New-York Tribune.

VOL. XXXIX...No. 11,874. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1879. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE NEWS OF THE CAPITAL.

A SOUTHERN SENATOR INSOLENT.

MR. BECK, OF KENTUCKY, DISTINGUISHES HIMSELF IN HIS OWN WAY—A SILVER BILL BROUGHT BEFORE THE HOUSE IN A NEW WAY—FOUR PER CENTS.

In the debate on the Army bill in the United States Senate yesterday, Mr. Beck and Mr. Hoar came into controversy. The former was insulting in language and manner, but had to retreat from the debate. A bill to exchange silver for greenbacks was brought before the House in a novel manner, and it is claimed that this precedent will work a very important change in parliamentary practice. The Treasury offers $150,000,000 four per cents for sale.

PLANTATION MANNERS OF MR. BECK.

THE KENTUCKY SENATOR FINISHES HIS LONG SPEECH—MR. HOAR CORNERS HIM IN THE DEBATE AND ELICITS ANGRY AND INSULTING REPLIES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Senator Beck, of Kentucky, resumed his speech at half-past 12 to-day where he left it off last night. It was somewhat better arranged and a great deal less interesting to-day than the portion delivered yesterday. He dived at once into English history, and cited over again the precedents which have already been so thoroughly considered by several speakers on each side since the present issue was broached. He sought from them to prove what nobody has ever denied, that it was the right of the Commons and of Congress to affix irrelevant legislation to appropriation bills, and that this practice was never considered revolutionary. He fortified his position, also, with long extracts from the earlier records of Congress, and became tiresome to the last degree.

Although the arrangement of Mr. Beck's speech was more orderly than that of yesterday, there was much in the manner of the Senator and the way in which he handled the voluminous material around him to create amusement. Three of the desks in front of him and two behind him were covered with records, histories and public documents, while files of the same musty materials were stacked about his feet. Every few minutes his tall form would dive down, and his rambling but always rapid sentences would be heard coming up from beneath his desk as he was pawing over the books on the floor searching for some point which he wished just then to bring out.

He was not interrupted to-day, and was not listened to very attentively. The whole speech yesterday and to-day required four hours for its delivery.

Probably the sorriest man in the United States to-night, however, is the Senator from Kentucky. The terrific mauling which he received at the hands of Senator Hoar must have made him sigh wistfully for the speedy coming of the happy days when he will again belong to the irresponsible minority.

During the delivery of the first instalment of the Senator's speech yesterday, Senator Hoar tried to put a question to him which was pertinent to the point to which he was making allusion; but Senator Beck refused to listen to the question or to be interrupted. When he had finished to-day, Senator Hoar secured the floor by courtesy for a few moments. He called the attention of Senator Beck to the fact that he had given as his reason for addressing the Senate that he wished to reply to some accusations brought against him by the Senator from Massachusetts. Mr. Hoar declared that in his four hours' speech the Senator carefully avoided the very thing he had promised to do. He said:

But the thing which the Senator from Kentucky has not discussed is this: Supposing the President of the United States differs with him in thinking that heavy penalties ought to be placed upon persons who take troops to the polls to keep the peace, and in enacting legislation on that subject, and conceives himself bound by the Constitution of the United States, if he does not approve a bill for that purpose, to return it with his objections. The purpose which I characterize as revolutionary is a purpose to bring this Government to an end unless the President yields that opinion and violates his constitutional obligation. The Senator from Kentucky said in a former speech that unless these rights were secured to the people—that is, the rights, as he calls them, in this legislation—they would refuse under their constitutional right to make appropriations to carry on the Government. He declared that if the President did not sign the bill which was under consideration he would refuse to make the appropriations necessary to carry on the Government. Now the question I wish to put to him is, Does he stand by that purpose or does he abandon it? Do you stand by that purpose or do you back out? And that question in his four hours' speech he has most carefully and skilfully and advisedly refused to touch upon, and refused to permit me to call his attention to. I repeat, does the Senator from Kentucky now say for himself and the political party to which he belongs, that if the President of the United States differs with him about the effect and necessity of this clause he will refuse to grant the supplies necessary to carry on this Government?

Ever since Mr. Beck made the unlucky speech to which Senator Hoar referred he has been trying to dodge the questions of this character which it has suggested and provoked. He has made indirect allusions to the matter on several occasions when it was pressed upon him, but he has never before been brought to face his record directly. It was, no doubt, his intention, by the length and vigor of the speech he had just completed, to make amends to his party for the damaging indiscretions which he has lately committed. He could evade the point no longer, and sought by the most brazen audacity to-day to declare that he had never used the words quoted or conveyed a threat of what he or his party would do in case of a veto. He found his speech and said he would read what he did say. He began and read a portion of the speech to which Senator Hoar did not refer, and continued his denials and comments throughout the reading.

