# The Sun.

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1868. PRICE TWO CENTS.


## FROM WASHINGTON.

### The Charges of Bribery Against Senators.

### Committee of Investigation Appointed by the Senate.

### Senator Ross Makes a Personal Explanation.

### THE SITUATION AT THE WAR OFFICE.

Special Despatches to The Sun.

WOOLLEY'S CASE.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—Last night Mr. Woolley stated that he would answer as to his disposition of the $10,000, but this morning the President's secretary paid him two visits, and he refused. Mr. Jerrites, accompanied by his wife and Mrs. Woolley, met in the luxurious committee room prison, and had a lengthy consultation, in which, Woolley was taken before the managers, and, on being asked if he had sent a certain telegram in cypher to Thurlow Weed, refused to answer, and the Committee at once ordered him back into the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, who is to hold him until he is ready to answer all that the Committee may deem proper to ask. He announced his determination to answer nothing more, and was commencing a speech when he was stopped, and ordered to his room. He still in the room of the Committee on Foreign Relations, which is handsomely furnished. He has had not brought in from Willard's on which he sleeps. He goes to Downing's restaurant in the Seventh for his meals, accompanied by an officer. The order of the House is to hold him in custody in the Capitol until he purges himself of contempt and be released. He makes it necessary to confine him in some of the Committee rooms, and this is the only one convenient. To-morrow other arrangements will be made. No one is allowed to see or converse with him except a few of his friends, among whom to-day was Sam Ward.

SENATOR ROSS'S EXPLANATION.

Senator Ross read in the Senate a weak attempt to vindicate himself on his recent vote, but though he trembled from head to foot, and was evidently laboring under great emotions, he failed to make a favorable impression upon the Senate or the galleries.

THE MANAGERS' INVESTIGATION.

The Managers will not relax any of their efforts on account of a Committee having been organized in the Senate for the same purpose. Mr. Butler is confident that he will yet be able to mark the price of at least one Senator clearly and specifically.

SECRETARY STANTON.

Secretary Stanton has not resigned, as some papers say. He stated that he would relinquish his possession because he was not properly sustained by the Senate, but he never did or never will resign to Praise Andrew Johnson. He merely evacuated the position he was holding for the benefit of the country, when the party refused to sustain him. Mr. Stanton is the recipient of visits from a majority of Republicans of both Houses, who feel that to him more than any one man is the country, is due the salvation of the country from the great rebellion.

GEN. THOMAS CALLS AT THE WAR OFFICE.

This morning at nine o'clock, General Thomas called upon General Townsend A.A. Adjutant General, and asked for the keys of the Secretary's office, but was met with the reply, "Where is your authority?" He said he was Secretary of War, but Gen. Townsend said he must get an order in writing from the President, and off he posted and remained at the White House for several hours, but did not return to Gen. Townsend, and the Department was finally closed up at the usual hour, without any papers having been cleared or any act done by any person as Secretary of War. The acquaintances whom he met on the street he told that the President was not going to be caught in any of Stanton's traps, and he had not yet decided what to do.

GEN. SCHOFIELD'S NOMINATION AS SECRETARY OF WAR.

This afternoon Senator Wilson moved to go into executive session to get at the nomination of Gen. Schofield as Secretary of War, but Mr. Sumner objected to any action, and it went over. Mr. Wilson is afraid that Andrew Johnson will withdraw Gen. Schofield and send in some worse man, and as Gen. Schofield promises to be friendly to Gen. Grant's election, he is desirous of securing him in the Department, but many of the best men in the Senate have no confidence in his fidelity to Gen. Grant.

THE ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

Mr. Conkling's resolution in the Senate to-day for an adjournment on June 15 is not likely to carry, but is thrown out as a spur to work. There is a strong desire on the part of many in both Houses to get away as early as possible, but it is not likely Congress will adjourn before the middle or July or August, and to do this part of the tax and all of the tariff bills will have to go over to next winter.

SENATOR GRIMES.

Senator Grimes packed up all his papers, &c., to-day, and left for his home in Burlington, Iowa, where he will resign his seat if his health does not immediately improve, which it is not likely to do.

SENATOR HENDERSON.

Senator Henderson has gone home to visit his people and try to stem the torrents of resentment and denunciation from his old party friends. It is not unlikely that he will accede to their demand, and resign his seat.

SENATORS ROSS AND FOWLER.

None of Mr. Ross's or Mr. Fowler's old friends believe that they will ever return to their States.

SENATOR TRUMBULL.

Senator Trumbull tries to weather it out, but has a very hard time of it. Every mail brings him dozens of petitions and letters, urging his immediate resignation.

SENATOR FESSENDEN.

Senator Fessenden says he shall soon go home; that he has no longer any position or influence here, and is tired of public life. He has no present intention of resigning; but he will probably think differently when he returns to Maine.

The President held a levee all this morning, and received congratulations from a class of people who during the war never visited the White House.

