

CONGRESSIONAL.

RECEIVING CARPENTER'S PAINTING.

Speeches by Garfield and Alex. Stephens-- Lincoln Signing the Emancipation Proclamation--Senator McDonald Advocates Silver

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Senator Christiancy, in presenting petitions...

Senator Thurman presented a resolution of the General Assembly of Ohio, expressing the opinion that all bonds of the government...

Senator Edmunds, from the judiciary committee, reported adversely on the House bill to authorize special terms of the circuit court...

Senator Spencer, from the committee on military affairs, reported back the petitions of the Governors of Pennsylvania, Vermont and Kentucky...

Senator Spencer reported affirmatively. Senator Wacey, a member of the committee on military affairs, said the Ohio claim was in his possession...

Senator Maxey, from the committee on military affairs, reported back a letter of the secretary of war in regard to findings and executions of military courts martial...

Senator McGowan presented a resolution of the Minnesota Legislature favoring an extension of the grant to the Hastings & Dakota railroad. Referred.

By Senator Ingalls—Making an appropriation for the protection of navigation of the Missouri river near Hannibal. Referred.

By Senator Voorhees—providing for the liability of receivers of railroads in the State courts of the several States of the Union. Referred.

By Senator Maxey, by request—To extend the commerce of the United States with Mexico, centre economy in the purchase of arms and military defenses and to provide for the completion of a Southern Pacific railway. Referred.

The bill passed making the 22d of February a legal holiday in the District of Columbia, with an amendment providing that it should not apply to the 22d of February, 1878, in order not to effect existing contracts.

During the morning hour the following bills were passed: A bill to constitute a commission to consider and report a plan for providing enlarged accommodations for the library of Congress.

The Senate bill directing the secretary of the treasury to purchase certain property of the Freedmen's saving and trust company for use of the United States. Referred.

It appropriates \$275,000 for purchase of the Freedmen's bank building, just now occupied by the department of justice.

At the expiration of the morning hour, consideration was resumed of the silver bill, and Senator McDonald spoke in favor thereof.

Senator McDonald spoke of paper currency which had performed well since 1861, and said in due time he thought there would be no difference between coin and paper.

He argued that restoration of the silver dollar to the position it occupied in our money system for eighty years, would not infringe upon any law, or violate any contract.

Any measure which would tend in any degree to uphold the value of property, or prevent its further depreciation, should receive the support of all. He entered into the conviction that the re-issuance of silver, and placing it in the arteries of trade and commerce, would do something towards reviving prosperity.

To attempt to return to specie payments upon a single gold standard, would precipitate overwhelming bankruptcy, such as was never witnessed before, and would ruin both the debtor and creditor.

He had always opposed the specie resumption act, and would voice for its modification or repeal. The re-issuance of silver was the only door through which we could resume specie payments.

He thought it time treasury notes should be receivable for taxes, and that their value would be increased. He proposed the free coinage feature of the House bill, and thought any gain or seigniorage accruing from the coinage of silver should be converted into the treasury of the United States for the benefit of the whole people.

Should a majority of the Senate, however, favor the House bill, he would vote for it, and hoped that the House would remedy any defect which might be found.

The Senate then, at two o'clock, proceeded in a body to the hall of the House, to receive the formal presentation of Carpenter's picture, "Signing the Emancipation Proclamation."

Upon returning, Senator McPherson spoke in opposition to the silver bill. He thought it would increase instead of relieve the financial difficulties of the country. He hoped Congress would take no step backward.

The Senate then went into executive session, and when the doors opened the Senate adjourned.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

BRITISH FLEET TO GO THERE

To Find the Russians in the City and Meet of the Protest of the Turkish Prime Minister--An Austrian and English Iron Clads Under Order.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—Lord Loftus, the British ambassador at St. Petersburg, telegraphs as follows from St. Petersburg, Feb. 9th: "I have received from Prince Gortschakoff the following answer to your telegram of the 7th inst., asking Russia to give some explanation about the advance of the Russians towards Constantinople, etc."

"In answer to your excellency's note respecting the occupation of certain strategic points in the neighborhood of Constantinople by the Russian troops in consequence of the armistice, it is my duty to inform you that we are not yet in possession of positive information as to the details of the armistice, and, as to its application, should add that the military line of demarcation traced previously to the armistice has been agreed upon between the Russian and Turkish authorities and is a question which exclusively concerns the belligerents."

