

TO HIT TAMMANY.

Democratic Disgust at the President's Nomination of Pearson.

To the Office of Postmaster of New York.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher Asked for It.

As Also Did Mayor Grace of New York.

And the New York County Democracy Advised It.

In Order as They Say to Give the Pretentious Tammany a Black Eye.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

PEARSON REAPPOINTED TO GIVE TAMMANY A SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE BEE.

Chicago, April 2.—The Tribune has a long Washington dispatch showing the true inwardness of the Pearson nomination.

It was the only way, he said, in which to keep the independent vote on their side.

Tammany must be ignored and the county democracy must be exalted.

Special telegram to the Bee.

Chicago, April 2.—The Tribune has a long Washington dispatch showing the true inwardness of the Pearson nomination.

It was the only way, he said, in which to keep the independent vote on their side.

Tammany must be ignored and the county democracy must be exalted.

Special telegram to the Bee.

Chicago, April 2.—The Tribune has a long Washington dispatch showing the true inwardness of the Pearson nomination.

It was the only way, he said, in which to keep the independent vote on their side.

Tammany must be ignored and the county democracy must be exalted.

Special telegram to the Bee.

Chicago, April 2.—The Tribune has a long Washington dispatch showing the true inwardness of the Pearson nomination.

It was the only way, he said, in which to keep the independent vote on their side.

Tammany must be ignored and the county democracy must be exalted.

Special telegram to the Bee.

Chicago, April 2.—The Tribune has a long Washington dispatch showing the true inwardness of the Pearson nomination.

It was the only way, he said, in which to keep the independent vote on their side.

Tammany must be ignored and the county democracy must be exalted.

Special telegram to the Bee.

Chicago, April 2.—The Tribune has a long Washington dispatch showing the true inwardness of the Pearson nomination.

It was the only way, he said, in which to keep the independent vote on their side.

Tammany must be ignored and the county democracy must be exalted.

Special telegram to the Bee.

Chicago, April 2.—The Tribune has a long Washington dispatch showing the true inwardness of the Pearson nomination.

It was the only way, he said, in which to keep the independent vote on their side.

Tammany must be ignored and the county democracy must be exalted.

Special telegram to the Bee.

GENERAL GRANT'S CONDITION.

THE GENERAL TAKES A RESTLESS NIGHT—THE END RAPIDLY APPROACHING.

Special Telegram to the Bee.

New York, April 2.—At noon a bulletin was issued by Dr. Douglas that Gen. Grant suddenly left his bed and attempted to go down stairs.

He was gently induced to return to his room and was placed in an easy chair.

He was conscious at the time, but why he tried to go down stairs could not be learned.

From one o'clock until daybreak General Grant was restless.

At five o'clock Dr. Shady administered a hypodermic injection of brandy, as they had become alarmed and thought their patient had not five minutes of life.

A wonderful strength of brain, and his tenacious hold on life were his through.

His mind was perfectly clear. Again hypodermically administered stimulants were used to sustain him.

At five minutes after six o'clock the Rev. Dr. O. H. Tiffany, the dying soldier's pastor at one time in Washington called, but did not enter the house, as he was told that General Grant still lived.

At half past six o'clock Dr. Newman's voice was broken and his prayers were interrupted with sobs from the sorrowing members of the family.

After praying the family again gathered in the room to resume the sad duty of waiting for the inevitable.

It seemed so hard that death should come at such a late hour, when the nation loved and for whom nothing could be done.

At half past seven o'clock Dr. Douglas and Shady issued a bulletin in which they said:

Dr. Shady regarded the ability of Gen. Grant to exercise his mental faculties and to handle the same time as hopeful and felt at that hour that Gen. Grant would pass completely away in his sleep.

General Grant is resting in his easy chair after having enjoyed a convulsion of his family for half an hour.

He has taken his nourishment with apparent relish. His pulse is still steady and his mind is clear.

He has been advised for the purpose of securing early sleep. He has no pain.

Called at the house of Gen. Grant. He visited the general's room, where he remained until nearly 10 o'clock.

