

Senator Grimes' Life Considered in Danger.

Congressional Proceedings.
Sick Senators—Are they Poisoned?
Facts and Fancies Concerning Impeachment.
A Further Postponement of the Vote Possible.
Fenian Arrest in Canada.
Foreign News.
Conjectures Concerning Impeachment.
Startling Revelations.
Congressional Proceedings.
Great Fire at Fall River.
Grant's Opinions.
Foreign News.
The Impeachment.
The Eleventh Article Fails.
The Letter to Henderson—The Action Taken in the House.
Methodist Quadrennial Conference.
Women's Rights Meetings, etc.
A Continental Storm.
House Adjourned Until May 25th.
Personal Explanations and Privileged Questions.
The Charges of Corruption.
Excitement Subsided.
Peace Commissioners—Treaty Concluded.
Indian News.
Minnesota Republican Convention.

Her Majesty was attended by the Prince and Princess of Wales, and other members of the Royal Family.
The chief officers of the corporation of the City of London have presented an address to the Queen declaring their profound sympathy with Her Majesty for the injuries received by Prince Alfred on the hands of an assassin, and expressing their detestation of the attempted crime.
In the House of Commons this afternoon, Gladstone, soon after the commencement of the sitting, moved a bill to prevent the making of further appointments to living, in the Irish Church for a specified period, and also suspended the proceedings of the commission on the Irish Church establishment for the same time.
Paris, May 13.—The funeral of Lord Brougham took place at Cannes to-day.
New York, May 13.—A Washington special to the Telegram says that the Missouri caucus to-day is declared to be quite favorable to the conviction of the President. Nearly every Senator expresses the opinion that Saturday will close with that result.
The dispatch adds that the Missouri delegation has succeeded in exacting from Henderson a pledge to vote for conviction on the eleventh article.
Hartford, May 14.—The Republican legislative caucus held 21 ballots at Washington last night, with the choice of a caucus for U. S. Senator. The last ballot stood—Buckingham, 59; Hawley, 54; Platt, 13.
Montreal, May 14.—A man named Duggan, a saloon keeper, and two accomplices, were arrested yesterday, charged with being implicated in the plot to assassinate the President. A witness testified to being present at Duggan's house last December, when the conspiracy was organized, twelve American and twelve Canadian Fenians being present. He testified that the plot was to be carried out on the 15th of December. He then went by the name of Smith.
Harrisburg, May 14.—The State Convention of Fenians met yesterday, 49 circles being represented. The officers were elected in a secret session lasting three hours. The convention held an enthusiastic meeting in the evening.
Jackson, Miss., May 14.—The Democratic Convention has renominated Gov. Humphreys by acclamation. Candidates for the other State offices have also been nominated.
London, May 14.—Charles Francis Adams took leave of the Queen yesterday at a special audience and left London soon after for the continent, leaving Mr. Moran in charge of the American legation in this city.
Chicago, May 14.—Specials discourse upon the impeachment of President Grant.
The friends of impeachment regard the second and eleventh articles as certain to be sustained. Only two or three Senators are in doubt. Henderson will vote for the eleventh article, but not for the second. Fowler has declared himself against the article. Fowler has deserted the Republican party entirely.
The illness of the three Senators—Howard, Conkling and Grimes—causes considerable excitement for the reason, first, that the symptoms are of a serious nature, and secondly, the fact of attack being the bowels. In the case of Howard and Conkling this feature is very severe. With Grimes it is less marked, but accompanied by paralytic symptoms. He became much better after a removal to his room and complains only of a slight numbness in the right arm and leg. His physicians hope that he will be out in a few days.
Howard also is better although he still is very sick. Conkling is so ill that his friends are not allowed to visit him.
There were some grounds last week for apprehending such trouble. The Senators are cautioned to exercise great care in drinking from pitchers at the Capitol.
The Times' special thinks the conviction of the President is a matter of great doubt. The President's conduct on both the West Virginia Senators, Cole of California, and Fowler. Anthony they regard as doubtful; Sprague is considered safe for conviction by those favoring impeachment.
There is no certainty that the vote will be taken on Saturday. The Republicans freely declare that unless conviction is certain the vote will be postponed until after the Chicago Convention.
In reply to a telegram from St. Louis inquiring if he would not vote for conviction on the 11th Article, Henderson said: "Tell my friends I am sworn to do impartial justice according to law and evidence, and will try to do it like an honest man."
Virginia City, May 14.—It is raining hard this afternoon at Pleasant Valley and Snake river.
Chicago, May 14.—The special to-night says that the committee on appropriations has finished its work on the Indian bill. The whole amount appropriated is about \$2,500,000. The Secretary's estimate called for a million more. The same committee will finish the deficiency bill at its meeting to-morrow. The work of the session, so far as appropriations are concerned, is nearly done. If the session should be prolonged it will be on account of finance.
The different special give different prognostications regarding the result of the trial.
The Journal's special says that Henderson will vote against all the articles. Many think that the vote will be cast in some way for one article and some for another, but that there will not be enough votes to convict. These statements of course are mere speculations.
The Post's special says that the Board of Managers have taken possession of such information this morning as will justify them in calling an extra session of the committee. This information is of a very startling character, and shows, it is said, what instigated certain Republican Senators to vote for the acquittal of the President. Witnesses have been summoned to appear immediately before the committee. It is claimed that evidence will be elicited to prove that two Senators obtained large sums of money for going against the conviction of the President, and that they deliberately bartered away their votes. If these statements are supported, there will be an exciting time.
Paris, May 14.—Thiers yesterday made a public speech, taking grounds in favor of protecting home industry.
Munich, May 14.—George Bancroft, the American Minister, is here. He is awaiting the arrival of Prince Bismarck, who is now attending the Zollverein Diet in Berlin.
Bancroft will enter into negotiations for a national treaty with Bavaria, with the Prime Minister immediately on the return of the latter to Munich.
Washington, May 15.—House.—Pike introduced a bill for the establishment of a telegraphic communication between military posts and for the construction of a telegraph line to Puget Sound. Referred.
Eckley, from the committee on Public Lands, made an adverse report on the bill repealing the act which requires land grant railroads to transport troops and government property free. Tabled.
After the transaction of some unimportant business the House proceeded to consider the bill admitting North Carolina and the four other Southern States to representation.
Pruyn and Brooks spoke against it.
Paine and Bingham favor the bill.
Woodbridge moved an amendment to the bill by striking out the word "Alabama" where it occurs, on the ground that the majority of the votes of that State were not in favor of the Constitution as provided in the reconstruction law.
Benjamin moved a verbal amendment of a clause providing that the Constitutions of said States shall never be changed so as to discriminate in favor of or against any class of citizens in reference to their right to vote.
Bingham accepted the amendment.
Rumrill offered an amendment requiring the President to issue a proclamation within ten days after receiving an official notification of the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment.

