Daily Globe.

VOLUME I. ST. PAUL, SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 9, 1878. NUMBER 26.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

RUSSIAN BEAR AND BRITISH LION.

Approaching its Walls by Land and Water---Russian Army But a Short Distance Away---Military Stronghold Occupied---British Fleet Under Way---The 8ix Million Credit Voted---The Situation in the British Parliament---Voice of King William.

THE CREDIT VALID.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—After debate in committee, the vote of six millions sterling passed by division 328 to 124, amid enthusiastic cheers from the conservatives. Prominent liberals and leaders of the opposition including Lord Hartington and Mr. Foster abstained from voting. Gladstone voted with the minority, the opposition hissed Lord Hartington as he left the house.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—In the House of Commons this afternoon, Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, communicated a summary of the terms of the armistice. He said that they disclose such a state of affairs that the government in view of a possible disturbance in Constantinople, has ordered a portion of the fleet thither, not as a departure from neutrality, but as a protection of life and property. The government has notified this step to the other powers, asking whether they will join in the movement. It has also notified Russia.

IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

Lord Derby, foreign secretary, made a statement similar to that of Sir Thomas Northcote in the House. He said he was justified in his resignation when the fleet was first sent to Constantinople, but he approved the present action in consequence of the altered aspect of affairs.

In the House of Commans Sir Stafford Northcote's announcement was received with deafening cheers.

Official information from St. Petersburg gives the detailed peace basis as follows:

First—The erection of Bulgaria into a principality.

Second—A war indemnity or territory compensation.

Third—The independence of Roumania, Servia and Montenegro, with increase of territory of each.

Fourth—Reforms in Bosnia and Herzegovinia.

Fifth—An ulterior understanding between the Sultan and Czar regarding the Dardanelles; and

Sixth—Evacuation of the Danubian fortresses and Erzeroum.

CONFIRMED.

An official telegram from St. Petersburg confirms the correctness of all the armistice conditions made public yesterday. The only additional condition mentioned is the evacuation of fortresses and Sulina.

RUSSIAN OCCUPATION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 5, via Syra.—The Russians have occupied Chataldka Silivi on the Sea of Marmora and Osmanli, and Suliman Pasha has gone to Laressa, the capitol of the province of Thessaly. There is a cabinet crisis in consequence of parliamentary criticisms of the government's abolition of the Grand Vizier, etc., without consulting Parliament and of the contemplated policy of Ahmed Nepik Effendi, the new president of the council of ministers.

KING WILLIAM'S SPEECH.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—A Berlin dispatch says: The speech from the throne on the opening of Parliament yesterday making no mention of the three emperors' alliance, but emphasizing the existence of friendly relations with all the powers, and more especially Austria, it is concluded that the German government has not entered into any engagement to support the new demands of Russia. This inference is not a little strengthened by the royal speech expressly mentioning the programme agreed upon at Constantinople as a basis of the coming peace.

The Conservative and Liberal parties in the Richstag to-day came to an agreement in regard to the joint interpellation to be addressed to the Imperial chancellor inquiring whether he intends to make any statement respecting the Eastern qestion, and the position which the German empire has taken regarding it, and if such declaration is intended what day it will be made. The interpellation has been signed by the leaders of the two parties. It is rumored in parliamentary circles that Bismarck is expected in Berlin Tuesday or Wednesday next.

THE THUNDERER'S SAY.

The *Times* in a leading editorial says that it does not share in the excitement and alarm which yesterday's news created in many quarters, but thinks the time has come when the whole responsibility of action ought to be thrown on the government and generous support be accorded, if the legitimate interests of the country are to be protected. It says the government may have to act and to act promptly. It is impossible for the opposition to act for them or take their places, and it ought now to be left to them to take the course they deem necessary on their responsibility. It is to be hoped that the division of last night will close the controversy which, however properly raised at the outset, is now wholly out of place.

BRUTAL OSMAN PASHA.

The *Globe* says: Osman Pasha will certainly be cour-martialled this or next month. He is charged with burying Russian prisoners alive. The Russians are so exasperated against him that he rarely leaves his lodings. The police are instructed to prevent a public demonstation against him.

STRONGHOLDS TO BE OCCUPIED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 7, via Bombay.—In accordance with the armistice conditions the Russians will occupy Widdin, Rustchuk, Silistria, Belgrade and Erzeroum. The ambassadors of the powers are still ignorant of the conditions of peace. Nedjib Pasha, with twenty-seven batallions has left for Vola. Accounts have been received here of depredations committed by the Russian troops in the houses of Musselmen in Adrianople, and in the neighboring villages.