WILLING TO RESIGN.

It is again asserted by the friends of Secretary Seward and Postmaster-General Randall that they have to-day indicated their willingness to resign, if the President desires to fill their places with any new men needed to aid the new moves on the political chessboard.

Despatches to the Associated Press.

NATURALIZATION TREATIES.

The Secretary of State learns that a naturalization treaty has been negotiated by Mr. Bancroft with the King of Bavaria. The treaty is equally as liberal as the North German treaty. It is understood the Secretary still hopes to negotiate a satisfactory treaty with the British Government upon the rights of naturalized citizens. Information has been received at the Department of State of the exchange at Berlin, on the 9th inst., of the ratifications of the treaty concerning naturalization, between the United States and the North German Confederation, which was signed on the 22d of February last.

REVENUES.

There is a disposition on the part of a large number, of members of Congress to adjourn about the 1st of July, in order that they may actively enter on the Presidential canvass.

The Republicans are making arrangements for a Grant and Colfax ratification meeting on Friday night.

The Senate laid on the table the nomination of Col. Philip Foulke of Illinois, as Naval Officer at New Orleans. This action by the Senate retains Mr. Sullivan in that position.

THE NOMINATION OF GEN. SCHOFIELD.

The Senate this afternoon, in executive session, took up the nomination of Gen. Schofield to be Secretary of War; but objection was made to its consideration, and it therefore went, over under the rule. The prospects are that it will be confirmed.

SOLDIERS AND THE REGISTRY LISTS.

An application has been made to the Supreme Court of this District for a mandamus commanding the judges of elections to appear and show cause why the names of enlisted soldiers now stationed here should not be erased from the registry lists. The judges had decided they would retain the names of soldiers on the lists of voters who claimed to have been on duty in Washington one year prior to the day of election, while the petitioners charge that the soldiers have not, and will not have been at the day of the next election residents of this District one year, but were enlisted in a foreign State, and have been stationed in the District but a few months, and much less than one year; and the records of the War Department will show such to be the fact. The Court directed a rule returnable to-morrow.

REMOVAL OF THE KANSAS INDIANS.

Intelligence has been received that the Commission recently appointed by the President to make a treaty with the Osage Indians, for the purpose of effecting the removal of these tribes from their lands in southern Kansas further south into the Indian Territory, have had several talks with the head men of these tribes, and there is a probability of an early treaty with them on the terms proposed by the Government. The citizens residing in southern Kansas are anxious to have the Osages removed further south.

## FORTIETH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

### Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—Mr. SHERMAN gave notice that on Thursday next he will call up the Funding bill, and endeavor to have it disposed of.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, presented a petition from Gens. Heintzelman, Wright, and others, for increased pay to officers on the retired list.

Mr. WILLIAMS called up the bill to amend an act granting land to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Central Pacific Railroad in California to Portland, Oregon, which was amended and passed. The bill extends the time allowed for completion of the road.

Mr. POMEROY offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the Secretary of the Interior for information, together with the names of a large number of persons enrolled as Creek Indians by the Creek Agent in the spring of 1867, who have been dropped from the rolls and their per capita refused.

Mr. CONKLING introduced a concurrent resolution that after the adjournment of the Senate and the Speaker of the House adjourn their respective Houses on Saturday, the 13th day of June next. Laid on the table.

Mr. ANTHONY called up the resolution to provide for the publication of the medical and surgical history of the rebellion, prepared under the direction of the Surgeon-General. He stated that the work will be a very expensive one, costing $100,000 to $200,000, and requiring two or three years for its completion. This resolution was temporarily laid aside.

THE RESIGNATION OF FORNEY.

Mr. SUMNER submitted the following order

*Ordered*, that the resignation of Mr. Forney as Secretary of the Senate be hereby accepted, and Mr. McDonald is authorized to act as Secretary pro tempore until the adjournment of the Senate.

Mr. McDonald as Clerk of the Senate.

Messrs. Drake and Hanlan objected and the order went over.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Mr. MORTON offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the Secretary of state for copies of all correspondence and negotiations between the United States and the British Government in relation to the Alabama claims.

THE ATTEMPTS TO INFLUENCE SENATORS.

Mr. Davis moved to take up his resolution, offered recently, calling for the appointment of a committee to investigate as to alleged threats or intimidations used toward Senators in regard to the impeachment trial.

The yeas and nays were called, and the resolution was taken up—21 to 11.

He then offered the following as a substitute:

*Resolved*, that a Committee of three be appointed to inquire into and report the facts in relation to any threats, intimidations, or other improper influence said to have been used or attempted to be used, by or with the knowledge or consent of any member of the Senate, in the matter of the impeachment of the President, or his counsel, or any of them, or any other person, in behalf of the accused, or in the facilitation to any overture or offer of any improper character, by any person, or in the name of any person, in connection with the said impeachment trial, and the names of any of the persons connected with the said transaction, or any of them. Said committee to have power to send for persons and papers, to administer oaths, and to examine witnesses, and to employ a stenographer, and shall report as early as practicable.

