

BY TELEGRAPH.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 15.—The meeting of the republicans, this afternoon, was to take action concerning the proposition introduced by Representative Potter to investigate alleged presidential election frauds. Hale presided, with Conger as secretary. The caucus was addressed by Representatives Banks, Garfield, Hale, Conger, Fort, Brown, Butler, Ittner, Hazelton, Blair, Williams, (Wis.) Thompson and others, all agreeing that the pending resolutions offered from the democratic side had a purpose hidden and deep to overthrow the present administration, while the result might lead to a revolution in the country. The only question of difference was, as to how far the republican members should resist the passage of the resolution, should the amendment now in the hands of Hale, proposing to include Oregon, Mississippi, and certain matters connected with Louisiana and Florida, in the investigation, be excluded, and as to whether they should, by such resistance, take the responsibility of declaring legislation for an indefinite period in order to prevent what they deemed not only wrong but dangerous. It was generally held that the intent of the resolution was of sufficient gravity as to justify resistance to the end.

Brown submitted a resolution, which was agreed to, providing for a committee of nine to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of the caucus. They reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the resolution now pending in the House is an attempt, in a form unjustifiable and illegal, to re-open the question of the presidential title—a question solemnly settled by the action of the forty-fourth Congress, which alone had jurisdiction, and therefore revolutionary and destructive of good order, business prosperity, and the peace of the country.

Resolved, That the effort of the democratic majority to force upon the House, without opportunity for amendment or debate, a measure of such revolutionary character, which has not been recommended or considered by any of its committees, but has been devised by individuals for private or party ends, should be resisted by all the means which are authorized by the rules of the House.

The first resolution passed unanimously. The second passed, only a few members dissenting.

In the Senate executive session, objection was made by Senator Saulsbury to the confirmation of ex-Governor Packard as Consul at Liverpool, and by Senator Thurman to George A. Sheridan, as recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia. These nominations consequently went over.

There are at present 134 democratic representatives unpaired, including the speaker, and nine, who being paired with republicans, cannot vote. If these nine should be released from their pairs, four more are needed to give the democrats a quorum—147.

CHICAGO, 15.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says: The democrats will have some trouble in dragging their party into supporting the Potter resolution, as it has transpired that thirty-two members in the caucus voted for Casey Young's resolution, declaring that the Potter resolution was not intended to disturb the presidential title. Young's friend to-night says that he will compel the acceptance of his amendment or defeat Potter's resolution.

Alexander H. Stephens has telegraphed to Potter advising that full debate be allowed and an opportunity given to vote Hale's amendment, and similar counsels may very possibly prove efficacious, with a sufficient number of the conservative democratic representatives to bring about a satisfactory arrangement at quite an early date.

BOSTON, 15.—There is no material change in the wool market; the demand is steady but prices remain without improvement. Dealers are anxious to close out the old stocks as fast as possible, and manufacturers purchase only at low prices. The market, however, has now touched a comparatively low point, particularly for clothing fleeces. The sales were of Ohio and Penna., at 36½ @ 38, including choice wools at the latter rate. Michigan, Wisconsin, and New Hampshire at 33 @ 37, mostly at 35 @ 36 for good,

average lots of Michigan. Combing and delain fleeces at 32 @ 32½ for coarse to choice medium and fine. In California woolsales were made at 15 @ 30 for fall and spring. Pulled wools are in fair demand, sales at 25 @ 42½ for super and X.

NEW YORK, 16.—The syndicate sold over a million and a half dollars of 4½ per cent. bonds yesterday.

MEMPHIS, 16.—At 6 o'clock this morning, Staynes' Academy, on Vance Street, was destroyed by fire, together with its valuable library and all the clothing of the pupils, and the larger portion of the furniture. The building, library, and furniture were insured in the Planters, of Memphis, for \$25,000, but all except \$5,000 is reinsured in other companies, which will fully cover the loss. The building was insured for \$20,000, \$2,500 of which was in the Fireman's Fund, of California. The agents estimate the loss at 60 per cent.

CHICAGO, 16.—A diplomatist in high position told the *Times* correspondent, to-day, that he had heard Lord Salisbury say, last night, at dinner, that peace or war would be settled within ten days, and he believed it would be war.

