# New-York Tribune.

VOL. XXXII.....No. 9,707. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1872. PRICE FOUR CENTS.


## SURRENDER TO ENGLAND.

OFFICIAL PAPERS LAID BEFORE THE SENATE.

TEXT OF THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE AND THE BRITISH DRAFT OF AN ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

THE TRIBUNE is enabled to give the following exact text of the message of the President on the indirect damage question, sent to the Senate in Washington on Monday:

*To the Senate of the United States:* I transmit herewith the correspondence recently taken place respecting the divisions of opinion which have arisen between this Government and that of Great Britain with regard to the powers of the Tribunal of Arbitration created under the Treaty signed at Washington, May 8, 1871. I respectfully invite the attention of the Senate to the proposed article submitted by the British Government with the object of removing the differences which seem to threaten the prosecution of the arbitration, and request an expression by the Senate of their disposition in regard to advising and consenting to the formal adoption of an article such as is proposed by the British Government. The Senate is aware that the consultation with that body in advance of entering into agreements with foreign States has many precedents. In the early days of the Republic, Gen. Washington repeatedly asked their advice upon pending questions with such powers. The most important precedent is that of the Oregon Boundary Treaty in 1846. The importance of the results hanging upon the present state of the Treaty with Great Britain leads me to follow these former precedents, and to desire the counsel of the Senate in advance of agreeing to the proposition of Great Britain. U. S. GRANT.

*Washington*, May 13, 1872.

The following is the proposal referred to; it is in the form of a telegram from Gen. Schenck to Secretary Fish, and is dated London, May 10, 1872:

Lord Granville, a few moments since, submitted to me in person the following draft of an article which, if the Government of the United States think fit to adopt, will be accepted by Her Majesty's Government. I made no comment on it, but said I would telegraph it to you immediately:

*Whereas*, The Government of Her Britannic Majesty has contended, in recent correspondence with the Government of the United States, as follows, viz.: That such indirect claims as those for the national losses, stated in the case presented on the part of the Government of the United States to the Tribunal of Arbitration at Geneva to have been sustained by the loss in the transfer of the American commercial marine to the British flag, the enhanced payments of insurance, the prolongation of the war, and the addition of a large sum to the cost of the war and the suppression of the Rebellion—firstly, were not included in the Treaty of Washington; and further and secondly, should not be admitted in principle as growing out of the acts committed by particular vessels alleged to have been enabled to commit depredations on the shipping of a belligerent, by reason of such want of due diligence in the performance of the neutral obligations as that which is imputed by the United States to Great Britain; and,

*Whereas*, The President of the United States, while adhering to his contention that the said claims were included in the Treaty, adopts for the future the principle contained in the second of the said contentions as far as to declare that it will hereafter guide the conduct of the Government of the United States, and the two countries are, therefore, agreed in this respect.

*In consideration thereof*, the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, consents that he will make no claim on the part of the United States in respect of indirect losses as aforesaid before the Tribunal of Arbitration at Geneva.

### THE EXPLANATIONS IN PARLIAMENT REGARDING THE INDIRECT CLAIMS.

COMMENTS OF THE LONDON JOURNALS—RUMORS ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 14, 1872.

The London journals of this morning devote much space in their editorial columns to remarks upon the explanations regarding the indirect claims and the position of the English Government, made in the House of Lords last night by Earl Granville, and in the House of Commons by Mr. Gladstone. The journals approve the negotiations now proceeding, but doubt concurrence in them by the United States Senate.

A report that the United States Senate has rejected the proposed additional article to the Treaty of Washington relative to the indirect claims is current in this city, and has a depressing effect upon the market for American securities.

### THE REPORT IN ENGLAND OF A SETTLEMENT.

INFLUENCE OF THE REPORT ON THE STOCK MARKET—HOW THE INTELLIGENCE WAS REGARDED BY THE LONDON PRESS.

[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, May 1.—Since yesterday morning it has been quite generally understood in London that the Alabama difficulty was settled. It was understood the day before by a few persons who got their information either from diplomatic sources in London, or by Cable from their correspondents in America. Shortly before the markets closed on Monday afternoon, there was a sharp rise in American securities, evidently due to buyers who came in suddenly on the faith of private intelligence. This movement was the more remarkable because it followed without any apparent cause a period of almost complete inactivity. Erics absorbed the whole attention of operators, and to such an extent was this true that one leading stock-broker, on being applied to Monday morning, declined to make a price for '67s, declaring that he was too busy to be bothered with such matters. The same house was at that moment carrying about ten millions of Erie. The operators who appeared on the scene that afternoon were, I presume, those whose American correspondents were thoughtful enough to put the cable dispatches in cipher.

