

THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE TRAGEDY

Farther Particulars of the Trouble

STATEMENT OF ONE OF THE MEMBERS

The accounts of this affair which appeared in the morning papers yesterday were necessarily very much confused and contradictory in consequence of the excitement which naturally grew out of it.

Our readers will remember that in an account of the meeting of the Southern Republican club, on March 3, Judge Adams was seriously charged against Judge W. L. Evans and Superintendent Cook.

At the regular meeting of the Southern Republican Club, held on Wednesday evening, it was proposed to raise a statue to the memory of the late Judge Adams.

Mr. Michael Creagh, son of P. Creagh, also then offered an objection, when the reply was made that he could not object because, with several others, he was expelled under charges, and would probably be expelled.

The doors leading to the meeting room were closed and the business of the meeting proceeded with. While in this inner hall some abusive epithets were applied to Judge Adams by one of the party.

Mr. Robert Mogel, who edits a small German weekly in the city, had notified the club that he had formed an auxiliary club in the third ward, and had been elected president.

While the row was going on outside it is said the club remained in session and transacted some business, but of course the meeting was made as short as possible.

Robbing of the Peabody Educational Fund. A Raleigh, North Carolina, special to the Washington National Republican, March 31, says:

The rumor that S. D. Pool, present superintendent of public instruction of this State, is a defaulter for a considerable sum in the Peabody fund, has created great excitement. The details of the default have not been made public.

The Democrats have kept the matter very quiet, and are now endeavoring to cover up this disgraceful robbery of a sacred school fund.

Marrimon and his railroad ring swindlers and Robbins and his fire sink into of Monticello when contracted with this shameful misappropriation and theft of the Peabody fund by Pool. Democracy in North Carolina is below par. The Democrats now give up the race in this State.

We find the following information in the Mobile Register of yesterday: Communication between this place and Montgomery is at last open.

A private letter from Colonel W. T. Gray, soliciting agent for one of the principal connecting lines, assures us that the public may depend that the route to the North by way of Mobile, Montgomery, and Atlanta, Richmond and Danville will remain open and trains run through on time.

Taking the Test Oath.

Six gentlemen were summoned by the marshal to complete the grand jury of the United States, depleted by the inability of nine others to take the test oath, and five appeared yesterday before Judge Woods.

Messrs. Charles Cavaroc and M. Scouler stated they could not take the oath, having aided the Confederacy either by services or money. Mr. Potter was absent on account of illness. Mr. E. Page was excused as being a citizen of Massachusetts.

Messrs. R. B. Barque and W. G. Elliott were sworn in, making fifteen only, and the marshal was directed to procure others. After one o'clock four other gentlemen assembled.

Judge Woods, asking if General Bussey had not been an officer in the Union army, and being answered in the affirmative, inquired why he could not take the oath.

General Bussey said the oath was very broad, and no one who had rendered any service to the Confederacy could take the oath. He had captured a Confederate officer and had given him the last shirt off of his back.

Judge Woods asked if he had supposed the Confederate would again fight against the United States. General Bussey said he knew he would. He had also given many other things to Confederate prisoners, and did not wish to take the oath.

Under this construction of the statute the number of good citizens who are ineligible as grand jurors threatens to work a denial of justice. All who were charitable to the unfortunate who were separated from their friends and homes by capture, who obeyed the dictates of common humanity, who gave food or clothing or even the cup of cold water may shrink jury duty.

It is a very nice point—very nice. Perhaps all who expressed themselves glad that he was over gave aid and comfort to some rebel who was as glad as he was, and can not be a grand juror. Advocates of amnesty are undoubtedly unit. The oath must mean that any one who was not determined on extermination in the same category as the Confederate General who fought from the beginning to the end.

The Board of Liquidation commenced yesterday to burn the bonds funded since the last burning. There were present Governor Kallio, Lieutenant Governor Antoine, Auditor Johnson, Treasurer Dubuclet, Fiscal Agent Ogleby, and William C. Black, Esq., president of the Cotton Exchange. Absent—Speaker Estelle.

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General Kilpatrick, in his review of Sherman's campaign, tells the following story: Shortly after our army had entered Savannah a number of clergymen called upon General Sherman, and among other questions inquired if they could hold divine services as usual in the churches.

"Certainly," said the General. "Why not? We are specially directed by the army regulations to pay due attention to the religious feelings of our soldiers. My soldiers are all Christians; certainly open your churches, we will all go."

STATE NEWS.

From the Journal, April 4: There was a large meeting of our citizens held at the Firemen's Hall last Wednesday evening, in obedience to a call of the Levee Association of Delta, and it was unanimously agreed to ask the State board of engineers to furnish a sufficient amount of wheelbarrows and spades to enable the citizens to strengthen the levee in the rear of Delta.

