

## THE WAR WAVE,

### Still Looks Ominous.

### English Honor in Peril.

### Dissolution of Cabinet

### Reported as Imminent.

### Porte Snubs Mr. Bull.

### Will Not Admit Fleet.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—An Athens telegram says it is feared in consequence of reports of atrocities in Thessaly it may become impossible to restrain the troops from recrossing the frontier.

A telegram from Vienna states the situation continues to cause much anxiety. It is positively stated that Count Andrássy is preparing a note to Russia specifying the points in the Russo-Turkish convention compromising Austrian interests.

A St. Petersburg letter from a semi-official source states the retrocession of Bessarabia is a personal question to the Czar, and it is therefore impossible for Russia to draw back. A settlement of the question by the powers ignoring Russia's wishes would raise threatening storm clouds.

ENGLAND AS A SUPPLIANT.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The Times' Vienna dispatch says: "What looked yesterday merely probable seems to-day pretty certain, namely, that the entry of the British fleet into the Dardanelles has become a subject of negotiations ostensibly between the British government and the Porte, but in reality, through the Porte, between England and Russia."

The Times, in its leading editorial article, says: "However desirable a compromise may be, it can only be based upon the re-establishment of some degree of mutual confidence, and it is necessary to observe that it still depends upon Russia to take the first steps requisite for this purpose."

A portion of the militia will soon be called out, and five corvettes now in American waters have been ordered to join the Mediterranean squadron.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 13.—Ordinary telegraphic routes have been restored. Hostilities are renewed in Thessaly. The Black Sea blockade is raised, and many ships are going there for grain. The postal service via Odessa will be resumed. Smallpox and fever are increasing among the refugees. The distress is very great.

Emperor William, of Germany, has subscribed two thousand dollars to the international relief fund. It is not believed the entry of the Russians would give rise to any serious trouble, public opinion on the subject having so changed.

THE FLEET.—ENGLAND'S HONOR.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—The Advertiser publishes the following in official form: "We have reason to believe the fleet has passed the Dardanelles and is now in the sea of Marmora. We understand Admiral Hornby was left full discretion as to the force he would take with him, and in all probability a larger force has gone than was at first contemplated. We believe the Porte has contented itself with a formal protest."

The Standard and Post confirm the report that British ships have passed the Dardanelles. They, however, give the number as six.

The rumor that Lord Derby has resigned is positively denied. The Standard, in its leader, says: "England is ready to act with any or every power in bridling Russian aggressions upon their rights and interests, but if all hold back we must act by ourselves and leave our neighbors to save their own interests and honor, if they can."

DISSOLUTION IMMINENT.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—It is rumored in the lobby of the House of Commons that the Carlton Club meeting requests Sir Stafford Northcote to call a meeting of conservative members. It is understood the movement aims at an expression of want of confidence in Lord Derby for the timidity of his policy. Several more moderate conservatives sent Sir Stafford Northcote a memorial deprecating the calling of the meeting. The moderate section seemingly with good reason deny the reports of Lord Derby's resignation. Another rumor alleges that dissolution is imminent. It is generally thought a new election would largely increase the anti-Russian element in parliament.

A dispatch from Constantinople at 9 p. m. says there is a rumor this afternoon that the British fleet has passed the Dardanelles, but so far, nothing reliable has been received.

WAR PREPARATIONS.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—The Standard denies the rumors of an impending dissolution. The transport department has commenced negotiations with large contractors for an immediate delivery, if required, of a considerable quantity of provisions for troops. The independent liberal members have formed a committee to watch the progress of the Eastern question and prevent the government from drifting into war. The movement has already received thirty adhesion. The conservative committee, which met at the Carlton club yesterday to organize to the support of the government, have summoned a meeting at the Carlton to-day.

There is considerable excitement in Malta in consequence of telegrams from the admiralty that all the ships under Admiral Solly had been hurried forward and sent to join Admiral Hornby. The devastation will leave Malta to-day.

A Vienna correspondent says the Russians

are provided with a number of torpedo boats at Rodosto and intend to insist on closing the Bosphorus as a preliminary condition to the granting of firmans for the passage of the Dardanelles.

PORTS REFUSES A FIRMAN.