Senator Hoar rose to call him back to the point which he was seeking to avoid.

Mr. Beck entirely lost his temper. He accused Senator Hoar of discourtesy, and commanded him in the most brutal manner to take his seat. He continued reading and denying, and asserted that Senator Hoar was seeking to put a false meaning to what he had said. He tried to show that what he might have said was his own opinion only, and that his party was not responsible for it; and he came again to the very tame declaration made yesterday that if the President should veto the bills he would consult with the best and wisest men of his party to see what could be done about it.

Senator Hoar was merciless, and, with the most provoking deliberation, he told the Senator that he had again avoided the important and substantial sentence of his speech. He pictured the difference between the threat to block the wheels of the Government and the present declaration that he would consult with the wise men "not of the East, but of the South," and see what could be done about it. He said the Senator from Kentucky was not offering an individual opinion when he made the speech, but delivering a report from a Conference Committee of which he was a member. He read again the threatening sentences of Senator Beck's speech of last session, and said that he had again refused to tell the Senate whether he stuck to the purpose therein announced.

Mr. Beck took refuge in the usual resort of a shirk: "He would not be drawn into an argument. He was not skilled in the sophistries of political debate." He told a story; but it did not work and he became angry and incoherent. He then took *The Record* and read in a rapid manner and somewhat indistinctly (but perhaps not intentionally so) the parts of his speech to which Senator Hoar alluded, and declared that they conveyed no threat and that he was only trying to persuade the Senate not to return the bill. In conclusion he seized his handkerchief, mopped his face with it and slammed it down again with a gesture as threatening as it is possible to conceive.

Senator Hoar rose again. During his remarks Mr. Beck made a number of angry interruptions, notwithstanding his own refusal to submit to interruptions from Senator Hoar; and at last he retreated from his seat to a position under the galleries, where he engaged himself in very animated debate with Senator Hill and others while Mr. Hoar was putting the finishing touches to the Kentuckian's punishment.

Mr. Hoar said he was not to be deterred by plantation manners from making his point. The Senator had read in an inaudible voice the portions of the speech to which his attention was called, and he himself would read them again. He said language could not be chosen to give a plainer meaning to his threat as it had been interpreted by everybody; and what he wished now to bring out was whether the Senator stuck to the position then taken or whether a new line of action had been determined upon in the Democratic caucus.

No reply has been made.

A STRONG SPEECH BY MR. DAWES.

VIGOROUS LANGUAGE ABOUT THE PRESENT POLITICAL CRISIS WHICH WADE HAMPTON CAME IN JUST IN TIME TO HEAR.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The speech of Senator Dawes this afternoon was one of the strongest and most telling made by him in Congress. He developed the gradual approach of the enemies of the Union in their new rebellion, their assaults upon the Army, their determination to remove all protection from the ballot-box, and their open threats to undo all that had been accomplished by the Republicans during and since the war.

When the Senator was in the middle of his speech, Senator Butler, of South Carolina, came out of the cloak-room, followed by Wade Hampton and an escort of of a half-dozen Democratic Senators, who had been holding a levee in that room. Omitting the usual courtesy of asking leave from the Senator who was speaking, Mr. Butler said: "Mr. President, my colleague is here, and ready to take the oath." Mr. Hampton was then escorted by Senator Butler to the President's desk. Mr. Thurman, President pro tempore, descended to meet him, and while Mr. Hampton balanced himself on his crutches and held up his hand Mr. Thurman read the modified oath to him.

Senator Hampton appears to be in excellent health, his good-natured, well-bearded face being as ruddy as that of of a schoolboy. He walks with difficulty, however, and apparently has not fully mastered the use of his crutches. He came into the Senate in time to hear the following peroration by Senator Dawes:

"And here and now I tell my people in Massachusetts that the men into whose hands was entrusted this great work of pacification have prostituted it, and upon the backs of the crushed and destroyed citizenship of three or four million people have strode into power in these halls, and audaciously and defiantly proclaimed that they have begun anew here the work they made the mistake of attempting to accomplish outside of these seats. The people of Massachusetts forewarnedare forearmed; and their position will be like that in 1861, in the van of that determined and irresistible opposition to that work which they so bravely put down in the field of battle."

A RADICAL CHANGE OF PRACTICE.

A NEW WAY DEVISED FOR GETTING A NEW BILL BEFORE THE HOUSE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The bill to exchange silver for greenbacks was reported to-day from committee without having first been introduced into the House. A word as to this new way for getting bills before the House.

Congress has at different periods of its history adopted various methods of giving measures a start. In the first place, bills were introduced by members, and each one was referred to a special committee, there being no standing committees of the House. Then when standing committees were established, this practice of introducing bills was discontinued. All measures first made their appearance as reported from these committees. For many years past bills have been introduced and referred to the standing committees, which have reported on them.

