

## BY TELEGRAPH.

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## AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 20.—Complaint was filed to-day, in the United States Circuit Court in a suit by Sigmund M. Shannhauser and August Shannhauser, merchants of San Francisco, against Lucius E. Chittenden, Wm. B. Hatch, Silas R. Wetherbee, Jos. W. Fisk, George B. Sloan and Henry Beecher, officers, trustees and stockholders of the Corse Company, a corporation organized pursuant to the laws of the State of New York, for manufacturing, mining and mechanical purposes, to recover \$110,000 for certain property secured by deed by plaintiffs and defendants' company, and the further sum of \$33,807.68, with interest, advanced at various times by plaintiffs for use of said company. The plaintiffs, in the complaint, set forth that Chittenden, the president, and other defendants, as trustees of the Corse Company, on the 13th of March, 1880, made a certain certificate, representing that they knew that the whole amount of the capital of said company, alleged to be 60,000 shares of a par value of \$15,000, had been issued as full paid stock to W. B. Hatch & Co., upon purchase and in payment for mines and other property alleged to be lands, mills, machinery, tools and other real and personal property purchased by said company. The complaint also alleged that said certificate, which was filed in the county clerk's office, was false, and that the stock of said company had not been issued to the value of said property. The value of stock alleged to have been issued as full pay, to-wit, \$15,000, far exceeding the value of the property. It also alleged that said Corse Company gave Thos. Brooks, then vice-president, power of attorney to receive title and take possession of all that certain property lying and being in Vale Perdide Mining District, Lower California, Mexico, and known as Baja Company's claim, and all ores, machinery, tools, etc. Under such power of attorney, Brooks entered into negotiations with plaintiffs, who caused to be executed and secured to said Corse Company the property mentioned, for \$110,000. Plaintiffs allege that on the presentation of a perfect title deed, defendants refused to pay said \$110,000, as agreed. Suit is brought to recover said amount; and the sum of \$33,817.68, advanced at various times from March 8th to September 15th, 1880, for use of said company. Complaints in two other suits of like character are also filed by the same plaintiffs against the Corse Company.

The *Times* interviewed Gen. Grant, who said he received Garfield's letter while in Mexico, in which he expressed such views respecting the position of Conkling and Platt towards the administration as he now maintained. He had not yet had time to answer the letter, but would do so at length, as it was most polite and friendly; in fact, he had already begun to answer it. He did not feel that it was proper to give the letter for publication, but the President had his full consent to give both letters out. The letters would explain themselves. It was time to answer the public charge that he was inconsistent on the senatorial courtesy question. He had consulted Sumner and Boutwell in appointing Simmons collector of Boston, but Sumner put himself outside the pale of the administration by his treatment of it. Boutwell strongly supported Sumner, who was really a fine, competent officer. When Dawes and Hoar became senators, they demanded Simmons' removal, despite the protests of the business men of Boston, because of senatorial courtesy.

Albany.—Bribery investigation: The stenographer was directed to give a copy of Strahan's evidence to John I. Davenport.

E. A. Waller, of Olean, testified that on June 4th he told Bradley he was a pretty fellow to vote for Conkling and Platt when all his constituents opposed them.

Bradley—Keep your shirt on a few days and you will hear something from Albany that will astonish you.

On account of the absence of counsel, adjourned.

First vote: Jacobs 60, Conkling 33, Wheeler 38, Cornell 3, Lapham 25, Folger 2, Bradley 1, Crowley 1.

Second vote: Kernan 51, Platt 27, Depew 52, Cornell 11, Wheeler 3, Crowley 6, Bliss 1, Folger 1, Tremaine 11.

Third vote: Jacobs 50, Conkling

32, Wheeler 25, Lapham 25, Cornell 1; Crowley 3, Folger none, Tremaine 1.

Fourth vote: Kernan 51, Depew 50, Platt 25, Wheeler 9, Crowley 5, Folger 1. The rest scattering. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, 21.—A suit was filed to-day against Gen. Brady by John A. Welsh, to recover \$28,000. Welsh was formerly a banker here and advanced Brady \$33,000, of which \$28,000 remains due. Welsh's counsel says the suit is not connected with the Star route prosecutions. Welsh once held a Star route contract as secretary, and it is stated that Brady's refusal to pay is founded on the theory that Welsh's share in the contract was a payment of part of the loan.

