THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

VOL. XXI.---NO. 95. WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 17, 1881. THREE CENTS.

AT ST. PETERSBURG.

THE BODY OF THE MURDERED CZAR

Borne Through the Streets in Solemn Procession—More Mines Discovered in the Avenues—Grief of the Imperial Family—Matters in Berlin and Elsewhere.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 16.—It has been thought necessary to follow the proclamation of the Emperor, Alexander III., by a special ukase summoning the peasants to join in allegiance with the other faithful subjects. The *Golos* says: "The late Czar's reforms have not attained their end because the co-operation of action of government and society is necessary, and this has been wanting for years past. There is a faction in Russia born and nourished by public apathy. The state has lately invited society to assist in struggling against this faction, but public forces which have become dormant are not awakened with one blow. The question of the form in which this co-operation is to express itself has lately become matured, and there is no doubt that, had a sacrilegious hand not ended the life of the Czar, he would have decided the question in the interest of his people. This task now devolves on Alexander III." The *Strana* says: "There is no other issue than to diminish the responsibilities of the head of the government, thus lessening the dangers personally threatening him from fanatical evil-doers."

A decree has been published granting to persons deported to Siberia, with loss of civil rights, permission to engage in commercial or professional pursuits after three years' good behavior; the same privilege to be accorded to political exiles, subject to the approval of the Minister of the Interior.

A considerable amount of money has been raised by public subscription for those persons who were wounded by the explosion of the bomb on Sunday. The court-martial on the assassin Rousakoff will consist of six officers of the guards.

A commander, a corporal, and one private from every squadron of the guards of which the late Czar was the chief, and also an adjutant from each regiment have been ordered to St. Petersburg to do service before the remains of the Emperor while lying in state. None of the public will be allowed to see the body until it is removed to the fortress on the 18th instant. One of the Cathedral choristers has died from injuries received at the time of the explosion.

The new Czarewitch, Nicholas, has been appointed ataman of all the Cossacks. General Kaufmann's son arrived on Monday with General Skobeleff's report. It is stated that, in consequence of the assassination of the Czar, General Skobeleff will be summoned to St. Pertersburg. Intelligence is published here that the Tekke Turcomans, without exception, have submitted to Russia.

The authorities were informed that a mine had been laid in a small street which enters the Newsky prospect nearly opposite the Annitchkoff Palace, the residence of the new Emperor. A detachment of sappers accordingly began an exploration from a small shop, the owner of which disappeared three days ago. The street was barricaded at both ends to prevent the public from approaching. The sappers, on opening up the ground and searching the cellars, discovered a mine in the above-mentioned shop. The mouth of the mine was in the shopkeeper's dwelling room, concealed under an ottoman. The mine passes under the street leading to the riding school, whence the Czar was returning on Sunday. Eight more arrests have been made and a quantity of explosives have been discovered. The *Agence Russe* says: "The grief felt for the Emperor by the Russian nation is inconsolable; but, if they required proofs of the immensity of their loss, it would be forthcoming in the evidences of condolence which pour in from the sovereign governments and national republics of the whole world. The public will be admitted to view the body without distinction of class."

The body of the dead Emperor was placed in its coffin to-day and conveyed to the Great Church of the Palace. The Emperor and the Grand Duke Vladimir bore the head of the coffin, and the other grand dukes and the Princes of Louchtenberg and Oldenburg bore the foot and sides. The people in the halls knelt as the procession passed. On the arrival of the cortege at the church mass for the dead was celebrated. The regalia had been brought from Moscow and conveyed through the streets in state.

The mine which was uncovered by the sappers was intended to blow up the imperial carriage in case Sunday's attempt failed. The spot where the Emperor was injured has been inclosed and covered with turf, and a sentry of the old regiment of the Emperor Paulus guarding it.

It is stated that the owners of the shop from which the mine was started were two students. No explosives have as yet been unearthed. Six squadrons of infantry guard the Annitchkin Palace, and detachments of infantry and Cossacks almost surround the Winter Palace. There is no question about Roussakoff's fate, as the erection of a scaffold on the Smolensky Plain, where Solovieff was executed, has already been commenced.

BERLIN, March 16.—The Crown Prince and Princess, Princess Christian, the Russian embassy, Lord Ampthill, British Ambassador, and the prefect of police met the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh and the Grand Duke Alexis at the railway station, and after M. Sabouroff, Russian Ambassador, handed the Grand Duke Alexis a packet of sympathetic letters and telegrams, the train proceeded to St. Petersburg."

When the news of the assassination reached Berlin it was immediately feared that the murder might increase the severity of the socialist law here, and this result has already become noticeable, as a number of suspected persons have been expelled from the city and suburbs. According to an official report lately presented to Parliament it seems that the anarchic element, though unseen, is more vital and vigorous after the lapse of two years than when the socialist law was passed. The report states that efforts have been made, which were partially successful, to distribute socialist organs among the population and even among the troops.