An eminent liberal declares emphatically that war must be the outcome of the present negotiations unless Russia consents to be humiliated. Beaconsfield is resolved to force the Czar morally on his knees by diplomatic action if possible; if not, by battle. On the other hand the conservative defenders of Beaconsfield say Beaconsfield does not mind how pleasantly the pill of retreat may be sugar-coated, and is anxious to make things pleasant for Russia if the Czar or Bismarck find some way to bring the treaty of San Stefano before the congress as a whole. The British government will never swerve from this point.

The *Times's* correspondent's inquiries in parliamentary offices, to-day, show the hopes of peace have once more disappeared.

BRADFORD, Pa., 16.—R. W. Evans & Co's oil tank burst last night; loss 22,000 barrels.

Another heavy frost. All the fruit is destroyed in the valleys.

WASHINGTON, 16.—Subscriptions to the four per cent. loan to-day, were \$224,200.

NEW YORK, 16.—Friday's *Sun* says: The yacht *Mohawk*, which capsized in this harbor two years ago, whereby several lives were lost, has been sold to the Russians. She originally cost \$175,000, but was sold for scarcely a tenth of that sum.

The Tammany Hall general committee met to-night. Senator Ecclesine made an address. He said at the last presidential election the democratic party went in under the banner of a man who had not and did deserve to have the confidence of the people. The causes of Hayes being president are: First—The corrupt practices of the republican leaders and second, the want of stamina in the candidate who, being elected; had not pluck enough to take that which was given him by the people. The republicans have foreshadowed their coming man now touring in Europe. He is bold, vigorous and determined and sticks to his friends. To beat him the democrats must name a man of like qualities and not gratify the sense of ambition of any man. We want no galvanized mummy. (Laughter.)

WASHINGTON, 16.—There were many costly and elegant floral tributes at the funeral of Prof Joseph Henry on Thursday. Some distinguished men acted as pallbearers, and many members of Congress, the Supreme Court, the President and Vice President, the military and diplomatic corps, and prominent educators were present from all sections to lend honor to the obsequies of the distinguished scholar. The remains were placed in the Oak Hill Cemetery.

Since the beginning of the present session, the number of petitions presented in the House of Representatives has been fully 8,000. Of these, about 2,300 were on the subject of tariff; 500 related otherwise to commerce; 300 urged an extension of suffrage to women, and 187 were in favor of regulating and restricting the liquor traffic.

The concurrent resolution reported by the Senate foreign relations committee last week, favoring negotiations with China to restrict Mongolian immigration to this country, received bad treatment at the hands of the telegraph operators somewhere between Washington and California. The resolution as printed in all the California As-

sociated Press papers, makes the committee say that the treaty might be easily modified on this subject to the advantage of both nations; whereas, they reported something much more to the purpose, namely, that it might wisely be modified, etc.

During to-day's brief session of the House of Representatives, no progress whatever was made towards the release of the dead-lock on Potter's resolution, and the subsequent renewed determination of the democratic caucus committee, that no compromise should be entertained, is generally supposed to have left no room for hope of an early release. There are nevertheless surface indications that this recommendation of the caucus committee was announced only for a strategic purpose, and that it will soon be followed by some proposition for a compromise. The suggestion is made privately by certain prominent democrats, that Potter should allow an amendment, directing the proposed committee of investigation to inquire into any new evidence of fraud which the republicans may present in the case of Oregon, but not to make up any old charges. This proposition will not be considered satisfactory by the republican minority, but the fact that it is proposed to offer it is quite significant, taken in connection with the additional fact that Alexander H. Stephens, who arrived to-day, is earnestly advocating the propriety of allowing the Potter resolution to be opened for unlimited amendment and full discussion.

BALTIMORE, 16.—Wm. E. Bloomer, ticket scalper, convicted of conspiracy to defraud the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, by dealing in fraudulent passes, was sentenced to-day, by Judge Brown, to one year in jail and to pay a fine of \$100. After Bloomer's conviction in the criminal court, the case was taken to the court of appeals on a bill of exceptions, where the finding of the lower court was affirmed.

