

BY TELEGRAPH.

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AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 22.—The President has nominated Stewart L. Woodford for United States attorney for the southern district of New York; Asa W. Tenney, United States attorney, eastern district, New York; Lewis T. Paine, United States marshal, southern district, New York; Clinton D. McDougal, United States marshal, northern district, New York; Edward S. M. Rier, United States marshal, northern district, Ohio; H. Fink, United States marshal, eastern district, Wisconsin; A. M. Jones, United States marshal, northern district, Illinois. Postmasters—H. W. Briggs, Gilroy, California; Charles W. Raner, Fort Collins, Colorado; John A. Post, Boise City, Idaho.

The Senate confirmed Henry S. Pearson as postmaster of New York; R. W. Berry, collector of internal revenue, Boise City, Idaho; Lieut. Col. John M. Brannon, to be colonel Fourth Artillery, vice Upton, deceased.

Republicans are not agreed as to electing Mahone's Virginia readjuster candidate for sergeant-at-arms of the Senate, State Senator Riddleberger. Some say the election should go over until the regular or extra session.

Anti-republicans are somewhat disappointed by the stalwart character of the nominations in New York, and Illinois.

The Chicago Journal says, regarding the nominations made to-day: The long agony is over. The name of a Mr. M. Jones—long Jones, of Joe Davis' county, Gen. Logan's candidate, was, to-day, sent to the Senate by President Garfield for United States marshal at Chicago. Chicago doesn't like this, but must, we suppose, grin and bear it. We presume Mr. Garfield will not claim that it is particularly emphatic of his determination to enforce the principle of civil service reform.

The President's nominations to-day caused considerable talk, and was regarded as an indication that he intends to recognize the stalwart party, and to be governed by making appointments by the wishes of senators.

The auditor of railroad accounts will, in a few days, bring the cost of the Central Pacific to the attention of the Attorney General. He hopes to begin early in the administration and attempt to secure an adjustment of the controversy. The last administration, it is claimed, let the case go by default, because it did not take tangible shape until so near the end of Hayes' term that the Attorney-General was unwilling to open it when he could not hope to turn it over to his successor in a complete condition. Attorney General MacVeagh can start fresh with it and if reports of the auditor are true, he will have a peculiar task on his hands, when accomplishment will reflect credit upon him, and when failure will be very damaging to government. It is alleged that for the two and a half years ending with '80, there was due government from the road, over \$3,000,000 in money alone, while all that will be collected will be about \$724,000.

Secretary Kirkwood has approved the decision of the commissioner of the land office, that the lands embraced in the old Cherokee Reservation so called, near Dardanelle, Arkansas, are not subject to entry and are not included in the grant to the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad Company. Congressional legislation to extinguish the reservation is suggested also, prior to the ascertainment of any valid Indian claims, and that actual settlers on the reservation be protected in their homestead rights. The question relative to this reservation has been pending before the Interior Department since 1828(?).

The semi-official announcement that no final decision was reached at the Cabinet meeting to-day, in regard to the extra session question, is regarded as a strong indication that no call will be issued. The various arguments outlined in last night's dispatches as to the issuance of a call have evidently, to-day, gained great currency among republican senators and representatives, for many who have heretofore advocated an extra session for the purpose of enacting a funding law are now convinced that no measure satisfactory to their party would have any assured chance of passage at present, and while the pressure in favor of an extra

session has about exhausted its force, the opposition is hourly becoming more powerful. Protests, directly or indirectly, addressed to President Garfield are pouring in from representatives of the business interests of all the principal cities. All the republican members of the Senate finance committee, together with Senators Bayard and McPherson, two of the democratic members, have unitedly advised the President against the issuance of the proposed call for retarding purposes this summer, and Secretary Windom has expressed a decided opinion that the Treasury department will be abundantly able to take care of the maturing debt for the remainder of the calendar year, without any additional authority from Congress to as great an extent and with as satisfactory a saving of expenditures for interest as could reasonably be hoped for if Congress was convened in May. On the whole, the outlook to-night indicates that the idea of convening an extra session this spring will be abandoned, and that if Congress be convened in advance of its regular session, the date will be fixed for about the middle of October.

The nominations sent in to-day, for the various New York marshalships and district attorneys are all pronounced to be Conkling men, and, with one exception, are all appointments of officers whose appointments were originally procured by him, and whom President Hayes ineffectually endeavored to displace by the nominations of Foster, Shepard, Jacobs and others, which expired without action with the last Congress.