BRITISH IRON CLADS. LONDON, Feb. 12.—The admiralty have purchased two iron-clads now in London docks which were built for Turkey but prevented from leaving by the government's neutrality declaration.

The four iron-clads comprising the channel squadron were directed by telegraph to proceed immediately to Gibraltar for orders, on its becoming known that Vice Admiral Hornley has been refused permission to enter the Dardanelles.

A VIOLENT SPEECH. Joseph Guinan, radical reformer, member of Parliament, made a violent speech in the House of Commons last night against Russia, which the morning papers criticize sharply as tending to provoke war.

THE MODERATE SPEECHES. An Athens special says: All the regular troops who crossed the frontier have returned to Greek territory. The irregulars continue to enter Thessaly to keep alive the insurrection. Rifles are distributed to them under government superintendence.

THE GRAND DUKE SATISFIED. CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 12.—Grand Duke Nicholas has expressed satisfaction to Vefek Effendi at the non-admission of the British fleet.

In to-day's sitting of the Turkish Parliament several deputies urged Vefek Effendi to act with consideration towards England relative to the passage of the Dardanelles.

AUSTRIA'S CONDITIONS. VIENNA, Feb. 12.—It is considered in well informed circles probably that the Porte will grant a firm for entry to the British fleet in view of Russian occupation of Constantinople which is hourly expected.

Disturbances are reported in Syria. Several leading inhabitants of Damascus have been expelled to Pola.

The Austrian letter ship Kaiser Max leaves for the Levant to-day, and the iron-clad Hapsburg, follows to-morrow.

GREEK WILL PARTICIPATE. PARIS, Feb. 12.—The Reform believes it is decided Greece shall participate in the conference.

ATHENS, Feb. 12.—Great indignation has been aroused here by a dispatch stating that the Bashi-Bazouks and Circassians were massacring Christians at and around Damocoo.

GORTSCHAKOFF APPROVED. LONDON, Feb. 12.—A dispatch of the Agency Russa, from St. Petersburg, states that the Russian government has approved Prince Gortschakoff's telegram of Sunday last, to the powers, declaring that as Great Britain and other powers had determined to send fleets for protection of their subjects in Constantinople, Russia would be obliged to contemplate the entry of a Russian fleet into Constantinople for protection of Christian residents.

PROTEST AGAINST ENGLAND'S PLAN. CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 12.—Savfet Pasha has started for Adrianople.

Sabudulali Bey, Turkish ambassador at Berlin, has been appointed second delegate to conduct peace negotiations, in place of Sadyk Pasha.

Vefek Effendi informed the Chamber to-day that he hoped to communicate the peace conditions four days hence. He declared that if the British fleet passed the Dardanelles, he would protest, and cast the responsibility for the consequences upon England.

INSTRUCTED TO USE FORCE. LONDON, Feb. 12.—Wm. H. Smith, First Lord of the Admiralty, replying to a question in the House of Commons, stated that the orders which had been sent to Admiral Hornby were distinct, and sent on the government's responsibility, but it would be inconsistent with his duty to state their nature.

The Press Association says it is understood Admiral Hornby is instructed to state the Dardanelles with, if necessary, his whole fleet of iron-clads.

Another dispatch from Constantinople, dated Monday and just received, states that the Grand Duke Nicholas telegraphed the Porte that the Russian fleet would pass the Dardanelles, if the British fleet enters the Bosphorus.

A dispatch dated Vienna, Tuesday, says two of the embassies here received information that twelve Russian battalions will enter Constantinople to-morrow.

TURKEY WILL FIRE ON BRITISH. PARIS, Feb. 12.—A telegram from Athens states that according to a semi-official report received there from Constantinople the Porte has intimated that it would order forts to fire on the British fleet if it attempted to enter the Dardanelles.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The Standard in its leader says: We have reason to believe the Porte will not much longer withhold admitting the British fleet, but its concession will not ameliorate the situation.

The leader which is very warlike concludes as follows: "We have power to bring cunning to naught and reduce overbearing force to prudence, and the Czar may rest assured that when other arguments are exhausted we shall not hesitate to employ it."

A special from Paris says it is reported at a Russian embassy that a small Russian detachment entered Constantinople yesterday, but the report is not confirmed.