CINCINNATI, 16.—A drizzling rain did not cause any abatement in the musical fervor this afternoon. The numbers were evenly divided between the Wagner and Beethoven selection. Pappenheim was the star to-night. The wonderful precision of Thomas' orchestra is a matter of general remark.

INDIANAPOLIS, 16.—The *Journal* publishes a confession by ex-Prosecutor, Wm. B. Walls, of Boone, Iowa, who says that in 1874 he received from Nancy Clem, on trial for murder, and delivered to Judge Palmer \$1,000 in consideration for a *nolle pros* in the case. He gives dates, names and places. The *News* publishes interviews with the interested parties, denying the whole story. Walls was recently disbarred for unprofessional conduct.

NORTH TROY, Vt., 16.—A body of strangers are encamped in the woods near this place. They are all Irishmen, well dressed and intelligent. Accessions are being made to the camp almost hourly. The Canadian militia has been called out, and there seems to exist a feeling along the border that an immediate invasion of Canada by a large army of Fenians is more than probable.

OMAHA, 16.—Supt. G. Snyder, of the detective agency, has arrested, near Fort McKinney, Sam Kelly, a desperate cattle thief and murderer, for whom \$5,000 reward has been offered. Kelly resisted, but Snyder and a posse of soldiers captured him and a confederate.

SAN FRANCISCO, 16.—The workmen's State convention met here to-day. The county committee faction and Kearney body met in separate halls with full delegations from the city. The country delegations met by themselves, with a view of deciding with which faction to affiliate. Their action is not yet fully decided, some having entered the Kearney convention; others say they will not act with the county committee, while others still are disposed to join neither. The Kearney convention effected a permanent organization by electing Dennis Kearney, president.

NEW YORK, 17.—The *Sun's* Washington special says: It has been ascertained that Hart, of New York, is the man who has approached the democrats with the proposition to bolt and help republicans to vote down the Potter resolution. He has not the courage to lead in such a movement, and will doubtless vote with his party when the pinch comes. He will have to face the music. There will be a

call of the House if there is not a quorum on the regular order of seconding the previous question on Potter's resolution, and the democrats will order the doors closed and fight it out on the line they have started on till the republicans weaken, or till they are sold out by their own side.

The *Herald's* Washington special says: Keyser, Vice-President of the B. & O. Railroad was on the floor of the House immediately after adjournment, yesterday, urging the democrats and republicans to combine for the defeat of the investigation project. He said the dead-lock, and agitation growing out of it, already alarmed the country, and were having a most disastrous effect, that in addition to this the revolutionary movement would encourage the spirit of communism now prevailing in the country.

The *Herald's* Washington special interviewed Alex. Stephens. The latter said he opposed a one-sided investigation, and would vote against the demand for the previous question as the subject is pregnant with mischief. He would not be swayed by party discipline.

The syndicate has decided to take the remaining \$15,000,000 of the \$50,000,000 four and a half per cent. bonds covered by its contract with the Secretary of the Treasury. Options for October, November, and December are thus anticipated. A large part of the \$15,000,000 will be sold abroad. It is asserted that the syndicate is discussing the question of entering into a contract with Secretary Sherman for \$50,000,000 four per cent. bonds with the option of taking \$50,000,000 more.

CHICAGO, 17.—The *Tribune's* Washington special, regarding the scene when Alexander Stephens wanted to speak in the House yesterday, says: The howling mob behind his rolling chair, for even the revolutionists did not dare to face him, howled him down with cries of "Regular order," and it is even said that those who sat near could hear, in cowardly under tones, the cries, "Make the old man keep his mouth shut." They did not dare to have him open it. Silenced for the first time by the House and by his own party, Alexander Stephens, in his clear, earnest voice, was heard, privately, to say, "But the time will come when they will be glad to hear me." The significance of that utterance the democratic leaders may soon learn to their dismay. It is known that there are from 40 to 50 democrats, mostly men from the South, supporters of the Southern policy of the President, who are earnestly opposed to this movement. They say if it had been submitted to the democratic caucus this investigation resolution would never have been offered. The indignation of those democrats that a few northern revolutionists, in the interest of Tilden, have been able to force the party into this movement, knows no bounds. It is by no means certain that they will be bound by the caucus. Alexander H. Stephens is said to have notified the republicans that there are 25 men who will vote with him to permit the republicans to offer any amendment they may desire, and in view of the great discontent on the part of the southern democrats, it is not certain that the democrats will be successful in carrying their resolution even if they obtain a quorum. It is quite possible the resolution may yet be defeated by democratic votes. Clarkson Potter has thus far been successful in transferring the dissensions in the republican party to his own. Gen. Ben Butler seems to be trimming, in the hope that he may be put upon the investigating committee as a republican. Many republicans would bitterly oppose this. (Among the most earnest supporters of the investigation are those who themselves hold their seats in the House by fraud, including Colorado Patterson, California Wigginton, Ohio Banning and Massachusetts Dean.)

