Daily Globe.

VOLUME I. ST. PAUL, WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 20, 1878. NUMBER 37.

IMPEACHMENT.

Page Report Ready.

For This Morning.

6 to 1 the Secret Vote

Action on the Counts

Impeachment Resol'n

Presented this To-day

The exclusive publication in the GLOBE of the action of the Judicial Committee in the Page impeachment case was the sensation of the town yesterday. Every one wondered how the GLOBE had succeeded in circumventing the secret committee, and the parties directly interested were glad to be relieved of their suspense. As was intimated in THE GLOBE, might be the case, the report was not presented to the House yesterday. A long, exciting and interesting meeting of the committee was held yesterday morning to perfect the details of the report.

Afternoon and evening sessions of the committee were also held, and a variety of reports were afloat relative to a split in the committee, &c., but the facts proved that THE GLOBE report was correct, and that the result was given yesterday. At the meeting last evening the point under discussion was whether under the resolution of the House the committee could formally recommend his impeachment.

That resolution instructs them to find the truth and report to the House.

It was argued by Messrs. Ladd, Colvill and Hicks, that the committee, being instructed merely to ascertain the truth, it had no right to make any issue, either way, on the subject of impeachment. The other members of the committee took issue with this view, but it was finally voted, by five to two, to omit from the report any recommendation relative to impeachment, but the chairman of the committee was instructed to present a resolution of impeachment, and will accordingly do so at the meeting this morning. The report is all completed, and as THE GLOBE announced yesterday, is signed by all the members save Mr. Ladd. The twelfth and fifteenth counts quoted by THE GLOBE yesterday are the leading points on which the impeachment will be asked.

IN DETAIL.

The counts or charges number twenty, and the report first considers the fourth, the previous ones being prefatory matter. This charge refers to the suit for libel brought by Page against Davidson & Bassford, of the Austin *Register*, and the committee find that while it may be true, there is no cause for censure.

The fifth refers to Page's libel suit against D. S. B. Mollison, and the committee find that he was not justified in holding Mollison from term to term of the court.

On the sixth and seventh charges they find him not guilty.

The eighth is in reference to appearing before the county board to prevent the allowance of claims, and this, the committe declares a gross impropriety.

The ninth they find to be true in the first sub-division, which is, that he sat on the bench in a case in which he was interested.

The tenth relates to his dismissing a turnkey at the jail and refusing to allow him pay for the time he had served. This is substantially true except as to the motives and those were not apparent.

The eleventh was his refusal to make an order to pay M. T. Mandeville as Court Deputy. This charge is sustained.

The twelfth is the one relative to the grand jury and his attempt to force them to indict Ingmundson. This is *the* leading count, and it appeared in yesterday's GLOBE. The committee find the charge sustained, and that he acted arbitrarily and exceeded his jurisdiction, and thus it was an unjustifiable assertion of judicial power.

The thirteenth and fourteenth, containing nothing particular, are passed over by the committee.

The fifteenth, which is the other leading count published in yesterday's GLOBE, is sustained by the committee, and they find that he acted arbitrarily and without authority of law.

The report being all completed and signed it is expected to present it at the meeting of the House this morning, and follow it with the impeachment resolution.

OUR BADGER NEIGHBORS.

Brief Legislative Proceedings—Republican Nomination for Supreme Judge—Democrats to Follow This Evening.

[Special Telegram to THE GLOBE.]

MADISON, Feb. 19.—In the Assembly bills were concurred in authorizing Barron county to issue bonds; granting benefits to others equitably entitled thereto other than the farm mortgage land company. In the afternoon session an amendment to the game law was adopted, prohibiting the hunting of grouse and quail, woodcock and other game birds, with dogs.

The Senate passed bills for water pipes from the university to the State capitol; regulating the time of holding special terms of court in the sixth judicial district; relating to the registration of marriages, births and deaths, and providing for a monument to the late Governor Harvey.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 19.—At the legislative caucus for the nomination of a candidate for additional supreme court judge, under the agreement of each party to only put one candidate in the field from each party, Hon. David Taylor, from Fond du Lac, was nominated on the 5th ballot receiving 35, to 30 votes for Hon. W. E. Carter, with 3 scattering. The announcement of the vote was received with great enthusiasm. The nomination of Mr. Taylor is eminently wise. He stands at the head of his profession and will be an honor to the judiciary of the State.

The Democratic caucus takes place tomorrow night. The prominent candidates are General Geo. B. Smith and Hon. S. M. Pinney, of Madison, and Hon. James J. Jenkins, of Milwaukee.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Miscellaneous.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The Senate committee on finance will take up the House bill for repeal of the specie resumption act Tuesday next.

The Senate committee on foreign relations have agreed to report favorably on the nomination of Bayard Taylor, minister to Germany.

The sub-commitee of the House committee on Territories, agreed, to-day, to report a bill providing for secret ballot voting in Utah.