On Tuesday morning *The Times* published a dispatch announcing, as if by authority, that Gen. Schenck had been instructed to say to Lord Granville that if England will decide in advance against the principle of Indirect Claims, America will agree to such decision; that the principle being thus settled, will not have to be discussed by the Geneva Arbitrators; that the American Case will remain unaltered, although superseded by this arrangement; and that England, it is understood, accepts this proposition. This is, in effect, a confirmation of the dispatch telegraphed to London last week on your authority. It seems to have been further corroborated by information in possession of *The Times*, obtained on this side, for that cautious journal goes so far as to "trust" that the statement of its Philadelphia correspondent is "substantially correct." From independent sources it understands that the United States Government are prepared "to unite with us in a joint note addressed to the Tribunal of Arbitration, putting on record the principle that the liability of a neutral cannot, in any case, extend beyond the direct consequences of such breaches of neutrality as one against us on the part of America, and requiring the Arbitrators to conduct their arbitration on this basis." It recognizes that the American Case will thus remain unaltered, though superseded, and it acquiesces at once in this arrangement. Considering that *The Times* has heretofore insisted that the Indirect Claims must be withdrawn absolutely, its present attitude implies something of a concession on its side as well as a very large concession on ours. But the practical good sense of English political life is uppermost. The substance being gained, nobody cares to hold out on a question of form.

Nor does anybody, so far as I know, show any undue exultation over our surrender. I have not heard from any Englishman nor read in any English journal since the fact became known, a single word that the most sensitive American could consider offensive. Only last Saturday, *The Times* was pronouncing for the twentieth time a funeral oration on the Treaty. To-day it finds it still alive, and hails the new settlement as a happy result, attained, moreover, "in the very manner which had been pointed out long ago as most satisfactory and honorable to both parties—by a Diplomatic agreement rendering it needless for the United States Government to withdraw or amend its Case, yet placing Great Britain in the same position as if none but Direct Claims had been preferred." Who pointed it out we need not ask, nor, in view of the friendly words we now hear on all sides, need we be too curious to ask who has pronounced this identical settlement inadmissible. But we seem to be on the road to certain interesting revelations, of which a hint appears in the same article. "Looking back at the negotiations by the light of subsequent events, we cannot but feel," remarks *The Times*, "that it was a weak delicacy which shrank from boldly grappling with a known risk of misunderstanding, and defining the subject of arbitration in language which could not be mistaken." We are to understand, then, that the Treaty was left vague because the English Commissioners felt a delicacy about asking to have it made precise, and that they knew they ran a risk of misunderstanding. That is precisely what has been affirmed on our side and denied on theirs, viz., that with the knowledge of both parties the language of the Treaty was made broad enough to cover the Indirect Claims, and that it was perfectly understood that they were to be put in in order that a decision might be had on them, with the expectation that the decision would be adverse. Why then all the outcry which has filled the English press for four months past?

It appears that the English Government did not think it necessary to take the English press into its confidence with respect to this understanding. If matters had gone on in the usual way, no great harm, probably, would have sprung from this omission, indeed it is difficult to see how this Government could have stated the whole truth in such a way as to win confidence and at the same time demand secrecy or silence. What Ministers failed to allow for was the extreme zeal of Mr. Bancroft Davis. Mr. Davis did not think his whole duty done when he had presented the American Case to the Arbitrators and exchanged copies with the English agent. He wanted to convince not merely the Tribunal of Geneva but that larger tribunal of public opinion before which a professional diplomatist is usually slow to present himself till his work is done, but which an amateur diplomatist may naturally have thought it prudent to conciliate in advance. Copies of the American Case were scattered broadcast over Europe in three or four languages. Among other persons pitched upon as proper recipients of the important document were the editors of the principal English newspapers. They—more eager than the English Cabinet—thought it worth looking into. They were not slow to discover the Indirect Claims, and what followed then, we all know. I have explained more than once, and with great particularity of facts and dates, the supineness of the English Government during the time the English journals were thundering against Consequential Damages, and I need not go over an old story. I will only add to it one fact, which, if it be a fact, is new, and that is that not merely were the English Counsel during all this time busily preparing their answer to the American Case, but that their preparations covered a reply to that part of the Case which deals with the Indirect Claims. I do n't assert that as a fact within my knowledge, but as one of which I am credibly assured. If it cannot be contradicted, it is at least an interesting contribution to the history of a negotiation many facts in respect to which have yet to see the light.

Be that as it may, the fact admitted or implied in the above quotation from *The Times*, and the unlucky efforts of the American Agent to make known the American Case, seem to have a very direct relation to each other. Mr. Davis may be pardoned for not anticipating the explosion of the English papers, or for not suspecting their ability to force the Government into a new line of policy, which was to imperil the Treaty and the peace of the two nations. But if his share in the matter be correctly narrated, his experience, costly as it is, may prove a useful lesson to him and to both Governments.

