New-York Tribune.

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DEPARTMENTS AT ODDS.

A GOOD CHANCE TO "OPEN THE BOOKS."

AN AMIABLE CONTENTION IN GOVERNMENT OFFICES INVOLVING GREAT INTERESTS—SERIOUS CHARGES UNANSWERED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, July 1.—It would appear that before the appropriation bills, which cover the expenses and disbursements of the Departments of the Interior and Treasury, are finally passed by both branches of Congress, the Democratic cry, "open the books," so often heard at the beginning of the present Administration, should be promptly and thoroughly complied with, and any delay would appear to be fraught, not only with great danger to that reform and morality of the public service which is so dear to the party now in favor, but also to threaten that great Treasury surplus about which President Cleveland and his devoted band of free-trade followers are so extremely solicitous.

It is alleged that there has been an amiable contention for many months between the Commissioner of the General Land Office, Mr. Stockslager, and Mr. Durham, First Controller of the Treasury Department, as to the custody of certain vouchers now, or until recently, in the keeping of the accounts division of the General Land Office. These vouchers, it is charged, represent items of account for survey of public land charged against the Government by deputy surveyors, work claimed to have been performed under contract, and also certificates of deposit under the special deposit system to the amount of several hundred thousand dollars, filed by the Bank of California—all these vouchers, however, of both kinds, being items of account which have been ordered "hung up" or "suspended" by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, either as fraudulent, illegal, or for other cogent reasons. These vouchers would seem to be properly in the custody of the public officer who adjusts the accounts of which they form the items; and this the late Commissioner Sparks has always maintained, as did all his predecessors. The Commissioner of the General Land Office is the only public official who audits and settles the accounts of the public lands and surveys, and he is obliged by statute to "transmit the accounts with the vouchers and certificates to the First Controller of the Treasury for his examination and decision thereon."

The wording of this statute would appear to settle the question as to who—or what Government official—is the proper custodian of such vouchers. If these vouchers were withdrawn from the General Land Office, the latter would, for example, be unable to prove in the courts that frauds, of which such vouchers are the evidence, had been committed; nor would the Land Office have the slightest check upon disbursements made by the Treasury Department under its accounts, or proof of any erroneous or illegal payments made by Treasury officials on said accounts.

WHAT JOHNSTON'S PROPOSAL INVOLVES.

Under these circumstances, it seem extraordinary that any First Controller of the Treasury Department should demand that such vouchers be given to him, and preposterous that any Commissioner of the General Land Office should propose to surrender them. It is intmated, however, that the transfer will be made, if indeed it has not been already consummated.

Fletcher Johnston, of Kentucky, Democratic Chief of the "Division of Accounts," is reported as saying that he "believes Commissioner Stockslager will now agree to the transfer of these vouchers to the custody of the Second Controller." Now, if the custody of these documents were a question of mere unimportant official detail, such a change of base would not appear to be particularly startling, and yet it *is* startling in the extreme. THE TRIBUNE correspondent, last summer, made a specific charge that money had been irregularly or fraudulently paid on account of public surveys through the action of the Treasury Department, and upon the certificate of its First Controller; this charge was never specifically denied either by Controller Durham or by "General" Sparks, then Commissioner of the General Land Office. In fact, the "General" stated to the correspondent that accounts *had* been paid which he had not certified, and that he thought a great mistake had been made. It was further a matter of newspaper comment at the time that Controller Durham ordered Commissioner Sparks to certify the accounts in favor of the Bank of California, above referred to, which Sparks refused to do upon the ground that fraud was alleged; whereupon ex-Representative Hurd, of Ohio, and Thompson, of Kentucky, with Mr. Bissell, the former law partner of President Cleveland—who were said to be attorneys in the matter—appealed to the President to compel Sparks to adjust said accounts, but Mr. Cleveland referred the matter to the Attorney-General, who supported Sparks.

Under all these circumstances, it seems almost improbable that Land Commissioner Stockslager, so recently appointed and confirmed, should for one moment be willing even to consider the question of surrendering these vouchers, and yet one of his "Chiefs of Division," Fletcher Johnston, who presides over the very division in which such accounts are adjusted, states—it is said—not only that he will allow their transfer to Controller Durham's office, but that he will do so because the latter official has now under consideration a claim of Stockslager's for the difference of pay between Assistant Commissioner and Commissioner of the General Land Office for the period during which, while filling the first named position, he performed the duties of the last mentioned. It may truly be said that Commissioner Stockslager's foes are those of his own household. But by all means let Congress "open the books."

"THE HEAVIEST GALE SINCE MARCH."