Mr. CONKLING inquired whether the intention of the last resolution was to confine the investigation to the overtures made to a Senator or person professing to be such in his place.

Mr. Davis said the object was to probe the whole subject. He had no particular reference to any senator; on the contrary, when he had seen in the newspapers and heard statements implicating certain Senators, he had sought the office of the Sergeant-at-Arms, to know how he could entertain them. He desired that an investigation into the purity of the Senate shall be made in regard to every approach made to any Senator, whether by the President, by a Senator, or by anybody else, during the progress of the trial. He had no strange feeling when the resolution was first introduced; the Senator from Maine (Mr. Morrill) had expressed doubts as to whether any grounds existed upon which to base it, in view of the recent declaration of his colleague. Mr. Fessenden; that he had received many letters of a threatening character, some of them threatening his assassination, and that one of them was written or dictated in the City of Washington, and was written or endorsed in the Senate. The Senator could correct his statement if incorrect.

Mr. FESSENDEN said he had learned of a remark being made in this chamber that rather dictated the idea of his colleague, and he was not at liberty to refuse to designate the person's name, since the remark was probably a hasty and passionate one, without evil intent.

Mr. DAVIS replied that such was his recollection of the Senator's statement, but that his inference was that a member of the House was alluded to.

Mr. FESSENDEN—No, Sir; a person not connected with the Senate in any way.

Mr. DAVIS made a remark to the effect that he had not the slightest doubt that threats, intimidations, and improper influences were attempted upon Senators in connection with the impeachment trial.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, said that on the occasion referred to by the Senator he had simply called upon him to state the grounds upon which he offered the resolution. He knew there had been threats. He had received some himself, but he did not deem them worthy of a moment's consideration. For that reason he had called upon the Senator for his reasons.

Mr. CONKLING suggested to the Senator from Maine that in the last clause of the resolution be stricken out, and the words "or other person" be added.

Mr. DAVIS accepted the suggestion, and the resolution was so modified.

Mr. DAVIS, in reply to Mr. Morrill, then said he, too, had received such letters, but did not deem them worthy of notice. He had no more credible information, however, that Senators were approached, and were threatened and intimidated, face to face. He desired an investigation in regard to that word of insinuation of the privilege of the Senate.

Mr. MONTON suggested that the committee should consist of five persons, instead of three.

Mr. DAVIS accepted this amendment also, and the resolution was so modified.

AN EXPLANATION BY SENATOR ROSS.

Mr. ROSS, rising to a personal explanation, said that the Senate ought to take notice of the charges that had been made against Senators, and that if it was found that any Senator had taken a bribe or offered one, he should be expelled from the House. He had borne the storm of slander and calumny that had been heaped upon him until the present time without a word, and he now felt the time had come for him to speak in his own vindication. In voting on the articles of impeachment, he had endeavored to cast his vote with the spirit and honor of an honest judge. He had thrown aside all sinister influences aside. He would ask that the Senate assert the integrity of his conduct, and if a committee of investigation be appointed, he would move that all the testimony taken by the Managers in their investigation be called for. He said that he was still an earnest opponent of Andrew Johnson's policy of reconstruction, and of his administration. Mr. Ross continued as follows: It is claimed that I assured my colleague repeatedly, and up to the day of the vote, that I would vote for conviction on the eleventh article; that he had my pledge in writing to that effect, together with that of thirty-five other Senators; and that I suddenly and unaccountably, except upon the supposition of bribery, changed my determination in a single night. If the assertion of fact were true, the inference were monstrously unfair. Who among you, Senators, anxious to keep his oath and to impartial justice, was at all times free of doubt? The honorable Senator from West Virginia (Mr. Willey), in a card published on the 25th inst., in the papers of this city, says that he and his colleague were in doubt as to the eleventh article until the week of the judgment, and that he was led by the announced opinion of the Chief Justice on the manner of taking the vote on that article to vote for conviction, while his colleague was led by the same opinion to vote for acquittal. I confess, as I am sure a large part of the Senate might truthfully do, to having entertained doubts about that and other articles, and I then resolved the question in my own mind by giving to my country the benefit of my doubts until a few days before the vote was taken. I do not deny that it has been my intention to support a portion of the articles of impeachment, nor do I deny that I have given numbers of those who approached me on that subject to understand that such was my intention; but, sir, does that debar me from changing that purpose when I become convinced that a wrong is to be perpetrated by carrying it out? Is it an uncommon thing for men's minds to be changed with the lapse of time and the further development of the questions at issue? But no man ever had from me a positive assurance that I would vote either for conviction or acquittal on that article, or either of the other articles voted upon on Thursday, the 16th inst. No man of my acquaintance had no such assurance, but was fully informed of my position upon these articles, will be amply shown, upon the investigation contemplated by this resolution, by the testimony of Senators on both sides of the question of impeachment. Mr. President, I have been an honest soldier, an honest patriot. I was baptized in politics in the old Abolition party of 1844, when but seven thousand men in the United States dared to say that they were the friends of the slave, and bore my share of the whips and scorn which fell to the lot of members of anti-slavery in those days. I have served three terms in Congress, one in Kansas in 1856, and there struggled with success to check the spread of slavery; and again, when rebellion threatened the nation's life, I entered the ranks of the Union army as a private soldier, and served until the flag and slavery was destroyed, and the authority of the National Government reestablished. I have never labored or sought for plunder; my hands have no dishonorable stain upon them. No man can point to a single instance where I have wavered in the maintenance of my convictions, whether in the hot, fierce front of the polemics of the forum. Always poor in this world's goods, I have contentedly worked and fought for the establishment of principles which I believe to be beneficent to my fellow man and to my country. And, sir, I should, myself, I may challenge any honorable Senator here to produce a record of service, in civil or military life, freer to this moment from all stain of selfishness or blot of dishonor than that which I now proudly look back upon and call my own. Mr. President, I feel that this charge is heralded over the land, and I feel that my duty should be to retain it, to make me a scapegoat for the egregious blunders, weaknesses, and hates which have characterized the whole impeachment movement, itself a stupendous blunder from its inception to the present time. I have been singled out as the object of assault, I know not why, unless it is that I am a new man here, unskilled in debate, unknown to national politics, and comparatively without the means of self-defence possessed by abler and more experienced members. I am conscious of these disadvantages, as well as of the strength and almighty power of my accusers. They have in their ranks a large majority of the great patriotic party to which they and I belong, with nearly all the machinery of vengeance, while I have but a feeble voice here, backed, however, by that never-failing source of strength, my own consciousness of rectitude and patriotic motives. I am conscious of no wrong, and the great people behind me will, when the time comes, be the court of last resort, in which all our acts are tried and judged. Dearly as I value my hard-earned reputation, the chief property of myself, my wife, my children; profoundly as I appreciate my weakness and the strength of my accusers, I am cheered by a conscious sense of rectitude which no power can shake, and I but defiance to them and their columns.

