

Vol. XXXIV.....No. 10,372.

THE DISSENSIONS IN FRANCE.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL MEASURES. THE BILL OF THE LEFT CENTER REJECTED BY THE COMMITTEE OF THIRTY—THE COMMITTEE TO DRAW UP A BILL OF ITS OWN.

PARIS, Monday, June 29, 1874. In the Committee of Thirty to-day the Constitutional bill, moved by M. Casimir-Périer, was rejected by a vote of 18 against 6. No vote was taken on the bill submitted by M. Lambert de Sainte-Croix. The Committee decided to draw up a Constitutional bill of its own, and for that purpose appointed three Commissioners, viz: M. Venturini and Count Darn, Monarchists, and M. Charles de La-combe, a Liberal Conservative. This selection shows that the Personal Septennial has triumphed, and neither the Septennial Republic nor the Definitive Republic has anything to expect from the Committee of Thirty.

La Patrie says President MacMahon recently declared that he would not cede his authority to any one for a single day, and he refused to hear of either a Stadtholdership or the Lieutenantcy-General of the Kingdom. This is substantially confirmed by a declaration to the same effect in an order of the day congratulating the troops on the success of the review at Longchamps yesterday. The Legationists are very indignant at these expressions of the President.

RECENT PARTY CONTESTS.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL BILL OF THE LEFT CENTER—VOTE IN THE ASSEMBLY ON THE QUESTION OF URGENCY—PRESENT PROSPECTS OF A DISSOLUTION—THE QUARREL BETWEEN REPUBLICANS AND BONAPARTISTS.

[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] PARIS, June 17.—The proceedings of the Assembly on Monday, the 15th of June, are more noteworthy than those of any other day since the fall of the Ministry of the Duke de Broglie. As help toward comprehending their importance some details are admissible. The substance of the famous resolution presented by Casimir-Périer, in the name of the Left Center, is to instruct the Committee of Thirty to take for base of its constitutional laws, First: Article 1st of Dufaure's bill of 1873 (for a Definitive Republic, with two Chambers and a President as Chief Executive Magistrate); Second: The law of November, 1873, that confers the Presidency on MacMahon till 1880; Third: Article 3d of the Constitution of 1848 relative to total or partial revision of the Constitution. The immediate question before the House was the question of urgency, that is: Shall the resolution be acted on at this first reading, as demanded by its mover? This question was carried by 245 to 241, as at first announced, but as rectifications since made show by an affirmative majority of but a single voice.

The majority is composed of Republicans of all shades, from Conservatives of the Left Center to the Extreme Left, inclusive, with the exception of three members of this last group, all of whose members are, or hitherto have been, dissolutionists, and deny constituent right to the present Assembly. Add to these a few floaters from the leftward shades of the Right Center, and one, only one, of the hitherto purists of that group. This, it is well enough to observe in passing, is all that has yet visibly come of the ingeniously negotiated and superbly conducted of "conjunction of the Centers." The make-up of the minority is much more curious. Reading over the nominal list in the official sheet yesterday morning, I was constantly reminded of one of those old Connecticut patchwork bed-covers, for there were glaring Legitimist whites, and Orleanist blues, and Imperialist greens, and faded tinctures of fusionists, and of doubtful colors that "won't wash." The menacing mistfume of a definitive government has momentarily quitted together the strangest variety of bedfellows. The Right complete, the Right Center, the twenty-four Bonapartists, elementarily hostile to each other as oil to water, are brought to a transitory state of assuilation by a strong hate of the Republic.

Although the majority, scant as it is, was united only on a question of procedure and not on the constituent substance of the Left Center resolution, and is not, nor I think at all likely to become, so compacted as to hold together in support of any scheme of a Constitution that may hereafter be presented in this Assembly, the fact of its existence last Monday and the mode of its creation, so to say, from the chaos hitherto reigning among the Republican elements in ferment at Versailles, indicate a hopeful condition if it were not for the pedantry, which has been the ruling defect for the last eighty years of Republican as much of other doctrinaire French politicians.

