Daily Globe.

VOLUME I. ST. PAUL, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 29, 1878. NUMBER 135

CONGRESSIONAL.

THE DEMOCRATIC LEAVEN SHOWING GOOD RESULTS.

The Senate Passes House Bill Forbidding Further Retirement of Legal Tenders by Pirate Sherman—The Democrats of the House Fix Up the Army Bill to Suit Them, and Pass It—The Reduction and Reorganization of the Army Provided for, and also the Transfer of the Indian Bureau—The Bankrupt Repeal Bill the Senate Amendments Also Passed—Canada Recognizes that America Has Got Down to Specie Basis—Miscellaneous.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Senator McPherson submitted a resolution declaring it is unwise and inexpedient for Congress at the present session to change the existing rate of tax on manufactured tobacco. He asked for the present consideration of the resolution, but objection was made by Senator Withers and it was laid over.

Senator Hamlin, from the committee on foreign relations reported a bill providing for the payment of the award made by the fishery commission at Halifax under the treaty of Washington. Placed on the calendar.

Senator Hamlin also reported from the same committee a long written report to accompany the bill; also a concurrent resolution that the views and recommendations embraced in the report of the Senate committee on foreign relations touching the award made by the fishery commission at Halifax are hereby approved.

The report of the committee on foreign relations above referred to in conclusion says: "Yet your committee further recommend that the executive department of the United States should be authorized to pay the award if, after correspondence with the government of Great Britain, the President of the United States shall, without further communication with Congress, deem that such payment shall be demanded by the honor and good faith of the notion, and in pursuance of that conclusion the award shall be paid. That the President shall, as soon as may be thereafter, lay the correspondence with the British government relating thereto before Congress, unless in his opinion it shall be incompatible with the public interest to do so.

We would suggest in the event of the payment of the award by the United States that the utmost care and circumspection be employed to disabuse the minds of the British and Canadian governments as well as the British and Canadian people of any possible impression that the United States or American people do or ever can accept the award of the Halifax commission as a just measure of the value of the inshore fisheries in Canadian waters. Against such inference, deduction, conclusion or belief, the Congress of the nation, the Senators of the States, and the Representatives of the House as representatives of the people, respectfully but firmly and decidedly protest, and they do not protest merely from a course of injustice that is done in the award but also and especially because in future negotiations with England regarding trade and commerce between the United States and the Dominion of Canada the government of the United States will not recognize the award of the Halifax commission as in any sense a just measure of the value of the fisheries in question.

Senator Morrill, from the committee on finance, reported favorably on the House bill to authorize the secretary of the treasury to constitute superintendents of mints or assayers in assay offices, assistant treasurers of the United States, without additional compensation, to receive gold and silver coin and bullion on deposit for the purpose provided in section 255 of the revised statutes. Placed on the calendar.

Senator Eustis called up Senate bill defining the manner in which certain land scrip may be assigned and located or applied by actual settlers, and providing for the issue of patents in the name of the locator or his legal representatives. Passed.

Senator McDonald, from the committee on judiciary, reported favorably Senate bill to extend the jurisdiction of district and circuit courts of the United States for the southern district of Florida. Passed.

Senator Morrill called up Senate bill to provide a fire-proof building for use of the bureau of engraving and printing and mechanical branches of the treasury and other departments.

Senator Beck opposed the bill.

Pending discussion the morning hour expired and the bill was laid aside, and consideration was resumed of the House bill to forbid further retirement of United States legal tender notes.

Senator Bayard submitted an amendment to the clause providing for reissue of said notes, redeemed or received into the treasury under any law, as follows:

"Provided, that said notes when so reissued shall be receivable for all dues to the United States, excepting duties on imports and notes, otherwise legal tender, and any reprint of said notes, shall bear the superscription."

He then addressed the Senate in favor of his amendment.

Senator Ferry reported the bill as it came from the House.

Senator Hill spoke in favor of gold and silver as the only legal tender and said he was opposed to that part of the amendment of the Senator from Delaware, which excepted greenbacks in payment of custom dutics. However, as the money was in circulation he would not vote against the bill.

Senator Morrill opposed the bill.

Senator Blaine announced he would vote for the bill because he saw no harm in it.

After further discussion the amendment of Sir Bayard was rejected, yeas 18, nays 42, as follows:

YEAS.

Anthony,	*Hamlin,*	Randolph,
Bayard,	*Hoar,*	*Rollins,*
Burnside,	Kernan,	*Sargent,*
Butler,	Lamar,	Saulsbury,
Conkling,	McPherson.	*Wadleigh,*
Eaton,	*Morrill,*	Whyte—18.

NAYS.