A special dated St. Petersburg, Wednesday, contains the following: Late last night the government received information that the Sultan refused most positively to grant a firman for entrance of the British fleet. Russia maintains an expectant attitude and has taken measures for an advance of part of her troops now before Constantinople as soon as any foreign men-of-war enter the straits.

The entrance of troops is not intended as an act of hostility, but anxiety is felt lest accidental collision might occur. If troops enter it is thought the Sultan will retire to Broussa. In that event it would be extremely difficult to re-establish even a shadow of Turkish empire in Europe.

The Russian government does not, for the present, desire such a radical solution of the question. In view of all this negotiations for the assembling of the conference, have for the moment fallen into the back ground. An Anglo-Austrian alliance is now spoken of as a possibility.

A Vienna correspondent reports that torpedoes have actually been shipped from Odessa for the Russians, presumably for use in the Bosphorus. The prohibition against shipment of war material in the armistice is a mere form.

PEACEFUL AND WARRIORS AS YOU LIKE IT.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—A Paris correspondent telegraphs that it is believed in competent quarters, that matters will be arranged peacefully.

A letter from St. Petersburg affirms that the Russians, on entering Constantinople, will promise to resume their present positions on the assembling of the conference. It is known that Germany, within the last few days has urged moderation on Austria.

Another Vienna special, however, says the excitement is daily increasing. The word mobilization is on everybody's lips.

A perfectly reliable person writes from St. Petersburg that the idea of a conference has produced general dissatisfaction.

The Telegraph says if the British fleet entered the Dardanelles at day break Wednesday passage thence to Constantinople would occur from 12 to 16 hours.

RUSSIAN RETROCESSIONS.

DUBNA, Feb. 13.—The Czarovitch is expected shortly on the way to St. Petersburg. Rumania is taking measures for mobilizing all able-bodied men against contingencies. Austrian subjects residing in Rumania have been summoned to report at the Austrian consulate in view of possible Austrian mobilization. Many petitions against the retrocession of Bessarabia to Russia, are reaching the Senate courts. Considerable Russian reinforcements are arriving at Jassy.

WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE.

[Special Telegram to The Globe.]

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 13.—A large number of bills passed both houses to-day. In the Senate one passed authorizing additional court commissioners in Chippewa county. The resumption resolution came up, and Senator Bailey made a strong and eloquent speech against the repeal of the resumption act and favoring hard, honest money, and Senator Terry one strongly favoring the repeal.

In the Assembly bills passed for a monument for the late Gov. Harvey; authorizing the transfer of the interest of Wisconsin in the national cemetery at Antietam to the United States by the State of Maryland; a memorial to Congress for a light-house at Grand Marais, Minnesota.

The discussion on the monetary resolutions continued at the evening session of the State Senate. Senator Wing strongly argued against the repeal of the resumption act, and argued for an honest dollar.

Senator W. F. Price made a powerful speech in favor of the repeal of the resumption act and remonetization of silver.

Senator Hind followed in the same favor, and on coming to a vote, the resolutions were laid on the table, by a vote of 16 to 15.

A joint resolution favoring remonetization of silver coming up, a call of the house was ordered, and officers of the Senate are searching for the absent members. Nothing done in assembly this evening.

After two calls of the house, amid much filibustering, Torrey's resolutions for remonetization of silver and putting off resumption to some future day, was adopted by 22 to 2, and at midnight the Senate adjourned. Nothing done in assembly this evening.

The Republican and Democratic State central committees will hold a meeting here to-morrow to consider the nomination of candidates for two additional supreme court judges, to be elected next spring. This would seem to indicate that a candidate will be agreed on from each political party.

SHERMAN'S FUND.

The Chaps He Sent Up Yesterday.

Boston, Feb. 13.—Hon. Wm. Upham, manufacturer of woolen goods at Spencer, Mass., has failed. Liabilities estimated at \$150,000. His failure involves many of the leading business men of Spencer and Leicester who have endorsed his paper quite heavily.

The failure of Wm. Upham at Spencer involves only Wm. Upham & Co. and the Spencer woolen company. Liabilities estimated at \$125,000.

MONTREAL, Feb. 13.—Charles Alexander, confectioner, has called a meeting of creditors. Liabilities \$15,000, assets not coverable at present show a surplus of \$6,500.

