

Lancaster Intelligencer.

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 14, 1881.

The Assassination.

The Russian Czar has been at length slain, after the failure of many attempts, and the consequences to flow from the act remain to be developed. They ought to be of great value to the persistent assassins if they have been wise men, rather than fanatics and fools; for surely it is no small expectation of advantage that would justify a political faction in plotting the death of the nation's ruler. But the probability is that the gain for which they have done and risked so much they will not get. Assassinations are not often profitable to political conspirators; and especially is it difficult to discover any probable advantage to the Russian Nihilists in substituting the Czar for the Emperor. The new ruler is no more favorable to their designs than the old. He cannot be, since they aim to overthrow the government which it is his to maintain. The result of their successful endeavor to slay the Czar is to put a younger and more vigorous Czar in his place and one whose natural disposition is said to be far less gentle than that of his father. Alexander has been likened to Lincoln, because the act of each emancipated the slaves of their country. It is probable that a further similarity will be found in the results flowing from their violent deaths. We all know that the death of Lincoln was the greatest misfortune that could have happened to the cause of the people whose wrongs Wilkes Booth felt inspired to avenge. The government was thrown into the control of the radicals of Mr. Lincoln's party, whose aims he alone was powerful enough to combat. So in Russia, this assassination will be likely to create such a feeling against its authors as to greatly strengthen the imperial hands. With a stern heart to animate them, a father's slaughter to avenge, a world's sympathy to sustain him, an imperial throne to uphold and his own life to protect, it is most probable that the new Czar will prove to be a poor exchange to the Nihilists for the timid and broken Alexander, whose sceptre had already passed from his grasp into the hands of an able lieutenant, under whose firm rule the empire seemed to be prospering.

It is a brutal instinct which inspires men to raise a lawless hand of violence against their governors. It is not a manly impulse, nor therefore wise one. To every oppressed people the right of revolt is given by their Creator. But assassination is not a helpful instrument of rebellion; and when it occurs without a rebellion to substitute a new regime for the one whose destruction is sought, it is as vain as it is vile.

The Senate Organization.

Senator Conkling pretends to think that it would be very indecent for the Democratic majority in the Senate to proceed to organize the Senate committees while several Republican seats are vacant. Mr. Conkling, in the expressive language of the street, talks a great deal more solicitous to speak with sincerity and sense he would command a far larger share of public esteem than he now does. Even though the Democratic senators were taking a wrongful advantage of their power, it does not lie in the mouth of any Republican senator to rebuke them. That party has too fully demonstrated its disposition to take every possible advantage to be in condition to throw stones. Even in this very matter of organizing the Senate it proposes to secure its aim through the vote of the vice president, who is not a senator and who is only given a vote when the Senate is equally divided. It is not in the first instance any of his business how the body is organized; and the Republican effort to secure a delay until a tie can be obtained and the Senate, therefore, is unable to organize itself, so that the vice president may do the work, is in itself a sharp attempt to secure a political advantage.

PERSONAL.

The Emperor and Empress of Russia have offered to compromise with them.

The King of Bavaria has turned night into day, the court remaining up all night and going to bed in the forenoon.

D. P. C. BOYER, a well-known physician, a native of Philadelphia, has died of paralysis in New Orleans, aged 56 years.

Mr. ASHMEAD BARTLETT, the husband of Baroness Burdett-Coutts, is threatened with an action for breach of promise of marriage.

There is a rumor that Count HERBERT VON BISMARCK, the chancellor's son, has eloped to Italy with a German princess, the wife of a high official at the court of Berlin.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT's latest eccentric performance is that of hiring Johann Strauss and his orchestra of eighty men to play for his special gratification at Pau for one month at a cost of nearly \$30,000.

Our Mr. and Mrs. MACKAY, of bonanza fame, have lately given a ball at their residence on the Champs Elysees, which for costliness of decorations and elaborateness of detail exceeded anything that has been seen in Paris since the days of the first empire.

Mr. HENRY BERGH, humanitarian, did actually procure a restaurant keeper's arrest for pinning the flippers of a turtle together and exposing him in front labeled: "I will be soup to-morrow."

Not because it hurt the turtle's feet to be tied, but it pained his finer sensibilities to be thus labeled. Mr. Bergh has lately produced a play entitled "Love's Alternative" and restaurant men will not go to see it. Time at last sets all things even.

A mass-meeting was held last night at the Masonic temple, Brooklyn, under the auspices of the Ladies' Irish-American Land League. Seven hundred persons were present, the majority being ladies. Mrs. DORA STEWART PARSELL, the agitator's mother, attended and spoke for half an hour on the land question. She was frequently applauded.