The republican Senators in caucus decided to offer a resolution in the Senate providing for a new election of Senate officers. The following were agreed upon unanimously: Secretary of Senate, Geo. C. Gorham, California; sergeant-at-arms, Henry Riddleberger, Virginia; principal executive clerk, Jas. R. Young, Pennsylvania. The following were selected by ballot, Chief legislative clerk, Charles W. Johnson, Minnesota; chaplain, Rev. Dr. Byron Sunderland, Washington. Riddleberger is a warm personal and political friend of Senator Mahone. He was a colonel in the Confederate army. Mr. Johnson was nominated at the instance of Senator McMillen.

NEW YORK, 22.—The Evening Post says: Three young men, well connected, went to the house of L. Royal, whose wife is the daughter of the county treasurer, and an estimable lady, and made insulting proposals, which caused her to order them out of the house, whereupon they seized and brutally outraged her. They have been jailed. There is intense excitement.

A London dispatch says: In the House of Commons Gladstone said government had received a telegram from General Sir Evelyn Wood, stating that an arrangement had been made with the Boers, who substantially accept the British conditions. The announcement was received with loud cheers.

Prospect Hill, 22.—An armistice of 48 hours has been concluded, in order to terminate the negotiations. The terms of the truce are that all arms, munitions and other property captured by either side during the hostilities shall be restored; that Transvaal shall be granted independence, subject to conditions to be hereafter settled by the royal commission, and that the Boer government shall commence after the commission shall have made a report. Meanwhile, the British garrisons are to remain in Transvaal, without interfering with local affairs. The Boer forces are to disperse forthwith, and Captain Elliott's murderer is to be delivered to justice.

PHILADELPHIA, 22.—Wool has improved, the demand being at the recent decline. Oregon fine, 26 @ 30; coarse, 26 @ 28. New Mexican and Colorado fine, 17 @ 18; medium 17 @ 20; coarse carpet wool, 16 @ 18; pulled extra merino, 30 @ 35.

Boston, 22.—The wool market is a little more settled than last week.

London, 22.—To-day 5,205 bales of wool were offered, chiefly Adelaide, Sidney and Port Phillip. There was a good demand at full rates.

CHEYENNE, 22.—George Parrott, alias Big Nose George, of the Elk Mountain murderers, and an infamous road agent, who is under sentence to be hanged on April 2d, attempted to break jail at Rawlins. He got his shackles off with which he attacked the jailor when he entered the corridor to look the prisoners in their cells for the night. The jailor's wife, hearing the conflict, had the presence of mind to look the

outside door, locking the jailor in with his prisoners. The alarm was then raised and a number of citizens hastened to the jail, released the jailor and secured the prisoner. He will be doubly ironed and strictly guarded until the day of his execution. This action of George is surprising since he has always manifested a contrite spirit and did not desire a trial, pleading guilty to the indictment, and desiring to be hanged soon. When the sentence of death was passed on him he wept like a child and broke down completely. He also said his health was failing, and in consequence of these facts he gained much sympathy, but now threats of lynching are made, and all desire now to see him suffer death.

A special to the Cheyenne Leader says that Big Nose George was taken out of jail by a party of masked men at 10.55 to-night and taken to a telegraph pole opposite the railroad machine shops, where a rope was thrown over a cross beam of the pole and Big Nose George was made to climb up a ladder, when a rope was placed around his neck and the ladder then pulled out from under him, letting him swing between heaven and earth. His last words were: "I will jump off, boys, and break my neck."

NEW YORK, 22.—The following is a continuation of Geo. Sala's description of the removal of the Czar's body from the Winter Palace to the Cathedral of Saints Peter and Paul, prevented coming yesterday owing to the disarrangement of the cable:

In the procession, after the Grand Dukes and Princes, walked the generals and aids-de-camp of the Emperor, with the aids-de-camp and suites of their Imperial Highnesses and the foreign Princes. Then, preceded by a company of grenadiers of the palace, approached the stately mourning coach, with the Empress and her children, accompanied by the Princess Marie Pavlovna, wife of the Grand Duke Vladimir. The windows of the carriages were flanked by two esquires-at-arms, and the rear was guarded by a couple of Cossacks. Almost similarly escorted, drove in one mourning carriage the Grand Duchess Alexandra Josephovna, daughter of the late Saxe-Altenburg, and the wife of the Grand Duke Constantin, Olga Feodovna, Princess of Baden, and the wife of the Grand Duke Michael, with the Duchess of Edinburgh. In another carriage were the Princess Maximilianovna, Princess Romanovskovki, the Duchess of Lichtenburg, Therese Petrovna, Princess Eugenie Maximilianovna of Oldenburg, and the Duchess Helene Georgievna of Mecklenburg Strelitz. Following these came the ladies of honor attending the princesses. Then the great court officials with chamberlain's gentlemen in waiting, his late majesty's physicians, body servants, etc., five companies from as many regiments of guards, one battery of artillery, two squadrons of cavalry, another battery of horse artillery, and finally a squadron from the school of cavalry. Meanwhile, a black flag, bearing a cipher of the deceased Czar, embroidered in white, had been hoisted to the tall gilded spire on the cathedral within the fortress. The centre of the nave of the cathedral was covered by a huge catafalque, with its cloth of gold, lined with ermine, rising to the very roof of the edifice. Beneath this was the dais, with three grades, covered with crimson velvet, while the surrounding pillars of the catafalque were shrouded alternately with draperies of cloth of gold and cloth of silver, bearing the monogram of the lamented Czar. In accordance with the Russian custom, black draperies are but scantily employed in the interior of churches.

At length the head of the cortege consisting of a personal escort, his late majesty's brilliant band, the cuirassiers, with white tunics and silvered helmets, mounted on superb black chargers, appeared at Ivanorskina gate. Foreign ambassadors, ministers plenipotentiary and consorts, with members of the respective legations, ladies in waiting, maids of honor to the late empress, senators, and such high Russian officials, whose rank entitles them to places in the church, ranged themselves around the steps of the catafalque, anxiously watching for the bringing in of the illustrious dead. Bishops, priests and deacons, in sable velvet, stiff with silver embroidery, stood in readiness, expectant and immobile, and in dead silence. Then filed into church a great body of officers of superior rank bearing on cushions decorations, crosses, badges, crowns and diadems, all intermingled in such glittering, glistening confusion, that the scene could only be likened to some swollen river full of gold and silver. These stood around the head of the coffin in a semi-circle. The regalia was arranged on either side of the imperial standard. To the left lay the shield and sword, and on the right were the orb and sceptre, crusted with brilliants and surmounted, one by a matchless sapphire, and the other by the celebrated Orloff diamonds. Adjoining these were the crowns of all kingdoms and principalities which, together, make up the Empire of all the Russias, in delicate, Oriental metal work and uncut precious stones. Greater than all these were the imperial crown itself, matchless in beauty, shining resplendent in jeweled lustre. Then following the body of the deceased Czar in a sumptuous gilt coffin, borne by the Grand Dukes Constantin, Nicholas, Vladimir, Paul, Sergius, and the Duke of Edinburgh. It was reverently placed exactly beneath the centre of the dome of the catafalque. The Emperor and his brother removed the lid from the bier, and the upper part of the body of the dead Czar, attired in the uniform of the Preobrazhinski Guard Regiment, was exposed to view. The Emperor, Alexander III, placed himself, with the Empress and imperial family, at the head of the coffin. Priests and choristers intoned the dirges of the Russian funeral services, while a person handed each person present a lighted taper, and deacons sprinkled the church with holy water. The scene was one of great splendor. There stood the black-robed priests, reading words of the gospel in the sonorous Slavonian Russian liturgy. At the four corners of the catafalque stood as many aids-de-camp general. Motionless on the steps of the dais were guards of military cadets. In the midst of all this splendor lay the murdered sovereign, with a ghastly upturned face and folded hands. The lower part of the body was completely hidden under a heap of fresh flowers deposited by loving hands. When the service was concluded, Alexander III, kneeling on one knee, kissed the hand of his dead father. The Empress followed his example, then bowing slightly to persons in the vicinity, the Imperial couple left the cathedral. The Duchess of Edinburgh and the grand duchesses present were successively conducted to the coffin, to pay the last tribute of love and reverence to the murdered sovereign. Then followed all the Imperial royal mourners, princes and members of the corps diplomatique. They gazed awhile at the features, which, although altered, were yet easily recognizable, then stooping, they kissed with reverence the hand that had signed the liberation of 40,000,000 serfs. The corpse will be in state until Saturday, in the shadow of the clustered columns that stand about the plain topped tombs of white marble. Beside the tomb of the late empress is a vacant space, where, according to his expressed wish, will repose the remains of Alexander II. forever.