ment by the Legislatures of either of the said States, advancing the fact.
Stevens accepted the amendment.
Woodbridge's amendment striking out "Alabama" was rejected by a vote of, yeas, 55; nays, 74.
Stevens then closed the debate and the bill passed, 105 to 35.
Butler, from Committee on Appropriations, reported the Indian appropriation bill, which was made the special order for Saturday.
Jencks, from Committee on Retrenchment, reported that he had introduced a bill for the United States and promote efficiency. He spoke an hour in support of the bill, which was then postponed till June 3d. House adjourned.
Fall River, Mass., May 15.—The cotton mill known as the White Mill was totally burned this forenoon. Loss \$120,000.
Washington, May 15.—Senator Henderson has written a letter to the delegation of the lower House. He declines to resign and declares he is resolved to stand by the obligations of his oath and honestly discharge his duty as given him to know it, trusting to a generous and upright people for a vindication of his course.
New York, May 14.—The American Equal Rights' Association held its second anniversary to-day. Elizabeth Cady Stanton presided. Remarks were made by Susan B. Anthony, New York, May 14.—Chas. E. Moses writing from John Stuart Mill, Robert Colyer, of Chicago, and a daughter of Joshua R. Giddings. Resolutions were adopted favorable to the object of the Association, viz, female suffrage.
Washington, May 14.—The impeachment managers are in session to-day. They have summoned W. W. Worden, of the President's household, to appear before them, and it is said other witnesses have been summoned.
New York, May 14.—The American Anti-Slavery Society, says General Grant has declared himself for universal suffrage, and maintains this must be the ruling idea of his administration if he is elected. He also reports General Grant to favor the conviction of the President.
News from Australia to the 8th of April gives details of the attempted assassination of Prince Alfred.
A fire occurred at Sydney. Mr. Holdsworth was the principal sufferer. Loss \$200,000.
The Central American Republics are tranquil.
A malignant fever, embracing thousands of cases, prevails at Nicaragua.
Chicago, May 15.—The Republican's special says that while returning from the Senate Chamber this afternoon Senator Grimes was stricken down in the street with paralysis. He was taken to his residence apparently in a dying condition, and it is thought that he cannot live.
Chicago, May 17.—Noon.—The Senate voted 33 for conviction and 19 for acquittal. The following Senators voted with the Democrats: Fessenden, Fowler, Grimes, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Ross and Henderson.
Washington, 12 M., May 15.—The Senate is now discussing the motion to adjourn.
Ottawa, May 15.—A dispatch from the Home Government relative to the Northwest Territory states that further legislation is necessary before the country can be ceded to Canada. This involves compensation to the Hudson Bay Company or their consent to the measure to be introduced in Parliament by the Colonial Government on the subject.
London, May 15.—Dispatches from Japan state the civil war is progressing.
Mikado's army had arrived near Jedd.
Athens dispatches state the mountaineers of Crete claim they defeated and drove the Turks to the coast in the recent conflicts.
Washington, May 15.—In the House Woodbridge moved to appoint a committee to investigate the facts relative to the Missouri delegation sending a message to Henderson, but the Speaker held it was not a question of privilege.
Chicago, May 15.—A dispatch from Cheyenne says General Sherman, Angus, Terry and Col. Tappan, of the Indian Peace Commission, have returned from Fort Union. They report they have concluded a treaty with the Crows, Brules Sioux, Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes, who have all agreed to keep the peace and settle on reservations.
General Sherman and General M. S. White, Secretary of the Commission, remain at Laramie to meet the "Man Afraid of his Horses," who, with a large band, passed Fort Reno on the 6th en route for Laramie, where they are expected to-day.
General Sherman and Terry are arranging for the removal of a large party from Laramie to the reservation.
About 100 Sioux who are believed to have committed the late depredations on the line of the Union Pacific Railroad are still on the war path.
Red Cloud sends word that he and his warriors are in the mountains waiting for the evacuation of the military posts and when they are abandoned he will come and meet the Commission.
General Angus goes to Fort Bridger to meet the Snakes, Sherman and Tappan to New Mexico to meet the Navajoes and Terry to Fort Randall and Sully to arrange for the reception and location of the Indians on the reservation.
Lewiston, May 15.—The storm last night was the most severe for years. The damage to the bridges in this city and vicinity is great.
New York, May 15.—The Tribune's Washington dispatch says: Anthony and Sprague are both doubtful and strongly claimed by the Chicago, May 15.—The Republican State Convention of Minnesota met at St. Paul yesterday and selected delegates to the Chicago Convention and Presidential electors.
A Convention declared for Grant and Wade.
The delegates to the National Convention have already arrived. Others are coming in rapidly.
The Methodist General Conference yesterday passed resolutions regarding the impeachment trial, applying to that evening for prayer, invoking God to save the Senate from error and to influence their decision according to truth and righteousness and so it shall increase the security and prosperity of our beloved Union.
Bishop Panshu, of the English Conference, was officially received yesterday, and delivered a most eloquent and interesting address.
The Conference voted to admit the Southern States to representation.
A large meeting in favor of late representation was held last night. The speeches were strongly in favor of the project of lay delegations. An address was prepared to the General Conference, urging their prompt attention to the subject.
The Times' special says the impeachment managers failed to elicit any testimony showing any corrupt means had been used to influence the Senators in favor of acquittal. The story was made out of a common rumour that funds had been raised in New York to help the President.
New York, May 15.—The Universal Peace Society was addressed to-day by Lucy Stone, Gora Hatch and others. Resolutions were adopted expressive of the views of the Society. Horace Greeley wrote a letter endorsing the objects of the Society.
The Equal Rights' Association elected Loretta Mott President.
A lively discussion occurred, participated in by Fred Douglas, Susan B. Anthony, Lucy Stone and several other women who denounced the Republicans because they would not adopt a woman's rights platform.
Fred Douglas said the Republican party was far in advance of the Democrats on this subject.

