

By Telegraph.

AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 21.

Thomas Finnin and Jas. Carmody have been arrested in Brooklyn for the murder of Professor Panormo, in that city, two years ago; it is rumored that Carmody has confessed, implicating Finnin.

Michael and Thomas Murphy, brothers, have been arrested at Jersey city, on suspicion of being the murderers of Catherine Hayes, alias Mrs. Perry, at Mannette, on Saturday night.

A bill has been introduced in the assembly at Albany, for incorporating an incineration society, for burning the dead.

Henry Ward Beecher has declined the six months vacation voted by his congregation: he says he does not need it now, and when he does he will take it.

The body of David Eastman, known as a hermit, was discovered yesterday in his late residence in Brooklyn, badly gnawed away by rats.

Up to a late hour last night, MacKenzie, the resident agent of the transatlantic line, had not received any dispatches relating to the saving of the *Amerique*, he could not therefore say anything about it, except that such a rescue would be likely to prove more disastrous to the company than the loss of the vessel.

Judge Donahue, of the Supreme court, has granted an order of arrest against Captain Lemaire, late of the steamship *Europe*, on a suit for libel brought by Captain Thomas, of the steamship *Greece*.

The army and navy club, to-night, gave a grand reception to Captain Lambton Lorraine; numerous distinguished personages were present, and flattering allusions to his conduct in the *Virginus* affair were made by the speakers.

Dr. Constantine McGuire, who was a passenger on the *Greece*, and a member of the salvage crew sent in the *Europe* by the steamship *Greece*, arrived here on the *Italy*, says they worked constantly at the pumps, but the water increased and she became uncontrollable, the fires being out and the engines useless. When the *Egypt* was sighted she attempted towing the *Europe*, but the hawsers snapped, and the salvage crew were signaled to disembark. The *Egypt* refused to send men to assist in saving her, and she was abandoned with eighteen feet of water in her hold.

CHICAGO, 21.—A fire at Ishpenning, Mich., on Tuesday night destroyed fifteen stores and twenty dwellings; loss \$150,000, insurance \$40,000. Mrs. Matthews died of fright during the fire.

WASHINGTON, 21.—A dispatch received at the Swiss Consulate announces the acceptance of the revised constitution by the people of Switzerland.

The commissioner of internal revenue has notified parties liable to the special tax (license) under the internal revenue law, that unless they make a return of form eleven, before the 31st of May, they will be liable to a penalty of fifty per cent.

Poland reported from the judiciary committee, to-day, a bill in relation to the courts of Utah. It provides for the U. S. judges, marshal and attorney discharging the duties pertaining to all the courts, thus dispensing with the duplication of such officers by the Utah legislature, and consequently depriving the probate court of civil and criminal jurisdiction heretofore exercised. The bill also changes the mode of selecting jurors. The U. S. judge, clerk of the court and marshal are required to draw jurors from lists prepared in a specified manner, free from Mormon influence. Poland will bring up the bill in a few days.

The Secretary of War has sent to the House, a request from the President of the Argentine republic, that several graduates of its military school be admitted to West Point, at the expense of the Argentine government; the request was referred to the military committee.

The Arkansas congressional delegation, together with the three contestants for a seat in the House, representing all parties, had an interview with the President to-day, in presence of the cabinet, relative to affairs in Arkansas. They urged the President to maintain the position he now occupies, and to take all proper measures to secure peace.

Hurlbut's report on the double track freight railroad bill, recites various features in the existing railway system. It says the company proposing to build this railroad, will accept the low rates of freight agreed upon by committee, namely, fifteen cents a bushel from Chicago, &c. The company asks the government to guarantee its five per cent. bonds at the rate of \$20,000 a mile, and while the committee is not in favor of railroad subsidies, it thinks the matter should be fairly submitted to the American people, and therefore reports the bill without any recommendation.