Sala sends a ghastly description of the late Czar's appearance after embalming, as shown by photographs offered for sale in St. Petersburg. He says the features are seen in profile, the left side of the face being exposed. The sparse hair was carefully brushed from the temples, the grizzled mustache and whiskers were carefully trimmed and kempt. The eyes are more sunken, and there seems to have been a dire wound on the cheek, the marks of which have been partially concealed by art. The head reposes on pillows of white satin. The body is clothed in a green uniform tunic, with massive epulettes of gold bullion. The right hand, partly bent, rests peacefully on the breast, close to the medallion of some image sacred to Russo-Greek communion.

St. Petersburg, 22.—The indictments against Nicolai, Roussakoff, Andrei, Teljkoff, Timofor, Michaeloff and the woman Hesse, will be communicated to them and they will be allowed seven days for the preparation of their defense by counsel. The Agence Russe says it is evident the assassination of the Czar was planned abroad, chiefly in Paris and Switzerland.

CLEVELAND, 22.—The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern express, due here at 7.05 to-night, ran off the track at Nottingham, eight miles east, while running probably 40 miles an hour. Engineer John Lace, and fireman Henderson were killed, crushed against the head of the boiler by the tender, which turned completely over the locomotive and landed on the track several feet ahead. The engine was thrown on

her side; the mail, two express, baggage, and two passenger coaches were thrown from the track, which was torn up for 200 feet. The smoker and three sleepers did not leave the track. No passengers were injured, though all in the forward cars were considerably shaken up. The express and baggage cars were badly shaken up. Messenger August Schneider was severely but probably not fatally injured. The switch was bunglingly managed.

NEW YORK, 23.—On inquiry to-day at the office of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, it was learned that persons entitled to receive newly issued stock numbered from 300 to 500, and that stock was pretty well distributed among them. It was also said nothing was known by the management of the company as to the amount of stock secured by the Villard pool. A gentleman connected with the company said the proposition to distribute the residue of common stock had repeatedly been discussed in the board of directors, and that the matter was left unfinished in the hands of the executive committee. The latter body, under the by-laws, had all the powers of the directory which would promptly ratify the act of the committee at the next meeting. The only reason for the distribution of the stock was the clamor raised by owners who could not in justice be kept out of its possession in the present state of the stock market. He could not tell how the measure would affect the scheme of the Villard pool. The motive for the formation of that organization was obvious to any one who knew the character of the route of the Northern Pacific Railway and Oregon Railway and Navigation Company. The seaport of the latter company was Portland, Oregon. The bar at the mouth of the Columbia River was a very difficult passage and severe storms were frequent off the coast, so it was not uncommon for vessels to be weather bound near that point two weeks at a time. Then there were many bars, shoals, etc., between the mouth of the river and Portland, rendering navigation extremely difficult. On the other hand there was perfectly plain sailing, with deep channel to Tacoma seaport and the western terminus of the Northern Pacific Road in Puget Sound. There were 25 feet of water at low tide off the company's dock at that place, and from there to the ocean there was not a reef or shoal. In consequence of which the cost of chartering a first class vessel to go from this city to Portland was \$6,000 more than to go from this city to Tacoma. Then the line of the Northern Pacific road from Ainsworth at the mouth of Snake River to Tacoma would be 135 miles shorter than the route around through Portland. It followed from these facts that the railroad and steamboat line of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company would be greatly injured by the completion of the Northern Pacific road to Tacoma and it was to prevent this completion that the Villard pool was formed. Before that Villard had tried unsuccessfully to induce the Northern Pacific to enter into some plan of consolidation or delay the work on the road beyond Ainsworth. The same gentleman remarked, if the Villard party had not secured the control of the Northern Pacific before the new distribution of stock, the increase of marketable shares would be likely to aid them in attaining their object. If, however, they had practically secured the controlling interest the new issue might tend to loosen their hold.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., 23.—J. W. Clark, of Alameda County, California, is here to meet Oscar Babcock, his nephew, who in November last left Alameda for Frisco, with \$100 in his pocket to sell \$7,000 worth of wheat. The last heard of him on the Pacific was his being seen drinking in Frisco with a couple of Hebrew traders. Next came a letter from Babcock at Washington, D. C., where he was living under an assumed name, where Clark found him in a deranged condition, and brought him to Lafayette, Ind., for medical treatment. Babcock says he ordered the wheat into the warehouse and remembers nothing more since getting one block from the saloon.

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