

By Telegraph.

AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 8.

The *Tribune* says the number of dead by the Brooklyn disaster, officially reported by the Coroner, is 292. The precise total will probably never be known, owing to the fact that the dismembered limbs of many were scattered in the process of digging in the ruins. The number identified and removed up to last evening was 178. The lists show a total of 370 identified and missing, but it is impossible to avoid duplication in many instances, and this will account for the unnatural excess. Many of the bodies will have to be buried at once without further attempts at identification, as putrefaction has already set in.

At a meeting of actors and actresses, yesterday, to arrange for a benefit for the Brooklyn Theatre sufferers, every regular theatre and minstrel troupe in New York and Brooklyn was represented. A large number of theatrical people were represented individually in addition. A resolution was adopted that every theatrical manager in the country be asked to contribute the proceeds of one performance to the relief fund.

Brooklyn is literally walking in the valley of the shadow of death. The funerals of such of the victims of the theatre disaster as have been identified are taking place, and through the streets, in every part of the city, hearses are moving, bearing remains to the cemeteries. About 35 men are at work on the ruins, and it is hoped that the full extent of the calamity will be definitely ascertained within the next 24 hours. They have not succeeded in uncovering the dress circle, and it is, therefore, still uncertain how many, if any, of the spectators in it perished. One more body was found this morning in the parquette, also two or three fragments of flesh, which may possibly belong either to the bodies which have already been removed or to others which have been almost totally consumed. The body was so charred and disfigured as to be unrecognizable. It was evidently that of a woman as a piece of a hoop-skirt adhered to the remains. The articles taken from the dead have been deposited for identification, and are guarded by a number of police officers since 11 o'clock, when the articles were arranged for identification. They have been examined by a large number of persons.

Several bodies were claimed, both at the Morgue and Market, to-day. One body, on which was a gold watch, was claimed by no less than seven persons. In the temporary Morgue there is quite a pile of arms, legs and fragments of flesh.

The police central office and city Hall are heavily draped, and the larger business establishments are putting on the habiliments of mourning; a number of stores are closed and on the doors are notices, reading "closed in consequence of death in the family."

YANKTON, 7.—Jack McCann, for the murder of Wild Bill, in the Black Hills this Spring, was found guilty, to-day, and sentenced to be hung.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 8.—In the democratic caucus yesterday, Ben Hill and other southern democrats notified Fernando Wood that they did not want any more rebellion or war in the south. They claimed that Tilden's election demanded the democrats to assume the responsibility of seating him, and suggested that if any future forcible resistance was to be made, Wood and his friends must inaugurate it.

COLUMBIA, S. C., 8.—The congressional investigation committee arrived late last night, and this morning met and organized, and soon after drove to the State House. The republican house and senate are in session, but have taken no important action.

The committee appointed by the democratic house, yesterday, is now in the discharge of its mission, which is to call upon the officer commanding the United States troops and inform him that the House is legally constituted, and ask the withdrawal of the troops from that building, and if refused, to demand by what authority the troops are retained there.

The democratic House has also instructed the judiciary committee to employ counsel and proceed against D. H. Chamberlain for treasonable acts in usurping the government of

the State; also directing the committee to ascertain and report what counties are not represented in the House.

NEW YORK, 9.—The *World's* Washington special says at a meeting of the cabinet, to-day, South Carolina was principally considered, and it was determined to sustain Chamberlain as Governor *de jure* and *de facto*, to recognize the Mackey House, and not to withdraw the troops from the State capitol. The President says he will order additional troops to Columbia if necessary; and it is understood that the troops are to respond to any call which Chamberlain may make upon Ruger. It is understood to be the purpose of the Senate Southern Investigation Committee to send a subcommittee into the several Southern States. The committee has now been enlarged to fifteen members. The democratic Senators, not knowing of this determination upon the part of the republicans, discussed in their caucuses this afternoon the propriety of demanding that subcommittees be sent south, on the ground that the investigation could not properly be conducted in Washington.

Mayor Schroeder, of Brooklyn, asks the citizens to close their respective places of business from one to 5 p.m., and relinquish their customary employments in respect to the dead and those who through the sudden and terrible affliction are bowed down with grief and sorrow.