FRUIT RAILROAD COLLISION.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 13.—A collision occurred about 9 o'clock this morning near Newport, on the Newcastle branch of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago railroad. The Erie express train, which was carrying a freight train, and several freight cars, Fred P. Fleigh, engineer of the freight train, and Hill, fireman of the passenger train, were killed, and Engineer Ramsey, of the passenger train, and a brakeman named Anderson, were injured, but not seriously. None of the passengers were injured.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14, 1 a. m.—Indications for the upper Mississippi and lower Missouri valleys: Cloudy weather with rain or snow, warm southerly shifting to colder northerly winds, falling, followed by rising barometer.

An Expensive Strike.

## THE PRESIDENCY.

### EXCITED SCENE IN THE HOUSE.

The West Point Bill Develops a Personal Debate, Bad Blood and Some Hilarity.—Hewitt, Charged with Selling the Presidency, Tells the Story of the Crime—Was Saved by the Promise of Hayes to Withdraw Troops from South Carolina and Louisiana—Another Silver Day in the Senate—Vote to be Taken Friday.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Senator Kernan presented a memorial of the New York board of trade and transportation, signed by the officers thereof and a large number of business men, members of that organization, remonstrating against the passage of the silver bill, and setting forth the inconvenience of silver in commercial transactions. Laid on the table.

Senator Hamlin, from the committee on foreign relations, reported adversely on the petition of certain citizens of New York, asking an appropriation from the Chinese indemnity fund in aid of persons in certain provinces of China now suffering on account of famine. He said the committee was unanimously of the opinion that it was utterly impossible to get any relief to the sufferers, and, besides, any attempt to devote the Chinese indemnity fund to that purpose would lead to discussion.

Senator Sargent reported an amendment to the Senate bill to authorize and equip an expedition to the Arctic sea, known as the Hoggate bill. Placed on the calendar.

Senator Ingalls introduced a bill to prohibit the deposit of savings in any national loan and to provide for funding the national debt into home bonds convertible into currency. Referred to the committee on finance.

Senator Armstrong presented a petition of masters, engineers, mates and others of St. Louis, in favor of an amendment to the bill authorizing the employment of aliens as pilots, etc. Referred.

Senator Maxey, from the committee on military affairs, reported back the resolution submitted some days ago by Senator Thurman, in regard to increasing the annual appropriation for the army and equipping the militia of the several States and payment of certain claims due Ohio.

Senator Conkling presented a petition of Frank A. Leach, D. A. Lyle, W. B. Weir, M. W. Lyon and other officers belonging to the ordnance department, setting forth the proceedings by which in military parole they had been relieved, asking the passage of a law for their relief. Referred to the committee on military affairs.

Senator Dursey submitted the following: Resolved, That the secretary of the interior be and is hereby directed to report to the Senate at the earliest possible day the number of persons on the United States pension rolls in Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, Texas, and the Indian Territory. Also the number of payments reported daily to the commissioner of pensions, made to such persons by pension agents from the 1st day of September, 1877, to the 31st day of January, 1878, inclusive.

Senator Dursey said that last summer an order was made abolishing many pension agents, and he believed one of the results was that many pensioners had not received their money promptly. He had applied to the interior department to know the cause of the delay, and the commissioner of pensions informed him he must apply to the pension agent at New Orleans. Therefore he submitted this resolution as he had no desire to apply to the pension agent. The resolution was agreed to.

Senator Morrill, of Vermont, called up the House joint resolution declaring that the repeal of the tax on distilled spirits is inexpedient, which was discussed, the majority of the morning hour and then laid aside and the Senate resumed consideration of the silver bill, and Senator Merriman spoke in favor thereof, pursuing in the main the same argument as in his speech some days ago.

SENATOR SAUNDERS supported the bill and said he was opposed to all amendments, and would vote for it just as it came from the House. The cry went up among those who were burdened with silver, "There is no amendment, there is nothing but a scare crow. If all the mints of the United States should be put to work and run day and night until next session of Congress, they could not coin more than one dollar for each person in the country. It was said that the silver bill was introduced at the expense of the government and the people while banishing gold from the country.

