Feb-8- No-25 Missing

GOLD AND GREENBACKS.

The financial question, although next to reconstruction the most prominent and important of the issues forcing itself upon the consideration of statesmen and politicians, appears as it now stands to be a fretted porcupine which neither party feels competent to carry in its arms without being injured materially in the coming campaign by one or other of the many disagreeable points it presents. There are four or five methods of disposing of the national debt. To repudiate it; to redeem the maturing bonds in greenbacks; to redeem them, where not otherwise provided, in gold; to fund it in taxable, low interest, long bonds, as those now out mature; to redeem them in gold acquired by a foreign loan. The first proposition has but few advocates, and the *Repudiator*, started in St. Louis to advocate the theory, died a natural death a few days since as any party eventually would that would insult the American people by encouraging dishonesty. The greenback scheme is more popular. It has the Pendleton Democracy, Ben. Butler, Thad Stevens, who urged the declaration that they were to be redeemable in currency in the act by which the five-twenties were authorized, and a portion of the Republican party that is classable as "scattering." Opposed to this on principle are nearly the united strength of Republican Congressmen, the leading journals of the party, the masses of the Republicans and the Seymour-Belmont Democracy. Jay Cooke & Co., who negotiated the sale of the bonds, some time since published a letter stating that they so understood, and the bonds in all instances were sold with the distinct understanding that the "principal and interest were payable in coin." One or two Republican and several Democratic State Conventions have declared in favor of greenback redemption, and others against it; but the large majority, while very explicit in saying the debt must be paid, have very singularly forgotten to express themselves on that very important point—*how* it is to be paid. The reticence of Republican Conventions on this question we can only account for by presuming that they regard the issue of reconstruction of primary importance and do not care to commit themselves individually to any policy that might make discord in the National Convention, trusting that with harmony prevailing on the principal question this other will be decided in a satisfactory manner, or will have been previously settled by Congressional action. Belmont is committed to gold payments, and he has been successful in securing the Democratic National Convention to New York city, a result so unexpected and alarming to the greenback redemption wing, that Pendleton Democrats posted in hot haste to New York to secure his removal from the position of Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee. In this they were unsuccessful, and were sent home to Illinois and Ohio with the advice to not bring up the financial issue in the National Convention unless they courted defeat. Upon this issue Horatio Seymour expressed at Albany the position of the Eastern Democracy when, in speaking of the Pendleton scheme, he said:

It means we are to give the laborer for his toil a base currency. It means that the honor of our country shall be stained; that our business shall be kept in uncertainty and confusion; that the laboring men shall suffer by the increased cost of the necessaries of life; that the tax payers shall be burdened by a government proved to be corrupt and imbecile by this very depreciation of its money. We can't afford to speculate upon the nation's honor at so fearful a cost. If we come into power there will be no discount on our currency, no speculation in paying our bonds in paper. I thank God the faith which we all hold as one man seeks to level up, not to level down. While, therefore, we may differ as to the construction of the contract with the public creditor, we must not confound the position of those who think it right to pay in paper, but who battle to make that paper as good as gold, with the position of those who mean to pay not only in paper, but who are destroying the value of that paper. That is repudiation.

The conjecture has strengthened to a conviction that just now one party is afraid to say "gold" and the other is afraid to say "greenbacks." The National Conventions will, however, be compelled to inscribe one or the other legends on their banners unless a funding bill is passed before they convene that will put down this ghost of Banquo. The astonishing unanimity of sentiment in favor of Grant; the probability, almost amounting to certainty, of the conviction of the President, and the ability of Congress to settle this vexed question definitely before it adjourns, leads us to believe the National Republican Convention will meet at Chicago, May 20, and adjourn for a few weeks before adopting a platform or nominating candidates. In this case it would devolve upon the Democratic party to initiate measures and assume a positive rather than a negative attitude on the questions at issue, as has for several years been their policy, This, to us, is the only solution of the request of the Democratic Congressional Committee to Belmont, that the Democratic Convention be postponed, and he having all to gain by forcing the Convention, makes the very absurdly transparent excuse that the Committee cannot be convened in time to postpone the Convention. If it is correct, Belmont has triumphed and beaten Pendleton; for the nomination of a greenback candidate by the Democrats would be the sure incentive to the immediate [illegible] of the debt, destroy- which he would ride e committal of the to gold payments the dangers of re-

The Union and Central Pacific Railroads.