The improbability that any scheme of what can be properly called a constitution could be formed by this Assembly, and that if formed and voted, it could have any permanent force, lacking, as it must, all moral sanction, i. e., nationally delegated power to its makers, have too often been set forth in my correspondence to need repetition. The vote of last Monday does not change this state of affairs. Yet the valuable, not to say valid, significance of that vote is considerable—and manifold. One of its values, in tendency at least, is to limit the operations of the Constitutional Committee of Thirty to a Republican base. Now 22 of the 30 are Monarchists. Twenty of them voted with the minority on Monday. They will not be converted to Republicanism for this; the resolution leading them to Republican views cannot make them drink of that bitterness, but it makes the future brewing of any lukewarm potion more difficult for them, and, if made, more likely to be rejected by the assembled Deputies. Another significance of the great vote of Monday is that the Ministers, for the fourth time in the brief existence of the present Cabinet, voted with the minority, not indeed, as they and their friends pretend, in their quality as members of the Cabinet, but as individual deputies. So much for MacMahon's parliamentary regime.

Though the instant question, that of urgency, was one of procedure, the implication and tendency were of the substance of the Left Center resolution. This resolution provides for honest MacMahon's seven years' tenure of the presidency. All the ministers (who are of his selection) vote No. They find they have voted with the minority (for the fourth time), and so have the grace to offer, pro forma, their resignation, which MacMahon, parliamentary President of the French Republic, ridicules the idea of accepting or of their offering.

There were other questions put and voted on in the Assembly last Monday which deserve mention. The Duke de Larochevaucoult, Legitimist, holds his office of Ambassador of the French Government (which is literally republican or nothing) to that of England by appointment of President MacMahon. He left his post at London to come to Versailles last Monday, and move a resolution of which the first article runs as follows: "The National Assembly decrees that the Government of France is the Monarchy." It was put to vote and lost by a large majority. Among the Yess was one minister, a Legitimist; among the Nays were three Ministers, Orleanists. The other Minister did not vote for or against the Ambassador's proposition to proclaim Henry V; the body of the Bonapartists did vote for it.

The moral of the doings at Versailles on Monday may be drawn up briefly in one phrase. On Monday the Assembly advanced, by a long, irrevocable step, on its fatal downward way to dissolution, and France approached so much nearer to the inevitable—and let us hope final—contest for supremacy between Imperialism and Republicanism. The chances of the Royal rivals have manifestly sunk to hopeless odds. Democracy is sure to win. Shall it be the Republic or the Casarean democracy? That, and that only is the question.

Address the Congress trainees have bought.

they only could have let Gambetta and his excessively provoked but unwisely spoken discursive epithet alone, they were sure of bringing the floating multitude of well-bred, timid, softly respectable, weakly intelligent citizens to their side. They rushed in to the hanging extravagance of out-herding Herod, and pressed from coarse verbal to physically violent expression of abuse. Paul Granier (styling himself de Cassagnac), editor of the Napoléon Le Pays, came out, through his editorial columns, hostile to all Republicans, such as the name of the word, and violent intensity as you cannot conceive without reading the originals. The constant thesis of his leading articles was that all Republicans, because Republicans, are scoundrels and cowards. Dr. Clémenceau, who last year was especially picked out and safely shot at in Le Pays as the quintessence of a Republican scoundrel, could not but take up the then safely thrown epithet. He had on hand, as these poor creatures of Le Pays perfectly well knew, a duel to which he was terribly provoked, with a captain who was before the Military Commission sitting at Versailles on the charge of prosecuting an attorney. In his speech of accusation addressed to the criminals at the bar, he patently implicated Dr. Clémenceau as accomplice, and almost intentional author of the outrage of March 18, and the assassination of the two generals at Montmartre. Clémenceau gravely risked his own life in his bold, vain attempt to save the lives of the generals. Let me add that I was in France, and saw it by Paul Granier's recent fashion of misrepresenting, when I wrote last week that Dr. Clémenceau was presented to intimidate Paul by his seconds as a delegate fighting man of the Republican party. Clémenceau took occasion, in his speech, to settle an old excessively bitter, personal quarrel, and the simple way it was not settled was and is, that Paul Granier, professional distiller and master of fencing, never did fight, and does not venture upon the field with his pistol, and that the duel in earnest and with the pistol, poor Paul knew when Victor Schoelcher brought him the offer to fight with an intensely insulted political opponent, and that the calm-nerved doctor would choose the pistol. Paul declines to fight, and shelters himself safe armored now in insolent cowardice. W. H. H.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

THE CARLIST WAR.