The usual practice is for the members to present their bills during the morning hour of Monday, when the States are called for that purpose, have them read twice by their titles and referred to the standing or select committees. The House under this practice takes control of a bill from its first appearance. If a single objection is made, the question must be put to the House before the second reading "Shall this bill be rejected?" One member can also prevent the reading of the bill a second time on the same day, unless the House, by a vote, so orders; and he also has the right to demand the reading at length of every bill. After the second reading the question of reference is still an open one for the House to pass upon, and it is not uncommon for the House to refuse to send a bill to the committee which the member introducing it prefers.

The object of these rules is to give the utmost publicity to every measure at every stage of the proceedings and not to allow it to advance a single step except with the consent of the House. The new method of getting bills into the House through the petition box nullifies these rules to an important extent, and if generally practised will work an entire change in the methods of transacting business in the House. Heretofore the House has had the fullest notice of what its committees have been about, for they have not customarily taken jurisdiction of subjects not specifically referred to them in open session. Under the new practice the committees will become much more independent of the House than they have ever been, and the most important measures will be brought in for action with little or no notice.

It was this practice that Mr. Conger and other Republicans were opposing to-day.

GREENBACKS FOR SILVER.

A BILL TO RELIEVE MERCHANTS, CITY RAILROADS, GAS COMPANIES, ETC., OF THE FLOOD OF SILVER THEY TAKE IN.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, April 16.—No opposition on its merits will probably be made to the bill reported to the House to-day by Mr. Alexander H. Stephens. That bill is intended simply to relieve the retail merchants of the country who are obliged to receive subsidiary silver coins from their customers, but who, when these coins accumulate upon their hands, cannot dispose of them except at a loss. This inconvenience was the cause of very widespread complaint among the retail dealers in New-York and other large cities last Summer. In some cases several hundred dollars in these small silver coins accumulated in the hands of a single firm in a single day. This money could not be deposited in any bank. It could not be used in the purchase of goods at wholesale and it had to be sold at a discount. It was not the purpose of the framers of the law directing the issue of these coins to make them intrinsically worth as much as they pass for, but only to furnish a convenient medium of exchange. So it is the duty of the Government to remove any source of inconvenience growing out of their use, especially when it can do so without expense. The bill of Mr. Stephens would accomplish this.

THE REST OF THE FOUR PER CENTS.

A TREASURY CIRCULAR OFFERING ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY MILLION DOLLARS OF BONDS—THE TERMS ON WHICH THEY ARE OFFERED.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The Treasury circular offering the 4 per cents was issued this afternoon. The following is the part referring to the terms on which the bonds are offered:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1879.

The Secretary of the Treasury offers at one-half of 1 per cent above par, and accrued interest to date of subscription, $150,000,000 of the 4 per cent funded loan of the United States, in denominations, viz.: coupon bonds $50, $100, $500 and $1,000, and registered bonds of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000, the proceeds to be applied to the redemption of United States bonds issued under the act of March 3, 1864, and commonly known as 10-40 bonds. In addition to this amount, $44,566,300 of these bonds, being the residue of the sum needed to redeem the 10-40 bonds, will be reserved for the conversion of the $10 refunding certificates.

The bonds offered are redeemable July 1, 1907, and bear interest payable quarterly on the 1st day of January, April, July and October of each year, and are exempt from the payment of taxes or duties to the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal or local authority.

Commissions will be allowed on all subscriptions of $1,000 or over of one-eighth of 1 per cent, to be paid by the Department by draft.

The rest of the circular is simply formal, and has reference to the way in which the bonds shall be paid for.

Secretary Sherman announces that the calls will run three months as heretofore. The amount offered to-day of the 4 per cent bonds is $150,000,000, and in addition to this $44,566,300 will be held for refunding certificates. The Secretary will save in the disposition of the $150,000,000 more than $1,000,000 to the Government, which will largely compensate for the double interest which he is compelled to pay under the law during the three months which the calls run.

The Secretary also announces that he will exchange for uncalled 10-40 bonds of the United States an equal amount of 4 per cent bonds, paying to the holder of the 10-40s a premium of one-half of 1 per cent and a commission of one-eighth of 1 per cent. The holders of the uncalled 10-40s will receive in exchange for their bonds at par 4 per cent bonds at 99⅜.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 16, 1879.

The subscriptions to the 4 per cent funding certificates since yesterday's report have amounted to $48,300.

Professor Cyrus Thomas, State Entomologist of Illinois, has accepted the position of Entomologist of the Department of Agriculture, tendered him some time ago by Commissioner Le Duc.

The Treasury Department for the last two months has not purchased as much silver bullion as usual, because the amount of bullion on hand was in excess of the $5,000,000 limit. The Treasury bought only 20,000 ounces to-day.