The Postmaster General has issued an order changing the department regulations, so that superintendents of mails at all the larger post-offices shall be appointed by the local postmaster, upon nomination by the general superintendent of the railway mail service, approved by the Postmaster General.

The cabinet held a brief session to-day, but no business of extraordinary importance was attended to. It was agreed to close the executive departments the 22d inst. Affairs in Louisiana were not the subject of considertion.

The commissioner of internal revenue, after a thorough investigation, has exonerated collector Harvey and deputy collector Somerville, both of Chicago, of the charges preferred against them by Mr. C. A. Storey.

The President and Louisiana.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Representative Ellis states, that in a protracted interview with President Hayes last night, he received assurance that the administration had never contemplated interference, by United States courts, with the State government of Louisiana, and that while the President regretted the prosecution of Anderson and Wells, it would not alter his course toward the State or the people of Louisiana. It was a matter which involved their honor, and he trusted their honor. Mr. Ellis claimed that he fully informed the President of the condition of affairs in Louisiana, and corrected what he, Ellis, considered errors and mis-statements of Secretary Sherman and others, in regard to the returning board trials.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

A TERRIBLE AFFAIR AT ST. LOUIS.

A Young Man and Woman Forbidden Marriage, Love Illicitly, and Die by Their Own Hands.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 19.—John Gumbinger accompanied by a lady, registered at the Lindell last night. They ate supper and were assigned to rooms. About 5 o'clock this afternoon the room was entered and the bodies of the man and woman were found lying on the bed. The woman had been shot in the left temple and the man in the right. The pistol which had done the work was found in the man's hand. The man was identified as Jno. Gumbinger, aged 27, a bar tender for Henry Lyda, a wealthy saloon keeper and brewer. The woman was Maggie Lyda, aged 19, daughter of Gumbingers employer. Her father had forbidden marriage between them. The young woman was pregnant.

A SILVER SURPRISE.

The Passage of the Silver Bill Sends Bonds Up in the London Market, Instead of Down, as Prophesied.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The *Times* says: "United States funds have surprised many people by advancing, instead of falling, on the news that the silver bill passed in the manner that will insure its becoming a law in much its present shape. We have always said the public was not selling the stock to any appreciable extent, and the weakness which has now and then characterized the bonds was due as much as anything to the passing fears of dealers and to speculative selling, which only made the market harder. Hence on receipt of New York prices and the worst became known the market naturally rose by the mere efforts of those who had sold to buy back. Besides it has been noticed that the limitation put on the quantity of silver that may be coined in a given time is itself tantamount to making silver a subsidiary coinage, at all events for some considerable time, so that there is little alarm felt and holders stick to their bonds. The only thing that will lower the prices of these or any other high class stock just now is dearer money."

THE BLACK HILLS.

Reports of Indian Massacres Occuring in September Last--A Citizen of Bismarck Alone Escapes.

DEADWOOD, D. T., Feb, 19.—To-morrow's *Pioneer* will contain a letter written by Pat Rafferty, a well known prospector from Bismarck, which gives the following news. Rafferty's party left Deadwood July 5th for the Big Horn, reaching Clark's fork about the 1st of September. On September the 8th they were attacked by a band of Nez Perces Indians. The Indians succeeded in killing all but Rafferty and a Swede named Christ. Nolan, who escaped to the command at that time scouting in that vicinity. A few days after this Rafferty was sent with four men to carry a wounded man to the Crow agency. The next morning after leaving the command the Indians attacked and killed all but Rafferty, who, though wounded through the arm, succeeded in making good his escape. The names of the prospectors killed in the fight of Sept. 8, are, John Shenandrew, Olo Rae, Carl Bjarklunder, Lew Anderson, and Thos. Reddefield.

The Conclave of Cardinals.

PARIS, Feb. 19.—The *Defence*, Bishop Duponloup's Paris organ, says a large majority of the conclave seem secured to partisans of the *status quo*. Only two cardinals appear to advocate a struggle. About a dozen or more are inclined to more or less decided conciliation. A correspondent says the uncompromising party are divided, some favoring Cardinal Bilio for the Papacy and some Cardinal Simeoni. The Moderates hesitate between Cardinals Pecci and Francis. The first ballot was to be held to-day between ten and eleven o'clock. The only cardinal who has not arrived, or is not expected, is Cardinal Godfoi Brossais, St. Marc, who is ill.

ROME, Feb. 19.—The smoke of burning ballot papers was visible this afternoon showing the conclave had voted, but nobody had obtained the necessary majority.

Cardinal Cardoza, Patriarch of Lisbon arrived at the Vatican and will enter the conclave to-night.

Desperadoes Break Jail.

TOLEDO, Feb. 19.—John Wesley Harwood, who murdered his cousin on Christmas day in Dundee, Mich., and Frank Randall, a notorious thief, made their escape from the county jail at Monroe, Mich., to-night, by overpowering the turnkey. A reward is offered by the sheriff for their re-capture.

