

STALWART SPARRING

THE STRUGGLE IN THE SENATE. A Dead-LOCK Over the Committee—Witty Conflict Between Messrs. Conkling and Hill—Mr. Davis Defines His Position—President Arthur's Decision.

After the reading of the journal, Mr. F. Edmonds, of Vermont, appeared and the ed of office.

Mr. Conkling called up the resolution after which Mr. Pennington called up the resolution for the reorganization of the Senate committee.

The resolution having been read, Mr. Conkling reserved all points of order thereon.

Mr. Davis, of Illinois, said: "Before casting my vote on this occasion it is proper for me to state the reasons that determine me. In 1877 the Legislature of Illinois unexpectedly elected me Senator."

Mr. Conkling—Is the Senator indulging and delighting himself with any such hope as that?

Mr. Hill—No, sir; I would be glad to furnish a foreign port with the distinguished example of ability and eloquence exhibited in the course of the gentleman, but I would not like to be deprived of his presence in this Chamber.

Mr. Conkling—I suggest that the gentleman go himself.

Mr. Hill—I could not go, for two reasons—it would not please a Republican President to send me, and it would please the gentleman too much to have me go.

Mr. Bayard, Mr. Jones of Florida, Mr. McPherson, Mr. Sherman, but without taking a vote thereon, the Senate, at 2:30, on motion of Mr. Harris, went into executive session.

Mr. Pennington stated in the Senate to-day, that owing to a clerical error in drawing up the resolution as to the organization of committees, Mr. Conkling had been placed upon the Committee on Judiciary, which had already been given Mr. Allison. The correction was made.

TALKING IT OVER SECRETLY. An Endeavor to Settle Differences in the Executive Session.

The Senate, although nominally in "executive" session, from half-past two until four o'clock yesterday, was in fact in session for the whole of that time to a continuation of the controversy began in "open" session concerning the proposed immediate organization of the committees.

Various ineffectual efforts were made to effect some agreement, but the question as to whether the Senate should be allowed to take on the pending resolution, without the interposition of dilatory proceedings, but the Republicans declined to fix any time more specifically than by saying that they would be ready to act upon the question as soon as all the vacancies were filled.

Mr. Conkling, in his speech, said that he would be ready to act upon the question as soon as all the vacancies were filled. They also declined to give any positive answer to an inquiry addressed to them several times from the Democratic side of the chamber as to whether, after the final vote had been taken, they would be ready to disclaim all responsibility. Parts of it are neither agreeable to my taste nor to my judgment.

Finally it was agreed that the point of order, and the appeal from the decision of the Chair in regard to the pending resolution, should both be withdrawn, and that the resolution should be allowed to come before the Senate for consideration "on its merits" next Monday. The withdrawals were accepted by a majority of the Senate, and the Senate adjourned until Monday.

Soon after adjournment the Republican Senate assembled in caucus, and, as the result of a brief discussion, it was decided to permit in opposition to any election of the four incoming Republicans, unless four of the Democratic Senators shall previously pair with them, and that, before allowing a Republican to be elected, they will control the organization, and in some quarters an inference has been drawn from his absence that he does not intend to vote on the question of organization at all.

IRELAND'S TROUBLES. Mr. Justin McCarthy and the American Agitators—Parnell and the Arms Bill.

LONDON, March 11.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Parnell moved the rejection of the Arms Bill.

Mr. Parnell's account declared that the purposes of the Land League were very similar to those of the Fenian organization.

Mr. Parnell denied that there was any connection between the Land League and the Fenians, and that the Fenians had no connection with the Land League.

Mr. Justin McCarthy disclaimed responsibility for the language used by the American agitators.

Mr. Foster closed the debate by expressing regret that the introduction of the bill was necessary, and that he would not be able to vote for it.

John Dillon will speak at a meeting near Clonmel on Monday evening, and will be supported by Messrs. James O'Connell and A. Connors at Roscommon, Mr. Fingery at Ennis, Mr. Brennan at Longford, Mr. O'Sullivan at Limerick, Mr. Healey at Wexford, Mr. Leamy at Waterford, Mr. Sexton at Tipperary, Mr. Sullivan at Kerry, Mr. Arthur O'Connor and Loror at Maryborough, and Messrs. McConan and Corbett at Glendalough. There will also be meetings at Westport, Tully, Lanes, Corry, and at other places.