The trial of Theo. Colcott, charged with defrauding the Government of \$500,000 by a fraudulent removal of whisky from the bonded warehouses, has commenced.
Chittenden, Superintendent of the Central Railroad, has tendered his resignation.
Washington, May 15.—Senator Conkling continues improving in health, and will probably be able to appear to-morrow.
Grimes is also in better physical condition. Howard don't show any marked signs of convalescence.
It is doubtful whether a vote will be taken to-morrow.
Randolph, late chief clerk of the Treasury Department, died to-day, aged 78.
Toronto, C. W., May 16.—It is stated the Council of Catholic Bishops now in session have chosen Bishop Lynch of the Archbishop of the Province, subject to the final decision of the Pope.
Providence, R. I., May 16.—The rain of Wednesday night caused a heavy freshet. Several miles of railroad were carried away. Three stone buildings were also swept away.
Washington, May 16.—Senate.—After the court adjourned a motion that the Senate concur in the House resolution to adjourn over to Monday, the 22nd inst. was made. A portion of the Senators advocated a conciliatory course in such adjournment, and urged to clear away business which has accumulated during the past two months.
In the course of debate which sprang up some slight allusion having been made to the trial, the papers entered the occasion to an excited vindication of his course. He said he could not consider it a party question and thought the proceedings of the court should be left alone by the Senate while sitting for legislative business. To have any party entered into the trial, he said, would be in violation of his oath.
Senator Drake wanted to know who had assailed the honor of his colleague. He (Drake) had been in the habit of defending that Senator every day, and he would defend him if Henderson said if no allusion was intended he had been mistaken in his interpretation of the language used.
Senator Sumner said he had no Senator in his mind when he alluded to the action of the court, and he was reminded of the old maxim that "who so excuses, accuses."
The debate on the question continued at length, consuming the greater part of the afternoon. Finally, on motion to adjourn over to the Chicago Convention, lost—yeas 25; nays 25.
Senate then adjourned.
House.—After prayer the members proceeded to the Senate Chamber, upon return from which Washburne, as Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, reported progress on the impeachment trial.
Eldridge, as a question of privilege, offered a preamble reciting that a letter of seven members of the House had been sent to Senator Henderson; stating that an indecent and corrupt combination of the Representatives aforesaid, had entered into a conspiracy to influence the senator aforesaid in his judgment and decision in the impeachment now pending and to be determined before the Senate; therefore Resolved, That a select committee of seven be appointed to investigate the matter; the names of the members of the committee and the names of the members in writing said letter, and whether the same was written to corrupt and improperly influence his judgment, and what action the House ought to take with respect to the same, and to report thereon, and authorized to send for persons and papers.
Myrdal inquired whether it was a question of privilege.
The Speaker replied the gentleman from Wisconsin had so presented it. After examining the papers he said the gentleman did not directly charge corruption but made use of the words of the letter, therefore in the opinion of the Chair, as the letter had not embodied in it corrupt motives, it was not a question of privilege, but he would submit the question for the determination of the House.
Eldridge said he was desirous the Missouri members should be excupiated or convicted as the facts might warrant.
Bismarck inquired whether it was in order to move the paper be not received.
The Speaker replied it was not yet before the House. After further proceedings the House, by a party vote; yeas 28; nays 32, decided the paper did not present a question of privilege.
Benjamin, of Missouri, asked leave to make a personal explanation, exceeding five minutes. Eldridge objected.
Ward asked leave to introduce a resolution to recall from the Senate the House joint resolution proposing a recess of Congress.
The Missouri members said that had expired within which they could be done.
Robinson gave notice that at a re-assembling he would review the resolution heretofore offered directing the Managers to withdraw the articles of impeachment if the Speaker would say upon the question when it shall be brought before the House.
Benjamin said the resolution of Eldridge not having been received as a question of privilege, the impression might go forth that this disposition of the resolution was at the instance of the Missouri members who signed the letter, which had been read at the Clerk's desk. He was not satisfied that such impression be made for himself and he also spoke for his colleagues. They desired the fullest investigation of all the facts in relation to the matter mentioned, and asked that a special committee be appointed for the purpose. There were other facts within his knowledge and others which would enter largely in the privileges of the Senate. They would not interpose any obstacle, but they were in their power, which the House or committee might require. They desired there should be a full investigation that all the facts should go to the country. They knew that they had nothing to fear, they had nothing to say anything dishonorable, or which could not bear the light of day before the country at large.
Bingham, from the Impeachment Committee, reported a preamble that information had come to them, which would be furnished at the proper time, in cases where it would be proper and corrupt means had been used to influence the determination of the Senate on the articles of impeachment; therefore Resolved, That the Managers be directed and instructed to summon and examine witnesses and to send for persons and papers to take testimony on the subject.
Robinson made the point that the Managers had discharged their duty and had nothing further to do.
The Speaker overruled the point on the ground that the duty of the Managers was not fully discharged, as the House reserved to itself the right to present any further articles of impeachment.
Other objections were made, when the Speaker ruled that the resolution was open to the same objection as offered by Eldridge, in that there was no direct charge of corruption, and vague charges could not be construed as a question of privilege, but specific charges could. A question was then asked whether the resolution could be considered as for the House to decide.
House vote—Yeas 78; nays 26. Agreed to consider.
Bingham proceeded to state the reasons for the resolution of considerable length.
A debate followed, during which the House refused to adjourn and to table the operations, which under the previous question was finally adopted. Yeas 88; nays 13.
Adjourned.
Washington, May 16.—The President during this evening received many calls of congratulatory, including those of his Cabinet. The intense excitement which prevailed this afternoon throughout the city growing out of the action of the Senate on the 11th article has considerably subsided.