CONGRESSIONAL.

A FIELD DAY OF TALK IN BOTH HOUSES.

The Ghost of the Rebellion Stirs Up the Senate Over the Pension Bill—House Agonized by a Contested Election Case Into Resurrecting the Electoral Fraud--Provisions of the Bill for Issuing Treasury Notes--Hayes Will Not Interfere in Louisiana.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Senator Spencer, from the committee on military affairs, reported favorably on the bill for the relief of Wm. A Hammond, late Surgeon General of the army, and it was placed on the calendar. It authorizes the President to review the proceedings of the general court martial in his case, and to annul and set aside the findings and sentence of said court martial. If after such review, he shall deem it right and proper to do so, and in the event of the finding being set aside, the President is authorized to place the name of Wm. A. Hammond on the retired list of the army as Surgeon General. Provided that in case of such restoration he shall not be entitled to back, present or future pay, or allowances of any kind whatsoever.

Senator Mathews, by request, introduced a bill making a pre-emption grant to the heirs of Jean Baptiste Beaubien, deceased, for part of Fort Dearborn reservation at Chicago and to confirm the purchase of the other parts in their titles and to convey to Chicago the streets and alleys of said reservation. Referred.

Senator Ferry called up the Senate bill, to regulate the compensation of postmasters and for other purposes, which was discussed at some length. During the discussion Senator Davis, of West Virginia, expressed an opinion that the bill should be amended so as to allow the free transmission of official documents, and communications of members of Congress to pass through the mails free.

Senators Hamlin, Davis of W. Va., and others, expressed themselves in favor of restoration of the franking privilege.

Senator Edmunds during his remarks said the denial of the privilege to members of Congress rather implied that the members were engaged in other than public business, or else sold their franks, and he denied both of these imputations. Further consideration of the bill was then postponed until to-morrow.

Senator Spencer, from the committee on military affairs, reported back the resolution of the Senate instructing the committee to inquire and report whether any person has been appointed in the army contrary to the provisions of the act of July, 1866, &c., together with the desired information. Ordered report be printed and lie on the table.

Senator Sargent introduced a bill to reorganize the life saving and coast guard service. Referred.

At the expiration of the morning hour Senator Withers called up for consideration the Senate bill amending the laws granting pensions to soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812 and their widows.

The committee reported an amendment to the section authorizing the restoration to the pension rolls of all persons now surviving, heretofore pensioned, on account of service in the war of 1812, and any of the Indian wars, whose names were stricken therefrom on account of disloyalty, so as to provide that all such persons should be restored whose disabilities had been removed, or who had made application for such removal.

Senator Ingalls said there were not more than 100 men affected by this provision of the bill, as nearly all distinction between loyal people and rebels had been obliterated, and as there was no possibility of the restoration of national unity without having such obliteration complete the bill should be passed. It occurred to him as a small thing for a great nation to admit to its counsels those who were leaders in the rebellion and exclude from the benefits of that government the poor old men who had received a pension of $8 a month and could do no harm.

Senator Edmunds opposed the amendment and said he did so, not that he was opposed to restoring these old men to the pension roll, but such an amendment might be taken as a precedent for compensation of property lost during the rebellion.

After some further discussion, it was agreed that the words of the amendment were not necessary to restore to the pension rolls the names of those persons stricken therefrom on account of disloyalty, and Senator Withers, in charge of the bill, withdrew it.

Other amendments of the committee of a verbal character were agreed to, and the question being on the third reading of the bill, Senator Ingalls said he was opposed to the whole system of gratuitous pensions as proposed by the bill which was to grant pensions to all survivors of the war of 1812 who served in the military or naval service for fourteen days. He was in favor of pensioning those who were wounded and disabled in service, but could not favor granting pensions to persons because they merely entered the service. If such gratuitous pensions be given, how would Congress be able to resist appeals for pensions which would come ten or fifteen years from this time, from those who merely served in the late war and were not wounded. Such legislation as this was prompted by sentiment, and when Congress in 1871 departed from the system of granting pensions only to those who were disabled, it took a dangerous road.

Senator Morrill said he feared this bill was the forerunner of what was to come hereafter, and would result in taking large sums of money from the treasury.

Senator Oglesby opposed the fifth section of the bill authorizing the restoration to the pension rolls of those persons whose names were stricken therefrom on account of disloyalty, and moved to strike it out. He argued that the men who had fought for the government in 1812 should have been the last to attempt to destroy it in after years.

Senator Blaine said every soldier who served in the war of 1812 must have been at least 60 years of age when the rebellion broke out, and they were now nearly 80 years of age. It was impossible these men could have done anything active against the government of the United States during the late war, and it was not to be expected they would break their family ties in the South when war broke out. He, Blaine, had not laid awake at night considering how to restore the men of the rebellion to privileges, but these old men did their part in upholding the country in the war of 1812, and he would not exclude one of them from the pension rolls. The men who were engaged actively in rebellion had been pardoned, and many of them were now holding office, and drawing large salaries from the government of the United States. They were doing so by the vote of the Senator from Illinois, Oglesby.