Allison,	*Ferry,*	Merriman,
Armstrong,	Gordon,	*Mitchell,*
Bailey,	Grover,	Morgan,
Beck,	Harris,	*Oglesby,*
Blaine,	Hereford	*Paddock,*
Booth,	*Howe,*	Ransom,
Cameron, Pa.,	*Ingalls,*	*Saunders,*
Cameron, Wis.	Johnston,	*Spencer,*
Christiancy,	*Kirkwood,*	*Teller,*
Cockrell,	McCreery,	Thurman,
Coke,	McDonald,	Voorhees,
Davis, Ill.	*McMillan,*	Wallace,
Dennis,	*Matthews,*	*Windom,*
Dorsey,	Maxey.	Withers—42.

Senators Dawes and Edmunds who would have voted in the affirmative were paired with Senators Eustis and Plumb, who would have voted in the negative.

Senator Matthews submitted the following as a substitute for the House bill: That when any United States legal tender notes are returned to the treasurer they shall be re-issued from time to time as the exigencies of the public service may require, and the secretary of the treasury shall not cancel or retire any of the same; provided, that nothing herein shall prohibit the cancellation of mutilated notes and the issue of other similar notes of like denomination in their stead now provided by law, and all acts and parts of acts in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

After a brief discussion the substitute was rejected, yeas 10, nays 36.

The bill having been considered in committee of the whole was reported to the Senate, read a third time and passed, yeas 41, nays 18.

YEAS.

Allison,	Grover,	Merriman,
Armstrong,	Harris,	Morgan,
Bailey,	Hereford,	*Oglesby,*
Beck,	Hill,	*Paddock,*
Blaine,	*Ingalls,*	Ransom,
Cameron, Pa.	Johnston,	*Saunders,*
Cameron, Wis.	Jones, Fla.	*Spencer,*
Cockrell,	*Kellogg,*	*Teller,*
Coke,	*Kirkwood,*	Thurman,
Conover,	McCreery,	Voorhees,
Davis, Ill.	McDonald,	Wallace,
Dennis,	*McMillan,*	*Windom,*
Ferry,	*Matthews,*	Withers—41.
Gordon,	Maxey.	

NAYS.

Anthony,	*Conkling,*	*Morrill,*
Barnum,	Eaton,	Randolph,
Bayard,	*Hoar,*	*Rollins,*
Burnside,	*Howe,*	Saulsbury,
Butler,	Kernan,	*Wadleigh,*
Christiancy,	*Mitchell,*	Whyte—18.

Senators Eustis, Dorsey, Chaffee, Plumb and Bruce, who would have voted in the affirmative were paired with Senators Dawes, Hamlin, McPherson, Edmunds and Sargent, who would have voted in the negative.

The Senate insisted on the amendment to House bill providing a permanent form of government for the District of Columbia, and a committee of conference was ordered.

Senator Windom called up the legislative, judicial and executive appropriation bill that it might be the unfinished business to-morrow.

Senator Bayard, at his own request, was excused from service on the board of visitors to West Point, and Senator Morgan appointed to fill the vacancy.

Senator Conover submitted an amendment to the Johnston Texas Pacific railroad bill, giving to the New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg railroad company the right to complete, within three years, a line of railroad from the eastern terminus of the Texas Pacific, at or near Shreveport, to some point on the Mississippi river at or near New Orleans, and extending to said road the privileges of that bill. Referred.

After an executive session, adjourned.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Mr. Shelley reported back from the committee on roads and canals the Senate bill for construction of a railroad from Bismarck to the Black Hills, but on reading of the bill it appeared it makes a grant of land for railroad stations, which made it liable to the point of order that it must be first considered in the committee of the whole, and that point being made the bill was withdrawn.

On motion of Mr. Wood the Senate amendments to the House bill for free entry of articles imported for exhibition by societies established for the encouragement of arts and sciences were concurred in and the bill passed.

The bill for holding the election for Representatives in California to the forty-sixth Congress the first Wednesday in September was passed.

The House then voted on the amendments to the army appropriation bill and all the items which has been increased on the basis of an army force of 25,000 men were restored to the original amounts on the basis of 20,000.

The amendment fixing the number of cavalry regiments at eight, and of the infantry at eighteen, was concurred in. Also the amendment fixing the maximum of privates in a cavalry company at 125.

The amendments striking out the section reorganizing the adjutant general's department and the inspector general's department were non-concurred in, and the sections were restored to the bill.

The new section, No. 15, in regard to the retirement of officers which was substituted last Saturday for other sections that were struck out on the point of order, was retained.

The amendment transferring control of the Indians to the war department was agreed to—yeas 130, nays 115.

The next amendment was that offered in committee by Mr. Knott, prohibiting, under penalty of fine and imprisonment, the employment of any part of the army as a *posse comitatus*, or otherwise, under the pretext or for the purpose of executing the laws, except when such employment may be expressly authorized by act of Congress. The amendment was adopted, yeas 130, nays 117, and then the bill was passed without division.

