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EUROPE'S FERMENT.

OVER THE ANGLO-TURKISH ALLIANCE.

Beaconsfield's Coup Still the Cause of Great Excitement in England—The Premier Still Warmly Supported by the Press and People---Considerable Uneasiness in France---Fears that Her Interests Will Suffer---Miscellaneous Foreign News.

THE ANGLO-TURKISH CONVENTION.

LONDON, July 11.—A correspondent at Berlin is authorized to deny most positively that France has asked Russia whether she would not prefer to give up the idea of Asiatic annexation rather than see the Anglo-Turkish treaty carried out. It is understood in France that England occupied Cyprus instead of Egypt, although strongly urged to take the latter course, because she did not wish to disturb her good relations with France. Lord Beaconsfield, at Tuesday's sitting, said he was convinced that the result of the congress would be highly gratifying to Europe, and that this happy result was due to the persistent and devoted efforts of its illustrious president. The congress has already read fifty articles of the treaty of peace. At Wednesday's sitting the question of enforcing the treaty was discussed. Prince Bismarck pointed out that there could be no question of collected action, as the powers were interested in such different degrees. The congress resolved that the respective powers should charge their ambassadors and consuls to watch over the execution of the clauses in which they are interested.

A Berlin special says it is reported that the French and Italian delegates have telegraphed home, asking if they should formally interpellate the British representatives concerning the Anglo-Turkish convention. The interpellation is improbable, as Earl Beaconsfield and his colleagues have already refused to bring the convention under discussion. The Asiatic frontier, as now fixed, gives Russia about half of the land between her old frontier and Erzeroum. This is considerably less than was alloted to her by the San Stefano treaty. Turkey loses the frontier of the Daghantedgh, but retains the hills overlooking Olti.

LONDON, July 11.—The excitement regarding the Anglo-Turkish alliance has not subsided, and there is much agitation among political parties in England. At present only a very small majority of the opposition favor directly challenging the government policy. Lord Harrington, liberal leader, will to-day, in the House of Commons, call for papers and information on the subject of the Anglo-Turkish convention, and when these are produced the opposition will decide what course to take. The conservative press continues to warmly support the government's measure, and the *Times* argues that the task undertaken could not have been practically avoided, and would have beed unavoidable sooner or later. Some of the liberal press, however, claim there is more acute anxiety among the conservatives than can be estimated by reading the conservative papers. A correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* says a short life is predicted for the alliance by some. It is pointed out that Lord Beaconsfield's arrangement robs the pashas of the right to plunder the populations they misgovern.

The bureaucratic class will revolt against a foreign protectorate which forbids speculation and punishes for misgovernment, and they will soon intrigue for the establishment of a Russian protectorate if Russia is so inclined. The British protectorate can be terminated at any time by the nominal surrender of those Russian acquisitions in Asia which were the specific condition for England's interference. For these difficulties the present canon between Turkey and England provides no remedy.

The French people continue alarmed about England's new acquisition in Turkey. The *Republique Francaise* described the convention as detrimental to the interests of Mediterranean powers, and offensive to the dignity of members of the congress. That journal personally attacks Lord Beaconsfield, and expresses the hope that congress will insist on having the treaty submitted to it. The entire press show the greatest irritation, though all are not so abusive as the *Republique Francaise*.

LONDON, July 11.—A Berlin dispatch says the news from Italy, and especially from France, seems to indicate that public opinion regards the Cyprus treaty as seriously affecting the private interests of these nations. On this subject one of the plenipotentiaries of Great Britain said if France and Austria, at the end of the war, had decided themselves ready to act together for the maintenance of the integrity of Turkey, England would have joined them. Unfortunately they could not, or would not. Then England, from considerations of superior interest, was obliged to guarantee the integrity of the Porte's Asiatic possessions. Seizing the Dardanelles would have wounded the susceptibilities of Europe; taking Egypt or occupying the extremities of the Suez canal would have hurt the feelings of France. She decided, therefore, upon occupying Cyprus. France, on considering the absolute necessity imposed on England, will soon see that the occupation of Cyprus was only suggested to England by her ardent desire to reconcile her absolute interests with sympathy of France.

In the house of commons this evening Hon. Frederick A. Stanley, secretary of state for war, in reply to the quesiton, said 10,000 troops (Indians) were at Malta, and sixty-three battalions of British infantry will occupy Cyprus.