The following correspondence has passed over the wires between the Vice President of the former and the President of the latter road:

SHERIDAN'S SUMMIT, April 16, 1868.
LARAMIE MOUNTAINS, via Cheyenne April 17.

Leland Sanford, President Central Pacific Railroad: We send you greeting from the highest summit our line crosses between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, eight thousand two hundred feet above the tide water. Have commenced laying the iron on the down grade westward.

T. C. DURANT,
Vice President Uunion Pacific Railroad.

[Received at Sacramento April 17, 1868, 1:30 A. M.]

REPLY.

OFFICE C. P. R. R. CO.,
SACRAMENTO, April 17th, 1868.

To T. C. Durant, Vice President Union Pacific Railroad, Sherman's Summit, Laramie Mountains via Cheyenne: We receive your greeting with pleasure. Though you may approach the union of the two roads faster than ourselves, you can not exceed us in earnestness of desire for that great event. We cheerfully yield you the palm of superior elevation. Seven thousand and forty-two feet has been quite sufficient to satisfy our highest ambition. May your descent be easy and rapid.

LELAND SANFORD,
President Central Pacific Railroad Co.

THE New York *Herald* thinks the increase of population by immigration this season will be half a million. The uncertainty that prevails on the continent, or rather the apprehensions of a European war; the naturalization treaty just effected; the Irish troubles, and the inducements offered to industrious settlers in the great West of America, are cited as reasons for a great increase over the immigration of previous years. It is estimated that each emigrant reaching the country is worth one thousand dollars. The *Herald* favors the encouragement of immigration, and says "when wisely directed it becomes an an actual gain to humanity, to civilization—an important addition, in fact, to the world's wealth. Let it flow on. Let us continue to give the industrious and thrifty immigrant every encouragement in our power. It is only by such means that the immense resources of this Continent can be developed."

FROM a tabular statement offered in evidence on the impeachment trial, giving the terms of offices and date of act under which they were created, we make the following extracts concerning Montana. The offices of Governor, Secretary, Chief and Associate Justices, Attorney and Marshal, were created by act of May 26, 1864. The Governor holds his office "for a definite term, unless sooner removed, and until his successor is qualified;" the Judges, "for a definite term;" the others "for a definite term unless sooner removed." The act creating these offices will be found volume 13, pages 86, 88 and 89, statutes at large. The Surveyor General's office was created by the same act, "for a term indefinite and not expressly during pleasure."

EXEMPTION OF BULLION.

From the Alta *California* of April 24 we clip the following of interest to the producers of bullion:

Miners and those interested in mining returns will be glad to learn that by the new law of Congress, exempting certain manufactures from the Internal Revenue tax, bullion is exempted from the excise duty of one sixth of one per cent. heretofore imposed upon it. Superintendent Swain, of the United States Branch Mint, at this place, yesterday received a telegram from the Director of the United States Mint at Philadelphia, informing him that by the terms of the act of Congress all bullion assayed since April 1st is exempt from the internal revenue tax. In reply to an inquiry, the Superintendent was instructed to cease collecting the tax. This exemption is a concession to the claims of the Pacific coast and other bullion producing regions, which have been so persistently urged by the California delegation in Congress, and will be accepted as a considerable relief to the mining interest.

THE New York *Tribune* favors the proposition to knock the State of Texas into triplets. The reasons given are, the area, population and diverse interest of the different sections of the State. The area of the State is about 275,000 square miles, nearly double that of Montana, is equal in surface to 210 Rhode Islands, 130 Dealwares, 25 Marylands, 8 South Carolinas, 7 Ohios or six New Yorks. The sea coast is adapted to sugar and cotton growing, the west to stock raising. The west is mostly settled with Mexicans, the north with Germans and northerners, the south and east with negroes. The following is given as the area of the different Territories as shown by the records of the U. S. Land office:

The two organs, Post and Herald, which have heretofore vied with each other in support of the Radical doctrine, now ignore the organship of that party. * * The Post because being unprincipled and mercenary in every way, thinks it will not pay to acknowledge itself the organ of a failing cause. This we understand from its Saturday's issue.—Gazette, 5th.