DEATH OF MARSHAL CONCHA—GEN. ZABALA TO BE HIS SUCCESSOR—ACCOUNTS OF THE FIGHTING BEFORE ESTELLA—WITHDRAWAL OF THE REPUBLICAN ARMY TO A POINT EIGHT MILES FROM ESTELLA.

MADRID, Monday, June 29, 1874. Dispatches were received by the Government this morning conveying the startling intelligence that Marshal Concha was killed yesterday in an attack by the Republican troops upon Carlist intrenchment at Muro, three kilometers from Estella. A telegram was sent to the London papers June 1 by Reuter, dated New-York, and stating that M. Rochefort had published a letter in which "he approves the burnings and other destruction of property and the executions perpetrated by the Communists, considering these acts as reprisals." As the letter referred to has since arrived in London, and as M. Rochefort does not approve the burnings and executions perpetrated by the Communists, but declares that he deprecates them, it will now be in order for Mr. Reuter's New-York agent to explain on what authority he sent by cable so horrible a charge against M. Rochefort. It made a great impression here, and I know of friends of Rochefort who declared that if this proved true they would abandon him altogether. It was in the same mind when I read it. Then I recollected that the Reuter telegrams from New-York had more than once betrayed a curious antipathy against radicalism. It is a pleasure to find the story false.

LONDON, June 18.—The English are rather proud of their reputation as a hospitable people, and, on the whole, they deserve it. But they have their moods, and if a distinguished stranger happens to arrive when the east wind is blowing, his expectations of a kindly reception may be disappointed. He has seen M. Rochefort's ill-luck reach London at such a moment. If he were Raoul Rigault and Clusot, savage and charlatan, rolled into one, the decorous English papers, which pride themselves on their good manners, could hardly say worse things of him. The Times, with the fine indifference to facts which it assumes when it likes, complains that he should make London the base of his operations in Paris; which he never intended to do. He will here be, says that paper, among the refugees who participated in his criminal follies, and employ his "baleful ability" in fresh activity for mischief. He has, in its opinion, neither weight of character nor solidity of talent. It enumerates many offenses of his. He squandered his fortune (he never had one). His conversion to radicalism was "suspiciously sudden" (he never wrote anything else). He has a bitter wit. He assailed the Emperor and his family coarsely; his humor degenerated into malignant scurrility. He was a bitter buffoon enriching himself by libels, but fortunately a coward. Moderate in the early days of the German siege, the memory of this was obliterated by his subsequent misdeeds and his complicity with the atrocious crimes of the Commune (against which he protested, and for opposing which he risked arrest and death). It was right to try him and send him to New-Caledonia, and a fault not to take better precautions against the escape of this most unscrupulous agitator, gifted with very rare faculties for mischief, who came back just when the field is ripening for the efforts of the Times. Rochefort made the Empire impossible (we have Napoleon's own word for it, and he ought to know), and The Times fears that he will make MacMahon impossible.

It is common to the Times taunted with inconsistency. It is the most consistent of journals. It has but one motto, "Whatever is, is right." Between the five sorts of government proposed for France, it might have a theoretical preference if called on to choose; but MacMahon is in, keeps it, and The Times is accordingly for having him stay in. It supports him as it supported Thiers before him, and the Empire still more warmly before that, and as it would support Chambord or young Chislehurst, if either should get himself proclaimed. Trade and Commerce require tranquility, and to the interests of Trade and Commerce The Times is always true, and will cheerfully attack Rochefort or anybody else whom it thinks likely to imperil them.

The other papers welcome M. Rochefort with much the same sort of consideration and politeness. It is no matter for wonder that The Standard and Telegraph, henchmen of the old Empire and eager to see servants of the new one, should revile the author of the terrible Lanterne. The Daily News, less abusive, takes a tone of contemptuous indifference. But it is good enough to publish, in its smallest type, a letter from Captain Maxse, so short and so many in tone that I may venture to copy it. He writes: "The organs of wealth so completely monopolize the common channels of public information that it is a very hard thing to obtain a hearing either for a man or a cause whom it has pleased them to denounce. In spite of this I ask leave to enter my protest against the treatment which M. Henri Rochefort has received at the hands of an Irish mob at Queenstown, and to express the hope that there are a few independent and public-spirited persons in this metropolis who will unite rather to do honor to a politician whose sole crime is, as far as I can make out, to oppose powerful people—a course which is more likely to lead to prison and exile than to commercial success, but which may yet be due to honorable and patriotic feeling."