Mr. ROSS offered the following as a substitute for the resolution of Mr. Davis:

*Resolved*, that a committee be appointed by the President of the Senate, to be composed of five senators, whose duty it shall be to inquire whether improper or corrupt means have been used or attempted to be used to influence any Senator in the trial of the impeachment, and that the said committee have authority to send for persons and papers, examine witnesses, and do all in their power to further the object of the inquiry.

The substitute was adopted.

THE ARKANSAS BILL.

A short executive session was then held, after which the bill to admit Arkansas was taken up and discussed by Mr. DRAKE, who urged the propriety of the substitute, published yesterday.

Messrs. TRUMBULL, NORTON, BUCKALEW, and SHERMAN opposed the amendment.

Mr. DRAKE then modified his amendment by striking out the objectionable clause, and an unalterable constitution, so far as concerns the right of suffrage, and inserting one simply forbidding the denial of the elective franchise on account of race or color, save Indians not taxed.

Mr. THOMAS moved, as an amendment to the amendment, to strike out of the bill all but the following:

*Resolved*, &c., That the state of Arkansas is entitled and admitted to representation in Congress as one of the states of the Union.

After further discussion, Mr. WILSON made a motion to adjourn; pending which,

THE SENATE AND THE MANAGERS' INVESTIGATION.

Mr. BUCKALEW offered the following resolution, which was laid over:

*Resolved*, As the sense of the Senate, that any enforced attendance of a member of the senate before the Committee of the House of Representatives to be examined touching any question which shall be raised in the impeachment trial, would be a flagrant violation of the privilege of the senate, and that any violence or intimidation of a Senator before the committee for such purpose would be highly improper.

The motion to adjourn then prevailed, and the Senate adjourned.

### House of Representatives.

OHIO RIVER BRIDGES.

Mr. CLAY offered a resolution instructing the Post Office Committee to consider the propriety of a general law providing that no bridge shall be constructed over the Mississippi river with a span over the channel of less than 500 feet. Adopted.

THE BANDEAU TAX BILL.

Mr. SCHENCK, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported back the Internal Tax bill, and stated that he would ask to have it considered in Committee of the Whole to-morrow in order to-morrow, and from day to day until disposed of.

HONORS TO THE UNION DEAD.

Mr. PERRY offered the following resolution, which was adopted unanimously:

*Resolved*, That the day of May instant is designated for the purpose of strewing flowers on the graves of those who died in defence of their country during the late rebellion, and

*Resolved*, That all public and private duties forbid many citizens of the union from personal participation, and consequently resident in impossible for many to visit the resting places of their dead, we therefore invite national loving citizens, dead Brooks and kindred consecration, therefore, in behalf of our body and all the people represented, who unavoidably are deprived of the privilege, the memorial of responsibility to this patriotic homage, well.