The meeting of the Railway Mail Superintendents and Superintendents of Registered Mails was organized this morning by the selection of T. P. Cheeney, of the New-England Division, as president, and Mr. G. D. Fox, of the Washington office, secretary.

NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:

Edwin W. Keightley to be Third Auditor of the Treasury.

James M. Melton, Collector of Internal Revenue, Second District of Tennessee.

First Lieutenants Frank Baker, 13th Infantry, and Chas. C. Mordison, 6th Cavalry, to be First Lieutenants in the Ordnance Department.

NINETEEN MEN STILL ON THE TRACK.

CONDITION AND SCORES OF THE CONTESTANTS AT GILMORE'S GARDEN.

As the number of contestants in the pedestrian match at Gilmore's Garden grows daily less, the attendance increases. Last night there were about 2,500 persons in the building, and the number of contestants had been reduced to nineteen. Five weary walkers who retired to their tents for rest at midnight on Tuesday did not show themselves on the track yesterday. These were Mahoney, Bradley, Goodwin, Kennaven and Sprague. Hughes, who came out for a short time in the morning, after completing 149 miles in miserable form, decided to stop. Raine stopped after making 120 miles, Davis after 112, Sullivan after 167½, and Fenlon after 189½. In the afternoon the belt, which with $1,000 forms the first prize, was on exhibition in the Garden. It was designed and manufactured by Tiffany & Co., and consists of eight plates of silver and a centre one of silver and gold, about eight inches long and containing the inscription, "Championship Pedestrian Belt of the United States. Presented by A. R. Samuels, Thomas O'Rorke and M. T. McCoy, at Gilmore's Garden, New-York City." The inscription is supported on one side by the figure of Liberty, and on the other by an Indian, while the American eagle spreads its wings over the entire inscription. Six smaller plates have walking and running figures on them, and two are left plain for the winner's name and record.

At 8:25 p. m., Panchot finished 250 miles, and showed no signs of distress or exhaustion. Merritt, the second man, had at the same hour completed 240 miles, but his appearance was by no means reassuring to his backers. O'Brien was the third with 230 miles to his credit, and walking well, although in trouble about his feet. Dutcher, then on his 229th mile, was apparently the freshest man among the leaders and still capable of both fast walking and running. During the evening a particle of sawdust got into one of his eyes, and this gave rise to the report that some enemy had spurted tobacco juice in his eyes in hopes of blinding him.

The record in the late international match for the Astley belt at the end of the third day stood: Rowell, 283; Harriman, 270; Ennis, 250, and O'Leary (sixty-five hours), 215 miles. At midnight last night, when this match was half over, the score stood: Panchot, 260; Merritt, 250; Krohne, 241½; O'Brien, 240¼; Dutcher, 239½; Murray, 238; Noden, 226; Byrne, 212½; McEvoy, 200; Howard, 199; Hall, 197¾; Brodie, 193; Spear, 186; Willis, 174; Scanlon, 170; Day, 156; Stanley, 155; Kyelberg, 151¾; and Armstrong 70. According to the terms of the match, which provides that 425 miles must be made to entitle any contestant to a prize, only the ten leading men seem to have the slightest chance of saving their entrance fees. The race between Krohne, O'Brien, Dutcher and Murray for the third position is very close and exciting, and their positions are constantly changing. Panchot keeps his lead easily, but the rivalry between his followers compels him to keep constantly moving on.

A SOCIAL TRAGEDY IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, April 16.—Between noon and 1 to-day a shooting affray occurred on Carrollton-ave. in the western section of the city which resulted in the death of Mr. Isaac James. In the latter part of December last, William M. James demanded of Denwood B. Hinds that he should marry his sister, whom he had betrayed. Upon refusal to comply, James drew a pistol, and Hinds having prepared himself, several shots were exchanged. Both were wounded, but not seriously. Hinds left the city and remained away until Friday last when he returned. During his absence Miss James died in childbirth. To-day Mr. Isaac James, the father of the young lady, found Hinds in the street and drew a revolver and fired. Hinds also fired and then ran. James was in pursuit of him when a younger brother of Hinds jumped on the back of James and, tripping him, threw him to the ground. Hinds returning placed his pistol at the head of James and fired two balls into his brain, from which he died in a few minutes. Hinds, who at first was said to be mortally wounded, received only two slight wounds, one on the right wrist and the other in the mouth. His brother was shot in the arm, but not seriously. James received three bullets, all of which penetrated the skull, and one ball passed entirely through his head. Hinds was at once taken into custody. A jury of inquiry was summoned, but has adjourned until to-morrow afternoon in order that a post-mortem examination may be made during the recess.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

A STATE LOTTERY IN TROUBLE.

ST. LOUIS, April 16.—The Grand Jury to-day indicted all owners, venders and attaches of the Missouri State Lottery, some sixty in number.

LIBEL SUIT AGAINST FRANK LESLIE.

