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GEN. UPTON

ARRIVAL OF HIS REMAINS.

THE CASKET AT WILLOWBROOK FARM.

The Escort—Full Particulars of the Death and the San Francisco Funeral—Arrangements for the Obsequies—What is to be Done in Auburn.

The remains of the late General Emory Upton arrived from San Francisco, on the 12:15 train, Saturday night. They were in charge of General Alexander of the 4th U. S. Artillery, a brother-in-law of the dead soldier, and Major Ely of the 2d U. S. Cavalry who acted as an escort. The body was received at the depot by two of the relatives of the deceased and undertaker Bender. It was placed in a hearse and conveyed direct to the residence of General Upton's father-in-law, E. T. T. Martin, Willowbrook. A swell-side air tight metallic case, heavily mounted with silver ornaments and eight silver knuckle handles, contained all that was mortal of the noble dead. On top of the casket reposed four combined anchors and crosses, five wreaths and a large star sent by friends in San Francisco. The six days journey spoiled the floral tributes, and they were so withered and decayed that it was found necessary to throw them away. The body had been embalmed and the countenance looked life like and perfectly natural. The coffin was removed from the outer box yesterday morning and the remains now lie in state at Willowbrook. The funeral services will be held at Sand Beach church to-morrow at 2 P. M. The pastor Rev Charles Anderson will officiate, assisted by Rev. Dr's Hawley, Hopkins and Brainard of this city. Dr. Brainard will perform the burial services which will be held in the Martin family lot in Fort Hill cemetery.

A very pleasant episode in connection with General Upton's death, is that all the ex-confederate soldiers residing in San Francisco turned out at the funeral, and still further testified their esteem for the deceased by sending letters of condolence to the relatives, which are now in possession of one of the Misses Martin.

GEN. UPTON'S DEATH.

Facts Elicited at the Coroner's Inquest in San Francisco!

The following are the details of the inquest on the body of Gen. Emory Upton, which was held at San Francisco, Wednesday, March 16, the day after the body was found. The report is from the San Francisco Chronicle:

Senator J. B. Watson, of Nevada county Cal., testified that he was a cousin of the deceased, who was aged 41 years, and who was born near Batavia, Greene county, N. Y.

Three Chinese servants testified to finding the body of General Upton lying upon the bed, a pistol on his breast and blood around his mouth and on the floor.

Captain Henry C. Hasbrouck testified: I am a captain in the Fourth Artillery, stationed at the Presidio; my quarters are adjoining Gen. Upton's house; about 8 o'clock yesterday morning, my Chinese servant informed me that the General had shot himself; I immediately ran to the General's house and found the outer door closed but not locked; the door of the parlor was open. I found the General lying on his back in the bed, an army Colt's revolver, caliber 45 grasped in his right hand; the bolster upon which his head rested was stained with blood and blackened with powder marks, and a hole in the bolster showed the course of the bullet; the sheet covering the bolster was also torn and the headboard was indented and cracked by the bullet which had not apparently passed through, but rebounded towards the body; a large quantity of blood had run down over the side of the bed on to the floor and coagulated there; a cursory examination, without removing anything showed that the pistol had been discharged through the mouth and the bullet had come out at the upper portion of the back part of the head; I put my hand on the general's wrist and found the body was cold and rigid; he was dressed in his usual night clothes and was lying near the outer edge of the bed; his clothing was on a chair near the foot of the bed; his shoes were near the foot of the bed, freshly cleaned and polished; found powder stains on the forefinger of the left hand, and also a slight abrasion; saw torn papers and ashes of burnt paper near the grate; my attention was called to a cartridge case in the closet, with two cartridges gone; found an empty cartridge which fitted the pistol; nothing was touched or removed except the trousers and blouse, which I examined to see if I could find any papers or valuables; after examining them where I found them, looking around the room, I discovered a letter on the mantel addressed to Miss Upton, Batavia, N. Y.; I also found a letter addressed to Adjutant General U. S. Army, incomplete, lying on the writing desk in the parlor; I finally gave the letters to the coroner; found on the table in the room a number of sheets of paper on which were diagrams illustrating the deployment of a company into a line of skirmishers; diagrams all about the same; nothing had been disturbed in this room or bed-room before the coroner arrived; saw the coroner remove pistol from deceased's hand; examined the pistol at the coroner's request; found one empty shell, nothing else; saw printed letters relating to his wife's death in his room on a little table; he was engaged in the revision of the "Infantry Tactics," which was nearly completed.

TROUBLE WITH THE "TACTICS."