Senator Oglesby—For services they are rendering now.

Senator Blaine—As they are in office all through this government, and my rather sad anticipation is that they are pretty nearly controlling this government. But he could not say that the old veterans south of the Potomac, who fought and bled in the war of 1812, should be excluded from the generosity of the government.

Senator Oglesby said it was wise statesmanship to remove the political disabilities of those engaged in the rebellion who asked to have them removed. Some of the men who had disabilities removed were now rendering valuable service in the government. Ninety-nine hundredths of the men who were in the rebellion had come forward and frankly asked to have their disabilities removed, but there was another class of persons in the South who would not ask to have their disabilities removed. These very persons who were pensioned could be restored to the rolls by coming forward and having their disabilities removed. In reply to Blaine that the pensioners were too old to render active service in aid of the rebellion, he said age did not affect patriotism, age did not affect courage.

Senator Blaine said he had in his eye now men who came back after the war, and Congress, looking at the fourteenth amendment, said these men intend to be citizens, and we will give back to them that which is above price—we will give back their citizenship, and open to them every honor of the republic. Was it possible the man who had taken active part in the rebellion against the government should have all restored to him; but the poor old father, who did nothing more than sympathize with his son, could have nothing back. The widow of Gen. Zach. Taylor was on the pension roll. Her son took an active part in the rebellion. Was her name to be stricken from the roll because she bound up the wound of Dick Taylor, her son.

Senator Kirkwood said he, for one, was perfectly willing to take his share of any odium which might come from restoring these old men to the pension rolls. He thought a great government like ours could forgive past offenses.

Senator Blaine said if Congress was going to legislate so as to exclude old men and widows from the generosity of the government, it was taking a ground which disfavored the magnanimity of the government.

Senator Ingalls said the attempt to array the American Congress against a few old men, was indicative to his mind of a spirit which would lead a man to strike a woman or kick a baby.

The motion of Senator Oglesby to strike out the 5th section of the bill, was rejected, yeas 7, nays 50. The affirmative votes were by Senators Anthony, Cameron, Wis., Edmunds, McMillan, Morrell, Oglesby and Teller.

The bill was then read a third time and passed. Yeas, 47; nays, 28, Hamlin voting with those who favored Oglesby's amendment against the passage of the bill.

Senator Edmunds called up the Senate bill to annul the Act of the Legislative Assembly of the territory of Wyoming, to provide for the organization of Crook and Case counties and to provide for holding court therein, which was discussed briefly and laid over until to-morrow.

Adjourned.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Immediately after the reading of the journal Mr. Harris, chairman of the election committee, reported the case of Acklin vs. Darrel, from the 4th Louisiana district, the majority report being in favor of Acklin, contestant, and the minority in favor of Darrell, the sitting member.

Mr. Hale desired to obtain the floor to reply to a speech made a few days ago by Mr. Gibson, but withdrew his request with an understanding that he would be allowed an hour during the debate on the election case.

Mr. Stephens—To-morrow, or as soon as this case is disposed of, I shall move to proceed to the business on the speaker's table, with the view of taking up the House bill, which has come back from the Senate with amendments. I state further, my object shall be to move to concur in these amendments. [Applause on Republican side.]

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts—Every supporter of the bill will vote against that.

Mr. Bland explained that he intended to make the same motion as the gentleman from Georgia intimated he would make.

Mr. Buckner said he had intended this morning to move to refer the bill to the committee on banking and currency, but he was not particular how the bill would be brought up.

Mr. Harris, in opening his speech on the election case, said he was not sorry the silver bill would not come up to-day, as its friends seem to have no concert of action, and success would be promoted by postponement.

At the end of Mr. Harris' speech, Mr. Hale obtained the floor, and referred to the remark made Thursday, by Mr. Gibson, that he, Mr. Hale, had taken occasion in season and out of season to denounce the people of Louisiana. He denied he had ever denounced these people. On the contrary, he has taken occasion heretofore on the floor of the House to speak plainly upon the grievances which had existed in that State, and which he had exceedingly regretted.

He had been profoundly moved with his observation of the course of events in Louisiana for the past year, and especially for the past six months. In the beginning he had watched the experiment made there peacefully, believing that the magnanimous and conciliatory course pursued by the President toward that people would be met by a generous and hearty return, but he had seen that the honor, plighted support and pledged return for the generosity, had been forfeited; that the resolutions of the State Legislature went for nothing, and that political prosecutions were urged in Louisiana with a spirit of violence which reminded him of the olden days; he, therefore, could keep silence no longer.