THE EXPOSITION PRIZES.

PARIS, July 11.—Nearly all the classes juries of the exhibition have finished their work and submitted reports to the group juries. The latter have passed upon the reports thus far presented, making very few changes. Nothing is officially known of the result, but it is unofficially stated that the Americans have obtained more prizes than citizens of any other country in proportion to the number of exhibitors. In one class all American exhibitors have obtained medals; in another all except one. It is thought the United States will have five or six grand prizes and a number of gold medals. Foreign jurors have expressed much admiration for the excellence of the articles in the American section of the exhibition. The general commission has increased the number of gold medals twenty per cent., silver medals forty and bronze medals sixty per cent.

HE CONTINUED TO SMILE.

BERLIN, July 10.—Hoedel was sentenced to be beheaded. His demeanor was insolent and defiant. He continued to smile even after sentence had been pronounced. Numerous witnesses swore to his socialisit principles and threats against the emperor.

TREATY BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND SERVIA.

LONDON, July 11.—A telegram from Vienna announces that the commercial and railway convention between Austria and Servia was signed Tuesday. This agreement is made in view of the approaching occupation of Bosnia. The Austrian naval reserves will shortly be summoned, and officers have already been ordered to join their ships.

AUSTRIA'S OCCUPATION.

LONDON, July 11.—A Vienna dispatch says the request of Turkey that when Austria enters Bosnia she should declare she will respect the Sultan's sovereign right has been refused, Austria replying thal she was acting upon European mandate, and could not discuss the question of principle.

MASSACRE IN NEW CALEDONIA.

A telegram from Sydney, N. S. W., dated July 11, states that two tribes of natives have risen against the government on the island of New Caledonia, and massacred 125 whites, including women and children. They have also captured two military stations.

BULLION.

Bullion in the bank of England increased £91,000 last week. Proportion of reserve to liability, 33⅜ per cent. Amount of bullion withdrawn from the bank of England on balance to-day, £5,000.

THE TRAMP WAR.

Two Freight Trains on the Northwestern Road Captured and Run to Madison—The Gangs Marched Off to Jail by the Madison Police.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

MADISON, Wis., July 11.—Great excitement prevails here all day over the threatened raid of tramps in this State. Governor Smith, Mayor Smith, and Superintendent Swineford were at the executive office all night. At an early hour this morning a freight train arrived from Beloit, having been captured by thirty tramps, part of whom were on the engine directing the engineer where to stop, etc. Chief of Police Bishop, who had been warned by telegraph of their approach, with a squad of extra policemen surrounded the train and captured the entire outfit, marching them to the county jail. About an hour after another freight train arrived from Beloit, with nearly thirty more harvesters in charge of the train. They were likewise captured without resistance by the officers and marched to jail. The whole party incarcerated, numbering forty-seven representative men of the vagabonds, were marched to the municipal court, where the whole outfit were sentenced to ninety days at hard labor breaking stones. Some 200 or more are at Beloit awaiting other trains to capture. Col. Burchard, the Governor's private secretary, who had gone there to investigate the situation, reports that the tramps there are very quiet, and show no disposition to further interfere with the railroad company's trains. Should they do so Mayor Blodgett is instructed by Gov. Smith to use all the force at his command to protect the property of the company. Military companies at Beloit and Madison are placed at the disposal of the mayor, and they will be used if occasion requires. The tramps in jail here are a villainous looking set of vagabonds. They declare they are only the advance guard of some 5,000 driven out of Iowa, but the effective measures adopted here and at Beloit will doubtless deter them from passing through the State. No weapons were found on them—only two dozen jack knives and half a dozen razors. Everything is quite str ight, both at Beloit and Madison. Gov. Smith is determined to protect citizens in their rights, and will use the militia of the State if necessary.

The board of regents of the Normal schools at the session to-day, elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, W. Starr, vice president, Wm. Evans; secretary, W. H. Chandler.

The Dental association to-day elected the following officers: President, Dr. Baker, Elkhorn; vice president, Dr. C. C. Babcock, Milwaukee; Dr. Fletcher, secretary; Dr. Moone, of LaCrosse; treasurer, Dr. Stewart, of Waupun. Milwaukee was selected as the next meeting place, and the association adjourned.