In government circles here entire confidence is felt in the peaceful policy of the new Czar. It is stated that he will shortly issue a manifesto emphasizing his motto, "Peace and Economy," and declaring his intention to devote himself mainly to internal reform.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh and the Grand Duke Alexis arrived here on Wednesday. They were met by Lord Dufferin, the British Minister.

PARIS, March 16.—Rochefort and Paine left for Geneva yesterday to obtain authentic details of the Emperor's assassination from their Nihilist correspondent, a man who signs the initial "D." A fresh communication from this mysterious person was published to-day in the *Intransigeant*, which warns the public against attaching too much credence to telegrams from St. Petersburg, and declares positively that the young man Russakoff cannot have thrown the first bomb. The real criminals were, according to "D," inside of one of the mansions bordering on the Rue Millione, but the Russian officials found it convenient to let it be supposed that shells were thrown by persons in the crowd. "None of the assassins," adds D., "have been arrested." The natural inference drawn from this strange statement is that the Emperor was murdered by members of the Nihilist fraternity holding some official position.

"D." further affirms that the bombs were not inclosed in glass, as stated, and that only five seconds elapsed between the two explosions. If this is correct, it would seem to upset the story about the Czar getting out of his carriage to attend to the wounded Cossacks.

After a Newspaper Man.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 16.—In the house this morning Mr. Ruddiman, of Philadelphia, rose to a question of privilege, and, producing a copy of the Pittsburg *Commercial Gazette*, read a correspondence from this city reflecting severely upon the official conduct of Speaker Hewitt, and which accused him of an unfair discrimination in the matter of referring certain bills to committees. Mr. Ruddiman then submitted a resolution for the expulsion of Dr. Palmer, the alleged author, from the floor of the house. The resolution caused a flood of excitement, and remarks pertinent to the occasion were made, Speaker Hewitt being among the number. The resolution was finally referred to a special committee of five.

The Inquest in the Upton Suicide.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 16.—An inquest was held on the remains of General Upton to-day. The testimony of Captain Hasbrouk, Fourth Artillery, and letters written by deceased to his sister and to the Adjutant-General of the United States army, confirm the previous impression that the suicide was due to depression of mind consequent upon his inability to adapt his system of tactics to the movements of companies of two hundred or more men.

THE NEW MINNESOTA SENATOR.

Sketch of the Man who is to Succeed Secretary Windom.

General A. J. Edgerton, the new Senator from Minnesota, arrived without delay and is quartered at the National Hotel. After his evening cigar was disposed of, of which he is very fond, he was duly called on, and found to be a gentleman rather portly in appearance, but well proportioned, with a bright blue eye, large head, well covered with bushy gray-mixed hair, and uncovered forehead, reaching well back. He will be frequently taken for the new Pennsylvania Senator, Mitchell. He is a genial, whole-souled man, and favorably impresses one at the first acquaintance. He was born in Rome, Oneida County, New York, and is now fifty-three years old. His grandfather was a captain in the Revolutionary War. He graduated at the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., in the class of 1850; married Miss Sarah Curtis in that State, and went to Minnesota, settling in Dodge County, in 1855, where he still resides. He engaged in the practice of law, leaving his books and cases to enlist as a private soldier in the Tenth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, being made a captain of his company soon afterward. He served in the Indian wars in Minnesota in 1862, then in the Department of Missouri, under Schofield; was promoted colonel of the Sixty-fifth Colored Infantry, and served until 1867, the date of the muster out of his regiment, being brevetted brigadier-general in the meantime. He entered the senate of Minnesota in 1858 and again in 1876, when he was elected president *pro tempore* of that body. In 1871 he was appointed one of the railroad commissioners of Minnesota, serving four years. He was one of the presidential electors of that State in 1876. On last Monday, while engaged in a term of court, he received a telegram from St. Paul, requesting his presence there. While the contest resulting in his appointment was very spirited, it is well known that he was the first choice of Governor Pillsbury, who well knows the kind of man he has appointed. He is an easy, fluent, candid speaker, a gentleman of cultivated tastes and high character, and will prove one of the most popular members of the Senate. Those who take him for anything but a reliable Stalwart Republican forget the kind of men Minnesota sends to the Senate and do not know General A. J. Edgerton.

ELLIOTT, OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Why the Southern Republicans Want an Extra Session.

Hon. R. B. Elliott, ex-member of Congress from South Carolina, one of the foremost colored men in this country, was asked last night by a REPUBLICAN emissary:

"Are you favorably impressed with the make-up of the new administration?"

"Oh, yes," said Mr. Elliott, "I like President Garfield and his Cabinet very much. The destinies of this country could not possibly be placed in better hands."

"What is the condition of the Republican party in the South?" asked THE REPUBLICAN.

"Well, I may candidly say that since the election of General Garfield to the presidency our people have felt more like going to work and redeeming the States south of Mason and Dixon's Line from the thraldom of the Bourbon Democracy than before that happy event. No man, unless he lives in the South, can properly appreciate the condition of affairs in that section."