The main features of the bill as passed are: fixing the strength of the army at 20,000 men; fixing the number of cavalry regiments at 8, with companies of not exceeding 125 privates, and of infantry regiments at 18, with companies of not less than 60 privates; reducing the force of the various staff departments; providing for the board to reorganize those departments; providing for a board to recommend the retiring or mustering out of officers; fixing the number of major generals at 1, and of brigadier generals at 3, after those figures shall have been reached, reducing the number and rank of aid-de-camps; reducing the pay and emoluments of officers, transferring the Indian bureau to the war department, and prohibbitting the employment of troops for civil purposes unless specially authorized by act of Congress.

Mr. Wood gave notice he would move to proceed with the tariff at the first chance to-day or to-morrow.

Mr. Wiggington made a conference report on the bill to encourage the growth of timber on the western prairies. Agreed to.

Mr. Reagan called up his bill to regulate inter-state communication on railroads.

The question of consideration being raised, the House refused to consider the bill now; yeas 103, nays 122.

The House then proceeded to consider the business of the morning hour, which was the call of committees for reports.

Mr. Waddell, chairman of the postoffice committee, reported adversely on the bill to facilitate letter correspondence and to establish a line of steam vessels between the United States and Liberia. Laid on the table.

Also, favorably on the bill to establish a savings depository and to aid in refunding the interest bearing indebtedness of the United States. Referred to committee of the whole.

Also the bill providing ocean mail steamship service between the United States and Brazil. Referred to the committee of the whole.

Mr. Geddings, from the same committee, reported a bill appropriating $50,000 to provide for the transportation of United States mails between Galveston and Vera Cruz, Mexico. Referred to the committee of the whole.

Mr. Caldwell, from the same committee, reported a bill amending the revised statutes so as to provide that every postmaster, except those appointed by the President, shall make quarterly reports of money received by him or charged by him for postage, etc., and that every postmaster appointed by the President shall render monthly accounts of all such moneys so received. Passed.

At the expiration of the morning hour the House proceeded to the consideration of business on the speaker's table, and a number of executive documents were referred.

The first bill on the table was that for the repeal of the bankrupt law with the Senate amendment.

On motion of Mr. Knott the amendment was concurred in without a division. The bill now goes to the President for his signature.

Senate amendments to the District of Columbia government bill, were non-concurred in.

Senate bill for the appointment of a Hot Springs commission, having been reached, Mr. Fuller offered a substitute authorizing the appointment by the President of three commissioners, who shall serve for one year and shall have the same power as has been enjoyed by the commissioners whose terms have already expired. It also declares forever free the waters of the Hot Springs on Hot Springs mountain, and permits all persons to lay pipes for the purpose of supplying baths, &c., with the water.

Pending action, the House adjourned.

Miscellaneous.

WAHINGTON, May 28.—An official statement gives the receipts from customs and internal revenue, for portions of the fiscal year ending May 27, 1877, and 1878 as follows; In fiscal year 1877, customs for the period indicated $119,770,190, and internal revenue $106,967,645. Total $226,747,835. In the present fiscal year: customs receipts to the 27th inst., inclusive, $119,219,099, and internal revenue $995,588,-570. Total $218,807,670, showing a difference in favor of the fiscal year of 1877 of $1,940.-164.

Four per cent. subscriptions $401,800 to-day.

The marriage of Lieut. R. L. Hoxie and Miss Vinnie Ream took place this evening at Ascension church. The bride was given away by Gen. Sherman.

Immeniately after adjournment of the House the Democratic members held a caucus for the purpose of considering the adjournment *sine die* of the present session of Congress, the Senate concurrent resolution fixing the 10th of June, having heretofore been postponed until the 29th inst. Some members expressed a desire for early adjournment and thought this could be effected by the 20th of June, while others were opposed to naming the time, owing to the large amount of public business now pending, and besides the question of adjournment should for the present remain where it is, namely, with the House. The caucus, on motion of Mr. Clymer, resolved to move in the House to-morrow the further postponement of the Senate resolution until the 8th of June.

Mr. Ewing offered a resolution declaring it to be inexpedient to take any action on the tariff bill at the present session, but without taking action on it the caucus adjourned until June 7th.

The Senate confirmed Gustavus St. Gem, surveyor of customs of St. Louis.

The treasury department is advised that the Canadian commissioner of customs has given notice that in consequence of the near approximation of the value of gold and silver and paper currency, no discount will hereafter be made on American invoices until further notice.

The House committee on Indian affairs has authorized Mr. Throckmorton to prepare and report to the House, with a favorable recommendation, a resolution directing the committee on Indian affairs to visit the Indian territory. The principal object of the commission is to ascertain whether or not several tribes are desirous of the establishment of the proposed territory of Oklohama. The committee also practically agreed to report favorably the bill extending to the court of claims jurisdiction of all claims growing out of treaties between the United States and Indian tribes.

The House naval affairs committee agreed to report favorably Harris' bill appointing a board of admiralty to sell old ships, and construct a new navy.

