

By Telegraph.

Washington, 3.—Col. T. J. Wood, of the 2d cavalry, and Major O. A. Mack, of the 9th cavalry, have been ordered before the retiring Board.

An authenticated rumor prevails in Congressional circles that Minister Adams has resigned his position. The President to-day appointed Wisewell Commissioner of Internal Revenue to succeed Rollins; he will probably not be confirmed. The President charges Rollins with resorting to corrupt measures to retain office in exacting money from the Revenue officials to assist the Radicals to carry New Hampshire.

The Chicago *Republican's* special says the President positively denies the truth of the statement that he will make an imperative demand on England to pay the Alabama claims. Kit Carson arrived last night, accompanied by one of the principal Utah Chiefs. The visit refers to treaty matters.

House.—A number of bills and resolutions were introduced including a bill providing that any man may become a citizen on application to any law court on taking the usual oath. One authorizes \$140,000,000 in legal tenders to supply the deficiency caused by cancellation; one provides for the removal of the National Capitol to St. Louis; one provides for the creation of a department of justice, and provides that the Secretary (of what?) be the head of the law department for the Attorney-General, Solicitor-General and assistants, and abolish the office of solicitors for departments. Cleaver offered a resolution inquiring whether further legislation is necessary to eradicate the system of *peonage* or Indian slavery in New Mexico.

New York.—It is reported that the February statement of the public debt shows an increase of nearly \$20,000,000 owing to the inadequacy of the revenue. The increasing demand for the first mortgage bonds of the Central Pacific Road causes a further advance in price to par and interest.

London.—The gale which passed over England on Saturday last was very destructive to life and property in the city. In Liverpool, chimneys and signs were blown down, houses unroofed and many people struck by falling objects and seriously injured, and in some instances killed outright.

Chicago, 3.—Eighteen prisoners escaped from the jail at St. Joseph, Mo., on Saturday. During the melee Horace Fish, brother of Sheriff Fish, was shot and killed; one of the prisoners was severely wounded. The steamer *Sherman* from Orleans and Cincinnati with a valuable cargo of groceries was burned at Evansville yesterday, no lives lost. The books and money were saved. A sleeping car on the Chicago and Quincy road was burned last night while the train was in rapid motion. The fire was occasioned by the explosion of a kerosene lamp; no lives were lost; the passengers escaped in their night dresses, and were unable to save anything but what they had about their persons.

Paris.—The journals of this city generally deplore the tone of the debate of the Corps Legislatif, on the bill regulating the press; they fear the opposition will cause its withdrawal by the government and that the final result will be the extinction of whatever liberty the press still preserves.

London.—Dispatches from Japan, via Hong Kong, announce that the ports of Hiogo and Asaka were thrown open to foreigners at the beginning of the year.

Charleston.—A colored delegate offered a resolution declaring it to be the belief of the Convention that no confiscation act should be passed by Congress, and that the only way for the landless to obtain lands is by purchase. A white delegate offered a resolution that, any investment made, to fund the estates of infants and unmarried women by administrations and executions, in confederate securities, shall be recoverable in lawful money. A bitter debate followed. The tone of the convention is growing more conservative.

Galveston.—A destructive fire occurred in Tremont street, last night; loss, \$60,000.

York, 4.—The *Times* special has ascertained that the President actually issued an order to Grant forbidding him to obey any orders received from the Secretary of War. Grant declined to obey, whereupon a spicy correspondence ensued, which lasted two weeks, and which covers not only the matter named, but a charge by the President against Grant, showing duplicity in the action of the latter in leaving the War Office.

Dates from England of the 22d ult., give accounts of some important Fenian

arrests, and seizures of large quantities of ammunition, etc.

Gibraltar.—The Capt. and two sailors of the crew of the schooner *Moses War-In* Bradford county, Pennsylvania, the Republican Convention has declared in favor of Grant for President, and Galusha Grow for Vice President.

St. Louis.—The steamer *Clara Dolson* was burned at the levee last night. The loss is \$30,000.

The *Albuquerque Review* of the 21st says a party of Navajos attacked a party of herders near Cubizo and killed one and wounded two. They ran off nearly 4,000 sheep, 1,500 of which were subsequently recovered.

Cleveland.—Gen. O'Neil had an immense reception at Brainerd Hall last night. He said in the course of his speech that the President would have the services of 100,000 Fenians in case of a war with England.

Senate, 4.—Cragin presented a petition from the citizens of Colorado asking admission as a State.