Deceased told me last Sunday that he found great difficulty in completing this work. I asked him about his health. His manner, which had not heretofore been unusual, suddenly changed. He threw down his pen and clasped his hands to his forehead. His eyes were suffused with tears and he told me he was ruined. In every way, he showed great emotion. Conversed with him a considerable time in the office, and walked with him here. He had recovered his composure, and his whole conversation was about the failure of his system of tactics as applied to a company of over one hundred men, and particularly when there should be an odd number of sets of fours in such company. He said he thought of the subject continually, but his thoughts always ran in the same old groove; he could invent nothing new. Saw him again the same morning, after church. Took a long walk with him in the afternoon and spent the evening with him. I endeavored to draw his mind away from the subject of tactics. Did my best to get him to talk upon other subjects, or listen to me, but saw that I met with no success. His mind was continually dwelling on his tactical troubles. He said he had promised the military authorities that he would revise his tactics. He announced his inability to do so successfully and properly, and said his professional reputation was ruined. He expressed the wish that the revision had been made by a board of officers instead of by himself alone. In that case, there could have been no imputation against him as there might have been from the pecuniary question resulting from the personal revision. He seemed to feel that he must publish the revision and that he could not make it a success and that he might be blamed for his failure, or wrong pecuniary motives imputed to him. Did not see him Monday on account of my duties and his absence from the post. Saw him Monday evening at about 8 o'clock, in his room, and remained with him until about 9:30. Saw him writing a letter at his desk when I entered. He was still despondent about his tactics. I induced him to talk about Monterey and a visit there. He took some interest in the matter and half promised he would go there, and asked me to find the time of departure of the fast train on Tuesday. He promised me he would not work any more on his tactics, that night, but said he wanted to finish a letter. I left the quarters that be might finish the letter. About 10:30 I passed the house but did not enter it. The lights were still burning and I thought I could see his figure through the curtains sitting at his desk writing. That was the last time I saw him alive. He was a very close and hard student. He was engaged in another work on the civil and military policy of the United Sates. His military duties, as commanding officer were closely attended to. His habit was to rise early—about 6:30—in the morning. Have no report of hearing any noise here during the night. He complained of being sleepless for several weeks past. He spoke of a catarrhal trouble that he had. That he had been under treatment of the best specialists and was convinced that he never would be cured. He spoke of a pain across his forehead which he connected with this trouble. He spoke of suicide in connection with the suicide of a friend, a few weeks ago, and condemned it in the strongest terms, saying that there were no circumstances justifiable in a man taking his own life. Never heard him say that he did not care to live if his tactics failed. I was a class mate of the General's and have known him intimately since 1856.

(Here were introduced the two letters; one to his sister, the other, incomplete, to the Adjutant-General, which have previously been published.)

A. B. Dyer, adjutant of the Fourth Artillery, testified: I had a conversation with the deceased, last Saturday morning, in the office; his eyes were suffused with tears; he told me that he had been in great trouble for the last four or five days. When he left the office he told me not to speak of it to anyone; I asked him if I could be of any service, and he replied: "If you can be of any service, I will let you know."

Dr. J. C. Bailey, post surgeon, testified that the deceased had recently complained of nasal catarrh and also of frontal headache. Nasal catarrh is apt to affect the membranes of the brain. The deceased complained of trouble in the eustachian tubes, and he appeared despondent and pre-occupied.

Captain Hasbrouch, being recalled, said last Sunday the deceased, after speaking of his difficulties of the revision, said: Whatever may happen, I charge you, as my class-mate, to see that justice is done me." My inference from that was that he wanted me to bear testimony to all these matters in view of adverse criticism of the work, in case it was published, and that he wanted me to remember that he recognized those defects before publication. I did not understand that the statement referred to his death in any way.

The jury found that deceased committed suicide and that the act was not premeditated, but was caused by temporary unsoundness of mind brought on by an overtaxed brain and by his own disapointment at what he considered to be a failure in the revision of a work upon which he was engaged.

SAN FRANCISCO OBSEQUIES.

A Solemn and Imposing Display—The Streets Lined with Spectators.

San Francisco Sunday Call, March 20.