Capt. Maxse is an aristocratic and rich Radical. Whether it be his radicalism or the other things that obtained publicity for his letter I leave you to judge. His letter is, so far as I have seen, the only courteous word addressed to M. Rochefort since his landing at Queenstown.

That he landed in the midst of a mob you probably heard by cable. Extreme suffering from sickness was the cause of his leaving the steamer at Queenstown instead of going on to Liverpool. His arrival was unexpected, but a ferocious crowd gathered quickly about him. There was plenty of yelling and booging, and there would have been the

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES IN VIETNAM.

LONDON, Monday, June 29, 1874. A deputation of 1000 locked-out farm laborers started from New-Market to-day, on a journey through the agricultural districts, in the course of which they will stop at the principal towns and plead their cause. Their route lies through Cambridge, Peterborough, Olney, Northampton, Weldon, Coventry, to Birmingham. A large assemblage of their fellow-laborers witnessed their departure, and cheered them enthusiastically.

TROUBLES IN CENTRAL ASIA.

BERLIN, Monday, June 29, 1874. The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung in an article under the heading, "Fresh Complications in Asia," says: "Caravans arriving from Central Asia bring reports that Yakob Beg is arming against Russia. It is believed he is prompted to this by agents of the British Government. There is the possibility of a collision between Russia and China."

THE POPE GROWING WEAKER DAILY.

LONDON, Tuesday, June 30, 1874. The correspondent of The Daily News telegraphs from Rome that the Pope is growing weaker daily, and several foreign representatives have informed him of the same.

HENRI ROCHEFORT.

HIS RECEPTION IN GREAT BRITAIN.

PROBABLE COURSE OF THE GOVERNMENT TOWARD HIM—MISREPRESENTATIONS IN REGARD TO HIS OPINIONS—THE MOB AT QUEENSTOWN—ARRIVAL IN LONDON.

[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] LONDON, June 16.—Now that M. Rochefort is almost hourly expected, English people begin to ask what he will do here. There is, however, less curiosity about him than with you. He never was popular in England, thanks in great measure to that majority of the Paris correspondents of English papers who never wearied of reviling and calumniating him. The bitterness of some American journals is but a second-hand echo of their stale abuse. A report was started last week that his extradition was before the Military Commission sitting at Versailles on the charge of prosecuting an attorney. This report was granted it. This precious story even got into print. I cannot suppose any body believed it. Certainly it evoked no protest or even contradiction at the time. Had there been any truth in it, or any chance of so base an act being attempted, it would have been, I am sure, quite otherwise. I will do Englishmen the justice to say that, though Rochefort is no favorite of theirs, they would have resisted and prevented his surrender. The present ministry does not want a needless row about anything, and Mr. Disraeli is not the man to make a mistake in such a matter. A political extradition would be the most unpopular of experiments, and he knows it, and will not attempt it, though privately he might be glad to oblige his imperial and monarchical friends on the other side of the channel. The sympathies of the Tories are mostly with that conspiracy which MacMahon was destined to be either the instrument or the dupe. It is hard to say how long total stupidity will continue to pass with them for honesty.

To-day a line or two has crept into print to the effect that the supposition that the police were instructed to arrest M. Rochefort on his arrival is altogether erroneous, no such intention having existed. A Manchester paper is a little more explicit, having taken the trouble to ascertain that Major Greig, the head constable of Liverpool, has received no instructions. It is further stated that M. Rochefort has written to a friend in Brussels to ascertain whether he would be allowed to reside there, and having been told he could not safely attempt it, has made up his mind to go to Rotterdam.

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JUDICIAL REFORM IN EGYPT.

