

BY TELEGRAPH. AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 2.—The members of the Utah Commission had a very satisfactory interview with the President to-day. They made a verbal report to him of the condition of affairs in Utah, and outlined their plans for future work. The President listened to them with attention, expressed his satisfaction at the progress made and approval of the plans. He promised the Commission that whatever could be done by the Administration toward strengthening their hands and sustaining them and the judiciary of Utah in their efforts to root out the practice of polygamy would be done. The members of the Commission also saw the Attorney General and received from him similar satisfactory assurances of support. To-morrow they will call upon the Secretary of the Interior, and after seeing him will start immediately for Salt Lake City, where they will hold a meeting on the 10th inst.

WASHINGTON, 2.—In the Senate to-day, after the reading of the journal, the morning bulletins relating to Gen. Grant's health were read from the clerk's desk.

In announcing the result of the vote in adjournment this afternoon, the Vice-President said: "Senators, I desire to express to you my obligations and thanks for the kindness and support I have received at your hands. The Senate stands adjourned without a vote."

The last message received by the Senate from the President was as follows:

To the Senate of the United States:

I hereby withdraw the nomination, which was sent to the Senate on March 6th, of Alexander R. Lawton, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Russia.

(Signed) GROVER CLEVELAND.

Henry G. Pearson, Postmaster, New York; A. Leo Knott, Maryland, Second Assistant Postmaster-General; A. M. Kelley, Virginia, Minister to Italy; Rufus Magee, Indiana, Minister to Sweden; T. J. Jarvis, North Carolina, Minister to Brazil; C. W. Buck, Kentucky, Minister to Peru; R. B. Hubbard, Texas, Minister to Japan; R. B. Anderson, Wisconsin, Minister to Denmark; Isaac Bell, Jr., Rhode Island, Minister to Netherlands; Frederick Raine, Consul-General at Berlin, Germany; T. M. Waller, Consul General at London, England; Edmund Jussen, Illinois, Consul-General at Vienna, Austria. The nomination of G. Marion Moore, Postmaster at Pleasanton, Mass., was rejected.

The Secretary of the Treasury has just decided an interesting point arising under the Chinese immigration act. Joe James a Chinaman residing in this country, and who has embraced the Christian religion, applied for permission to bring his wife, who lives in China, to this country. The department declares that under the recent ruling of the U. S. Circuit Court of California, she cannot be allowed to land.

Among the nominations by the President not acted upon by the Senate, are: Henry Kernochan, to be naval officer at New Orleans; Jas. O. Henderson, collector of internal revenue for the eleventh district of Indiana; John T. McGraw, collector of internal revenue for the district of West Virginia.

Secretary Manning left Washington this evening for Albany, to attend to some pressing private business. He will be gone about ten days.

New York, 2.—There is quite a hum of preparation to-day at the Brooklyn navy yard and at the marine barracks in Brooklyn. The cause is said to be an intimation from Washington that it would be well to have the available marine corps on this station ready for transportation to the Isthmus of Panama in order to protect American interests. If needed, 150 marines can be sent away at two hours' notice. The Ordnance department is also kept busy supplying Gatling guns and such ammunition as may be called for.

Philadelphia, 2.—Captain Hagan and Cochrane and sixty men of the U. S. marine corps left League Island navy yard to-day at three hours' notice for New York to sail thence to-morrow for the Isthmus of Panama.

A prominent navy officer, speaking of the Panama difficulty and the sending of a force from the United States, said to-day: "It is a subject of regret among navy officers that the sailors who will probably form a part of the forces to be armed as the marines, or even as well as the forces with which they will have to contend. Their arms consist of short magazine guns, which do not compare in range with Springfield rifles. Neither are they supplied with bayonets."

Government officials are of the opinion that transit will not continue closed for any length of time. It will depend upon information derived in the meantime whether any additional force will be sent to Aspinwall Monday. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company has reduced the rate for taking the men to \$10 a man, including their subsistence upon the passage, and including tents and camp equipage. This covers about the actual cost to the company for taking them. The four ships-of-war which will be at Aspinwall by the time the Pacific Mail steamers arrive, have gatling guns for use on land, and a force of sailors trained to their management.

Philadelphia, 2.—The following dispatch was received to-day by Adamson, son of Consul-General Adamson at Aspinwall:

"Colon is entirely destroyed by fire. The suffering is awful. In my name I invoke all editors to ask subscriptions for relief. (Signed) ADAMSON."