All that, however, belongs now to history, and not the history of yesterday, which is what concerns us for the moment. *The Daily News* of this morning gives what may be assumed to be an accurate account of the latest negotiations and of the latest phase of them. According to that journal, Sir Edward Thornton first proposed to Mr. Fish the establishment of a general principal for the renunciation of all future as well as present Indirect Claims, so offering to the Government at Washington some sort of pretext for a withdrawal from the attitude in which their Case left them; or one might say a sort of fig-leaf with which to hide the nakedness of their surrender. An instruction to that effect seems to have gone from here to Sir Edward Thornton. On Sunday last, Gen. Schenck received a telegram from Mr. Fish, acquainting him with this proposal, and presumably directing him to ascertain whether the Government here stood ready to indorse the suggestion of their representative at Washington. An interview took place on Monday between Gen. Schenck and Lord Granville. *The Daily News* believes the purport of the proposal then made to have been the following: The United States Government undertake not to press for any pecuniary award upon the Indirect Claims. This undertaking is to be put into writing, and made as distinct as words can make it. Then follows the condition above stated, and *The Daily News* is good natured enough to add that it is easy to understand why the United States should be anxious in their own interest to obtain a clear definition of the rules which are to guide our conduct and theirs for the future. The proposal received the prompt attention of Lord Granville and his colleagues, and their answer was communicated without delay to our Minister. To close the negotiations nothing seems wanting but a final reply from Washington. With the frankness which marks all the English utterances on this point, *The Daily News* adds that the proposition does not involve a formal withdrawal of the Consequential Claims. Nevertheless, it thinks the proposition ought to be accepted, and it treats the accruing advantage to America as a substantial one; is a security for the future which the geographical as well as the political condition of our country renders of peculiar importance. *The Telegraph* writes in a similar strain, while *The Standard* is for the moment silent—perhaps a little sulkily silent—for it seems to have counted on the failure of the Treaty, or its preservation by such a concession on the part of the English Government as might strengthen the hands of the Tories for a fresh attack. G. W. S.

### THE QUESTION IN WASHINGTON.

MEETING OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS—THE PROPOSED ADDITIONAL ARTICLE—THE NEGOTIATIONS PRECEDING THE PROPOSITION.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, May 14—Copies of the Alabama correspondence and the President's Message, printed in confidence, have been distributed among the members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. The Committee (all present except Senator Patterson) held a meeting, this morning, to consider the proposed additional article to the Treaty, but arrived at no conclusion. They will resume its consideration to-day or to-morrow.

There seems to be a misapprehension in some quarters respecting the precise character of the question before the Senate with reference to the Treaty of Washington. Although inquiry has not resulted in obtaining full particulars on the subject, it can be stated that the submission of the new article to the Senate is with a view of obtaining the opinion of that body upon it to guide the President in his formal action in the negotiation. In other words, it is not now before the Senate for ratification. This new article was originally submitted to the United States by Great Britain in a form somewhat different from that in which it is now presented. She wanted the claims for consequential damages altogether withdrawn, not being willing to admit the principle. On the other hand, while our Government did not press any money consideration for such claims, it desired that the question as to their admissibility should be settled by the Geneva Tribunal, and therefore refused to withdraw them, believing they were properly in the case, both parties thus maintaining their respective positions. The Treaty was, even last week, in danger of failure, as it is known Great Britain meditated withdrawing from the arbitration; but, by means of telegraphic communication, the two Governments were able to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion, in this way, namely: Great Britain maintains that the claims for consequential damages were not included in the Treaty, and therefore she does not admit the principle of asking such damages sustained by a belligerent owing to the absence of due diligence in the performance of neutral obligations. The United States maintain that the claims for consequential damages were included in the Treaty, but accept the latter declaration as a guide for our future conduct, and, therefore, will not make any claim before the Geneva Tribunal for consequential claims. Such is understood to be the substance of the proposed new article. Although there has not been any general expression as to the result, the opinion obtains that the Senate will favorably advise the President in the premises.

### IMPORTANT MEETING OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE TO-DAY.

The announcement, yesterday, that a dispatch had been received from Minister Schenck, proposing that a supplemental treaty be drawn, in which it shall be provided that "neither nation shall have a right to make any claims upon the other for consequential damages growing out of a failure of the latter to observe its neutral obligations," gave rise to considerable comment among the merchants, and caused the following letter to be addressed to William E. Dodge by prominent members of the Chamber of Commerce, asking that a meeting be called for the free expression of opinion:

*To Mr. Wm. E. Dodge, President of the Chamber of Commerce.*

DEAR SIR: The undersigned, members of the Chamber of Commerce, respectfully request you to call a special meeting of the Chamber for Wednesday (to-morrow), May 15, at 2½ p. m., to give expression to the views of the Chamber on the Treaty of Washington and the ratification by the Senate of an additional article thereto, as proposed by Minister Schenck. Your obedient servants,

| | |
|---|---|
| GEORGE OPDYKE, | WM. M. VERMILYE, |
| WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE, | H. C. FAHNESTOCK, |
| SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, | PITT CLOSK, |
| HENRY A. BARLING, | D. WILLIS JAMES, |
| JOHN D. JONES, | DANIEL DRAKE SMITH, |
| WM. H. FOGG. | GEORGE W. DOW. |

*New-York*, May 14, 1872.