BRITISH GRAIN TRADE.

Indications on the Whole Favorable to Firm Prices for Wheat.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The Mark Lane Express says: Supplies of English wheat have been very limited both in the country and at Mark Lane. At no corresponding period within the past ten years have sales at the principal markets been so light as those for the week ending Feb. 2d.

The imports of foreign wheat into London were materially increased by arrivals from Povel, shipments from that port not having been interrupted by ice to Jan. 31st. Germany has also furnished a fair proportion of supplies, but the Indian arrivals have decreased some, and the inquiry for this class of wheat has shown signs of flagging since the market was well supplied with American and Russian. An important movement as regards the grain trade is the raising of the blockade and re-opening of Black Sea ports.

If the recent advances are to be credited, the accumulation of grain in Odessa alone amounts to something like 650,000 quarters, while at Nicolaief the stocks are said to exceed 375,000 quarters, so that should America and Germany continue to export freely, our imports during the spring will probably be very heavy. There is no doubt that a considerable portion of the grain accumulated in southern Russia will find its way to market, but of whatever description there is no doubt that the holders are most anxious to get it off their hands, as it is calculated that the loss to commerce in Odessa alone has been \$70,000.

It is probable that not very much will be done when they become acquainted with the circumstances attending the prosecution. As grave constitutional questions may be involved and in which the general government may perhaps have a right to interfere, the present subject is subject to the attorney general for consideration.

THE BRAZIL STEAMSHIP BILL. WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The House committee on postoffices and post roads this morning authorized Mr. Waddell, chairman, to shove the bill concerning ocean mail steamship service between the United States and Brazil. It provides for two monthly lines, one from New York and the other from New Orleans, so as to furnish semi-monthly service between these points and Brazil.

touching at Thomas, Para, Pernambuco and Bahia, and the New Orleans line, touching at Salvador. The new line will be contracted for separately. The Postmaster General is not allowed to accept any bid over \$30 per mile per annum for the distance between the two countries; the contract to be for ten years. The first line to commence service from New York by the 1st of June and the second from New Orleans by the 1st of August next. The ships are to be not less than 3,000 tons each, American built and owned, constructed of iron, after the best models, and equipped with all modern improvements, capable of making 13 miles an hour, and adapted to naval service in case of war.

HOURS TO THE DEAD. WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—At the cabinet session to-day the principal topics talked about were Louisiana affairs and the deaths of ex-Secretaries Conrad and Welles. The action taken in regard to the deaths of these distinguished citizens is shown in the orders from the departments over which they at one time presided. Nothing new was presented with reference to Louisiana beyond what has already been mentioned as the substance of the President's views on the situation.

The secretary of the navy has issued a general order concerning the death of Hon. Gideon Welles and the funeral arrangements. The funeral will be held on the day of the funeral. Similar action will be taken by the war department in respect to the memory of ex-Secretary of War Conrad.

THE COLORED TROOPS. WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The bill to remove all restrictions now existing in regard to the enlistment of colored citizens in any arm of the United States army, as reported by Senator Burnside from the Senate military committee to-day, is amended so as to read as follows: Be it enacted, etc., that sections 1104 and 1108 of the revised statutes be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. That nothing in the above act shall be construed that the 9th and 10th cavalry, 24th and 25th infantry are not a part of the United States army.

Gen Burnside's written report, accompanying the bill, states merely that its object is to do away with the obligation to fill the above regiments with colored men and remove the restriction on the enlistment of colored men in other regiments of the service.

MISCELLANEOUS. The committee on ways and means to-day nearly completed schedule "D" of the tariff bill, relating to wines and liquors. There was an alteration in rates.

The sub-committee of the House committee on territories reported adversely to the full committee, on the pending bill providing for the establishment of the Territory of Pembina.

Democratic National Committee. WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Senator Barnum to-day addressed the following to Hon. F. A. Prince:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 12. To Hon. F. A. Prince, Secretary. Boston: At a meeting of the executive committee of the National Democratic committee held this day, it was unanimously resolved that in the opinion of the executive committee it is deemed advisable to postpone the meeting of the National Democratic committee, to be held in the city of Washington from the 22d of February to the 22d of May. Please give notice to members of the committee. (Signed) W. H. BARNUM, Chairman.