RUSSIAN DENIALS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 8.—The *Agence Russe* contradicts the report that the Servians refused to accept the armistice, and that Austria opposed Russian occupation of the Danubian fortresses.

ANNEXATION OF THESSALY

ATHENS, Feb. 8.—The members of the provincial government of Thessaly addressed a proclamation to the Hellenic government declaring Thessaly annexed to Greece, and entreating protection of the mother country.

OFFENSIVE AND DEFENSIVE.

VIENNA, Feb. 8.—A special from St. Petersburg states that an offensive and defensive alliance between Russia and Turkey is to be included in the definitive treaty of peace.

HOPEFUL FOR PEACE.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—A Berlin correspondent says that hope is expressed in all circles, that means may now be found to establish peace with the church.

A telegram from Paris announces the Italian fleet arrived at Salonica.

CANADA GETTING READY.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 8.—Col. Littleton, military secretary and Capt. Hamilton aide-de-camp to the Governor General, have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to gain their corps. It is understood that all officers of the regular army have received some instructions. It is understood the coast defences of the dominion have been placed in an effective state.

LINE OF DEMARCATION.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—The summary of the terms of the armistice communicated by Sir Stafford Northcote to the House of Commons this afternoon is given in a dispatch from Layard, dated Feb. 7. According to this the line of demarcation fixed by the armistice places in Russian hands almost all of Bulgaria and Roumelia up to the lines of Constantinople and Gallepoli. Three days notice is to be given before the resumption of hostilities. Another article of the armistice stipulates that the Turks are to remove their arms, etc., on evacuating places within the neutral zone which will divide the two armies. The dispatch concludes by stating that the Turks have commenced the withdrawal of guns from the Constantinople line.

Sir Stafford Northcote said it was quite evident from this that although the Russians have not occupied the Constantinople lines, they have re-occupied the outposts close to them, and as the lines, under the provisions of the armistice, are thoroughly dismantled, the Russians are able, after giving merely three day's notice, to advance upon Constantinople without hindrance.

Sir Stafford Northcote stated that Masurus Pasha, Turkish ambassador at London, had positively contradicted the report from Adrianople that Lord Beaconsfield and Layard had encouraged Turkey to fight by promising England's intervention.

Replying to various questions, he said no answer had been received to the communication sent to Lord Loftus directing him to call the attention of the Russian government to the Czar's assurance that the Russians would not occupy Constantinople for military honor, but only in case of necessity.

The chancellor declared that the present mission of the fleet was of a different character from that upon which it was recently ordered to enter the Dardanelles, though he protested against the mission being considered an act of war.

He read the instructions to the admiral on the present occasion which are as follows: Proceed if possible to-morrow afternoon with the Alexandria, Temeraire, Ruby, Salamis and Achilles, to Constantinople and protect the lives and property of British subjects" Layard to ask the Porte to give the necessary orders to the ports immedtately.

The Marquis of Hartington said the dispatch of the fleet to Constantinople could not be regarded as a menace to any other power, but might be beneficial both for the protection of the lives of British subjects and as tending to calm apprehension which, whether well or ill founded, undoubtedly did exist among the people of England concerning the Russian advance on constantinople. In reference to the money vote he said what would really have strengthened the hands of Government, would have been a unanimous vote of confidence. This, however, could only have been given in response to a full explanation of the Government's intended policy.

Foster protested against the vote, but declared he had withdrawn his amendment so as not to inflame the excitement of the country.

The statements of the government have been mere generalities. Lord Huntington conveyed the impression that it was his belief the government did not even know their policy themselves. He continued, although he had opposed the vote as long as it was possible, it might encourage the Turks to prolong the war. He did not feel it his duty to continue opposition now. In justification of this cause he pointed to the ministers, energetic repudiation of a desire to involve the country in war, and their expressions of sympathy for the christians of Turkey.

Sir Stafford Northcote expressed his satisfaction at Lord Huntington's speech.

In the house of lords to night Lord Derby announced that one foreign government had already applied to the porte for a firman to permit its fleet to enter Turkish waters.

ELEMENTS ON A RAMPAGE.

The City of Augusta, Ga., Visited by Hail, Rain, an Earthquake and a Cyclone.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Feb. 8.—About seven o'clock last evening this city was visited with a shower of hail, followed by a rain storm, accompanied by thunder and lightning and the rumbling and tremor of an earthquake. This was followed a little after one o'clock by a cyclone which struck the city on the southwest near Centre street and demolished houses. The lower market house was literally lifted and smashed into atoms. Several brick and wooden buildings were wholly or partially destroyed, The cyclone travelled from the southwest to the northeast and covered a space of about three hundred yards wide. Some casualties are reported.