It may be remembered that Congress, some time ago, took away from United States consuls in the Turkish Empire all judicial functions. This act chiefly affected the consuls at Beirut, Jerusalem and Egypt. The Khedive of Egypt has now, by treaty, agreed to establish a Supreme Court, which shall have jurisdiction of all international cases. The members of this court are to rank next to the Khedive's family, and are to be nominated by England, France and the United States. President Grant has appointed as the American member of the Court, the Hon. Victor Barringer of North Carolina. Mr. Barringer was lately a member of the Senate, and was a Brigadier-General, and was one of the first to become a Republican at the close of the war.

THE EDITING OF THE REVISION OF THE LAWS.

The State Department has given the contract for editing, annotating, indexing, &c., the revision of the laws to Mr. Thomas C. Durant and Judge James. The former of these gentlemen did the last revision of the codification before it was passed by Congress, and the latter was a member of the commission which made the revision. Heretofore a contract for editing and publishing the laws has been made with the firm of Little & Brown of Boston. The cost to the Government has been from \$150,000 to \$175,000. Now, the law is to be printed at the Government Printing-Office, and will be sold at ten per cent advance on the cost of printing and binding.

PUBLIC CARTAGE OF MERCHANDISE IN GOVERNMENT SERVICE.

The 25th section of the act to amend the Customs revenue laws and to repeal enactments, passed at the last session of Congress, provides that the public cartage of merchandise in the custody of the Government, shall be let, after not less than 30 days' notice of the letting, to the lowest responsible bidder giving sufficient security, and shall be subject to regulations approved by the Secretary of the Treasury. Secretary Bristow, in compliance with the law, this morning ordered that advertisements be published immediately in all the principal cities, for proposals for such service.

It is reported that Mr. William O. Avery of Illinois, the present chief clerk of the Internal Revenue Department, has been appointed chief clerk of the Treasury Department. Mr. Avery has filled several responsible positions in the Treasury service, and is an officer of equal executive ability.

THE TAX-LEVY SETTLED.

MR. GREEN YIELDS TO HIS COLLEAGUES.

THE BUDGET OF MESSRS. VANCE AND WHEELER ACCEPTED BY THE MAYOR AND FINALLY BY THE CONTROLLER—THE RATE OF TAXATION \$2 76 ON \$100.

After many meetings, debates, and wranglings the city's budget was finally passed upon yesterday, and the names of the members of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment added thereto. When the meeting opened Messrs. Vance and Wheeler seemed determined to carry their points, and, although the heat in the discussion scarcely flagged for a moment, one portion of the proceedings the Mayor expressed his disgust rather vehemently, but soon cooled down and apologized. At 6 o'clock he yielded to Mr. Vance and Mr. Wheeler, and signified his interest of voting for their budget. Then the Controller, in a neat speech, gracefully yielded, as he said, in the interest of the public. The sum total of the apportionment is \$31,822,391 79, and as the total valuation in the city is \$1,154,629,170, the tax-levy for the year will be about \$2 76 on every \$100.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

At 1 o'clock all the members were present and Mr. Green offered a resolution to provide for the Armories and Drill-rooms in the revised estimates. Mr. Green referred to the waste of money in elaborately fitting up the armories of the National Guard, with black walnut furniture and rich freezing. He thought that millions had been wasted in this manner. The Mayor and Controller voted "Nay." Mr. Vance next moved that provision be made in the revised statutes for the payment of the Board of Supervisors for the year, in case some of them should claim the salary, and it should be allowed by the courts. Carried by the same vote. Mr. Vance next moved that the Department of Docks, other than the construction of works, be paid by the salaries of the Commissioners and employes to be paid by taxation instead of by bonds. Controller Green introduced the law on this point which says the employes must be paid by Dock Bonds issued by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. This was also carried by the usual vote.

WASHINGTON.

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL.

THE INTEREST ON THE DISTRICT BONDS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 29, 1874. Secretary Bristow this morning addressed the following letter to George F. Baker, Cashier of the First National Bank of New-York City, in regard to the payment of interest on the District of Columbia securities: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 29, 1874. GEO. F. BAKER, esp. Cashier First National Bank New-York City.