PHILADELPHIA, April 16.—The libel suit brought by W. W. Weigley, a lawyer, against Frank Leslie, the New-York publisher, was begun here to-day.

NO HOPE FOR SHAFFER.

CHAMBERSBURG, Penn., April 16.—An effort made to-day to have the execution of Shaffer postponed proved unsuccessful. The execution will take place to-morrow.

THE PITTSBURG RIOT BILL DEFEATED.

HARRISBURG, Penn., April 16.—The motion to reconsider the vote by which the Pittsburg Riot bill was indefinitely postponed was defeated in the House to-day by 101 to 98. This defeats the bill for the present.

BASE BALL MATCH IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, April 16.—In a match-game of base-ball played here to-day between the National Defiance Club and the Hoyoke (Mass.) Club, the former was victorious, after a closely-contested game, by a score of 9 to 8.

A PEREMPTORY ORDER TO A STATE TREASURER.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 16.—The Supreme Court has unanimously ordered a mandamus to issue compelling the State Treasurer to pay out of funds now in the treasury the interest for 1879 on the recognized public debt of South Carolina.

HYDROPHOBIA AFTER EIGHT MONTHS.

NEWBURG, N. Y., April 16.—Andrew Trantz, sr., of Highland Falls, died from hydrophobia yesterday. The deceased was nearly sixty years old. He was bitten by a Spitz dog in August last. The man died in great agony, after frothing and barking.

A VERDICT AGAINST THE ERIE RAILROAD.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 16.—In the case of Lauren C. Woodruff against the Erie Railway Company, Hugh J. Jewett, as receiver, and others, Judge Haight to-day handed down his decision in favor of the plaintiff. The case involves over $197,000, and was argued January 24 of the present year.

THE TONNAGE OF GLOUCESTER.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., April 16.—The tonnage of this port on the 31st of March was 400 vessels, with an aggregate capacity of 28,615.22 tons; the decrease during the past year was twenty-six vessels and 2,380.40 tons. The loss during the past three months was twenty vessels, with an aggregate of 1,563.12 tons.

ROCHESTER ASSERTING HER SOVEREIGNTY.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 16.—The Common Council of this city recently ordered the enforcement of ordinances passed sixteen years ago, restricting the Central Railroad from running trains faster than eight miles per hour or blowing locomotive whistles within the city limits. The Mayor began the enforcement to-day.

FIGHTING IN ZULULAND.

RELIEF SENT TOWARD EKOWE.

A FORCE OF 6,000 MEN GONE TO THE RESCUE OF PEARSON—SEVEN OFFICERS KILLED AT UMBELINI'S STRONGHOLD.

Lord Chelmsford, with a force of 6,000 men, set out on the 28th ultimo to rescue Colonel Pearson, who, with 1,250 men, has been invested at Ekowe in Zululand since January last. Colonel Pearson had signalled on March 27 that only 500 of his men could aid the advancing army, for whom 35,000 Zulus were lying in wait. Colonel Wood attacked Umbelmi's stronghold on March 28. He lost heavily, and achieved little success.

IMPORTANT MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

TROOPS SENT TO THE RESCUE OF COLONEL PEARSON—HEAVY BRITISH LOSSES.

CAPETOWN, April 1, 1879.

The Colonial Secretary of Natal has telegraphed to the Colonial Secretary of Cape Colony that Cetywayo has sent messengers to Lord Chelmsford with overtures of peace. It is thought, however, that this is merely a ruse to obtain information of the movements of the British troops.

The Ekowe relief column started on the 28th of March. It is composed of 6,000 men, 2 Gatling guns, 2 cannon, several rocket tubes, 113 wagons, and 56 pack mules. Colonel Law commands the advance guard, consisting of the naval brigades from the ships Shah and Tenedos, two companies of Buffs, five of the 99th Regiment, and the whole of the 91st Regiment. The wagons are escorted by two companies of mounted natives and a battalion of native foot. Major Pemberton commands the rear guard, composed of 200 men from the Boadicea, the 57th Regiment, a battalion of the 60th Regiment, and the mounted natives. Lord Chelmsford and staff are with the rear guard.

All was well with the column up to the 30th of March. Colonel Pearson on that day signalled from Ekowe that he could see the head of the column entrenching on the Amatudala River.

Colonel Pearson signalled on the 27th of March that 150 of his garrison were ill and fifty wounded, and that only 500 of his men would be able to assist the relieving column, for which 35,000 Zulus were lying in wait.

Adjutant Davidson, of the 99th Regiment, is dead.

UMBELINI'S STRONGHOLD ATTACKED.

Colonel Wood attacked Umbelini's stronghold on the 28th of March and captured a quantity of cattle. Subsequently 2,000 Zulus retook the cattle, and on the 29th attacked Colonel Wood's camp. The Zulus were repulsed after four hours' fighting; but the British loss was heavy. Seven officers and seventy men were killed, including Captain Campbell and Piet Uys, the leader of the detachment of mounted Boers, who has several times been mentioned in dispatches for distinguished services.