The Senate committee on foreign relations agreed to the bill regarding the Venezuelan claims which provides for placing the matter in the hands of the President, with power to appoint a new commission if, in his opinion, such a course should be deemed advisable.

Pirate Sherman Thwarted.

WASHINGTON, May, 28.—The following is a full text of the bill to forbid the further retirement of United States legal tender notes:

Be it enacted, etc., etc, That from and after the passage of this act it shall not be lawful for the secretary of the treasury or other officer under him to cancel or retire any more of U. S. legal tender notes; and whenever any of said notes may be redeemed, or be received into the treasury under any law from any source whatever, and shall belong to the United States, they shall not be retired, cancelled or destroyed, but they shall be received and paid out again, and kept in circulation; provided, nothing herein shall prohibit the cancellation and destruction of mutilated notes, and the issue of other notes of like denomination in their stead, as now provided.

All acts, or parts of acts, in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

It now goes to the President for his signature.

SPORT.

Events in the Racing, Rowing and Ball World.

LOUISVILLE, May 28.—The extra day of the spring meeting of the Louisville Jockey club was as great a success as its predecessors. In the first race, dash three-quarter mile, for two year olds, Athelstone, Ada Glenn, Shelton, Verdict, Misadie, Vender and General Preston's Glently filly started. Verdict won. Shelton second, General Preston third. Time 1:18¼. The second race, dash one and one-eighth miles, had six starters. Kensaw won, Aunt Betsey second, Leonard third. Time 1:58⅛. In the third race, mile heats, Miss Malloy, Beechwood and Lager Beer started. Miss Malloy won, Beechwood 2d, Lager Beer 3d. Time, 1:45. In the second heat Malloy was first, Lager Beer 2d, Beechwood 3d. Time, 1:44½. The last race, dash ¾ mile, had 4 starters, Griggsby, Matagorda, Cammie F. and Ambuscade. Cammie F. won, Matagorda 2d, Griggsby 3d. Time, 1:16.

Mollie McCarthy and Ten Broeck were exhibited on the track to-day amid much enthusiasm.

PHILADELPHIA, May 28.—At Point Breeze park to-day the race for the 2:30 class was won by Black Frank, Modesty 2d, Hambletonian Mambrino 3d. Time] 2:26½; 2:26½; 2:26¾; 2:29; 2:29½. Modesty won the second and fourth heats.

CINCINNATI, May 28.—The spring meeting of the Queen City Jockey club, at Chester park, which commences on Thursday next and continues six days, promises to be the most successful ever given by the club. There are now some 78 fine horses at the track, and more will reach here from Louisville in the morning.

THE WATKINS REGATTA.

WATKINS, N. Y., May 28.—In the first race in the regatta of the Watkins Rowing association, the Atalantas of New York, Downs and Eustis, were winners by about three boat lengths, the Detroit scullers, Clegg and Campean, second, Northwesterns third. Winning time. 8:10. The course was a mile and five-sixteenths.

LEATHER AND WILLOW.

PROVIDENCE, May 28.—Base ball: Milwaukees 12; Providence 4.

BOSTON, Mass., May 28.—Bostons, 10; Chicagos, 1.

BINGHAMPTON, N. Y., May 28.—Crickets, 7; Rochesters, 5.

LOWELL, Mass., May 28.—Uticas, 15; Lowells, 4.

LONDON, Ont., May 28.—Tecumsehs, 16; Alleghenys, 2.

CINCINNATI, May 28.—Cincinnatis, 3; Indianapolis, 11.

Baptist Publication Society.

CLEVELAND, O., May 28.—The morning session of the second day of the American Baptist publication society opened at 10 o'clock. The chair was occupied by first vice president, Sam. A. Crasier, of Pennsylvania. The annual sermon was preached by Rev. H. F. Crosby, of Ohio. At the close of the sermon Rev. Dr. Garner, of Cleveland, delivered an address of welcome. Rev. Jas. Cooper, of Michigan, was appointed secretary *pro tem.*, after which the committee on enrollment, committe on nominations, and committee on *Baptist Quarterly* were appointed. The Rev. Benjamin Griffith, D. D., corresponding secretary, presented the 54th annual report of the board. Annual session addresses were made on Sunday school missions by Chas. Rhodes of Ohio, Rev. E. A. Russell, Ind., Rev. A. Hard, North Carolina, Rev. E. M. Brawley, New York, and Rev. W. W. Boyd, Missouri. The society then elected officers for the ensuing year as follows: President, Samuel A. Crosier, Pa.; and vice presidents, Hon. J. Warren Merrill, Mass., Geo. T. Hope, Esq., New York, Geo. T. Davis, Ohio, L. B. Day, Ilinois, B. Griffith, D. D., secretary; Rev. James Cooper, Michigan, recording secretary; and Wm. V. Pettit, treasurer. The society also elected twenty-five managers. At the evening session Rev. C. E. Hewitt, D. D., of Illinois, delivered an address on the press and its relation to denominational growth, followed by Rev. Z. G. Grinnell, of Michigan, upon the same subject and its relation to denominational unity, and the session closed with the remarks of Galusha Anderson, D. D., of Illinois, on the press in its relation to the development of intelligent Christian character.