*Resolved*, That Gen. S. Meusler, superintendent of Arlington Heights, be and he hereby instructed to prepare and have in readiness, available to the friends of National Union soldiers Cemeteries, selections of flowers from all the other gardens in the intendancy with take to the hallowed occasion, rather to cast flowers upon their hallowed occasion, rather to cast flowers upon graves of patriotic devotion to the memory of fallen braves, who sacrificed of motherly liberty unequally and "Let us pray that God speed the right."

Mr. ELIOT, from the Committee on Commerce, reported back the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, which, with amendments, offered by Messrs. Marshall, Baker, and Van Horn, was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. ELIOT, from the same Committee, reported a bill for a change of the name of the pleasure yacht W. W. Abell, owned in Norwich, Conn., to that of Echo; and for a change of the name of the pleasure yacht L'Hirondelle, owned by James Gordon Bennett, Jr., of New York, to that of Dauntless. Passed.

Mr. ELIOT, from the same Committee, reported a bill to reestablish the boundaries of collection districts in Michigan. Passed.

REVENUE FRAUDS.

Mr. ELIOT, from the same Committee, reported a bill to amend the act of March 3, 1865, for the prevention and punishment of frauds on the revenue, and for the prevention of smuggling. Passed.

The bill amends the seventh section of the act of March 3, 1863, so as to provide that the act of July 18, 1866, relating to smuggling, by requiring that the warrants referred to in said act shall be directed to the Marshal of the Supreme Court instead of the Marshal of the District, it revives the seventeenth section of the act of July, 1866, so as to limit the fine for freight on merchandise to such as is legally imported. And it repeals the act of March 2, 1867, so far as it regulates the disposition of fines, penalties, and forfeitures received under the laws relative to customs, and for other purposes.

TONNAGE DUES AND DRAWBACKS.

Mr. ELIOT, from the same Committee, reported back a substitute for the bill introduced by Mr. Pike on the 16th of March last, to promote American commerce.

The first second amends section four of an act entitled "An Act amendatory of certain acts imposing duties on foreign importations," approved March 31, 1864, and section 20 of an act entitled "An Act increasing temporarily the duties on imports and for other purposes, approved July 14, 1862, so that the tonnage duties thereby imposed shall be collected only from vessels arriving from foreign ports.

The second section allows a drawback equal to the duties paid on the materials of builders, consisting of copper, chains, and anchors actually used and employed by them in building and rigging of any ship, steamer, or other vessel built within the limits of the United States, for the foreign trade, and that such drawback be ascertained and paid in such manner, and in such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, provided that five per centum on the amount of drawback so allowed shall be retained for the use of the United states by the Collectors paying such drawbacks respectively.

The third section repeals the fifth section of an act entitled "An Act concerning the registering and recording of shares of vessels," approved Dec. 31, 1792.

The fourth section provides that hereafter boats or other vessels of the United states less than 20 tons burden shall not be enrolled, and no certificate of registry shall be required of them; such boats or vessels shall be licensed, and shall in every other respect be liable to the rules and regulations and penalties now in force relating to registered and enrolled vessels.

The fifth section extends the provisions of the act of Dec. 31, 1792, in reference to registering vessels, to vessels built within the United States, provided they were not transferred during the rebellion to foreign powers.

The bill was made the special order for the second Wednesday of June.

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, and resumed the consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill.

The Committee proceeded to consider the bill in detail. After disposing of a little over one-half of the bill—30 pages—the Committee rose.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. STEWART presented a memorial of the New York Produce Exchange for an appropriation for the improvement of Buffalo harbor, and a memorial of the American Geographical and Statistical Society of New York, requesting a scientific expedition to Alaska.

The House, at half past four o'clock, adjourned.

CAUCUS OF REPUBLICAN MEMBERS.

An announcement, signed by Mr. Banks, was read by the Clerk, that there would be a caucus of the Republican members held in the hall at 8 o'clock to-morrow evening.

## CABLE TELEGRAMS.

### THE ENGLISH TURF.

### The Race for the Derby Stakes.

### Riotous Demonstrations by Polish Exiles.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, May 27.—The greatest event of the English turf took place to-day on Epsom Downs, a vast throng was present, London contributing hundreds of thousands, and business (both mercantile and official) being almost entirely suspended. "Everybody" was there, headed by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and other male members of the Royal family.

The day was delightfully fine—in fact, "Derby weather"—and the course was in capital order. More than usual interest attached to the race, in consequence of the heavy amount ventured by the Marquis of Hastings in backing his horse "Lady Elizabeth" against the field.

The race was for the Derby stakes of 50 sovereigns each, half forfeit, colts to carry 124 pounds, fillies 117 pounds; three years old, one mile and a half; owner of second horse to receive 100 sovereigns out of the stakes; all subscribers, and eighteen ran.