"Do the Southern Republicans want an extra session of Congress?"

"An extra session of Congress," said Mr. Elliott, "is very desirable to our people. There are a great number of contested election cases in South Carolina, Louisiana, and Mississippi which should be settled without delay. It is a well-known fact that a majority of the Republican candidates for Congress in the States I have named were fairly elected last November, and in my judgment these men should be given a chance at the earliest opportunity to present their claims before the Forty-seventh Congress and the people of the country."

"Do you think an extra session will be called?"

"I indulge in the hope, but have no means of knowing whether it is well founded or not."

EXTRA SESSION.

Senator Conkling's Views on the Subject—The Probabilities of It.

A rumor which obtained currency in the city yesterday that Senator Conkling had declared in favor of an extra session of Congress gave all who favor such action on the part of the President hope that he would follow the advice of the great New Yorker and convene Congress at an early day. On the other hand, it had a very depressing effect upon the Democratic beneficiaries under the present organization, and in fact all others who, from pecuniary or other interest, had hoped that the Republican party leaders might not have pluck and sense enough to play the winning cards they held and thus take the final trick that secures to that party the complete control of the Government in all of its branches for two years to come at least. Senator Conkling is said to hold that it is the duty of the party to organize the House as soon as possible in order that the Republicans elected to that body from the bulldozed districts of the South, and who have been deprived of their rights by fraud, may have at an early day the chance to present their cases to Congress and the country and have the matter settled at once. This would not only result in righting the wrongs of the individuals, but in giving the Republican party the preponderance in Congress to which the honest reward of the people at the polls entitles it.

The Senator is said to have made many converts to his views, and, taking it all in all, the prospects for an early assembling of the Forty-seventh Congress may be said to have greatly brightened.

Our Successful Americans.

LONDON, March 16.—At Worcester to-day United States Minister Lowell, in his address opening the new free library, specially alluded to Presidents Lincoln and Garfield as conspicuously successful Americans.

TELEGRAPHIC TWISTINGS.

GOULD'S new Pacific Express commenced business throughout Texas yesterday.

KING OSCAR II. has been suffering from a slight attack of fever since Sunday. Symptoms of inflammation of the left lung set in yesterday.

GEORGE RICE, eighty-one years of age, committed suicide in East Brooklyn, Conn., Tuesday night.

THE Governor of Maine sent to the house yesterday a veto covering all the bills passed during this session incorporating State banks.

AT a saw-mill near Athens, Ark., Thomas Jackson on Monday shot and killed T. H. Nichols. This terminates a quarrel of many years' standing.

CYRENIUS P. BLACK, of Tuscola, was nominated yesterday by the Democrats of the Seventh District of Michigan to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Conger's elevation to the Senate.

THE total amount subscribed to the world's fair in New York to date is $956,500, ranging in sums from $100 to $20,000. There are upward of one hundred and seventy-five subscribers.

THE low-tax Democrats in the Tennessee Legislature, in caucus yesterday morning, resolved to oppose the passage of the bill to settle the debt on the basis submitted by the bondholders.

AT a public meeting in Tweddle Hall, Albany, last night, under the auspices of the Parnell Land League, addresses were made by Senator McCarthy, General Spinola, and Hon. J. Henry McCarthy, of New York.

BENJAMIN MAYER was killed in Memphis last night by Thomas Holman in a difficulty which originated about a payment for drink, Mayer refusing to treat Holman, who struck him with a club, breaking his neck. Holman escaped. Both were colored.

A RESOLUTION was introduced in the house of representatives of Tennessee yesterday, with a memorial looking to the impeachment of Judge C. W. Tyler, of Montgomery County, on the alleged ground of neglect of office, drunkenness, misappropriations, and attempted assassination.

MR. JUSTICE FITZGERALD, in opening the Kerry Assizes yesterday, said that 463 crimes have been reported during the last seven months, which was sevenfold of the record during the same period in the previous year. There was, however, he said, some decrease in the record of crime for last week.

PAUL KRUGER, in his letter to President Brand, carefully distinguishes between a royal commission to investigate the grievances of the Boers and a commission for settling the basis of peace. He says: "A royal commission is not to be thought of: an arbitration is necessary, not a jury which can give a verdict of guilty or not guilty."

HORACE BALL, of Nyack, was arrested at Middletown, N. Y., charged with abducting his wife's younger sister, Alice Conkling, a beautiful girl, aged sixteen, whom he enticed from her home in Nyack. They were found at a boarding-house, where he had paid board for a week in advance. Ball, who is a barber, is also charged with selling personal property after mortgaging it.

FOR MAHONE

TO BEAT THE VIRGINIA BOURBONS.

Colored Republicans of the Old Dominion Ask the New Senator to Take Charge of Their Rights, Interests, and Affairs—The Coming Contest.