New Orleans, 2.—In the dense fog this morning the ferry-boat *Gouldshore*, carrying away the jibboom of the United States steamer *Svatara*. The *Svatara* sailed later for Aspinwall. The flagship *Tennessee* follows to-morrow.

WINNIPEG, 2.—In an interview to-night Premier Norquay explains that the Indian tribes are being led into rebellion by the halfbreeds, through Reil's influence, but as they are all short of supplies, they will soon yield to the military force now being concentrated in the field. Although valuable lives have been sacrificed, and other such sacrifices are sure to follow, the trouble will soon be suppressed. "I am assured," he said, "that Reil has not more than 500 halfbreeds under arms, who can easily be overpowered. Just now the Indians are raiding ranches, and as long as the stock holds out, they cannot be expected to take an active hand. In the meantime, the military will overawe them, and their depredations against the settlers will impel the latter to take up arms to defend their property, and the Indian instrumentality invoked will be the undoing of the halfbreeds. That was a fatal mistake of the halfbreeds. No, I don't think the trouble will last long."

New York, 2.—Cable advices from Aspinwall, received by Postmaster Pearson, report a serious loss of mail matter in the destruction of the city by fire on the 31st ult. The entire mail for the South Pacific, dispatched from New York on the 21st ult. by the steamer *Colon*, was destroyed, and also the registered mail and ordinary paper mail for Aspinwall, sent by the same steamer. The letter mail was nearly all delivered before the fire broke out. As accurately as can now be stated, the mail for Central America and the Pacific coast of South America burned consisted of 150 packages of registered mail, 10 sacks of ordinary letters and 53 sacks of papers.

New York, 3.—The exterior of Gen. Grant's house presented an unusually quiet appearance last night. A little before 12 o'clock Dr. Douglas was driven to the door and admitted immediately. About 1 o'clock he issued a bulletin signed by himself and Dr. Shady to the effect that Gen. Grant had been sleeping quietly since the administration of an anodyne. The following bulletin has been issued:

"6 a.m.—Gen. Grant has had a prolonged sleep. He has taken food at intervals during the night. The rest of the time has been devoted to refreshing sleep. His pulse is steady and full, and he has no pain.

(Signed) DR. DOUGLAS, DR. SHRADY."

At 10.30 a.m. this bulletin was issued: "Gen. Grant is quite refreshed by his long sleep. He has taken nourishment twice since last bulletin, and is now preparing for a bath in bed. His pulse is good, and the good condition of 6 o'clock continues. At 10.45 Ex-Senator Chaffee and Counsellor Perrington left the house. They reported the General easy, and Mr. Chaffee said the improvement must be regarded as due to the patient's great constitution and indomitable pluck, but that the improvement could not be permanent.

At 1.45 it is believed General Grant is not as strong as he was this morning, and it is feared he may be considerably worse. A consultation of the Doctors will be held. Dr. Shady has just arrived.

3 p.m.—Gen. Grant is at this moment very comfortable. The uneasiness in his throat is relieved by remedies previously employed. He has taken his food regularly and well. The bath refreshed him.

(Signed) BARKER, SHRADY, DOUGLAS.

OTTAWA, 3.—Government has ordered 10,000 Martini-Henry rifles and 3,000,000 rounds of cartridges for the troops.

WASHINGTON, 3.—The Secretary of the Navy has received applications from nearly all the naval officers, who are available located to be sent to Aspinwall. He received the following dispatch this morning from Commander Kane of the *Galena*:

"I hold two of the most prominent insurgents who assisted in firing Aspinwall. I do not think it is safe to deliver them to the Colombian authorities, who would permit their escape. Admiral Jouett telegraphs from New Orleans that he left that city with the *Tennessee* this morning for Aspinwall."

WASHINGTON, 3.—The Commissioner General of the Land Office has ordered that final action in the Land Office upon all entries of public lands, except private cash entries and scrip locations not dependent upon acts of settlement and cultivation, be suspended in the following localities: All lands west of the first guide meridian, Kansas; all lands west of range 17 west in Nebraska; the whole range of Colorado, except lands in the Ute reservation; all lands in New Mexico, Montana, Wyoming and Nevada, and that portion of Minnesota north of the indemnity limits of the Northern Pacific Railroad and east of the indemnity limits of the Chicago, Minnesota and Manitoba railroad. Final action in the Land Office is also ordered suspended on all timber culture entries under act of June 3, 1878, which have not already been examined; also, in all cases of desert land entries.