The Secretary, by order of the President, at once issued the call for the meeting as requested. Advocates of both the unbending and the conciliatory policy which the Government may pursue in the present complications will be present. Among merchants there seemed yesterday to be a remarkable unanimity in the opinion that the presentation of the claims was the greatest blunder of modern statesmanship.

## *GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.*

### SPAIN.

RETREAT OF THE CARLISTS IN BISCAY FROM THE GOVERNMENT FORCES.

MADRID, Tuesday, May 14, 1872.

**Fifteen thousand Government troops are now concentrated in the Department of Biscay. Opposed to them are seven thousand Carlists, who adopt a Fabian policy. Ugarte, Elio, Rada, and several other Carlist leaders who escaped into France, have been arrested and interned by the French authorities.**

### FRANCE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE SUFFERERS FROM VESUVIUS—ARREST OF MARSHAL BAZAINE.

PARIS, Tuesday May 14, 1872.

Subscriptions to the amount of 300,000 francs have been raised here for the sufferers by the eruption of Vesuvius. The *Constitutionnel* says three more departments will soon be evacuated by the Germans. Marshal Bazaine was placed under arrest this morning. His trial before the Special Court Martial will begin in a few days.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

ADJOURNMENT OF PARLIAMENT OVER THE HOLIDAYS.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 14, 1872.

Parliament has adjourned for the usual Whitsuntide holiday. The House of Lords will reassemble on the 31st inst., and the House of Commons on the 27th inst.

### ICELAND.

DESTRUCTIVE EARTHQUAKE.

COPENHAGEN, Tuesday, May 14, 1872.

A schooner which arrived here to-day from Iceland reports a series of violent earthquake shocks at Hasvick on the 16th, 17th, and 18th of April. Twenty houses were destroyed and several persons were injured, but no lives were lost.

### FOREIGN NOTES.

*The Eastern Budget* has reason to believe that the dispute between Turkey and Servia about the frontier fortresses is likely to be settled soon, and that the Ottoman Government has already withdrawn its troops from the Servian frontier.

The Irish members of the English House of Commons in favor of Home Rule have decided to postpone Parliamentary action on the question for a year. For the present, they content themselves with dining together once a week during the session, in order to talk over their prospects, and to attempt to make converts of their visitors over the wine.

The annual meeting of the British Society for the Liberation of Religion from State Patronage and Control was held on May 1, in Mr. Spurgeon's great chapel, the Tabernacle, at Newington, London, upward of 4,000 people being present. Resolutions, pledging the meeting to continued agitation in favor of the disestablishment and disendowment of the English Church, were carried unanimously. Continued reference was made during the meeting to the present position of the education question in England, and a strong determination expressed to leave no stone unturned to obtain purely secular instruction in State schools.

In the House of Commons of Great Britain on the 1st of May, the whole sitting was occupied with a discussion of the Women's Disabilities Removal bill. The second reading was moved by Mr. Jacob Bright, who demanded the franchise for his clients in order to put into their hands an instrument for the removal of their disqualifications. No Legislature, he argued, legislated effectually for classes which had no control over it and it was not until they were given possession of the franchise by the Reform Acts of 1830 and 1867 that the grievances of the middle classes and the working classes were dealt with. The Women's disabilities enumerated by Mr. Bright were education, the inequalities of the divorce law, the law of property, the legal custody of children, and recent legislation against the interests of women, such as the Contagious Diseases acts. Mr. Bright vindicated the political capacity of women, and their right to be heard on the numerous questions before Parliament affecting them, and, among other arguments, referred to the fact that last year Mr. Disraeli voted for giving them the franchise, and Mr. Gladstone, though he voted against it, made a speech the other way. Being asked whether he intended to give the franchise to married women, Mr. Bright said he was satisfied with household suffrage—that every house should have its vote. Mr. Heron, Sir C. B. Adderly, and the Attorney-General for England supported the bill. The Attorney-General, Sir J. D. Coleridge, dwelt on the barbarous state of the law in regard to women's property, and the stimulus which Women's suffrage would give to reform in this respect. He spoke also of the fitness of women for political duties, referring to the glories of the reigns of Queen Elizabeth and Queen Anne. The bill was thrown out, on a division, by a vote of 222 to 143.

### PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

PHILADELPHIA, May 14.—The 88th annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Pennsylvania commenced this afternoon in St. Andrew's Church. It was attended by a large number of clergymen and lay deputies. On the call of the roll, 99 clergymen answered to their names. The attendance of lay deputies was small. Bishop Stephens presided and the Rev. Dr. Childs acted as Secretary. The usual standing committees were appointed. This evening Bishop Stephens delivered an address, giving an account of his recent visitation of the churches in Europe. The Convention will resume its sitting to-morrow.