The obsequies of the late General Emory Upton took place yesterday, with military honors. The funeral procession was the most imposing and largest of any shown in the city. The cortege, under the command of the commander of the Presidio Post, started from that place at about one o'clock. The weather was pleasant, except that a strong, cold north wind blew across the bay, which swept the Van Ness avenue plain and blew the dust in every direction. The second brigade assembled on Van Ness avenue between Eddy and Sacremento streets at about 2 o'clock, by which time the avenue was lined with spectators and the side street packed with vehicles. The militia brigade line was formed facing east, and upon the arrival of the body of General Upton, under escort of the Presidio garrison wheeled into line as a vanguard. The calvacade was headed by 300 police officers, commanded personally by Chief Crowley and Captains Douglass and Short. They were followed by the First Calvary Battalion under command of Major R. H. Horton and General John McComp and staff. Then came the California Light Guard Battery, under Captain R. G. Brush; the Gatling Battery, Captain A. J. Fritz, in double column, and the Third Regiment, Colonel A. Watson; the Second Regiment, Colonel W. R. Smedberg and the First Regiment, Colonel J. H. Dickinson. Each regiment was preceded by its band, whose muffled drums and solemn strains added a weird effect to the measured tread of the soldiers. Following the Second Brigade was the Fourth United States Artillery and a detachment of the Eighth Infantry preceded by a drum corps with muffled drums. The hearse was drawn by four coal black steeds, covered by crape blankets and the elegant rosewood coffin inside was covered with tuberoses, immortelles and lilies. Following the body was the dead officer's charger, a large horse draped in a sombre blanket, that reached to the ground, whose empty saddle spoke volumes of pathos. On each side of the hearse walked a guard of honor, and the pall bearers consisting of General McDowell, General Barnes, Colonel A. V. Kautz, rode in carriages, closely followed by the representatives of the George H. Thomas Post Grand Army of the Republic. The other pall bearers Colonel Smedberg, Major Henry and Captain Hasbrouck were at the head of their respective commands. The procession moved at about 3 o'clock. By that time Van Ness Avenue and Eddy st. were lined with people and the mounted police in charge of Captain Short had difficulty in keeping the highways clear. The militia with bands playing the dead march and colors draped presented an elegant appearance that was not marred by a single incongruity. The column proceeded down the avenue to Eddy street, thence to Powell, through Powell to Post, thence to Market, and the Washington street ferry. Market street long before the procession reached it, was packed with people. On arriving at the Market street ferry the police were drawn up in line facing north, the cavalry facing the south side of the street and the National Guard infantry supporting them on either hand. Through this human avenue the Fourth Artillery with its dead commander solemnly marched. The hearse was stopped at the Sancelito ferry, the coffin removed and carried to the Washington street ferry, where the government steamer McPherson was lying. All the flags upon the ferry houses were at half mast, and the crape of the General McPherson waved silently in the breeze. The Fourth Artillery, numbering about 125 men, was drawn up in line, and as the coffin passed, preceded by the officers of Presidio Post, the pall bearers and officers of General McComb's staff, they presented arms. On the deck of the McPherson brief funeral services of the Episcopal Church were performed by Post Chaplain Rayner, the coffin was placed upon a pedestal with the colonel's cap of the dead warrior, its plume flying in the breeze upon it, and the line of soldiers upon the wharf fired three volleys of musketry into the air. A moment after the little steamer's whistle blew the two officers and guard of honor from the Fourth Artillery went on board and the party steamed away for Oakland. On arriving there the body was placed upon a car, and this morning it will start for Batavia New York, (a mistake.)

During the procession's progress the suicide of General Upton was the general topic of conversation and his strange suicide was variously accounted for. The friends of the deceased say that his literary work has been most onerous, and was sufficient to have exausted the brains of any two men. This with his duties as Post Commander, has caused him great anxiety and occupied his whole time.

The above interesting report winds up with General Upton's letter tendering his resignation to the adjutant-general of the United States army, which has already been in print in the columns of the AUBURNIAN.

GEN. UPTON'S BRAVERY

How He Commanded an Army From His Stretcher, at Winchester and Saved the Day.

