

## BY TELEGRAPH.

## AMERICAN

BALTIMORE, 15.—In a match trotting race between the stallions "Jay Gould" and "Bashaw, Jr." for five thousand dollars, "Bashaw" broke down very soon after starting, and was pulled up at the end of the first heat very lame, whereupon the judges allowed him to be withdrawn. "Jay Gould" was afterwards brought out and trotted a mile full weight against time, making the quarter in 34, the half in 1:08, and the mile in 2:19.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., 15.—After appropriate music from the bands ex-Governor Oglesby was introduced, and delivered an oration, which was an eloquent tribute to the martyr president. At its conclusion the choir sang: "Rest, spirit, rest," and two sisters of charity, seated on either side of the statue, rose and removed the drapery of red, white and blue which covered it. The bands again played and, amid enthusiastic applause, President Grant stepped forward and read the following address:

"Mr. Chairmen, ladies and gentlemen,—On an occasion like the present, I feel it a duty on my part to bear testimony to the great and good qualities of the patriotic man whose earthly remains now rest beneath this dedicated monument. It was not my fortune to make the personal acquaintance of Mr. Lincoln till the beginning of the last year of the great struggle for our national existence. During those years of doubting and despondency, among the many patriotic men of the country, Abraham Lincoln never for a moment doubted that the final result would be in favor of peace, union and freedom to every race in this broad land. His faith in an all-wise Providence directing our arms to this final result was as the faith of the Christian that his Redeemer liveth. Amidst obloquy, personal abuse and hate undisguised, and which was given way to without restraint through the press and the stump, and in private circles, he remained the same staunch, unyielding servant of the people, never exhibiting a revengeful feeling toward his traducers, but rather pitied them and hoped, for their own sake and the good name of their posterity, that they might desist. For a single moment it did not occur to the man Lincoln that he was being assailed, but that a treasonable spirit, one willing to destroy the best government the sun ever shone on, was giving vent to itself on him as the chief executive of the nation only. As a lawyer he would have avoided all this slander, for his life was a pure and simple one, and no doubt he would have been a much happier man, but who can tell what would have been the fate of the nation but for the pure, unselfish and wise administration of a Lincoln? From March, 1864, to the day when the hand of an assassin opened a grave for Mr. Lincoln, then President of the U. S., my personal relations with him were as close and intimate as the nature of our respective duties would permit. To know him personally was to love and respect him for his great qualities of heart and head, and for his patience and patriotism. With all his disappointments from failures on the part of those to whom he had entrusted commands, and treachery on the part of those who had gained his confidence but to betray it, I never heard him utter a complaint nor cast a censure for bad conduct or bad faith. It was his nature to find an excuse for his adversary. In his death the nation lost her greatest, and the South lost its most just friend."

Ex-Vice President Colfax, who was discovered on the platform by the crowd, was loudly called for, and finally spoke, and in very eloquent and feeling remarks paid his tribute of love and respect to the honored dead. Remarks were also made by General Sherman, Vice-President Wilson, and Gen. U. V. Linden, after which the doxology was sung, the benediction pronounced, and the vast assemblage quietly dispersed.

QUEBEC, 15.—An attempt was made yesterday to fire the government emigrant shed here, but the fire was discovered before any damage was done; a number of emigrants were sleeping in the building at the time.

CHICAGO, 16.—A Washington dispatch says that some very unjust statements have been made in regard to the reform which Secre-

tary Bristow has inaugurated since he assumed the treasury portfolio, and there is a disposition in some quarters to question the sincerity of his actions. That the secretary is both earnest and determined is well known here, and his prompt action in the organization of the several divisions of his own office, by discharging quite a number of the highest salaried clerks, was only the forerunner of the policy which he has since faithfully carried out in the various branches of the treasury all over the country. It is his purpose to continue this work until the federal service is purged of all treasury officials who may be dishonest, incompetent or corrupt, and he expects the co-operation of the President to successfully accomplish the great reform.

NEW YORK, 16.—A London despatch says the compensation paid to England by the Madrid government amounts to seventy-five thousand dollars, forty thousand of which is paid on account of the *Virginus* butchery, the remainder covers outstanding claims. England would not recognize the present government until all the claims were admitted.