Sir: I am in receipt of your letter of the 22d inst. stating that the coupons due on the 1st prox. upon the bonds of the District of Columbia are payable at the above National bank, and that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund request you to advance money for their payment, and asking whether if you make the advance as requested to you can rely upon being reimbursed from the appropriation made by Congress for the District of Columbia. In reply I have to state that the sum of \$1,200,000 was appropriated to be expended by the Commissioners to be appointed for the government of the District and to be applied, first, to the payment of interest on the funded debt of said District due July 1, 1874. The act, as will be observed from the above, contemplates that the moneys appropriated shall be disbursed through the Board of Commissioners of the District upon the proper statement and certificates of the Commissioners. The interest will be promptly paid by the Treasury. Very respectfully, B. H. BRISTOW, Secretary.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT BUILDING AT PHILADELPHIA.

The Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster-General to-day approved the plan for the new public building at Philadelphia, and Supervising Architect Mullett was instructed to forward the work without delay. The total cost of the building is estimated to be \$4,000,000, exclusive of the site; \$700,000 of this sum has already been appropriated to begin the work. The building will be of granite, from the District of Maryland, and will have a frontage of 164 feet on Market and Chestnut-sts., and 433 feet on Ninth-st.; it will have three-stories and an attic surmounted by three domes, and will be 30 feet high from the ground to the main cornice. The first floor will be exclusively for the Post-Office, with a large working-room 129 by 258 feet, exclusive of the necessary offices. The second floor will be devoted to the Internal Revenue, Pension Agency, and other Government offices. The third floor will be for the Court, having three large court-rooms, one 64 by 77 feet, and the other two 42 by 63 feet each. The attic story will be used for store-rooms. There will be two stairways and two elevators. The roof will be fire-proof throughout, no wood being used.

THE RELATIVE AUTHORITY OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR AND GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

The Chronicle of to-morrow, in an editorial upon the removal of Gen. Sherman's headquarters to St. Louis, says: We have the highest authority for saying that the personal relations between the Secretary of War and the General of the Army are cordial and friendly, and that there has been no rupture. Gen. Sherman's removal is made at this time on account of private and personal matters, which, in his judgment, under all the circumstances, justify his course. But it is really true that, had he any duties to perform as General of the Army, he would remain at Washington. His title for the Secretary of War has, as yet, never been answered, nor his receipt acknowledged. He has no authority, nor is his position recognized in the Government. The Order of the day of the 21st of War direct to the commander of troops, giving companies and moving regiments of which he knows nothing, unless he has been so ordered by the War Department. The sentences reviewed and the punishment executed without even his knowledge. It is due to the Secretary of War to say that the orders of the present usage of the War Department concerning the relative authority of the Secretary of the War and the General of the Army were determined and acted upon by his predecessor in that office, and that he has not, as has been asserted, inaugurated any new doctrine or construction of law.

THE WHITE FLAG SHOWS.

The Controller (submissively) I trust. If so, we cannot meet again in 48 hours, and that will be too late. I don't care how the question is taken. I only desire that the business may proceed. The last hour approaches, and our work is of great interest to the community. Do not let us adjourn. This is the last day that this work can be done, and the Mayor and I are willing to make any concession necessary to get the bill passed. I am willing to yield all I can properly, as there is an objection to my withdrawal of the substitute. I yield again.

The Mayor—Do what you like. Last week I appointed you Chairman of the Finance Committee, and you have done a very good work. I am willing to yield all I can properly, as there is an objection to my withdrawal of the substitute. I yield again.

The Controller—The Mayor's substitute was not seconded and I wish to withdraw it.

Mr. Vance—And I object to the withdrawal.

The Controller—This is a very strange proceeding. Why did the gentleman not object to the introduction of the substitute at once, and for some time before?

Mr. Vance—The Controller cannot put me in such a hole as that. I did not object to the Controller's introducing the resolution, but I do object to his withdrawing it.

The vote on the appeal was then taken, the Mayor and Controller voting "aye," and Messrs. Wheeler and Vance "nay."

Mr. Vance—The decision of the chair is not sustained. The Mayor—I think it is. Suddenly rising, and in a very loud and excited tone, he said as well state here what my determination is in this business. I can see that the gentlemen want to foist their own will on us, and I can see their plan very clearly. I will vote for Mr. Green. I think the proceedings this morning an insult to the Board, after Saturday's work. We agreed on several items, and voted down several others, and yet they have the assurance to come before us and present the same figures without a word of explanation, and make a bold presentation of the whole budget after their own fashion. Now, the object in permitting this to be done is to throw the responsibility on us, and they will be highly gratified as far as I am concerned.