LITTLE ROCK, 21.—An armistice has been in force since morning. Several arrests have been made by the United States troops of Brooks' and Baxter's men, for encroachments on the opposing lines. Reinforcements arrived for both parties to-day. This afternoon, as the Baxter men were making a demonstration before his headquarters, and applauding his speech, a shot was fired from a house in the vicinity upon the crowd, which was followed by several others from a party of Brooks' men near the Metropolitan Hotel. The Baxter force returned the fire and cleared the street. Col. Rose, the U. S. commandant called out his company and barricaded the streets, and compelled a cessation of hostilities. About two hundred shots were fired, and several persons severely wounded. The excitement has subsided for the present.

ST. LOUIS, 21.—A special gives a different version of the Little Rock affair to-night. He says that Col. Rose was listening to an harangue by White, one of Baxter's officers, when several shots were fired at him by Brooks' men, and thereupon an indiscriminate firing commenced, the U. S. troops clearing the streets. A considerable number were wounded, and great excitement prevailed. Little Rock business houses are generally closed, and the people begin to feel the effects of martial law.

RICHMOND, 21.—A fire this evening consumed three buildings occupied as flouring mills, by the firm of Hoxwell, Crenshaw & Co.; loss \$500,000, insurance two or three hundred thousand.

CLEVELAND, O., 21.—Some three hundred striking sailors started out to-day, to force the crews of vessels in the harbor to quit work, and succeeding in one instance they attempted to board another vessel, when the captain met the attack with a volley from his revolver, wounding several, one fatally, and repelling the rest.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., 21.—On Tuesday night James Murphy's son John, and a grandson aged six, were caught in a snow storm while returning home in a wagon, and perished.

BOSTON, 21.—Twenty prominent merchants have been appointed a committee to raise contributions for the Louisiana sufferers.

Julius P. Mason, a broker formerly of Boston, but recently doing business in New York, cut his throat to-day, at the Parker House.

QUEBEC, 21.—It has been snowing heavily here since last night. Seven inches have fallen, and the drifts are equal to those of mid-winter.

Riel has been here several days. WASHINGTON, 22.—The Cabinet was in session from half-past eleven until nearly two, and the finances were the single subject of discussion. At 2.20 General Babcock, private secretary of the President, delivered a message to the Senate, which was read immediately at the request of Senator Conkling. The President returns the finance bill without his signature, and says the fact cannot be concealed that the bill increases the paper circulation of the country a hundred million dollars, which in his belief is a departure from the true principles of finance, and its approval would be a departure from every message to Congress by him on the subject. He recommends earnestly such legal action as will secure, as speedily as practicable, a return to specie payments, and refers to the pledges of the government to make provisions, as early as practicable, for the redemption of U. S. notes in coin. The President recommends that the revenue of the country be increased so as to meet the current expenditures, as a preparatory measure towards specie resumption. He was disposed, at first, to give great weight to the argument that there was an unequal distribution of the national banking currency, but he thought different upon con-

sidering the fact that four millions of such currency still remained in the treasury, subject to the demand of the sections desiring it.

The message having been read, the chair announced that the bill was now before the Senate, and the question was, should it pass notwithstanding the objections of the President.

Conkling said it was desirable to have it considered at an early day, but he supposed the senators wanted to see the message in print, and to examine it, and he therefore moved that it be printed and laid on the table. Agreed to.

NEW ORLEANS, 22.—The most gloomy reports continue to be received of inundations in various points. The whole Amite valley is submerged, and houses, barns, implements and animals are washed away. The inhabitants have fled to the highlands, where they remain in a destitute condition. The Howard Association is receiving funds to aid the sufferers, who number many thousands.

LITTLE ROCK, 22.—Everything is quiet this morning. Another company of regulars arrived this morning to assist Col. Rose to preserve the peace. Prominent citizens are endeavoring to induce Baxter and Brooks to agree to call the legislature to settle the controversy.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 22.—The following is the text of the veto message:

"To the Senate of the U. S.—Herewith I return the Senate bill, 617, entitled an act to fix the amount of U. S. notes and the circulation of the national banks, and for other purposes, without my approval. In doing so, I must express my regret at not being able to give my assent to a measure which has received the sanction of a majority of the legislators chosen by the people to make laws for their guidance, and I have strenuously sought to find sufficient argument to justify such assent, but unsuccessfully.