He was inclined to be talkative, but was discouraged by Dr. Shady. Mr. Elkins called the general's mind was perfectly clear, and his appearance about the same as a week ago.

Elkins informed the general that he had received dispatches from the army all over the country, asking for news of his condition.

The general, who was sitting in a large armchair, answered: "Yes, I understand. When the general asked for something to eat, liquid food was given him. He partook sparingly, helping himself. Elkins believed that the general would live through the night."

General James and U. S. Grant, jr., called. After they had entered the house a venerable looking man with snow white beard and falling top walked from Fifth avenue in front of Grant's residence.

He bowed his head as if in prayer. He remained thus for a minute or more and then ascended the steps. The colored servant who answered the bell at the door said that the general was very low, and the visitor went away weeping.

It is stated on good authority that the disease, which is well down in the sufferers' throat, has made considerable progress in the last two days.

Gen. Grant has difficulty in breathing as the cancer has also extended to the rear of the nose. He cannot submit to a consultation on account of pain. His weak condition would not bear it.

His bulletins truly tell the invalid's condition up to the time of his entrance, but he cannot say when the general will drop off, and detective stationed at the house will send an alarm through the city when the general dies, by means of engine house signals.

At 11 o'clock U. S. Grant, jr., and ex-Senator Charles left the general's room. The general was then asleep. Col. Fred Grant and Dr. Newman were in the room with him.

Dr. Shady said that the general will pass an easy night. Clinton B. Fisk, Gen. Cyrus Busby and Street Commissioner Richmond were among the callers on Tuesday evening.

Col. Fred Grant that his father was asleep. At 11:30 the front door was locked and soon after light was visible in the sick man's room only.

A. M.—Gen. Grant has been sleeping quietly since the administration of the anodyne.

(Signed) J. H. DANFORTH, M. D., G. F. SHADY, M. D.

THE IRIEL REBELLION.

GENS SHIPPED FROM ENGLAND.

LONDON, April 2.—A complete battery of muzzle-loading nine pounders with ammunition have been shipped to Canada for use in suppressing the rebellion in the northwest.

St. Paul, April 2.—The Dispatch's Winnipeg special says: A Quappelle dispatch says the trouble at Port Quappelle was started by Indians, in war paint, who raised a hideous row.

A pow-wow was held with the agent and the Indians returned to the reserve, but are likely to break out again.

The French half-breeds were called for to-day at Mission Quappelle. Col. Hershner is still at Mission Quappelle.

Middleton is afraid he will be annihilated if he proceeds towards Battledore. Humboldt station has been deserted by the operator and the train will not continue by the rebel.

The operator at Clark's Crossing is expecting hourly to be made captive. The Indians have left Battledore, going in the direction of the west.

It is supposed they will join the Port Pitt Indians. No doubt the position at Battledore is very serious as one-third of the whole Indian population is in that district.

Col. Hershner will be unable to render any assistance with his small force. Kiel's scouts have been seen at Humboldt, 250 miles from Quappelle, but nobody knows just where the rebel leader is located.

HE UNDERSTANDS THE IRIEL SITUATION—THE NIER NORWAY'S VIEW.

St. Paul, Minn., April 2.—In an interview to-night Premier Norway explained that the Indian tribes are in rebellion by the help brought through the influence of the Indians.

They are all short of supplies they soon yield to the military force now being concentrated in the field.

Some of the Indian tribes are now being are sure to follow, the trouble will soon be suppressed.

"I am assured," he said, "that the rebels will not be able to hold out for long. Their arms and supplies are being cut off and these can easily be overpowered. Just now the Indians are raiding ranches and as long as the stock holds out they cannot be expected to take an active part in the meantime the military will overawe them."

His deprecations against the settlers will impel the latter to take up arms to defend their property.

Whether any additional force will be sent to the northwest, he does not know.

War which will be at Aspinwall by the time the Pacific mail steamers arrive, have Gatling guns for use on land and a force of sailors trained in their management.

LAWTON'S NOMINATION WITHDRAWN.

The last message received by the senate from the president was as follows: "To the senate of the United States, I hereby withdraw the nomination which I advised to the senate on March 30, of Alexander P. Lawton, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the United States to Russia."