The Columbia railroad depot is a total wreck and some damage was done to the Central railroad depot. Many private residencence were injured. Chas. Dives and wife, colored, were found dead in the ruins of their house. The track of the tornado blazed as if on fire. Loss $50,000. Reports are rife of damage in neighboring counties south of Augusta.

McM[illegible], Rankin and "The Danites."

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—Judge Wallace to-day granted a temporary injunction restraining other theatrical companies than the McKee, Rankin troupe from performing Joaquin Millers play, "The Danites." The injunction is mainly directed against a Buffalo company which had advertised to represent the play.

THE DEAD POPE.

GATHERING OF THE CARDINALS.

Candidates for the Successorship--Biliopecca and Di Pietro to Govern until the Selection is Made--Remains of the Dead Pope in the Crypt of St. Peter--Official Announcement of his Death in the United States.

ROME, Feb. 8.—The conclave will assemble immediately at the Vatican. The pope left instructions which will be unsealed to-day and read by President Cadavere, chamberlain to all the cardinals now here. Probably the hall of the consistory will be chosen for holding the ballot for a new Pope. Prince Chizi, Marshall of the conclave, has assumed his functions and given orders for the customary walling up of doors of communication and the removal of persons now living on the same floor on which the conclave assembles. The cardinals have already been informed of the meeting of the conclave. The French cardinals are expected to-morrow and the Austrian and Spanish cardinals Sunday and Monday. Nothing has yet been decided. The remains are laying in state. The Cardinal Vicar's announcement of the death of the pope says his funeral will be celebrated at St. Peter's Cathedral and orders prayers for the deceased.

LAST WISHES.

ROME, Feb. 8.—The congregation of cardinals to-day heard the Pope's last wishes relative to the conclave and his funeral. Cardinals Biliopecca and Di Pietro will govern the church pending the election of a pontiff. All the church bells in Rome are tolling.

Funeral services will be held in all churches, but the requiem in St. Peter's is expected to be very imposing. The remains are to be temporarily deposited in the choir chapel of St. Peter's, and finally be placed in the crypt. The conclave will decide whether the funeral shall be public or private.

The Pope's last act was to provide for the continuance of his servants' salaries and the pensions of their widows.

CANDIDATES FOR THE SUCCESSION.

Forty-three cardinals are now here and ten more sent notice by telegraph of their intention to come. A public lying in state of the Pope's remains is anticipated. The ultramontane candidates for the papacy are Cardinals Luigi, Bilio, and Antonio Panebianco. The liberal candidates are Cardinals Innocente Ferrieri and Camilla DePietro.

IN AMERICA.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Cardinal McCloskey leaves for Rome to-morrow in the steamship City of New York, to take part in the election of the successor of Pope Pius Ninth.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 8.—Archbishop Tibbons, at 9 a. m., was officially informed of the Holy Father's death, and requested to communicate the intelligence to other bishops. This afternoon at 4 o'clock a meeting of pastors will be held in the archbishop's house.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 8.—A solemn high mass of requiem for the Pontiff was celebrated in the cathedral this morning, by Bishop Hendricken.

ANCIENT USAGE.

As soon as the Pope died the ambassadors to the vatican asked the Camerlengo to follow the ancient usage regarding the funeral and election of a successor. Cardinal Pecci replied that such was the intention of the majority of the sacred college.

HONOR TO THE DEAD.

ROME, Feb. 8.—Prince Amedeus has arrived here to assume his place at the head of the army corps of Rome, of which he is commander. Cardinal Samoreni has ceased to exercise the functions of secretary of state. The conduct of affairs devolves upon manager LaSaqui, secretary of the sacred college of cardinals.

The official Gazette of the Italian government pays a tribute of eulegy to Pius Ninth and promulgates an order for the suspension of all public amusements while the remains are lying in state

CAUSE OF DEATH.

The official declaration of physicians who attended the Pope during his last illness is published. It states that the immediate cause of death was paralysis of the lungs.

The Italian prefects and military authorities have been ordered to pay the late Pope sovereign honors. but to await an ecclesiastical invitation before attending the funeral.

The *Italie* says the congregation of cardinals decided only by a majority of three to hold the conclave in Rome. It will wait for the arrival of foreign cardinals before taking any final resolution.

The Italian court and ministry have notified the Cardinal Vicar that they will attend the funeral if the proper places are alotted them.

At Naples the bourse, theatres and a majority of the shops are closed.

IN STATE.