The funeral of Harry Murdoch and Claude Burroughs will take place to-morrow from the "Little Church Around the Corner," the expense will be borne by Mr. Sheridan Shook and A. M. Palmer the lessees of the burned theatre and proprietors of the Union Square theatre. The members of the two theatres have adopted resolutions tendering their sympathy to the managers, and holding them blameless of the awful calamity.

The scene of the horrible catastrophe in Brooklyn was almost deserted in consequence of the unsafe condition of the walls. The bitter wind and driving dust aided the police in executing their duties. A number of workmen were engaged in bracing the dangerous wall.

A sad discovery was made this morning among the ruins of the stage. It was thought that the fragment of the human body found Tuesday near the corpse of poor Burroughs was all that remained of the actor Murdoch. This proved not to be the case, for the body of Murdoch, or rather part of it, was found this morning, and clearly identified.

At a meeting of the clergy invited to the memorial services, Father Malone said the usages of his church would not permit him to officiate in any of the ceremonies, but he would be only too glad to co-operate personally as far as he could. His own church had been sadly afflicted, and he should hold appropriate services.

At a missionary meeting in the church of the Pilgrims, last night, the regular missionary collection was dispensed with, and a collection of \$120 was taken up to defray the expenses of the burial of the three sons of Mrs. Ross, members of the church.

Forged passes to the Morgue and Adams Street market, where the bodies and fragments of the bodies were taken, were sold on the streets for twenty-five cents apiece.

SALEM, Mass., 9.—A new boiler, in the basement of Winslow & Rogers' shoe manufactory, burst while being tested, and its inventor, J. H. Mills, was killed. Winslow & Rogers were severely injured.

COLUMBIA, S. C., 9.—The following has been received by the committee of the democratic house:

Columbia, S. C., 8.

To Hon. Z. F. A. Connor and the other gentlemen of the committee—

I have the honor to say, in reply to your inquiries based upon the resolution, of which you handed me a copy yesterday, that the United States troops in the State House were placed there by my order for the purpose of executing such orders as might be given, and in this connection I would say with reference to enquiries numbered six and seven, that if your body should appear at the State House for the purpose of entering the hall of house of representatives, and should be refused admission by those having charge of the doors, and such persons should ap-

ply to the officers in command of the troops at the State House for assistance necessary to prevent your entering, the present orders to the officers would require them to render such assistance.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

THOS. H. RUGER,
Colonel and Brevet Brig. Gen.
Dept. of the South.

Nothing else has become known, to-day, except that more federal troops are en route for this place. Everything is remarkably quiet.

NEW YORK, 9.—The curtain rose this morning upon the last act of the fearful tragedy which began with the fire in the Brooklyn theatre on Tuesday evening. The burial of the bodies of the victims this afternoon was a fitting end to one of the most doleful histories of modern times.

This morning all bodies in the Morgue were removed to the temporary dead house in the old market, where there were in all one hundred charred corpses. One hundred coffins, with German silver mountings, were brought and placed upon the floor, and into them the unidentified and destitute dead were placed. Fifty-six hearses and undertaker's wagons drew up at the entrance in Adams Street, and the remains were lifted in. There were two coffins each in a number of vehicles. The throng about the market was very large, and the utmost excitement prevailed.

Shortly after one o'clock the ghastly cortege started through Boldum Place, and then entered Schermerhorn Street. Hundreds of men, women and children followed, rushing along the sidewalk in a state of great agitation. When the hearses and wagons reached Schermerhorn Street they were formed in a parallel line, and there was a delay of nearly three-quarters of an hour. Although the weather was bitterly cold and cutting, the wind blowing a gale, the neighborhood of Schermerhorn and Flatbush Avenue was crowded with participants, and the sympathetic spectators and sadness in the faces of the women waiting on the pavements was very marked.

The procession moved from the head of Schermerhorn Street into Flatbush Avenue amid general mourning, and timed by the measured roll of the drums, and by the fitful sobbing of almost broken hearts. Within the houses and without them, far along the wide Avenue and across the broad streets many an eye was moist and many a lip quivering as the dead were borne to Greenwood, leaving behind them the sacred memories and cruel poverty, too, which will not be effaced, and by their very stillness and seclusion appealing more loudly than the noise of words in behalf of their stricken and famishing loved ones for a wise and generous charity.