HERE AND THERE.

The Senate Concludes its Labors and Adjourns Sine Die.

Lawton's Name Withdrawn From the List of Nominations.

Depletion of the Atlantic Fleets by Government Uses.

General Graham's History of the Day's Advance.

China has Accepted French Proposals for Peace.

Treaty Between the Ameer of Afghanistan and England—All Quiet in the Northwest.

CAPITAL NOTES.

THE CROW RESERVATION.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The secretary of the interior has received from the attorney general an opinion concerning the status of the lands in the old Winnebago or Crow creek reservation in Dakota.

The attorney general holds that the order of President Arthur of February 23rd last, opening these lands to settlement, is inoperative because the Sioux Indians hold title to the lands under the treaty of 1868.

The land has already been covered by entries by white settlers under President Arthur's order, but the positive effect of this decision is to deprive them of any rights they may have acquired.

POSTMASTERS—OBSERVERS.

Postmaster-General Shannon, Lawrence of Kansas. Norman J. Coleman, commissioner of agriculture. Joseph E. Johnson, Virginia, commissioner of railroads.

Edward Park Curtis, minister to Portugal. Geo. W. Merrill, minister to the Hawaiian Islands. Alexander McClure, solicitor of the treasury.

Wm. R. Roberts, minister to Chili. Clement Dowd, collector of internal revenue, sixth district of North Carolina. Iehan J. Sears, collector of internal revenue, third district of North Carolina.

Wm. R. Gregg, collector of internal revenue, and district of Tennessee, and W. J. Bayle, collector of internal revenue of the same district.

A. L. Knott, of Maryland, second assistant postmaster-general; A. M. Kelley, Virginia, minister to Italy; Rufus Mages, Indiana, minister to Belgium; Isaac Bell, North Carolina, minister to Brazil; C. W. Buck, Kentucky, minister to Peru; H. B. Hubbard, Texas, minister to Japan; R. B. Anderson, Wisconsin, minister to Norway; Isaac Bell, Rhode Island, minister to the Netherlands; Wm. Caldwell, surveyor of the port of Cincinnati; David Stebbins, United States marshal at New York; J. H. McLaughlin, Frederick, Md., consul-general to Berlin; T. M. Waller, consul-general to London; Edmund Juszen, consul-general to Vienna.

CHAS. E. COOK at M. Thompson, Kan., Albert Shepperd, Waverly, Iowa; B. Gray, Portland, Ind.; J. A. Shawler, Latrobe, Pa.; J. R. Rainford, Monroe, Pa.; Thomas B. Smith, New York.

The nomination of G. Marion Moore to be postmaster at Pleasanton, Kas., was rejected by the senate to-day.

A message received by the senate from the president about 3:30. It is rumored that the withdrawal of the nomination of Alexander K. Lawton, to be minister to Russia, will be made to-day.

In the senate to-day, after reading the journal, the morning bulletin relating to General Grant's health were read.

The Indian rebellion was continued to be discussed. The senate was advised by a message to the senate asking the suspension of action upon the nomination of Alexander R. Lawton, of Georgia, as minister to Russia.

The Indian rebellion was continued to be discussed. The senate was advised by a message to the senate asking the suspension of action upon the nomination of Alexander R. Lawton, of Georgia, as minister to Russia.

The Indian rebellion was continued to be discussed. The senate was advised by a message to the senate asking the suspension of action upon the nomination of Alexander R. Lawton, of Georgia, as minister to Russia.

The Indian rebellion was continued to be discussed. The senate was advised by a message to the senate asking the suspension of action upon the nomination of Alexander R. Lawton, of Georgia, as minister to Russia.

The Indian rebellion was continued to be discussed. The senate was advised by a message to the senate asking the suspension of action upon the nomination of Alexander R. Lawton, of Georgia, as minister to Russia.

The Indian rebellion was continued to be discussed. The senate was advised by a message to the senate asking the suspension of action upon the nomination of Alexander R. Lawton, of Georgia, as minister to Russia.