"Practically, it is a question whether the measure under discussion would give an additional dollar to the irredeemable paper currency of the country or not, and whether by requiring three-fourths of their reserves, to be retained by the banks, and prohibiting interest to be received on the balance, it might not prove a contraction; but the fact cannot be concealed that, theoretically, the bill increases the paper circulation one hundred million dollars, less only the amount of the reserves restrained from circulation by the provisions of the second section.

"The measure has been supported on the theory that it would give an increase of circulation its fair influence, therefore that if it, a practical measure, should fail to create the abundance of circulation expected of it, the friends of the measure, particularly those out of Congress, would clamor for such inflation as would give the expected relief. The theory, in my belief, is a departure from the true principles of finance, national interest, national obligations to creditors, congressional promises, party pledges with political parties, and of the personal views and promises made by me in every annual message I have sent to Congress, and in each inaugural address.

"In my annual message to Congress in December, 1869, the following passages appear: 'Among the evils growing out of the rebellion, and not yet referred to, is that of an irredeemable currency. It is an evil which I hope will receive your most earnest attention. It is the duty, and one of the highest duties, of a government, to secure to the citizen a medium of exchange of fixed, unvarying value. This implies a return to a specie basis, and no substitute for it can be devised. It should be commenced now, and reached at the earliest practicable moment consistent with a fair regard to the interest of the debtor class. An immediate resumption, if practicable, would not be desirable. It would compel the debtor class to pay, beyond their contracts, the premium on gold at the date of their purchase, and would bring bankruptcy and ruin to thousands. Fluctuations, however, in the paper value of the measure of all values in gold is detrimental to the interest of trade; it makes the man of business an involuntary gambler, for in all sales where future payment is to be made, both parties speculate as to what will be the value of the currency to be paid and received.

I earnestly recommend to you such legislation as will insure a gradual return to specie payments, and put an immediate stop to the fluctuations in the value of the currency.'

"I still adhere to the views then expressed. As early as December 4th, 1865, the House of Representatives passed a resolution, by a vote of 144 to 6, concurring in the views of the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to the necessity of a contraction of the currency, with the view of as early a resumption of specie payment, as the business of the country would permit, pledging co-operative action to this end as speedily as possible. The first act passed by the 41st Congress, on the 18th of March, 1869, was an act to strengthen the public credit of the U. S. (here the act referred to is inserted in full). This act still remains, and is a continuing pledge of the faith of the U. S. to make provision, at the earliest practicable moment, for the redemption of United States notes in coin. A declaration contained in the act of June 20th, 1864, created an obligation that the total amount of U. S. notes, issued or to be issued, should never exceed four hundred million dollars, and the amount in actual circulation was actually reduced to three hundred and fifty-six millions, at which point Congress passed an act, February 4, 1868, suspending a further reduction of the currency. The forty-four millions have ever been regarded as a reserve, to be used only in a case of emergency, such as has occurred on several occasions, and must occur when, from any cause, the revenues suddenly fall below the expenditures, and such a reserve is necessary because the fractional currency, amounting to fifty millions, is redeemable in legal tenders on call. It may be said that such a return of the fractional currency for redemption is improbable, but let steps be taken for a return to a specie basis and it will be found that silver will take the place of the fractional currency as rapidly as it can be supplied.

"When the premium on gold reaches a sufficiently low point, with the amount of U. S. notes to be issued fixed permanently within proper limits, and the treasury so strengthened as to be able to redeem them in coin on demand, it will be then safe to inaugurate a system of free banking, with such provisions as to make compulsory redemption of the circulating notes of banks in coin or U. S. notes, themselves redeemable and made equivalent to coin.

"As a measure preparatory to free banking, or for placing the government in a position to redeem its notes in coin at the earliest practicable moment, the revenues of the country should be increased so as to pay the current expenses, provide for the sinking fund required by law, and also a surplus to be retained in the treasury in gold.

"I am not a believer in any artificial method of making paper money equal to coin when coin is not owned or held ready to redeem the promises to pay, for paper money is nothing more than promises to pay, and is valuable exactly in proportion to the amount of coin it can be converted into; and while coin is not used as a circulating medium, and the currency of the country is not convertible into it at par, it becomes an article of commerce, and just as any other product, the surplus will seek a foreign market, as will any other surplus. The balance of trade has nothing to do with the question. The duties on imports being required in coin, to create a limited demand for gold, and about enough to satisfy that demand remains in the country. To increase this supply I see no way open, but by the government hoarding, through the means above given, and possibly by requiring the national banks to aid.