## WASHINGTON.

TARIFF TINKERING.

ANOTHER DAY WASTED IN THE HOUSE ON THE TARIFF AND TAX BILL—A DISORDERLY SESSION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The House spent today in considering the Tariff bill, but did not come to any final decision upon the questions pending. Mr. Beatty offered a series of amendments, one at a time, looking to an increase of the duty on the first and third classes of wool. The rates proposed by his amendments varied from 9½ to 20½ per cent. There was a decided majority against the amendments in the beginning, but he offered them all twice over, and wearied the House by calling for divisions and demanding tellers upon them, and upon his motions to have the Committee rise. At times the votes upon his motions stood 1 to 130, and two or three times the roll had to be called, no quorum voting upon his amendment. Mr. Beatty occupied fully as much time with his calling for tellers, &c., upon his amendments as did all the others combined. Mr. Buckley offered an amendment to strike out the words excepting "cotton machinery," in the second section. The amendment was agreed to, thus bringing cotton machinery under the 10 per cent reduction. Mr. Brooks endeavored to get a proviso added to the ninth line of this section, limiting the duty on all articles named in the paragraph to 65 per cent ad valorem, but did not succeed. Numerous other amendments to those portions of the second section relating to iron machinery and metals, were offered, but almost all were rejected by decided majorities. Mr. Dawes proposed to add all sized printing paper, to the twentieth line of this section, which was agreed to after striking out the word "sized." He also moved to add, "all lumber and manufactures of lumber," to the twenty-fifth line. Several members declared that this amendment was not in order, and that it was the general understanding of the House that nothing which was contained in other portions of the bill could be added to this section, upon which all debate was closed. They called upon Mr. Dawes to explain his motive in offering the amendment. When he attempted to do so, Mr. Brooks objected, and a lively scene took place between the two gentlemen. What was said no one could hear amid the noise of the Chairman's gavel. Mr. Beck moved to add the free list to Mr. Dawes's amendment, for the purpose of hearing the ruling of the Chair that the amendment was in order. The Chair replied, in answer to Mr. Beck's inquiry, that all debate upon the pending amendment was cut off, but it would not affect debate when the third section should be reached. Mr. Beck then withdrew his amendment, and Mr. Dawes's was amended by adding, "on pickets, palings, and laths," and "on all lumber used in ship-building." Other amendments were offered, but Mr. Dawes withdrew his motion, when the House was found to be without a quorum upon an amendment offered by Mr. Cox. Mr. Kerr then offered the portion of the original bill relating to copper as an amendment, the vote being 61 Yeas to 71 Nays.

Steel and its manufactures was then placed under the ten per cent reduction by a majority of one, and a proviso that the duty upon cotton machinery should not be less than the duty upon the materials composing the same was added. Watches, jewelry, and other articles of ornament were exempted from the ten per cent reduction. An amendment by Mr. Sargent, to make the different kinds of steel-wire rope subject to the same duty, as that levied upon steel was agreed to, and motions to exempt wire rope used for fences, ship rigging, and in mines were lost. Mr. Dawes's substitute to Beck's substitute for the second section was then read, and after being altered so as to conform with the action of the Committee of the Whole in every particular, except that in relation to printing paper, the substitute containing the word "sized" was adopted. The House became very disorderly about this time, and members were appealing to the Chair to tell them what they were voting on, and Mr. Beck said that he would withdraw his substitute if allowed. Mr. Dawes was willing to have both withdrawn, but Mr. Beatty and one other member objected. Mr. Beck said that as it was evident the House did not know what they were voting upon, and would not know until they read *The Globe* to-merrow morning, he would move that the Committee rise. The Committee rose and the House adjourned, having been in session six hours without accomplishing anything.

### CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL.

DELAY IN REPORTING ON THE NEW-ORLEANS TROUBLES—PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS—THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH BILL AGREED ON IN COMMITTEE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 14, 1872.

No hints have been given by the members of the New-Orleans Investigating Committee which indicate the speedy presentation of the testimony taken in Louisiana and the report thereon by the Committee to the House. Inquiry at the printing office brings the same response which has been given to similar questions any time during the past two weeks, that is, that all the copy, including testimony and papers, which has been received, has been put into type, and the printer to-day reports that it is printed, so that nothing is left for the Committee but to prepare this report and submit it. It will be remembered that one report has already been drawn by Judge Scofield, but its import has not been made public. Another excuse for delay has been given during the past few days by the Committee, so that it now looks as though no report would be made at all during the present session, the contingency of injuring the cause of the Administration by the frightful state of things being thus obviated. The printer on Saturday received a letter from the official reporter of the House, saying that the Committee would take additional testimony, but whether in the City or whether the Committee will again return to New-Orleans is not known.