FIGHTING IN BASUTOLAND.

There was fighting in Basutoland on the 21st and 23d of March. A son and two grandsons of Moirosi and eighty Basutos were killed, and a number of cattle and horses captured. The British loss was insignificant.

The Boers at their meeting almost unanimously decided to never rest satisfied with less than their independence. It is thought they will adopt a course of passive resistance.

Sir Bartle Frere has not yet reached Pretoria.

The steamer Russia with the 58th Regiment, the Palmyra with a battery of artillery, the England with a portion of the Lancers, the Spain with the dragoons, the Egypt with dragoons, the Clyde with 300 infantry, and the Florance have arrived at Capetown. The steamers Tamar, China and Russia have proceeded to Natal.

THE KHEDIVE TO BE COERCED.

THE SULTAN'S AID TO BE INVOKED—COUNT SCHOUVALOFF TO BE RECALLED.

LONDON, Wednesday, April 16, 1879.

Gambetta's organ, the *République Française*, says: "France and England will first demand, through the Sultan, the Khedive's submission to their wishes. This they will doubtless obtain, and, through the same medium, they will impose on the Khedive guarantees against a renewal of such conspiracies as the present one."

COUNT SCHOUVALOFF'S RECALL.

Special dispatches from Vienna state that Count Schouvaloff, the Russian Ambassador to England, left St. Petersburg on Monday for London to present letters of recall.

THE EAST ROUMELIAN GOVERNOR.

The Vienna correspondent of *The Times* suggests that the Turks made Aleko Pasha Governor of East Roumelia under the notion that the Bulgarians would also elect him Prince of their principality.

LIBERAL VICTORY IN ENGLAND.

At the parliamentary election in Cockermouth, Cumberland, to-day, Mr. Fletcher, the Liberal candidate was elected. The following is the vote: Fletcher, Liberal, 557; Ripley, Conservative, 366.

THE SPANISH DEMOCRATS.

At a meeting of electors belonging to the Democratic faction held in Madrid to-day, it was resolved not to participate in the elections.

THE ATTACK ON THE CZAR.

Replying to a congratulatory address of the Marshal of the Nobility, the Czar to-day said he wished, notwithstanding all that had happened, to continue to act in accordance with the laws; but the audacity of the recent attempts at assassination forced him against his own will to take extraordinary measures, not for himself, but for all, for society, for Russia. The name of the would-be assassin of the Czar is Alexander Solovieff. He is a schoolmaster of Torgpez, in the Government of Pleskov. He will be tried by the highest criminal tribunal. The belief that the prisoner took poison is erroneous. He was severely injured by the populace, who would have killed him but for the intervention of the police.

DEFENDING LORD LORNE.

On receipt of the news that Mr. Mackenzie's amendment to the tariff resolutions had been rejected Canadian Dominion bonds fell 2 per cent. The Letellier affair is being much discussed in the London and country newspapers. *The Times* says: "The recent vote of the House of Commons was strictly a party vote. If, therefore, the Marquis of Lorne had accepted the tardy advice his Ministers gave him, he would have been administering censure, not only to them, but to their predecessors, to the last House of Commons and to the late Governor-General."

JOHN BRIGHT ON THE GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, Thursday, April 17, 1879.

Mr. John Bright addressed his constituents at Birmingham last night. He was enthusiastically received. The whole tenor of his speech can be gathered from the concluding sentence, which was: "The Government are imbecile at home and turbulent and wicked abroad. I leave them to the judgment of their constituencies and the heavy condemnation of history."

THE ADVANCE IN AFGHANISTAN.

LAHORE, Wednesday, April 16, 1879.

The Civil and Military Gazette announces that an immediate advance of the First Division, under General Maude, has been ordered.

CHESS WITH LIVING CHESSMEN.

A NOVEL GAME AT THE ACADEMY WHICH WAS WON BY CAPTAIN MACKENZIE.

The Academy of Music was not filled to overflowing last night to witness the novel sight of a game of chess played by two contestants with living chessmen, attired in gorgeous dress indicative of their chess rank. The balcony, which afforded an excellent view of the checkered stage, was filled; the orchestra, not so good a vantage ground, was not more than a third full, but the boxes held a very numerous company. The applause at certain points showed that a majority of those present were able to appreciate good playing. The entertainment was given under the auspices of the Manhattan Chess Club. It took the audience considerable time to get seated, the Marine Band from the United States man-of-war Minnesota enlivening the waiting prelude. When the curtain arose it disclosed His Satanic Majesty Mephistopheles (Hugo Eitner) playing a game of chess for the soul of the Prince (Frederick Jenkins). They and their costumed attendants made a fine spectacle. Behind them on a raised platform were Caissa, the Goddess of Chess, Clio, the Muse of History, and Euterpe, who looked with not her blandest expression at her representatives, the Marine Band. On either side of Mephisto and the Prince were ranged the costumed persons who afterward officiated as chessmen.