Do not deceive yourself. You understand nothing of the kind. On Thursday you charged the POST with "arrogating" to itself the title of "organ" of the party. On Friday we denied that any such "*arrogation*" had ever been made by the POST. Your proverbial stupidity will scarce account for your assertion, and the "failing cause" is a mere whistle to keep up courage in the Democratic graveyard. We may not have power to slay a Democratic dragon every morning, but we think we can keep a sore head on the shoulders of the *Gazette* without much difficulty, and rather like to beat you up a little, for pastime. When the hunt comes off, if you are game worth going after, you will receive more attention than you desire.

GRANT'S OPPOSERS.

Misfortune makes strange bedfellows, it is said. Political discomfiture makes companions of some rather diverse elements. One is rarely aware what a precious flock and gang of quarrelsome creatures may be congregated about the prey until the masters of the air or earth approach to scatter the noisy brood. What a circling there is of vultures, buzzards and magpies; what a scampering of jackals, wolves and badgers; with what a discordant din the odorous brood perplexes the air, and how quietly withal the master hears their piteous howls and hootings. Just such a hybrid crew have been raised from the political field, as Grant, with the strength of the loyal nation centered in him, approaches the Presidential chair. Out from every hiding place; down from every perch, the noisome, unsated multitude of extremists, conservatives and milk-sops have started, some feeding and some waiting their turn, to slink away. Just now they turn to howl their malicious but harmless anathemas. They are said to be plotting together for an attack. What a pretty combination it will be. Falstaff's ragged regiment will no longer be presented as the most remarkable commingling of ridiculous diversities. Managers must hereafter have in their property room the 'Chase Party" wardrobe. First we have overgrown Theodore Tilton, "the younger son to the younger brother," with two half sheets of the New York *Independent* tacked together and thrown over his shoulders for a shirt of mail. Next comes Ben. Wood, of the *News*, the "revolted tapster," the northern Sancho Panza and southern Don Quixote of the exhibition. Next comes Mrs. Jane G. Swisshelm, a modern Joan d' Arc, who hears "voices" continually, hating Chase because he don't hate Johnson, but whose native horror of tobacco Grant has outraged by persistently and placidly smoking instead of furiously bombarding the White House with shot and shell, as Mrs. Jane G. thinks he should do under the tenure of office act. Then comes the banners, Wendell Phillips, one of "the unjust serving men," carrying the *Anti-Slavery Standard*, and Mrs. Cady Stanton, the political Lady Godiva of the out-fit, with the *Revolution*. Following after, vaguely visible, are reported to be Seward, Randall, Fessenden, Welles, Johnson, Radicals south, Conservatives North, progressives East, and the backsliders West, a sprinkling of all creeds, "tattered prodigals" every one, a motley mixed assemblage of dissimilar spirits, without unity of sentiment, all ravenous for the spoils but without shadow of hope. These are the hundred and fifty Falstaffian soldiers that are to overthrow Grant. Mr. Chase, although ambitious, is as heartily sick of his followers, if George Afred Townsend is authority, as was old Jack of his, and there is little doubt but that he could take the oath to-day, "Ill not march through Coventry with them; that's flat." Well he might be, for from no other than the Democratic party can he receive the nomination, and he has frequently enough expressed his dislike for it, its doctrines and doctors.

THE THREE ISSUES.

The issues of the great contest at hand are and should be three, and these only or chiefly:

1. Opposition to Congressional usurpation.
2. Opposition to negro supremacy.
3. Immediate restoration of the unity and peace of the nation.

The method of victory is to combine the strength of all these, whatever their past party ties, who unite in that opposition and thus demand.—[Gazette, 7th.

We take it for granted that on the first proposition you would have no objection to accepting the amendment, "also opposition to Executive and Judicial usurpation," in other words, to declare that each branch of the government shall perform the functions prescribed by the Constitution, and no other. If you will accept this, it cannot be a political issue, it is already an established, ratified and accepted fundamental principle of the government. If you do not accept it, your issue is an abortion and a manifest fallacy.