WISCONSIN. Deadhead Bill Day in the Legislature--Proposed Amendment to the North Wisconsin Land Grant. (Special Telegram to THE GLOBE.) MADISON, Wis., Feb. 12.—A perfect cloud of bills and resolutions was introduced to-day, many of them "deadheads," the occasion being the last day for the introduction of new business.

Bills passed the Senate appropriating one thousand dollars to the Northern agricultural society and two thousand to the State agricultural society. In the Assembly bills were introduced looking to amendment of the law concerning a grant of land on the North-Wisconsin railroad.

The weather. WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Indications for the upper Mississippi and lower Missouri valleys, colder, partly cloudy weather, northerly winds; stationary or rising barometer.

NATIONAL CAPITAL.

HAYES WANTS TO HELP ANDERSON.

And Asks the Attorney General to Show Him How Unfavorable Report on Pembina Bill--The Dead Ex-Secretaries--Burnside's Colored Troops, Etc.

HAYES AND ANDERSON. WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The letter addressed by the President to Attorney General Devans in relation to the conviction of Gen. Anderson and read to that officer yesterday, was not intended for immediate publication. The fact that he had written such a letter was made through a Senator to whom the President in conversation communicated the information. Although the full text of the letter cannot be obtained at this time, it is safe to say it is comparatively brief, and is somewhat in the spirit of the telegram addressed to Gen. Anderson, the 4th inst., by Secretary Sherman, Senator Matthews, and Representative Garfield, Hale and White.

The President is of opinion that the prosecution against Gen. Anderson is solely political; that it is not countenanced by the best men of Louisiana, and therefore is contrary to their own judgment; that the prosecution is in the interest of those persons who strive to antagonize the two parties in that State rather than to harmonize them; that so far from receiving the approbation of the country the act will be condemned by right thinking and patriotic men everywhere when they become acquainted with the circumstances attending the prosecution. As grave constitutional questions may be involved and in which the general government may perhaps have a right to interfere, the present subject is subject to the attorney general for consideration.

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GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

THREE DAYS FOR POPE'S FUNERAL.

The Conclave to Assemble the Evening of the 18th--Fallures in the Irish Grain Trade--English Strikes, &c.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—Intelligence from Rome says in reply to questions from several foreign courts the papal nuncios have been instructed to announce that the funeral of the late Pope will be privately celebrated in the Sistine chapel, the 16th, 17th and 18th insts. Consequently persons attending the service will do so in a private manner. This course is adopted it is believed to avoid the necessity of either assigning or refusing to assign special accommodations at the funeral for the Italian royal family and ministers.

The chamberlain has declared to the Catholic world that the assembly of the conclave in Rome must not be considered as prejudicial any questions affecting the rights of the Holy See.

The cardinals will assemble in conclave on the evening of the 18th inst. The proclamation of the new Pope will be made to the Catholic world from the grand balcony of the Vatican.

A dispatch from Rome denies that the cardinals have rejected the idea of reconciliation with Italy, and says the decision of such questions appertains solely to the Pope.

IRELAND, Feb. 12.—About ten grain firms have failed. Their total liabilities are estimated at \$1,000,000.

IRELAND, Feb. 12.—The Evening Echo of Ireland says: The position of a number of firms in the grain trade has been the subject of remark since last week. It is not a secret that bills are lying at the bank over and the result will be very serious to several of the firms. Old and cautious merchants and millers will be untouched or only slightly touched, while several who are touched will be able to pull through. The result of this semi-panic will be to bring the trade within moderate legitimate limits, which have been far overstepped in several recent transactions.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—Advices from Siam say the king of Siam will send a diplomatic representative to the United States next year. It is highly probable that through the influence of the American consul at Bangkok the Siam government will send a number of youths to America to be educated. The youths who were going with Chandler two years ago, but were prevented by Partridge, have been recently sent to Germany for their education.

Strike of Northumberland miners has ended. The men have accepted a reduction of 1 1/2 per cent. in wages.

The Wigan weavers, who number about 12,000, will resist a threatened reduction of wages.

Rev. Alexander Duff, Scottish missionary, is dead.