From the Washington Enterprise, April 5: We learn that on Thursday last, at 2 P. M., about six miles from Evergreen, Jordan G. Whittington, killed Mr. James A. Moore and also seriously wounded Mr. Edward O'Quinn, a nephew of Parson O'Quinn. Whittington made his escape, and the following description of him has been handed out: He is about five feet six inches high, stout built, having dark brown hair, black mustache and goatee, quick rolling black eyes, with a fresh cut over right eye, resting on his nose on an snuff-colored coat and a broad brim gray hat, and riding a bay horse, armed with a double barreled shotgun and a navy six shooter.

From the Shreveport Telegram, April 3: Our city was thrown into a great state of excitement yesterday by a report circulated on the streets that two men had been killed in Spring Ridge, in this parish, about eighteen miles from Shreveport. Our reporter immediately set out to glean the particulars, and learned that on Saturday, the 29th inst., a party of about twenty men, headed by David H. Adams was killed instantly by R. L. Moore, and the latter dangerously wounded by parties who passed him.

It seems that Moore was a very highly respected citizen of our parish, married a sister of Moore, and for some reason or other the latter has borne an enmity against Moore, and it is believed that Moore was a bitter, indeed, was his enmity that Mr. Adams had on one or two occasions remarked to his friends in Shreveport that he didn't know at what time he might be assaulted, as he had been threatened.

Mr. Moore, we learn, is also a married man, but left his wife some eighteen months ago and went to Texas. Mrs. Moore, since the departure of her husband, has been living with her relatives in Marshall, Texas, and spending some portion of the time with Mr. Adams' family in Spring Ridge. The above report was made by a man living in the village of Spring Ridge, who had been there for some time, and who had seen Moore at that time until last Saturday, when he came into the village on his way to the depot, and was seen by the writer in Spring Ridge, and was seen by the writer in Spring Ridge, and was seen by the writer in Spring Ridge.

During the day Moore was circulating around, chatting with every one in a seemingly pleasant way. He called on a well known citizen and asked him to sign a petition for a legal case in which (he Moore) and his wife were concerned, and in which, we believe, he wanted the gentleman to testify. Things went on in this manner until about the afternoon, Moore's horse stall grazing around with the reins over the horn of the saddle, which caused some one to remark to him that he certainly had an economical and ready furnished horse. He replied that it was, or something to that effect.

About five o'clock, as above stated, Mr. D. H. Adams, who was in the company of E. M. Hagen's store, was about starting for home, in company with Mr. James Guiley, his son-in-law—his son, Britton Adams, being in the buggy he was called by Moore, and they walked off some distance and entered into conversation. It soon became apparent that something was up, as Moore, with a knife in his hand and the other on his pistol, remarked, "Dave, you have got to take that back," to which Adams said, "I did not say it." At this time, Britton Adams, who was standing toward the parties, when Moore placed his pistol (a single-barrel) against the breast of D. H. Adams, and shot him through the heart.

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On Sunday, the 5th of the Farmers' and Traders' Union, No. 2338 Market street, abandoned, leaving a deficit of nearly \$60,000 in the cash of the bank. Dreyer, a member of the bank, had a high reputation and a large confidence, as was attested by the possibility of such a large defalcation.

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Senator Bayard and the Ku-Klux Klans.

The Democratic party has shown its reactionary proclivities chiefly in the House of Representatives during the past few months. By common consent Democratic Senators have sat with closed mouths during the discussions affecting the South and the interests of the late Confederacy. But the strain was too great to last. On Thursday Mr. Bayard, unable to curb his fiery temper, launched out in defense of the Ku-Klux Klan, and assailed the pro-secessionist agitator in bringing Southern reaction to justice. So far Mr. Bayard might properly have been regarded as indulging in political clap-net for the benefit of the late Confederacy. But he did not stop at generalities. He declared that "under the Department of Justice fines had been wrongfully wrung from people down there (at the South), and he expected they would be brought to Congress for payment. It was not believed at the time that the impudent assurance of Senator Bayard in defending the late Confederacy, and assailing the nation, would ever find a parallel on the floors of Congress. But Mr. Bayard gave a stop for the day to the pro-secessionist agitator, who would rather be taxed to pay back to ballot-box stuffers and robbers and assassins the fines collected from them at the penalty of the law. This proposition would be monstrous coming from the lips of any but a rebel sympathizer. From Mr. Bayard it merely shows that the South is still in the hands of the Democratic party is the champion of violence, intimidation and assassination as means proper to be used in partisan warfare.

