

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 6.—The Senate, yesterday, ratified all the five treaties that were pending; two were with China, one to restrict Chinese immigration, the other a commercial; a treaty with the United States of Colombia; one with Morocco and a treaty with Italy relating to extradition. This clears up everything but the nominations, and indications are that these will be acted upon immediately. All the committees having nominations before them will hold meetings to-morrow morning and it is expected the judiciary will agree upon reports on Matthews, Pardee and other judicial nominations, as Senator Edmunds returned here last night. The message of the President withdrawing the New York nominations, which are regarded as belonging to the stalwart wing of the party, is the only object of public interest here. Everybody is talking or speculating about it. A reporter, in seeking reliable information saw representative men of both sides. The President is firm and determined. He has been urged by close friends for some time to take aggressive measures, but he hesitated, hoping that some way of maintaining harmony in the party consistent with his honor and dignity might be found. He could not surrender any particle of his executive prerogative by withdrawing Robertson and consenting to any compromise. He expressed himself on all occasions as anxious to do full justice to both wings of the New York republicans. When Conkling carried through the republican caucus his policy, which was directly antagonistic to that of the administration, with regard to Robertson, the President felt impelled to take some action. Vice-President Arthur and Senator Platt were at the White House yesterday morning, by the President's request, and he talked frankly to them. When the President learned positively that nothing short of permitting Robertson's nomination to lie unacted upon would satisfy Conkling, he informed Arthur what he intended doing. When the message was opened in the Senate, Arthur was in the Vice-President's room in senatorial wing and told him of the message. Arthur replied he had been expecting that message. Senator Hale said last night that the President ought to have taken this step several weeks ago. The President's purpose is declared to be to fill all New York federal offices with men who will not fight the administration for Conkling. He does not enter to make war on Conkling in New York, but at the same time he will not put power in Conkling's hands for him to use against the administration. It is reported the nominations were withdrawn in order to permit Conkling to fill places with men of his own choice, as he had said to the Dawes' committee that the district attorneys and marshals were not appointed at his request. A reporter of the Western Associated Press went to a high authority in the administration and made special inquiry on this point. The reply was that such a report was not true. The administration had been reluctantly forced into this fight, as Conkling had declared war to the knife. One of the most distinguished republicans of the country, and a trusted friend of Conkling, said also the President's message was no peace offering, and if it had been, Conkling would not accept it; that the republican party of New York, as represented by Conkling, would condemn him if he did not resist Robertson's appointment to the bitter end. Conkling would not compromise for every other federal office in New York and let Robertson become collector. When the message was read in the Senate, Conkling was reading a paper and did not look up. He knew beforehand what it was. His friends who have talked with him say he is not dismayed; that he is confident the stalwarts will rally closer; that he considers the message as an implied warning to the republican senators, that if they do not vote for Robertson their patronage will be cut off, and that "honorable senators can't be bulldozed in that way." Senators generally agree that this forces the fight on Robertson's nomination, and those who are for Robertson claim he will be confirmed next week, and he will get not less than 45 votes. The President's aggressive stand has had the effect of bringing wavering democrats senators to his side. The democrats all applaud the President's course, and one of the most experienced senators on that side said not over three democratic votes will be cast against Robertson. Another effort has been made to make the republican senators speak out more freely, as each feels he must support his side of the issue. The republicans also warmly espouse one side or the other. There is talk of the injury the fight will do the party in New York, but cooler heads point to the former contest with the New York Custom House, and predict this one will terminate similarly; that the defeated side will submit, and no great break in the party be caused. Predictions are freely made by senators that the Senate will adjourn within ten days.