The Sacramento, Cal., Bee gives an incident of General Upton's bravery at the battle of Winchester, when he was commanding the Second Brigade of the First Division of the sixth army corps. During the early part of the day, there had been heavy skirmishing and an advance was anticipated by the troops. Our soldiers were discouraged and disheartened. They had been whipped and whipped again, and the material known as "spunk" was not a commodity of general distribution at the time. Earth works had been erected and behind these the Union soldiers were ensconsed, secure from danger. Orders were given for a general attack on the rebel line. Realizing the condition and feeling of the men. General Upton mounted his horse and accompanied by his full staff rode along the line. At every convenient point he stopped, dismounted, mingled freely with the men, and conversed with them in cheering tones, counseling a saving of ammunition, a liberal use of "cold steel" and a short, sharp and decisive fight when the bugle should summon the command to advance. His influence was magnetic. The stimulus he inspired among them was perceptible and there was not one of them but did not feel better for his kindly admonition. The charge followed and was stoutly resisted by the rebels. Every inch of ground was stubbornly disputed, and for hours it was nip and tuck who should win the day. General Russel commanded the division and with his usual impetus he was constantly at the front, forcing the engagement. There was a lull in the action, and the skirmish line could make no headway, so stoutly was their advance opposed. Seeing the condition of affairs, and noticing a clump of trees on the flank, Gen. Russell galloped forward and passed the union skirmish line with his staff and orderlies and with the division flag flying boldly in the breeze, from a staff in a socket on the stirrup of the non-commissioned officer in charge of the squad of orderlies. But a change suddenly comes over the scene. In the clump of timber toward which Gen Russell was riding, was a masked rebel battery, and when he had neared the place, there belched forth from it a sheet of flame in advance of which were shells, the fuses of which had not been cut. One of these struck Gen. Russell and passed through his body, knocking him out of his saddle and wounding him so that he died in a short time. Adjutant General Dalton ordered the staff to the rear, and quickly the skirmish line was advanced, so that the body of the dead general was recovered.

Then the staff and orderlies were directed to report to Gen. Upton, who succeeded to the command of the division. He was found in the rear, suffering from a bullet wound through both legs. No sooner was he apprised of the situation, however, than he directed the detailing of eight men from the ambulance corps, and the procurement of a stretcher. On this, he was at once carried to the front, and during the engagement he was constantly at the line of battle directing the movement of the troops, in person and as calmly as if in a parlor, despite the storm of shot and shell which raged. He was then a young, graceful, dashing, handsome man, brave, quick in action, beloved by his troops. As he raised himself slightly on his elbow and darted his restless eyes over the scene of battle, giving his orders in quick, impetuous tones, he seemed to the soldiers like some chained lion, fretting and chafing because he could not dash into the midst of the conflict.

History records the success of the Union troops in the engagement, but history fails to note that to General Upton was due that success of the Union arms. All day, until the eagle of victory perched upon the stars and stripes, he remained upon the field. His very presence fortified the troops and his ringing voice, heard above the din of the battle, lent additional enthusiasm to their efforts.

GEN. GRANT'S TRIBUTE.

To the Deceased Soldier—Warm Praise from a Commander.

In the course of an interview, just after Gen. Upton's death, Gen. Grant eulogized Gen. Upton highly. He had a knowledge of the deceased officer, since, as a lad of 16, Upton entered the West Point Academy. At the Academy, Upton was a model in all things, studious, steady, hard working, and withal generous to a fault; and these noble traits of character continued through his later life. "I am at a total loss" said Grant, to understand what could have induced such a man to commit suicide. He never was of morbid nature; his temperament was to all appearances ever of the sunniest; he had no bad habits. As a soldier, his career was remarkably brilliant, and particularly gallant was his conduct at Spottsylvania, where after his bravery and what it accomplished, he was, upon my recommendation, accorded a brevet brigadier-generalship. As a military student and author, Upton unquestionably ranked far above the average. He has long been ranked as an excellent authority in this country in many military matters. He gave us the first really American system of tactics, a want our army had long felt. These tactics were suggested to him in the campaign from the Rapidan to the James. Our old system of tactics were merely translations from the French, and altogether not adapted to territories such as those in which the greater part of the rebellion was fought. In a woody country, with narrow roads, we might as well have had no tactics at all, so far as the old system served us. Indeed, it was not unfrequently the case that we were obliged to abandon the system and depend upon plain common sense. Upton overcame a seemingly insurmountable difficulty, and his system, adopted by the war department, made intelligent operations possible on any kind of ground."

Gen. Grant referred to the trip made by Upton through Europe and Asia in 1875-6 and the good to American military service resulting from his investigations regarding European and Asiatic armies. In this commission, Upton, through the order of Grant was receiving full pay and was provided with credentials that proved of immeasurable value to him. Grant said while Upton was stationed at West Point by his orders in 1870-75, as commandant of cadets, he was rated by some as severe, but he was always thoroughly just.

GEN. HANCOCK'S ENCOMIUM.

Some Doubt as to the Suicidal Theory

Gen. Hancock said to a New York reporter that the suicide of no officer in the service could have amazed him more. He and Gen. Upton were close friends. Upton came out of the rebellion with a most enviable record, and at the time of his death, having the lieut. rank as full Colonel of Artillery, he was the youngest officer both in age and term of service, holding that rank in the United States army; and said Hancock, "Judging from his acknowledged abilities, his energy and worthy ambitions, his known good will and appreciation for his superior officers, great honors for his future were certain." His tactics had been endorsed by the war department, and by the same authority had been promulgated for use in the army. There was no opposition to the system from any quarter, and the theory of depression of spirits in such connection was not to be credited.

