

## BY TELEGRAPH.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

## SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 20. — Cockrell moved to take up the House bill to place the name of Gen. James Shields on the retired list of the army with the rank of brigadier general, but after some discussion he withdrew the motion and gave notice that he would renew it later in the day, after Morrill should have finished his speech on the repeal of the specie resumption act, it being unfinished business and the bill being taken up.

Morrill, chairman of the finance committee, spoke in opposition.

Cockrell moved to take up the bill pensioning Gen. Shields. Agreed to—33 to 20.

Sargent trusted there would be no disposition to pass this bill without its sponsor stating some of the circumstances attending it.

Cockrell said it was not necessary to recapitulate the history of the connection of Gen. Shields with this country for 40 years.

Sargent submitted the following amendment as an additional section: "That the President is hereby authorized to appoint Ulysses S. Grant, late general commanding the army of the United States, a general on the retired list of the army, with full rank, pay and allowances of that grade, except that the general so retired shall not be allowed forage for horses or commutation therefor, or aides de camp, or other staff officers, unless called into active service in time of war."

Kirkwood inquired if Gen. Shields now received a pension, and if so, how much.

Cockrell replied that he received \$31.25 a month. He inquired if the distinguished soldier named in the amendment of Sargent had applied for the proposed relief.

Sargent replied in the negative. Voorhees said Gen. Shields needed the relief afforded by this bill, while Gen. Grant did not.

Cockrell said he would vote against the amendment because the design of it was to embarrass the bill for the relief of Gen. Shields—whenever a separate bill should be reported for the relief of General Grant he had no doubt it would meet favorable consideration.

Sargent said he offered the amendment in good faith, and he now insisted upon it. It was not fair to say the compliment offered to Shields and now offered to Gen. Grant was intended to reflect upon him.

Blaine favored the amendment. It was then agreed to—yeas 30, nays 28.

The President *pro tempore* announced Allison, Windom, and Eaton on the conference committee on the Indian appropriation bill, and Sargent, Dorsey and Davis (W. Va.) as a conference committee on the pension appropriation bill.

Conkling took the floor to speak on the Shield's bill, but yielded to Hamlin, and the Senate adjourned.

WASHINGTON, 21.—Ferry said he was instructed by the majority of the committee on finance to report back the House bill to forbid the further retirement of United States legal tender notes without amendment, and to recommend its passage. He gave notice that he would call it up for consideration to-morrow.

Bayard, from the committee on finance, reported, with amendments, the House bill to provide for the free entry of articles imported for exhibition by the society established for the encouragement of arts and sciences, and for other purposes. Placed on the calendar.

At the conclusion of the morning hour the Senate resumed consideration of the bill to place the name of James Shields on the retired list of the army, with rank of brigadier general, and the bill having been considered in committee of the whole, was reported to the Senate. The question being on the concurrent amendment made in committee of the whole yesterday, to place Gen. Grant on the retired list.

Cockrell demanded the yeas and nays, and the amendment was concurred in—yeas 32, nays 28. A strict party vote, the republicans voting in the affirmative, the democrats in the negative.

After debate, Thurman moved to strike out all after the annexing clause of the bill as an amendment, and enact in lieu thereof a provision authorizing the Secretary of

the Interior to place the name of Gen. Shields on the pension list at a rate of \$100 per month.

A lengthy debate ensued. After a lengthy discussion Thurman's amendment, as a substitute for the bill as amended, to grant Gen. Shields a pension of \$100 per month, was rejected—yeas 31, nays 33.

The question then recurred on the passage of the bill as amended, placing Gen. Shields on the retired list with the rank of brigadier general, and Gen. Grant on the retired list with the rank of general, and it was rejected—yeas 30, nays 34.

## HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 20.—The following bills were introduced and referred:

By Garfield, for taking the tenth and subsequent censuses.

By Atkins, requiring all appointments in the civil service to be distributed equally among the congressional districts.

By Crittenden, providing that the claims of militiamen, or non-enlisted persons, on account of disabilities received in battle with the rebels or Indians, shall be valid if filed previous to July, 1882.

The House went into committee of the whole on the army appropriation bill.

Kinnell made a speech, mainly directed to the dangers of a standing army in time of peace.