The race was won by Sir Joseph Hawley's bay colt Blue Gown, by Bendsman out of Bas Bleu, ridden by Wells. Baron Rothschild's bay colt King Alfred, by King Tom, out of Scholar's dam, by Bay Middleton, ridden by Norman, second. The Duke of Newcastle's bay colt Speculum, by Volette, out of Doncaster, ridden by Kenyon, being third. Time, 2 minutes 44 seconds.

The betting on the field was as follows: Six to one against Blue Gown; 100 to 1 against King Alfred; 45 to 1 against Speculum; 8 to 1 against the favorite, Lady Elizabeth (not placed); 13 to 1 against Paul Jones, the winner of the Chester cup, which with the rest was not placed.

POLAND.

LONDON, May 27.—Despatches from Warsaw report that bands of Polish exiles, said to have been recruited in France, have appeared on the frontier of Galicia, and are making riotous demonstrations. It is believed that Langiewicz, the leader of the last Polish insurrection, is at the head of these bands.

NASSAU.

HAVANA, May 27.—Advices from Nassau, N. P., have been received.

The Colonial Assembly will meet on the 1st of June.

The general election was progressing quietly.

The religious controversy which had been prevailing was greatly moderated.

The principal crop is reported as being very large.

The Spaniard who murdered Joseph Stubbs was executed on the 15th.

FROM ALBANY.

**The Dorn Impeachment Case.**

ALBANY, May 27.—In the Court of Impeachment to-day, for the trial of Canal Commissioner Dorn, the fourth article, charging him with letting work without advertising the same was stricken out.

The counsel for the accused then moved to strike out the sixth article, which charges him with having used public property for private purposes.

Judge Hunt decided the motion out of order, on the ground that all motions to strike out should have been included in the original motion to strike out the fourth article.

The decision was sustained, and a motion to reconsider was lost by a vote of 12 to 14.

Mr. Jacobs then proceeded to open the case for the Managers.

**Presbyterian Old School Assembly.**

ALBANY, May 27.—The following representatives from corresponding bodies were formally received, and addressed the Assembly upon the subject of the condition of their respective churches, viz:—Rev. Alex. R. Thompson, of the Reformed Dutch Church; Dr. Henry N. Fohnson, of the Evangelical Lutheran Church; Rev. George Apgar, of the Wallonian Church of Italy, and Rev. S. H. Clark, of the United Presbyterian Church.

The moderator welcomed them severally. All united in the expression of a desire for the union of the Presbyterian family. The report of the Board of Domestic Missions was received, showing the following facts: Receipts for the year, $113,150 65, with a reserved fund of $41,056 66, disbursements, $106,606 51; number of missionaries in commission, 119; 1,041 more than during the former year; 59 churches have been organized; 5,000 persons admitted to communion, 3,000 Sabbath schools founded, 4,150 teachers and 31,917 scholars added. The report was courteously discussed, and Dr. G. T. Backus, of Baltimore, from the committee appointed by the last Assembly, recommended an entire change in the management.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At the afternoon session, Dr. Nicolls read the report of the Publication Committee. During the year 152,000 copies of new publications and 506,250 copies of reprints have been issued. The Committee also issue the *Sabbath Visitor* (Union semi-monthly), having a circulation of some 50,000—an increase of 3,000 over last year. Only 275 churches out of a hundred have contributed to this fund.

The subject of reunion was then taken up, and the Rev. Thomas Brown introduced a resolution in favor of reunion, and in reply to the remarks of Drs. Breckenridge and Hodges, the speakers occupied the time up to adjournment.

The Assembly adjourned until to-morrow morning.

**National Manufacturers' Association.**

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 27.—The National Manufacturers' Association met in Case Hall this morning. The officers are: J. L. Newberry, of Detroit, President; F. B. Wand, of Detroit; O. W. Allen, of Milwaukee; T. D. Shephard, of Buffalo; J. S. Hays, of Boston, and J. H. Pattock, of Cincinnati, Executive Council. G. B. Stebbins and D. O. Page, Secretaries. The attendance is light.

The report of a delegation from the Committee on Tax Reform, and of its proceedings in Washington last winter, was read.

The next annual meeting of the Association was appointed for the third Wednesday of December next, in New York.

Resolutions were adopted declaring the necessity, for the purpose of obtaining just and wise legislation, and of maintaining the Association permanently, recommending the action of the present Congress in regard to retrenchment and economy, and urging that further efforts should be made in the same direction, by a reduction of the number of officers and clerks in the army and navy to a minimum standard; advising inquiry as to the feasibility of transferring the Indian bureau to the War Department; deprecating the giving of public posts to politicians and partisans; approving Mr. JENCKES's Civil Service bill; the action of Congress reducing the taxes on manufactures, and hoping for entire relief from the taxation of the useful industries; referring to the importation of iron, steel, cotton, &c., in 1867 as increasing the national debt and deferring the return of specie payments, and demanding adequate protection for home industries; endorsing the National banking system, and declaring that it should be continued and extended; recommending the issue of long 3-65-100 per cent. gold bonds for funding the public debt, to be made the basis of banking under the National banking law.