House.—Arnell offered a resolution reciting outrages committed by an organization known as the Kuklux Klan in Tennessee, and instructing the committee on the Freedmen's Bureau to take measures for its immediate suppression. The House proceeded to consider the bill concerning the rights of American citizens abroad. Butler suggested a substitute for the bill, declaring the right of expatriation by voluntary act, and that every naturalized citizen, whether at home or abroad, is entitled to all the protection which the Government can afford. Other amendments were offered and the bill was debated by several members until the expiration of the morning hour, when the bill for the forfeiting of the Southern Railroad lands was taken up.

Washington.—Stanton, in a letter transmitting the correspondence between Grant and the President, says he has had no correspondence with the President since the 12th of August last; that he has discharged the duties of the War Office without either personal or written communication with the President. No orders have been issued from the department in the name of the President. Grant's letters to the President, dated Jan. 25th, requests the President to give instructions, which, previously had been given verbally, not to obey any order from Stanton, unless he knew it came from the President. Grant says "I was compelled to ask for these written instructions in consequence of many gross misrepresentations affecting my personal honor, being circulated through the press purporting to come from the President, in conversations which occurred either with him privately, in his office, or in cabinet meeting. What is written admits of no misunderstanding. In view of the misrepresentation referred to, it will be well to state the facts in the case. Some time after I assumed the duties of Secretary of War, *ad interim*, the President asked my views as to the course Stanton would have to pursue, in case the Senate should not concur in his suspension, to obtain possession of the office. My reply was in substance, that Stanton would have to appeal to the courts to reinstate him, illustrating my position by citing the grounds I had taken in the case of the Baltimore police commissioners. In that case I did not doubt the right of Governor Swann to remove the old commissioners and appoint their successors; as the old commissioners had refused to give up, however, I contended that there was no resource left but to appeal to the court. Finding the President desirous of keeping Stanton out of office, whether sustained in his suspension or not, I stated that I would look particularly into the tenure of office bill; and if I should change my mind in this particular case, I would inform him of the fact. Subsequently, on reading the tenure of office bill closely, I found that I could not, without violation of the law, refuse to vacate the office the moment Stanton was reinstated by the Senate, even though the President ordered me to remain, which he never did. Taking this view of the subject, and learning on Saturday 11th, that the Senate had taken up the subject of Stanton's suspension, after some conversation with General Sherman and the members of my staff, in which I stated that the law left me no discretion as to the action I should take if Stanton should be reinstated, and I intended to inform the President, I went to the President for the sole purpose of making my decision known, and I did make it known. In this, I fulfilled the promise made in our last preceding conversation on the subject. The President, however, instead of accepting my views as to the requirements of the tenure of office bill, contended that he had suspended Stan-

ton under authority given by the constitution, and that I could not be governed by the act. I said, the law is binding on me until set aside by a competent tribunal. An hour was thus consumed, each reiterating his views on the subject, until, as it was getting late, the President said he would see me again. A doubt never entered my mind about the President fully understanding my position, namely: If the Senate refused to concur in the suspension of Mr. Stanton, my powers as Secretary of War, *ad interim*, would cease." General Grant then refers to some talk about appointing Governor Cox, of Ohio, Secretary of War, &c. Then refers to what took place at a cabinet meeting, and says the President gave his version of the conversation above alluded to, stating that it was his understanding that Grant would hold the office until removed by the courts, or would resign to allow another Secretary to be installed.

Grant, after hearing the President through, stated the conversation as given above, and in no wise admitted the correctness of the President's statement of the conversation. The President indorsed on Grant's letter the written order not to obey orders issued by Stanton, unless it was known that such orders were authorized by the President. Grant replies that under the law and customs of the War Department, while Stanton's authority was not countermanded, it would be satisfactory evidence that any orders issued from the department by the authority of the President are authorized by the Executive. The President replies to this letter, January 31st, positively declaring that Grant gave a distinct understanding that he would retain his position in the War office, or in the event that he should conclude it to be his duty to surrender the office to Stanton, he would return the office to the President, and prior to the Senate's decision in the case, so as to enable the President to designate some other man. The entire correspondence is quite lengthy and bitter.

Vienna.—The *Debat*, a semi-official journal, says England has requested the European powers to stop removing fugitives from Candia.

It is reported that the Pope is willing to resume negotiations with Austria for revising the concordat.

Cork.—One of the gates of the city was undermined last night, and blown up. At the same time all the telegraph lines into the city were cut. The prompt action of the police prevented further demonstrations. Several arrests were made.

Florence.—The *Navine*, newspaper, asserts that no negotiations are pending for a new convention between France and Italy. Menabrea prefers the September treaty. Garibaldi has written an eloquent and enthusiastic letter to Farragut and congratulates the United States on encouraging, by the presence of the American fleet, the national aspirations of Italy.

Washington.—House.—The judiciary committee meets on Friday, and will commence an investigation into the charges against Judge Field.