Rev. Dr. Seymour Accepts the Bishopric.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 28.—The first annual union of the Springfield diocese met here today, The Committee appointed at a previous meeting to notify Rev. Dr. Seymour of his election as Bishop of the diocese, reported that they had performed their duty and that the doctor had declined. A resolution was then unanimously adopted requesting him to withdraw his declination. This action was communicated to him by telegram. The following reply was received at 9 o'clock to-night: "New York, May 28.—To Rev. John D. Easter, chairman: I withdraw my declination and accept Consecration in Trinity church, New York, on St. Barnabas day. [signed], GEO. F. SEYMOUR."

Movements of Ocean Steamships.

NEW YORK, May 28.—Arrived the Scythia and Wisconsin from Liverpool, Bolivia from Glasgow, Lassing from Hamburg, Ville de Paris from Havre.

BISMARCK BEATIFIC.

HE SET UP THE LITTLE ARRANGEMENT FOR A CONGRESS.

Everything Favorable for the Meeting—Andrassy Defines the Position of Austria—Less Excitement in Constantinop

OPPOSITION TO SCHOUVALOFF.

LONDON, May 29.—A St. Petersburg correspondent says a more serious danger than the protests of the extreme section of the press against Russian concessions is the strong opposition against Count Schouvaloff in the higher official spheres. This opposition has been active for some weeks, but as yet has had little success. In this connection strong presumably peaceful significance is attached to Gen. Ignatieff's departure for his estates. The *Journal de St. Petersburg* publishes a very peaceful article deprecating unfavorable inferences being drawn from Austraian occupation of Odakolet.

A DIFFICUTY.

A Paris correspondent telegraphs the guarded nature of Sir Stafford Northcote's statement made in the House of Commons, on Monday, has produced almost consternation here. The correspondent points out that the question is, can England be content with the treaty being placed before the congress by Germany, as Russia's not placing it herself amounts to a tacit protest against the principle maintained by England. It is not thought, however, that the difficulty is unsurmountable.

WHAT RUSSIA CONCEDES.

The *Daily Telegraph* in its leading article says to-day: The cabinet council will decide upon instructions to the British representative at the congress. According to an understanding with Count Schouvaloff, Bulgaria has been reduced to less than half the size first proposed. Russia has already admitted large limitations in Asia, and arrangements are in view to get rid of the indemnity entirely.

QUIETING DOWN AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

LONDN, May 28.—Affairs at Constantinople begin to look less dangerous. The advance of Russian cavalry to Pirinji, which the Turks understand to be an attempt to seize Tyrgos with a view of commanding the road to Kavak, is now disavowed by Gen. Todleben. Gen. Schouvaloff, who ordered the occupation of Pirinji, is declared to have exceeded his authority and committed an indiscretion. The Russians have withdrawn from Pirinji and Gen. Todleben is said to be exceedingly careful to prevent anything at this moment which would cause suspicion or create irritation, The withdrawal from Pirinji and news from the European capitals have so relieved the previous tension that little fear is now entertained of an accidental collision. Both the Russian and Turkish officers are indulging in pleasure excursions. The work of preparing fortifications is greatly relaxed.

SIGNIFICANT FACTS.

LONDON, May 28.–A Paris correspondent points out that the French government received early information of the peaceful tendency of negotiations from Berlin, and dwells on the three fold significance of this fact. Firstly, It shows that Prince Bismarck has really contributed to the success of Count Schouvaloffs mission and meeting of the congress, and that is a considerable step towards the conclusion of peace. Second, That the relations between Germany and France have entered a phase which in itself constituted a considerable element of peace, and lastly, how happy has been the selection of St. Volier to represent the republic at Berlin, and how his co-operation with M. Waddington has contributed to the peaceful policy.

BISMARCK DID IT.

A Vienna correspondent also remarks that but for Prince Bismarck the congress might at one time have been convened without England, which would have been worse than no congress at all. This correspondent asserts that the form of the present invitations which brings the treaty of San Stefano before the congress without necessitating any humiliation to Russia or risk for England, was suggested to Count Schouvaloff when at Frederichsruhe on his way to St. Petersburg. The purport of the invitations is that the congress meet at Berlin and discuss the treaty of San Stefano. Germany by the fact of issuing the invitations becomes a guarantee that the whole treaty will be submitted for discussion.

WHY HE RETURNED.