New-Chatham, Mass., July 1.—At daylight this morning a strong northwest wind prevailed. The weather was fine until 7:30, when the wind shifted to the northeast, increasing to the heaviest gale and the roughest sea since last March. The steamer Shawmut, with the barge Atlas in tow, from Philadelphia for Boston, came down over the shoals and passed out of the southeast channel. Upon getting outside, however, she found the gale and the sea too heavy, and was obliged to put back over the shoals and seek anchorage under the north shore. A small fishing schooner came up from the direction of Nantucket yesterday afternoon, with a wreck in tow, which had lost spars, headgear and figurehead. She proceeded north with a fair wind. She was sighted this morning during the gale running back toward Pollock Rip, evidently to make the lee inside. She made slow progress in the rough water, however, the wreck being much larger than the schooner. It was thought the wreck was valuable, from the schooner's efforts to save it. The schooner was lost sight of in the thick weather at noon, but it is thought she was obliged to let the wreck go to get a lee for herself.

A PITTSBURG STEEL FIRM'S NOVEL CASTING.

Pittsburg, Penn., July 1 (Special).—The Pittsburg Steel Casting Company has signed a contract to furnish some heavy castings for the cruiser Maine, now building at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Among the pieces to be cast is the stem post. This forms the forward part of the keel and the bow. One arm of it is twenty-six feet four inches long, the other thirteen feet ten inches. The shape is nearly that of a right angle. At the widest point it measures forty-two inches, and the thickness throughout will be twelve inches. The estimated weight of the monstrous piece of metal, the largest ever cast in Pittsburg, is seventeen tons. So odd is the shape that it is feared that no railroad entering this city will contract for its shipment. Superintendent Pitcairn, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, will send an engineer to examine the model, and if it can be safely shipped the pattern will be sent on at once. In any other case it will have to be shipped by water around by New-Orleans. The total cost of the work will be about $70,000.

VICTIMS OF THE NEWBURG ACCIDENT FOUND.

Newburg, N. Y., July 1 (Special).—The bodies of Mrs. Benjamin B. Odell, jr., and Miss Annie L. Miller, who were drowned in the Bay last Wednesday when the steamer James W. Baldwin ran down the pleasure yacht Enid, were found floating in the river to-day. From the bruises on the body of Mrs. Odell it was evident that she had been killed in the collision of the boats. The body of Miss Miller was buried this afternoon, the funeral services at Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church being attended by a sorrowing multitude. Mrs. Odell will be buried to-morrow, and the inquest will be held on Tuesday.

A QUIET SUNDAY AT THE STATE CAMP.

Peekskill, N. Y., July 1.—The exercises of to-day consisted of guard mount and company inspection in full uniform. After these were over, religious services were held in the Y. M. C. A. tent. Two ministers officiated. The Rev. William S. Pattison, of Peekskill, preached on "Man's Chief End is to Glorify God." He was followed by the Rev. H. Franke, of Gloucester, N. J., who spoke about "Christ is the Way, the Truth and the Life." The band furnished the music for the singing. The tent was filled with worshippers, among them Colonel Stewart and his full staff. The Y. M. C. A. tent is becoming more and more popular. A smaller tent has been supplied, which is devoted to social purposes.

GLADSTONE AND COPYRIGHT.

AGAINST THE CHACE COPYRIGHT BILL.

THE GREAT STATESMAN JOINS THE ENGLISH AGITATION AGAINST THE AMERICAN MEASURE.

London, July 1.—Mr. Gladstone, in a letter to the Edinburgh printing and allied trades, says he supports their agitation against the American Copyright bill, but his "public meddling, as a politician, at the present stage, might tend to stimulate the jealousies and susceptibilities of American protectionism, thus injuring those who fight the battle of justice and good sense. Let us, as politicians, leave the case in the hands of the great American people. Agitators can make the case fully known, and possibly they will find the Government disposed to mediate."

IRISH BISHOPS ON THE LAND QUESTION.

THEY POINT OUT THE INEVITABLE CONSEQUENCES OF EVICTION AND OPPRESSION.

Dublin, July 1.—The Irish Bishops have published a series of resolutions, explaining in detail the present position of the land question, and expressing the opinion that unless Parliament immediately applies a really effective measure to protect tenants from oppressive exactions and arbitrary eviction, the most disastrous consequences to public order and the safety of the people must almost inevitably ensue.

COUNT KAROLYI TO RETIRE FROM ACTIVE SERVICE.

Vienna, July 1.—Emperor Francis Joseph has granted the request of Count Karolyi, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador at London, to retire from active service. His Majesty has conferred the grand cross of St. Stephen upon the Count, and has sent him an autograph letter in which he refers to the Count's services in terms of warm praise.

DECLINE OF PANAMA CANAL SHARES.

Paris, July 1.—On the Bourse the friends of the Panama Canal project attribute the fall in shares partly to bear selling by the Credit Foncier. That company, circulating lottery bonds of its own amounting to three milliards, does not desire to have the Panama Company compete with it. Panama Canal shares have fallen 60 francs for the week, Credit Foncier 4 1-2 francs and Suez Canal 5 1-2 francs.

IT WASN'T PLEURO-PNEUMONIA AFTER ALL.