The yacht race on Lake Mendota to-day, between the Lulu and Eclipse, on a course of twelve miles, was won by the former. Time, two hours and fifteen minutes.

THE RED RASCALS.

Movements of the Indian Bands Defeated by Gen. Howard.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 11.—A Portland dispatch under date of Umatilla 11th, says: "A private dispatch received here says the hostiles whipped back into the mountains by Gen. Howard, have now started eastward for Snake river along the ridge of the Blue mountains between Grande Ronde and Columbia valley. They will cross Meacham's road between Summit and Pelican, and turning somewhat south, pass into Willoma and cross Snake river at the mouth of Salmon. If the Indians are again whipped back they will move northeast into the Salmon mountains, or southeast along the Powder river mountains to the crossing of Snake near Old's ferry. Grand Ronde valley is now in most danger, and ours about past, unless the Columbia or Yokema Indians take a hand in the fight. John Day and other streams south of Birch Creek are comparatively safe. Also along the Columbia river between here and Walla Walla.

East St. Louis Riots.

ST. LOUIS, July 11.—The coroner's jury who has been investigating the killing of Deputy Marshals Connors and Neville, in East St. Louis, Sunday, June 30, has rendered a verdict and exonerated metropolitan police officers Wallace and Gleyer, who did the shooting, from all blame, they being in discharge of their duty, and in the opinion of the jury, in defence of their lives.

The National Crime.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

AUSTIN, July 11.—Another match between the Albert Lea Lemon-Suckers and Austin Clippers, resulted in a score of 19 for the Clippers and 8 for the Suckers. The Suckers could not beat the Clippers any other way, so they went home without leaving the ball and bat they were playing for. The Clippers are the best second nine in the State, besides weighing less on the scales.

Revenge on Conkling.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The President to-day removed Gen. C. A. Arthur, collector of customs at the port of New York, and appointed Gen. E. Merritt, at present surveyor of the port, in his stead. He also removed B. Cornell, naval officer, and appointed as his successor Silas W. Burt, at present deputy naval officer.

The Weather.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 12, 1 A. M.—Indications for the upper Mississippi and lower Missouri valleys, warmer, clear or partly cloudy weather, southerly winds, stationary or higher pressure.

Fire.

PORT PERRY, Ont., July 11.—Gordon's elevator, containing 15,000 bushels of grain, burned this morning. Loss $20,000.

ORANGE AND GREEN

PROSPECT OF A BLOODY DAY IN MONTREAL.

The Mayor Determined That the Orangemen Shall Not Parade—Two Hundred Special Constables Sworn—Disposition of the Military—The Conflict of Authority Between Mayor and Magistrates—All Sorts of Rumors and Great Anxiety.

MONTREAL, July 11.—The mayor has given his ultimatum to the effect that he will carry out his proclamation and prevent a procession taking place. For this purpose he will swear 500 special constables. He has marched a large body of police to Orange hall, on St. James street, where they are placed in front of the building with a force of detectives inside searching for arms. A vast crowd collected observing the situation. The Irish Catholics assembled in Union hall to consider what action they will take. The attendance was immense, and the excitement intense. Three of the magistrates who signed the requisition to call out the military had an interview with Gen. Smythe, to learn his views as to the course he will adopt in the prospect of a conflict of action between the mayor and magistrates. He said his first desire was to preserve the peace. He would take his orders, however, from the magistrates. Matters are now in a more complicated condition than ever, and no one can tell what may occur any moment. The streets are filled with people, and the greatest excitement prevails. It is not known what the Orangemen will do, but it is thought they will persist in walking.

EXCITEMENT INCREASING.