The convention of the colored Republicans of Virginia, at Petersburg, finished up its business and adjourned yesterday after a continuous session of thirteen hours. The gist of its action is summed up in the resolution appended to the address to the colored people of the State, declaring that "the colored people of Virginia regard the Readjuster party with favor, and confidently believe that their interests will be better secured and preserved by aiding that party in its efforts to achieve and permanently settle the antagonisms of races which have unfortunately affected the prosperity of our State." The address and resolutions were unanimously adopted by a standing vote—the meagre opposition party in the convention having previously withdrawn. Resolutions were also adopted appointing a committee to wait on the President and ask him to protect the rights of franchise of the colored people in the coming election, and to ask General Mahone to take charge of their rights, interests, and affairs as good citizens of Virginia.

THE PLATFORM SAYS:

In referring to the two parties in Virginia (the Funders, or Bourbons, and Readjusters), the address says of the latter: "This is the party of progress—the party which neither in law nor practice makes any distinction in civil rights or political privileges on account of race, color, or previous or present condition; and the party which encourages and protects free schools, free speech, free suffrage, and an honest count. The Readjuster party does more than this. It cultivates respect and attachment for the Union—that Union which we love so much and to which we are so firmly attached—obedient to the Federal Constitution—good faith in observing the conditions of reconstruction; and it opposes the Bourbon element of implacable hostility to the National Government. It declares for the repeal, and has taken legislative steps for the repeal of the poll-tax restriction on suffrage; and it is foremost, and diligent, and untiring in its efforts to lessen and lighten the unjust and intolerable burdens that crush the State and paralyze all the industries of the people.

"In this great work of progress and reform all good and considerate men should join heart and hand to make it a success.

VIRTUE AND INTELLIGENCE,

so necessary to the safety and prosperity of good government, are only secured through the universal free education of the children of the State; and individual liberty, prosperity, and happiness, as well as the general well-being and elevation of the community, are most readily and certainly attained and fostered by public schools that neglect no class and no portion of the body in which resides the popular sovereignty, dignity, and power.

"It is for these and other like considerations, therefore, that we, the representatives of the colored people of Virginia, in State convention assembled, do hereby most earnestly recommend that in the State election for this year, 1881, the support of the colored voters of the State be given to the liberal Readjuster party of Virginia, calling all mankind to witness that in so co-operating with this party, which in 1879 cast a large majority of the white Conservative votes polled in the State election of that year, the colored voters of this Commonwealth give the best evidence in their power of their repudiation of the color line in politics, of their deprecation of a continued war of races, and of their eager desire to establish amicable and harmonious relations with all Virginians, white and colored, upon the simple basis of a common citizenship. In recommending this course to you, colored citizens of Virginia, we do so in the full conviction of its wisdom and propriety, believing that thus can be best secured those rights as citizens which every other source has either denied you, or has been impotent to accord you. Supporting

THE GALLANT LEADERS

of Liberalism, shoulder to shoulder with our white fellow-citizens who rally to the deliverance of Virginia and Virginians, we, too, shall share in the victory, or shall be the chief sufferers from a defeat that will reinstate relentless Bourbonism over us all. With no harsh words for such as may differ with us—witnessing such difference more in sorrow than in anger—we cannot refrain from expressing our regret if there should be Republicans to co-operate openly or secretly, directly or indirectly, for the restoration of Bourbon Funderism. In a crisis like this we cannot but regard a straight-out Republican—composed as the Republican party of Virginia is—as an acceptance of the gage of battle on the color line, already thrown down by the State committee of the Bourbon Funders in their recently published address. If we should be thus marshaled in a real contest for supremacy with the Bourbons, we should not merely emulate the ultraism, but would do precisely the suicidal thing they wish us to do. And if the proposed Republican fight is not to be a real one, but a mock one, what honest and intelligent colored man desires to play so shameful a part to aid Bourbonism and injure readjustment? The Funders see no salvation for themselves but in the color line. If they cannot have an actual one, the basest counterfeit may serve their purpose. Our safety is in

THE DESTRUCTION OF THAT LINE,

and that will be accomplished when, shrinking wisely from a real contest on that line and proudly disdaining a sham fight upon it, we honestly combine with the mass of our white fellow-citizens, the Readjusters, in the furtherance of the rights, privileges, and interests of all.

"We are at least as much concerned as any class of our white fellow-citizens in the freedom of the ballot, the sanctity of the ballot-box, the equality of duties and rights before the law, the reduction of public burdens which always bear hardest on labor, the upbuilding of the State, the maintenance of a broad system of public education, and the protection of human rights; and we should unite with those whose banner bears such promise upon its folds.