The Senate spent the day in voting down amendments to the Supplementary Enforcement act, and finally passed it by a strictly party vote, the Democrats voting with the Liberal Republicans against the bill. The bill to extend the time during which the President may, under the Ku-Klux laws, suspend the writ of habeas corpus until the end of the next session of Congress, was then taken up, and is the unfinished business for to-morrow.

The Senate and House were both in session, this evening, the former on business from the Commerce Committee, and the House on the work of the Committee on the Judiciary. Very little interest centered in either branch, 15 Senators performing the work of the Senate, and about a proportionate number transacting the business of the House. The Senators paid no attention whatever to the bills as they came up, and when a vote was taken, no reponses were received either affirmatively or negatively, but the few who were present were engaged in reading the newspapers or writing letters.

The Banking and Currency Committee has decided to report Mr. Merriam's bill to substitute United States notes for three per cent certificates, and it will be reported to the House when the Committee is called. The bill of Mr. Wood, known as the Anti-Lock-up bill, was laid upon the table of the Committee.

The bill introduced by Representative Palmer of Iowa, and heretofore frequently considered by the Appropriation Committee, in relation to postal telegraphy, has been unanimously agreed to by the Committee, and Mr. Palmer will report it to the House next week for action. The effect of the bill is to place the telegraph system of the country on the same footing as the present postal system, the Government to regulate the rates of price for the transmission of messages, and to control the service in the same way as the postal service is now controlled by the Postmaster-General, the contracts being made with the telegraph companies to do the work under the direction of the Government.

The party of seven men who left Fort Benton, Montana, a few days ago, in a small Mackinaw boat, to float down the Missouri River to Fort Peck and the Milk River, Indian Reservation, and whose entire massacre by a war party of Indians in an ambush on the banks of the river was reported by a special dispatch to this city, yesterday, consisted of A. J. Simmons, United States Agent for Indian tribes of Fort Browning, his chief aid Judd, Deputy U. S. Marshal Hand, and H. Beidler, a noted detective and vigilante of Montana, together with their employés of the Indian service. Col. Fisk, and other prominent gentlemen of Montana, now here, and who are believed to be well acquainted with the situation under which the alleged massacre is said to have occurred, express their doubt as to the truth of the report.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

The Acting Secretary of the Treasury has appointed the Hon. N. P. Langford of Montana Superintendent of the Yellowstone National Park. Mr. Langford was one of the first visitors to the Park, and has written an interesting statement of its wonderful curiosities.

Lavinia Jenkins (colored), age 20, was murdered this morning, it is supposed by her husband, George W. Jenkins, with a butcher's cleaver, he having borrowed one from a neighboring shop under the pretense of cutting some meat for breakfast. Her head and face were terribly mutilated. Jealousy is supposed to have been the cause. Jenkins has not yet been arrested.

Delegates from Western and Southern cities arrived in this city last night, representing the interest of the Atlantic and Western Canal, to open water communication between the Mississippi River and the Atlantic. A meeting to-day was attended by several Senators and Representatives in Congress from these States, and organized by choosing Edward Anderson of Alabama Chairman, and Col. Capers of Georgia Secretary. The delegation will call upon the President in a body to-morrow and present an address.

### THE STRIKE OF THE COPPER MINERS.

DETROIT, Mich., May 14.—A special dispatch to *The Tribune* this morning from Houghton states that the strike is general at the Calumet, Hecla, Schoolcraft, Quincy, Franklin, and Pemabick mines. Two thousand men have been engaged. The ringleaders at the Calumet and Hecla mines were arrested, but were rescued by a mob from six deputy sheriffs. No one has been injured as yet. The strike has been going on 12 days. Another detachment of 50 men left here to-day, by way of Chicago, for the scene of disturbance.

## *ANOTHER MALPRACTICE CASE.*

ARREST OF THE ABORTIONIST.

Mary Ann Lowden, age 45, a widow, owning considerable property, has lived for several years at No. 228 Thompson-st., occupying the entire house. She was apparently in good health last Monday morning, when she went out, as she said, to take a walk. She returned about 1 p. m., and went at once to her room on the second floor of the house. A few moments afterward a middle aged man called at the house and asked to see Mrs. Lowden. He was told by the servant that her mistress was in her room, and replied that he was a physician and had been summoned. The servant conducted him to Mrs. Lodwen's room. He entered, and as he did so slammed the door in the face of the servant, and locked himself in. The occupants of the room conversed for a long time, and it was not until two hours afterward that the physician left the house. A daughter of Mrs. Lowden happening to go to her mother's room a few minutes after the physician left it, found the door locked. She asked her mother to open the door, and as she received no reply, she became alarmed. The husband of a daughter of Mrs. Lowden broke in the door, and found Mrs. Lowden dead in bed. The bed was saturated with blood, and the daughter, thinking that her mother had been murdered, immediately ran to the Fifteenth Precinct Station-house, and related to the police all that had occurred at home during the day. Capt. Byrnes went to the house, and after examining the body concluded from the marks of violence that an abortion had been performed. Capt. Byrnes also found on the floor several slips of paper, upon one of which was scribbled "No. 112 Ninth-ave."