Some army officers in New York were of the opinion that Gen. Upton had been the victim of a cowardly assassination, but Mrs. Dr. Hanford, of Brooklyn, a sister of the deceased, opined that the suicide could be traced directly to the sufferings of the General from malignant and incurable catarrh.

TO-MORROW'S PROGRAMME.

The Two G. A. R. Posts Will Act as an Escort—The Services at Sand Beach—Route of March—Distinguished Military Men.

The commanders of the two G. A. R. posts have issued orders to the members to meet at their respective post rooms to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock sharp, uniformed. White gloves will be provided by the quartermasters. Post flags will be unfurled and draped and the G. A. R. commanders earnestly request that all citizens will display flags at half mast during the funeral hours and the passage of the cortege through the city. It is the desire G. A. R. that every old soldier and sailor s hall turn out with them and they desire to see every veteran of the organizations in line. The procession will form on Genesee street with the right resting on Exchange street at 2:15 o'clock and headed by the 49th regimental band will proceed to the corner of Moravia and Mechanic streets where it will await the arrival of the cortege from Sand Beach.

AT SAND BEACH.

The remains will not be viewed by the public. The casket will be closed at the residence of E. T. T. Martin at 11 A. M. At 1:30 P. M. the procession will leave Willowbrook for the Sand Beech church. The services in the church will be conducted by the pastor, the Rev. Charles Anderson assisted by Drs. Hawley and Brainard and Prof. Hopkins.

It was announced yesterday at the Sand Beach that the service would be very short, from five to eight minutes, and would include two prayers and the singing of two funeral hymns, and that the memorial sermon would be preached the following Sabbath.

The interior of the edifice will be draped with symbols of mourning. At the conclusion of the mortuary exercises at the church the procession will move down Moravia street to Mechanic street, where it will be met by the G. A. R. escort, 49th band and a detachment of police, and will pass over the following route: Elizabeth to South; South to William; William to Genesee; Genesee to Fort; Fort to the cemetery. While the solemn procession is passing St. Peter's Church the chimes will p lay a dirge.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Senator Mahone's Great Speech—Generals Sherman and Tidball en route for Auburn

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE AUBURNIAN.

Washington, March 28.—The presiden nominated Craig to-day for postmaster a Albany. General Mahone began his great speech at noon to-day and is still speaking when I send this dispatch, 3 P. M.

General Sherman and General Tidball left for Auburn this morning via the Northern Central, to attend the funeral of General Upton. The distinguished gentlemen will go as far as Canandaigua where they will remain over night and will arrive in your city on the 11:03 A. M. train to-morrow.

HOW TIP HAYDEN ESCAPED

REMINISCENCE NUMBER TWO FROM THE PEN OF AN EX-PRISON OFFICIAL.

Criminal Ingenuity as Displayed in a Well-Laid and Successful Plan to Escape from Auburn Prison.