The following was the order of procession:

First—A mounted squad of policemen.

Second—A number of carriages containing clergymen.

Third—Hearses and other vehicles with bodies of the dead.

Fourth—Regiments of militia.

Fifth—Relatives and near friends of the victims, all in carriages.

Sixth—Officers of the city government, and others in authority.

As the hearses rolled down Flatbush Avenue one of the most conspicuous and often-occurring sights was an old large poster, with the ominous announcement, "Brooklyn Theatre. Last night of the 'Two Orphans,' doors open at half past seven o'clock."

Compared with other funeral processions, the great procession of to-day had many characteristics of its own. The number and appearance of many crissed and dismembered forms, the occupants of carriages, all of them the nearest friends of the dead. One feature which pervaded the scene and lent to its distinctive and deeply-touching significance, was the manifestation of popular sympathy and sorrow. A community had been afflicted and sadness was common. Many of the private and almost all of the public buildings were heavily draped. All the flags, at half mast, were torn by the gale almost into shreds. The cold weather seemed to have little or no effect on the people. Men, women and children completely blocked up the avenue and surged out into the carriage way. The police kept a wide space open for the procession, which moved slowly up the av-

enue, the people pressing on and endeavoring, apparently, to approach as near as possible to the hearses and wagons bearing fragmentary remains of the victims of the play-house tragedy. The windows of the houses were filled with spectators, and far ahead the avenue was blocked with human beings. When the procession reached Fourth Avenue immense clouds of dust were driven across its dreary width and progress was made with considerable difficulty. Thence the line of march was continued to Twenty-fifth Street, and up this street to Greenwood, the beautiful city of the dead. There was a tremendous crowd at Greenwood. As the cortege passed through the gate the bell in the tower tolled mournfully.

On either side along the pathways, on the hill sides, and invading private plots, people were there. Turning to the left the funeral party proceeded directly to Battle Avenue, where, about 150 yards from the entrance to the cemetery a trench had been prepared for the reception of the dead. The great crowds which were met near and just within the Cemetery were formed around the vast grave, the site being on the slope of the hill, and completely exposed. The cold was almost insufferable, but still the people held their places. There was no delay in removing the remains from the hearses and wagons and depositing them in the circular trench.

Rev. Dr. Schenck read the beautiful burial service of the Episcopal Church, which was listened to attentively by those who were within reach of his voice. There was an impressive sadness mingled with solemnity in the scene. Hundreds of people wept, the tears freezing on their cheeks as they issued from their eyes.

After the reading of the services, Rev. Putnam, of the Unitarian church of Our Saviour, addressed the assemblage. Rev. M. Stewart Welsh, Baptist clergyman, offered a fervent prayer at the conclusion of Putnam's remarks, and the services were then brought to a close, with a benediction by Rev. Joseph O. Dell. Previous to the dismissal of the assemblage, the choral societies sang "What troubles Thee," and "Above the Tree Tops is Rest." The people now departed and all was ended except the enduring agony of the widow and orphan.

NEW ORLEANS, 9.—Matamoras news, just received from the interior of Mexico says that President Lerdo and his cabinet have been captured by the revolutionists near the city of Nuncan. Gen. Escobedo, the secretary of war, was shot with several others.

The government of Lerdo is undoubtedly overthrown.

Monterey and Saltillo have declared in favor of Iglesias and surrendered without fighting.

The whole northern frontier of Mexico, except Matamoras, is in possession of the supporters of Iglesias. His friends in the city are now out with music and torches celebrating his success.

The invitation of Gen. Reveuilles yesterday to the merchants of Matamoras developed into a scheme to plunder them of \$40,000 under pretext of a 3 per cent. on merchandise and property levied by himself, against which imposition the whole community is protesting as illegal and tyrannical.