The Indian rebellion was continued to be discussed. The senate was advised by a message to the senate asking the suspension of action upon the nomination of Alexander R. Lawton, of Georgia, as minister to Russia.

The Indian rebellion was continued to be discussed. The senate was advised by a message to the senate asking the suspension of action upon the nomination of Alexander R. Lawton, of Georgia, as minister to Russia.

The Indian rebellion was continued to be discussed. The senate was advised by a message to the senate asking the suspension of action upon the nomination of Alexander R. Lawton, of Georgia, as minister to Russia.

The Indian rebellion was continued to be discussed. The senate was advised by a message to the senate asking the suspension of action upon the nomination of Alexander R. Lawton, of Georgia, as minister to Russia.

The Indian rebellion was continued to be discussed. The senate was advised by a message to the senate asking the suspension of action upon the nomination of Alexander R. Lawton, of Georgia, as minister to Russia.

The Indian rebellion was continued to be discussed. The senate was advised by a message to the senate asking the suspension of action upon the nomination of Alexander R. Lawton, of Georgia, as minister to Russia.

The Indian rebellion was continued to be discussed. The senate was advised by a message to the senate asking the suspension of action upon the nomination of Alexander R. Lawton, of Georgia, as minister to Russia.

The Indian rebellion was continued to be discussed. The senate was advised by a message to the senate asking the suspension of action upon the nomination of Alexander R. Lawton, of Georgia, as minister to Russia.

The Indian rebellion was continued to be discussed. The senate was advised by a message to the senate asking the suspension of action upon the nomination of Alexander R. Lawton, of Georgia, as minister to Russia.

The Indian rebellion was continued to be discussed. The senate was advised by a message to the senate asking the suspension of action upon the nomination of Alexander R. Lawton, of Georgia, as minister to Russia.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

DEPLETION OF THE ATLANTIC FLEETS.

LONDON, April 2.—The steamer America of the National line, has been ordered by the government to be gotten in readiness for naval transport service at sea within a fortnight.

The America is to be armed with ten guns. The Atlantic steamship companies, it is reported, are considering the question of the possibility of arming the passenger liners and freight rafts.

If the contemplated advance be decided upon the reason given will be the depletion of the Atlantic fleets by the government's demand for transports.

FRENCH DOINGS.

APRIL, April 2.—Gen. Briere De Lisle telegraphs under the date of Wednesday evening, the Second brigade reached Chu at noon in good order.

It was in contact with the enemy until 2 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon. Our losses are trifling, the enemy's pursuit slow.

The exits of the Orleans prisons, it is reported, will be a feature. M. De Freycinet has made slow progress in his task of securing a new ministry.

THE DEATH OF LE DOUCET.

PARIS, April 2.—The death is announced of Louis Adolphe Le Doucet, Comte de Pontoncaud, author of a number of works on music and musical instruments.

THE FRENCH OCCUPY PHUNG HOO.

HONG KONG, April 2.—The French on Monday began an attack on Phung Hoo or Fisher's islands, situated in and commanding the channel between Formosa and the China mainland.

The occupation was effected on Tuesday, when the French succeeded in securing occupation. The French losses are reported to have been trifling, only three being killed and two wounded, while it is said the Chinese lost 600.

PARIS, April 2.—General de Liste telegraphs as follows from Hanoi, under the date of Wednesday: "General Nagrier is making favorable progress towards recovery. He has no feverish symptoms."

Le Paris asserts that CHINA HAS ACCEPTED FRENCH PEACE PROPOSALS.

and declares that Mr. Campbell conducted the negotiations on behalf of Sir Robert Hart, inspector general of the Chinese maritime customs, who was authorized by the Chinese government to accept the terms of the proposed peace.

The paper says that China decided to accept the terms of the proposed peace, provided that a certain number of French troops should be stationed in the vicinity of the coast.

M. Ferry considered the terms acceptable with a few modifications. The French government has agreed to accept the terms of the proposed peace, provided that a certain number of French troops should be stationed in the vicinity of the coast.

EARL DUFFERIN AND THE AMER.

RAVAL, India, April 2.—The first formal conference between the Ameer and Earl Dufferin was held to-day lasting three hours.