Tip Hayden was a slippery convict. Quiet and orderly, always respectful to his keeper, he was looked upon as a model man. He was as cunning as a fox, however, and his excellent deportment was only a "blind" to cover up one of the most daring and successful plots to escape that ever occurred inside the walls of Auburn prison. It is not customary for Sing Sing transfers to take "hayseeds," as stripeds sent from the rural districts are termed by the metropolitan thieves, into their confidence, especially in planning an escape. But Hayden's case proved an exception to the rule, for associated with him were two New York desperadoes named William Roberts and "Buck" Riley. They were locked at night in cells 40, 41 and 42, fifth gallery, south wing, south side. Their plans were well laid and well executed. Hayden purposely committed some breach of discipline so that he would be locked in his cell which was sandwiched between those occupied by Riley and Roberts. The tools with which the job was executed Hayden carried to his cell at different times concealed about his person. During the two or three days Hayden was confined in his cell he improved the time by digging in the ceiling until he had completed a hole large enough to admit his body. The pieces of brick and mortar, the accumulation of his toil, were carried out of the wing by Riley and Roberts. Connection was established between Hayden's cell and those occupied by his friends by the removal of a brick in each of the partition walls. They adopted an ingenious method to carry out the debris. Hayden would secrete it in his bed, and at night would pass it through the aperture made by removing the brick, to Riley and Roberts. They in turn hid it about their cells and in the morning they carried it out in their shirt bosoms, which were pulled out at the waist of their pantaloons forming a bag or sack. When they arrived at the shops they would make some excuse to get out of sight of the keeper when they would unload. On the morning of the night when they escaped I detected Roberts passing something in to Hayden through the grated door of his cell. I suspected that Roberts was feeding Hayden for he was on a dungeon diet. I collared Roberts before he left the gallery and locked him in his cell. This act seemed to settle Hayden who begged hard for Robert's release, claiming he was doing nothing out of the way, but was only conversing with him. As this was an infraction of the prison rules I told him his friend would have to remain until he was ordered unlocked by the principal keeper. Roberts was let out sometime during the day, but by whose order I never took the pains to ascertain, but I firmly believe if he had been confined in his cell for a few days, the plan to break out, would have been frustrated. Hayden toiled industriously during the time allotted him and succeeded in making a hole through the roof of his cell directly over the door where it could not be seen from the outside. He had everything his own way, as the wing was in charge of a convict named Dan Chappel who to this day I think proved a valuable aid to Hayden in his operations, and lent him all the assistance he desired. After the hole in the top of the cell had been made, an opening was dug in each of the walls separating Hayden's cell from Robert's and Riley's. These were covered up by large blankets to prevent detection. On the night of the escape the regular guard was absent on account of sickness and a substitute was doing duty for him. Directly over Hayden's cell was a gas jet which seemed to annoy him, and during the evening he complained to the guard about the light, saying it shone in his face and he could not sleep. The flame was not lowered however. About a half hour before retiring the guard made his rounds when he found Hayden, Roberts and Riley all right in their cells. This was at the hour of midnight. At 2 o'clock in the morning, when the relief guard went upon the fifth gallery to "count up," he discovered the men had gone. This counting up process is a duty done every night in the wings, by the guards looking into every cell with a dark lantern to see if any of the convicts are missing. It used to be performed twice a night, but now every half hour. When the guard saw the man were not in their places he gave the alarm. I was aroused by the ringing of the alarm bell in my bedroom. I hastily dressed myself and after ascertaining that the men were not in their cells, I went to the front hall. Guards were sent out on the walls and I joined a posse of men who after getting some lanterns went up into the garret over the south wing. Agent and Warden Durston and Manager Syl Hickey who was a guest of Mr. Durston's joined us. In order to reach the attic it was necessary to ascend a ladder and then open a scuttle. You can better imagine my feelings than I can describe them for when that scuttle was raised an old striped straw tick came tumbling down and we all thought it was a convict. After we reached the garret we searched every nook and corner but were unable to find anybody. Crossing over to the garret over the hospital, we found a hole in the roof near the eaves on the south side directly over the platform which runs along the south side of the hospital building. An old saw and a short rope made by twisting together some bedding were the only traces the fugitives left behind them. Having satisfied ourselves that our birds were not in the garret we descended and going to the wing opened the doors of the empty cells and entered. The beds in each cell were occupied by dummies which were made by the loose bricks being laid in a row, and the buckets of the late occupants were so arranged as to resemble a man's shoulders. These were covered up with a blanket and at the first glance they looked like so many men sleeping with their heads covered up. The tools already mentioned were found lying upon the floor under the beds. After getting out on the roof, the rascals found their self-provided rope was too short to let them drop down on the platform. Fearing they might be heard tramping on the roof they crossed over to the tower and cut the halyards on the flag staff. This answered their purpose and going over to the north wall of the north wing they let themselves down on to the wall, and taking the rope with them they passed through the guard house which stands near the north gate and descending the steps leading to the north low wall they fastened the rope to one of the standards of the iron railing and throwing it over the wall to the sidewalk slid down to freedom. Now right here I wish to relate an incident which occurred showing the dare devil nature of the precious trio. While they were getting in readiness to descend from the roof of the north wing to the wall, the night guard in the yard came up to the north door of the north wing to make his report. Hayden and his confederates thought they would enjoy a joke at the expense of the guard. They could plainly see him by the light of his lantern and while he was waiting at the door, they made a momentary halt and amused themselves by pelting him with pieces of mortar and slate. The night was very dark and the guard was unable to discern from which quarter the missles were showered. He surmised they were thrown out of one of the windows by the night guards in the wing, and he hawled out at the top of his voice "If you don't quit that I'll report you to the deputy in the morning." The fellow was an honest plain spoken Irishman and he used to relate the incident with a relish.