The French consul general at this port is calling on all male persons of his nationality, under twenty years, to register at the general consulate in conformity with the circular of the French ministry in regard to military service.

The board of trustees of the Peabody Educational Fund are in session; the board will consider the necessities of each State, and distribute the money in their charge in such a manner as they judge will best meet the wishes of the late George Peabody.

A stage with four men went overboard, at the Astoria Ferry, last evening; the men and horses were drowned.

The *Bulletin* says that a committee of the creditors of Peake, Odyke & Co., who suspended some time ago, report that they have promptly paid eighty per cent. of their indebtedness with interest; that there was not a surplus to pay the additional twenty per cent, and whether that amount could be realized from the remaining assets would depend greatly upon the formation of a strong firm to succeed to the business. A proposition from Mr. Peake for the final adjustment of the affairs of the firm has been adopted, the bases of which are that all the debts incurred in 1874 shall be paid promptly, that Wm. O. Peake shall place the entire assets of the firm in the new firm, beyond \$50,000, to be applied to secure the release of the special and general partners; and that the entire estate of Wm. O. Peake, real and personal, shall, at his death, after the payment of \$50,000 to his widow, be devoted to the payment of the remaining 20 per cent. and interest, with the privilege of cancelling the whole indebtedness at any time during his life time, or at 7 1/2 cents and interest at any time before 1880.

Writs of issue were served to-day on the counsel of Henry Ward Beecher, in the Tilton libel suit; the case is to be placed on the November calendar.

CHICAGO, 16.—In the Woman's Congress this morning, interesting papers were read by Mrs. Ellen Mitchell of this city on "Fallen Women," and by Mrs. Julia Ward Howe on the "Effect of Education on Crime." The sessions of the congress are largely attended, and the proceedings are very interesting.

The *Post's* Washington special says that a dispatch received at the Attorney General's office, this a.m., from the U. S. marshal at Montgomery, Ala., states that forty-two more arrests of persons guilty of outrages upon republicans, and of stopping the U. S. mails, have been made.

AUGUSTA, Ga., 16.—Alex. H. Stephens made a two and a half hours' speech here last evening. He said the passage of the civil rights bill would work great evil, and destroy the public school system of the South. President Grant, he would do him the justice to say, had done his duty. He, Stephens, had no objection to a third term. Personally he saw no reason why a president who executed the laws faithfully should not be elected for a third term if the people desired it. He had looked into the Louisiana question and saw no sense in abusing President Grant. He spoke hopefully of the future of the republic, advised his hearers to obey the

laws, to suppress lawlessness, and to be true to the constitution and union as established by our fathers. He proclaimed himself a Jefferson democrat, and said that he had great faith in the triumph of those principles.

A few days since the employees the in patent office got up a subscription to purchase a silver set for presentation to Genl. Leggett, the retiring commissioner, and the matter coming to the knowledge of assistant Secretary of the Interior, Cowen, he addressed a note to Genl. Leggett, requesting him to furnish the names of the contributors. The action of the clerks in presenting this service to Leggett and the acceptance of it are in direct violation of a law which Congress passed a few years ago, and which also provides that persons thus violating the law shall be summarily discharged. There is great excitement among the clerks, and to-day a lady clerk in the patent office, in an interview with assistant Secretary Cowen, assumed the entire responsibility of gathering the subscriptions from the clerks and others in that office, to purchase the tea set for presentation to the retiring commissioner, Leggett. She was informed that her admission could concern only herself, and would not exempt other contributors, the law requiring the summary discharge of those who contributed for such purposes.

SAN FRANCISCO, 16.—Stanford says that he cannot disclose business secrets relative to the reported line of screw steamers between here and China and Japan; he says the Central Pacific does not desire a combination of any kind with the Pacific Mail, but he added, "The direct route from China to Japan is overland, and we intend to control it."

WASHINGTON, 16.—The report of the Union Pacific Railroad Commission sets forth that the company have more than complied with all the requisitions of previous commissions, expending \$2,215,976 more for construction purposes than the \$1,380,000 which the commission of 1869 estimated as necessary to complete the road. The location of the machine shops at Evanston is approved. The report says the road has been ballasted throughout with sand, gravel and rock; the cottonwood ties have been replaced by pine and oak, and the road is effectually freed from the danger of snow blockades. A Mormon company have paid out large sums for construction, and for additional facilities for handling, economically, the traffic of the road; the books of the company show that the total cost of the completed road to Oct. 1st, 1874, was \$115,214,587.