"The Republican party of the Nation is not in question here and now. But in advising as we do we should be recreant to our faith and devotion could we consent to allow even our silence to misinterpret our sentiments and our principles. The National Republican party, from its advent to the present moment, has given too many evidences of its friendship for the rights of man for us to renounce our allegiance to it in any time of need. To do so would be base ingratitude; and our grateful hearts will cling to it even when it may no longer need us. But the coming contest in Virginia, involving our rights and interests as citizens of this State, is one in which principles and not names must guide our conduct; and in seeking good government here, for the good of all, we feel that we are not recreant to any duty properly incumbent upon

A TRUE REPUBLICAN.

"Those who differ with us in this supreme moment of our fate are respectfully asked if they will not refrain from efforts to baffle us in this endeavor to improve our condition as men and Virginians. We think we can see the dawn of a brighter day. Equal laws for all, fairly administered; free suffrage and a fair count, with the necessary result of full citizenship for all, and a free education not only extending to our children the rudiments of knowledge, but expanding under a liberal administration until the highest walks of learning shall be opened wide to our aspiring youths. Then will the bone and sinew of the country have some return for their labors and their taxes; then the poor man, white or colored, shall have his fair share in the benefits of government; then schools will be established wherever the people need and demand them, no matter if the need and demands be from white or colored: then all our young men, without regard to race or color, wealth or poverty, shall have fair starts in their mental equipment for their journey of life; and our children, who will enjoy all the good and growing consequences of our decision now, will rise up and call us blessed!"

The Site for the World's Fair.

NEW YORK, March 16.—The executive committee of the World's Fair met yesterday, and among other business adopted the following:

Resolved, That all reports and statements that the executive committee contemplates a change from Inwood to any other site for the exhibition is at variance with the oft-repeated official action of this committee, and has no foundation whatever in fact. The committee, since the 10th of January last, when Inwood was adopted by the full commission, has considered it a fixed fact, and no other site has been tendered and none other sought for.

Frye Elected Senator.

AUGUSTA, ME., March 16.—At noon today both branches of the Legislature went into convention, compared records of the senatorial vote, and declared William P. Frye, of Lewiston, elected United States Senator.

GENERAL EMORY UPTON.

Sketch of the Dead Officer—His Record in the Army—Upton's Tactics.

Brevet Major-General Upton, who committed suicide in San Francisco, Tuesday night, was born at Batavia, N. Y., August 27, 1839. He was appointed a cadet at the United States Military Academy June, 1856; graduated May 6, 1861; served as aid-de-camp in the staff of General Daniel Tyler, commanding the first division, Department of Northwestern Virginia, in the engagement at Blackburn's Ford, July 18, 1861, and the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861; commanded Battery D, Second United States Artillery, in the engagement at West Point, Va., May 7, 1862, and in the battles of Gaines' Mills and Charles City Cross-Roads, June 27 and 30, 1862; commanded the Artillery Brigade, first division, Sixth Corps, at Crampton Gap, September 14, and at Antietam, September 17, 1862; was appointed colonel of the One hundred and twenty-first New York Volunteers, October, 1862, and commanded that regiment in the battles of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862; Salem Heights or Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863, and Gettysburg, July 1 and 2, 1863, and other engagements. He was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers May 12, 1864. On the reorganization of the army he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, and afterward transferred to the Eighteenth Infantry and the First Artillery. He was placed in charge of military practice at Fortress Monroe, Va., and afterward served on a commission, in this city, to revise the army regulations. Subsequently he was promoted to a colonelcy, and ordered to San Francisco. Deceased was distantly related to Assistant Secretary Upton, of the Treasury Department.

THE SENATE COMMITTEES.

What was Done by the Republican and Democratic Caucuses.

Caucuses were held by the Republican and the Democratic members of the Senate yesterday afternoon, at which the details of their respective majority and minority memberships of the committees were finally arranged and lists prepared for adoption by the Senate as soon as the requisite number of votes shall be at the command of the Republicans. There was some talk in the Democratic caucus of allowing Mr. Frye to be sworn in to-day on telegraphic credentials, and thus bringing the contest to a conclusion without waiting for their arrival by mail; but the general sentiment was opposed to the establishment of such a precedent, and it is therefore improbable that the organization of the committees will be effected before Friday. The Republicans did not take up the subject of the Senate offices; but, it is understood, will hold a caucus for the purpose of selecting candidates for all of them immediately after obtaining control of the committees. It was agreed at the Republican caucus to accord to the Democrats two chairmanships of the select (or temporary) committees of the Senate in addition to the three standing committee chairmanships mentioned heretofore, and the Democrats will this morning make their selections to fill these chairmanships, which, like the others referred to, are of no especial importance, except by reason of their affording the use of clerks and committee-rooms.

A Big Swindle Unearthed.