Officers were sent to the place indicated, which was a drug store, but the physician who had attended Mrs. Lowdon kept out of the way. The officers waited in the vicinity throughout the day, but were unsuccessful in their attempt to arrest him. Early in the evening Capt. Byrnes dismissed his officers, and kept watch himself for the physician. A man answering the description given of the physician by Mrs. Lowden's servant, entered the drug store, and sat in a chair near the window. Capt. Byrnes entered the store and asked his name. He replied: "I am George R. Gyles, the keeper of this drug store, and a physician." Capt. Byrnes told him that his patient, Mrs. Lowden, was much worse than when he had left her on the previous day, and that her relatives wished him to come and prescribe for her. Gyles said he would do so at once, and accompanied Capt. Byrnes, who, upon approaching his station-house in Mercer-st., told his companion that he would be compelled to take him thither for a few moments. Gyles, when informed that he was a prisoner, asked, "Why have you arrested me?" Capt. Byrnes said, "That woman is dead." Gyles replied, "I did n't do it," and repeated the words many times in a nervous manner. Officers were sent for the daughter and servant of the deceased, and they in a most positive manner identified Gyles as the man who had been with Mrs. Lowden on the afternoon when she died. It was alleged that Mrs. Lowden had been seduced by a livery-stable keeper, whose name is for the present withheld. Deputy-Coroner Marsh examined the body and found that she was only three months advanced in pregnancy, and that her death had resulted from uterine hemorrhage, caused by the use of surgical instruments.

## *THE CARPENTERS' STRIKE.*

PROGRESS OF THE MOVEMENT—A CANDID BRICKLAYER.

The carpenters' strike continued yesterday, about 500 members of the Union assembling at Masonic Hall at 8 a. m. During the day reports were received from various shops, and it was announced that the "bosses" who had acceded to the demand for eight hours since the preceding day were:

Demarest, Fortieth-st.; Hunt, Twenty-first-st.; Houghtaling, Jefferson st.; C. S. Colberge, Greenwich-st.; George Miller, Fifth-st.; E. Dowling, Fortieth-st., Henderson, Orchard-st.; Kinney, Thirty-first-st.; Noonan, Thirty-second-st.; Rogers & Black, McKenzie & McPherson; Ecker, Cliff-st.; Dubois, Dressel, Graves, Kissner & O'Neil, and Merserean.

A committee which had visited certain shops where men were still at work reported in substance as follows:

We have executed our commission generally with success. In none of the shops have we found more than half a dozen or so who were unwilling to strike. In some we experienced considerable trouble in getting inside the shops to talk with the men at all. The bosses seemed determined to prevent us. In all of them the men listened to reason and agreed to stop work, some of them at once and others at 12 o'clock. One man only declined to join, and he was one that had been driven out of Brooklyn by his fellow-craftsmen for persisting in working during the Brooklyn strike. When the carpenters there got what they wanted they made Brooklyn too hot to hold him, and he sneaked in over here and is doing what he can to defeat our efforts.

It was also reported that 250 men employed in Hoe's shop, in Gansevoort-st., had "turned out" during the morning. The society men were cautioned against accepting employment from Smith & Son, in North Moore-st. Several new members presented themselves during the day for initiation into the Union. The Committee appointed to wait upon the sash and blind makers reported that these men declined to strike, as they have a Society of their own. Several society men were reported to be working ten hours for extra pay. Great indignation was manifested by the members of the Union present upon the reception of this report, and the Chairman declared that the Union would not tolerate such conduct, but that all carpenters would be expected to work eight hours only, and to make no extra wages or time. John Browning, President of the Bricklayers, was introduced, and said:

I want the carpenters to take notice that Masonic Hall must be vacated by the end of this week, as there is every prospect that the bricklayers will want it next week. We have determined to make a push for eight hours, and are just now trying to effect our purpose by arbitration. If that fails, a strike will be undertaken that will not fail this time. As this is the first strike of the carpenters, a little advice from men who have had experience in such labor movements may not be amiss. Compose your committees of men who have been through the mill before. You will find that it is not always well to say the truth. I have said some things in conferences with bosses that I would have blushed to say a few years ago. I have learned that flattery will go a great way, and that molasses will catch more flies than vinegar. Experience will teach you the truth of what a prominent statesman said: "If you don't hang together, you will certainly hang separately." In conclusion, I pledge you money and fists from the Bricklayers' Union.