Then the chess' board in black and white blocks four feet square was stretched like a carpet over the stage, the background being appropriately formed of a scene showing a mountain castle of the olden time. Then bugles blew and the principal chessmen, except the kings and queens, marched in and took their places on the first squares next to the right and left sides of the stage, the reds being on the left and the blues on the right. First toward the audience were the "rooks," wearing tall castellated hats, a picture of a castle on their breasts and carrying staffs. The knights were armed cap-a-pie, and carried halberds; the bishops looked venerable and impressive in their gray beards, ecclesiastical robes and mitres. These placed, the bugles introduced the pawns, sixteen young ladies in Amazon costume. When they were in position facing each other the red king, M. Faustael, dressed in the royal robes and insignia of the days of Charlemagne, escorted his queen, Rachael Barrett, to the square on his left, while the blue king, Leon Black, left his queen, Miss Miller, on his right hand square. Another blast of bugles called fort Colonel John R. Fellows, dressed in the evening costume of the period. Advancing to the footlights he said that the committee which had assigned to him the introductory move had destroyed his hopes of winning distinction as an orator by circumscribing each "move" in time by two minutes. After a brief sketch of the game, he introduced the contestants, Captain George H. Mackenzie, who led the reds, and Eugene Delmar, who commanded the blues. A knight in Wallenstein costume attended each of the players to call out the moves, while two similar knights *pursuivants*, with staffs, stood ready to conduct the chessmen to new positions and to lead off those placed *hors de combat*.

The blue sounded the challenge, and the red, Captain Mackenzie, led off by moving a pawn to the king's fourth square (P. to K. 4). The blue imitated the manœuvre, and on the fourth move the red's bishop captured a pawn, who was led behind the scenes, while the audience cheered. The first fifteen of the thirty moves were made by the players inside of a minute each, it taking another minute to place the chessmen. After that Mr. Delmar moved with scarcely increased delay, and looked at the audience and his opponent, while Captain Mackenzie took more time to settle upon his moves, and seemed nearly absorbed in the task before him. He assumed the aggressive toward the last, letting his opponent take a bishop, a rook, knight and rook in quick succession. Mr. Delmar was the first to call "check" on the twenty-first move, and was loudly applauded. Captain Mackenzie repulsed this attack, and by a flank movement on the blue king, who had exchanged places with the rook, that is, gone into castle, on the twenty-fifth move cried "check" and kept it up to the thirtieth move, when he cried "Queen to knight's seventh—checkmate!" the board being still very well manned, and the curtain descending amid loud cheers.

Afterward the living chessmen were used to solve a chess problem, composed by Eugene B. Cook, and called "Atalanta, the fleet-footed Queen," because the queen was to mate in twelve moves. The celebrated Paul Morphy game played in Paris in September, 1858, was next repeated, and the entertainment closed with a chess problem in seven moves, producing the letter M.

AN AMERICAN RACER WINS.

MR. LORILLARD'S HORSE SUCCESSFUL.

PAROLE CARRIES OFF THE NEWMARKET HANDICAP.

LONDON, Wednesday, April 16, 1879.

The race for the Newmarket Handicap, which was run to-day at the Newmarket Craven Meeting, was won by P. Lorillard's six-years-old American brown gelding Parole, who carried 116 pounds.

Mr. F. Gretton's four-years-old bay colt Isonomy, 124 pounds, came in second, and Count F. de Lagrange's six-years-old chestnut mare Lina, 106 pounds, third.

There were six starters. The last betting on the race was 100 to 15 against Parole, 7 to 4 against Isonomy, and 7 to 1 against Lina.

The following is a summary:

The Newmarket Handicap of 25 sov. each, 10 ft. and 3 entrances only if declared as below, with 400 sov. added, for three-years-old and upwards, winners of handicap after the weights are published (January 20, at 10 a. m.) to carry 7 pounds, if of the value of 500 sov. 10 pounds, of two or more, 14 pounds extra; the second horse to save his stake; entrance 3 sov., the only forfeit for horses struck out by noon on Tuesday, February 4; the last mile and a half of B. C. (38 subs, 14 of whom declared ft.)

P. Lorillard's br. g. Parole by imp. Leamington out of Maiden (bred in the United States), six years old, 116 pounds—1.

F. Gretton's b. c. Isonomy by Sterling out of Isola Bella, four years old, 124 pounds—2.

Count F. de Lagrange's ch. m. Lina by Monarque or Mortemer out of Regalia, six years old, 106 pounds—3.