He then reviewed the course of events in Louisiana from the close of Grant's administration, bringing forward prominently the fact that the title of the Packard government and Packard Legislature had been settled by the electoral commission, it being based on the count of the returning board—the same board whose action in the case of the President had been confirmed by the electoral commission, whose decision had been accepted by both houses of Congress. Its title had also since been affirmed by the Senate in the admission to a seat in that body of Kellogg, elected to the Senate by the Packard Legislature.

He spoke of the call of that Legislature on the federal government for protection against domestic violence. He did not know, or nobody could tell the reflections that passed through the mind of the President on that subject, but he could see that the President was looking on the subject with a desire for peace, with a disposition for conciliation, with a tendency towards tenderness, determined to start out and commit his administration to a course not of repression, or the strong iron hand upon that people, but of concession, magnanimity, and to disregard the call of the Legislature of Louisiana.

He went on to speak of the sending of the commission to Louisiana by the President, the result of whose visit was the disintegration of the Packard government and installation of the Nicholls government. The Legislature and Gov. Nicholls had promised a pardon for all political offenses. He asked the House to turn back its mind, and he asked President Hays to turn back his mind six months to the first of May, 1877. Would any body have been found then to predict that in less than sixty days, the men who, foremost of all had made themselves offensive to the Louisiana Democracy, because they had carried out the law of that State, and had thereby become political offenders against that party in Louisiana and throughout the country, would have been prosecuted? Would the President have believed it? Would any one have believed it?

Mr. Hale went on to argue that there was no legal ground for the prosecution of Anderson of the returning board, who had been for twenty years elected to the Legislature from his own parish, who had always stood high in public and private estimation, and who had never before been considered an outcast and malefactor.

In confirmation of his statement that there was a compact that there should be no political prosecutions in Louisiana, he quoted from the letter of E. N. Smalley in the New York *Tribune*.

Mr. Davis, of Nebraska, asked whether there was a compact that the crimes of forgery and perjury should go unpunished in Louisiana? If there was, every person connected with it, or who assented to it, should be in the penitentiary.

Mr. Hale ridiculed the sensitiveness of those who were so anxious to have the laws vindicated, and quoted the case of the murder of Supervisor Webber in his own town in Feleciana parish in broad day-light, for which crime no efforts had been made to bring anybody to punishment.

Mr. Robertson stated there had been a coroner's inquest held in that case, and a reward of $500 for the arrest and conviction of the murderer had been offered by Governor Nicholls.

Mr. Hale went on to say that adherents of the Democratic party in the South who were now so eager for upholding the law, and for punishment for any infraction of it, lurked in the swamps and on the hillsides and in the ravines of the South, to ambush and shoot down officers of the revenue service. It was a party so sensitive to-day that it robbed constituencies of their Representatives on this floor and cast decisive votes in the House at the hands of men who had no more right to seats than Dick Turpin had to the booty which he had plundered on the highway.

Mr. Atkins indignately denied the statement of Mr. Hale in regard to the ambushing and murder of revenue officers.

Mr. Hale went on to say that there was a profound impression that the proceedings in Louisiana had its root, its main spring, its source elsewhere; that there were many who believed that the whole performance had been directed and driven forward by restless men who did not mean ever to admit that the Presidential title had been settled. The rest of the United States was learning to-day a lesson of misplaced confidence. It was the old, old story. There had been nothing which the President could do to made efficacious his course toward the South which he had not done. There had been no encouragement which could be held out to that section showing the President's good faith, which the President had not resorted to. He had appointed cabinet ministers, foreign ministers and other high officials from that section, because he had been anxious that if the experiment failed, nobody should be able to say it had failed from any lack on his part, and now what was the return received from Louisiana?

In conclusion, he intimated that it might be the constitutional duty of the President to see to it that no injustice was done to a citizen of the United States.

Mr. Gibson replied to Hale. He denied there had been any such compact for immunity for crime as had been asserted by Mr. Hale. As to the case of the murder of Webber in West Feliciana parish, of which Hale had spoke, he, Gibson, had interested himself in having the guilty party brought to justice, and the information which he received was that it was the general impression that Webber had been murdered by a man of his own party—a personal enemy—and he protrayed the state of affairs in Louisiana during late years when no guilty man had been punished and when no honest man had felt his life secure from lawlessness, but since the Nicholl's government had been inaugurated no man whether poor or rich, who committed a crime had escaped punishment.

He denied that the returning board was being persecuted on political grounds. Who had anything to gain by that? Certainly not the people of Louisiana. Certainly not the National Democratic party, for Hayes' title had been passed upon by Congress. The returning board was being prosecuted for forgery. The crime of forgery was trivial in so far as the recent election was concerned, but it was a crime of enormous proportions and the man who falsified returns struck a blow at civil liberty and free government. If this movement in Louisiana, which appeared to be a very simple one, was to excite the public mind, to excite animosities which he had hoped were sleeping in northern communities, he should deplore it more than any other man.