Tara, Ont., July 1.—The experts sent here by the Dominion and Ontario Governments to investigate the disease which has been killing cattle in Grey County, have pronounced it a blood disease due to local causes. It was reported to be contagious pleuro-pneumonia.

A HEARTY WELCOME FOR AMERICAN ATHLETES.

Dublin, July 1.—The New-York and Manhattan athletic teams met with a cordial reception on their arrival at Kingstown to-day. They were escorted by prominent Irish athletes and sportsmen to Dublin. Here a band of music awaited them and they were heartily cheered.

AN ENGLISH CANAL AND AMERICAN COMMERCE.

London, July 1.—E. J. Hale, the United States Consul at Manchester, has been inspecting the Manchester Canal works with the view of reporting to his Government on the canal's influence on the commercial economy of America and England.

THE FIRST MAILS FROM THE FLOODED REGION.

El Paso, Tex. July 1.—The first mails from the City of Mexico received in ten days arrived to-day. It is expected that mails and passengers will go through regularly hereafter. El Paso, has raised one thousand dollars for Leon sufferers.

THE QUEEN DISPOSES OF THE JUBILEE FUND.

London, July 1.—The Queen has given $350,000, the balance of the Women's Jubilee Offering, to St. Catherine's Training Hospital for Nurses for the London Poor.

ALMOST READY TO LYNCH BROUTY.

HE SAYS HE SHOT OFFICER WOOD IN SELF-DEFENCE, HOWEVER.

Mount Vernon has seldom known such an exasperated feeling among its citizens as was experienced on Saturday night against Frank Brouty, who murdered Officer Thomas Wood. It was feared at one time that a crowd would go to White Plains and try to lynch the murderer, but better counsel prevailed. A subscription was started to raise money to relieve the bereaved family of the dead officer from immediate want, and several hundred dollars were collected. Wood was just recovering from severe illness, the expenses of which left his wife in needy circumstances. Brouty's father is much affected by his son's misdeeds and it is believed he will become insane. A reporter for The Tribune saw Brouty and his mother in their cells at White Plains yesterday, and asked:

"What caused you to resist Wood when he attempted to arrest you?"

"Because he had no warrant, and I told him he could never take me alive."

"What occurred then?"

"He drew a revolver and fired a shot which missed me. I beat a retreat. My mother then implored him not to kill me, whereupon he levelled his pistol over her shoulder and as he did so, attempted to fire. I shot him in self-defence with a gun."

His mother corroborated this statement.

THE LOCKOUT OF THE IRON WORKERS.

Pittsburg, July 1 (Special).—The Lookout Rolling Mill Company, at Chattanooga, Tenn., has signed the scale of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, making eight firms that have yielded thus far. These firms together employ about 6,000 men, all of whom will continue work to-morrow as usual. This is the only change in the situation to note to-day.

Chicago, July 1.—None of the iron and steel works in and about Chicago shut down last night, but may do so at any time. The North Chicago Rolling Mill and the Rolling Steel Works, the principal ones, discussed the matter of wages with their employes in January and signed a scale then. The managers, however, refuse to say what action they will take now.

Springfield, Ill., July 1.—The managers of the Springfield Rolling Mills state that the stoppage of work reported in various parts of the country will not affect them, and that the mill will run on as usual.

SUNDAY BEER GALORE AT GLOUCESTER.

Philadelphia, July 1 (Special).—Nearly 30,000 Philadelphians visited Gloucester to-day and drank lager beer to their hearts' content, and whiskey, too, if they desired. The taverns were closed in front, but every one of them was wide open in the rear, and men, women and boys obtained drink without stint. Mayor O'Kane was on the beach, and had his attention called to the violation of the liquor law. He was even asked to take a drink, but of course refused. Several Gloucester Councilmen mingled with the crowd. Since the murder committed in the rear of Thompson's Hotel, two weeks ago, the police force has been largely increased, and to-day, as soon as a man showed signs of being drunk, he was hustled to the ferry and sent to Philadelphia. At the baseball grounds beer was sold direct from the keg, and the business was large. Toward evening the police tug Stokeley lay off the place, evidently waiting for the usual fights to begin. Their diligence, however, was not brought into service, the plan of sending drunken men off the shore working better.

TO LET BEER ALONE FOR A MONTH.

Chicago, Ill., July 1.—After an executive session of the Trade and Labor Assembly, two weeks ago, a notice was sent to the employing brewers that unless they reinstated their workmen the assembly would recommend that all laboring men should refrain from drinking beer for thirty days. No answer has been received from the brewers. To-day it was moved that the delegates present pledge themselves, individually, to abstain from beer for thirty days and to present the matter to their unions. This was carried by a vote of 40 ayes to 9 nays.

A CUSTOM HOUSE INSPECTOR BADLY HURT.