CHICAGO, 9.—The *Tribune's* Sidney Nebraska special says an Indian runner from Crook's Camp reported at Camp Robinson on the 7th inst., that the hostiles have probably joined Crazy Horse, adding greatly to his fighting strength. Though the New York *Herald's* Washington special discredits the report from here that the Cheyennes had all left their camp on Bad Land Creek and gone north, it is fully confirmed by Gen. McKenzie's report and subsequent information. The dismounting of the Red Cloud and Camp Robinson agency Indians, who are not disposed to comply with the treaty obligations, still continues.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., 9.—The two Misses Campbell, a Miss Choate and Jos. Gregorie, were drowned in a mill pond ten miles from Olmstead, Ky., Friday night, by the capsizing of a canoe.

SAN FRANCISCO, 9.—A Salem, Oregon, press dispatch says the following statement by the democratic candidates for presidential electors, was published in last evening's *Daily Mercury*, headed "True Statement:"

To the People of Oregon:

Inasmuch as grossly false statements, purporting to relate to what occurred at the holding of the electoral college, to-day, are being industriously circulated by members of the republican party, we, the undersigned, submit the following faithful detail of the proceedings in question in said electoral college held in Salem on the 6th day December, 1876: At the hour 12 m. there were present in the room, designated as the one, which the electoral vote should cast, the following persons: J. Cartwright, W. H. Odell, J. Watts, Henry Klippel, W. B. I. well and E. A. Cronin. At 12 o'clock the door of the room in which said electoral vote was to be cast was opened, and the Secretary of State handed to Mr. Cronin an envelope containing certificates, triplicate of the election as electors of E. A. Cronin, J. C. Cartwright and W. H. Odell. After handling the certificates to Mr. Cronin the Secretary retired from the room. Immediately afterwards Mr. Cartwright opened the door and admitted one Mr. Minto, police officer of the city of Salem and a deputy United States marshal. Minto, upon entering, closed the door, locked it, and took the key; whereupon Cronin requested him to leave the room. Cartwright and O'Dell insisted, at the first upon Minto's remaining, but finally, upon the request of Cartwright, Minto retired, leaving the key in the door. O'Dell then locked the door and took the key, but upon the request of the democrats replaced the key in the door. Cronin then read, in the presence and hearing of all those in the room, one of the certificates, showing the election of himself, O'Dell and Cartwright. After the reading Cronin inquired of O'Dell and Cartwright if they were ready to vote with him and proceed with their business as electors. They answered by demanding the certificates in Cronin's possession, Cartwright acting as principal spokesman. Cronin, in reply, proposed to proceed with the vote for President and Vice President, stating the effect that the certificates would produce and attached to the certificate showing the result. Cartwright and O'Dell refused to proceed, and requested Klippel and Laswell to retire, which they declined to do.

Cartwright then arose, and addressing Cronin, said, "If you were a row, you might as well have now as at any other time."

Cronin said, "Sit down, we are not here to have a row, but to vote for President," and again requested Cartwright and Odell to proceed with the election.

Cartwright then moved the Odell act as Chairman, and upon the vote of himself and Odell, declared the motion carried. Odell then appointed Cartwright Secretary.

Dr. Watts then read a paper purporting to be his resignation as elector.

Cartwright moved the acceptance of the pretended resignation, and it was declared carried, and immediately thereafter, by a vote of two, Watts was declared elected to fill the vacancy.

These proceedings were interrupted throughout by dialogue which had the character of altercation, between Cronin on one side and Cartwright and Odell on the other, Cronin insisting that the latter should act with him, and proceed with the business of the college, they refusing to do so.

After the pretended appointment of Watts, Cronin arose, and addressing Cartwright and Odell, said in effect, if not in these precise words, "Gentlemen, do you refuse to act with me in proceeding with the business of the electoral college?" One or both of them replied signifying their unqualified refusal.

Cronin then said this refusal to act created vacancies in the electoral college, and that he appointed J. N. T. Miller, of Jackson county, to fill one of said vacancies. Miller having been introduced into the room, and informed of what had taken place, asked Cartwright and Odell if they had refused to act with Cronin in casting the vote of the State.

Cartwright, answering, said they had so refused.

Miller then signified his intention to accept the appointment. The two then appointed John Parker secretary, and the votes were taken by ballot for President and Vice President, and the business formally proceeded with to the end.