ST. LOUIS, March 16.—Robert L. Lindsay, who was arrested yesterday by United States Special Agent P. D. Tyrrell on a charge of conspiracy to defraud the Government out of lands by uttering false deeds under fraudulent titles, is regarded by Tyrrell as the chief conspirator. Other and very important arrests were made simultaneously with that of Lindsay, and still others will be made. Those arrested so far are Orlond Van Hise, John K. Corwin, lawyers or real estate agents at Cleveland, and George Linn, of Linndale, near Cleveland, and Addison F. Burns, real estate agent, and H. R. McClellan, notary, Pittsburg. There are still others implicated in the swindle in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, and other cities, and additional arrests may be looked for at any time. It is estimated that several million acres of land will revert to the Government when the affair is straightened out. Robert L. Lindsay has borne a good reputation here, and his father, James Lindsay, was register of land at Ironton for several years.

The Army of the Tennessee.

CINCINNATI, O., March 16.—The fourteenth annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, to be held here on April 6 and 7, is engaging much attention on the part of the local executive committee and others making preparations. Pike's Opera-House was chosen as the place of meeting, but owing to the evidences of a very large attendance, the committee has been considering the propriety of holding the meetings at Music Hall. A pleasing feature of the reunion will be the unveiling of the statue of General McPherson, the beloved commander of the Army of the Tennessee, who was killed July 22, 1864, before Atlanta. The statue is by the same artist who made the equestrian statue now in Washington. It is to be placed over General McPherson's grave at Clyde, Ohio. General Sherman, president of the society, will be present and preside at the reunion. General Grant has been invited. It is estimated that fully four hundred persons will attend the banquet to be given on the evening of the 7th.

A Sensational Tragedy.

DALLAS, TEX., March 16.—Information has been received of a most sensational tragedy on the north fork of the Red River last Friday, which brought vengeance for a crime committed fifteen years ago. It appears that a man named Peter Cook, formerly from Mississippi, with three drunken associates, visited the house of Toney Pino, disguised as United States cavalrymen, in 1866, robbed him of $1,600, assaulted the lady relative, and fled. Pino saw neither of the parties again until last Friday, when he and two herders came upon Cook, who was with some freighters. Calling him by name, and with terrible oaths, Pino fired four balls into Cook's body, killing him before the latter could draw his pistol. The men present arrested Pino, but, as he satisfied them that his statement regarding Cook's conduct fifteen years ago was true, and as he was able to produce a newspaper account to verify it, they released him.

Two Dead Convicts Found.

PHILADELPHIA, March 16.—The overseer in the Eastern penitentiary this morning discovered the lifeless bodies of John Pfeiffer and John McBride in the cell occupied by those convicts. McBride's body was found upon the floor, and disclosed various marks of violence, while Pfeiffer was hanging by a strip of sheeting attached to the gas bracket. The prison officials are at a loss to determine whether Pfeiffer murdered his cell-mate during the night or whether both men committed suicide. Pfeiffer, though a young man, was an old offender, and had served several terms in Sing-Sing and on Blackwell's Island. McBride was about fifty years of age, and was serving out a sentence for aggravated assault and battery. An inquest will be held to-morrow.

New York's New City Charter.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 16.—Senator McCarthy, from the special committee, reported the new charter for New York city this morning. It provides for a charter election in November, 1882, and every second year thereafter. The heads of departments, the chamberlain, police justices, and marshals, on and after May 1, 1881, shall be appointed by the mayor, without confirmation by the board of Aldermen. After January, 1883, the head of the department of police shall be two officers known as police commissioners. Mr. Bixby dissented from some of the provisions of the bill. The bill was made the special order for next Wednesday.

CAPITAL JOTTINGS.

—The national bank notes received for redemption yesterday amounted to $136,000.

—The receipts of the Government yesterday were: From internal revenue, $251,354.96; customs, $599,677.36.

—Michael J. Meyerhoeffer, jr., of Good's Mills, Va., and Robert H. Adams, of Lodore, Va., have been appointed postmasters at the above-named places.

—It seems to be an accepted fact that for the present the new administration will only make appointments to fill vacancies. This conclusion will relieve the President of much immediate pressure, and give the present occupants of lucrative positions a further breathing spell.

—The internal-revenue appointments for yesterday were: G. H. Nickelson and John C. Foust, storekeepers and gaugers, Fifth District of North Carolina; Merwin J. Rossman, storekeeper and gauger, Third District of Georgia; Samuel A. Harper, storekeeper, Fifth District of Illinois.

—The Post-Office Department announces the sailing of the steamer Glensannox from New York, with mails for Para, Pernambuco, and Bahia, Brazil, on the 23d inst. This will be an extra dispatch of mails for Brazil, as the regular Brazil line of steamers usually sail on or about the 5th of each month.

MURDERING M'COOK.

HOW COLONEL BOB LOST HIS LIFE.

A Thrilling Incident of the Late War, Told by an Eye-Witness—What a Representative of "The Republican" Learned from Colonel Hunter Brooke.