Soon after midnight last night, Alfred E. Dutcher, of No. 318 West Fourteenth-st., an inspector of linen in the Custom House, was found unconscious upon the walk in front of the St. James Hotel. Blood was flowing from an ugly wound on his head. Captain John Walkinshaw, of the 72d Highlanders, who is visiting America, stood near, and explained that Dutcher had fallen and hurt his head. Patrick Callahan, of No. 736 Tenth-ave., says, however, that he saw Walkinshaw strike Dutcher with a cane. Dutcher was carried to the Hoffman House, whence he was carried to the New-York Hospital, where he lies unconscious in a critical condition. Walkinshaw was locked up.

HE SHOT THE WOMAN AND HIMSELF.

A GROCER'S FATAL INFATUATION.

BOTH HE AND HIS VICTIM WILL DIE—HE WANTED TO TRY ANOTHER SHOT AT HIMSELF.

People living in the neighborhood of Henderson and Fifth sts., Jersey City, were startled at about 5:30 p. m. yesterday by hearing two pistol shots in rapid succession. The neighborhood is thickly populated and in a few minutes about 500 people were gathered in front of Patrick Coffey's grocery store, on the northeast corner, discussing a terrible scene which had been enacted inside. The information soon spread that Coffey had killed a woman and shot himself. The police sergeant of the Second Precinct was informed of the tragedy and hastened to the place, accompanied by Policemen Lowery, Hunt, Goetz, Barry and Ryan.

The policemen drove the crowd back and the sergeant went into the house. He found Coffey lying on the kitchen floor with blood oozing from a pistol shot wound in his left breast. A woman was lying on a bed in an adjoining room with a similar wound in her left breast. Coffey's wife was sitting in a chair in a maudlin condition of drunkenness, looking down at her husband. She was cursing and saying that she hoped her husband would die. Sergeant Smith learned that the wounded woman's name was Agnes Smith, and that she was a widow, who was formerly employed as a servant by ex-Mayor Collins. It was difficult to ascertain the particulars of the tragedy, as neither of the principals would talk and Mrs. Coffey's maudlin condition prevented her from making any intelligible statement. Sergeant Smith summoned an ambulance and had Coffey and Mrs. Smith removed to the City Hospital, after their wounds had been partially dressed by Dr. P. Hoffman.

Coffey kept a small grocery store and lived in the rear with his wife and three sons, Dennis J., age twenty-two; James, age seventeen, and Matthew, age twelve. Coffey is forty-five years old. Two wooden petitions divide the floor into three rooms, and it was in the middle room that the tragedy was enacted. Mrs. Smith has been on intimate terms with the family and especially with Coffey, so much so that his wife and he had had frequent quarrels about her. She called at the house yesterday and took dinner with the family.

After dinner Coffey and his wife and Mrs. Smith began drinking beer. They were all intoxicated when Mrs. Smith went into the bed-room and lay down on one of the beds there. Coffey soon followed her, leaving his wife in the kitchen. Mrs. Coffey says that soon afterward she heard some noise of scuffling in the bed-room and was about to go in, when she heard the two pistol shots, and her husband came staggering out into the kitchen with a revolver in his hand and fell on the floor.

James Coffey ran for Dr. Hoffman while Dennis went to the second precinct police station. When Dr. Hoffman arrived he found Mrs. Smith lying on the bed and decided, after a superficial examination, that her wound was fatal. The powder had scorched her clothing and blackened her skin. Coffey was on the kitchen floor, rolling about and cursing. He said to the doctor: "I aimed as near as I could for my heart, but perhaps I made a mistake."

The doctor said that perhaps he did and Coffey exclaimed: "Well, if you give me the revolver I'll try it again."

Dr. Hoffman found that the bullet had gone through Coffey's body and fractured the fifth rib. One of the neighbors said that Coffey shot the Smith woman because she threatened to tell his wife something about him. Another story is that Coffey said he loved the widow and she loved him, but his wife would not let them have each other, and so he decided to kill her and himself.

Coffey bears the reputation in the neighborhood of being a "crank." Recently he knocked a man down who owed him twelve cents and then rammed the muzzle of his revolver down his throat. A number of stories of his eccentric actions are told by the neighbors. The revolver with which the shooting was done is a 44-calibre of the British bulldog pattern.

Both Coffey and Mrs. Smith were still alive up to a late hour last night, but the physicians at the hospital said that both would die, and they expected Mrs. Smith to die at any moment.

Police Sergeant Smith succeeded in getting statements from both Coffey and Mrs. Smith at the hospital. Coffey said that his wife was to blame for all the trouble; drink drove him to madness, and he shot the woman, not for anything wrong, but from "pure fondness" and because he did not want her to live after him. Mrs. Smith said that Mrs. Coffey sent for her, and when she found that Mrs. Coffey was jealous she said she would go. Mrs. Coffey said there was no jealousy, and Coffey drew his pistol from behind him and shot her.

ROBBERS RANSACK A FLAT.

SILVERWARE AND TRINKETS STOLEN BY BOLD ROBBERS IN BROAD DAYLIGHT.