Reverting to the charges of a compact between the authorities of Louisiana and the federal government, he denied it not only for the Nicholls' government, not only for his friends, but he denied it for the President and his cabinet. They could not be guilty of such crimes.

Mr. Elam went into the history of the returns from Vernon parish and the action of the returning board in that case. In view of what had occurred during the last fifteen years, and in view of the attempt which was now being made to reconcile all portions of the country it was unfortunate that this issue should come up. It could produce no practical result. The President and his cabinet, however, had no right to interfere with a State count. He believed that Gen. Anderson had been fair and honest, but if any law had been violated an appeal should be taken to the supreme court.

Mr. Caalisle quoted from the speech made by President Hayes to prove that the troops were withdrawn from a constitutional duty and not as an act of consideration.

Mr. Hale asked if the people of the South were placed under any obligations by it.

Mr. Gibson replied that they were placed under the highest obligations that American citizens could assume, the obligations of freemen in a free State in the American Union, to obey the laws of the United States, and to obey the laws of that State.

Mr. Clymer said that every portion of the country, outside the borders of Louisina, as well as in it, were interested in the proceedings now taking place in that State. In behalf of the people whom he represented he could say that they desired that the persons connected with electoral frauds as principals, should be punished, and that all who were abettors or aiders should be punished, because, while the country might have to submit to the consequences of fraud in the interests of human liberty, all the people everywhere should know how and by whom the crime had been perpetrated. This question should not be considered as a local one. The people should give encouragement to the people of Louisiana to go right forward and discover who were the principals. He denied that any agreement implied from the resolutions adopted by the Louisiana Legislature, or any expression used by Governor Nicholls, were binding on him or anybody. The returning board prosecution could do no narm in the present, and they might be of immense value in the future.

Mr. Thompson asked Mr. Clymer what remedy he would propose in case the authorities of Louisiana should prove recreant to their duty and refuse to punish a crime.

Mr. Clymer—Give us entire authority and we will see that the laws are enforced.

Mr. Thompson—Who do you mean by "us"?

Mr. Clymer—The Democratic party. [Laughter.]

Mr. Peterson—That is a nice sort of people to keep order. [Laughter.]

Mr. Garfield next obtained the floor, and said that the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Clymer) called upon the people of Louisiana to help the Democratic party to get at the presidential count. This he, Garfield, characterized as the entering point of the wedge, which was to drive home to what was called the greatest crime of the century. He did not intend to make an inflammatory speech, but if there was a people on earth that had a right to be an enemy at heart of politics and partisanships it was the American people.

He pictured three stages which a country must undergo in the transition from a state of war and a state of peace; first, there was the military stage when in bloody battles, soldiers met to decide by the power of strength the questions involved; next came the stage that was semi-civil and semi-military. It was in this stage that Gen. Grant had taken the reins of government and had endeavored to keep his administration within the province of civil and military power. When he had been succeeded by President Hayes, that gentleman had thought it was possible to declare that the semi-military period had gone, and that the period had come when only a peace method should be indulged in. In his judgment President Hayes was an optimist, who looked only on the bright side of human nature, and disliked to look at its dark side. His, President Hayes', faith and hope had been larger than the faith and hope of most people. He had gone forward to the very verge of the constitution, offering hands in fellowship, and in offering the olive branch of peace he had gone to the very limits of his power, in order to bring about an era of good feeling and pacification. No man had shared more heartily the aspirations of the President than he (Garfield) had. He had tried in every way to aid the President in his project, and in order to do that there was a world of things to be forgotten and forgiven on both sides. If the strict letter of the law had been adhered to at the end of the rebellion there would have been no end to the awful spectacle of prosecution and punishment under the law signed by George Washington, against those who had committed the crime of treason.

Mr. Gibson asked if Garfield held the theory thrt every man in the confederate service had been guilty of treason. [Cries of yes from the Republican side.]

Mr. Garfield replied that he was unwilling to go back to that question. He would only answer by asking the gentleman to look at the naked statute passed by the first Congress and signed by George Washington, and then let him as a lawyer answer his own question. He went on to say that the President had carried on his purpose further than any other American citizen had ever carried a great purpose to accomplish a result.

Mr. House said he had not had the support of the Republican party in the North in his efforts at conciliation and restoring peace to the country.

Mr. Garfield—He has had their support just in so far as they had reason to believe that a reciprocity of feeling would follow his efforts. [Applause on the Republican side.] There was, however, a different degree of faith among my brethren here as to how far that reciprocity would go.

Mr. House asked if the entire Republican party, with here and there an exception, had not opened a war upon the President for his attempt to conciliate the country, and charged him with deserting his party. [Applause on the Democratic side, and cries of "No, sir," on the Republican side.]

Mr. Garfield replied that there had always been men here and there who distrusted the result of that policy, and he was grieved to see that that number had been increasing week by week, and recently, hour by hour. [Applause.]