Senator Hereford argued that the act of 1873, demonetizing silver, was not known to the country when it was passed. He also read an extract from the speech of James A. Garfield, recently delivered in Ohio, to the effect that he did not know the act of February 12, 1873, demonetized silver when it was before the House of Representatives.

Senator Daves argued that the bill demonetizing silver was thoroughly examined and discussed. He denied that demonetization of silver was smuggled through Congress. No measure during the last twenty years had been so exposed before the public, and so deliberately examined. The bill before it became a law, was sent to distinguished financiers and bankers throughout the country, and they replied, some flattering and some opposing the bill. He read at some length replies from bankers and others in regard to that bill and the effect of it becoming a law.

Senator Voorhees said he knew the ingenuity of the Senator from Massachusetts (Daves) from long years of service with him in the House of Representatives, but he (Voorhees) reiterated every word of his remarks a few days ago to the effect that when the silver dollar was withdrawn from circulation, no sound of warning was given to American people. If the bill was so thor-

oughly examined and discussed, how did Senator Daves account for the fact that so able a legislator as J. A. Garfield, who was the chairman of the committee on appropriations recently acknowledge in a speech in Ohio, that he did not know when the bill passed.

Senator Maxey said on the 9th of April, 1876, in this Senate, John Sherman, then chairman of the committee on appropriations, in response to a question from him (Maxey) no law had passed demonetizing silver. That was three years after the passage of the bill.

Senator Jones, of Nevada, then took the floor with the understanding that he would proceed with his remarks to-morrow. Adjourned.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Mr. Rice, of Ohio, chairman, reported a bill granting pensions on account of wounds, etc., contracted in service of the United States since March 4, 1861, for payment of arrears of pension and for restoration to the rolls of the names of invalid pensioners stricken therefrom on account of disloyalty. Referred to committee of the whole, and made special order for this afternoon two weeks.

The House then went into committee of the whole, Mr. Blackburn in the chair, on the military academy appropriation bill, the pending amendment being to strike out the section prohibiting the appointment of civilians to the rank of second lieutenants when no more vacancies occur than can be filled by the next graduating class of the academy.

Mr. White offered amendment that nothing in the bill should prevent appointment for commissions of the army of meritorious non-commissioned officers or privates. Adopted.

A motion to strike out was then defeated. The section which provides when a cadet becomes a second lieutenant, that he shall be no other appointment from the same district shall be made during the term for which such cadet was appointed, if a vacancy should occur from any cause other than death or physical disability, was stricken out.

Mr. Clymer offered an amendment providing only that such number of graduates of the military academy in one year, shall be entitled to appointment to second lieutenants, as are required to fill vacancies in that grade existing the first year, those entitled to such appointments to be determined on the basis of the standing of the graduating class, and hereafter no supernumerary officers shall be attached to any corps of the army and all graduates of the academy not attached on or before the 1st day of January of this act shall be discharged in gradations from the academy.

Mr. Regan offered as a substitute an amendment providing that as vacancies occur in the academy every alternate vacancy shall remain vacant until the next year, and thereafter shall be for the future half the present number of cadets.

Mr. Southard in supporting Mr. Clymer's amendment referred to the evil of a large standing army. He said the history of the world that standing armies sapped the liberties of the people. This country had seen instances of the tyranny and oppression of the standing army, notably in the last election. Ten thousand men would be sufficient to protect our liberties, and we have kept an army of twenty-five thousand all these years for the purpose of harassing the people and for the purpose of overriding constitutional privileges.

Mr. Conger said he did not know why his hidden motive was to make the army, and keep it as a standing army, and he had not asked why the hidden motive was, but no man had answered him but shied themselves behind the banner of shrewdness. His friend from Ohio (Southard) had been doing a little while, and said it was because the army had been used in the South in presidential elections. Under the pretense of economy, the Democratic party were cutting down the army.

Humphrey opposed cutting down the army. He thought a large standing army protected the liberties of the people. Where would those liberties have been last summer if it had not been for the standing army.

Mr. Chairman, West Point has produced great trouble, and has lived on both sides of the Potomac as long as this people are free, but West Point has never produced an Esau. It has never produced a Benedict Arnold (excitement). It has never produced a man who put up the presidency and sold it. (Continued laughter and excitement.) I hope the gentleman from New York has intellect enough to appreciate what I mean.