Judge Cox, in the criminal court, to-day, in directing a charge to the grand jury said: In reference to the Star route their attention would probably be called to the violation of the postal laws. The matter had not yet been brought before him in such a form as to speak definitely in relation to it or of names and persons involved. These matters were very important for the purport of the government service and would be maintained as far as possible by law. In considering these matters they must cast aside all bias or anything that would raise the presumption of malice on their part.

CHICAGO, 21.—Griscom's first continues to attract many curious ones, and is closely watched by scientists and physicians. His flesh is almost boyish in its fresh color, but he begins to show a dry, parched skin. His eyes are bright and sparkling when in conversation, but sink and dull in repose. His wrists and hands are wrinkling unmistakably and he is suffering, although he tries to conceal the fact. He began his 24th day at noon, having ained in 64 hours three-fourths of a pound. His weight was 168; his pulse 64; respiration 18; temperature 97.

CHICAGO, 21.—Information received that a scientific, artistic, agricultural and industrial exhibition will be held at Arisaba, Mexico in November next, under the auspices of the Government and State authorities of Mexico. Ample arrangements are being made by the State authorities for the accommodation of visitors. All goods entered for exhibition are free of duty. Reduced rates on freight from the United States via Vera Cruz, have been secured, and shippers will be cleared on entering their goods. David V. Whiting, of this city, has been commissioned by the Governor of the State of Vera Cruz to invite citizens of the United States to participate in this exposition, either as visitors or exhibitors, and assures that no pains or expense will be spared to secure their pleasure and profit.

ST. LOUIS, 21.—The *Republican* special says: The particulars of a terrible affair were brought to town to-day. Some days ago the house of a miserly old farmer named Stok, was robbed of \$500 by six masked men. Last Thursday night fifteen men went to the houses of Jans Tibbets, Alner Stanley and Jans and Jonathan Callahan, and to them to an adjacent glen, where they tortured them in the most horrible manner, with a view of making them confess the murder. The Callahans have since been arrested but it is said that Tibbets and Stanley were tortured to death, and they cannot be found.

NASHVILLE, 21.—An authentic account is received of the birth, in Jackson County, this state, of several children at one birth. They were delivered at periods of from ten minutes to five hours apart. All were girls, weighing from four to five pounds each, all healthy and well developed. The physician was greatly excited, and the people for miles around flocked to see the woman and her babies. The husband is small and thin, the wife strong and healthy.

SAN FRANCISCO, 21.—A private dispatch from Mazatlan, of the 17th, reports the arrival of the mate and four men of the schooner *Eustace*, who says the cook was killed, Captain Horsby imprisoned in Colima and the vessel set on fire. The *Eustace* left San Francisco on May 31st, for Mazatlan, with a cargo valued at \$70,000, including a lot of giant and common powder, with the captain, mate and four sailors and a Chinese cook.

SARATOGA, 21.—At the National Temperance Convention here to-day, Rev. J. C. Griffin gave some of the results of 40 years experience in Oregon. He said that in 1843 the first settlers enacted prohibition but the Legislature by some trick

passed a license law, which brought ruin to many. After the usual speeches the president announced the committee. Among the members of the finance committee is Jos. Weeks, of California. John B. Gough was present and spoke.

NEW YORK, 22.—The *Times* Washington special says: The Postmaster-General has made a large reduction in the cost of the most notorious Star ring routes. From Vinitia, Indian Territory, to Los Vegas, N. M., which route was 725 miles long, was originally let under competition to the Parker combination for \$6,330 per year, for a term of three years and nine months. Within nine months the annual pay was raised, by expedition and increase in the number of trips, to \$150,691. This was pay for 10 months, and it then became \$129,178. Three months later, or about a year ago, it was reduced to \$64,533, and the contractors will draw pay at this rate until July 1st.

Auditor French was in New York to-day and had a conference with the United States district attorney in regard to the suit of the Government against the Central Pacific road. French said the conference was merely a preliminary discussion and it would be premature to say the suit will be discontinued. He would visit New York Saturday and discuss the matter more fully. Later, French visited the Central Pacific office. Vice-President Huntington had no further information regarding the suit to which indeed he had never paid much attention.

