

By Telegraph.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

Currency Bill Passed.

WASHINGTON, 14.—Washburne argued that the government should take steps for the resumption of specie payment, by maintaining and increasing the specie reserve, and that the nation would be better off without the passage of this bill.

Wright's amendment was then adopted, 32 to 24.

Chandler then moved to table the bill, to save a waste of time; rejected, yeas 19, nays 35.

Wright moved to amend, making the rate of interest on the redemption bonds proposed by the bill, four and a half instead of five per cent; agreed to, 32 to 15. He also moved to make the time for the payment of these bonds ten instead of fifteen years, and to fix January 1878 instead of 1877 as the date of the resumption of specie payments by the issuance of these bonds; both agreed to.

Conkling then moved an amendment, striking out all after the enacting clause, and inserting a bill for the withdrawal of forty-six millions of national bank notes from the States in excess, and the redistribution among the States short of their proportion.

Merriman offered a substitute, providing for the substitution of greenbacks for national bank notes, to repeal the tax on State banks, making greenbacks receivable for fifty per cent of customs duties, the resumption of specie payment in 1878, the substitution of silver coin at a certain date for the fractional currency, &c.

Conkling's amendment was rejected, yeas 27, nays 29.

Wright moved to substitute the word "shall" for "may" in the clause authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to reissue United States notes, redeemed after July 1878, as provided in the ninth section; agreed to.

Conkling again offered his redistribution amendment, which was again rejected, yeas 18, nays 28. Several other amendments were offered, but all were rejected, and the bill passed, 25 to 19.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 14.—Shanks moved to strike out, from the deficiency bill, the item of ninety thousand for the rent of a building in Washington belonging to John G. Wright, explaining, and making a motion to order and put on record, the fact that the Interior Department rented a building from a man who robbed the Indians and built a house with the proceeds.

Nesmith thought that if Wright robbed the Indians it was no reason for the government robbing Wright; the amendment was rejected.

The amount of 18,000 and odd dollars, to reimburse the fund of the District of Columbia reform school, in the hands of Henry D. Cooke, treasurer, at the time of the failure of Jay Cooke & Co., was amended by directing the Attorney General to investigate the matter of the loss; the bill was finished and laid aside, and the committee took up the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill, appropriating \$3,347,304, of which nearly two millions are for payment of claims of British subjects. Swann explained the bill, and without action the committee rose, reported to the House the deficiency bill, which was passed, and the House adjourned.

AMERICAN

BOSTON, 14.—The Senate, to-day, refused the third reading to the resolution for a constitutional amendment for woman suffrage, yeas 14, nays 19.

CINCINNATI, 14.—The Constitutional convention, to-day, adopted the new constitution by a vote of 85 to 13.

NEW YORK, 14.—The general council of the Reformed Episcopal Church, to-day, continued its session. All the canons were adopted except that relating to marriage, which was referred to a committee, which was instructed to report at the next annual meeting. A communication was received from the free church of England, but its proposition, looking toward an absolute union, could not be entertained with the present differences in government.

CLYDE, O., 14.—Two stores and six saloons were burned last night; loss \$20,000.

DETROIT, 14.—A dispatch states that the tug *Tawa* blew up in Lake Huron this morning; all hands were lost except the captain and first engineer.

NEW YORK, 14.—The Silk Association of America held its second annual meeting yesterday, at which the Secretary's report was read, and the officers of the preceding year re-elected. The report gave a review of the operations of the past year, and said that while many trades are languishing and some are in ruinous disorder, it is apparent that the silk trade is well in hand, controlled by conservative counsels, watchful for the first awakenings which only legitimate wants should arouse, and fully content to bide the time which shall give to patience and wise self-reliance their sure reward. All considerations lead to the conviction that the national facilities for the American manufacturers of silk goods are becoming more widely known abroad and better understood at home. American mills do an annual business of nearly nineteen million dollars.

The English accountants employed by the British Erie shareholders, and selected by James McHenry, to investigate the condition of the books and accounts of the Erie Co., arrived in this city yesterday from Liverpool.

CHICAGO, 14.—The schooner *Paulico* sailed from this port to-day for Cork, Ireland, direct, with a cargo of 25,000 bushels of corn; the freight rate is thirty cents a bushel in gold.