A dispatch from Constantinople gives the following explanation of the return of Mahmond Damad Pasha to the Turkish ministry The attempt of Abi Suavi to proclaim the restoration of Murad to the throne so revived the nervousness of Sultan Hamid about conspiracies that Mahmond Damad was called to the palace and appointed Seraskur. The Sultan felt, no matter how incapable Mahmoud may have been, and how much harm his intrigues may have done, he is sure of the Damad's personal devotion. The Sultan naturally wished to be surrounded by those whom he is certain are not conspiring against him.

EMPEROR WILLIAM.

BERLIN, May 28.—The departure of Emperor Frederick William for Ems has been deferred in view of the probable assembling of the congress.

AUSTRIA AT IT AGAIN.

LONDON, May 28.—The Austrian and Hungarian delegation will meet this evening when Count Andrassy will submit a formal explanation of the government's motives for availing themselves of the sixty million credit. It is expected he will state that Austria only prefers to take defensive and preventive measures. The treaty of San Stefano contains several articles affecting Austrian interests. These it is hoped the congress will modify in a manner favorable to Austria, but nevertheless it is necessary she should prepare for all eventualities.

AUSTRIA ON THE DEFENSIVE.

VIENNA, May 28.—Count Andrassy to-day informed the delegations that the monarchy could not allow itself to occupy a position of moral independence upon other powers. The military preparations were necessary, because if the congress, of the assembling of which there was a near prospect, should lead to a European understanding, the moment would have come for changes in all the frontier relations which might cause complicatians. The government desired to strengthen the forces in Dalmatia and Transylvania, to strengthen a few defensive positions, and secure lines of communication in the event of military concentration. It would strive for the maintenance of peace and resolutely defend both European and special interests.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE RECEIVED.

ROME, May 28.—So far only a preliminary notification has been received from Berlin that invitations to the Congress will probably be issued shortly. Gen. Ignatieff has left St. Petersburg on a furlough. A telegram from Constantinople says the Russians have fallen back on several other points besides the neighborhood of Pyrgos. The Turks have withdrawn their outposts to this side of Belgrade forest.

PUBLICLY SHOT.

BELGRADE, May 28.—It is announced that Col. Markovitz, a Greek priest, and six others, were publicly shot on Sunday at Anjelovatz. There was a horrible scene, some of the prisoners desperately resisting the executioners.

VOLTAIRE ANNIVERSARY—THE EXPOSITION.

PARIS, May 28.—The Government refuses to sanction any outdoor ceremonies on the occasion of the hundredth anniversary of the death of Voltaire. The celebration will take place in the Gaietie theatre. Next Tuesday a meeting will be held over which Victor Hugo will preside. The opening address will be delivered by M. Spuller, member of the Chamber of Deputies. A discourse by M. Deschanel will follow. M. Theodore D. Banville will read a poem and Victor Hugo will close the proceedings with a speech.

The number of persons admitted to the exhibiton on the payment of one franc each on Sunday was 10,848, During the first week of the exhibition there was 201,600 admitted, the second week 259,400, and the third week 302,400.

SADYK DISMISSED.

LONDON, May 28.—A dispatch from Constantinople announces that Sadyk Pasha has been dismissed from the premiership, and Ruchdi Pasha appointed his successor.

EARL RUSSELL DEAD.

Earl Russell died to-night.

APOSTATE KEY.

The Fraudulent Postmaster General Threatens the Country with Bloody Civil War.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—In lieu of personal answers to the many letters received from friends in the South disclaiming sympathy with any effort to unseat Mr. Hayes, Postmaster General Key has written the following open letter to the people of the South:

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 28.—Circumstances attending the passage of the Potter resolution to investigate alleged frauds in the Presidential election of 1876 in the States of Louisiana and Florida, together with subsequent declarations of many influential Democratic politicians and journalists are evidence that if both Houses of the 46th Congress are Democratic the majority intend to oust President Hayes and inaugurate Mr. Tilden. The title of President Hayes was settled irrevocably by the 44th Congress in the act creating the electoral commission by which he was legally declared elected and legally inaugurated. The Forty-fifth Congrrss has no more right to dispute his election than he has to question the title of any victorious contestant to his seat in that body. The Forty-sixth Congress will have no more right to ignore him and to recognize his defeated contestant, Mr. Tilden, than Mr. Hayes would have to send a file of soldiers to the House of Representatives to unseat any Democrat whom he might consider to have been wronfully seated or fraudulently elected. The leaders in this desperate attempt to Mexicanize our institutions rely confidently upon the solid South to furnish the bulk of the Democratic majority in the next House of Representatives, the Senate being already secured. Remembering the encouragement which Northern Democrats in 1860 and 1861, extended to the Southern States to secede, and the manner in which their promises of aid and comfort were fulfilled, can Southern people afford to join this revolutionary movement, with the certainty that when the inevitable hour of peril comes they will again be left unassisted and alone to meet the storm from the North once more united by this attempt to revive an issue whose settlement was forced by public opinion upon an unwilling Congress. In the dark days of February, 1877, when civil war over the disputed election was imminent, and patriots trembled for the safety of republican institutions, Southern members of Congress averted the danger by compelling the completion of the electoral count under the law which both parties in Congress had enacted; but now the Representatives from Southern States, with a very few exceptions, have joined a movement to subvert the results of their former patriotic action, and to remand the country to that anarchy from which less than two years ago it was saved by their efforts. Grant that in permitting the autonomy of all States, and in appointing citizens to office in the South instead of strangers, President Hayes has but discharged his constitutional duty, does that excuse Southern representatives for attempting to invalidate his title, which they established, or will it justify them in bringing the country again in danger of civil war in an effort to unseat and inaugurate Mr. Tilden. The South must now face the most momentous crisis in its history since 1861. To endorse the recent conduct of their representatives is to admit the truth of the charges that the people of the South care nothing for the welfare of the Union, desire the downfall of the republic, and would rejoice to see it again involved in civil war. If their representatives have not reflected their sentiments, as I believe to be the case, then the people of the Southern States should take care that in the 46th Congress they are represented by men who will defeat the disturbers of the public peace and prevent the Mexicanization of our institutions. To do this they may be compelled to act independent of the Democratic party. Recent events have demonstrated the inability of Democratic members of Congress to resist the magnates of the caucus and terrors of party lash, the one wielded and the other inspired by men who seem willing to endanger the welfare of the country and stability of republican institutions for the sake of revenge on political opponents, and in the hope of dividing the spoils of victory. If Democratic Representatives of the South could not resist the caucus command to pass the Potter resolution unamended and without debate, how will they be able in the 46th Congress to resist a similar command to ignore Mr. Hayes as President, and to recognize Mr. Tilden? It is therefore the duty of the Southern people to afford the crowning evidence of their united devotion to the Union, in which they enjoy every right of citizenship, and are subjected to no restrictions not laid upon every citizen, by sending Representatives to the 46th Congress pledged to resist at all hazards the revolutionary schemes of the mischief-makers who seem to have gained control of the House of Representatives of the 45th Congress. To this end the people in every district should meet publicly, organize and resolve to support no person for Congress who has given aid to this movement, and who will not pledge himself to sustain the title of President Hayes during the term for which he was elected against all attempts at its overthrow. Only in this way can a grave danger to the republic be averted, and confirmatory proof be given that confidence was not misplaced which President Hayes manifested in the South when he withdrew troops from the State houses of Louisiana and South Carolina. I have spoken plainly and earnestly, for I feel that I should be unworty to represent the South in the administration were I to remain silent now. Invited to the cabinet as a Southern man to see that justice was done to the South, required neither to apologize for my record nor to disown my political principles, it is my duty now to warn the people of the South of the danger which threatens the country. No man need hope that the schemes of the men who have engineered the movement to unseat President Hayes can be carried out without a bloody war. To avert this danger I confidently rely on the patriotism and honor of the people of my native section.

[Signed] D. M. KEY.

National Turners' Convention.

CLEVELAND, May 28.—Third day of the national turners' convention. The committee on platform, by-laws and resolutions submitted a report recommending certain changes in the by-laws. The following were adopted:

First—To abolish the office of President of the United States and the Senate, the form of government to consist of a House of Representatives, whose duty it shall be to elect a commission to as the act executive.

Second—The prevention of legislation on the part of the States against the freedom of the press or in the interest of any religious society.

Third—The protection of labor against all depredations, and securing to it of its real value.

Fourth—The Government to guarantee the sanitary protection of citizens by the supervision of factories, the houses and food of the laboring clases.

Fifth—The establishment of a labor statistical bureau by the government.

Sixth—The creation of laws forbidding the employment of children in factories.

Seventh—Abolition of all land grants to all individuals as well as to corporations.

Eighth—Free schools and gratis instruction to the poor.

Ninth—Taxing of incomes and inheritance, and the abolitian of all monopolies.

Tenth—Reformation in the administration of the laws.

Eleventh—Abolition of all indirect taxation.

Twelfth—Abolition by the government of all institutions and regulations regarding religion, especially the Sabbath laws; the abolition of the exemption of church property from taxation; the employment of chaplains in Congress and Legislatures, the army and navy, and all institutions kept up by taxation; also the abolition of an oath on the Bible, or other religious ceremonies in courts of justice.

PRESBYTERS IN COUNCIL.

Closing Work of the General Assembly in Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, May 28.—At the Presbyterian general assembly, to-day, Dr. Strong, chairman of the committee on freedmen, read a report for the year ending March 31st, showing 49 ministers, 129 missionaries, 139 mission churches, and 10,000 communicants. The report also gives full statistical and financial accounts of the operations of the board.