After some speeches and resolutions of thanks, the Association adjourned.

**Murder at Kingston, Mass.**

PLYMOUTH, Mass., May 27.—Cornelius Holmes, brother of Alexander Holmes, former President of the Old Colony Railroad, was found murdered about 7 o'clock this morning, in a by road, near the back entrance to the cemetery, in the adjoining town of Kingston, with his brains beaten out.

It is stated that at 8 o'clock last evening, when he was at the house of Samuel Andrews, a boy came to the door and delivered to him a note, upon which he remarked that he must be going, and started by the path across the country for the Stony Brook neighborhood, at the depot. Mr. Holmes was quite a wealthy man, but not being of a strong mind, his property has been mostly held in trust.

It is known that he received a large sum of money yesterday which was found upon him.

It is supposed that the murderer was frightened away before robbing his victim. The scene of the murder gave evidence of a desperate struggle. No positive clue has yet been obtained of the murderer, and the wildest excitement and suspicion pervade the usually quiet town of Kingston.

**Street Fight in Richmond, Va.**

RICHMOND, Va., May 27.—Official circles here were excited to-day by a street assault by the Hon. James Segar on Mr. Van Winkle, United States Marshal of this District. The fight was stopped by the Mayor before any serious damage was done.

NEW ENGLAND ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

**Wendell Phillips on the Political Situation—He Denounces Johnson, Grant, Colfax, and the Republican and Democratic Parties—Another "Malignant Political Power" Predicted.**

BOSTON, Mass., May 27.—The thirty-eighth annual convention of the New England Anti-Slavery Society was held to-day, in the Meionaon, the President, Mr. John T. Sargent, presiding.

Mr. Wendell Phillips presented a series of resolutions, and advocated their adoption. He denounced Gen. Grant, Speaker Colfax, the Republican and Democratic parties, the Chief Justice, the Republican Senators who voted for the acquittal of the President, and said that all affections had been sacrificed to the future of the impeachment. He, however, trusted the genius of the country, the love of trade and political economy, to bring all out right in the end—to save the nation from destruction.

Mr. Stephen S. Foster followed Mr. Phillips in a speech of a similar tenor.

The following is one of Mr. Phillips's resolutions in full:

*Resolved*, That in the drunken man, the incompetent President, the venal and timorous Congress, the political scheming and trickery, the Chief Justice, the treasonable conspiracy, the partisan Senate, the gambling Judges, as powerful as powerful as the powers of the nation and the execution of the laws, the conduct of Congress is not alone to be blamed, but all these the nation must be held responsible for, and the nation must be ready to punish the guilty, whether they be Democrats or Republicans, and especially those who vote for the worst, and for his sake resist the best.

The other resolutions are as follows, viz:

*First*, A declaration that the success of the Republican party justifies the nation in dispensing its allegiance.

*Second*, That the conduct of the President demonstrates him to be guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors.

*Third*, That the nomination of Grant and Colfax is a step backward in civilization.

*Fourth*, Calls upon the Republicans at the head of the Government to fulfill the promise made in their platform of 1864, that no rebel should be allowed to vote for the President who had violated his oath of allegiance.

*Fifth*, That the nomination of Grant and Colfax is a step backward in civilization, and a direct violation of the promise made in the platform of 1864, that no rebel should be allowed to vote for the President who had violated his oath of allegiance.

*Sixth*, Declares that the second resolution of the 1st of May, 1866, was a mistake.

*Seventh*, Protests against the adoption of a social statute, and that a social constitution shall grant no exclusive privileges.

*Eighth*, Declares that it admitted as proved, we should have another malignant political power built up at the South in opposition to the Republican party.

*Ninth*, Declares that, if admitted as proved, we should have another malignant political power built up at the South in opposition to the Republican party.

*Tenth*, Protests against the adoption of social statute, and that a social constitution shall grant no exclusive privileges.

*Eleventh*, Declares that, if admitted as proved, we should have another malignant political power built up at the South in opposition to the Republican party.

*Twelfth*, Declares that, if admitted as proved, we should have another malignant political power built up at the South in opposition to the Republican party.

*Thirteenth*, Declares that the Republicans at the first meeting of Congress, in failing to pay the wages of soldiers for their services, violated the pledge of the party.

*Fourteenth*, Condemns Grant for his indifference respecting the rights of the Southern freedmen.

*Fifteenth*, Condemns the conduct of the President, and especially the conduct of the Secretary of Senators, and calls for an impeachment of the President.

*Sixteenth*, Condemns the Democratic party.