Weather fine. The Grand Durbar has been fixed for Monday.

PARIS, April 2.—De Freycinet, in a conference with President Grevy to-day, proposed that the chamber be dissolved as soon as it confirmed the foreign policy of the new ministry.

THE SOUDAN WAR.

GRAHAM WANTS TO FIGHT.

LONDON, April 2.—Gen. Graham telegraphs the following this morning from Gen. McNeill's Zambala: "We are advancing upon Tannai with the entire force and will endeavor to compel the enemy to fight to-day. The Italians are fortifying Massowah."

GENERAL GRAHAM'S ADVANCE.

LONDON, April 2.—A dispatch from General Sir Graham, dated 6 o'clock this evening, gives the following history of the day's advance: "We advanced at 6 o'clock this morning with the entire force in a square formation, the cavalry scouting. We reached the river at 10 o'clock. There were no numbers from a balloon, the enemy being reported visible in small numbers. The weather is fairly cool and only a few men fell sick from malaria to-day. We continued to advance in the afternoon until 3 p. m., the mounted infantry and Bengal cavalry scouting. At 3 o'clock we occupied Tressah hill, and the enemy's camp was seen. The day was retired, but no precautions against attack will be neglected."

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN WAR.

THE DESTRUCTION OF COLON.

PANAMA, via Galveston, March 2.—The particulars of the battle at Colon and the burning of that city are meagrely reported. The attack upon the rebel city, Preston, by the Columbia troops was led by Col. Ulloa. Preston's forces were utterly routed after a severe engagement. As soon as Preston became convinced it would be impossible to maintain the position he set fire to the city in various places and then made his escape. Only a few followers succeeded in getting away with him. The city is almost a complete ruin. Only three houses are left standing. Much distress prevails among the people. Everything quiet here. No serious apprehension of an attack by the insurgents is felt. Communication with Colon remains open.

ON TO ASPINWALL.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—In answer to a telegram sent last night by Secretary Whitney to the president of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at New York relating to the proposed armament of the company's vessels to be sent to Aspinwall without delay, the following reply was received this morning: "We can carry 200 men in City of Paris to-morrow at noon and 500 in the Aspinwall on Monday."

The secretary replied: "We will ship 200 men by your steamer to-morrow with tents and camp equipment. The Tennessee and Admiral Cornwall will leave New Orleans probably to-day with an extra complement of marines for Aspinwall and extra provisions. This will place 400 men on board the Aspinwall for land service. As to Monday's steamer, will communicate hereafter." The men will be taken from Brooklyn yards. In reply to a telegram sent to Commander Kane of the Galea, the following was received to-day: "Transit closed. Steamship property safe at the north end of the island. It is advisable to send another vessel."

When it was learned in the navy department that the secretary was determined to protect American interests at the Isthmus there was considerable excitement among naval officers on duty here. A number of them immediately volunteered their services to go to Aspinwall. The selection of officers, however, has been left to the board of detail, which convened at 11:30 this morning. It is understood Major Charles G. Wood, of the marine corps, who is in charge of the marine barracks at Brooklyn, will have immediate command of the garrison. Naval officers of rank, however, will be detailed to command the expedition.

MARINES TO THE FRONT.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., April 2.—A dispatch was received from Secretary Whitney ordering ninety marines to Brooklyn for Panama. They left by the first train.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

FIXING UP THE NAVY.

torpedo rams are being rapidly fitted out at Nicolliff station. The Russian fleet and admiral are at the confluence of the Ingul and Bug. The cruisers are from 5,000 to 8,000 tons burden, and will, it is said, be armed with ten to fourteen cannons, about half of which will be of large calibre.

The vessels are expected to attain a speed of at least sixteen knots an hour. They will, in addition to two torpedo apparatus, be armed with six nine-inch and four smaller guns, and will be fitted with the latest improvements in armor.

The emir of Bokhara has agreed to the passage of Russian troops and supplies through his territory to the assistance of Afghanistan. The ameer is much incensed at the decision. The chiefs and princes of the whole Indian empire, now represented at Rawal Pindi in person or deputy, have all tendered to Earl Dufferin troops and money without stint to uphold England in the difficulty with Russia.