"It is claimed by the advocates of the measure herewith returned, that there is an unequal distribution of the banking capital of the country, and I was disposed to give great weight to this view of the question at first; but on reflection it will be remembered that there still remains four million dollars of authorized bank notes in circulation, assigned to the States having their quota not yet taken. In addition to this, the States having less than their quota of bank circulation have the option of two hundred millions more, to be taken from those States having more than their proportion. When this is all taken up, or when specie payments are fully restored, or are in rapid process of restora-

tion, it will be time to consider the question of more currency.

"U. S. GRANT." After the President's message vetoing the currency bill had been read in the Senate, the inflationists were visibly excited, and gathered in groups, earnestly discussing the question. When the news of the veto reached the House, similar groups gathered, the friends of the bill in that branch, as those in the Senate, openly avowing their disappointment.

LITTLE ROCK, 22.—Baxter issued a proclamation this afternoon, convening the Legislature to settle the gubernatorial controversy, and conveying to the members an assurance, received by him from the President, that they would be protected by the government.

Later.—The war has ended: the Baxter troops are being rapidly transported home. Col. White's band left this morning. An extra police force assists the U. S. troops to preserve order.

NEW YORK, 22.—A trapeze performer fell while performing at Jersey city, last night, and received supposed fatal injuries.

Mexican advices announce that a law has been passed for the protection of the oysters in the gulf of California; the pearl fisheries are divided into four sections, to be worked in successive years.

SAN FRANCISCO, 22.—Colfax, California, was destroyed by fire this afternoon, except three brick buildings; loss forty thousand dollars.

The women crusaders in Portland, Oregon, have been sentenced to pay a fine of five dollars each and are serving out their time in jail.

The officers pursuing the notorious robbers and murderers, Vasquez and party, came on them in the mountains near Los Angeles; they abandoned their horses and camp, and fled on foot, closely pursued, and if overtaken there will probably be a bloody fight.

NEW YORK, 23.—Dr. S. G. Howe, resident commissioner of the Samarina Bay company, has sent the directors here a detailed statement of the proceedings of the New Dominion government against the company. He says the government made the non-payment of the rent a pretext for ejecting the company, but the real cause was the determination of the British and European powers, acting through their commercial and political agents, to prevent the prevalence of American influence and institutions over Domingo and the surrounding islands.

Initiatory steps were taken yesterday, in a suit in the supreme court in this city, in which M. M. Simpson is plaintiff, and the Union Pacific Co., J. Gould, Sidney Dillon, and others are defendants, to compel the latter defendants, as stock holders, to make payment of the subscriptions to stock to meet the claims of the creditors. The plaintiff asks an injunction to restrain the transfer, by responsible parties, of the record to persons not able to respond for part of the stock only. Ten millions are involved in this suit. The complainant alleges that the company first borrowed some ten million dollars in money on income bonds, and made them in lien of all their property after the first mortgage and land grant bonds; but neglected to record the deed of trust by which the lien was created, and now propose to borrow sixteen millions more, and to give a mortgage that shall cut off the lenders on the income bonds, who supposed they held a deed of trust to secure their loan.

The celebrated trotter, "J. G. Brown," known as "Henry Todd" when he beat "American Girl," has been sold to California for \$20,000.

BOSTON, 23.—The body of Horace Miller, a child four and a half years old, was found in a marsh yesterday, near Dorchester, the head nearly severed from the body, in which there were some thirty knife wounds; Edward Pomeroy, aged fifteen, recently pardoned from the reform school, where he was sentenced for cutting and mutilating children, was arrested on suspicion of being the murderer.

LITTLE ROCK, 24.—The situation is essentially unchanged. Baxter has notified the President that he has convened the legislature, to meet May 11th. Brooks denies Baxter's authority to convene the legislature, and is erecting barricades around the State house.

WASHINGTON, 24.—The Attorney General decides that when a mail contractor fails to fulfill his contract, a new contract cannot be