BRIGHAM'S LAST.
The Lion roared the Mormon Opera (not entirely new), in the new Tabernacle, "gently as a sucking dove," recently. The News of May 8th gives the "score" in full. It is a "duet" piece, arranged on the "natural" key; anti-piano with conubial crescendos, domestic obligatos, with "soap" and "flannel" accompaniments, designed for a full "minor" chorus, pastoral scenery, "cradle" properties in profusion, and an avoiding horror of "swells," "sharps," "rests," and "celibate" solos. Brigham strikes out manfully for the Bachelors and believes in "leap year" privileges on the part of the girls. "Mem' for Brigham's tablets." "Send at once 500 best looking marriageable girls to each of adjacent Territories as Missionaries." We extract a few of the finest passages:
"I wish you to hearken to this piece of good advice. I will give each of the young men in Israel, who has arrived at an age to marry, a mission to go straightway and get married to a good sister, fence a city lot, lay out a garden and orchard and make a proper proportion of mulberry trees. This is the mission that I give to all young men in Israel. And I say to you, sisters, if you do not know how to milk a cow, you can soon learn. If you do not know how to feed the pigs, you can learn. If you do not know how to feed the chickens, get them and learn how.
I have short sermon for my sisters. Ask your husbands to furnish you some straw for hats and bonnets, and when you get it put more than three straws in your hat and make a hat that will shade you from the scorching sun.
When your children arise in the morning instead of sending them out of doors to wash in cold, hard water, with a little soft soap, and wiping them as though you would tear the skin off them, creating roughness and darkness of skin, take a piece of soft flannel and wipe the faces of your children smooth and nice, dry them with a soft cloth and instead of giving them pork for their breakfast, give them good wholesome bread and sweet milk, baked potatoes, and also buttermilk if they like it, and a little fruit, and I would have no objections to their eating a little rice.
I pray you in Christ's stead to let good hunting be your sport, and teach these girls what to do and how to get the boys to come and marry them.
The neglect and lazy habits which our boys are falling into are a disgrace to us, to say nothing about the sin of such conduct. It is young men, fit you up a little log cabin, if it is not more than ten feet square, and then get you a bird to put in your little cage.
This community live, as it were, from hand to mouth. They must learn to lay up food. Notwithstanding all that has been said to the people on this subject, not one man to thirty has bread sufficient to last him one year.
Many of the above are salient points that strike Gentiles as extremely ridiculous to come from the lips of the Prophet in the Tabernacle. With all their ludicrousness they have the merit, generally, of hard-fisted, common sense practicality, suited to the people to whom it is preached, and revealing the "mysterious influence" by which Brigham has built up and organized his great and successful industrial community. The sermon in full is an appeal to the people to turn their attention closely to the culture of flax, cotton and silk, and the raising of stock and produce; with, of course, a side kick for duped matrimonial alliances.