Rev. Dr. Imbric read a report on the operation of theological seminaries, which was not concluded until near the hour of recess. In the afternoon the committee appointed to prepare a minute on the case of John Miller, reported through the chairman, Rev. Dr. Welsh. After reviewing the facts of the case and the action of the assembly the report concludes: "The decision of the general assembly confirms action of the synod of Tennessee, which approves the resolution unanimously adopted by the presbytery of New Brunswick, namely, resolved, that John Miller be and is hereby suspended from the ministry of the Presbyterian church until such time as he shall make manifest to the satisfaction of the preabytery his renunciation of theories he has been found to hold, and his solemn purpose no longer to proclaim them." The minute was adopted.

Mr. Hatfield read a list of the ministers who had died in the past year in various parts of the United States. The list numbered about ninety. At the close of the reading Rev. Dr. Beattie, of Steubenville, by request of the moderator, led the assembly in prayer.

The finance committee reported that 342 commissioners had been entertained at hotels and boarding houses, at a cost of $8,687. Over 100 had been entertained at private houses. The report was adopted. The reading of the report of the committee on church polity was then resumed. The 30th overture was reached. The committee to prepare a minute in the See case made a report which concludes as follows: "In refusing to sanction this appeal of Mr. Lee, the assembly holds that there is nothing in the proceedings of the synod of New Jersey which entitles the appellant to a reversal of the judgment or finding. At the same time the assembly finds great pleasure in calling attention to the enlarging efforts and growing influence of women of the Presbyterian church in work committed to the denomination, and points with particular satisfaction and emphatic approbation to the noble record which these remarkable women are daily adding to their efficiency and devotion."

Dr. Imbrie, chairman of the committee on the McCune case, reported as follows: "The complaint of T. H. Shinner, D. D., against the synod of Cincinnati in the matter of the Rev. Mccune was found to be in order and after being heard, the vote on the same was taked and stood as follows: to sustain complaint 243, to sustain in part 7, to not sustain 57. The complaint is therefore hereby declared to be sustained, and the action of the synod to be reversed. Adopted.

The session was extended half an hour to hear the report of the committee on benevolence which was read by the chair. It contains no recommendations of general interest. The report was read and adopted and the assembly after prayer adjourned till 7:30 P. M. At the evening session reports of the home and foreign missions were taken up and adopted, and Saratoga, New York, was fixed as the place of meeting of the next general assembly. After the disposal of other routine business before the assembly, Dr. Junkin offered the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this general assembly be cordially tendered, 1st, to the committee on arrangements for their care and assiduity in preparing for the reception and accommodation of the assembly. 2d, to the committee on entertainment and the railroad committee for their indefatigable labors in performance of the duties pertaining to their departments. Third—To the citizens of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, for their Christian hospitality. Fourth—To the authorities and people of the third Presbyterian church, for the use of their church edifice and its adjacent chambers. Fifth—To the local press for their very kind attentions in making very satisfactory reports. Sixth—To the stated clerks for the able manner in which they discharged their duties.

A vote of thanks was also tendered to the moderator for the ability and impartiality with which he presided over the deliberations of the body. The question having been put by the stated clerk, the minutes were then read and approved, after which the assembly joined in singing, "Blest be the heart that binds," etc. The assembly was then dissolved.

Wealthy Condition of the Congregational Publishing Society.

BOSTON, Mass., May 28.—The forty-sixth annual meeting of the Congregational publishing society, was held to-day. The aggregate receipts $66,094; expenditures $56,955, showing the condition of the society 16 per cent. better than a year ago. Hon. Chas. T. Russell, for the past 10 years president, declined a re-election, and J. Russell Bradford succeeds him with Rev. J. O. Means, D. D., Secretary, and Edward Gay, treasurer.

The Weather.

WASHINGTON, May 29, 1 A. M.—Indications for the upper lake region, upper Mississippi and lower Missouri valleys: Generally lower pressure, stationary to rising temperature, increasing northeast to southeast winds, partly cloudy weather, and rain areas accompaniedin the two last districts by local showers.

San Francisco Trying to be Musical.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 28.—The May musical festival opened at Mechanics pavillion this afternoon to a fair attendance. The orchestra is about 150 strong, and chorus 150. The programme of to-day was successfully rendered, and the festival bids fair to prove a success.

ALL AROUND THE GLOBE.

There is no truth in the rumor that Prince Frederick William has been fired at.

The Brussels hotel and six adjoining buildings, at Brussels, Ont., were burned last night. Loss $20,000.

The London *Times* has begun to urge the establishment of a British protectorate over Turkey in Asia.

An extensive forest fire in the vicinity of Wareham, Mass, since Thursday afternoon, has burned over four or five thousand acres.

A London telegram from Manilla represents trade greatly depressed in consequence of the threatened failure of rice in the Phillipine Islands.

W. H. Seener, ex-tax collector of Putnam county, Illinos, has been arrested at Memphis and held for a requisition from the Governor of Illinois on the charge of embezzlement.

There has been no change in the state of affairs in the strike districts of Lancashire, Eng. The masters and operatives continue obstinate and there is no prospect of an immediate accommodation of their differences.

With