WILL CARLETON, who has written such sweet ballads of farms, farm life and families, never owned a farm, never lived on one and never had any wife or family. No man who ever lived and worked on a farm could extract poetry from breaking your back with a scythe, wearing out your running gear behind a plow, breaking up weary steers, milking dirty cows with the mercury below zero, picking dead sheep in winter, and sleeping in a barn in summer to get rid of the mosquitoes.

Mr. JOHN HAY, of the firm of Hay & Smith, Philadelphia leaf dealer, well known in Lancaster as a popular tobacco buyer, who has been confined to his home in that city for some time past by sickness, so far recovered as to venture to take a ride last week in the park with his wife. When on Girard avenue bridge a pair of furious runaway horses ran into and demolished his carriage, throwing his wife and himself out on their heads. They were taken to their home, where both parties have been confined since. Both are now entirely out of danger.

The "Fun on the Bristol" party were in Harrisburg Saturday night, and during the performance Miss AGNES HALLOCK (Mrs. Buck), formerly of that city, was made the recipient of a handsome floral tribute, the gift of Harrisburg friends. Its formation was that of a basket, above

alone it can exist." This is a very pregnant sentence. How far the Democracy have suffered in the past from the rivalry of personal interests to the exclusion of consideration for high Democratic principles every intelligent member of the suffering party knows. It never before, however, so much as now, looked as if the lesson of some funerals was being heeded by the mourners.

In answer to an appeal to the Philadelphia Times to verify its statement that Senator Mitchell favored the appointment of Harmer to a cabinet position against MacVeagh, which assertion of the Times has been so seriously called into question, that journal to-day ventures upon a greatly modified statement of its first declaration, which it says was "true in substance, but not in form," while it proves by the facts it cites that it was neither true in substance nor in form. These facts, admitted by it, are: Cameron and Mitchell united in a formal request to President Garfield before he left Mentor, to delay his decision about a Pennsylvania cabinet officer until they could confer with him at Washington. Senator Cameron first saw Garfield on his arrival at the capital, and was then notified of the intention to appoint MacVeagh. The Pennsylvania delegation was then appealed to and the assurance given that Senators Cameron and Mitchell would cordially support the man the delegation could unite upon, and would go together to the president to press the appointment against the claim of MacVeagh. It was upon this assurance that the delegation actually united to unite on General Beaver and Mr. Armstrong, and finally united on Mr. Harmer. That Senator Mitchell assented to and commended the appointment of Mr. MacVeagh, is true, but it was not until he discovered that even with a united Pennsylvania delegation against MacVeagh, his appointment could not be defeated.

There is nothing in all this to indicate Mitchell's assent to Harmer's appointment, or his opposition to MacVeagh, except the words we have put into italics. The weakness of this part of the story is that it does not give nor pretend to give the name of the person who gave an irresponsible and unlikely assurance for Mr. Mitchell. It is evident that Mitchell gave no such assurance as was credited to him; but as the Times says, "Representative (Sam. F.) Barr, of Dauphin, was the active man in uniting the delegation upon Harmer," it is very easy to conceive who has misrepresented Mitchell and misled the Times.

New answer will have to be given to the old inquiry, "do men gather grapes of thorns," if the discovery announced from the California deserts be corroborated. If vines can be engrafted on the trunks of the cacti and vineyards be thus planted in the wilderness another startling revision of the Scriptures may be warranted.

Since Mr. Wickersham's defeat for governor the Examiner has exhibited no such grief as now disturbs it at the news of Hoyt's refusal to reappoint Wickersham.

THE IMPERIAL CARRIAGE was destroyed by a second bomb thrown from the street.

As the Russian Emperor was returning from a parade in the Michael Manege, about 2 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, a bomb was thrown, which exploded under the Emperor's carriage, which was considerably damaged. The Emperor alighted unhurt, but a second bomb exploded under his feet, shattering both legs, and inflicting other terrible injuries. The Emperor was immediately conveyed in an unconscious state to the winter palace, where he died at 4:30 o'clock Sunday afternoon. Two persons were concerned in the crime, one of whom was immediately executed. The explosion also killed an officer and two Cossacks. Many policemen and other persons were injured.