"Opposition to negro supremacy" is a very indefinite or meaningless expression. Perhaps you mean opposition to giving negroes the elective franchise. If that is the position of the Democracy it evidences a very remarkable transformation in those beliefs which you have heretofore been wont to designate "eternal principles." Do you not know that Andrew Jackson, the Godhead of your party, helped to extend the right of suffrage to free negroes in Tennessee? Do you not know that the Democratic Supreme Court of the State of Ohio, with Reuben Wood, whom you afterwards elected Governor, sitting as Chief Justice, decided that mulattoes had the right to vote? Do you not know that negroes with $250 of property, vote in the State of New York to-day, under an act passed by a Democratic Legislature, of which Martin Van Buren was Speaker? Do you not know that it was strongly Democratic Legislatures in Maine, Massachusetts and New Hampshire that made negroes citizens. Do you not know that you elected R. M. Johnson Vice President of the United States when he had a quadroon wife and octoroon children? Do you not know that for decades your Democratic Congressmen came up from the South representing four million negroes on the three-fifths principle, and controlled the government over the Whigs of the North, who were representing principally white voters? Do you not know that eight of the Northern States, by the action of white voters alone have adopted clauses in the constitution extending the franchise to negroes? You must either accept your record or repudiate it. If you foreswear what your party has heretofore done, show cause for it. The fact that the negroes vote the Republican rather than the Democratic ticket, is the cause of your hostility, but you dare not go before the country with your motives pinned on your sleeve If there are eight million whites and four million blacks in the South, and twenty million whites to one million blacks in the North, in all a proportion of six whites to one black, it is difficult to perceive how they are to obtain either physical or political supremacy, and if they are capable of it morally or intellectually, you should be willing to accept the teaching of Seymour that our duty is to "level up, not to level down." In nine of the Southern Constitutional Conventions, of which we have the figures of the composition, there were 508 white delegates and 93 blacks. We do not see the dangers of "negro supremacy" so clearly as our neighbor, and if we did, cannot see how the Democratic party can explain to the country its present antagonism. If it opposes suffrage solely upon the ground that the negroes are ignorant, why make any distinction on account of color?

So far as immediate restoration of the unity and peace of the nation is concerned, the Republican party fixed up the first part after the Democratic Convention at Chicago declared it a failure, and the peace of this nation depends upon the willingness of those who left the issue of disunion to the arbitrament of the sword, to abide by its decision. Those who carried the flag through the fire of battle will not permit it to be trampled upon when the field is theirs, and the victory for Liberty and Union is won.

Our Special Dispatches.

Special Report to the Montana Post.

Omaha Dispatches to May 5—11 O'Clock P. M.

Urilda and Silver Lake at Omaha Yesterday.

Steamer Arabia Sunk near Atchison.

New York Freights Direct.

Omaha, May 5.

The river is rising slowly. No boats have passed for Benton since the Andrew Ackley on last Thursday.

The Urilda, from Pittsburg for Benton, will arrive here to-night and proceed up the river to-morrow. The Silver Lake from St. Louis for Fort Benton is expected to-morrow.

The Arabia, on the way up from St. Louis to Fort Benton, is reported sunk this morning near Atchison. The boat was a total loss, but the passengers all escaped. No further particulars have been received here.

Large amounts of freight are arriving at Sioux City, destined for Montana, shipped directly through from New York via Chicago & Northwestern Railroad.

No advices from Fort Randall since last dispatch. SIGNET.

FROM BENTON.

Look to your Stock at Diamond—Piegans on the Fight—Warnings Sent—Troubles Thicken—A Correction.

EDITOR POST: Benton items are rather scarce—mostly Indian news. Stock herders discovered a large war party of Indians on the Teton last night. They are on their way to their old stamping ground—Diamond City and vicinity. Stock-owners in that section, look out! The Piegans are without doubt openly on the fight. Their head chief, The Heavy Runner, is now stopping in town having deserted his people on account of his inability to restrain the young men from their depredations on the whites. Word has been sent from camp to Bill Hamilton and John Nubert of this place, to-day that they are to be the next victims. Indian matters look worse to-day in this part of the Territory than they have at any time for three years past.

We are to have one company of soldiers here after the 8th of this month. The river is at a stand.

LATER.