All the cardinals who are in Roma, except Monsigners Omat and Panebianco, who are unwell, attended the preliminary congregation in the hall of the consistory to-day and decided the Pope should lie in state three days in Destine chapel and three days in the Basilica of St. Peter. The ceremonies will last altogether nine days, after which the conclave will meet.

AT QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, Feb. 8.—The provincial legislature adjourned to-day, out of respect to the late Pontiff. Flaggs are suspended at half mast from the Parliament house, Lowell University, and other public buildings. The bells of the different Catholic churches were tolled all day, and will toll an hour daily till Thursday next, when a grand requiem mass will be celebrated in the Basilica.

Arrest for Murder.

ST. CATHERINES, Feb. 8,—A man named McGuire alias McCarthy was arrested at Thorald to-day charged with having committed a murder in Pittsburgh. He is said to be one of the Mollie Maquires.

The Wisconsin Law Makers.

[Special Telegram to THE GLOBE.]

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 8.—In the Senate bills were introduced appropriting eight thousand dollars to the fish commissioners, authorizing the sale of unused copies of the supreme court reports by the State; to repeal the law for the protection of wild pigions. Gov. Smith sent in a communication reappointing W. W. Reed, and W. A. E. Elmore as members of the board of charities and reforms, and H. P. Strong as a member of the board of health. Bills were concurred in reorganizing the sixth and eighth judicial circuit and to provide an additional court commissioner.

In the Assembly bills were presented amending the law regulating railroads. A bill passed to reorganize the sixth and eighth judicial circuits; relative to assessments of property and taxation; relative to offenses upon importations; relative to issuing bonds in Barron county. Both Houses adjourned till Monday evening.

THE LAW OF LIBEL.

Important Decision by the Illinois Supreme Court--Publication of the News Widely Different from an Expression of Editorial Opinion.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—In the case of Early *vs.* W. T. Storey, editor of the Chicago *Times*, in which the lower court awarded a large damage to the plaintiff for defamation of character of his daughter, the supreme court of this State has reversed the decision and remanded the case for trial. The principal grounds of this decision are that in the lower court the judge gave erroneous instruction, and excluded competent witnesses of defendant. It is also set forth that the publication of the news as such, differs widely—in the sight of the law—from the expression of an opinion by the publisher of the paper in the editorial columns. The decision was assented to by all but one of the supreme court justices.

In the case of Law vs. the People, the supreme court has decided that the city certificates of indebtedness issued under the Colvin administration are illegal and void; that whoever buys them does so at his own risk, and that the tax lexy made to pay them is utterly invalid. The chairman of the finance committee, however, states to-night that these pledges by the city will all be paid. They aggregate $400,000.

SHERMAN'S VICTIMS.

Demonetization, Contraction and Other Financial Blunders Bearing Legitimate Fruit.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Joel Hayden & Co., manufacturers of brass goods, Beekman street and Haydenville, Mass., have failed. The suspension caused great surprise as the firm had very high credit and was supposed to be worth over $500,000. The cause of failure is attributed to depreciation in real estate and stocks and to the settlement of the estate of the late Joel Hayden. The liabilities are about $400,000, nearly all held at Haydenville. The store at 84 Beekman street was seized yesterday on an attachment for $96,489, issued in favor of the administrator of the estate of Joel Hayden, deceased. The assets are valued at $600,000, consisting of factories, machinery, stock and book accounts.

DETROIT, Feb. 8.—The Wyandotte Rolling Mills company have been adjudicated bankrupt in the United States district court. Kerdine K. Moore was appointed provisional assignee with bond of $100,000.

National Aid to Education.

ATLANTA, Feb. 8.—The Southern Educational Convention, which has been in session for two days, has adjourned. Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Tennessee, Missouri, Alabama and Louisiana were represented by State superintendents, college presidents and educators. Resolutions were passed favoring the creation of a national educational fund from the proceeds of wild land sales and other sources, to be applied, under State laws, on the basis of illiteracy, and a memorial be made to Congress to hasten such legislation.

Has Evarts a Wicked Partner?

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 8.—Referring to a Washington dispatch of the fifth instant, to the effect that no telegram from the Chinese six companies to Secretary Evarts, proposing restriction of Chinese immigration, had been received at the state department, the manager of the Washington office of the Western Union telegraph company telegraphed to the superintendent of the Pacific division that the telegram in question was delivered at Mr. Evarts' office on the morning of the eighteenth of January, and receipted for Wm. M. Evarts, per J. J. C.

A Successful Concert at Minneapolis.

[Special Telegram to THE GLOBE.]