Mr. Waddell asked if the troops had not been removed from the South as a matter of constitutional duty, and did not the Republican party make war on the President for that?

Mr. Garfield replied that the withdrawal of troops from the Governor's room and office in New Orleans, was a constitutional duty. As a political student he, Garfield, had never doubted, and had no doubt to-day that Packard had been honestly and fairly elected Governor of Louisiana. [Applause on the Republican side.] Referring to the commission which has been sent down by President Hayes. He declared if that commission had undertaken to get the members of one Legislature into another, that was an improper executive interference with local self government.

Mr. Chalmers asked if Garfield had not said some days ago, that at the Wormley conference it had been agreed that troops should be withdrawn.

Mr. Garfield replied that the gentleman was mistaken. He had never heard of such an agreement. He did not mean to say that it was wrong for the President to send a commission to Louisiana in order to obtain information, but he meant that that commission had no right to interfere in the formation of a State Legislature.

Mr. Gibson stated he believed that the commission had no such instructions or no purpose to accomplish such an end.

Mr. Garfield—That is the gentleman's opinion. Let us hope it is true. He went on to say that the action of the President in moving troops had been looked upon by the people of Louisiana as a generous and magnanimous action, and they had garlanded the man who had performed it with the richest prize. In that era of reconciliation both sides had forgotton and forgiven much. There had been bleeding hearts in Louisiana at the recital of massacres at Hamburg and Ellenton, but these horrible stories were never heard of now. Why? Because there had been a silent determination to let all that terrible chapter sleep. All outrages which had been committed in Louisiana during the late election, had been covered with the veil of oblivion. Who had began this latter revival of the chapter? While that work of conciliation had been going forward there had commenced at the North, he affirmed it boldly, the process of buying the keel for another presidential campaign, and the order had gone forth to Louisiana to open upon the members of the returning board, to disguise under the form of State proceeding, but to enter her wedge, and then the Democratic party, as the gentleman from Pennsylvenia, (Clymer,) had stated, would summon all its strength to drive the wedge to its head, and stamp the great frauds of the election as it deserves.

Mr. Stenger—From whom has that order gone?

Mr. Garfield—The order, so far as delivered here in the hall, was from our distinguished and kind-hearted friend from Pennsylvania [laughter], and if this thing be seen in the green tree what will be seen in the dry. [Laughter.]

Continuing, he said that many weeks ago the details of all that was now taking place in Louisiana had been foreshadowed by many persons as part of the programme. The impression was abroad that the prosecution of the returning board was the beginning of a purpose to reopen the whole question.

It was in this view that the people felt that the President's efforts at pacification had not been met in the spirit in which they had been offered, and if this sort of proceedings went forward the President would be crippled in his conciliatory policy, and every man who supported him would be crippled. If the Democrats desire to rob him of whatever support he hitherto has had, they were taking the best course to do it. The hope that the sections of the country were standing hand in hand again, in the old fellowship was weakening day by day, and would disappear if that line of conduct were persisted in, and it was in the light of that fact that he had attempted to state the spirit in which all these proceedings seem to exhibit themselves.

Mr. Clymer attempted to get the floor to reply, but a motion to adjourn prevailed.

Adjourned.

A rumor comes from the Hague that the King of Holland thinks of abdicating in favor of the Prince of Orange, his eldest son.

Desmarteau, Lamaraux & Creiver, of Montreal, land speculators, have failed. Liabilities, half a million dollars. Their assets consist of real estate, on which there is a great shrinkage.

A Havana telegram says all the insurgent chiefs have given in their adhesion to the conditions of peace. General satisfaction is expressed all over the Island, and peace is no longer doubtful.

BASIS OF PEACE.

DECLARATION OF AUSTRIA AND GERMANY.

The Former Looks to the Congress for a Satisfactory Adjustment--The Latter Non-Communicative, but Deprecatory of Opposition to Russia--Threatened Conflict Between Russia and Servia--Grecian Success in Thessaly.

AUSTRIA'S POSITION.

VIENNA, Feb. 19.—Prince Auersperg, president of the Austrian council of ministers, in reply to an interpretation in the lower house of the Reichsrath to-day, said: The government, on being informed of the preliminaries of peace frankly stated its position regarding them, declaring it could not consider as binding any arrangement between the belligerents affecting the interests of this monarchy or the rights of the signatories of the treaty of Paris, as long as such arrangements were not agreed to by the powers. At the same time the government took the initiative in the convocation of a European conference: The standpoint of the government regarding the peace basis, and its proposal for the assembling of the conference, were accepted by all the cabinets. Russia declared in favor of a Congress, not a conference, and that it should not meet in the capital of any signatory State. Negotiations on this subject are approaching a conclusion. We expect an early meeting of the Congress. Consequently, the government is not in a position to make a detailed statement of its views. It is bound, however, to declare generally that it cannot regard some of the peace stipulations as consistent with the interests of the monarchy. The reservation does not apply to the amelioration of the condition of Christians, but to such provisions as might involve an alteration of the balance of power in the East to the detriment of Austria. The government confidently hopes the European council will reach an understanding and solution satisfactory to all. In any case the government, in the present grave circumstances, will consider it its duty and mission to secure due consideration of the political and national interests and dignity of the monarchy.