Since writing and mailing my communication to you to-day I have seen an article in the *Gazette* from "Veritas," under date of Benton, April 27, 1868. Please add to my correspondence the following:

In the letter of "Veritas," published in the *Gazette* of May 2d, he speaks of "an individual by the name of Bostwick, who is employed at Camp Cook and married to a squaw," &c. Permit me to state that the Bostwick mentioned, although perhaps "married to a squaw," as stated by Veritas, is no lover of his dark skinned relatives, and furthermore that said Bostwick had sent several of them to the "happy hunting ground" years before Veritas ventured to trust himself in our midst. I make this statement in order to set right a person who although no monument of virtue, is nevertheless clear of the reflections cast upon him by Veritas. The balance of the letter of Veritas I pass by, as it seems to be a personal matter between him and the (military) party referred to.

TRI-WEEKLY.

Benton City, May 4, 1868.

TELEGRAPH

National Soldiers' Convention

Belmont has it, and will Keep it.

Impeachment Trial—Bingham's Final Argument.

Sinking of the Arabian.

Donnelly and Washburne Apologize.

The English Crisis on the Irish Church Question.

Rumors from Washington.

Great Earthquake at the Sandwich Islands.

Everything Shaken up, Even the Telegrams.

Washington, May 4.—A meeting of the Soldiers' National Executive Committee was held on Saturday. Thirteen States were represented. Arrangements were perfected for a National Soldiers' Convention, to be held at Chicago about the same time as the Republican National Convention. The committee feel assured it will be the largest Delegate Convention ever held in this country.

The New York Herald's Hong Kong letter of February 26, says, Prussia is negotiating for the cession of the island of Chuchau to Germany. This will place the interests of the Confederacy in command of the great highway to China and Japan.

American interests, commercial and religious, are advancing rapidly. Coal mines are to be worked near Pekin.

Admiral Bell's body was shipped to the United States.

Auguste Belmont has written to the Democratic Congressional Committee, stating it will be impossible to get the National Executive Committee together in time to change the day for the Democratic Convention; therefore it must be held in New York July 4, as originally fixed.

Chicago, May 4.—The Tribune's special says Johnson is having his private residence at Greenville, Tenn., repaired and is building an addition thereto.

Washington, May 4.—House.—Windom rose to a question of privilege, which was understood to be a resolution censuring Washburne.

Washington, May 4.—House.—Windom rose to a question of privilege, which was understood to be a resolution censuring Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, for writing an abusive letter to Mr. Folsom about his colleague, Donnelly.

Washburne, of Ill., asked leave to offer a resolution.

The Speaker said gentlemen would postpone offering resolutions until after their return from the Senate. The members then proceeded to the Senate.

Senate.—After reading the journal, Bingham commenced his final argument for the prosecution, protesting he took part in these proceedings from no partisan feeling, but with a weighty sense of their solemnity and true meaning. He proceeded to sketch the events attendant on the assassination of President Lincoln and the accession of A. Johnson to the Presidency. Referring to his oath to execute the laws, he spoke of their majestic supremacy. In our form of government he claimed the President was equally subject to their authority with the humblest frontier settler. He dwelt on the high trust committed to the Senate, and asserted the issues of life and death to the Republic hung on their decision.

St. Louis, May 4.—The steamer Arabian, bound for Fort Benton, sunk opposite Atchison this morning. Total loss. No lives lost.

Senate.—Bingham continued—He said the responsibility of deciding this issue rests upon the Senate. It cannot be divided with any human being outside the Senate. The Senate have the whole power to try impeachment, and must of necessity be clothed with every power to decide all questions of law and fact. It has been attempted by the counsel on the other side to show this is not so. They would like, it may be supposed, to have Andrew Johnson decide this question, as they say he has the right to do all others. His colleague, Butler, in opening this case had called this body a Senate instead of a court, and the counsel tried to make a point out of this. It was easy to see that this was done with a view to turning the attention of the Senate from the real issue; but he would not waste time and strength in trifles like these, which were light as air. He would not follow or mention the arguments on either side, especially the gentleman from New York (Mr. Evarts) in his intellectual pyrotechnics. (Laughter.) He would deal in such arguments as would bring conviction to the mind of every man. Referring to the length of Evarts' speech, Mr. Bingham said he supposed it was the impression of some men that to make a speech immortal it was necessary to make it "eternal." [Laughter.] It had been stated by the counsel on the other side that all questions arising under the Constitution of the United States must be decided by the Supreme Court. That was a very broad proposition; there were many questions which could not in the nature of things come before the Supreme Court though they arise under the Constitution of the United States. For instance, the Senator from Illinois or any other State, if his right to a seat here was disputed, he didn't go with his case to the Supreme Court. That must be decided by this body to which he was elected. He read from the decisions of Chief Justice Marshall to show that it was the duty of the heads of departments to obey the laws, not to take command of the President. Instead of this, the decision shows that neither the President nor his heads of Departments are above the laws.