The German United Cabinetmakers' Association, Robert Schlueter presiding, held a large meeting at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms, in Third-ave., last night, in favor of the enforcement of the Eight-Hour law. A delegation of carpenters and joiners, now on a strike on account of the Eight-Hour question, was present, and several of them addressed the meeting, explaining the circumstances which led to the strike. A discussion of the question resulted in the adoption of a resolution to call a mass meeting at an early day, and a committee was appointed to make arrangements. The German United Cabinetmakers' Association is composed of 1,200 members, but it is estimated that about 12,000 Germans are employed at this trade in this city.

### PERSECUTIONS OF THE JEWS IN ROUMANIA.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—In response to a Senate resolution of March 28, the President to-day transmitted to the Senate the official correspondence in regard to the persecutions and oppression of the Israelites in Roumania. Under date of April 19, 1872, Mr. Peixotto, American Consul at Bucharest, writes that all the foreign representatives at Bucharest, except the Russian, had signed an address to the Government of Prince Charles, saying they had learned with profound regret that after having condemned several Israelites to severe penalties, the prosecution of whom was abandoned by the public ministry itself, the Court of Assizes of Buzio had acquitted all the individuals who were charged with committing the gravest excesses and crimes against the Jewish population of Vilcoon. The address continues: "We see in this double verdict an indication of the dangers to which Israelites are exposed in Roumania, the imminence of which at the approach of the Easter holidays, justified the steps recently taken by us simultaneously near the Government of the Prince. The Governments of the undersigned will judge whether the impunity which has been enjoyed by the assailants of the Jews is not of a nature to encourage a repetition of scenes of violence quite unworthy of a civilized country, which, as such, ought to insure freedom and security to all religious denominations."

Secretary Fish, under date of May 13, 1872, in acknowledging receipt of Peixotto's dispatch of April 19, 1872, accompanied by a copy of the remonstrance above referred to, says: "The Department approves your taking part in the remonstrance. Whatever caution and reserve may usually characterize the policy of this Government in such matters may be regarded as inexpedient when every guarantee and consideration of justice appears to have been set at defiance in the course pursued with reference to the unfortunate people referred to. You will not be backward in joining any similar protest or other measure which the foreign representatives there may deem advisable, with a view to avert or mitigate further harshness toward the Israelites resident in or subjects of the Principality."

### CRIMES AND CASUALTIES—BY TELEGRAPH.

....A fearful hail-storm occurred in Utah yesterday, doing great damage to the fruit blossoms.

....The Moosic Powder Company's mill, near Carbondale, Penn., blew up on Monday. Loss, $50,000.

....At Monticello, Sullivan County, on Monday, the cabinet manufactory of Wm. Mitchell & Son, and the grocery of S. K. Brown, adjoining, was burned. Loss, $11,500; no insurance.

....The U.S. detectives on Monday seized between four and five thousand dollars' worth of whisky in the possession of Michael Carney & Co. of Boston. The officers claim that the stamps on the barrels are counterfeit.

....In the Supreme Court at Pittsfield, Mass., yesterday, Daniel Gleason, the North Adams wife murderer, unexpectedly pleaded guilty to murder in the first degree, and was remanded to jail to await sentence in September.

....Young Kempke, the supposed murderer of Mumford, near Kenosha, Wis., on Sunday night, was traced to Racine and arrested in his bed on Monday night. The watch of the murdered man and $61 were found in his possession.

....The fires in the woods in the vicinity of Scranton, Penn., are still raging in many quarters, destroying vast amounts of lumber and timber. A number of farms, sniff houses, etc., have been destroyed in the vicinity of Moscow and Lehigh Falls.

## THE SIXTH-AVE. MYSTERY.

THREE OF THE ALLEGED CONFEDERATES HUNTED DOWN.

THE WOULD-BE ASSASSIN STILL AT LARGE—HE ELUDES THE POLICE BY MEANS OF A FIRE-ESCAPE—THE SEARCH ACTIVELY RESUMED.

After a persistent search of three days, the police claim that their efforts have met with partial success, and that they have now in custody three of the four men concerned in the attempted robbery of the residence of Mr. Phelps, the Sixth-ave. jeweler, and that only by chance have they lost sight of the one who nearly caused the death of Mr. Phelps.

As already stated in THE TRIBUNE, several members of up-town gangs of thieves were arrested from time to time between Friday night and Monday. The object of their arrest was two-fold: They might have been concerned in the crime, or they might be able to give information that would lead to the arrest of the guilty persons. These arrests were made by the Police Headquarters detectives, whose movements were directed by Superintendent Kelso, assisted by Inspectors Walling and Thorne, and Capt. Irving and the detectives of the Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, and Twenty-ninth Precincts, under the command of Capts. Gunner, Caffrey, McCullough, and Burden. From 18 to 20 arrests were made, the prisoners being confined in the respective station-houses. From those confined at the West Thirty-seventh-st. Police Station Sergeant James