Humphrey took opposite grounds and argued that in a republican country a standing army was not a menace to the liberties of the people. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, 21.—At 11.30 the House went into committee of the whole on the army appropriation bill, Hewitt giving notice that at the conclusion of to-day's session he would move to close all general debate on the bill.

## AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 20.—An attaché of the British consulate was making inquiries to-day concerning the steamer *Columbus*.

BOSTON, 20.—A North Troy special says: Along the Canadian frontier the Fenian excitement is raging. The country bordering along the line of 45 is full of strangers, and appearances indicate the rumors of an invasion correct. Every few hours squads of ten or a dozen men are passing through this village towards Canada, evidently some are tramps. Several outrages by them are reported. The red coats are on the alert, and a warm reception will be tendered in the event of an invasion.

WASHINGTON, 20.—The Treasury Department has had some difficulty in the purchase of silver bullion for coining. The parties owning the bullion wanted gold for it, as the bullion contains, on an average, about 60 per cent. of silver to 40 per cent. of gold. The Treasury would, however, pay only in the standard silver dollar.

YANKTON, Dak., 20.—The wife of the Yankton Sioux chief Mandan, a squaw 70 years of age, was assaulted last Saturday by a Spotted Tail Indian, and her person violated. She retaliated by severing his jugular vein with a knife. The affair occurred on the Spotted Tail reservation. The friends of the slain Indian, after holding an inquest, concluded that the venerable squaw had acted rightly. They therefore presented her with a horse and a quantity of clothing, and escorted her to her home on the Yankton reservation.

CHICAGO, 20.—The *Journal's* Washington special says: It is ascertained authoritatively that all republican members of the investigating committee will serve, and not decline, as was currently reported early in the day.

SAN FRANCISCO, 20.—A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held to-day to hear the argument of Leon Chotteau, of the Chamber of Commerce of Paris, on the subject of a commercial treaty between France and the United States. President Patrick read the appeal of the French committee to the people of the United States in favor of the treaty, after which M. Chotteau read a speech to the same purport. A resolution was passed expressing the adherence of the Chamber to the project of forming a treaty of commerce between France and the United States, and a desire to join other cities in seconding the movement. A committee was appointed, consisting of Alex. Weill, C. Adolphe Low, Wm. T. Coleman, S. L. Jones, and Emile Grisar to represent San Fran-

cisco in a meeting of delegates at Washington.

NEW YORK, 21.—The Socialistic Labor Party of New York and vicinity, issue an appeal to the people of the United States, stating their aims and objects, and the means by which they seek to attain their ends. The appeal contains demands for the amelioration of the condition of the workingmen. They declare they are not a secret society, but a political party, and seek to attain their ends peacefully and logically. They affirm they have a right, by the constitution, to carry arms and drill, asserting that it is only for defense, as the privileged classes will attempt to uphold their privileges by force.

A *Sun* special says: Bald Mountain, N. C., was shaken by an earthquake on Friday, and literally split in twain, leaving a chasm 300 feet in length and eight or ten wide; the depth is unknown. No smoke or lava was thrown up, but a strong smell of sulphur pervaded the place.

A London special says: There is a rumor in diplomatic circles that government has sent instructions to Lord Loftus, ambassador at St. Petersburg, to request a categorical explanation from the Russian foreign office, concerning the reported armament of Russian privateers in the United States. It is also understood that Lord Loftus is to make inquiries about the mission of the *Cimbria*.

Judge Blatchford, in the United States Court, in the case of ex-Judge Leisenring, of Mauch Chunk, claiming \$17,000,000, his share of the profits from the Union Pacific, and some 40 other railroad corporations, overruled the demurrer of General B. F. Butler and Chauncey Schaffer. Leave is given the defendants to answer the bill of plaintiff within 30 days.

A dispatch says: The House committee on expenditures in the State Department has agreed to report articles of impeachment against Consul General Bradford, at Shanghai. The republican members have doubts that the office is impeachable under the constitution.

The *Herald's* Washington special says: The Democratic National Convention, which meets here on Wednesday, will adopt an address to the people. The purpose of the address is to encourage the democratic party to vigorous action in the coming campaign, and to quiet any fears of a revolutionary movement to overthrow the President and install Tilden.