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WILLIAM BARKISES.

SLY AND MODEST OFFICE-SEEKERS.

They Wait—Local Offices in Demand by the "Old Regulars"—Rumors Regarding the Appointments.

People who want things continue to turn up. The Indiana folks, who feel that they ought to be provided for, may be as far as heard from, numbered and classed thus:

T. Edward Johnson, European consul, and ought to have it.

Mr. Shackleford would like to go to Mexico as Minister to that country, and he is in the field all the while. He could, however, be shored toward the North Pole if the administration insisted upon it.

Hon. James Willard would like the postmaster-ship at Indianapolis if it were forced upon him. Colonel Hovey, it is understood, is here to let go to let go.

Colonel Dudley would take the position of Commissioner of Patents, and deserves it or almost anything else in the gift of the President he did so much to make.

General Sausbury Fisher would like to be postmaster at Indianapolis. So would a number of other people whose names we have not room to print, but who are in the field all the same.

Major Glover, former Treasurer of State, is here looking out for a loaf or fish. He will take either or both.

Major J. W. Gordon is a candidate for the vacant judgeship of the Court of Claims. He is eminently fitted to grace such a position, and his appointment to the place would gratify his host of friends in Indiana and elsewhere throughout the West.

Mr. J. R. Kendrick, who was appointed assistant United States district attorney for Georgia in 1878, and has recently resigned from the customs service in Texas, wants to get back somewhere in the Government service, where his ability as a lawyer and his energy are known and appreciated.

Justice Clinton Briggs, of Nebraska, wouldn't take the position of Commissioner of Public Lands if it was first at him from a first-class field battery.

Colonel Brownlow, of Tennessee, son of the famous light-house, is a candidate for doer-keeper of the House.

Mr. Winborn Lantton wants to be postmaster of Charleston, S. C.

It is denied that resolutions indorsing any one for appointment to a foreign mission were adopted in the meeting of the Florida Republican Association last Wednesday evening, or that General Ledwith, Colonel Blisbee, Major Witherspoon, or any other person had taken part in that meeting.

Mr. J. Wood Corey, of New York, would like to be chief of the Bureau of Statistics.

New England still forces Hon. George B. Loring upon the Senate for Commissioner of Agriculture. Jerry Rusk wants to jump on the same place.

Colonel Edward Kirkland, of New York city, and wife, are in Arlington. His friends are urging him to resign and to be appointed to the post of Commissioner of Agriculture.

General Lloyd Aspinwall, of New York, will probably be nominated for Congress in Hon. Levi P. Morton's place.

Mr. Polk, Commissioner Wheeler, of New York, is a prominent candidate for one of the prominent offices that are floating around. He will probably be made assistant secretary somewhere.

The friends of Hon. Chauncey J. Filley, of St. Louis, say that he is not sought for would he accept the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Mr. W. W. Ampi, of Cincinnati, wants to represent this glorious Republic as some foreign port. His friends will ask President Garfield to appoint him Minister to Belgium. It is suggested that Mr. John Russell Young will be appointed Minister to Japan.

T. W. Davis, collector of internal revenue at Reading, is in the city, and is working to be reappointed in his present position.

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AGAINST THE BANKS.

The Legal-Tender Deposits Not to be Returned.

The following is the text of the decision rendered yesterday by the Secretary of the Treasury relative to the request of the national banks to be permitted to withdraw their recent legal-tender deposits:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT. WASHINGTON, March 11, 1881. President Merchants' Bank of New York, New York.

Sir: I am in receipt of your letter of the 5th instant stating that your bank had, during the previous week deposited with the assistant treasurer at New York \$100,000 in legal tenders, with a view of retiring that amount of its circulating notes;

and inasmuch as the same amounting to \$200,000, had been forwarded from the Treasury in this city to New York, and that the bank had no other means of procuring the same, it is the policy of the Treasury to return to the bank the above amount of legal-tender notes.

As the action taken in this case would necessarily involve the withdrawal of the same amount of legal-tender notes from the Treasury, it is the policy of the Treasury to return to the bank the above amount of legal-tender notes.

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SOCIAL SQUIBS.

A BRILLIANT RECEPTION.

Army and Navy Night at the White House—Large Attendance at Eight o'clock—The President and Mrs. Garfield to the Officers of the Army and Navy were both brilliant and beautiful.