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 8.—The Marsh concert at the Academy of Music last evening was a grand success. The hall was full to overflowing, and the concert itself was far ahead of any previously given by local talent. The programme included selections of the best musicians of this city, assisted by Prof. W. H. Lieb and Mrs. H. M. Knox of St. Paul, and the Orchestral Union and Choral society of this city, altogether making a strong combination. The entertainment was eminently satisfactoy to all interested.

Wholesale Incendiarism in Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 8.—A special to the *American* from Lebanon, mentions much excitement in Wilson & Co.'s, from the burning of a house by an incendiary, while the village of Grant was fired by an incendiary, and nearly all destroyed Tuesday night. A white mrn is suspected. Two negroes, Wm. Nobles, and Ben Armstrong, jailed for firing a barn, were taken from jail by disguised men, swung up by the neck to make them confess. Bolder confessed, and implicated Armstrong, but the latter was arquitted.

ALL AROUND THE GLOBE.

A bill has been introduced in the New York assembly making the use of language to any assemblage of people numbering 25 or more, which is intended to incite riot or criminal violence against persons or property a felony, punishable by imprisonment in State prison or county jail not exceeding two years, or by a fine not exceeding $5,000, or by both.

A New York telegram says: Henry lews, the banker and broker, was arrested yesterday by, it is believed, Chatauqua county officers and hurried from or concealed in this city. His counsel and friends are ignorant of his present whereabouts and have obtained a writ of habeas corpus.

Still, Heller & Co., and Sarmier & Argers, Cincinnati, Ohio, furniture manufacturers, corner of Gest street and McKeane avenue, were burned out yesterday morning. Loss $33,000. The building was owned by C. L, English. Loss $26,000. About 40 per cent. of the losses are insured.

In accordance with the decision of the supreme court the preliminary examination of Mr. Jewett, receiver of the Erie railroad company, before the police justice on charge of perjury was abandoned yesterday and Jewett gave bail in $10,000.

The French Chamber of Deputies has adopted a bill enacting that a state of siege cannot be proclaimed without the consent of the chamber.

The body of a man supposed to be Rev. J. M. Osgood of Boston, was found in the dock at Stonington yesterday morning. He had a steamboat ticket in his pocket.

WASHINGTON.

OLD WAR CLAIMS IN THE HOUSE.

Lively Discussion, in Which Partisanism is Freely Aired—Claim Rejected—Senate Still Jingling the Silver Dollar—Darwin S. Hall Nominated for the Benson Land Office--The Venezuela Case and That Alleged Letter of W. P. Murray.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Senator White said it did not seem possible the Senate could reach a vote on the silver bill to-morrow. He therefore moved that when the Senate adjourn to day it be to meet Monday next.

Senator Allison, in charge of the silver bill, opposed the motion and called for the yeas and nays. The motion was agreed to, yeas 28, nays 24. Senator Hoar submitted a resolution instructing the committee on appriations to consider and report whether work on public buildings in Washington, now suspended, may be renewed forthwith so as to give employment to workingmen whose families are suffering from destitution. Agreed to.

Senator Chaffee, from the committee on territories, reported favorably on the House bill making appropriations for the purchase of law libraries for the territories of Wyoming and Dakota. Placed on the calendar.

Senator Conkling presented petitions of ministers and congregations of colored churches in various States and territories, asking the passage of a law to protect them against outrages on account of race, color, religious and political opinions. Referred.

Senator Terry presented a petition of the citizens of Michigan remonstrating against our government entering into commercial and so called reciprocity treaties with other governments. Referred.

Senator Cameron, Pa., presented a petition of the governor of Pennsylvania asking legislation to carry out the true intent and meaning of the act of July, 27th, 1861, to indemnify States for expenses incurred by them in arming and equipping troops for the government, so as to pay the State of Pennsylvania the remainder due that State. Referred.

Senator Saunders called up his supplemental joint resolution providing for the appointment of eighteen additional commissioners to the Paris exposition. It was discussed until the expiration of the morning hour and then referred to the committee on appropriations, together with an amendment appropriating $22,000 to pay the salaries of the additional commioners.

Consideration was then resumed of the unfinished business, being the silver bill and Mr. Hill made a speech.

Senator Hill referred to the recent speech of Eaton, in which that Senator said orgrarianism and communism would never find full hold in the United States, and said those were noble words, worthy of the best men in the best ages of any country. He deprecated speeches charging that the laws of the country had been passed by fraud. The passions of the people might be lashed into a fury which no man could control. Bloated bond-holders were familiar words in the vocabulary of American fanaticism, but there was no possible excuse which could justify a disregard of the solemn obligations of the Government of any kind. There was but one patriotic course for Congress to pursue, call back the people to an honest renewed recognition of the obligation of contract, Teach the present generation, teach all generations, that fidelity to truth and law was the best religion, the wisest statesmanship and purest patriotism.