The excitement increases as the Orange anniversary approaches. The mayor is resolved not to be superceded, and will have command of both the city police and a body of 500 special constables sworn in to-day. The military will remain under direction of the magistrates, who called them out, Sir Selby Smythe being in command. The latter has not been sworn as a peace commissioner, and will therefore only act in a military capacity. Active search was made in Orange hall to-day by the police for arms, but none were found. The recorder and other magistrates have been engaged all day swearing in special constables, and it is expected the full number of 500 will be accepted to-night. Each special constable is required to swear he belongs to no secret society. Most of the men who gave in their names were Catholics, either French or Irish. From the general run of men accepted the gravest doubts are entertained by those present of their being any great help in preserving the peace of the city. One hundred special constables to protect the workshops and sheds of the Grand Trunk railway at Point St. Charles were sworn in. Sixteen men were also sworn to guard St. Patrick's church. It is not really known whether the mayor will prevent the Orangemen from walking. There are many and various opinions as to the weight to be attached to the advice offered by lawyers on the illegality of the Orange society. It is strongly urged that it was never contemplated to apply the act cited by the lawyers to the Orange, or any other modern secret society, including Odd-Fellows, Foresters, temperance and Irish Catholic societies, for all are in the same position. The consolidated statute council have given their opinion upon it, and it is manifestly founded upon the act of 1838, passed by the council of Lower Canada for suppressing treasonable societies arising out of the 1837 rebellion. It has been suggested to the mayor to allow the procession to proceed unmolested, and then arrest two or three leading Orangemen who could give bail, and make their case a test one before the courts. The forces under command of Lieut. Gen. Smythe number about 3,000. Final orders were issued this evening with regard to their disposition to-morrow. The 53d and 54th battalions, about 400 strong, will take up position on Place d'Armes square. "A" and "B" batteries, with mounted detachments of the Fifty-fifth and Fifty-seventh, will occupy Victoria square and Beaver hall hill; the Eleventh battalion will occupy the Grand Trunk shops, at Point St. Charles, and the Montreal engineers and Beauharneas contingent will occupy harracks and guard stores on the island. The remainder of the force, composed of No. 1 troop cavalry, Montreal garrison of artillery, first, third, fifth, sixth and sixty-fifth regiments, together with the St. Jean Baptiste company of infantry, will occupy Dominion square. All troops will be in these positions before 9 A. M. The Montreal field battery will proceed rapidly from one place to another, as occasion requires. Each division will be accompanied by a magistrate, under whose instructions they will act.

Very few strangers arrived in the city by train the last few days, and this morning the cars were comparatively deserted. A company of military is stationed at Victoria bridge to guard it.

In an interview with Gen. Smythe, to-night, he stated he would act under the magistrate's order. Twenty additional men were added to the water police force to-day.

A number of rough looking characters called on a dealer in explosives to-day wanting dynamite. One man was anxious to get a small keg. The applicants would give no satisfactory reasons for such unusual orders. It was reported to Gen. Smyth that the twenty-five kegs of powder stolen from the Hamilton powder company are concealed in the drains of the city to use if opportunity offers in blowing up buildings. A number of carpenters are busily engaged in making shutters for shop windows, in anticipation of trouble to-morrow. It has been reported that 400 men armed with revolvers left Quebec this afternaon to come to this city to assail the Orangemen. In addition to the general hospital arrangements for to-morrow, the Hotel Dieu Hospital has also set apart a ward for accidents.

KELLOGG'S CONVERSION.

How the Louisiana Senator Changed His Base.

[Washington (July 8) Special to Cincinnati Enquirer.]

This morning's *Post* is authority for the statement that Senator Kellogg has changed front, and is now an ardent supporter of the administration. The alleged date of his conversion is ssid to be the day Dr. Darrall first appeared here before the committee. As the story goes, Darrall had sought several interviews with members of the committee and on each occasion related the wrongs he had suffered at the hands of the fraudulent administration. Together Darrall and Kellogg had visited General Butler more than once, and helped him to abuse Hayes and John Sherman, and hunt up evidence against them. Darrall was evidently a willness witness, and on the day he was notified to appear and testify he was on hand promptly. The chairman informed him he would not be wanted for an hour or two, whereupon Darrall remarked: "All right; when you want me I'll be on the floor of the House." He went direct from the committee-room to the floor of the House, and before he had been there long Kellogg went over from the Senate bearing a telegram requesting him to visit the White house at once, and bring Darrall with him. When the committee got ready for Darrall he was not forthcoming. The sergeant-at-arms made search for him, and finally learned he had gone to the White House. An officer of the committee followed him there and interrupted the interview with the Presidency, Kellogg was with Darrall, and that was his first visit to Hayes for some time. Darrall was taken back to the committee-room, and showed himself to be a most unwilling witness. About half-past five o'clock that afternoon, after the committee had adjourned, Kellogg and Darrall returned to the White House and saw Hayes. Since that time Kellogg has been a frequent visitor to the White House, and has become a warm defender of the administration. In explanation of this change of the front it is stated that an agreement has been entered into by which Kellogg is to control a good share of the federal patronage of Louisiana. Through him Darrall, Pitkin, Jenks and others who may testify as they have done are to be provided for at the proper time.