Bingham cited the case of the Fugitive Slave bill, which, though it was repugnant to every sense of justice, a bill which made a chattel of a man; a bill for which even God seemed to stand silent; a bill which forbade a citizen of the United States to give shelter to the homeless; a bill which made citizens of the United States violate the command of the Divine Master when he says "Give a cup of cold water to him who is ready to perish;" a bill which Daniel Webster said he believed to be outside the Constitution; a bill which caused Margaret Forrest in the streets of Cincinnati, flying from the officers of the law, to forget her motherly instincts and to send to its account before its time the babe of her bosom rather than allow it to be flung back to the hell of slavery; a bill which, nevertheless, the people obeyed when they stood by and saw Anthony Burns rattle in chains under the shadow of Bunker Hill, where rest the first martyrs of American liberty; a bill which, under all these circumstances, the American people obeyed until it was repealed.

The Senate took a recess of fifteen minutes. After the recess Bingham resumed his argument.

He referred to that provision of the constitution which says, "every bill which shall have passed Congress shall, before it becomes a law, be sent to the President," etc. The language of the constitution is, it shall become a law after it has gone through the routine prescribed by the constitution. The argument of the gentlemen on the other side is, "it shall not be a law." To prove this, they brought forward their small arms as well as their heavy artillery, and say it must be in accordance with the constitution. So it must but who is to decide that question; not the President, certainly, who is not a judicial but executive officer. If the President may dispense with one act of Congress, may he not dispense with all?

At four o'clock the court adjourned, leaving Bingham's speech unfinished.

Chicago, May 4.—In the House last night Windom moved a resolution appointing a committee of seven to investigate the charges made by Washburne in his letter against Donnelly, with power to send for persons and papers. Adopted.

After a lengthy debate, generally conducted in a good natured manner, Washburne and Donnelly each apologized for the language of Saturday and withdrew the offensive expression.

London, May 4.—Midnight.—There was a very full house at the opening of the session in the House of Commons to-night. The Prince of Wales and Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein were among the distinguished visitors present. The Premier and Gladstone were loudly cheered as they entered and took their seats.

After some unimportant business, D'Israeli rose and was greeted with cheers from the ministerial benches. He reviewed the course of the Tory administration which at its outset was without a majority of supporters in the House, and spoke of its uniform success. So entirely satisfactory indeed that its opponents acknowledged it. On two occasions when Lord Derby expressed a wish to resign they urged him to remain in office. Financially its record was as faultless. In foreign affairs Lord Stanley has raised the prestige of the nation vastly, preserving peace with the Continent and with the Great Republic in the West and in Ireland. The Ministry has triumphed at every point and at the same time conciliated the people, while in Abyssinia great deeds of arms for humanity had done credit not only to the officers and soldiers engaged but also to the Ministry who planned it. On Thursday last, on a vote upon the first of a series of resolutions, the Ministry encountered a new question which threatens confusion to Ireland and ultimately the overthrow of the English Church, the effect of which would be the absorption of all into the Church of Rome. To this measure he could not assent, and had asked the House time to advise with the Queen on the new attitude of affairs. Her Majesty had heard his statement and not only declined his resignation but urged him not to dissolve Parliament in the present anamalous circumstances until an appeal could be made to the new constituents. This he hoped to do with the aid of the House. He deprecated the urgency with which Mr. Gladstone pressed his resolve and hoped that a suspension of the orders of the day would not be pressed now. He was ready to give some other government member the right to carry on the discussion, if debate there must be.