Mr. Vance (quietly)—The question, please!

The Mayor (quietly)—On what?

Mr. Vance—On the substitute.

The Mayor—That is right. I object to the nature of these proceedings, and I cannot allow the Mayor to override rules which are well established. I know parliamentary rules as well as law.

The Mayor (surrendering)—I will put the question on your motion. Whether right or wrong, you can do what you like.

Mr. Vance—The objection language addressed by the Chairman to myself and colleague cannot be answered here.

The Mayor—Do what you like. Last week I appointed you Chairman of the Finance Committee, and you have done a very good work. I am willing to yield all I can properly, as there is an objection to my withdrawal of the substitute. I yield again.

THE TAX-LEVY SETTLED.

MR. GREEN YIELDS TO HIS COLLEAGUES.

THE BUDGET OF MESSRS. VANCE AND WHEELER ACCEPTED BY THE MAYOR AND FINALLY BY THE CONTROLLER—THE RATE OF TAXATION \$2 76 ON \$100.

After many meetings, debates, and wranglings the city's budget was finally passed upon yesterday, and the names of the members of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment added thereto. When the meeting opened Messrs. Vance and Wheeler seemed determined to carry their points, and, although the heat in the discussion scarcely flagged for a moment, one portion of the proceedings the Mayor expressed his disgust rather vehemently, but soon cooled down and apologized. At 6 o'clock he yielded to Mr. Vance and Mr. Wheeler, and signified his interest of voting for their budget. Then the Controller, in a neat speech, gracefully yielded, as he said, in the interest of the public. The sum total of the apportionment is \$31,822,391 79, and as the total valuation in the city is \$1,154,629,170, the tax-levy for the year will be about \$2 76 on every \$100.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

At 1 o'clock all the members were present and Mr. Green offered a resolution to provide for the Armories and Drill-rooms in the revised estimates. Mr. Green referred to the waste of money in elaborately fitting up the armories of the National Guard, with black walnut furniture and rich freezing. He thought that millions had been wasted in this manner. The Mayor and Controller voted "Nay." Mr. Vance next moved that provision be made in the revised statutes for the payment of the Board of Supervisors for the year, in case some of them should claim the salary, and it should be allowed by the courts. Carried by the same vote. Mr. Vance next moved that the Department of Docks, other than the construction of works, be paid by the salaries of the Commissioners and employes to be paid by taxation instead of by bonds. Controller Green introduced the law on this point which says the employes must be paid by Dock Bonds issued by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. This was also carried by the usual vote.

WASHINGTON.

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL.

THE INTEREST ON THE DISTRICT BONDS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 29, 1874. Secretary Bristow this morning addressed the following letter to George F. Baker, Cashier of the First National Bank of New-York City, in regard to the payment of interest on the District of Columbia securities: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 29, 1874. GEO. F. BAKER, esp. Cashier First National Bank New-York City.

Sir: I am in receipt of your letter of the 22d inst. stating that the coupons due on the 1st prox. upon the bonds of the District of Columbia are payable at the above National bank, and that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund request you to advance money for their payment, and asking whether if you make the advance as requested to you can rely upon being reimbursed from the appropriation made by Congress for the District of Columbia. In reply I have to state that the sum of \$1,200,000 was appropriated to be expended by the Commissioners to be appointed for the government of the District and to be applied, first, to the payment of interest on the funded debt of said District due July 1, 1874. The act, as will be observed from the above, contemplates that the moneys appropriated shall be disbursed through the Board of Commissioners of the District upon the proper statement and certificates of the Commissioners. The interest will be promptly paid by the Treasury. Very respectfully, B. H. BRISTOW, Secretary.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT BUILDING AT PHILADELPHIA.

The Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster-General to-day approved the plan for the new public building at Philadelphia, and Supervising Architect Mullett was instructed to forward the work without delay. The total cost of the building is estimated to be \$4,000,000, exclusive of the site; \$700,000 of this sum has already been appropriated to begin the work. The building will be of granite, from the District of Maryland, and will have a frontage of 164 feet on Market and Chestnut-sts., and 433 feet on Ninth-st.; it will have three-stories and an attic surmounted by three domes, and will be 30 feet high from the ground to the main cornice. The first floor will be