The whole lower floor of the White House, including the conservatory, was ablaze with a gorgeous glitter of light. The decorations were remarkable for the simplicity of their character and the magnificent effects they produced. Flags and standards and streamers were gracefully entwined in drooping folds and festooned over arches and ceilings and canopies, with all the glory of vivid colors artistically intermingled. The display of foliage, plants, and fragrant flowers was lavish and elegant in the extreme. Tall ferns occupied each recess and bent their graceful heads over towering dagger-bladed cacti whose leaves seemed sharp set for a bayonet charge. Glistening banners offered their broad, glistening surfaces in delicious contrast to the scarlet stripe of the gorgeous pompanos; garlands of smaller flowers in shades of blue and white grace of festoon. Bright among the abodes of green-leaves were the exquisite hues of blossoms. Some with glowing, palpitating masses of crimson beside that tempted you to warm your cheek beside the soft, orange-red. Some with the like lamps of alabaster whiteness, drank in the sparkling radiance of the glittering chandeliers as outburst blossoms drink the sunlight and the dew. It was strange how exquisite were the effects produced by such simple accessories as flowers and banners and lights and music, when artistically arranged.

The attendance was very large. It was composed almost entirely of officers of the army and navy, with their ladies, and the members of the present and last Cabinet. The officers were in full uniform, and the glitter of gold lace, the gleam of epaulet, the flash of star and silver, eagle and sword, and the gleam of the sword, were all so much impressed. With American ladies until within a few years ago, the night almost had been reckoned among the lost arts. It was considered rather degrading than otherwise for a fashionable lady to know anything about it, and when questioned about the manner of preparing certain dishes, usually replied with spirit, "Oh! I always leave those things to my cook." Just now there seems to be a decided change in the way of thinking about such matters, and the subject is becoming one of national importance. The Bureau of Education has taken it up, and has urged the establishment of cooking schools throughout the country, and goes so far as to claim that the culture and health of the Nation depend upon their being established. The ladies of our country have such ideas about their duty as wives and daughters. In other countries it is not so. In Germany the daughters of the wealthy and the high-born, as well as those of the middle class, are trained in the art of domestic economy, and often pay for the instruction as large a sum as \$200. In Austria young ladies contemplating matrimony learn all the details of the household, how to purchase and prepare food, the manner of serving it, the arrangement of the table, &c. For this purpose they go to the kitchens of the wealthy, and make arrangements with the chef to instruct them in the preparation of dishes, and other parts of the management of the household, as this is something very important with them. The Bible tells of Rebecca preparing savory meats for Isaac. In Greek homes, although servants are employed to do the cooking, the lady of the house is usually present behind a counterpane of everything. Martha Washington, than whom it would be difficult to find a more illustrious example, was an excellent housekeeper, and she did not disdain to enter her pantry and kitchen and her own hands prepare dainties of all kinds. Her jellies, her cordials and wines were famous, and it was one of the pleasures of this noble woman to send such things as gifts to her friends and to her own household. The following beautiful picture of her at her own table, as sketched by one of the guests, may induce some one of the present day to emulate her example: "The table of dark mahogany, waxed and polished like a mirror, stood in the center of a room. It was a branched eglomise of silver wire and cut glass, filled with a tasteful arrangement of apples, pears, plums, peaches, and grapes. At one end Mrs. Washington, looking as handsome as ever, assisted by a young lady, presided behind a hand-some silver tea-service. There was an enormous silver hot-water urn nearly two feet high, and a whole battalion of tiny flaring cups and saucers of china. In the center of the table stood a silver chalice, its highest, reflected the light of many wax candles in branched chandeliers, and in sticks of silver, Fried onions, waffles, fried chicken, cold turkey, canvas-backed ducks, and other delicacies were piled upon the table. Some of the guests were among the good things provided for the company of gentlemen invited by the President to sup with him. Lady Washington dispensed the tea with so much grace that each gentleman was content to sit and admire the beauty of the lady, and to sip from a cup of Madras in served in elegant decanters."

Whether Byron was very hungry or not when he penned these lines history does not tell us, but it is more than probable that he was. The fact of the feelings of mankind which grow more tender as we every day behold, than that all softening, overpowering knell, The tocsin of the soul—the dinner-bell."

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