A representative of THE REPUBLICAN, while prowling about among the distinguished people who now throng the city, happened to fall in with an old acquaintance of the lang syne times of the war,

COLONEL HUNTER BROOKE,

formerly of Ohio, now of Pennsylvania. In the course of the conversation which ensued allusion was made by THE REPUBLICAN man to Colonel Brooke's participation as an actor in one of the dramas of the war which created more sensation at the time, especially in the West, than anything that occurred during the fateful year of '62, save and except the victory of Mill Springs. The incident referred to was the killing of

COLONEL ROBERT L. M'COOK,

or, as he was better known at his home and in the army, "Bob" McCook.

"Tell me, Hunter," said our man, "your story of that affair. I ask this because it has become the custom of certain newspapers in the North to gloss over with the sheen of romance the dastardly deeds of that time, and to make of the coarse ruffians who took part in them heroes, such as Walter Scott's marvelous genius created out of the red-legged Highland thieves, who raided the fat border lands of the two kingdoms and made patriotism the excuse of robbery and elevated rapine to the grade of knightly chivalry."

"Well," said the modest Colonel, "that is a rather elaborate question. What do you want to know?"

"Where were you when Bob McCook was killed? The accepted story is that you were together in an army ambulance when attacked."

"The story is, in the main, correct, but lacks accuracy in detail, as such stories usually do. Colonel McCook, who was commanding a brigade, had been afflicted with dysentery for six weeks, and, against the advice of his physician, refused to take hospital quarters and insisted upon accompanying his command. I, as aid on his staff and as his personal friend, did everything in my power to make him comfortable. When we left Florence, Alabama, I procured an ordinary spring wagon and improvised an ambulance, in which the Colonel rode in the centre of the command up to the fatal point of the march. Owing to Colonel McCook's sickness Colonel Ferd Vanderveer was in command of the brigade, but Colonel McCook was virtually the director of the march. He was familiar with the topography of the region and had given Vanderveer information that he thought would lead to a successful march and the accomplishment of the object in view. Vanderveer, however, mistook the route, and when we arrived at a point where the roads branched called Hazel Green, we found that Vandoren had taken the wrong road; had started on the Fayetteville road instead of the route to Decherd, the objective point of the march. General McCook immediately dispatched an orderly in pursuit of Vanderveer to tell him to retrace his steps, come back, and take the right road. In the meantime McCook said to me:

"'Let's move out of the way with our wagons (referring to the baggage wagons of the headquarters), and give Vanderveer a chance to come back and take the right road.'

"That placed McCook in the front of the right line of march. He expected, of course, that Vanderveer would receive his message, retrace his steps and be behind in line of march within a half hour."

"And, thinking so, you went right on?"

"Yes; looking for a place to camp, it being the understanding that we were to go into camp daily during the march at that hour."

"What hour?"

"About eleven or twelve o'clock."

"Wasn't that a pretty early hour to go into camp?"

"It was the middle of the hottest season of that hot climate, and in making marches we always took advantage of the cool of the morning, and resting in the middle of the day. That morning we broke camp at three a. m., and it was our purpose to stop for rest before or about noon. Colonel McCook went ahead and leisurely looked out for a place where the brigade could rest comfortably that night. I remember distinctly that he frequently halted and talked with people, white and black, whom we met about the best place in the neighborhood to pitch the tents, paying particular attention to that essential comfort in camp—plenty of water."

"Under what circumstances was the attack made?"

"We had halted and messengers had been sent in different directions to hunt for water. One of these messengers, a sergeant of the First Ohio Cavalry, was fired upon, and, rushing back bareheaded and in great excitement, said: 'The rebels have fired upon me.' We had heard the firing, but did not understand its significance until the messenger passed us. I was standing outside at the time, utterly unconscious of danger, for at that time we knew of no organized rebel force north of the Tennessee River, and the first intimation of danger was the exclamation of Colonel McCook: 'Get in quick, Brooke, we've got to get out of here.' The wagon was turned as rapidly as the narrow margin of the country lane would admit of, and I may say pretty nearly overturned in the turning."

"And then what?"

"We found that we were in a trap and utterly defenseless, and our object was to rejoin our command. Colonel McCook seemed to grasp the situation at once, and knew that safety only lay in rapid retreat, expecting every moment to see the head of our column. As the team dashed rapidly down the lane to the accompaniment of the sharp reports from rebel rifles in the rear and the whizzing of bullets about our ears, 'Bob,' looking first to the rear and then to the front, said: 'Where in the h—l is Vanderveer?'"

"And then?"

"Well, we ran at full speed full three-quarters of a mile, and, finding that we had no friends in front and an abundance of enemies in the rear, McCook said: 'They've got us; we might as well surrender.' He at once ordered the driver to stop the horses, and, in order to comply with the command, he ran the team into the bank, and, of course, we came to a stop."

"And then?"

"Well, then, in token of surrender—a token recognized by all belligerents, civilized or savage—we held up our hands."

"And did they continue to fire?"

"Yes; they fired at least three or four shots after they had every assurance that we had measured our helplessness and were willing to surrender."

"Who fired the shot that killed Colonel McCook?"