LITTLE ROCK, 14.—Both Houses met this morning, and adopted a resolution requesting the President to put the Assembly in possession of the State House property, and to take action for the necessary disposition of the armed forces now disturbing the domestic peace of the State.

ST. LOUIS, 14.—The prison reform congress met here to-day; there were eighty delegates present. Richard Vomx was elected President. Dr. Winners read the report of the executive committee.

HAVANA, 14.—San Juan and Porto Rico advices state that the members of the masonic lodge at Sabana Grande have been arrested by the police. The *Buletin* newspaper applauds the course of the government towards the masons, declaring that the masons in the Antilles are thoroughly in favor of the separation of the colonies from Spain.

SAN FRANCISCO, 14.—A dispatch from Los Angeles, says that undersheriff Johnson of Los Angeles, and four men, have captured the notorious bandit Vasquez. They found him at the house of Greek George, in Cayhuenga Canon. Vasquez was in bed unarmed; he jumped from the window. The men fired on him, and hit him three times, one shot from a rifle passing through his back. At five o'clock Vasquez was safely lodged in jail. His wounds are not dangerous. The jail is guarded by policemen, and no access to the prisoner is allowed.

NEW YORK, 15.—At the evening session of the council of the reformed Episcopal church yesterday, after a lively discussion the words, "He went into the place of departed spirits" were substituted for "He descended into Hell." The *Nicene* creed was adopted without change.

There was an enthusiastic assemblage of Catholics last night at the Xavier union, who assisted in the reception of the first Americans starting on the pilgrimage to Rome. Dr. Anderson welcomed them in a speech. Bishop Davenger, of Indiana, in behalf of the pilgrims, said they went in the spirit of faith to visit their Holy Mother, to obtain the blessing of the Holy Father the Pope, and to tell him that he had no more loyal subjects than here.

WASHINGTON, 15.—The Attorney-General has presented to the President a written opinion in the Arkansas gubernatorial dispute, in which he finds that Baxter is, according to the organic and statutory laws of Arkansas, the legal governor, and that Brooks has no claim to the office. The Attorney-General reviews the history of the case, beginning with the election, and Brooks' claim of having received a majority of the votes cast; the action of the legislature in the case, the application of Brooks to the Supreme Court for a writ of *quo warrant*, and the decision of that body that they had no jurisdiction in the case; and finally the suit

brought by Brooks in the Pulaski Circuit Court and the judgment of ouster by that court, rendered with the subsequent proceedings by Baxter's attorneys and the forcible seizing of the Governor's office by Brooks. The Attorney-General then says that when the President is called upon by the Executive of a State to protect it against domestic violence, it appears to be his duty to give the required aid, but when two persons, each claiming to be governor, make such a call, the President must determine which is the constitutional Governor, and in this case the constitution of Arkansas is decisive of the question, and that constitution makes the General Assembly of the State the tribunal to settle election matters, and converts the legislature into a judicial body, and its judgment is final and conclusive, as is the judgment of the Supreme Court of the State on any matter within its jurisdiction. The Attorney-General cites the case of Berry, candidate for State auditor on the Brooks' ticket, against Wheeler, his competitor, who was declared elected by the State legislature, as an exactly similar case to that of Brooks against Baxter. Berry brought a suit in the Pulaski circuit court to recover the office; Wheeler applied to the Supreme Court for a writ of prohibition, forbidding the circuit court to proceed, on the ground of want of jurisdiction. The Supreme Court granted the writ, and the Attorney-General says that under these circumstances the recent decision of the Pulaski circuit court is not only surprising, but presents a most reprehensible case of judicial subordination, and that the judgment rendered in favor of Brooks is absolutely void. In regard to Brooks' claim of receiving a majority of votes the President has no way to verify that claim, and if he had, he has no right to go behind the action of the legislature in declaring its vote, as that body was a regularly organized and competent tribunal. The opinion concludes as follows: "It would be disastrous to allow the proceedings by which Brooks obtained possession of his office to be drawn into a precedent. There is not a state in the Union in which they would not produce a conflict, and probably bloodshed; they cannot be upheld or justified upon any ground, and in my opinion Baxter should be recognized as the lawful executive of the State of Arkansas. The President has issued a proclamation, which has been telegraphed to Little Rock, which sets forth that certain disorderly and turbulent persons have combined together to resist, with force of arms, the authority of Baxter as Governor of Arkansas; that Baxter having been declared duly elected by the legislature, which is the only competent tribunal, that he has, in accordance with the constitution of the U. S., called on the President to protect the State from domestic violence; that both houses of the General Assembly, convened by Baxter, have also made a similar request of the President, and the President, being authorized by the constitution and laws of the U. S. to render the assistance asked in such cases, commands the dispersion of such insurgents. The President, therefore, now issues his proclamation, commanding all turbulent and disorderly persons to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective homes within ten days, and to hereafter submit themselves to the laws and authority of the executive and other constitutional authorities of the State."