The statutes relating to the tenure of office and to powers of removal have recently been the subject of much careful study, and not alone by those who were inspired by the hope of gaining or retaining office. Wide differences of opinion have been developed, which are quite aside from questions of party policy. The President's power of appointment "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate," is derived from the Constitution, and is inalienable, but that instrument confers no power of removal except by implication. In the tenure of office act of March, 1867, the law-making power has given an interpretation of the implied power of removal, in so far as it relates to the offices to which appointment are made for fixed terms, and therein expressly reserves to the Senate the right of refusing "advice and consent to removal." The act entitles the appointee "to hold such office during the term for which he was appointed, unless sooner removed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate," or by appointment, with the like advice and consent of the Senate. The question arises whether, in the absence of any similar provision relating to offices to which no fixed term is attached, the President has the power of removal without the advice or consent of the Senate. All of Cleveland's appointments to this class of offices, where they were not vacant, or the incumbent had not resigned have been "vice—to be removed." Had he sent in a nomination "vice—removed," the constitutional right of the Executive to make the removal without the advice and consent of the Senate would at once have been raised. The same act in another section confers upon the President power to suspend in his discretion, during recess of the Senate, any civil officer of the Government except judges of the U. S. courts, even one filling an office which has a fixed term, and to designate a suitable person to perform the duties of the office, but no power is conferred to make absolute removals. The President is required to make nominations in the place of such as are thus suspended to the next session of the Senate. It is a question whether, in case the Senate fails or refuses to confirm such nominations, the original incumbent is entitled to return. If it be admitted that he is so entitled the question arises has the President power to suspend him the next day or the next hour, as in another recess of the Senate, and thus practically nullify the tenure of office act? If the right of the Senate to prevent removals from offices which have a fixed term by refusing its consent is admitted, the question arises, does not the same right extend to all offices, except those which the President and heads of departments are authorized to fill, without reference to the Senate? It is said that eminent Republican Senators in executive session recently maintained, in connection with certain nominations made by the President to offices which had no fixed rights, that it was the duty of the Senate to consider first, the qualifications of the incumbent and decide whether his removal was desirable, and only in case of a decision in the affirmative to consider the qualifications of the appointee. This, it was urged moreover, was in line with the spirit of civil service reform to which both parties had given adherence and to which the masses were attached. Several of the nominations which were not acted upon went over because the Senate was indisposed to continue the long constitutional discussion to which they seemed likely to give rise.

Mr. Garrison, appointed to be Deputy First Comptroller of the Treasury, is at present of the Foreign Intercourse Division in the First Comptroller's office, and his promotion is in strict accordance with civil service reform principles. Judge Charles Chesley, of New Hampshire, has, at the request of Attorney General Garland, tendered his resignation, to take effect on the appointment and qualification of his successor. Judge Chesley entered the Treasury Department as a \$1,400 clerk in June, 1865, and was promoted from time to time since. He is reputed to be a faithful and well informed officer. Honorable N. J. Colman qualified to-day as Commissioner of Agriculture and took formal possession of the office. Owing to the critical condition of General Grant, the President has postponed indefinitely the general evening reception to the public, which was to have been given on Tuesday next.

NORFOLK, Va., 3.—The closing of the doors of the Exchange National Bank of this city, yesterday, was the severest financial shock Norfolk has ever experienced. The bank was regarded as absolutely sound. It did the largest business in the State. The cause of the failure was the inability of Bain & Bro., bankers, of Portsmouth, to meet their indebtedness to the Exchange bank, amounting to \$800,000. This amount was reduced to \$230,000, but the \$300,000 necessary to put the bank upon a proper footing could not be obtained. Efforts were made by Bain & Bro., to reimburse the bank, but a shrinkage in their real estate and general securities, and a threatened run on them yesterday and to-day forced them to close. Their liabilities are roughly estimated at \$1,600,000, and the assets at \$1,900,000.