INDIANS ON THE PLAINS.
The Cheyenne papers are full of accounts of Indian outrages. The Argus states that on the 27th inst. four men were killed by the red devils, who made an attack upon the camp of M. S. Hall, contractor on the U. P. R. R., eight miles west of Medicine Bow river. A large quantity of arms and ammunition have since been furnished to the men of which there are four hundred, and it is proposed to carry the war into the camp of the enemy if any further hostilities are indulged in. The Argus of the 29th ult. has the following:
"It is reported that an alarming state of things exists down the road at North Platte. A large body of Indians are in the vicinity and have sent word to Col. Patrick, the Indian Agent, that they intend to burn down the bridge and the town within ten days. Most of the inhabitants have sent their wives and children away and the soldiers are employed digging breast works.
The Indians are said to be Spotted Tail's band of Sioux, who have been fed all winter at the nation's expense, reinforced by Cheyennes and others from the Republican. It is reported that a man named Burke, who kept a ranch two miles below North Platte, on the south bank of the river has been killed together with his son and daughter. The ranch has been burned down.
No trains have been running at night east of Cheyenne for the past two weeks. No engineer will undertake to pilot the locomotive, between sunset and sunrise in the present state of affairs, as the track may be torn up or bridges destroyed at any moment."

Senator Grimes' Life Considered in Danger.

Congressional Proceedings.
Sick Senators—Are they Poisoned?
Facts and Fancies Concerning Impeachment.
A Further Postponement of the Vote Possible.
Fenian Arrest in Canada.
Foreign News.
Conjectures Concerning Impeachment.
Startling Revelations.
Congressional Proceedings.
Great Fire at Fall River.
Grant's Opinions.
Foreign News.
The Impeachment.
The Eleventh Article Fails.
The Letter to Henderson—The Action Taken in the House.
Methodist Quadrennial Conference.
Women's Rights Meetings, etc.
A Continental Storm.
House Adjourned Until May 25th.
Personal Explanations and Privileged Questions.
The Charges of Corruption.
Excitement Subsided.
Peace Commissioners—Treaty Concluded.
Indian News.
Minnesota Republican Convention.