BISMARCK SPEAKS.

BERLIN, Feb. 19.—In the *Reichstag* to-day, in response to an interpellation of Bernigsen, Bismarck stated that he had little practically new to tell. He then discussed the separate provisions of the preliminaries of peace, and showed that Germany's interests are not affected in such a manner as to oblige her to deviate from her previous attitude. He described the apprehensions relative to the Dardanelles as not justified by the actual situation. Regarding the position to be taken by Germany, he said he could not now give any official information, as the documents only came into his possession to-day. He didn't believe in a European war, as the powers who opposed Russia would have to assume the responsibility of tht legacy left by Turkey. Germany was in favor of hastening the assembling of the conference, which perhaps will meet within the first fortnight of March. He rejected emphatically all suggestions that Germany should intervene, and declared she was willing honorably to mediate, but did not wish to exercise the office of arbiter of Europe.

Prince Bismarck also stated that a Russian official communication made it certain that the chief interest of Germany, namely, freedom of water ways, such as the straits and the Danube, for commerce, would be maintained. He believed it was Russia's interest to come to an understanding, and not to have a fear of complications with Austria and England constantly impending. The supposition that Russia might forcibly compel the other powers to accept a settlement to which they objected seemed entirely out of the question. He denied that the Russians had pushed forward their troops under the cloak of negotiations. He believed that the powers honorably desired to send representatives speedily to conference. He energetically repudiated the idea of Germany engaging in war relative to the Eastern question. Nothing should induce him to hazard a rupture with any power relative to questions on which Germany had no direct interest. No government, at least neither of those principally interested, had proposed that Germany should enter upon any such course. The chancellor's speech was loudly cheered.

LAYARD WANTS AN APOLOGY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 19.—It is understood Server Pasha, minister of foreign affairs has promised to formally and publicly disavow the statements attributed to him that he particularly accused Layard of encouraging Turkey to fight on by promises of English support. In default of such reparation Layard will demand that the Porte dismiss Server.

AT ERZEROUM.

A dispatch from Erzeroum of the 10th inst., says the Russian troops are suffering from an epidemic decease, and are short of provisions. Negotiations for the surrender of Erzeroum are still proceeding and are expected to conclude to-morrow. Meanwhile the Russian investment continues. Three thousand families are now in Erzeroum in terrible distress. A famine is believed to be inevitable in the spring. The weather is still intensely cold.

SERVIA AND RUSSIA.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—A telegram from Semlin reports M. Risties, Servian prime minister, had drawn up a memorandum to the Czar, claiming the whole of old Servia. The Servians are resolved not to evacuate the conquered territory unless forcibly expelled. It is stated Russia has decided to add the Pashaelek of Nesch to Bulgaria; a collision between Servia and Russia is therefore probable.

Telegrams from Athens represent the Thessalian insurrection increasing. They report six thousand Turks have been defeated near Volo, with a loss of six hundred killed, after desperate fighting.

A RUSSIAN HINT.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 19.—The *Agence Russe* states it is probable that the meeting of the powers will take the form of conference. The Turks are becoming more recalcitrant in regard to peace negotiations. The *Agence* says the Russians must approach nearer to Constantinople if the British fleet remains in the sea of Marmora. The withdrawal of the fleet to Besika Bay would however solve the difficulty.

OCCUPATION OF GALLIPOLI.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The *Post* in its leader relative to a possible advance of Russians on Gallipoli says: The Russians now affect to consider that the advance of our fleet turned their position and justifies their occupation of Gallipoli unless we agree to give them guarantees against our further advance. Such guarantees would be found in a Russian occupation of forts on the Bosphorus or in a promise by England not to enter the Black Sea.

MATTERS OF UNEASINESS.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—A Vienna correspondent says a difficulty has arisen relative to the date of the convocation of congress. Prince Gortschakoff considers that a preliminary treaty of peace should be first signed. Austria objects to Russia being able to present a treaty as a "fait accompli."

A Berlin correspondent states the Russians are concentrating 300,000 men in Roumania. This occasions much comment in Austria. It is believed Prince Gortschakoff has attached no unreasonable conditions to his assurance that the Russians will not occupy Gallipoli.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—In addition to the vessels now in the Bay of Maudina, the smaller ships, including the Torch, Antelope, Flaming, Basilisk and Cygnet, are on the Bosphorus or at the entrance of the Black sea to keep watch over the straits and hold themselves at the disposal of the ambassador and consuls.

BERLIN, Feb. 19.—Prince Bismarck attended the royal wedding Monday night, but did not participate in the ministerial flambeau dance.