WASHINGTON.

Bonds Called in—Efforts to Improve Low Water Navigation of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers.

BONDS CALLED IN.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The secretary of the treasury has called the following 5-20 bonds of 1865. Principal and interest will be paid at the treasury on and after the 11th of October next, and interest cease that day. Coupon bonds dated July 1st, 1865, namely: $50, No. 62,001 to No. 65,000, both inclusive; $100, No. 106,001 to No. 1e0,000, both inclusive; $500, No. 74,001 to No. 76,200, both inclusive; $1,000, No. 135,001 to No. 140,000, both inclusive. Total coupons, $2,500,000. Registered bonds redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after the 1st of July, 1870, as follows; $50, No. 2,201 to No. 2,250, both inclusive; $100, No. 17,601 to No. 17,850, both inclusive; $500, No. 10,201 to No. 10,450, both inclusive; $1,000, No. 33,701 to No. 34,400, both inclusive: $5,000, No. 9,101 to 9,250, both inclusive; $10,000, No. 17,101 to No. 17,730, both inclusive. Total registered, $2,500,000; aggregate, $5,000,000.

Subscriptions to four per cent. loan, $4966,500.

LOW WATER NAVIGATION.

By direction of the secretary of war a board of engineers' officers is constituted to take into consideration the improvement of low water navigation of the Mississippi river, and to submit a plan therefor, together with recommendations for the most practical means to be adopted from time to time in order to secure its earliest and most econonomical completion. The board will consist of Col. H. Barnard, Col. Z. B. Tower, Lieut. Col. H. G. Wright, and the following officers in charge of the improvements or surveys of the Mississippi river during the consideration of the specified portions of the river: For that portion of the river about the mouth of the Illinois, Col. F. H. Simpson and Major F. U. Farquhar; for that portion between the mouths of the Illinois and Ohio, Col. F. H. Simpson and Maj. C. R. Sutor; for that portion below the mouth of the Ohio, Maj. C. B. Comstock and Maj. C. R. Sutor. The board will also take into consideration and submit plans for the improvement of low water navigation of the Missouri river, and the most practicable measures to be adopted to secure its earliest execution. For the consideration of this subject Col. F. H. Simpson and Maj. C. R. Sutor will be associated with the board as members thereof. The board will receive its instructions from the chief of engineers and make its reports to him. The board will assemble in St. Louis on the 4th of August next, or as soon thereafter as practicable, and is authorized to adjourn from time to time subject to call of its presiding officer, and may meet at any point most suitable or convenient for the prosecution of the duties imposed upon it.

APPOINTMENTS.

Richard W. Pendergast, of Ohio, has been appointed internal revenue store-keeper, and Frank F. Strong internal revenue gauger, of the district of Ohio.

ELFELT IN A NEW ROLE.

The Man Who Wrote Such Saccharine Missives to Stevens' Wife Rather Loose in His Business Habits—His Latest Performance.

[Chicago Inter-Ocean.]

Walter S. Elfelt is a clerk in a dry goods store—cashier for Samuel Shoyer & Co., of 204 West Madison street. He is, moreover, if his own statement is correct, a very unreliable cashier. Further, he is the young man whose name has been mentioned somewhat prominently in connection with the unfortunate Stevens affair.—He is also ——. But enough. Latham & Squib are phonographers, and partners. They did some work for Shoyer & Co., and in due time prepared a bill for their services. It was a very small bill. Only $2.50. Armed with that document, which had previously been O. K.'d by Shoyer & Co.'s lawyer. Mr. Squib went to 204 Madison street, and, after the bill had been countersigned by Shoyer & Co., in the back room, he presented it to cashier Elfelt, after the manner of business men, scanned and claim, and nothing the numerous and necessary guarantees on its face, took a receipt, and handed over the amount with the customary flourish. Then Mr. Squib said, "Thanks; good day," and went off jingling the firm's hard-earned $2.50. This was at noon on Monday. At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon cashier Elfelt put in an appearance at Messrs. Latham & Squib's office, and after remarking that he had come out short on his cash the evening previous, proceeded to say that after looking over the items he had come to the conclusion that instead of paying Mr. Squib $2.50 he had handed him over $25. At first Mr. Squib laughed, and congratulated cashier Elfelt on being an excellent practical joker, but on learning that the young man was in earnest, he got indignant at the idea of being accused of dishonesty in carrying off what he was not entitled to, and requested the cashier to go to a nunnery. Then the cashier waxed wroth, and went to Justice Haines' court, and obtained a warrant. The parties all met before his honor in an hour, and, after a wag, who said something about the possibility of of that squib "going off," had been bounced from the precincts of the court, the case went over till to-day. A. S. Trude, counsel for the defense, going on his cilent's bond.