Elmer, nominated for Second Postmaster-General, at the request of Platt, of New York, was not withdrawn, but it is believed he will be if Platt sustains Conkling. It can be stated, on the best authority, that the President gave most serious consideration to the matter before withdrawing the nominations and finally decided that nothing but aggressive action was left for him. Many persons are charging Secretary Blaine with inspiring the President's course, but this was denied by his closest friends among senators, who said that Blaine has as little to do with the message as he had in dictating Robertson's nomination. It is reported and largely credited that Conkling will deliver a speech on Robertson's nomination in open Senate to-day. Another point may be stated as emphatically representing the President's views. His appointments in New York will all be made with the purpose of harmonizing the party there. He will not appoint any officer to antagonize Conkling nor will he permit any appointment of his to do this. He recognizes Conkling's great influence and ability as a party leader and would help him to maintain republican supremacy in the empire State, but he could not, he holds, put men in office who would serve Mr. Conkling in his warfare against the administration.

The Tribune's Washington says: When the President's message, withdrawing the New York nominations reached the Senate, that gaged in the discussion of the treaties with China. Conkling was occupied with the perusal of a letter when the message was read by the clerk, and it is said that the New York senator apparently paid no heed to the reading of the short communication, which meant so much to him. Significant smiles were exchanged among the democratic senators. "Administration senators" appeared contented, and Conkling's supporters looked gloomy. Everybody appeared to be taken by surprise. The message has been the one topic of discussion among politicians in Washington. Conkling's friends are exceedingly angry and declare that an open breach between him and the administration is inevitable. They seek to create the impression that Conkling is an abused and persecuted man.

Gorham's Washington Republican to-day will say. The remarkable action of the President yesterday in withdrawing all the New York nominations except that of the collector of customs at New York, is either the first step towards the recall of all the appointments from that State, or it is an open announcement of unrelenting war upon two senators, the Vice-President, and the organization and main body of the republican party of the great empire State. It is too serious a matter to be discussed without further information. As large numbers of senators visited the President yesterday after the adjournment of the Senate in the interest of harmony, we forbear any comments until the result can be ascertained. The situation is a grave one and can only be relieved by the President himself. All republicans desire to see the safe deliverance of the party from the present peril. The President has been urged to withdraw the nomination of Robertson by many of the wisest and most moderate of senators. If this fails, it will remain for a caucus to agree either on the rejection or the postponement of the nomination. A confirmation cannot be agreed on. The administration can prevail only by a coalition between the democratic senators and a portion of the republicans. The country will not believe that any great public exigency

exists requiring so unnatural an alliance.

On the Robertson question the Times says editorially: In the contest between Garfield and Conkling in which both shall use the same or like weapons and seek similar ends, in which both shall in short act the part of politicians of the baser sort, the country will take very little interest. Indeed, it will only feel that the highest functions of the government in the White House and in the Senate are put to a very base and discreditable use.

The Sun's editorial on the treaty says: The Chinese government has acted liberally in the acceptance of the terms of this treaty, and its confirmation by the almost unanimous vote of the Senate yesterday indicates the strength of sentiment by which it is supported in this country. The treaty accords with the demands of the anti-Chinese party of California, and provides for the execution of those demands in a legal manner. It takes out of California politics the question which for years past has been full of disturbance.

The Times editorially says: It now remains to enact the laws of congress which are permitted by the terms of the treaty regulating and restraining Chinese immigration, and when this is done, let us hope the Chinese question will disappear forever from American politics.

WASHINGTON, 6.—Republicans refused to support the democratic move for executive session to-day, but made it themselves, showing they intended to control business. The republican plan was upset by the President's coup d'état, yesterday, and there is no talk of adjournment to-day. All nominations reported from the committee have been confirmed, but about 100 are yet unreported. Several republicans, this morning, urged the President to withdraw Robertson, to remove all cause of trouble and open the way for nominations in New York satisfactory to all republicans. The President positively refused, saying he desired harmony, but could not now, after threats had been made, withdraw Robertson. Conkling said, to-day, to a Garfield senator, that he was as confident as ever that Robertson would be rejected. It is evident, however, that a large majority of senators support Robertson and he will be confirmed within a week.