In the "Personal" column of "The Herald" yesterday there appeared the following advertisement:

"If the parties who took things from 919 Park-ave. will communicate with 'Square,' Herald Office, they will receive full value and no questions asked."

A Tribune reporter called later in the day at No. 919 Park-ave., and ascertained that a robbery of silver plate and jewelry valued at $200 had taken place there about a fortnight ago, the victim being G. J. Maynard, a Wall-st. broker, who rented a flat on the third floor. On the day the robbery was committed Mrs. Maynard was on the point of departure for Canada and had her trunks ready packed for removal to the railway station. Mr. and Mrs. Maynard, with one child, were the only occupants of the flat in question.

On the morning of her journey Mrs. Maynard, accompanied by her little daughter, went out for the purpose of making a few purchases. Mr. Maynard being away in the city, the apartments were thus left entirely unprotected. On Mrs. Maynard's return at about 4 in the afternoon, she found the rooms in the greatest disorder, trunks broken open and ransacked, while there was missing a quantity of plate and various trinkets. An examination of the door showed that the lock had been picked. None of the people in the house appear to have been aware of Mrs. Maynard's absence, but as the thieves went straight to her rooms and came away again directly the theft had been accomplished, it is clear that they must watched their opportunity. Mrs. Maynard and her child are now in Canada. Mr. Maynard has now removed from the house, and his present address being unknown the reporter was unable to obtain any satisfactory clew to the mysterious advertisement.

SHERIDAN BENEFITED BY THE VOYAGE

A GENERAL IMPROVEMENT IN HIS CONDITION NOTICED BY HIS PHYSICIANS.

Fort Monroe, Va., July 1.—The United States steamer Swatara, with General Sheridan and party on board, arrived here at 8 o'clock this morning. A boat came ashore at 10 o'clock with the following bulletin, signed by the physicians:

9 a. m.—General Sheridan passed a very comfortable day, his general condition appearing to improve after reaching the Swatara. He was somewhat restless during the night, probably because of his new surroundings. His pulse is very good, and his respiration easy, and natural. Owing to the careful arrangements made by the commanding officer of the Swatara, the General is as comfortable as if he were in his own house.

Owing to a heavy swell outside from the effects of the late storm, Captain McGowan has decided to remain here until it subsides, and will not sail until to-morrow morning. The weather here is clear with a fresh westerly breeze; thermometer, eighty.

The beneficial effect of the sea voyage on General Sheridan's condition is already apparent, and his physicians are greatly pleased with the result of the trip thus far. His pulse is stronger and his mind is clearer than it has been since his illness. General and Mrs. Tidball sent him a number of delicacies and a handsome bouquet of flowers this afternoon. A second bulletin announces that General Sheridan has had a very comfortable day, has rested well and his symptoms are favorable.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN PRINCE'S BAY.

A drowning accident occurred in Prince's Bay, near Annadale, S. I., early yesterday morning. John Nearweis, living at Forty-fifth-st. and Ninth-ave.; Charles Krause, of No. 360 West Forty-fifth-st., and Charles Hakelberg, of No. 608 Ninth-ave., New-York, left their homes late on Saturday for a fishing expedition in Prince's Bay. Yesterday morning they hired a rowboat. Shortly after 6 o'clock a large schooner under full sail bore down upon the rowboat and crashed into it, causing it to capsize. The occupants were all thrown into the water. The schooner hove to and lowered a boat, in which the crew succeeded in rescuing Hakelberg, who was severely injured about the head and body, and Charles Krause, who escaped uninjured. John Nearweis, who had evidently been struck by the schooner and severely injured, was drowned. His body was recovered and taken ashore at Annadale. The schooner was the Joseph Hay, of Connecticut, Captain Harrison Thincy.

NO LIQUOR BUT MANY PEOPLE AT LONG BRANCH

Long Branch, July, 1 (Special).—The liquor dealers did not keep their stores open to-day, as they said they would, and Long Branch had the second dry Sunday in its history. The restaurant keepers served beer, wines and liquors to their dining-room guests, as did also some of the hotel keepers. Other hotel men refused to serve wine in their dining-rooms. The iron steamboats made four trips from New-York to-day. Each boat was well loaded. Mrs. Langtry has engaged rooms at the West End Hotel and will arrive here on Tuesday afternoon.

THE FIRST CORPS REUNION.

A TOUCHING SPEECH BY GENERAL LONGSTREET.

INTERESTING SERVICES IN REYNOLDS GROVE—THE SURVIVORS OF THE CORPS WELCOMED BY GOVERNOR BEAVER.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Gettysburg, July 1.—The actual reunion of the veterans of the Army of the Potomac and of the Army of Northern Virginia began to-day with memorial exercises, under the charge of the First Army Corps, on the scene of the first day's fight. Probably 1,000 of Lee's men are here now, camping in the tents furnished by the Government, and every train that came in from the South to-night brought more for the great "Meeting of Fraternization" to-morrow evening. Thirty special trains, loaded with veterans, Grand Army men and National Guardsmen, have arrived since this morning, and no crowd so vast has been seen in and about the town since the last day of the battle.