HANGED FOR DUELING. How a Stop Was Put to the Practice in the State of Illinois. [Philadelphia Times.] I know but one instance of a man having been hung for killing another in a duel. In 1830, two young fellows living in Belleville, St. Clair county, Ill., had a personal quarrel. It seemed to be impossible to reconcile them, and their friends determined to get up a sham duel between them, hoping that the ridiculous issue of the affair would bring them to their senses. One of them, Alphonso Stewart, challenged the other, William Bennett, to meet him with rifles. Bennett accepted the challenge, and the parties met on the 11th of August, 1830, at a place called "The Point," in the State of Illinois. The duel was fought in the secret and that Bennett was not, but believed it to be a reality. In any event, after the guns had been handed to the principals and they turned to take their positions, Bennett, who claimed that he suspected some sort of trickery, pulled a bullet into his gun. The seconds, hardly able to keep their faces straight, concluded the arrangements, and at last gave the word. The rifles exploded almost simultaneously, Bennett, of course, remaining untouched. Stewart fell to the ground mortally wounded, and expired shortly afterward in great agony. Bennett was at once arrested, put upon trial, convicted of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to be hanged. His friends made the most strenuous efforts to have him pardoned. Failing in this, they tried to have the sentence commuted. But the Governor remained firm against all entreaty. On the day appointed for his execution, Bennett was hanged in the presence of an enormous crowd. This was the first and last duel ever fought in the State of Illinois. The hanging of Bennett put a stigma upon the practice, and it has been looked upon with abhorrence ever since.

A MADISON RECEPTION. The Legislature Hurry away from the Capital to Attend the Governor's Quiet Reception. MADISON, Wis., Feb. 12.—In the Assembly to-night nothing of special interest transpired. The session was hurried through to allow members to attend the Governor's reception, which is being held at the Park hotel this evening. The reception is very quiet and informal, with no music or dancing, and few people outside the city being present.

A Big Blaze Balked. As officer H. N. Close was patrolling the street last evening at about 6:30 o'clock, he noticed a brilliant light in one of the windows of the third story of McQuillen's block. The intensity of the light portended something more than a necessary illumination of an apartment and the officer rushed upstairs and found in one of the rooms a fire raging among a quantity of waste paper and an incriminated man struggling ineffectually with the flames. The officer at once assisted the scared and bewildered tenant with sundry pails of water in extinguishing the flames, and thus prevented what might have been a serious conflagration.

Firemen's Life Association. The monthly meeting of the Directors of the Firemen's Life Association was held in Minneapolis yesterday. President R. O. Strong appointed the executive committee for the ensuing year, as follows: George W. Freeman of St. Paul, M. W. Webb of Minneapolis and F. J. Joy of Stillwater, after which the usual routine of business was transacted. The association has now a membership of 438 members and is in a flourishing and prosperous condition, which is shown by the fact that in all losses sustained so far, the money has been paid within five days after death.

A dispatch from London says that Charles Bradlaugh and Mrs. Anna Besant, free thought advocates, sentenced to fine, imprisonment and police surveillance on the charge of circulating an immoral pamphlet, have been released from the sentence, the court of errors deciding that the omission of the objectionable words is fatal to the indictment.

NEW RAILROAD.

A Line to be Built From Auburn to Cannon Falls.

A rumor gained currency and credence yesterday in the city, that a party of engineers belonging to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway had arrived at Hastings by morning's early train, their intentions being to make a preliminary survey from Auburn to Cannon Falls. As such a line would, it was supposed, interfere with the interests of the Chicago & Northwestern railroad in the St. Paul & Hochberg route, the rumor created considerable comment, speculation and flutter in railway circles.

Yesterday afternoon S. S. Merrill, Esq., general superintendent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, and other railroad magnates, whose names appear elsewhere in the "Personals" of this issue of THE GLOBE, arrived in this city from Milwaukee. Deeming this a fair chance to obtain the true information of the gossip circulating so widely, a Globe plenipotentiary sought Mr. Merrill, who was found at the Merchants. That gentleman being too deeply engaged in business, however, the reporter was handed over to W. G. Swan, Esq., general freight agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, who in the course of conversation substantially said that, in point of fact, the engineers had not arrived at Hastings, and that rumor had not been immediately proceeded to make a preliminary survey from Auburn, or some point near there, on the Hastings & Cannon Falls route. Cannon Falls as the objective point. The survey being completed, there would be every probability of the construction forthwith of the proposed line. The interests of any parties in the St. Paul and Rochester railroad, Mr. Swan characterized as "a glittering mirage," and said that the old story of the line had been surveyed and resumed, and then surveyed again, but no practical result had followed. The present scheme, however, he believed had all the elements of practicality and success.