The *Sun* has the following: Grant wrote to President Garfield yesterday consenting to the publication of two letters which recently passed between them concerning some of the Presidents appointments. The correspondence began while Grant was in Mexico. He wrote from there to his friend Senator John P. Jones, of Nevada, criticising some of the appointments and approving the position taken by Senator Conkling. He enclosed to Jones a letter for the President which was delivered to Mr. Garfield by Senator Jones in person. The President sent a letter in reply directed to Gen. Grant at the city of Mexico. Gen. Grant says this letter reached him on the steamer at Vera Cruz on the day of sailing and that pressing business matters have since occupied his time so completely that he was not until yesterday that he found time to answer the letter. He says that the President's letter was courteous and friendly in tone but that it no way changed his opinions on the course of the President in removing from office his friends, consul Gen. Badeau and minister Cremer and in appointing his enemy Senator Robertson to the collector of this port. These things he considers the result of a deliberate purpose to injure him and his friends. The letter he wrote to the President yesterday replies to Gen. Garfield's letter and the President is authorized to publish this reply also.

Ex-Collector Murphy is continuing his efforts to bring about an amicable understanding between the President and General Grant. He is not so anxious, however, about reconciling the President and Senator Conkling. Mr. Murphy tells his friends that just after Mr. Garfield's nomination at Chicago he took Mr. Garfield to General Arthur's rooms to meet Senator Conkling, and that Mr. Garfield waited there four hours for Mr. Conkling but failed to see him.

General Grant says he will not consent to meet the President until the latter has more satisfactorily explained his course.

The presentation of the citizens' purse of \$250,000 to General Grant is delayed for a few days at his request.

In another column the *Sun* has this: Long Branch, 21.—Garfield to-night decided to give for publication either Grant's letter to him or his answer to that letter, in relation to the New York appointment. He says he will not give the letter in response to any newspaper request or public clamor for their publication, but intimates if circumstances bring it about the letter may be made public hereafter. At present he declines to speak about the matter of the letters. He says he has had no communication from Grant upon the subject, nor has he any other knowledge of Grant's permission to publish his letter than what he derived from the newspaper report of an interview with Grant. He has no appointment to meet Grant here, he says, nor has he any intention of giving the letters to the public at the present state of the controversy.

The *Herald's* Long Branch says: The President has spoken with great freedom and frankness to the friends of Grant. He expresses the strongest desire to recognize Grant. He points out his inestimable obligations to Robertson. To Robertson he owes his nomination, and not to reward this would be ingratitude. All he asks from the republic organization in New York is, that he might be allowed to pay this debt in a handsome manner. It is not a matter of politics, but one of honor.

There are rumors from Ohio that disturb the equanimity of the President. It has been discovered that there are stalwarts in Ohio who wish a fuller explanation of the President's disregard of the implied obligations of the last campaign than have been vouchsafed. Postmaster-General James, who will arrive tomorrow, it is understood will come on this errand. James has won an authoritative position in the Cabinet, and those who believed that he, like his colleague, would say "ditto to Blaine," are disappointed. It is very evident that the President, to use the words of one who has seen much of him since he came to the Elberon (?) will soon have to decide between Blaine and perdition.

NEW YORK, 22.—A London dispatch says: There is great excitement at Rome over the Marseilles riots. During the furore over Tunis, Italy was hampered by the necessity of having to float a new loan of 644,000,000 lire, or \$30,000,000, for the resumption of specie payments, which she thought she would have to raise in France. Since then, however, Baring Brothers and Hambro & Co., of London, have taken up the loan, which will be issued in London, Vienna, Paris, and New York, in July, and both the government and the people are in a position to speak plainly with regard to the conduct of France. Depretis, the premier, is being urged by men of all shades of opinion to make a forcible statement to the French government. On the other hand, the cooler heads point out that nothing would please the French ministry better than to appeal at the coming elections in France for popular approval of their course in Tunis, and that as Italy is notoriously unprepared for a collision, lacking both army organization and money, the French people would not hesitate for war. The Italian radicals, headed by Crisp, maintain, on the contrary, that if the deputies took a determined stand against the French programme in North Africa, he would be supported not only by united Italy, but indirectly by the monarchists and extreme radicals in France who are anxious to efface Gambetta. In these various contentions at Rome the electoral bill, the only great domestic question before the country, is forgotten, and there is nothing heard in the streets or at public meetings but denunciations of French aggrandizements and treachery. To-day the chamber of deputies received with ironical comments the testament of Signor Warsini, minister of foreign affairs that the conduct of the Marseilles authorities and of the Italian Consul had been perfectly correct, and that they had done their utmost to prevent insult to the escutcheon. Mancini treated the Chamber to aid the ministry in maintaining peace, and said France had offered to renew negotiations for a treaty of commerce. He had sent instructions to the Italian ambassador in order that most energetic measures for the protection of Italians might be taken, and he did not doubt that the French Government would be interested in preventing acts calculated to disturb the good relations between the two countries. This afternoon a mob attempted to raise an anti-French demonstration in Rome, but a large force of military and police came on the scene and cleared the streets, making a number of arrests.