ment by the Legislatures of either of the said States, advancing the fact.
Stevens accepted the amendment.
Woodbridge's amendment striking out "Alabama" was rejected by a vote of, yeas, 55; nays, 74.
Stevens then closed the debate and the bill passed, 105 to 35.
Butler, from Committee on Appropriations, reported the Indian appropriation bill, which was made the special order for Saturday.
Jencks, from Committee on Retrenchment, reported that he had introduced a bill for the United States and promote efficiency. He spoke an hour in support of the bill, which was then postponed till June 3d. House adjourned.
Fall River, Mass., May 15.—The cotton mill known as the White Mill was totally burned this forenoon. Loss \$120,000.
Washington, May 15.—Senator Henderson has written a letter to the delegation of the lower House. He declines to resign and declares he is resolved to stand by the obligations of his oath and honestly discharge his duty as given him to know it, trusting to a generous and upright people for a vindication of his course.
New York, May 14.—The American Equal Rights' Association held its second anniversary to-day. Elizabeth Cady Stanton presided. Remarks were made by Susan B. Anthony, New York, May 14.—Chas. E. Moses writing from John Stuart Mill, Robert Colyer, of Chicago, and a daughter of Joshua R. Giddings. Resolutions were adopted favorable to the object of the Association, viz, female suffrage.
Washington, May 14.—The impeachment managers are in session to-day. They have summoned W. W. Worden, of the President's household, to appear before them, and it is said other witnesses have been summoned.
New York, May 14.—The American Anti-Slavery Society, says General Grant has declared himself for universal suffrage, and maintains this must be the ruling idea of his administration if he is elected. He also reports General Grant to favor the conviction of the President.
News from Australia to the 8th of April gives details of the attempted assassination of Prince Alfred.
A fire occurred at Sydney. Mr. Holdsworth was the principal sufferer. Loss \$200,000.
The Central American Republics are tranquil.
A malignant fever, embracing thousands of cases, prevails at Nicaragua.
Chicago, May 15.—The Republican's special says that while returning from the Senate Chamber this afternoon Senator Grimes was stricken down in the street with paralysis. He was taken to his residence apparently in a dying condition, and it is thought that he cannot live.
Chicago, May 17.—Noon.—The Senate voted 33 for conviction and 19 for acquittal. The following Senators voted with the Democrats: Fessenden, Fowler, Grimes, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Ross and Henderson.
Washington, 12 M., May 15.—The Senate is now discussing the motion to adjourn.
Ottawa, May 15.—A dispatch from the Home Government relative to the Northwest Territory states that further legislation is necessary before the country can be ceded to Canada. This involves compensation to the Hudson Bay Company or their consent to the measure to be introduced in Parliament by the Colonial Government on the subject.
London, May 15.—Dispatches from Japan state the civil war is progressing.
Mikado's army had arrived near Jedd.
Athens dispatches state the mountaineers of Crete claim they defeated and drove the Turks to the coast in the recent conflicts.
Washington, May 15.—In the House Woodbridge moved to appoint a committee to investigate the facts relative to the Missouri delegation sending a message to Henderson, but the Speaker held it was not a question of privilege.
Chicago, May 15.—A dispatch from Cheyenne says General Sherman, Angus, Terry and Col. Tappan, of the Indian Peace Commission, have returned from Fort Union. They report they have concluded a treaty with the Crows, Brules Sioux, Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes, who have all agreed to keep the peace and settle on reservations.
General Sherman and General M. S. White, Secretary of the Commission, remain at Laramie to meet the "Man Afraid of his Horses," who, with a large band, passed Fort Reno on the 6th en route for Laramie, where they are expected to-day.
General Sherman and Terry are arranging for the removal of a large party from Laramie to the reservation.
About 100 Sioux who are believed to have committed the late depredations on the line of the Union Pacific Railroad are still on the war path.
Red Cloud sends word that he and his warriors are in the mountains waiting for the evacuation of the military posts and when they are abandoned he will come and meet the Commission.
General Angus goes to Fort Bridger to meet the Snakes, Sherman and Tappan to New Mexico to meet the Navajoes and Terry to Fort Randall and Sully to arrange for the reception and location of the Indians on the reservation.
Lewiston, May 15.—The storm last night was the most severe for years. The damage to the bridges in this city and vicinity is great.
New York, May 15.—The Tribune's Washington dispatch says: Anthony and Sprague are both doubtful and strongly claimed by the Chicago, May 15.—The Republican State Convention of Minnesota met at St. Paul yesterday and selected delegates to the Chicago Convention and Presidential electors.
A Convention declared for Grant and Wade.
The delegates to the National Convention have already arrived. Others are coming in rapidly.
The Methodist General Conference yesterday passed resolutions regarding the impeachment trial, applying to that evening for prayer, invoking God to save the Senate from error and to influence their decision according to truth and righteousness and so it shall increase the security and prosperity of our beloved Union.
Bishop Panshu, of the English Conference, was officially received yesterday, and delivered a most eloquent and interesting address.
The Conference voted to admit the Southern States to representation.
A large meeting in favor of late representation was held last night. The speeches were strongly in favor of the project of lay delegations. An address was prepared to the General Conference, urging their prompt attention to the subject.
The Times' special says the impeachment managers failed to elicit any testimony showing any corrupt means had been used to influence the Senators in favor of acquittal. The story was made out of a common rumour that funds had been raised in New York to help the President.
New York, May 15.—The Universal Peace Society was addressed to-day by Lucy Stone, Gora Hatch and others. Resolutions were adopted expressive of the views of the Society. Horace Greeley wrote a letter endorsing the objects of the Society.
The Equal Rights' Association elected Loretta Mott President.
A lively discussion occurred, participated in by Fred Douglas, Susan B. Anthony, Lucy Stone and several other women who denounced the Republicans because they would not adopt a woman's rights platform.
Fred Douglas said the Republican party was far in advance of the Democrats on this subject.