When daylight came officers were sent out in every direction to hunt up the fugitives, but no trace of them could be found. About three months after the escape a man was arrested in New York in Captain Steers' precinct, for robbing a house in broad daylight. A policeman on his way home to dinner was apprised of the crime. He saw a man in the neighborhood acting in a suspicious manner. The officer at once took measures to capture him. The fellow saw he was watched, and tried to escape by running away. The officer gave chase and fired his revolver wounding the robber in the heel. This crippled him so he could not make further progress. He was then captured but not until after a desperate struggle. Captain Steers thought the man was an escaped prison bird and telegraphed to Sing Sing for an officer to come and get him. The officer went to New York and identified the man as once being an inmate of Sing Sing but had been transfered to Auburn. Principal keeper Jenkins received a dispatch and in response thereto went to New York and when he entered the station house he recognized Roberts among the inmates and he was the man the officer had arrested for breaking into the house alluded to above. Roberts tried to conceal his identity but his little game didn't work and he was heavily ironed and placed on the cars and returned to Auburn prison in the custody of Mr. Jenkins. Roberts is still behind the walls of Auburn prison. He was among the convicts who were captured in the Wall street sewer on July 3d last.

After his return to prison he said if we had been ten minutes earlier on the night he escaped we might have captured them. As it was we were so close behind them that they left their shoes on the battlements by the flagstaff. Roberts said they got out of town in about an hour after they left the prison by catching a ride on a coal train and going to Syracuse. Tip Hayden had a sister living in a brothel in this city at the time he escaped and the authorities then believed that she and her friends secreted Tip and his companions, and furnished them with money and clothing to get out of the city with. Hayden was serving a 15 years sentence. Roberts was on a twenty years sentence and Riley had served all but four years of a 10 year sentence.

Who Will be Present To-morrow.

The AUBURNIAN was the first to announce that General Sherman, general-in-chief of the army of the United States, would attend General Upton's funeral. The intelligence was confirmed by a dispatch received by General William H. Seward Saturday, in which General Sherman announced his intention of being present.

The Utica Herald says: "Herman I. Johnson and other veterans of Utica and vicinity, who were in General Upton's command when he commanded a regiment will leave Utica so as to be in Auburn for the funeral, which occurs from Sand Beach Church, about two miles from that city."

The New York Telegram says: "Assistant inspector General Richard Arnold will leave for Auburn on Monday afternoon next to attend the funeral of the late General Emory Upton, whose remains are now being brought from San Francisco and are expected to reach Auburn Monday. Assistant Inspector General Arnold will be the only army officer present from the military division commanded by General Hancock."

The other distinguished military gentlemen who have signified their intention of being present are the following: Maj-Gen. Oswald, U. S. A., Major General D. P. Wood and staff; Brigadier General D. H. Bruce and staff and Col. J. W. Yale of the 51st regiment N. G., all of Syracuse. The following officers are expected to be present and act as pall-bearers: General Horace Porter, Colonel Dupont, J. H. Wilson, Major Richard Arnold, 5th U. S. Artillery, Profs. Michie and Andrews, West Point Academy.

Y.P.U.—Last Meeting

The Young People's Union held, Saturday evening, what will be for the present, at least, its last meeting. Mr. and Mrs. John Hayden, Dr. R. N. Hudson and Dwight Seymour contributed with vocal music to the pleasure of the evening. Mrs. I. E. Pearson delivered her closing address to the Union and it was with a feeling of regret that those last words were spoken and heard. At the close of the exercises, refreshments were served and a good social time enjoyed. It is to be hoped that the Union will at some time not far off, hold again its regular weekly gatherings.

The Demand For Houses.

Some idea of the demand for houses can be gained from the fact that on Friday last Landlord Shimer received 36 calls from persons in search of dwellings to rent and on the following day he was visited by 23 applicants on the same errand.

After Four Weeks.

John Flannery who had a couple of ribs broken at Sutcliffe's brewery, was on the streets again to-day, for the first time within four weeks.

A Fractured Arm.

While carrying a picture down stairs at her residence 70½ Genesee street, Mrs. D. Wetherby caught her foot and fell headlong to the floor below, fracturing her right arm.

Seats Left Yet.

A mistaken impression prevails that all the seats are sold for the Boston Ideals' entertainment of Wednesday evening next. This is not the case, there being still a few desirable seats left. Take them quickly.

SAM TILDEN'S PROPHECY.

HOW EASILY AND WELL IT IS BEING FULFILLED.

Storms Ahead for President Garfield—Something About the Appropriations—The Great Increase in the Pension Bill—Minor Matters.