Fully 20,000 visitors have already found quarters and the rush to-morrow and Tuesday will raise the number of strangers in the town to 30,000 or 40,000. This vast mob is almost without police of any sort, yet the utmost good order and good nature have prevailed so far. The weather, too, after the heat and then the chilling rain of last week, has turned as balmy and inspiriting as that of early June.

Some of the New-York regiments which were on the ground took to-day instead of the time set, to-morrow, for the dedication of their memorials. The beautiful granite shaft which marks the spot where the 9th Militia, 83d New-York Infantry, fought on the first day, was unveiled just before sunset in the presence of the active and veteran branches of the organization and nearly all the well-known military men now on the field. The 147th New-York dedicated its monument in the morning, and the 41st, 45th, 54th, 68th, 97th, 119th, and 134th, at various times through the day.

General Longstreet was the central figure at the reunion of the First Army Corps (Reynolds's) in Reynolds Grove in the afternoon. After the various speakers on the list had spoken at length for the corps and its various divisions and brigades, Lee's famous lieutenant was called out. The General is a tall, broad-shouldered man of sixty years or over, with silvery hair and long English side-whiskers, almost a dead white. His face is broad and full, his forehead dome-shaped, and his lips twitch with a genial smile, the humor of which dances in his kindly eyes. As he stood there on the platform before the cheering crowd, his speech faltered a little, then grew clear and resonant as he drew a brief picture of the three days of battle, the valor and heroism of the assaults on both sides, Lee's first success on Seminary Ridge and his first decided check at Little Round Top. Pickett's splendid charge came next and as the stately old warrior touched upon the fatal rush across the valley, 12,000 yards, in the hot fire of 1,000 guns, his voice sank to a whisper, then died away altogether and left him face to face with his audience, but for a full minute speechless. When the words came again he finished his sentence, turned with native gallantry a compliment to the fair faces that had clouded in sympathy with his unspoken feeling and sat hurriedly down. Not a spectator in the big crowd but was touched to the quick, and the veterans cheered the Southern commander from the bottom of their lungs and hearts. The exercises were held in the grove where the Wisconsin monuments were dedicated yesterday in the shade of the tree under which Reynolds fell. Five thousand people tried to get near enough to hear the speaking, but most of them without success. Governor Beaver, of Pennsylvania, presided, and made the address of welcome. He praised Reynolds as the true hero of Gettysburg, and extolled the sterling virtues of the men who fought under him so gallantly. General John C. Robinson, of Binghamton, Reynolds's ranking division commander, responded for the First Corps. He is a one-legged veteran, with silvery hair and beard, who speaks modestly and briefly. Few of the war Governors who were to make addresses, were able to come. Governor Smyth, of New-Hampshire, spoke, however, and after him came Governors Smith and Holbrook, of Vermont, Governor Ormsbee, of Vermont, was on the stand, but did not speak. General L. A. Grant, of the Vermont brigade, was called out and did well. Then came General Longstreet, in whose honor the band played "Dixie Land." Here is what he said:

Mr. Chairman, soldiers, gentlemen, and friends: I was not in time to witness any part of the engagement of the first day of Gettysburg, but am pleased to be here in time to witness the ceremony commemorating the days of honor of the Army of the Potomac and to express that sympathy that should go out from all hearts to those who know how to appreciate the conduct of soldiers who offer their lives on the altar of their country; and who may better attest of the bravery of the defenders of Gettysburg than those who breasted the measure of battle against them, and who could more forcibly realize that it was their heroism that grasped the culminating moment, resolved to resist the advancing aspirations of state sovereignty with the firmness that was justified by the strong ground upon which fortune cast their lines, amidst these formidable surroundings, these rock-bound slopes and heights reinforced by balls of lead and iron and ribs of steel and American valor? The gage of battle was thrown down, and here the great army of the South, the pride and glory of that section, found itself overmatched, arrested in its march of triumph, and forced to stand and to recoil, but not for want of gallantry, fortitude or faith. The battle of the second day, by McLane's and Hood's divisions and part of Anderson's, was as spirited as some of the dashing efforts of the First Napoleon, but before the end it was found to be work to upheave the mountain. That of the third day, by Pickett's division and Trimble's, marching twelve hundred yards under the fire of a hundred cannon and ten thousand of musketry, has no parallel nor is likely to have in the annals of war. This battle scene recurs to my mind with vivid force. The gallant Pickett at the head of my own old division, and Trimble, of even bearing, like soldiers on parade, hobling their men to their desperate work; the set features of the veteran brigadiers, Armstead, Garrett and Kemper, vigilant of their compact files; the elastic steps of the troops, whose half-concealed smiles expressed pleasure in their opportunity, marked a period that should fill the measure of a soldier's pride, and well did they meet the promise of their parting salutations with that confidence that commands success where it is possible. Their hammered ranks moved steadily on, till, marching up face to face, they fell, their noble heads at the feet of the foe, who standing like their own brave hills, received with welcome the shock of this well-adjusted battle. Such is the sacrifice sometimes demanded by the panoply of armies arrayed for battle. But times have changed. Twenty-five years have softened the images of war. Those frowning heights have given over their savage tones, and our meetings for the exchange of blows and broken bones are left for more congenial days, for friendly greetings and for covenants of tranquil repose. The ladies are here to grace the serene occasion and quicken the sentiment that draws us nearer together. God bless them and help that they may dispel the delusions that come between the people, and make the land as blithe as a bride at the coming of the bridegroom.