Reuter's St. Petersburg correspondent says: "The imperial carriage was attacked on the Ekaterinofsky canal, opposite the Imperial Palace, by a Cossack named Michael from the Michael palace, in a close carriage, escorted by eight Cossacks. The first bomb fell near the carriage destroying the back part of it. The Czar and his brother alighted unhurt. The assassin was being seized by a colonel of police drew a revolver, but was prevented from firing it. The second bomb was then thrown by another person and fell close to the Czar's feet, its explosion shattered both his legs. The Czar fell, calling for help. Colonel Dorjick, though severely injured, managed to reach the Emperor, who was conveyed to the winter palace in Colonel Dorjick's sleigh. Large crowds assembled before the palace, but were kept back by a troop of Cossacks. The imperial family were all assembled at the death bed. The Emperor of Russia immediately convened all places of public resort are closed."

The London Standard's St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs that the Czar's right leg was nearly torn from his body and left leg was badly shattered. A Cossack and a passer-by were also injured. The Grand Duke Michael was wounded. An officer of the escort and a Cossack have since died. The Czar lingered an hour and a half. All efforts to rally him failed. The only word he uttered after being struck was the name of the Czar's wife, Alexandra. He died at 4:30 o'clock on Sunday afternoon. He was hailed as Emperor by the crowd. He was surrounded, contrary to his custom, by a strong mounted escort. The people are intensely excited and indignant. The soldiers, who fairly tremble with fear, are being ordered to remain in their barracks. The council of the empire, under the presidency of the Czar, was still sitting at midnight. A manifesto will be published on Monday.

The Cologner Gazette's St. Petersburg dispatch says: "The assassination of the Czar was immediately arrested. The glasses of the gas lamps in the Michael garden beside the canal were broken in pieces by the concussion of the explosion. A cordon of guards was drawn around the scene of the murder. The streets were densely thronged with excited crowds. The utmost sympathy for the imperial family is everywhere expressed. The bells of the principal churches are tolling."

A Berlin dispatch says that the news of the Czar's death was a fearful shock to the Emperor and Empress. The Emperor and Empress were immediately arrested. The glasses of the gas lamps in the Michael garden beside the canal were broken in pieces by the concussion of the explosion. A cordon of guards was drawn around the scene of the murder. The streets were densely thronged with excited crowds. The utmost sympathy for the imperial family is everywhere expressed. The bells of the principal churches are tolling."

The St. Petersburg Official Messenger makes the following announcement: "God's will has been done. At 3:25 o'clock this (Sunday) afternoon the Almighty called the Emperor to himself. A few minutes before his death the Emperor received the sacred anointment of the Holy Spirit."

Life and Times of the Late Emperor. Alexander, sixth Czar of the House of Romanoff-Holstein, eldest son of the late Emperor Nicholas I, and of the Princess Charlotte of Prussia, was born April 17, 1818, while his uncle, Alexander I, was emperor of Russia. He was seven years old when the death of his uncle and the renunciation of the succession by the Grand Duke Constantine, made his father Czar. But Nicholas did not assume the crown unopposed. A very considerable body of the Imperial Guards rebelled, being incited by union army officers, who were generally known under the name of Dekabrist, and for a while the Czar's succession, his life and the existence of his house were in danger. The Dekabrist were a species of constitutional revolutionists, having in their composition a number of resisting assassins. Their intention was to exterminate the imperial family, to divide Russia into a vast number of small states, and to unite these in some sort of confederation, that, while giving each independence internally, would be capable of resisting assault from without. The scheme came near achieving success, but ended by failing utterly. A few regiments of the Guards remained loyal, and these served as a nucleus around which to rally the positively loyal and negatively independent members of the population, civil and military. By a series of bold measures, vigorous attacks followed up relentlessly, the insurrection was crushed. State trials completed the work that the soldiers began; hundred of men were hanged, thousands, banished to die in the Siberian mines, and the Emperor was subject to a reign of terror in the name of law. Come to the throne through a sea of blood, Nicholas ruled thenceforth a race of slaves.

Alexander adopted a military life, but freed himself from it to go to Germany and hunt a wife, whom he found in the Princess Maria, of Hesse-Darmstadt. Instead of a state marriage of convenience, he made a love match—a most rare privilege for an emperor—when, April 16, 1841, his Celestial like pilgrimage ended in his being married to her. Unluckily, as all the world knows, the lady did not last. Like a true Muscovite, the Czar was a most wholesale lover, and his poor wife's patience was sorely taxed by his flagrant infidelities. The last and most notorious of these was his connection with the Princess Olga, of Hesse-Darmstadt. Instead of a state marriage of convenience, he made a love match—a most rare privilege for an emperor—when, April 16, 1841, his Celestial like pilgrimage ended in his being married to her. Unluckily, as all the world knows, the lady did not last. 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