Mr. Chairman, I was not educated at West Point, but I was educated in a school where there was a well organized militia, and where our alma mater taught us to shed our blood in defense of the State; when she called upon us, I responded to the call. I did not do as some men did, stay at home and pay a substitute to go in our name and save my country. (Laughter.) I am no graduate of West Point, but I am from a State which has shown from its past conduct that in war it is the bravest of enemies, and that in peace it is the best of friends. I am bold to defend my country. Nothing connected with the record of the past has ever smirched her record, and God grant that I may always be what I believe I have been in the past a worthy son of such a State. (Applause.)

Mr. Foster in view of the harmony existing on the Democratic side, and the regular order of business. (Laughter and cries of "No, no.")

After some time and in the midst of increasing excitement, Mr. Hewitt again got the floor, and said: "I have never known of any brave men coming home from war and boasting of deeds of valor. A brave man leaves that to the historian and to that record I assign the gentleman from South Carolina, and now request the clerk to read the language of the gentleman to which I replied the other day."

The extract having been read, Mr. Hewitt continued: The gentleman intimates that somebody sold out the Presidency. No Northern man sold out the Presidency. The proposition to sell the Presidency was made to me, and I contemptuously refused it (excitement and shouts of name, name.)

Mr. Ellsworth—I want to know who it was proposed to the gentleman to sell out the Presidency.

Mr. Hewitt—if the House desires to have that portion of the unwritten history told I will tell it. "Cries of 'Let us have it all,' and great excitement.

Mr. Hewitt, after order had been somewhat restored, proceeded to recount the facts connected with the proposition made to him by Col. Pickett, as coming from J. H. Maddox, special agent of the treasury department, to pay J. Madison Wells, chairman of the returning board of Louisiana, for giving the count of that State to Mr. Tilden, all of which was testified to by Mr. Hewitt before the committee of the House last session.

Mr. Ellsworth interrupted the narrative,

and wanted to ask Hewitt a question, but Hewitt declined to be catechized any further, saying he was already answering a question, and now said he in conclusion: I ask the gentleman from South Carolina, Aiken, to tell me why right he turns on me and accuses me of selling the Presidency.

Mr. Aiken—The gentleman from New York has been off the track entirely, on which I was traveling. He has simply been giving me the published testimony which anybody might have read for himself. I allude to the speech which he made on this floor, in which he said, or in which the newspapers reported him as having said, that as far as the gift of the Presidency was in his hands, he would rather give up the Presidency than see one drop of blood spilled in defense of the Democratic party. I got that from the newspapers I believed it then. I believe it yet (Laughter.) Mr. Hewitt. It seems that from a mere newspaper paragraph this immaculate and honorable gentleman from South Carolina, Aiken, infers that a brother Democrat had sold the Presidency. He will be surprised to know that no such words were told from my lips on the floor of this House or anywhere else; and that when I saw it going the wrong way of the newspapers, it was one of my own columns that I contradicted over my own name.

Mr. Aiken—I am glad to hear it.

Mr. Hewitt—He says he is glad to hear it. If he has had such a sentiment in his heart, and if he had had that high feeling of honor which should govern a South Carolinian, he would, before making that charge on the floor, have taken the time to ascertain the truth there was in it. I wear my heart upon my sleeve, and there is nothing which I have done from the beginning to the end of this business which I am not ready to proclaim to the world. (Great applause.)

Mr. Luntrell suggested to Messrs. Hewitt and Aiken that it would be eight miles to Bladenburg, the famous duelling ground, and that, though the roads were muddy, he thought they could get there.

Mr. Aiken—He has made the intimation, and then said he would answer the question as to what assurance had been given for the withdrawal of troops from Louisiana and South Carolina. On this point, he said, after the election, the President had a tribunal in the Louisiana case had been announced, it became apparent to me, as it did to every intelligent person who studied the situation, that the final decision of the electoral commission would award the Presidency to Hayes. Of course I felt it was a great grievance, but I felt I had committed that question to the tribunal and that we were bound and concluded by its decision, and I did everybody I should vote to sustain every decision of the tribunal, no matter what the result might be. (Applause.)

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