General Fairchild, of Wisconsin, followed General Longstreet, and the band started in on "Yankee Doodle."

"Yes, twenty-five years have passed," said the General, "when you can sandwich in a Confederate and a Yankee between 'Dixie Land' and 'Yankee Doodle.'" Then he made a whitty impromptu speech on old and new war topics. Other speakers were J.H. Stine, the historian of the First Corps; General Josph Dickinson and General J. P. Rea, Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic. Bishop J. P. Newman, of the Methodist Church, made the opening prayer and pronounced the benediction. Next to the First Corps reunion, the dedication of the 9th Regiment Monument drew the largest crowd and excited the greatest interest. The monument stands on the top of the Seminary Ridge, along the line of the first day's battle. It is a graceful, slender shaft of granite, and from its commanding site is one of the most conspicuous marks of the battlefield. It is fifty-one feet high, and is surmounted by a globe and eagle of bronze. On bronze tablets, near the base, are inscribed the engagements in which the regiment fought from one end of the war to the other. Its loss in the war was 684 in killed and wounded. A little platform was built alongside the monument for the guests of the veterans and for the speakers. The 9th Regiment, over 600 strong, under Colonel Seward, was drawn up in two lines to face the orators, and in two more ranks were the veterans, under Colonel Scott, and members of Alexander Hamilton Post, No. 182, John A. Dix Post, No. 135, of the Grand Army of the Republic, and of the 61st and 97th New-York Volunteers. The deep files in blue made a pretty sight against the brilliant colors on the stand and the still greater brilliancy of an approaching sunset. On the platform, besides the chairmen of the regimental committees and the orator, Orlando B. Potter, were General Daniel E. Sickles, General Slocum, General Carr, and General Richardson of the New-York Memorial Commission; General Graham, its engineer and architect, and General S. Wylie Crawford, of the United States Army. The 9th Regiment band furnished the music.

The Rev. Alfred C. Roe, chaplain of the veterans of the 9th, and last chaplain of the 83d in the field, opened the exercises with prayer. Then the regiment's officers turned the statue over to General Sickles and the New-York Commission, and the flag was taken off the shaft. General Sickles, asking pardon for remaining seated, paid a graceful tribute to the gallantry and patriotism of the old 83d Regiment and to the many other stalwart regiments which New-York City furnished. He welcomed as a worthy consecration of the noble men of the 9th who fell at Gettysburg so striking and beautiful a battle monument. The graceful shaft, he said, was one not to a general, or any other commander, but to the rank and file, men who fought not for glory, but for a great principle. And its lesson, he thought, would not be forgotten, as long as this graceful granite memorial pointed skyward. In conclusion, he turned the monument over to the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association, Colonel Vanderslice, of Philadelphia, making the speech of acceptance. A poem was read by Rowland B. Mahany, and then Orlando B. Potter delivered an oration full of appropriate patriotic eloquence.

At the close of the exercises the 9th Regiment fired three volleys across the valley and then fell in to march back to its quarters on the lawn before the Springs Hotel. The veterans will take a train home this this evening. The regiment, under Colonel Seward, will remain a few days longer and act as an escort to the Society of the Army of the Potomac.

The 147th Regiment, of Oswego County, has a pretty granite monument, about a quarter of a mile away from the 9th Regiment. The exercises to-day in unveiling it were brief, a local minister reading the oration. To-morrow will see the formal meeting of the Blue and the Gray in the rink in the evening, and most of the New-York monuments will be unveiled during the morning. Bishop Newman will also deliver an oration in the afternoon. He preached to-night to a large audience in the College Church. A dress parade and concert were given at the Grand Army camp. Generals Hampton and Fitzhugh Lee are expected to-morrow.

VETERANS OF THE IRISH BRIGADE.

The veterans of the Irish Brigade, through whose untiring efforts a handsome monument has been erected on the battlefield of Gettysburg, assembled early yesterday morning in large numbers at the foot of Desbrosses-st., accompanied by hundreds of sympathizers, some to see them off and some to accompany them on their journey. There were over 200 of the veterans. Telegrams were received by the delegation before they set out from Captain O'Grady, who went on to Gettysburg as an advance agent, stating that everything was in readiness for the unveiling of the monument. Colonel James D. Brady, of Petersburg, Va., also sent them word that he would head a large delegation of Irish-Americans from that city, and would meet the New-York boys on the ground. The delegation had three Pullman cars and one first-class passenger coach at their service.