As a result of the conferences between President Garfield, the Secretary of War and General Sherman and Sheridan, an order has been prepared, and will probably be promulgated to-morrow, restoring the military divisions to the same status as before the order of December, 1880, which created a division of the Gulf. By the new order, Gen. Scofield is placed on waiting orders, until further orders of the President, with full pay. The territory formerly embraced in the division of the Gulf is restored to the division of the Missouri, which will remain under the command of Lieutenant-General Sheridan. The divisions of the Atlantic and Pacific remains unimpaired, under the commands, respectively, of Gen. Hancock and Gen. McDowell.

Owing to the present important juncture of affairs, the President has been compelled to decline the invitation to be present at the centennial celebration of the battle of Cowpens, which occurs on Wednesday next, at Spartansburg, S. C.

NEW YORK, 6.—The Times says: We do not understand that the withdrawal of the names of Woodford, Tenny, Payne, McDougal and Tyler means any intention on the part of the administration to prescribe any republican element or to find any form of factional strife. It would seem to signify only this, that while Conkling has declared open hostilities against the administration, and boasts that he will effect the rejection of Robertson's nomination, the president thinks it desirable that the result of this attack should be made known before other nominees' places are filled. It may be necessary in case a sufficient number of senators should follow Conkling in his reckless course to reject this absolutely unobjectionable candidate to make some further arrangement as to other officers to satisfy the just expectations of that portion of the party in the state who have not surrendered their free will to Conkling. The next move must come from the senator and his friends and it must be made in the Senate. The pilgrimages of yesterday, from the east to the west end of

Pennsylvania Avenue, to induce the President to abrogate the position of his friends in favor of one angry senator, were unavailing. It will be useless to repeat them. The proper objective point is Conkling. Let friends in the Senate turn to him with the advice heretofore suggested, that if he wants to put himself in a graceful and advantageous position, and at the same time harmonize all sections of the party in his State, let him rise in the Senate and move the confirmation of Robertson. That will settle the whole difficulty—a difficulty, let it always be remembered, which is wholly of his own creation.

Only the Times has a leader on the ratification of the Chinese treaties. It says: With characteristic disingenuousness, the democrats of the Pacific States, alarmed at the prospective disappearance of the Chinese question from local politics, vociferously assailed the immigration treaty. The democratic Senate, before which the treaty was laid early in January last, declined to touch the matter, and it has now been ratified after long delay, with scarcely a dissenting voice. The delay, however, has served to dissipate all appreciable opposition to the treaty. Senator Farley, who represents the democratic objectors, if there are any, was especially clamorous for its speedy ratification.

Boston, 6.—The Herald's Washington special says of Wednesday's executive session: Farley called up the Chinese treaties and made a lengthy argument. To his forcible appeal answered Senator Hoar, in what was described by an auditor as a spread-eagle-God-and-liberty-Fourth-of-July oration, in which he deprecated any attempt to restrict immigration into this country, whether it be from China or from Ireland. He was followed by Miller, the new California senator, who strove to dull the edge of his remarks in a short speech, which he will resume and conclude to-morrow. Miller simply went over the ground previously traversed by Farley. He read a telegram received by him from California, urging co-operation to secure the speedy ratification of the treaties, and set forth, in his mild way, the necessity existing for immediate action. Farley and Hoar spoke loudly and earnestly; Miller was soft in his utterances.

A Washington special says: How is the canal advancing? asked a reporter of John M. Wilson, United States consul at Panama, who has lately arrived. Answer—It is making very little progress.

How many men are employed, and what are they doing? A.—There are about 40 Frenchmen down there, about half of whom appear to be running lines in various directions, while the other half are commissaries and so on. There are, besides, about 100 Jamaica negroes engaged in cutting brush. Wyse has returned to France.

Then nothing like serious work has yet been attempted? A.—None whatever. Six stations have been established on the proposed line across the isthmus, but no houses have been built and the men are living in tents. The rainy season has begun and the men will soon be driven out of tents by the storm. The truth is, it does not look as though DeLesseps ever intends to dig a canal there. DeLesseps is a great diplomatist, but a poor financier, and if he really in good faith intends to build the canal I think he will fail.