The *Tribune* says: Grant writes to a friend in this country. He thinks about staying away another year, though in the interesting scenes and experience incident to his visit, and despite the attentions which he has received from the ruling classes as well as the people, and from municipal and civil bodies, he often longs for the day of his return to his native land. He says the attentions which he has received have convinced him of the real admiration which the people of Europe, rulers and subjects, have for the greatness, enlightenment, power, and progress of the United States, and that these attentions, he appreciates, are designed more as a token of respect for his country than a personal testimonial to himself.

The *Herald's* St. Petersburg special says: It is announced on creditable authority, that changes in the organization of the cabinet are contemplated. Schouvaloff is to return and take the office of chief director of public affairs. General discontentment is manifesting itself among the people on the subject of the concessions said to have been made to England. Gortschakoff is almost everywhere pronounced incapable. Indeed, he is blamed with all the unnecessary humiliation that it is said Russia has submitted to. General sympathy is now centering round Ignatieff. The very fact that he is in disfavor at the court renders him popular with the masses.

The police authorities of Brooklyn are placing the armories in telegraphic communication with the station houses in view of the talk of demonstrations by communists.

The *Herald's* New Orleans special says: The Potter resolution has created an unpleasant feeling. Louisiana wants to be let alone. Many citizens were interviewed, and all are averse to opening the old question. Tilden has but few supporters.

The *Tribune's* Washington special, reviewing Oglesby's speech in the Senate, says: Some of the citizens of Illinois say that his speech

was to turn the tide, now gathering in Illinois in favor of Gen. Logan, the other way, Logan having written a high-sounding letter in favor of Shields and obtained much local credit for it among the Illinois soldiers.

The *Herald* says: Seven Russian agents are now in New York. They continually receive visitors, and are coming and going. No news obtainable.

Ex-Governor Packard, is mentioned by the writer as without occupation and poor in purse. These are not his worst misfortunes. During the past three months he has lost two of his children by death, and now intelligence comes that his mother is dead. Besides this, his confirmation as Consul at Liverpool is not so sure.

Cardinal McCloskey arrived from Europe this morning.

While an iron girder of the elevated railroad was being hoisted in position this morning, the chain gave way, and the girder fell to the ground, fatally injuring Wm. Beriman and Thomas Kennedy, and breaking the leg of J. H. Robinson.

WASHINGTON, 21.—Representative Potter has been in consultation with several members of the Florida and Louisiana investigation committee. He says he cannot yet tell when the committee will organize for business, but perhaps to-morrow. Potter has not yet received any communication from Secretary Sherman to the committee with reference to this investigation.

The President has nominated Wm. P. Chandler, of Ill., to be United States Surveyor General for Idaho.

The action of the Senate finance committee, this morning, authorizing a favorable report upon the House bill to forbid the further retirement of United States legal tender notes, was taken without a formal vote, in view of the expectation entertained by several members of the committee that the passage of this bill may have the result of putting a stop to legislation for any further amendment of specie resumption.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., 21.—The great suit of the Lenox Plate Glass Co., against Wm. E. Dodge, of New York, to recover damages to the amount of \$600,000, was begun in the Supreme Court this morning. The case for the plaintiff is that in 1870, Dodge and others were interested in a concern in Philadelphia which was making white glass from cryolite. The plate glass company was making plate glass in the Lenox furnace. Dodge induced the glass company to undertake the manufacture of this white glass or porcelain, from cryolite, representing that it was very profitable; and the glass company, trusting to their representations, invested all its property, and was utterly ruined.

CINCINNATI, 21.—The Social Science convention divided itself into three sections, this morning: Educational, national science, and State charities. Prof. Wardner of this city, read a paper upon agricultural education, and Prof. Sewall on ethical education. In the scientific section, Governor Hoyt, of Wyoming, presided. The subject "Forestry" was discussed by a number of delegates, and subsequently the subject "Sewerages" was considered. In the section charities, Governor Bishop read an address.