Captain John T. Toal will be master of ceremonies at the dedication of the monument, and General Nugent, as senior officer, will preside. These are some of the well-known veterans who went: General Dennis F. Burke, Colonel James Cavanagh, of the 69th Regiment; Colonel James Quinlan, Major P. M. Haverty, Captain Charles M. Grainger, Dr. William O'Meagher, Captain John R. Nugent, Colonel James Smith, Colonel J. D. Mulhall, Lieutenant E. M. Knox, Captain P. J. Healy, Lieutenants John Murphy, John Dillon, David Burke, John O'Connell and Dennis Sullivan, and Lieutenant-Colonel Brent. Two poets, William Geoghegan and William Collins, were there, too. Each will read a poem when the monument is dedicated. Florence Rice Knox, Miss Rita E. Bronson and Edward Mahoney will be the singers of the occasion, and they went, too. Brigadier-General Dennis F. Burke, who was Colonel of the 88th Regiment, will deliver the oration. The monument is in the form of a Celtic cross, designed and executed by Maurice J. Power. It cost $5,000.

RAILWAY INTERESTS.

ABOLISHING IMMIGRANT RATES.

The immigrant system on the transcontinental railroads west of the Missouri River was practically abolished yesterday. The rates for passengers from all Missouri River points to Pacific Coast points have been heretofore $60 for first-class, $35 for second-class and $30 for immigrants. An order was issued some weeks ago from the headquarters of all transcontinental lines to the effect that third-class or immigrant rates would be abolished on and after July 1, thereby practically raising the rate of immigrant passage to $35. The order went into effect at Castle Garden yesterday, and occasioned no apparent surprise to the large number of west-bound immigrants who purchased their tickets of the Castle Garden pool representatives during the day.

MISCELLANEOUS RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

Chicago, July 1 (Special).—The task which the Transcontinental Association has in hand, of making full and complete revision of tariffs and classification for future government of transcontinental traffic, has been found a most difficult one, and the adoption of the resolution to apply the Western classification to all Pacific Coast business by no means simplified the matter. The association has, so far, paid no attention to the remarkable reduction in freight rates made by the Soo line from Boston to Minnesota points. The prevailing belief among the members is that no thought of transcontinental business influenced this action. Should an effort be made to make a low rate to California by taking advantage of this Soo cut, the Transcontinental Association, it is believed, can easily end it.

Chicago, July 1.—The rate war on Eastbound freights goes on. The week closed with the rate on dressed beef 30 1-2 cents to New-York and Boston, and 28 1-2 cents to Philadelphia, or less than half the tariff rate that was in force up to last Monday. The drop from 35 to 30 1-2 was put in effect yesterday on all the roads. The predicted cut on butter and eggs rates was also verified yesterday, and a reduced schedule will go into effect to-morrow.

Atlantic City, N. J., July 1 (Special).—The new route of the Reading Railroad from Philadelphia to this city was opened to-day. It reduces the time by a quarter of an hour, so making the run in 85 minutes. But two trains over this route came down to-day, and both were crowded. The regular schedule goes into effect to-morrow.

COMPLICATIONS IN A TELEGRAPH TRANSFER.

Philadelphia, July 1 (Special).—As the Western Union Telegraph Company is closing the offices of the Baltimore and Ohio, it is stated that suit will be brought, under the following provision in the ordinance of councils, granting the Baltimore and Ohio line permission to enter the city: "The said Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Company shall give a good and sufficient bond in the sum of $50,000, to be approved by the city solicitor, with the condition that it will not consolidate with any other telegraph company owning a competing line, or acquire by purchase or otherwise any such competing line of telegraph in the State of Pennsylvania, or any other State. Provided, that in case of such consolidation, merger, or sale of the privileges herein granted to said company, the poles and wires and fixtures erected shall become the property of the city of Philadelphia, and the said bond shall be forfeited."

KILLED BY A PITCHED BALL.

Boston, July 1 (Special).—William Grainey, age twenty-two, of Brockton, on Saturday afternoon, while umpiring a game of ball, was struck in the neck by a pitched ball. He fell, but continued in the game until it was finished. He was then taken home, and while entering the house was overcome by dizziness and died shortly afterward. It was found that the hyoid bone was shattered. This caused an inflammation, stopping the action of the lungs. Physicians state that cases of this kind are of rare occurrence.

MR. ELKINS SANGUINE.

MORE THAN HOPEFUL OF REPUBLICAN SUCCESS.

HARRISON AND MORTON THE STRONGEST TICKET THAT COULD HAVE BEEN CHOSEN—RECKONING THE PROBABILITIES IN THE DOUBTFUL STATES AND THE PROTECTION STATES OF THE SOUTH.

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