Senator Davis (West Virginia) took the floor. but yielded to Senator White, on whose motion the Senate went into executive session, and when the doors re-opened, adjourned until Monday.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—This being Friday, bills of a purely private nature were considered.

Mr. Sapp introduced a bill to aid in the construction of a railroad from a point opposite Memphis on the Mississippi to Jefferson, Austin, and San Antonio, Texas, and thence to a point at or near El Paso. Referred.

Mr. Bright, chairman of the committee on claims, reported a bill appropriating $132.617 for the payment of claims allowed by the accounting officers of the treasury. Passed.

Mr. Harris, chairman of the committee on elections, made a report in the Louisiana contested election case, that Darrill, the sitting member, is not entitled to the seat, and that Joseph H. Acklin is.

Mr. Price presented the views of the minority with a resolution that Darral is entitled to the seat.

Mr. Thornburg stated for himself, Messrs. Wait and Hiscock, that they had signed neither report and they would file their views.

The reports were ordered printed and Mr. Harris said he would call them up for action Wednesday next.

The House then went into committee of the whole, Mr. Yestes in the chair, on the private calendar.

The first bill taken up was the one appropriating $184.30 to pay W. H. Newman and L. A. Vanhoffman, of New York, in full compensation for use of the Pioneer mills in Alexandria, by the United States authorities during the late war. The bill was advocated by Hunton, Finley, Robinson, of Indiana, and Wilson, and opposed by Jones of Ohio, and Conger of Michigan. In the course of the discussion Mr. Tildon's letter adverse to the payment of war claims was frequently alluded. Conger in his opposition to the bill declared that if there was ever a case where the houses and lands, and mills, and all other property of a city had been captured in the war, it was the case of the city of Alexandria. That city had been captured by the troops of the United States when the brave and lamented Ellsworth was shot down, and had never been released from military occupancy during the war. The goyernment had the right, under the laws of war, to take all the property in the city of Alexandria for its own use, to drive out all its inhabitants and to destroy the city if it chose to do so.

Mr. Eden asked Conger whether he had not united in the report of the committee on war claims of the last Congress in favor of the same bill.

Mr. Conger denied that he had done so.

Mr. Eden—It was a unanimous report, and the gentleman from Michigan was a member of the committee.

Mr. Conger—I am surprised that the gentleman from Illinois' should endeavor to make a personal question on this subject, but if he desires to he can have it. (Laughter, caused by Conger's advance towards Eden in a comic heroic manner.) If there was a contract to pay for the use of the mills, I would say perform the contract and pay the money. But the parties themselves did not regard it as a contract, and the report of the committee does not show that there was a contract. Then I say that the case falls to the ground for lack of a contract. Referring to the Tilden letter, Conger expressed his surprise at the suggestion made by Mills last Friday that Tilden would not be the standard bearer of the Democracy in the next presidential campaign, and he asked the meaning of that intimation. Did it mean that the standard bearer of Democracy in the next campaign would write such a letter, and would not endorse such views? Was that a foreshadowing of what was to come, and did the gentleman mean to use this case as a test one to commit themselves upon, to commit representatives on, and to commit the country upon. It seemed to him that question had been brought in to prepare the country for a different letter from the next standard bearer of the Democracy. What would that letter contain? How would the phraseology of Tilden's letter be changed in the next campaign?

Mr. Bridges asked Mr. Conger whether he asserted that there was no contract to pay for the rent of these mills.

Mr. Conger replied that in the report of the committee there was no proof more than the assent of Commissary Bell to the suggestion that there should be pay for the use of the property by saying that if the owners were loyal they would be paid.

Mr. Bridges—Does the gentleman deny that Bell had authority to make that statement?

Mr. Conger—I do most emphatically. Bell could not bind the country for all the millions that are to follow the passage of this bill.

Mr. Townsend, of New York, argued that in this case there had been an agreement to pay rent for the mills, and that therefore it should be paid.

Mr. Frye characterized the claim as perfectly honest, a just and fair one, and said that there was a contract by implication which ought to compel the government to pay it.

Mr. Potter sent to the clerk's desk and had read an extract from the decision of the supreme court, announced forty years ago, to the effect that a military officer charged with a particular duty, might impress private property into public service, or take it for public use, and that the government was unquestionably bound in such cases to make full compensations to the owner.