The library committee instructed the chairman to report a bill for international copyright. The provisions are very liberal, securing the right to authors in general.

A dispatch, said to be official, has been received, stating that Senor Pugal, who is negotiating the sale of Samana Bay, is acting on his own account, and the Dominican Government will not be responsible for what he does.

Savannah.—A large negro meeting was held in the African church to-day, and disturbance commenced outside by disorderly negroes resisting the police. The negroes drew their pistols and the riot became general. Several negroes and two of the police were wounded. The rioters are now dispersed, but much excitement prevails.

St. Louis.—Patsy Reardon, who killed McCann in a prize fight recently is sentenced to one month's imprisonment in the county jail at Belleville, Ill. His companion under eighteen years of age is sentenced to one week's confinement. This light sentence is on account of the belief that McCann died more from over excitement than from blows.

Mobile.—The election for the ratification of the new constitution is passing off quietly. Scarcely any white votes are polled. Col. Hudson, commanding, being informed that the registers refuse the privilege of challenging voters, notified the judge of the election that this right must be respected or the election would be invalid; also, that two clerks supplied by the Democrats must be admitted within the voting places.

Memphis.—Galloway and Rhea, edit-

ors of the *Avalanche*, were heavily fined by Judge Hunter, and sentenced to seventy days imprisonment for contempt of court.

Washington.—Advices from Crete state that the Turks acknowledge Ali Pashah as entirely failed in his mission and it is believed he is about to return to Constantinople. Many of the leading Cretans and Turks are beginning to favor eventual annexation to Greece. Seven more provinces have voted in favor of annexation to Greece.

The Cretans have declared themselves by a majority of 29,000 free from the Sultan and forming part of the dominion of the King of Greece. Two more Turkish battalions have arrived from Thessaly. The Turkish Governor at Sphakia was attacked by the people and driven back unable to take possession. The commander of the Russian vessel is still engaged in rescuing women and children.

Montreal.—It is reported that a crisis is imminent in the Dominion. The cabinet it is said will be offered Mr. Howe and other Nova Scotian leaders. A telegram from the Mayor of Halifax says that wide spread want prevails among the fishermen.

Harrisburg.—The House passed the Santa Fe railroad bill.

Chicago.—It is reported that the President will reply to Grant's last letter, and will sustain his charges by the signature of members of the Cabinet who heard Grant's admission. Grant's last letter concluded as follows, "Upon my honor as a soldier, and integrity as a man, having been so violently assailed, pardon me for saying, I cannot but regard the whole matter from beginning to end as an attempt to involve me in a resistance of law, for which you hesitated to assume the responsibility, in order to destroy my character before the country. I am in a measure confirmed in this conclusion by your recent orders directing me to disobey orders from the Secretary of War, my superior and your subordinate, without having countermanded his authority. With the assurance, Mr. President, that nothing less than the vindication of my personal honor could have induced this correspondence on my part, I have the honor to be

Very Respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant,

U. S. GRANT, General.
Washington.—Seward officially announces that the act to suspend the further reduction of the currency has become law notwithstanding the President failed to return it to Congress.

London.—There was a great meeting at Birmingham yesterday, John Bright made a speech and pleaded the wrongs of Ireland in part extenuation of the late Fenian outrages. He only begged for church reform, and said there was nothing that the United States could do, if Ireland were a part and parcel of this country, that England might not do also if she would.

London.—The *Times* has an editorial on the arrest of Irish Americans, and admits that the imprisonment of Train was a mistake; but says it would be distinguished from the arrest of Irishmen who come over with the secret intention of creating a revolt against the Government.

Liverpool.—The strike of the cabmen still continues to the great annoyance of all classes, with no prospect of a compromise.

Cork.—A considerable body of men, supposed to be Fenians, were discovered early this morning in the vicinity of McRoan castle, twenty miles west of the city. They appeared to be preparing to make an attack. A strong police force was ordered to the ground, when the assemblage dispersed.

Florence.—The Pope recently ordered the Catholic clergy to have the Te Deum sung in all the churches of Italy in honor of the victory of the papal arms, at Montana. Victor Emanuel has issued a proclamation, prohibiting the holding of religious ceremonies for such purpose within the Kingdom.

Paris.—The *Moniteur* gives an account of the reception of the new Italian Minister by the King of Prussia, who warmly welcomed him as the first ambassador from Italy accredited to the North German Confederation, and declared it to be a new pledge of peace.

Boston.—The National Convention of the boards of trade has assembled in the Mechanics' hall, and organized by the election of officers.

Chicago.—The *Republican's* special to-night, says the President will nominate Seward, Minister to England in place of Adams, resigned. Seward's friends say that he will accept. The Radical Senators promise to confirm him if he will agree not to meddle with politics, but leave the country immedi-