WASHINGTON, 3.—Senor Becerra, representing the United States of Colombia at Washington, sent the following dispatch this afternoon to Gen. Goino, at Panama: "United States

forces are going to co-operate in securing free transit and the protection of American life and property. If they find Colombian forces able of themselves to attain that object, they will withdraw. I have perfect confidence in the good faith and upright intentions of the American government. Public opinion here is deeply irritated at the excesses committed in Colon. We need energy, repression and exemplary justice, so that we may not be held for the aforesaid excesses. Report frequently."

He also sent the following to the authorities at Buena Ventura: "It is very important that more forces be sent to Panama to restore order and prevent the nation being held responsible."

Secretary Whitney, late this afternoon, telegraphed as follows to Pensacola, Fla., to Rear-Admiral James E. Jouett, who sailed to-day from New Orleans with the United States steamer *Tennessee*: "In addition to the force under your command in the steamships *Tennessee*, *Svatara*, *Alliance*, and *Galena*, all of which should be at Aspinwall upon your arrival, you will be reinforced by about 200 marines dispatched to-day from New York by the steamship *City of Para*, with tents and camp equipage. To provide for contingencies, further supplies will be sent at once. The duty you are called on to perform, calls for the exercise of great discretion.

The object of the expedition is the performance by the United States of their engagement to preserve neutrality and keep open transit from Colon to Panama, and, further, to protect the lives and property of American citizens. The circumstances understood to form the necessity for the expedition are, in general: That a steamship belonging to Americans has been seized at Colon by an armed force and goods in transit taken from her; her officers and the American consul imprisoned, and transit across the isthmus interrupted. With the consequences involved in these past acts you are not concerned.

Your sole duty is confined to seeing that free and uninterrupted transit across the Isthmus is restored and maintained, and that the lives of American citizens are protected. If, on your arrival at the Isthmus order shall have been restored, and the Colombian authorities are adequate to the protection of life and property and the maintenance of free transit, you will interfere in no respect with the constituted authorities, but report and await orders. You have no part to perform in the political or social disorders of Colombia, and it will be your duty to see that no irritation or unfriendliness shall arise from your presence at the Isthmus. The incidental exercise of humanity toward American citizens in distress must be left to your sound discretion."

Fortress Monroe, 3.—The U. S. steamer *Dispatch*, with between 300 and 400 sailors and marines on board, from Norfolk navy yard, passed here this afternoon. She will intercept the steamer from New York for Aspinwall off Cape Virginia, and the men will there be transferred.

New York, 4, 6.30 a.m.—"Gen. Grant awoke after a continuous sleep of eight hours and related in a lucid and humorous manner his dream while under the influence of the anodyne. He feels refreshed and cheerful, and asked for a cup of coffee. His pulse is the same."

(Signed) DOUGLAS.

Last night was a comfortable one for Gen. Grant. He slept quietly in his easy chair, with his feet resting on a stool, from shortly before 11 o'clock until half past 6 o'clock this morning. He was much refreshed by his sleep of eight hours, unbroken, save when gently aroused to take nourishment at regular intervals. During the early morning, the patient had occasional attacks of coughing. His breath, during the night, was comfortable. Doctors Douglas and Shady remained with the General all night, and Col. Fred Grant was in the room most of the time.

1 p.m.—Gen. Grant has been very quiet since the last report. He has taken his nourishment regularly. His pulse is 72. He is not complaining of his throat. The accumulation of mucus is easily removed by gargling, without other medication. He moves from room to room, when required, without trouble. He is now resting in his easy chair, after having been in bed for a few moments.

(Signed) DOUGLAS. WASHINGTON, 4.—The President of the Pacific Steamship Company, in a telegram to the Secretary of the Navy to-day, says: He has information from the agent of the Company at Panama, and that transit across the Isthmus is not sufficiently protected.

LA LIBERTAD, via Galveston, 4.—Hostilities between Guatemala and the allied republics are suspended and an armistice of one month's duration is announced. The legislative assembly of Guatemala has annulled the decree promulgated by President Barrios, Feb. 28, in which the union of the Central American republics was proclaimed and Barrios was announced as dictator and supreme military chieftain of all Central America. The gold-hilted sword of President Barrios was found in the battlefield of Chalchuapa, broken.

According to latest intelligence received here, President Barrios of Guatemala is dead. No particulars have been received.

Panama, via Galveston, 4.—Communication between this city and Colon remains interrupted. News is meagre and untrustworthy. There are rumors

that looting is going on along the line of railway.