The trial of Theo. Colcott, charged with defrauding the Government of \$500,000 by a fraudulent removal of whisky from the bonded warehouses, has commenced.
Chittenden, Superintendent of the Central Railroad, has tendered his resignation.
Washington, May 15.—Senator Conkling continues improving in health, and will probably be able to appear to-morrow.
Grimes is also in better physical condition. Howard don't show any marked signs of convalescence.
It is doubtful whether a vote will be taken to-morrow.
Randolph, late chief clerk of the Treasury Department, died to-day, aged 78.
Toronto, C. W., May 16.—It is stated the Council of Catholic Bishops now in session have chosen Bishop Lynch of the Archbishop of the Province, subject to the final decision of the Pope.
Providence, R. I., May 16.—The rain of Wednesday night caused a heavy freshet. Several miles of railroad were carried away. Three stone buildings were also swept away.
Washington, May 16.—Senate.—After the court adjourned a motion that the Senate concur in the House resolution to adjourn over to Monday, the 22nd inst. was made. A portion of the Senators advocated a conciliatory course in such adjournment, and urged to clear away business which has accumulated during the past two months.
In the course of debate which sprang up some slight allusion having been made to the trial, the papers entered the occasion to an excited vindication of his course. He said he could not consider it a party question and thought the proceedings of the court should be left alone by the Senate while sitting for legislative business. To have any party entered into the trial, he said, would be in violation of his oath.
Senator Drake wanted to know who had assailed the honor of his colleague. He (Drake) had been in the habit of defending that Senator every day, and he would defend him if Henderson said if no allusion was intended he had been mistaken in his interpretation of the language used.
Senator Sumner said he had no Senator in his mind when he alluded to the action of the court, and he was reminded of the old maxim that "who so excuses, accuses."
The debate on the question continued at length, consuming the greater part of the afternoon. Finally, on motion to adjourn over to the Chicago Convention, lost—yeas 25; nays 25.
Senate then adjourned.
House.—After prayer the members proceeded to the Senate Chamber, upon return from which Washburne, as Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, reported progress on the impeachment trial.
Eldridge, as a question of privilege, offered a preamble reciting that a letter of seven members of the House had been sent to Senator Henderson; stating that an indecent and corrupt combination of the Representatives aforesaid, had entered into a conspiracy to influence the senator aforesaid in his judgment and decision in the impeachment now pending and to be determined before the Senate; therefore Resolved, That a select committee of seven be appointed to investigate the matter; the names of the members of the committee and the names of the members in writing said letter, and whether the same was written to corrupt and improperly influence his judgment, and what action the House ought to take with respect to the same, and to report thereon, and authorized to send for persons and papers.
Myrdal inquired whether it was a question of privilege.
The Speaker replied the gentleman from Wisconsin had so presented it. After examining the papers he said the gentleman did not directly charge corruption but made use of the words of the letter, therefore in the opinion of the Chair, as the letter had not embodied in it corrupt motives, it was not a question of privilege, but he would submit the question for the determination of the House.
Eldridge said he was desirous the Missouri members should be excupiated or convicted as the facts might warrant.
Bismarck inquired whether it was in order to move the paper be not received.
The Speaker replied it was not yet before the House. After further proceedings the House, by a party vote; yeas 28; nays 32, decided the paper did not present a question of privilege.
Benjamin, of Missouri, asked leave to make a personal explanation, exceeding five minutes. Eldridge objected.
Ward asked leave to introduce a resolution to recall from the Senate the House joint resolution proposing a recess of Congress.
The Missouri members said that had expired within which they could be done.
Robinson gave notice that at a re-assembling he would review the resolution heretofore offered directing the Managers to withdraw the articles of impeachment if the Speaker would say upon the question when it shall be brought before the House.
Benjamin said the resolution of Eldridge not having been received as a question of privilege, the impression might go forth that this disposition of the resolution was at the instance of the Missouri members who signed the letter, which had been read at the Clerk's desk. He was not satisfied that such impression be made for himself and he also spoke for his colleagues. They desired the fullest investigation of all the facts in relation to the matter mentioned, and asked that a special committee be appointed for the purpose. There were other facts within his knowledge and others which would enter largely in the privileges of the Senate. They would not interpose any obstacle, but they were in their power, which the House or committee might require. They desired there should be a full investigation that all the facts should go to the country. They knew that they had nothing to fear, they had nothing to say anything dishonorable, or which could not bear the light of day before the country at large.
Bingham, from the Impeachment Committee, reported a preamble that information had come to them, which would be furnished at the proper time, in cases where it would be proper and corrupt means had been used to influence the determination of the Senate on the articles of impeachment; therefore Resolved, That the Managers be directed and instructed to summon and examine witnesses and to send for persons and papers to take testimony on the subject.
Robinson made the point that the Managers had discharged their duty and had nothing further to do.
The Speaker overruled the point on the ground that the duty of the Managers was not fully discharged, as the House reserved to itself the right to present any further articles of impeachment.
Other objections were made, when the Speaker ruled that the resolution was open to the same objection as offered by Eldridge, in that there was no direct charge of corruption, and vague charges could not be construed as a question of privilege, but specific charges could. A question was then asked whether the resolution could be considered as for the House to decide.
House vote—Yeas 78; nays 26. Agreed to consider.
Bingham proceeded to state the reasons for the resolution of considerable length.
A debate followed, during which the House refused to adjourn and to table the operations, which under the previous question was finally adopted. Yeas 88; nays 13.
Adjourned.
Washington, May 16.—The President during this evening received many calls of congratulatory, including those of his Cabinet. The intense excitement which prevailed this afternoon throughout the city growing out of the action of the Senate on the 11th article has considerably subsided.