## FOREIGN.

LONDON, 21.—Hartman, the Nihilist, starts for New York to-day.

The *Sportsman* says some of the Henly stewards staid away from the meeting so as not to go on record on the matter of admitting Cornell, and severely condemns this cowardly method of opposing their entrance. The matter is contemptible, and a disgrace of which England should be ashamed.

Iroquois continues the favorite for the St. Ledger, betting being five to two against him. He and Perigrine are backed even against the field.

Owing to the illness of Weston, very little interest is taken in the contest, Rowell, during the day

drew further away, until, at 11:30, he had covered 140 miles, when he took a long stop. Weston was off the track at various times, nearly eight hours in all. He retired to rest when he had done 80 miles. Both men were at rest at 2:25 this morning.

At 3 p. m. Rowell was 196, Weston, 147, the latter running his best gait.

The Viceroy of India reports that Ayoob Kahn lost 130 in the fight with the Ameer on the 11th, and 100 prisoners. The Ameer leaves Calcutta on the 15th.

The New York *Herald's* London special says: The *Herald's* recent editorials on the necessity of legislative independence for Ireland and the establishment of a grand imperial parliament, including representatives from Australia, Canada, the Cape, Ireland and Scotland attracted much attention in political circles, especially among the Irish members. In these editorials the *Herald* expresses the ultimate aim of the Irish agitators, though hitherto they have been almost silent on the subject, at least in Parliament. They have thought first of getting a land bill through and afterward raising the more serious question, saying, justly enough perhaps, that if the greater questions come up for discussion the land bill would have but little chance of consideration, and that this vexed question is better settled before than after the change. So far only one Irish member has spoken earnestly in public on the subject of legislative independence. Parnell, Dillon, and other leaders have discussed the subject privately, but had some idea of postponing earnest work on the question until 1883, the centennial anniversary of the creation of the old Welsh Parliament. Yet they might wisely take the good advice now offered by the *Herald* and begin work at once, as it will take a long time to convince, by ordinary process, every Englishman of the necessity of legislative independence for Ireland. Since the publication of the *Herald's* editorial comments, the suggestion has been discussed by the home rulers that the campaign for legislative independence should be opened immediately by having Justice McCarthy embody his views on the subject in a pamphlet for the broadest distribution, a very sensible method by the way, using the league funds to help carry the conviction before the people.

Advices from Dublin to-night say that quiet prevails throughout the country, the farmers having harvested the biggest hay crop known for fifty years, and the root crops promise to be unprecedentedly abundant.

Archbishop McCabe's pastoral of Sunday denouncing the league and sharply reminding the clergy that their mission is not to incite an aggressive war but to promote peace and concord, has thrown the league into confusion. It is known, moreover, that Dr. McCabe is in this, as in many other instances, the direct mouthpiece of the Pope, and the pastoral will have much weight not only in the Archbishops of Dublin, but throughout Ireland. Dr. McCabe is in high favor at Rome, and it is probable that he will be one of the new candidates. The league says that Archbishop Cooke will reply to his pastoral, but has received a very strong hint from the Vatican that his course on the land question is deeply mortifying to the Holy Father, and that it will be for him in future to confine himself strictly to the work of the church.

There is a great falling off in the number of outrages. The landlords have resolved not to execute writs of ejectment except in cases where the tenant absolutely denies the right of landlords to collect the rent. Many landlords who fled here during the Boycotting are returning home and there are signs on every hand that the agitation has nearly burnt itself out.

PARIS, 21.—Bartholomy St. Hilaire, minister of foreign affairs, yesterday, sent a circular to French representatives abroad, setting forth the policy of France in the Montenegrin, Greek and Tunisian question. He points out that the French foreign policy is constantly inspired by a desire to maintain peace, as nobody in the world can doubt, France would immediately take up arms if compelled by honor or self-defense. It wishes to settle amicably all international questions. The circular repeats the assurance that the Tunis expedition was only undertaken to chastise marauders of France. In fulfilling the duty imposed, her merit and material superintendence will assist in regulating the