Parole, the winner of the Newmarket Handicap race yesterday, has been constantly before the racing public of the East since he first started for the July Stakes at Long Branch in 1875. He was foaled at Chestnut Hill, near Philadelphia, in 1873, and was bought when a yearling by Mr. Pierre Lorillard for $1,000. He is by imported Leamington out of Maiden, she by Lexington out of Kitty Clark, by Glencoe. Parole ran six times as a two-years-old, winning the July and August Stakes at Long Branch, and the Saratoga and Kentucky Stakes at Saratoga. As a three-years-old he defeated Tom Ochiltree for the All-Aged Stakes, won the Sequel Stakes (1¾ miles) in 3 min. 10¾ sec., and defeated St. Martin, Warlock, Virginius, and Rhadamanthus on the last day of the Jerome Park Meeting. But he lost the Kentucky Derby, the Cup Race at Saratoga, and the Dixie and Breckenridge Stakes at Baltimore. As a four-years-old he ran second to Nettie Norton at Jerome Park, but won the Woodburn Stakes from Ambush, Fiddlestick and Virginius. At Saratoga he lost the All-Aged Stakes to Vera Cruz, but after won the Saratoga Cup, and defeated Vera Cruz in the Sumner Handicap. At Jerome Park he won the Maturity Stakes (3 miles), in 5 min. 39 sec., but lost the National Handicap and the All-Aged Stakes to Tom Ochiltree. He also defeated Ten Broeck, in a dash of 2½ miles, at Baltimore, in 4 min. 37¾ sec. Last year he lost the Westchester Cup to General Phillips, but won the Saratoga Cup from him.

DR. M'COSH ON REFORM.

COMMENTS BEFORE THE PRINCETON STUDENTS ON THE MODE OF APPOINTMENT TO THE CIVIL SERVICE.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 16.—The third term of the collegiate year was formally opened this afternoon. After the regular chapel exercises, Dr. McCosh, as is his custom, made a few remarks on a question of the day. He introduced them with some advice to the students present as to the importance of this last term in the line of completing and fixing the knowledge gained during the year. He then briefly presented his views on Civil Service Reform.

"Some years ago, on a similar occasion, I spoke to you on this subject. It was then attracting considerable attention, and it seemed as if the Government meant to effect some change. But the President lapsed into the old way again. I must say he did not show his usual determination in this matter. I believe that the appointment of Government officials on a partisan basis lies at the root of a great deal of our National corruption. Hence I am glad to see that a genuine reform is being instituted in the New-York Custom House, and young men are being appointed to positions by reason of their merit, and not by reason of their own or their fathers' political beliefs. This system of civil service appointments has proved successful both in Germany and England. I had the honor of being on the first Committee of Examiners, for the highest offices, in the latter country, and I have always watched the progress of the plan since then with interest. One drawback in this country is party jealousy. There is a reluctance to give credit to those introducing reforms. They are too often charged with insincerity. Let us give them all honor for their attempts, even if unsuccessful. It truly rejoices me when I see these symptoms of a reviving attempt at reform, and I charge you, young gentlemen, to use your powers to aid it when you go forth from this college."

This was the substance of the president's informal talk.

The term now begun is considered by the students the pleasantest in Princeton. It is the term in which all the athletic sports, with the exception of foot-ball, are carried on.

THE RING DEFEATED AT BELVIDERE.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

BELVIDERE, N. J., April 16.—The borough elections in this county on Monday resulted in Republican gains, and the next Board of Freeholders, in point of qualification as to Reform and Ring, will be an improvement, numerically, on the last Board in favor of reform. Washing returns Chas. McCracken, whose plain Anglo-Saxon has been the terror of the Ring members and ex-members and other officials during the past year. The Ring mustered no opposition to his reélection. S. C. Lavison, the efficient reform director of the last Board, is returned from Hackettstown, also without opposition. Belvidere elects Wm. M. Mackey, Democrat. He is a lawyer of good reputation, and is a great improvement upon his predecessor, Jesse King, whose enforced absence at a State Institution is yet lamented by a few admirers. Phillipsburg elects Henry Walters (reélected), David Kutzler and Robert Dempster, Republicans, and Michael Kinney, Democrat. This completes the Board. The Board, which assembles in May will be composed of eleven Democrats, nine Republicans and two Independent Democrats. This is a Republican gain of seven members.

A REPUBLICAN MAYOR IN NEWPORT.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 16.—The municipal election in Newport to-day was close and vigorously contested. J. Truman Burdick (Rep.) was elected Mayor by 80 majority over Stephen P. Slocum, the vote standing: Burdick, 705; Slocum, 614; scattering, 11. There was no choice for City Marshal. The electors voted not to build a city hall—yeas, 93; nays, 724—but voted to build an engine-house. It was agreed to grant licenses to sell intoxicating liquors by a vote of 514 yeas to 406 nays.

HAIL STORMS IN LOUISIANA.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 16.—