

BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, 30.—A New York special states that Greeley was very despondent over the result of the elections in Maine and Vermont, although he had always said he did not expect to carry them, and the result of the October election so increased this feeling that his most intimate friends began to perceive that defeat in November might prove fatal to him. At this time he began, according to this account, to show signs of aberration of mind, and the death of his wife appears to have been the fatal blow which plunged him into utter dejection. After the funeral he showed the first positive evidence of mental derangement. The November election did not seemingly interest him. His defeat did not appear to surprise him. He deceived his friends by receiving the news with perfect indifference. Subsequently it is stated he became violent at times, and once it is said threw down a lamp and set fire to his room. On November 20th he was removed to the private asylum of Dr. Choate, near Pleasantville, Westchester Co., and at this place, surrounded by his friends, he died.

ST. PETERSBURG, 30.—A dispatch from Khehiva reports the cholera raging there.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A committee of bricklayers, from New York, to-day, waited on the President to secure an enforcement of the 8 hour law at Fort Warren. They were referred to the Secretary of War, who said the law should be enforced on all the military works.

GETTYSBURG, Pa., 30.—The Gettysburg Memorial Association have determined to erect a statue and memorial column to Gen Meade.

ST. LOUIS, 30.—All the papers editorially accord to Greeley high praise as a man and an editor. The city council last night passed resolutions of respect to his memory, and requested Mayor Brown to convey to his family the deep sympathy of the citizens of St. Louis.

NEVADA, Cal., 28.—This morning Earl Caswell, about 44 years of age, son of T. H. Caswell, Esq., used Danforth's fluid in kindling a fire. The can exploded, enveloping him in flames and burning him so terribly that he cannot survive. Caswell had his hands badly burned in extinguishing the fire.

VERSAILLES, 28, evening.—In the Assembly, this afternoon, the debate on the report of the committee on the address was opened. M. Grevy read a resolution, which embodied the recommendations of the majority report. M. Dufaure, Minister of Justice, made a speech defending the President and counselling conciliation. The ministers, he said, were already responsible, and had never sheltered themselves behind the President. He objected to the proposal to deprive the President of the right to speak in the Assembly, and compared the position of the President of the United States, who had the right to veto the laws, and whose powers were so largely increased during the vacations of Congress, with that of President Thiers. The minister added that while he deprecated the exclusion of the President's participation in the debates of the Assembly, the government was willing to consent to it if compensatory privileges were granted. He concluded by submitting a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of thirty, whose duty it should be to draw up a law regulating public powers, and prescribing the conditions of ministerial responsibility. M. Batbie moved that the resolution proposed by the minister of justice be referred without debate to the committee on the address, and that the committee be instructed to report within an hour. The motion was adopted and the sitting of the Assembly suspended to allow the committee to prepare the report.

The committee on the addresses was in session three and a half hours. The sitting of the Assembly was not resumed until 6 30 p. m. M. Batbie announced that the committee had rejected Minister Dufaure's resolution, and had determined to stand by its own resolution, the immediate consideration of which was demanded. The decision of the committee, coupled with the demand for immediate debate, caused a profound sensation in the chamber. Minister Dufaure, in reply, declared that he should insist on the consideration of the resolution he had submitted, and asked for an adjournment of the sitting until to-morrow. Amid much confusion and uproar several votes were taken, wherein it appeared the Right and Right Centre were united and well organized, but the adjourn-

ment was ultimately conceded, and the sitting brought to a close. During the proceedings the excitement in the chamber and outside was intense. The hall was completely filled. Large crowds gathered in the lobbies, corridors and streets, and the situation was extremely serious. It is impossible to predict what turn events may take to-morrow.

LONDON, 28.—It was reported in Paris last night, that a compromise would be made between the President and the Assembly, based on the acceptance by Thiers, of immediate ministerial responsibility, and an agreement on the part of the conservative deputies to consider the questions of constitutional reform afterwards. The rumors of the compromise excite suspicions of the Left. A special from Paris to the Times says it is rumored that Thiers will appeal to the people. The city is excited, and there is evident irritation in the quarters inhabited by the working men over the majority report of the committee on the address. The writer of the report, M. Batbie, is already very unpopular in those parts of the city.

A special to the Daily Telegraph states that General Manteuffel, commanding the German army of occupation in France, has received orders to concentrate his forces, in case of certain contingencies.

5 p. m., 28.—The situation at Versailles is unchanged. The opinion gains ground that a compromise will be effected. The provinces overwhelm Thiers with words of cheer and promises of support.

DUBLIN, 29.—The policemen are showing signs of insubordination.

There was a slight shock of earthquake felt at Derby to-day.

VERSAILLES, 29, even.—After a long and excited debate this afternoon, the Assembly, by a vote of 370 to 334 approved the resolution proposed by minister Dufaure. Before the close of the debate, Thiers eloquently addressed the house for an hour and a half; acknowledging the Assembly sovereign; condemning socialist doctrines; and affirmed his belief in God. He was personally in favor of a constitutional monarchy, but the monarchy was impossible. They had a republic and should make it conservative.

Chicago is still entitled to the fire monument, observes the Cincinnati Commercial. In no respect, either of space burned over, values destroyed, society disorganized, or population made homeless, is there comparison between Chicago's great agony of thirteen months ago and this Boston sorrow. Chicago burned away and left only the ruin of the city. Boston has an air-hole burned into it from the wharves, not relatively larger than the mantel and chimney place in an ordinary room.—Ex.

NOTICE.

A FUMOR has gained credence that Zion's Co-Operative Mercantile Institution discounts the Wholesale Merchandise Orders issued from its Office. Any statement to that effect is totally false and can only benefit those dealers who are willing to speculate on the necessities of our laboring class. We accept our Orders at one hundred cents on the dollar and trust the holders of them will, in justice to themselves, demand that valuation whenever disposing of them. H. B. CLAWSON, Supt. s76 w38:1

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