The *Times's* Washington special has the following section of an interview with Stephens: Do you think, Mr. Stephens, that there is any considerable dissatisfaction among the democratic members? Yes; at least one-third of them. There are 30 democrats who are almost persuaded not to be driven by the caucus managers. They think as I do, that this movement is ill-advised, foolish and revolutionary. The only true course is to admit the Hale amendment, and make the investigation broad, full, fair, and free; in short, what it professes to be an investigation into the

frauds by which the late election failed to represent the views of the majority of the voters of the country, I lay the blame at the doors of the caucus system, which is a cancer eating into the very heart of American politics.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 15.—The movement of the Indian troops to Malta will be discussed in the House of Lords on Monday, and Baron Melbourne will call attention to the question whether such movement, previous to notifying Parliament, is constitutional. The opposition, however, will not move any resolutions on the subject in the House of Lords, and Lord Hartington's resolution in the House of Commons is declared by him not intended to raise a question of the policy of using Indian forces, but merely a legal issue.

The *Times* says: When it is announced beforehand that the leader of the opposition in the lower house will not raise a question of policy, and when the principal lawyer of the party of the House of Lords will not throw his objections into the form of resolutions, a mere discussion of the constitution law of the case would be more suitable for a debating society. The fact is, the issues of the present crisis have passed beyond the control of even the British Parliament. The general policy of government has received, at its most critical stage, the support of the country, and the ministry have accordingly taken steps which leave the next turn of events in other hands.

The statements of Prince Auersperg on Herr Tiza in the Austrian Reichsrath and Hungarian Diet respectively, are well received in Vienna, and have made a favorable impression here. It is believed they indicate, beyond doubt, Austria's intention to oppose Russia, so that if England is compelled to go to war she will do so under more favorable circumstances than were recently hoped. It is also believed Austria's attitude at this moment will have a favorable influence on the negotiations at St. Petersburg. Herr Tiza, in the course of his speech, said the government had no intention to act against, but rather in concert with Turkey in Bosnia. The minister could not say in detail what they wanted the money for, but broadly hinted it was necessary to take precautions on the northern, southern and eastern frontiers, and to increase the number of troops, so as to be safe against surprise. Part of the money has already been used as measures necessary to secure the Carpathian passes are already in hand. Regarding the state of affairs in Roumania, Tiza said the reports were rather exaggerated, but not groundless.

A Vienna political correspondent says: The Russians are throwing up entrenchments near San Stefano and arming them with Krupp guns.

A torpedo committee has been engaged on the Hoogly river, to determine at what points it is advisable to place torpedoes for the protection of Diamond harbor and Calcutta in case of an emergency.

Regarding Count Schouvaloff's mission, or its results, public opinion in St. Petersburg varies each day. Pacific influences prevail now.

Constantinople telegrams state: That a disquiet is caused by the silence regarding Schouvaloff's journey.

A St. Petersburg correspondent reports that Count Schouvaloff has had frequent interviews with those directing foreign affairs. He will leave at the end of the week for London.

A Vienna correspondent says: The contradictory accounts of negotiations concerning the surrender of the fortresses are explained by the report that the conditions proposed by Gen. Todleben have not yet been approved in St. Petersburg.

A Vienna dispatch states: That the discussion in the Reichsrath about the 80 million credit has been postponed until the communication regarding the actual employment of the money is made to the delegation.

LONDON, 16.—Advices from Japan say that Minister O'Kubo was murdered in the street by five assassins while on his way to the cabinet council. All the assassins were arrested.

A Manchester correspondent says: A strong impression prevails that the recent outrages attributed