ELLSWORTH, Maine, 21.—There are evidences that the Russian forces on the *Cimbria* may soon be divided and part of them transferred. In addition to those who left last week, 13 Russian officers, including the paymaster, left yesterday for New York and Boston. To-day three Russian engineers, from the *Cimbria*, passed through Ellsworth on their way to New York. The officers in charge are endeavoring to arrange for the conveyance of men to Bangor, to take the cars for New York.

CHICAGO, 21.—The *Journal* says: Chicago detectives, this morning, arrested David P. Maitland, formerly of Toronto, but more recently of San Francisco, whence he ran away this spring, having gotten his friend and benefactor, Thomas Tinsley, of California, into a stock speculation by which Tinsley lost \$15,000. Maitland's last act in San Francisco was to take the depreciated stock to sell for Tinsley, and having realized \$1,500 on it, to set out for Toronto without settling. He is now locked up awaiting a requisition from California.

When Mr. Blaine was on the

floor of the House on Friday last, just before the culmination of the struggle, he remarked to one of the republican members that it was certainly a most novel and peculiar spectacle to see, on one side, more than a hundred democrats fighting solidly together for a purpose which at least half of them were opposed to at heart, and on the other side more than a hundred republicans fighting as solidly against a thing which at least half of them secretly favored and hoped would succeed.

PITTSBURGH, 21.—A fire this morning, destroyed McKee & Co's planing mill; also Klemm's gas fitting establishment, on 33rd Street; the Methodist church was badly damaged. Loss \$40,000; insured \$15,000.

RICHMOND, Va., 21.—News has been received that 600 Irishmen are drilling at Chasey, N. Y., 69 miles from here. The Canada people believe there is a movement for an invasion of the dominion. It is generally believed that the Fenians are making their way into Canada. The military authorities there are on the alert.

## FOREIGN.

LONDON, 20.—In the House of Commons, this afternoon, Lord Hartington moved his resolution, that "No forces be raised or kept by the Crown in a time of peace, save within India, without the sanction of Parliament." He said he had made the issue very narrow because the question in itself was sufficiently important to fix the attention of Parliament, because of the delicate negotiations which the discussion might prejudice, and because Sir Stafford Northcote himself had said that a general debate at present was not in the interest of the country.

Michael Hicks Beach moved the conclusion of Lord Hartington's speech, and said, the doctrine laid down by Lord Hartington's resolution had been repeatedly departed from in special circumstances, and the House had sanctioned the declaration that this was a time of emergency, when the government was resolved, if possible, to employ Indian troops. It was doubtful whether practical difficulties would not interfere with its execution. He could not, therefore, immediately announce the policy which the government might afterwards have to confess impossible. The step was taken to counteract the influence of those who were endeavoring to depreciate the valor and loyalty of the people, and to show the world we have a united empire. If the ministry was not to be displaced, it should be supported against petty cavils, ceaseless misrepresentation and vulgar personalities. The debate was continued until late at night.

Lord Selborne opened the debate in the House of Lords on the subject of the movement of Indian troops by calling attention to the constitutional question involved.

Both houses were crowded. The Prince of Wales and the German Crown Prince and Princess were in the gallery of the House of Lords.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 20.—A riot occurred to-day before the Imperial Palace, originating with the refugees going to present a petition to the Sultan. The disturbance ceased before the arrival of the police. All is now quiet.

BERLIN, 20.—If Dr. Falk cannot be induced to remain as minister of public instruction and ecclesiastical affairs, Friedenthal, minister of finance, may prefer going to seconding the action of the ecclesiastical minister of the Rauten-Muhler type. The anti-socialist bill will hardly be passed by the liberals without restricting the discretionary power of government. The *Post* thinks Dr. Falk will remain in the ministry. A meeting of social democrats for the election of delegates to the social congress of Gotha, has been prohibited by the prefect of police. The liberals seem to apprehend serious consequences from Falk's retirement, and the proposal to restrict the liberty of speech and the assembly. Again it is held there is a little danger of a reaction under the present temperate and judicious sovereign and at a time when German unity might suffer from such an attempt.

BUCHAREST, 20.—The Roumanian army by order of Prince Charles has begun a forward movement eastward along the Carpathian Mountains and is now taking its position as follows: One division near Tergoviste, another near Ploest, a third near Slatina and a