"Mr. Frank Gurley, of Huntsville, Ala., who was ever afterward regarded as a hero for committing the murder. This man Gurley, who, it seems, was a sort of neighborhood leader of partisan rangers, was afterward captured by our forces, tried, and convicted of murder. This was had on the ground that he was not a recognized soldier of the confederacy, and, therefore, not entitled to any of the privileges accorded recognized belligerents by the laws of war. He was sentenced to be hanged, and would have been had not the rebel commanders, from Joe Johnston down, chosen to regard him as one of their own, and threatened retaliation upon better men then in their clutches. This saved his neck for the time being, and President Lincoln, with his usual kindheartedness afterward interposed and ordered that Gurley be held in prison at Nashville. When released at the end of the war he was, like all other distinguished assassins, honored with office by the very people who prate of chivalry and talk of reconciliation. I yet look to see him come to Congress, and the proudest trophy that in the eyes of his fellow-citizens at home he will wear when he enters the halls of Congress will be the plume that he plucked from the dead brow of the man he murdered."

Fred. Douglass' Position.

The friends of Hon. Fred. Douglass say that he is not an applicant for, nor does he desire, a foreign mission, or a District Commissionership. They say that Mr. Douglass prefers to be continued as marshal of the District of Columbia, a position which he has so acceptably filled during the past administration. Mr. Douglass is the representative man of his race in America—aye, in the world—and we have no doubt but what his wishes as expressed by his friends will be favorably considered by President Garfield.

The Monetary Commission.

Hon. Timothy O. Howe has formally notified the State Department of his acceptance as commissioner on the part of the United States at the International Monetary Conference to be held at Paris. Messrs. Thurman and Evarts have already accepted. The commissioners will sail from New York early in April.

IMPORTANT DECISIONS

Relative to Clerks Having a Salary Fixed by Law, and Other Matters.

Judge Lawrence, First Comptroller of the Treasury, has rendered a decision in the matter of an account of a disbursing clerk in the Interior Department, in which he holds that a fourth class clerk having a salary fixed by law cannot be paid a sum in addition "for services in recording and filing contracts:" That when a disbursing clerk renders an account to the First Auditor for adjustment and asking credit under an appropriation for the payment of salaries, he cannot, in such account, have credit for money paid for "services" rendered, which do not constitute an official salary; that appropriations for the payment of salaries, as usually made in appropriation acts, can be applied, as a general rule, only to pay public officers the salaries prescribed by law for the performance of official duties; when one clerk in a Department performs the duties of another clerk no compensation can be made for the performance of such duties beyond the salary provided by law for the office of clerk which he holds; that a person who holds an appointment as a fourth-class clerk, and also as a first-class clerk, is generally entitled to the salary fixed by law for both offices. In this connection Judge Lawrence quotes the decision of the Attorney-General in 1877 relative to the construction given to sections 1763, 1764, and 1765, of the statutes as follows:

The intent and effect of them is to forbid officers holding one office to receive compensation for the discharge of duties belonging to another, or additional pay, extra allowance, or compensation for such other services or duties where they hold the commission of but a single office, and by virtue of that office, or in addition to the duties of that office, have assigned to them the duties of another officer.

According to that decision, however, if an officer holds two distinct commissions, and thus two distinct offices, he may receive the salary for each. The evil intended to be guarded against by these statutes was not so much plurality of offices as it was additional pay or compensation to an officer holding but one office for performing additional duties, or the duties properly belonging to another. If he actually holds two commissions, and does the duties of two distinct offices, he may receive the salary which has been appropriated to each office.

The First Comptroller has also decided that where an appropriation act charges the head of a Department with the duty of repairing a building, but does not specifically provide for agents to superintend the work or disburse the appropriation, such head of a Department has implied authority to appoint the necessary agents to perform these duties; and that such head of a Department may appoint as such special agent a clerk in his Department, who, during the time he is employed as such, may receive his salary as clerk, but cannot lawfully be paid compensation for services as agent.

In the matter of the United States Mint Assay Commission—lunch case—the First Comptroller has delivered an opinion in reply to an inquiry, in which he maintains: First—the reasonably necessary expenses of the Assay Commission, authorized by section 3547 of the Revised Statutes, may properly be paid from the appropriation for "*incidental* and contingent" expenses of the Philadelphia Mint, no law having otherwise *specifically* provided for such payment. Second—if the work of the Commission can be facilitated by furnishing lunches and meals at the Mint, they may be so furnished, to be paid from said fund. Third—wines and liquors for the personal use as a beverage of the members of the Commission are not such articles of necessity as to make the cost thereof a proper charge on said fund. Fourth—the expenses of a dinner, given as a treat or mere act of hospitality, cannot properly be paid from said fund.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

Nothing But Routine Business Considered—Adjournment Until To-Day.

The organization resolution was called up in the Senate yesterday, whereupon Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, moved to adjourn, but yielded to Mr. Vest to offer a resolution reques