BACKING UP ENGLAND.

LONDON, April 2.—It is stated dispatches received from Kabul report Sir Peter Lumsden decided to favor the establishment of a frontier on which the integrity of Afghanistan. The ameer is much incensed at the decision. The chiefs and princes of the whole Indian empire, now represented at Rawal Pindi in person or deputy, have all tendered to Earl Dufferin troops and money without stint to uphold England in the difficulty with Russia.

TREATY BETWEEN THE AMER OF AFGHANISTAN AND ENGLAND.

LAWAL-PINDI, April 2.—Earl Dufferin has obtained from the Ameer a formal recognition of the right of England to lay out and fortify the northwestern frontier of Afghanistan.

RAILROAD RACKET.

CHICAGO, April 2.—The railway managers in session here to-day continued their work preparatory to the formation of a new east bound pool and inferior junction point pools but no definite results were achieved.

Preparation being urged in the removal of the headquarters from New York to Chicago.

This committee of fifteen appointed yesterday by the meeting of the representatives of the principal railroads, now at the Ohio river and between Buffalo and the Missouri river to formulate a plan for an association for the maintenance of rates and the removal of the headquarters from New York to Chicago.

The committee of fifteen appointed yesterday by the meeting of the representatives of the principal railroads, now at the Ohio river and between Buffalo and the Missouri river to formulate a plan for an association for the maintenance of rates and the removal of the headquarters from New York to Chicago.

The committee of fifteen appointed yesterday by the meeting of the representatives of the principal railroads, now at the Ohio river and between Buffalo and the Missouri river to formulate a plan for an association for the maintenance of rates and the removal of the headquarters from New York to Chicago.

The committee of fifteen appointed yesterday by the meeting of the representatives of the principal railroads, now at the Ohio river and between Buffalo and the Missouri river to formulate a plan for an association for the maintenance of rates and the removal of the headquarters from New York to Chicago.

The committee of fifteen appointed yesterday by the meeting of the representatives of the principal railroads, now at the Ohio river and between Buffalo and the Missouri river to formulate a plan for an association for the maintenance of rates and the removal of the headquarters from New York to Chicago.

The committee of fifteen appointed yesterday by the meeting of the representatives of the principal railroads, now at the Ohio river and between Buffalo and the Missouri river to formulate a plan for an association for the maintenance of rates and the removal of the headquarters from New York to Chicago.

The committee of fifteen appointed yesterday by the meeting of the representatives of the principal railroads, now at the Ohio river and between Buffalo and the Missouri river to formulate a plan for an association for the maintenance of rates and the removal of the headquarters from New York to Chicago.

The committee of fifteen appointed yesterday by the meeting of the representatives of the principal railroads, now at the Ohio river and between Buffalo and the Missouri river to formulate a plan for an association for the maintenance of rates and the removal of the headquarters from New York to Chicago.

The committee of fifteen appointed yesterday by the meeting of the representatives of the principal railroads, now at the Ohio river and between Buffalo and the Missouri river to formulate a plan for an association for the maintenance of rates and the removal of the headquarters from New York to Chicago.

The committee of fifteen appointed yesterday by the meeting of the representatives of the principal railroads, now at the Ohio river and between Buffalo and the Missouri river to formulate a plan for an association for the maintenance of rates and the removal of the headquarters from New York to Chicago.

The committee of fifteen appointed yesterday by the meeting of the representatives of the principal railroads, now at the Ohio river and between Buffalo and the Missouri river to formulate a plan for an association for the maintenance of rates and the removal of the headquarters from New York to Chicago.

The committee of fifteen appointed yesterday by the meeting of the representatives of the principal railroads, now at the Ohio river and between Buffalo and the Missouri river to formulate a plan for an association for the maintenance of rates and the removal of the headquarters from New York to Chicago.

The committee of fifteen appointed yesterday by the meeting of the representatives of the principal railroads, now at the Ohio river and between Buffalo and the Missouri river to formulate a plan for an association for the maintenance of rates and the removal of the headquarters from New York to Chicago.