BRIGHAM'S LAST.
The Lion roared the Mormon Opera (not entirely new), in the new Tabernacle, "gently as a sucking dove," recently. The News of May 8th gives the "score" in full. It is a "duet" piece, arranged on the "natural" key; anti-piano with conubial crescendos, domestic obligatos, with "soap" and "flannel" accompaniments, designed for a full "minor" chorus, pastoral scenery, "cradle" properties in profusion, and an avoiding horror of "swells," "sharps," "rests," and "celibate" solos. Brigham strikes out manfully for the Bachelors and believes in "leap year" privileges on the part of the girls. "Mem' for Brigham's tablets." "Send at once 500 best looking marriageable girls to each of adjacent Territories as Missionaries." We extract a few of the finest passages:
"I wish you to hearken to this piece of good advice. I will give each of the young men in Israel, who has arrived at an age to marry, a mission to go straightway and get married to a good sister, fence a city lot, lay out a garden and orchard and make a proper proportion of mulberry trees. This is the mission that I give to all young men in Israel. And I say to you, sisters, if you do not know how to milk a cow, you can soon learn. If you do not know how to feed the pigs, you can learn. If you do not know how to feed the chickens, get them and learn how.
I have short sermon for my sisters. Ask your husbands to furnish you some straw for hats and bonnets, and when you get it put more than three straws in your hat and make a hat that will shade you from the scorching sun.
When your children arise in the morning instead of sending them out of doors to wash in cold, hard water, with a little soft soap, and wiping them as though you would tear the skin off them, creating roughness and darkness of skin, take a piece of soft flannel and wipe the faces of your children smooth and nice, dry them with a soft cloth and instead of giving them pork for their breakfast, give them good wholesome bread and sweet milk, baked potatoes, and also buttermilk if they like it, and a little fruit, and I would have no objections to their eating a little rice.
I pray you in Christ's stead to let good hunting be your sport, and teach these girls what to do and how to get the boys to come and marry them.
The neglect and lazy habits which our boys are falling into are a disgrace to us, to say nothing about the sin of such conduct. It is young men, fit you up a little log cabin, if it is not more than ten feet square, and then get you a bird to put in your little cage.
This community live, as it were, from hand to mouth. They must learn to lay up food. Notwithstanding all that has been said to the people on this subject, not one man to thirty has bread sufficient to last him one year.
Many of the above are salient points that strike Gentiles as extremely ridiculous to come from the lips of the Prophet in the Tabernacle. With all their ludicrousness they have the merit, generally, of hard-fisted, common sense practicality, suited to the people to whom it is preached, and revealing the "mysterious influence" by which Brigham has built up and organized his great and successful industrial community. The sermon in full is an appeal to the people to turn their attention closely to the culture of flax, cotton and silk, and the raising of stock and produce; with, of course, a side kick for duped matrimonial alliances.

INDIANS ON THE PLAINS.
The Cheyenne papers are full of accounts of Indian outrages. The Argus states that on the 27th inst. four men were killed by the red devils, who made an attack upon the camp of M. S. Hall, contractor on the U. P. R. R., eight miles west of Medicine Bow river. A large quantity of arms and ammunition have since been furnished to the men of which there are four hundred, and it is proposed to carry the war into the camp of the enemy if any further hostilities are indulged in. The Argus of the 29th ult. has the following:
"It is reported that an alarming state of things exists down the road at North Platte. A large body of Indians are in the vicinity and have sent word to Col. Patrick, the Indian Agent, that they intend to burn down the bridge and the town within ten days. Most of the inhabitants have sent their wives and children away and the soldiers are employed digging breast works.
The Indians are said to be Spotted Tail's band of Sioux, who have been fed all winter at the nation's expense, reinforced by Cheyennes and others from the Republican. It is reported that a man named Burke, who kept a ranch two miles below North Platte, on the south bank of the river has been killed together with his son and daughter. The ranch has been burned down.
No trains have been running at night east of Cheyenne for the past two weeks. No engineer will undertake to pilot the locomotive, between sunset and sunrise in the present state of affairs, as the track may be torn up or bridges destroyed at any moment."

Senator Grimes' Life Considered in Danger.

Congressional Proceedings.
Sick Senators—Are they Poisoned?
Facts and Fancies Concerning Impeachment.
A Further Postponement of the Vote Possible.
Fenian Arrest in Canada.
Foreign News.
Conjectures Concerning Impeachment.
Startling Revelations.
Congressional Proceedings.
Great Fire at Fall River.
Grant's Opinions.
Foreign News.
The Impeachment.
The Eleventh Article Fails.
The Letter to Henderson—The Action Taken in the House.
Methodist Quadrennial Conference.
Women's Rights Meetings, etc.
A Continental Storm.
House Adjourned Until May 25th.
Personal Explanations and Privileged Questions.
The Charges of Corruption.
Excitement Subsided.
Peace Commissioners—Treaty Concluded.
Indian News.
Minnesota Republican Convention.

ment by the Legislatures of either of the said States, advancing the fact.
Stevens accepted the amendment.
Woodbridge's amendment striking out "Alabama" was rejected by a vote of, yeas, 55; nays, 74.
Stevens then closed the debate and the bill passed, 105 to 35.
Butler, from Committee on Appropriations, reported the Indian appropriation bill, which was made the special order for Saturday.
Jencks, from Committee on Retrenchment, reported that he had introduced a bill for the United States and promote efficiency. He spoke an hour in support of the bill, which was then postponed till June 3d. House adjourned.
Fall River, Mass., May 15.—The cotton mill known as the White Mill was totally burned this forenoon. Loss \$120,000.
Washington, May 15.—Senator Henderson has written a letter to the delegation of the lower House. He declines to resign and declares he is resolved to stand by the obligations of his oath and honestly discharge his duty as given him to know it, trusting to a generous and upright people for a vindication of his course.
New York, May 14.—The American Equal Rights' Association held its second anniversary to-day. Elizabeth Cady Stanton presided. Remarks were made by Susan B. Anthony, New York, May 14.—Chas. E. Moses writing from John Stuart Mill, Robert Colyer, of Chicago, and a daughter of Joshua R. Giddings. Resolutions were adopted favorable to the object of the Association, viz, female suffrage.
Washington, May 14.—The impeachment managers are in session to-day. They have summoned W. W. Worden, of the President's household, to appear before them, and it is said other witnesses have been summoned.
New York, May 14.—The American Anti-Slavery Society, says General Grant has declared himself for universal suffrage, and maintains this must be the ruling idea of his administration if he is elected. He also reports General Grant