SAN FRANCISCO, 15.—The accounts of the capture of Vasquez and two of his gang differ. The most reliable statement is that he was surprised while at dinner, with his weapons in another room. He received seven wounds in his attempt to escape. Physicians say that he will recover. There is great excitement at Los Angeles. The jail is guarded by a strong force of men, to prevent the escape or lynching of the prisoners. The total appropriations by the State for the capture of Vasquez and his men is fifteen thousand, eight thousand for the chief.

NEW YORK, 15.—A Berlin special says that a St. Petersburg telegram leads to the inference that the Grand Duke Nicholas was arrested in consequence of the disappearance of certain diamonds.

CHICAGO, 15.—A Washington special says that a member of the House banking committee says the currency bill, as passed in the Sen-

ate last night, will come up and pass the House to-morrow, without debate or amendment, and it is thought will be signed by the President.

LITTLE ROCK, 15.—The presiding officers of both houses, to-day, received the President's proclamation, recognizing Baxter as Governor of Arkansas. Many people thronged Baxter's quarters to congratulate him during the day, and great rejoicing prevails in the city. Baxter, to-day, issued general orders complimenting his soldiers for their bravery, and commending their promptness in answering his calls.

WASHINGTON, 15.—The Attorney-General, in a supplemental opinion, reviews the decision of the supreme court of Arkansas in the case of the application of Brooks for a mandamus to compel Page, the State Treasurer, to pay a warrant drawn in Brooks' favor, as Governor, and which reached the Attorney-General after the rest of his opinion was written. The Attorney-General thinks that the fact, that Brooks' application to the President for aid to suppress the insurrection, which was dated April 20th, and was signed by three of the judges of the supreme court who had rendered the decision, and by Page, stating that they recognized Brooks as Governor, is a sufficient indication of its value. The Supreme Court of the United States will not hear a case thus made up and argued, and a decision thus obtained is not recognized by any respectable tribunal; and while it will add to the complications of the situation it will not affect Baxter's right to the office of Governor.

HAYDENVILLE, Mass., 15.—The reservoir supplying the manufactories of Williamsburg, Leeds and Haydenville, broke this morning, and swept down the hills through those villages, almost completely destroying them, whole houses and many manufactories were carried off. Several tenements and blocks were crushed, the inmates of which had not time to escape, and their dead bodies are constantly arriving; twenty three have been discovered already, it is estimated that a hundred persons perished. The water is now falling.

NEW YORK, 15.—A Washington special says the President yesterday unequivocally condemned the Senate currency bill as passed.

Oakes Ames' estate will be declared insolvent.

The Bank statement shows a million and a quarter net increase in the legal reserve.

FOREIGN.

BERLIN, 14.—The *Augsburg Gazette* says the arrest of the Russian Grand Duke was not due to a political cause.

MADRID, 14.—The new ministers were sworn into office yesterday. The governors of several provinces and a number of other high officers have resigned.

LONDON, 15.—The Queen gave a state banquet last night to the Czar and Grand Duke; the members of the royal family and cabinet were present. The Czar will go to Buckingham Palace to-day, and will probably visit the Empress Eugenie on Sunday.

LONDON, 15.—The *Times* publishes a Paris letter which says that the Duke de Broglie, the French minister of the interior, will, to-day, present to the Assembly a bill for the formation of an upper chamber, without which organization he is said to have declared that he will resign.

The Czar left Windsor Castle this morning and arrived at Buckingham Palace at noon; immense and enthusiastic crowds lined the route of the procession.