Railway mail service was ordered, to-day, on the Utah Southern railroad from Salt Lake City to Provo City, a distance of forty-nine miles.

The Supreme Court, to-day, advanced the Union Pacific railroad tax cases on the docket, and set them for argument on the 2nd Monday in December; no motions to advance on other important cases pending, but it is probable that such a motion will be made next Friday in the Wisconsin cases, known as the Grange cases, involving the question of the right of states to regulate railroad tariff. The writ of error in the case of the Chinese women, in California, presenting the question of the power of the state to return improper characters, brought here for vile purposes, has not as yet reached this court, but upon being filed it will doubtless be advanced together with the cases above named and the Grant parish cases, and the case involving the statutes of Alexandria City, will be set for an early hearing.

The notice heretofore given by Secretary Bristow that it was his intention to remove one out of two of a family in the employ of the treasury, was partially put into effect to-day by a notification sent to twenty-five clerks that their services would be no longer required after the 1st proximo. The blow fell particularly heavy in Treasurer Spinner's bureau.

At the adjourned meeting of the U. S. Supreme court, held to-day, Judge Campbell presiding, resolutions expressive of affection and respect for the late Judge Curtis, and their grief and sense of loss that the court, and the bar of the whole country sustained in his death, were adopted, and Attorney General Williams was requested to present them to the Supreme

Court, and move that they be entered upon its minutes; Reverdy Johnson and others delivered eulogies.

PHILADELPHIA, 16.—This afternoon, while workmen were filling up a culvert at 438 D and Sansome Sts., the banks fell in, killing a boy named Hugh, and two laborers, Frank Rees and Frank McGonigan, and seriously injuring Samuel Mink.

NEW YORK, 16.—In the Episcopal Convention this afternoon a report was received from the House of Bishops that they had adopted the following canon of divorce, to take the place of canon 13 of title 3, which is hereby repealed, the new canon to be numbered 13 of title 2.

"Section 1. If any persons be joined together otherwise than as God's word doth allow, their marriage is not lawful.

"Section 2. No minister of this church shall solemnize matrimony in any case where there is a divorced wife or husband of either party still living, and when the divorce was obtained for some cause arising after marriage; but this canon shall not be held to apply to an innocent party in divorce for the cause of adultery or to parties once divorced seeking to be united again.

"Section 3. No minister of this church shall present for confirmation, or administer the holy sacraments to any person divorced for any cause arising after marriage and married to another in violation of this canon during the lifetime of such divorced wife or husband; but this prohibition shall not extend to an innocent party when divorce has been for the cause of adultery, nor to any penitent in *extremis*.

"Section 4. Questions touching the facts of any case arising under this canon shall be referred to the bishop of the diocese or missionary district, or if there be a vacancy in the episcopate then to some bishop designated by the standing committee, who shall thereupon make an inquiry by commissary or otherwise, and deliver his godly judgment in the premises.

"Section 5. This canon, so far as it affixes penalties, does not apply to cases occurring before its taking effect, according to canon 4, title 4."

TORONTO, 16.—A Fort Garry dispatch says that a declaration of outlawry has been issued by the Court of Queen's Bench in Manitoba, against Louis Riel; this settles the question as to whether Riel is or is not a fugitive from justice, and any claim that he might make to sit unmolested in the house of Commons.

MONTREAL, 16.—H. Emanuel & Co., the largest importers of cigars in the Dominion, have suspended; liabilities four hundred thousand dollars.

ST. LOUIS, 17.—At Providence, Boone County, yesterday, Samuel Stevenson shot and killed Thomas Barnett; an old grudge existed between the parties.

WASHINGTON, D.C., 17.—The main party of Lieutenant Wheeler's exploring expedition has returned to Washington. Lieut. Wheeler and Dr. Larrow have returned to hasten the publication of the reports. There are still eight parties of the same expedition in the field, who will continue to work as long as the weather will permit.

Chinese cheap labor has appeared in Washington, a company there has established a laundry.