Mr. Hanna said he was apprehensive that the House by passing this bill might commit itself in a direction which it would afterwards regret. He argued that there was nothing in the case as shown by the report of the commissioner that amounted to a contract, and that therefore the war department was justified in claiming for sixteen years to regard it as a case of contract.

Mr. Frye asked Mr. Hanna whether he had not a week ago voted and worked in favor of a proposition to pay for the use and occupation of the agricultural grounds in Indianapolis where there was no more contract than there was in this case.

Mr. Hanna excitedly—I did not so vote, and in that case there was a contract in writing which could be executed in a court of justice, and on that contract the Government had paid money.

Mr. Bragg said the claim was so honest on its face that he was afraid to vote for it. It was a little suspicious to him that a loyal Republican, living in the city of New York from 1861 till 1877, with a Republican majority in both Houses of Congress, with a Republican executive and Republican heads of departments, with New York influence, and backed by a President and secretary of state, should have been unable to get their claim allowed while their loyal friends were in power, and come here now to beseech confederates to do them justice.

Discussion was closed with an argument by Tucker in favor of the bill. The committee then rose and reported the bill to the House with a recommendation that it pass. The bill was then rejected, yeas 94, nays 100. The affirmative votes came principally from the Democrat side and the negatives from the Republican side, but there were exceptions to the rule on both sides. Before the announcement of the vote the question arose as to the right of a member who was absent during roll call to vote. Mills taking the ground that a member could not be deprived of his constitutional right by any rule of the House.

The speaker decided with some warmth that the question had been agtated for years, and had been uniformly decided against that position; that this was not in contravention of any constitutional right, because it was the duty of members to be present and to attend to their puplic duties and the only persons aggrieved in such cases were the people whom such members represented The decision was applauded, particularly on the Republican side. The vote having been announced, the motion to reconsider and to lay on the table was made, but pending action the House adjourned, after an announcement by the speaker that he had appointed Mr. Wigginton to fill the vacancy in the committee on public lands.

To-morrow will be for debate only.

The Venezuela Case.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The sub-committee on the Venezuela case examined Rev. John C. Nobles, of Newark, N. J., brother of the late Col. Nobles, to whom Wm. P. Murray addressed the letter that has since been so extenstvely published, in which Murray confesses he divided $15,000 out of the $250,000 awarded by the mixed commission to Beals, Nobles and Morrison between the American minister, the American commissioner, the umpire and himself, his own share being $37,500. Nobles testified that he obtained the letter from his brother; that he once showed it to Secretary Fish, but the latter informed him he was too late as Congress had ratified the awards, and the executive department considered such action a finality. Mr. Nobles remained in active duty until the advent of the present administration, when he called on President Hayes, by whom he was referred to Assistant Secretary Seward, Secretary Evarts being then out of town. Seward suggested that Dolla Costa, the Venezuelan minister, would be the proper person to communicate with. Mr. Nobles visited Dolla Costa, who directed him to see W. A. Pike, who was attorney for the Venezuelan government, who resided in Philadelphia. Mr. Nobles did so, and handed the Murray letter to Mr. Pike, who agreed to compensate Mr. Nobles liberally for his assistance in exposing the fraudulent character of the mixed commission.

Miscellaneous.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate today: Alfred V. Dockery, North Carolina, consul at Leeds; Darwin S. Hall, Minnesota, register of the land office at Benson, Minn.; Robert S. Renitage, Arkansas, receiver of public money at Harrison, Ark.

The committee of the territorial delegates unanimously adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on public lands of the House of Representatives be respectfully requested to report House bill No. 2,442, introduced by Mr. Maginnis to regulate the cutting of timber on the public lands in the Territories with a favorable recommendation.

SITTING BULL.

WILY WARRIOR MEANS MISCHIEF.

Visit in Force This Side the Line--Efforts to Form a Confederation to Exterminate the Border Whites--An Unpleasant Condition of Affairs if True---The Canadian Government Anxious to be Relieved of His Presence.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The following dispatch containing an account of the visit of Sitting Bull's Sioux over the border, and their attempt to form a confederation to attack the whites has been received here, and is vouched for as reliable in every respect.

FORT BENTON, Mont., Feb. 7.—Charley Buckmann arrived from Fort Blodgett last evening with the following important information: On the 18th ult., the Crows and Gros Ventres camped at Fort Blodgett; discovered moccassin tracks of about 100 Sioux in the vicinity of the camp, and pieces of tobacco tied to a stick were found, which signified the Sioux desired to smoke and hold a council. The Crows and Gros Ventres, however, considered the tobacco a decoy, and were afraid to venture out. The following day, Major Reed, who was at the fort, started for his march in company of one of the braves. When a few miles out they discovered a large party of Sioux mounted, and were compelled to turn back. That night all the Indians camped near the fort and tied their horses to the lodges, but in spite of this precaution 50 head of animals were stolen. evidently by the mounted party the Sunday previous. The party on foot are supposed to be still prowling near the fort. Lame Bull, a Gros Ventre, has gone with the Crows into the Judith country, taking the lodges of his war people with him and advising the rest to follow.