BERLIN, 15.—It appears, from St. Petersburg advices, that it was Prince Nicholas, nephew of the Emperor, instead of Duke Nicholas, his brother, who was recently arrested there; the young man, it seems, gave his mother's diamonds to an actress. The police traced the jewels and the Emperor refused to interfere in the course of the law.

PARIS, 15.—Baron Henri de Triqueti, the sculptor, is dead.

This evening the extreme right rejected all the proposals of the cabinet for a compromise on the question of immediate debate on the electoral law. The position of the ministry is considered difficult. The *Moniteur* reports the nearly successful conclusion of negotiations for the restoration of diplomatic relations between France and Mexico. Out-

rey will be appointed French minister to Mexico when the negotiations are accomplished.

BAYONNE, 15.—General Elliot has retired from the position of chief of staff to Don Carlos; General Dorregaray succeeds him.

VERSAILLES, 15.—The hall of the National Assembly was crowded to-day, in anticipation of an exciting session. Ex-President Thiers occupied a seat as delegate. The Duke de Broglie introduced his project for creating a second chamber, and read the ministerial report on the subject. The services of President MacMahon to the country were warmly praised, and the necessity of strengthening his hands was pointed out, appealing to the members of the Assembly and ministers, saying, "You are unwilling to constitute a definitive republic, we don't ask you. (Murmurs from the benches of the Left.) We advise you to continue a truce to partizanship for some years, but you must give the President means for the protection and assurance of society and commerce." The report proceeds to describe the new chamber, which is to be called the grand council, the members of which are to receive no salary. When de Broglie concluded there were renewed protests from the Left, and amid a scene of wild excitement the bill was read and referred to a committee of thirty. No further business could be transacted on account of the confusion, and the chamber and sitting adjourned.

ST. PETERSBURG, 15.—News has been received here of a conspiracy, lately discovered in Khokan; several of the participants were executed. The object of the conspirators was not stated.

LONDON, 15.—The Czar and party reached Buckingham palace at noon. Immense crowds lined the route of the procession from Paddington station to the palace. The Czar, Prince of Wales, Grand Duke Alexis and the Duke of Edinburgh occupied one carriage; Prince Arthur, the Princess of Wales and the Duchess of Edinburgh another. The latter was cheered vehemently, because it was understood that lately there had been bitterness between her and the Princess of Wales in relation to the question of rank.

In the Commons, to-day, Bourke, under Secretary of the Foreign department, stated that the government of Guatemala offers full indemnity and reparation for the outrage on vice-Consul Magee.

MADRID, 15.—Concha is pushing forward to occupy the passes between Biscay and Guipuzcoa valley. Many inhabitants are leaving Bilbao. Carlos is at Tolosa, with the main body of his forces. The political situation at Madrid continues critical. The opposition press violently denounces the new ministry. The large towns show signs of discontent. New ambassadors have been appointed to Vienna, Lisbon and Berlin. The government have issued a manifesto, of which Allao, minister of foreign affairs, is the author. They solicit the support of all sections of the liberal party, and declare they will only use their power to repel unjustifiable aggression; they pledge all their efforts for the extinction of Carlism, promise to make known the true state of the treasury, and to enforce strict integrity and rigid economy in the administration of the revenues.

MELBOURNE.—The treaty for the establishment of a British protectorate over the Fiji Islands stipulates the assumption, by England, of all financial liabilities, to pay the king fifteen thousand dollars a year, pensions to various native chiefs, to recognize the ruling chief as the owner of lands, which are to be open to settlement by foreigners within a year.

MADRID, 16.—The government has called into active service forty battalions of the reserve.

PARIS, 16.—Gabriel Charles Gayre, the painter, is dead.

The vote on the question of the priority of discussion of the electoral bill was taken in the National Assembly this afternoon, and resulted in the defeat of the government by 64 votes the ministers thereupon tendered their resignations to President MacMahon.

LONDON, 16.—The *Times* says that at the reception given by the Czar yesterday to the diplomatic corps, he declared that the policy of Russia would be to preserve the peace of the Continent, and he hoped the principal governments of Europe would be united in this purpose. The Czar went to Chishurst this morning to see the ex-