Gladstone said the Premier's praise of the Tories was not only in bad taste but untrue, especially that portion respecting finance. Lord Derby, he remarked, was not asked to stay in office in 1859. Mr. Gladstone doubted whether the eulogium passed by the Premier was a challenge to the opposition or stooping so low as to persuade them to remain in office. He laughed at the cry of danger to the Established Church, and at that of the Church of Rome absorbing all other sects. It was unprecedented that a ministry which had been beaten by 65 majority should talk of dissolving parliament. It might be right to elect a new parliament to settle the question of the Irish Church, but its first duty when chosen would be to settle the ministry itself. Its previous course was unconstitutional. The House was hostile to the ministry, and yet he hinted it would govern the country until fall. In the meantime the fate of Ireland and other great questions would remain in suspense. The duty of the liberals was clearly to follow up the resolves with a suspensory bill, thus clearing the way for a new parliament. They must go on. They had no bargains to make. The Premier had said nothing that would change the purposes of the ministry. He (Mr. Gladstone) would therefore urge the suspension order to-night, or if the ministry would not allow it, then at the earliest possible day, for the consideration of the resolves. If they passed, the House bill should follow, suspending the appointments in the Irish Church.

Mr. Robt. Law said, after the ministry had nullified the will of the House, they had better ask the control for months to come of the government. Such a course was unconstitutional, and it was absurd where the executive and legislative were distrusting each other to maintain a show of amity until the next year.

John Bright said the Premier's statement would amaze the country.

D'Israeli said, on the 7th of May, he would open the debate on the Irish Church question.

New York, May 5.—The Herald's Washington dispatch says Senator Fessenden has prepared an opinion that there are no grounds shown in the evidence or argument justifying the conviction of the President.

Morrill offered Fessenden an adverse opinion but failed to convince him. Several other Republican Senators are reported to have followed Fessenden's example.

It is stated a new party, headed by Chase for President, against Grant, will be immediately formed by Fessenden, Henderson, Trumbull and other moderate Republicans.

San Francisco, May 7.—The bark Comet from the Sandwich Islands brings accounts of terrible volcanic eruptions at Mauna. Loa began demonstrations March 27th. On the 28th over 100 earthquake shocks were felt. Niliua followed. During the two weeks following to April 13th, 2,000 earthquake shocks occurred at Alwaichinat. The earth opened in many places and a tidal wave sixty feet high rolled over the tops of cocoa trees a quarter of a mile inland, sweeping human beings, houses and everything movable before it. A terrible shock prostrated a church and several houses, killing many persons. In all, 100 lives were lost, besides 1,000 horses and cattle. The craters vomited fire, rocks and lava. A river of red hot lava five or six miles long flowed to the sea at the rate of ten miles an hour, destroying everything before it and forming an island in the sea. A new crater two miles wide opened and threw out rocks and streams of fire a thousand feet high. Four streams of lava rolled to the sea at one time, the illumination extending fifty miles at night. The lava has pushed out from shore one mile at Warohentt. Three miles from shore a conical island rose suddenly, emitting a column of steam while the Kono packet was passing, spattering mud on the vessel. The greatest shock occurred April 2d.

Prior to the eruption there was a great shower of ashes and pumice. During the great shock the swaying motion of the earth was so great no person could stand. In the midst of this tremendous shock an eruption of red earth poured down the mountain, rushing across the plain three miles in three minutes, and then ceased. Then came the great tidal wave, and then a stream of lava. The villages on the shore were all destroyed by this wave. The earth opened under the sea and reduced the waters. The earth eruption swallowed thirty persons and the sea many more. Great suffering and terror prevailed in the whole region affected. A sloop, the Live Yankee, had been dispatched with provisions, etc., to rescue and relieve the inhabitants.

THE Denver *Tribune* says that Geo. W. Lane, Superintendent of the Branch Mint, has been instructed to reduce the charges at the Mint in Denver from one half of one per cent. to one quarter of one per cent., and adds: "This very liberal reduction will prove greatly to the advantage of the Branch Mint of Denver in eventually securing to it the deposit of nearly all the gold and silver produced in Colorado and New Mexico, with perhaps a large portion of the products of Montana, Idaho, Utah and Dakota."