World's London: The recent flurry and alarm among cable companies here is fully explained to-day by the completion of preparations for laying new American cables from England to Nova Scotia. All the nonsense published here and in New York about alleged arrangements for checking American competition with the British cable monopoly is explained to-day by the announcement that the steamship Faraday is under orders to sail to-day or to-morrow from the Thames to begin the work of laying new Atlantic cables constructed by the house of Siemens Brothers for Mr. Jay Gould and the American Cable Company. The Faraday has been taking her cables aboard for the last week at Woolwich. One thousand two hundred miles of new cables are now finished, and 1,500 miles will be finished by the middle of the month. These cables are the very finest ever yet made. Their peculiar feature is a new manner, perfected by the house of Siemens Bros., of so manufacturing gutta percha cores as to insure safety against air bubbles, and avoid faults in the cables, thus insuring much longer working duration

to cables, with corresponding advantages to the stockholders. The Faraday will sail with about 100 miles on board. She will be commanded by Captain Mayhew, engineer in charge will be John Battle, assisted by Schram. The electrician will be Mr. Jacob. If all goes well the of the new cables should be laid in working order by the 15th of August next. Siemens Bros. now making estimates for American Pacific cables also, the laying of which will begin as early as possible next year.

There was a gala procession to-day, from the railway station to the palace, on the occasion of the arrival of the Queen of Belgium and daughter, Stephanie, of Vienna, for the marriage on the 10th inst., of the Princess and Prince Rudolph. The train was elaborately decorated with and adorned with triumphal flags. Last night a state dinner was at the palace. Afterward were receptions of deputations and wedding gifts. The town was brilliantly illuminated, a torch procession of students, who before the palace, making with outline a monogram of Rudolph and Stephanie. Beacons were on the neighboring hills, and was a grand display of fireworks. The royal party drove through town to witness the illumination. Prince Rudolph returned to Vienna last night.

Vienna, 6.—Prince Rudolph's arrival here to-day, was received by a deputation of 18 former officers. The arrival of the Queen of Belgium and Stephanie, was awaited by the Emperor and Prince Rudolph, who entered the station, which was richly decorated. Shortly after strains of the Belgian national anthem, Prince Rudolph embraced Princess Stephanie, and pressed her to the Emperor, who kissed her on the forehead. When the kings of the royal party were included, the burgomaster presented Princess Stephanie with a bouquet of white roses and hawthorne. The party then entered carriages, and received with deafening cheers the populace, when they appeared the door of the station. The carriage contained the Emperor, the King of the Belgians, the Queen, the Queen of the Belgians, Princess Stephanie and Prince Rudolph; third, Princess Clementine and her governess. The carriage proceeded slowly down the street, which the station was situated. First Platz, where representatives of six suburbs and Vienna presented homage to royalty, then through Schoubunne Street to the castle. The route of procession was with troops, and the crowd of numbered thousands.

The Herald's Madrid: Later tails of the municipal election of provinces show the return of a number of the friends of Casto his friends in most places have combined with the friends of Sata to defeat conservatives and advanced republicans. Many occurred in the provincial town Sagasta went to the palace to-morrow to communicate to king the result, showing how national vote had ratified the royal prerogative that gave power to the liberals in February. They expressed his satisfaction with intelligence.

PHILADELPHIA, 7.—U. S. Commissioner Smith yesterday issued warrant for the arrest of five persons charged with having committed frauds upon the Government in connection with executing worthless bonds for Star route contractors. 4 o'clock, three were arrested, were given a preliminary hearing before the Commissioner. They were Wm. R. Carson, Joseph F. and Joseph Blackmore. The district attorney, who represents the Government, produced no evidence, but briefly gave the charges against the defendants. Funk Blackmore are charged with being principals in the bonds executed July, 1879, and Carson is charged with acting as surety, representing himself being worth in each \$25,000. They are therefore charged with conspiracy to defraud the Government and also with perjury, bonds being said to be fraudulent. All three men are poor, and Carson, who is clerk, has nothing, it is said, but his salary. The contract in the case of Funk, was to carry mails from October 1st, 1879, to June 30th, 1882, on route No. 32,892, between Fort Griffin and Fort Ell