Being questioned as to the object of the presence of the magnates of the North Missouri, Iowa, Central and Illinois Central railroads, Mr. Swan replied that they had traveled hitherward for the purpose of perfecting arrangements for the running of their through trains, with all their connections, to and from St. Louis and other points, with this route.

The reporter thanked Mr. Swan for information he had furnished, when the latter expressed his interest, as a former St. Paulite, in THE GLOBE, and his enterprise, and wished it success, giving his assurance that he was willing to give all the news in his power to impart to the press.

THE PAGE IMPEACHMENT.

Close of the Testimony in the Case, and Tomorrow Evening Fixed Upon for Hearing the Answer to the Testimony.

The judiciary committee met again yesterday morning and resumed consideration of the Page impeachment matter.

Judge Page, whose attorneys had, for the last few days, been examining the witnesses on his behalf, yesterday resumed the examination of them himself, one of his attorneys, Mr. Lovely, being absent.

F. A. Elder, clerk of the court of lower county, testified that Davidson and Bedford's case was continued by consent up to the term it was settled; that settlement was made at the request of Gen. Gordon E. Cole, their attorney, by their mutual consent, and that Judge Page did not advise ladies to go to saloons at temperance meetings, but on the contrary advised them to go and avoid being invited; that the whisky case of Meun Gandy and Collins, were continued by consent to abide the result of the case on appeal; that they were never argued; that the Woodard case came into the district court on appeal from the justice's court; that on the third day of the term of 1874, Wheeler came to witness' dock and asked to have it entered on the calendar, when asked to draw an order therefor, Wheeler said no order was necessary; that the grand jury was discharged in August, in January, 1876; at that time heard Lafayette French say it was wonderful how Judge Page could be so fair and impartial, after having been engaged in such sharp political controversies previous to his election; that in his (Severance's) case the Judge's conduct was perfectly proper.

Judge French was next examined. He testified to having corresponded with Judge Page prior to February, 1877; upon sitting in court Judge Page's place, and would have him to sit in the case, and corresponded with him relative to exchanges since and then insisted he should get another judge.

This closed the testimony for the respondent. In rebuttal, Lafayette French, for the petitioner, testified as to contents of the grand jury reports and in reference to the order made twice by the town of Johnson. Sheriff R. O. Hall and Attorney D. B. Johnson were also examined in rebuttal, and this closed the testimony.

The committee then fixed upon to-morrow evening at 7:30 o'clock as the hour for hearing arguments in the case and adjourned.

CITY GLOBULES.

The Musical society had a rehearsal last evening at Music Hall.

The new Legislative manuals were being distributed to the members last evening.

An extensive display of empty benches in the House at its last night's session.

Father Tomazin the White Earth Missionary, accompanied by his Indian chiefs left last evening for Washington.

The Scott county court session was in waiting last evening, and a delegation from Shakopee and Jordan having arrived this evening.

The three Indian chiefs who reached this city last Friday night from White Earth, intending to go to Washington, returned to the reservation yesterday morning.

Hon. Morton S. Wilkinson visited the Senate last evening and held a brief levee with his old associations of that body who gave him an especially lively greeting.

The burglars of Cariveau & Friedman's store are still at large. The police force is reticent about the matter, but confident of holding the winning hand in their final capture.

Notwithstanding his bruises occasioned by the upsetting of the stage, as detailed in yesterday's GLOBE, the good looking and genial enrolling clerk George E. McKibben was at his post of duty last evening.

Ex-Representatives Callender and Cleary are again on the scene of action and as heretofore, divided—the former advocating the removal of the county seat to Jordan and the latter in favor of letting it severally alone in its present location at Shakopee.

The Pennsylvania Senate yesterday passed a joint resolution declaring the sentiment of Pennsylvania to be strongly in favor of protection for our industries by means of a protective tariff, and denouncing the bill for a revision of the tariff now before the committee on ways and means at Washington. The vote on the resolution was, yeas 25, all Republicans but one; nays 1, Democrat; the remainder of the Democrats abstained from voting.