CHICAGO, 17.—A Yankton dispatch says that a party of seven, who left there ten days ago for the Black Hills, were attacked while in camp at the mouth of the Little Platte river by a party of Brules Sioux, who killed two and wounded three of the party, but were finally repulsed with ten killed and wounded; the party returned to Yankton.

INDIANAPOLIS, 17.—A special to the *Inter-Ocean* concedes that the democratic victory and majority in the legislature will insure the election of a democratic Senator, and that the Hon. Jas. M. MacDonald will be selected by the democrats for the place.

CLEVELAND, 17.—The Standard Oil Company's still exploded this morning, severely injuring Thomas Doolan, and burning 1,406 barrels of oil; loss \$6,000 to \$8,000.

PITTSBURG, 17.—Jas. W. Swint, a prisoner in the hospital of the Western penitentiary, hung himself this morning.

NEW YORK, 17.—Bryant, who had a stand in Fulton Street, apparently for the sale of coins, was recently arrested on a charge of buying postage and revenue stamps

from boys who made a practice of stealing them from their employers. Bryant was lodged in the Tombs, and while there his residence was entered and robbed of a hundred thousand dollars in money and valuables, seventy thousand in twenty dollar gold pieces, each marked by a small hole in the head of the goddess of liberty, a gold watch, a thousand dollars in mutilated currency, twenty thousand in legal tender notes, seven hundred in new fifty cent and ten cent currency, and a quantity of clothing, jewelry and silver ware. Bryant offers a reward of five thousand for the recovery of the property. Some of the police officers doubt the truth of Bryant's story.

The police have arrested a gang of book thieves, who have been working extensive depredations in the committee rooms of the capitol; 1,350 pounds of documents have been recovered. Most of them were valuable volumes, which cannot be replaced. The thieves systematically entered the rooms and carried away their plunder.

SAN FRANCISCO, 17.—The Finance and Auditing committee of the Board of Supervisors have succeeded in unearthing frauds, peculations and extortions in the corner's office and street department which have filled the whole community with disgust and indignation.

The Democrats, to-night, will fire one hundred guns in honor of their victories in the recent eastern elections.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., 17.—Colonel Thos. B. Whitmore, chairman of the executive committee of the Democratic conservative party of Sumter County, was arrested at Livingston to-day, on a charge of conspiring to injure detective Hester. The Democratic meeting, which had been advertised, was about to assemble when the arrest was made. This was the first Democratic meeting held in Sumter County since detective Hester took control of the county, three weeks ago. There are two United States commissioners, both republicans, in Livingston, but Whitmore is to be carried to Mobile to be tried before commissioner Gillette. Detective Hester has had the sheriff's posse of about fifty men arrested for quelling the riot in Sumter County, and arrests are still being made.

Longstreet, Casanove, Kenner and Anderson, four members of the returning board at New Orleans, have, it is understood, declared to Governor Kellogg their willingness to resign if J. Madison Wells, president of the board, will hand in his resignation. Wells has been telegraphed to by Kellogg, and this action, if acceded to, will enable the Governor to carry out the conference agreement in regard to the returning board, giving the conservatives two members.

MEMPHIS, 17.—Andrew Johnson delivered a speech on the exciting topics of the day, to a large audience, in the Opera House, to night.

NEW YORK, 18.—The *Herald's* Washington special gives a version of the arrest of Count Von Arnim, obtained, as the *Herald* says, editorially from the highest available sources in America upon German affairs. The following are the points: The Count was sent to Paris as an ambassador, and was explicitly charged to maintain the most peaceful and agreeable course in all dealings with French officials. Bismarck himself prepared the instructions which were to guide Count Von Arnim in his new position. No sooner had the ambassador presented his credentials and been formally received by Thiers, than he began to make himself offensive to every body connected with the French government. It seemed that the Count had accepted the trust fully determined to again involve Germany and France in hostilities, or to compel his government to increase its army of occupation in France. His first step was most extraordinary and unprecedented, addressing the Emperor William, privately, criticising the policy of Bismarck as unworthy of the government, excusing his familiarity on the ground that he could not confidentially communicate through the foreign office. This was the beginning of a correspondence between Bismarck as chancellor, and Von Arnim as ambassador, comprising eighty-two communications, which Von Arnim withdrew from the archives of the embassy at Paris, and which the German government through the criminal court at Berlin now seeks to recover.