Washington, March 26.—Hon. Samuel J. Tilden did not become President of the United States, but no one has ever questioned his keen insight into the politics of the country, and his knowledge of public affairs. The astute gentleman, when he read the names of the members of President Garfield's cabinet, prophesied for that excellent official the "stormiest administration on record." Events which have transpired in the first month of the four years indicate that the president will not have the quiet term which his friends hoped. The remarkable course of Senator Mahone, and the fact that the republicans are giving him and his friends honor and profit therefore, will attract wide attention and much unfavorable comment. I do not say that Mahone is not patriotic, or that the giving him places on important committees was improper. But I believe a great many "independents" and some republicans will condemn the transaction. The extra session question, too, promises to make trouble. Many earnest republicans desire that a session be called, and many do not, and among the latter, it is understood, is the president himself. Whether called or not, any disaster to the republican party during the next year or two will be charged to the action or non-action of the president. Thirdly, it is already apparent that the president's attempt to harmonize republican dissensions in New York by dividing the federal appointments in that state is doomed to failure. It may be that Senator Conkling and his friends will make no opposition to the confirmation of Robertson as collector of the port of New York, but I hazard nothing in saying that the senator's sentiments towards the president to-day are not essentially different from those he entertained towards President Hayes. For the good of the country it is to be regretted, for I don't believe a more patriotic man lives than President Garfield, but I cannot doubt that Mr. Tilden was a true prophet. The first twenty-two days of the administration at all events, have done more than could have been expected to confirm what he predicted.

An official tabulated statement of the appropriations made by the third session of the forty-six congress for 1881-82, has just been prepared by Mr. Robert J. Stevens, chief clerk of the house committee on appropriations. This statement gives a history of each of the fourteen regular appropriation bills, from the time it was reported to the house until it became a law. The grand total of appropriation is $166,941,391. This does not include the deficiencies for the remainder of the present fiscal year, amounting to $23,561,891, nor miscellaneous appropriations, amounting to about $1,000,000. These, added to the grand aggregate will amount to $216,903,282. This amount is $4,839,949 less than the estimates. The largest bill is the pension bill which appropriates $88,289,306, and includes $18,289,306 deficiency for 1881. This bill as reported appropriated $50,000,000. The deficiency was added in the senate. The bill was reported to the house December 10, 1880, and became a law February 26, 1881. Until 1880 the annual average for pensions has been about $30,000,000.

Secretary Blaine has adopted, very sensibly, I think, the policy of giving to the press all information of interest received at the department of state unless it is of such a character that the public good requires it to be kept secret. The secretary is a newspaper man, and understands exactly what is wanted.

The government printing office, already by far the largest printing establishment in the world, is to be increased by the erection of a building 94 by 60 feet, and four stories in height. The growth of this great office is an indication of its increase in population and wealth of the whole country. Not a new board, commission, or bureau is rendered necessary but adds to the work of this office, and the new boards etc., are becoming numerous.

Changes on the Central-Hudson.

There have been many reports in circulation for some time relative to intended important changes to be made in the management of the New York Central and Hudson River rail-road, one of which has been that all passenger train brakemen who cannot read and write are to be immediately dismissed. In an interview Wednesday Sperintendent Toucey denied the statement though men who cannot read and write will not be given responsible positions, but may be reduced in rank from passenger to freight train brakemen, and there are not many of them. The introduction of the air brake on all the passenger cars of the company has resulted in the dismissal of 15 or 16 passenger train brakemen, or one brakeman from a train. Before the introduction of the new brake, the brakemen had much work to perform, but now they have nothing to do but to call out the names of the stations and to help people on and off the trains, and hereafter they will be known as "train men." An order has also been issued requiring every train man to be uniformed anew. Said Mr. Toucey: "Every time I went over the line I was ashamed of the nasty, dirty appearance of some of the passenger train brakemen, and I resolve that there should be a reform, and now all of them will be newly and nicely uniformed, and the one that doesn't keep clean will get left some day." The uniform will consist of dark blue trousers, dark blue cut-away coat, and dark blue vest, with gilt buttons on vest and coat, and also a dark blue cap with gilt buttons. This arrangement will go into effect on April 1.

Don't Buy.

A childs carriage before looking at Peck's new assortment, at his crockery store, 36½ Genesee street.—*Ad.*

The Police Docket.

There were only two arrests made Saturday night. A fellow whose mouth is his worst enemy when he is drunk was arrested for intoxication and using profane and indecent language in the streets. He pleaded guilty this morning and was sentenced to pay $10 or 70 days in the penitentiary. He liquidated. James Conway paid $3 for being publicaly intoxicated.

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