A Gros Ventre came in from Marion today and reported as follows: A number of the Blackfeet tribe recently came to his camp on Marion to learn how he and people felt about joining the Sioux. It appears that the Sioux have held a council with the Larcess, at Cypress mountains, when the Sioux stated that they wanted to form an alliance with all the northern tribes to kill off the whites before the latter became too numerous. The Larcess communicated with the Blackfeet, and the latter sent this Indian to negotiate with the Gros Ventres and Piegans.

When the Indian from whom the information was obtained, left Marion, a runner from the main camp of Milk river camp had come in with news to the effect that a delegation of Sioux had come to the camp to get the Gros. Ventres and Asseneboines to join them against the whites. The Gros Ventres profess to have threatened the party, whereupon the latter went outside the camp, dug a hole and dared them to come on. They say they would have attacked him but were afraid of the Assineboines.

CANADA SICK OF HIM.

OTTAWA, Feb. 5.—The Dominion parliament was opened with a speech from the throne by the Governor General. He alluded with satisfaction to the settlement of the fishery question, and referred in the following language to the American Indians on Canadian soil. Early in the past summer a large body of Indians under Sitting Bull, from the United States, crossed into Britisth territory to escape from the United States troops, and have since remained on the Canadian side. The United States government made a friendly but unsuccessful attempt to induces these Indians to return to their reservations. It is to be hoped such arrangements may yet be made as may lead to their permanent peaceful settlement, and thus relieve Canada of a source of uneasiness and heavy expenditure.

Protective Tariff Demonstration.

PITTSBUGH, Pa., Feb. 8.—The demonstration to-morrow in favor of a protective tariff promises to be one of the biggest ever witnessed in this city. The arrangements are all complete, and reports received by the committees are to the effect that fully twenty thousand men will be in the procession. The iron and glass and other manufacturing establishments will be closed to allow the workmen to take part. Immediately after the demonstration a meeting will be held in the exposition building. Twenty stands have been erected, from which addresses will be delivered by speakers representing the different branches of business.

Negro Ravisher Lynched.

ST. JAMES, Feb. 8.—A special from Boonesville reports the lynching of an unknown negro near Franklin, Howard county. An educated colored woman who taught school was on her way home and encountered two negroes in the woods. They overpowered her and outraged her. Upon her arrival at the nearest house she reported the facts and a party was organized to pursue. They traced the ravishers to a vaca t house. One saw them coming and fled. e other crept under the floor. He was taken out and hung to the nearest tree.

A Brisk Fire.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 8.—A fire occurred at Millersburg this morning, destroying the Commercial block, owned by J. Mulvane, M. Shrup and Harpsted & Hull. Loss on building $7,000, of which Mulvane is the heaviest loser.

White & Cunningham, proprietors of the Holmes County *Republican*, lose $4,500 on printing material, engine and press; Rudy & Hull, damage on hardware, $200. It is supposed the fire was the work of an incendiary.

The Shot and the Scalded still Living.

MEMPHIS, Tenn. Feb. 8—Officer Restemeyer who was shot by Bob King Tuesday night is still alive but there is little hope of his recovery. None of the men scalded by the bursting of the steam-pipe on board the steamer Parker Tuesday, are dangerously injured.

Still Struggling with the Insane.

An adjourned meeting of the joint and special legislative committees upon the insane was held yesterday morning. A long, desultary conversation consumed nearly an hour without any definite result being obtained. It was palpable, however, that wide diversity of opinion prevailed as to the advisability, or otherwise, of the State's accepting. The Rochester inebriate asylum for conversion into a hospital for the insane.

The chairman, Senator J. B. Gilfillan, said he was actuated in moving for the special committen upon the subject simply by the desire for the benefit of the State in the premises, and unbiased by any personal preference for any particular site for the proposed institution. He had hoped that the labors of the committee would, perhaps, have developed into something like the appointment of commissioners, whose duty it would have been to collect facts and figures and report to the next Legislature.

The House and Senate committees having, the previous day, reported and made recommendations in their respective chambers, it was believed by some that the labors of the special committee had been thereby somewhat forestalled and crippled.