation bill to creep through with their conference report. The silver men were more willing to permit this than they realize that they had no immediate means to check the progress of the filibustering motions that follow one another with steady persistency whenever silver is the foremost and disappeared whenever there was any attempt to return to consideration of other legislation. They are getting very impatient at the failure of a number of men to return to their posts of duty and it was threatened by some of them that they would try to secure the passage of an order providing for the punishment of deserters, but this is idle talk after the experience of preceding Houses. Nevertheless the whips have had some success and to-day the total of one vote was 224 with the promise of more to-morrow.

It was said this evening that anti silver Democrats had decided to refrain from further opposition to the reference of the bill to the Coinage committee. This is probably premature, at least, but they will have a conference to-night to endeavor to arrange a programme.

The Democratic members of the Rules committee were in conference for two hours this afternoon. They proceeded upon the theory that this statement was correct and contented themselves with agreeing to pass in full committee to-morrow morning a resolution fixing Friday as suspension day when tariff bills, the Utah Loan Government and some other measures can be disposed of. It can not be learned now whether the rules are to be suspended by a majority vote or, as heretofore, by a two-thirds vote. The difference is very material to the silver men, for under the first named order they might see their way clear to rush the Silver bill through.

Three Men Hanged by Mobs.

NEW ORLEANS, July 6.—A Times Democrat Vicksburg special says: Smith Tooley and John L. Adams, alias Tatch, were hanged to-night about 12:20 o'clock in the court house yard by a mob of 700 white citizens. The Warren Light Artillery declined to defend the jail and the crowd had no resistance. Tooley was found alone in his cell and was knocked down and taken out into the street in front of the jail where he was cross questioned. Meantime Adams was brought out. Henry Blake, brother of the murdered man, pleaded with the avengers, but in vain. Tooley was taken over to the court house and finally to the court room in which were 500 people. Here the examination was resumed. Both were cool. The people finally grew weary of the fruitless examination and a rush was made down stairs with the prisoners. Both were then hanged. Their crime was murder of Benson Blake, a planter and merchant at Redwood last Thursday, the culmination of thirteen robberies and assassinations within the past twelve months.

WHEELING, W. Va., July 6.—Edgar Jones, colored, who murdered Michael Tierney Monday night, was taken out of jail at Weston, Lewis county, at 2:30 o'clock this morning by a large mob and hanged.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The Senate today confirmed the nomination of Geo. D. Johnston, of Louisiana, to be Civil Service Commissioner, vice H. S. Thompson, resigned.

OUR RALEIGH LETTER.

IMPORTANT WORK OF THE RAILROAD COMMISSION.

Good Gathering of Democrats—Preparations to Begin for the Encampment—The Raleigh and Cape Fear Railroad—The Mysterious Shooting of Talbot Lashley.

MESSAGE BUREAU, RALEIGH, N. C., July 6.

The rains continue and the weather vane persistently points to the North-east, as it has done since last Sunday. The farmers are quite blue in this section. Lowland crops are hurt badly. Col. John D. Whitford, who is here from Newbern, says the truck crops are injured. A number of people in this section cut oats last week, and, of course, those thus cut will be damaged. There was a good gathering of Democrats here to-day. If any of the Third party cranks think the Democracy is not full of earnestness of purpose they are badly mistaken. Timorous people have to take a back seat.

An earnest Democrat called my attention to the fact that this is, of all the times in the world, the time for an overhauling of the county and township chairmen and committees. There are not a few of these in the State, it is whispered, who are not "true blue." These ought to be great care this year in the selection of registrars of election, and the election law ought to be rigidly enforced. The allied forces of the Republicans and the Third party will use all efforts to whip the Democrats in the coming election. The Third party's declarations as to the Force bill show that it does not have any feeling against that terrible instrument of fraud and oppression.

Mr. Robert M. Furman, nominee for Auditor, cast the queerest vote at the national convention. He tells me that he gave one-third of a vote for Cleveland and two-thirds of a vote for Stevenson, and that he was the only delegate in the convention who thus voted for both the lucky men.

Quartermaster General Harrell says he will leave here next Monday for Wrightsville, to put up tents and prepare for the encampment. He estimates that there will be 63rd officers and men at each of the two encampments.

The Railway Commission is actively at work this week. It has had good fortune in settling many disputes by correspondence. It thus settled claims for damages made by E. S. Royster & Co., of Tarboro, against the Atlantic Coast Line and Seaboard Air Line railways, for alleged detention of car loads of meat for a week. It was shown that the delay was not the fault of either of these roads, but of the Chesapeake and Ohio, one car having been billed only to Petersburg and the other wrongly shipped to Suffolk.

An interesting point as to delayed freight is as to the right of claim against the road on which the consignee lives. For instance if the Atlantic Coast Line had not received freight promptly and properly from another road, as soon as it was ascertained that such freight was ready to be turned over, or if it had not taken action promptly to investigate the cause of delay, there would have been liability.

The Railway Commission has a case involving tolls on a telegram sent from Elizabeth City to Winston, on which there was a double charge. The telegram went via Norfolk and the company alleged that as it went outside the State to reach its destination, the State commission had no jurisdiction over it. The United States Supreme court has knocked this idea into a cocked hat, so the telegraph company has abandoned that line of defence and taken up another—that the line to Elizabeth City is a private one, and hence can charge extra. The matter will be looked into, for the companies sometime operate leased lines, it is claimed, claiming that they are private, thus getting double tolls.

Steps have been taken in regard to the building of the Raleigh and Cape Fear railway from this city to the Cape Fear river, near Averastoro. Books of subscription are to be opened July 12th. This is the road of which the first mention was made in the correspondence three weeks ago. It is an important line for Raleigh, though short.

The young man, Talbot Lashley, whose mysterious shooting has been reported, is in a bad way. It is said the bullet struck the breast bone and was deflected downward into the abdomen. There are fears of blood poisoning. Many people now believe that the young man who was with Lashley and a so those who were with the man who shot Lashley know the name of the shooter but will not reveal it.

Mr. N. B. Broughton, the chairman, calls the Democratic District Executive committee to meet here July 13th. Your correspondent aided Mr. Broughton in looking up the date of the committee meeting in 1890, and also the Congressional convention at which Barr was nominated. One of the speakers at that gathering was Mr. Stroud, of Chatham, who is now to become the Third party's candidate for Congress. Two years ago Stroud said: "I am a Democrat of Democrats, a Hebrew of the Hebrews."

The Richmond Terminal.

NEW YORK, July 6.—The advisory committee of the Richmond Terminal security holders met to-day and authorized the chairman to appoint a sub-committee of three to confer with the bankers and arrange for the reorganization of the system. The committee will probably be appointed to-morrow. Spencer, Trask & Co. withdrew from the advisory committee, giving as the reason the absence in Europe of Geo. T. Peabody, who represented the firm on the committee.