*Seventeenth*, Declares that the Chicago platform is false to democratic principles.

### THE PRIZE FIGHT.

**Sheppard and Cobura Arrested—The Former Put Under $2,000 Bonds—A Small Fight and a General Row—Mc'Coole Appears and Claims the Battle Money.**

COLD SPRINGS, Ind., May 27.—The excursion train has arrived.

Nine thousand people, representing Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, were on the ground. Before the train started from Cincinnati, there was an immense crowd around the depot. The number that entered the cars was small.

The arrest of McCoole at Lawrenceburg was announced, and it created some excitement. The reason assigned Gale Sprague is very doubtful. The place chosen is nearly a mile to the east of the railroad station, on level meadows, about four acres. At an early hour this morning, all trees commanding a view of the battle ground were filled with men and boys.

The arrest of McCoole took place between 7 and 8 o'clock this morning, at the residence of Henry Wood, all near the ground. In Gov. Morton's proclamation was the clause, "Sheriff of Dearborn and Ripley counties, in the sum of $2,000, to appear day after to-morrow." The bonds were given, and McCoole left Lawrenceburg for the battle ground.

Cobura succeeded in dodging officers. He went from place to place, and late in the night left for the ground in a hack, and arrived at Cold Springs at 7 o'clock.

The ground this morning was moderately soft, not so much as to be disagreeable. At midnight it this morning there was a good prospect of rain. The news of the arrest of McCoole spread like wildfire, and that he was on his way to fight, that he was behind the scene, creates a great deal of sober and serious reflection.

AFTERNOON EDITION.

COLD SPRINGS, May 27.—Tommy Sheppard and Mike Cobura stripped for the preliminary fight of the day shortly after 1 o'clock. After fighting six rounds, the ring was broken into, and a general free fight, in which clubs and other weapons were used, took place. This combination of affairs lasted several minutes, when it was agreed that they should resume pounding the fight between Sheppard and Mike Cobura, at dusk.

At dusk, no announcement was made to Ryan, or any of his friends, but they were invited, and joined in the ring to rescue him. This however, they refused to do.

McCoole soon afterward came into the ring, but Cobura not appearing by 8 o'clock, the battle money was claimed by McCoole, who said that he had made up his mind never to enter the prize ring again.

CORNER'S ARREST CONTINUED.

CLEVELAND, O., May 27.—At 2:30 P. M. Cobura was arrested just as he was entering the ring. The fight is probably off.

SIXTH EDITION.

CINCINNATI, May 27.—The Cleveland Trains from the scene this evening reached here at 6:30 o'clock. The excursionists generally were not in very good humor, an impression prevailing that the fight had been sold. Cobura after his arrest, was taken to Lawrenceburg, where he was bailed in $2,000 to appear at Milan next month. The battle ground is a little over two miles from Milan, and the ring was inclosed, but was found to be quite in order.

### CANADA.

**The Fenian Fright—Troops Under Orders.**

MONTREAL, Canada, May 27.—The troops in the garrison here are under orders. The soldiers' wives at St. John's have been ordered out of the barracks, and every disposition for active service is being prepared. The volunteers are quietly but fully informed. Government detectives are watching the frontier.

**Fenian Scare.**

BUFFALO, May 27.—Last night a number of wags and canal men, taking advantage of the excitement in Canada over the rumored invasion of the Dominion, during the progress of the great Fenian fair in this city, assembled on the river bank, opposite Fort Erie, Canada, and by marching, countermarching, and other evolutions, produced a most interesting exhibition among the Canadians.

The Fenian fair was a great success. It is drawing large numbers of people from the surrounding country, and gives rise to many idle rumors.

**Mutiny in a House of Refuge.**

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 27.—Twenty of the oldest boys confined in the House of Refuge, on Saturday morning, had attempted to take the lives of the officers, and escape. They made the attempt, but were knocked down and secured before inflicting any serious injury on the officers. Yesterday afternoon an attempt was made to burn some of the workshops attached to the House, but the flames were suppressed before much damage was done.

**The Republican State Committee.**

The Republican State Committee will meet at the Delevan House, in Albany, on Thursday, June 4. Important business will be transacted.

### CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

The 11th of November has been fixed as the day on which the new trial of Gen. Cole will commence.

The Michigan Democratic State Convention met in Detroit yesterday at Deroche, and elected delegates to the National Democratic Convention.

Judge Ingalls, of the Supreme Court, has refused an application to grant a stay of proceedings in the case of Joseph Brown, who is to be executed at Hudson, N. Y., on Saturday.

### THE TURF.

**Trotting on the Union Course, L. I.**

Yesterday a sweepstakes trot for $300, mile heats, best three in five, came off on the Union course, L. I. The entries were J. Hazlett's sorrel mare in harness, Mr. Thompson's b. g. Captain Henry, to wagon, and owners b. m. Dolly, to wagon. Hazlett's mare was the favorite in the betting, at $100 to