New York, April 4.—A Commission de *lunatico idiguerendo* has been ordered on Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng of Irvington. The petition was made by Alexander G. Tyng of Peoria, Ill., eldest son of Dr. Tyng, and sets forth that Dr. Tyng "was of unsound mind, and so far deprived of reason as to render him altogether incompetent to manage himself or his affairs; that his language, conversation and actions since 1883 have been those of a person of unsound mind; that he could not recognize friends, and often mistook one for another, in some cases for those long since dead." The estate of Dr. Tyng is stated to be a house and lot in Irvington worth \$10,000, and an annuity of \$500 as pastor Emeritus, of St. George's Church, New York City. Mrs. Susan Tyng, the Doctor's wife, was named as the proper custodian of the person and property on the return of the commission. The necessity for the proceedings is the present inability to collect the annuity, owing to Dr. Tyng's incompetency.

CHICAGO, 4.—The *Inter-Ocean's* Mouth, Ills., special says: It is just learned here that Edward Nash, an insane youth aged 20, this afternoon murdered his mother and sister, aged 55 and 25 years respectively, then taking a horse and wagon fled. The scene of the tragedy was a farm-house five miles west of here. Adison Nash, the father, was away from home at the time. Returning this evening he discovered the lifeless bodies of his wife and daughter. Officers are in pursuit of the maniac. He was taken to the asylum a year ago, being then violent and dangerous. He had recovered somewhat and had lived at home six months.

DENVER, 4.—Gov. Eaton to-day issued a proclamation establishing a quarantine against cattle from Missouri, Illinois, Kentucky, New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Indiana, West Virginia and the District of Columbia. No cattle will be admitted except the same be accompanied by certificates of health by the State veterinary sanitary board. The above was issued upon information that pleuro-pneumonia exists in those States.

New York, 4.—The impression with many is that hypodermic injections of brandy were not only employed to rally Gen. Grant from the death swoon of Thursday morning at daybreak, but that the General has since been sustained almost solely by the use of liquors administered by the physicians. This is untrue. On Thursday morning, when death was believed to be only a few minutes away, Dr. Shady injected one drachm of brandy beneath the skin of the General's right forearm. The benefit of its effects was speedily observed, and soon after the operation was repeated, a drachm then being administered with a hypodermic syringe. Not a drop has been given since. The General has since expressed the conviction that those applications of brandy saved his life at the time.

During the night Gen. Grant had a dream. He said he felt as if he were off traveling somewhere and had but a single satchel—feeling he was poor; and he thought he was partially undressed, and he had no money. This worried him a good deal, although he thought to himself that he ought to be used to it by that time. Altogether, he felt himself to be in a pretty bad predicament—without money and without friends. He came to a fence and got over it very awkwardly, there being a stile only on one side. When over, he found he had left his satchel on the other side, and he could not get it without paying duty at each step of the stile as he went back for it. Then he thought he would go home and borrow the money from Mrs. Grant, but when he got there he found that Mrs. Grant had only \$17. That was not enough, and the General said at that point he was glad to wake up. While relating this night vision, Gen. Grant chuckled with some jollity, particularly at that portion where he told how he was obliged to pay duty or leave his satchel.

9 p.m.—Gen. Grant has, within the past half hour, become somewhat restless, changing his position alternately from chair to bed. He has complained of pain in the throat, which has been relieved by local application of cocaine.

11 p.m.—Gen. Grant has been sleeping quietly since the last bulletin. The general condition is that of 5 p. m. The pain and restlessness noted at 8.30 have been relieved by local application and the anodyne. He has just taken nourishment.

(Signed) J. H. DOUGLAS, M. D.

Shortly after 9 o'clock there were indications of considerable commotion within the residence of Gen. Grant. The light in the room of Col. Fred Grant flashed up brightly and the figures of many people fitted in and out of the dying soldier's room. A messenger boy came hurriedly down the steps with a message for Dr. Douglas, who was summoned in haste. About 9.25 Dr. Douglas arrived, and as he had not been expected till 11 p.m., it looked as if the General had taken a turn for the worse.

When Senator Chaffee called on Grant on Saturday afternoon, the General, in referring to his condition, said: "This is hard." After a lapse of some minutes, he said: "I am going to die."

Mr. Chaffee then said to him: "You are feeling a little better to-day, are you not?" "I don't know," answered Grant. "You know I am going to die; the doctors know I am going to die; I want to die."