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Counterfeit Bank Notes.

We are under obligations to Mr. M. Bonner, cashier of the Citizens' Savings Bank, for a list of counterfeit national bank notes. The information is of value to the public, and the list is therefore reproduced for the benefit of our readers:

Boston, Massachusetts, Tremont National Bank. Kinderhook, New York, National Union Bank.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The Judiciary Committee reported, with amendments, the House bill passed Tuesday, making the time three years for finding indictments. Calverton.

Mr. Boutwell introduced a bill making an appropriation to defray the expenses of the committee appointed by the Senate to investigate the recent election in Mississippi. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

The Judiciary Committee reported adversely on the bill for the deficiency in the printing and engraving bureau, and gave notice that it would call it up on Monday. Calverton.

The Judiciary Committee reported adversely on the bill making persons charged with crimes competent witnesses in federal courts. The Senate went into executive session and adjourned to Monday.

The Senate bill fixing the President's salary at \$25,000 passed without discussion. Mr. Boutwell introduced a bill exempting masters of vessels engaged in trade between the United States and British North America or the West Indies or Mexico, and the masters of vessels of less than seventy-five tons burden bound from a port on the Atlantic to a port on the Pacific, and vice versa from the necessity of shipping their crews or procuring their shipping articles to be signed by a Hawaiian treaty was discussed at some length without action.

The legislative appropriation bill was resupplied and will be called up on Monday.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The following nomination was confirmed: John S. Stettin, as postmaster at Columbus, Mississippi. There were no Southern nominations.

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NEW YORK.

DELAWARE.

New York, April 6.—Dolan, the murderer of Mr. Roe, has been reprieved a week, the day fixed being Good Friday.

National Bank of the State of New York. Condition of the National Bank of the State of New York when closed—Assets \$2,232,321. Liabilities the same amount, and available. Capital \$778,432.

FOREIGN.

BERMUDA, Bermuda, April 6.—Thirty persons were drowned by the capsizing of a ferryboat on the river Dee. The day was a sacramental fast day set apart by the Scotch Kirk for preparation for Sunday school.

Another Insuburrection Broken Out. VIENNA, April 6.—Advices from Bosnia assert that the insurrection which broke out in Bosnia in the government province, between the Drina and the North Bosnian frontier, and all places between Mogdano, Palje and Petrovici have risen. A detachment of insurgents has gone to Belgrade.

THE PRINCE AT MALTA. MALTA, April 6.—The Prince of Wales and suite have arrived here on their way to England.

PARA, Brazil, April 5.—The steamer Hevelius, with the Emperor of Brazil on board, arrived here yesterday afternoon and called on the Governor of Para, where she is due on the fifteenth.

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THE SITUATION IN MEXICO. HAVANA, April 6.—The English mail steamer has arrived from Vera Cruz, bringing advices from Mexico to the effect that the revolution is extremely conflicting. It stated the declarations of martial law have checked the progress of the revolution in many States, but Oaxaca continued its possession of the revolution. General Alatorre's movements having so far proved fruitless, General Escobedo was at Queretaro; he had placed 3000 regulars at the disposition of the Government, and offered to 3000 more within a fortnight. The number of persons in arms against the Government throughout the country is estimated at 10,000.

THE RURAL POLICE ATTACKED AND DISPERSED. A large assemblage of persons who had met in the neighborhood of the capital to rejoice over the revolution. A hundred of the revolutionists were killed. The surrender of Rocha is confirmed. The isthmus of Tehuantepec, with the exception of Juchitán, is in the hands of the revolutionists.

General Lozada had recaptured Tehuacan, and was pursuing the revolutionists who interfered with the railroad. Families which arrived at Vera Cruz from the States of Oaxaca and Vera Cruz, the people in the country is only disturbed by the presence of the revolutionists, who have no decisive plan of action.

The Zeric asserts that the present troubles are mainly due to the influence of the Church party. Pallas in opposition to the position of the Government are divided; some proclaim for Diaz, but the majority of the opposition seem to have no chief in view.

The Trif Union says commerce is paralyzed in consequence of increased taxation. Prices of all kinds of merchandise have risen fifteen per cent. It complains toward Russia, who is moving more and more toward barbarism.

THE RUSSIAN TELEGRAPHIC AGENCY. The Russian telegraphic agency publishes the following statement: "Despite the happy conclusion of the Oriental question has rather been aggravated. The Porte has relaxed into inactivity, and leaves the European cabinets to work for peace, without aiding them by the application of reforms. On the other hand, the revival of Mahomedan fanaticism is again on the increase."

(Continued on fourth page.)