The Strumpet of Corruption.

[Hastings Union.]

Washburn, of the holy family, has laid out Dr. Stewart beautifully. What the Doctor has done, except that he is a Ramsey county man, to deserve such treatment at the hands of his party, is a mystery to all. The Doc. has to grin and bear it, for of course his friend s will obey the party lash. The "strumpet of corruption" is a power in the third district.

JAUNDICED JEFF.

The Ex-President of the Late Confederacy Makes a Few Remarks—He Takes a Very Gloomy View of Affairs—And Thinks the Constitution Has Been Terribly Abused—But He Yet Hopes for Better Days to Come.

MISSISSIPPI CITY, July 11.—The following is a brief synopsis of the address made yesterday by Jefferson Davis, on the occasion of the presentation to him of a gold badge and certificate of membership of the army of Tennessee. Col. James Dergan made the presentation address. Mr. Davis, after expressing his gratitude for the kindnesss and honor conferred, recapitulated the stirring events of the war and the hardships endured. He said the question of a State's right of secession in 1861 was, at least, debatable, but the course pursued by the federal government after the war had ceased, was an indication of the judgment of those who had held separation to be necessary for the safety and freedom of the Southern States. The unsuccessful attempt to separate, left those in power to work their will, as it had been manifested when they first got control of the government. The events are too recent to require recapitulation, and the ruin they have developed requires no other memorial than the material and moral wrecks which the country presents. The speaker asserted his unshaken belief in the right of secession and the duty of citizens to battle for a State after secession; reviewd the campaigns from Ft. Henry to Shiloh, and, speaking of Albert Sydney Johnston, he said: Was it that his grand presence inspired you with renewed confidence and the hope of happier days when opportunity should offer, or was it that your judgment told you to follow, as I verily believe you did, the greatest soldier, the ablest man, civil or military, confederate or federal? Mr. Davis then reviewed the operations about Vicksburg and Port Hudson, and spoke in glowing terms of their defenders. He said: "Let no man suppose that in thus vindicating our cause in paying due tribute to your gallant deeds I am seeking to disturb such peace as we have, or to avoid the logic of events. You have done your duty in the past. I would fulfill equally well the duties of the present and the future. The bravest are, as a rule, the gentlest, and they are also the truest to every obligation assumed. You struck for independence and were unsuccessful You agreed to return to the Union and abide by the constition and laws made in conformity with it. Thus far and no farther, do I understand your promise to extend." Referring to the legislation of Congress which followed the war, he said that the tax payers know that increased burdens were imposed on them by contracts made with bondholders. Merchants and ship owners know that we have lost carrying trade, and to what will they assign a policy which prevents the registration of American ships; that had changed the flag during war; which imposes such duties upon raw material as to interfere with ship building; prohibits the registration of a foreign built ship, though it be by purchase the property of citizens of the United States? Will the people, the source of all power, allow a long continuance of such palpable wrong to the masses, such ruin to interests which have been equally our pride and means of prosperity? A form of government must correspond to the character of the people for which it is appropriate. It is, therefore, that republics have failed whenever corruption enters the body politic and renders the people unworthy to rule. Then they become fit subjects for despotism, and a despot is always at hand to respond to the call. A Cæsar could not subject a people fit to be free, nor could a Brutus save them if they were fit for subjugation. The fortitude with which our people have borne the impositions imposed on them since the war closed, the resolution with which they have struggled against poverty and official pillage, is their highest glory, and give the best assurance of final triumph. Well may we rejoice in the regained possession of local self government—the power of the people to choose their own representatives and to legislate uncontrolled by bayonets. This is the great victory, and promises another as the sequence to it. A total noninterference by the federal government with the domestic affairs of the States, the renewal of the time-honored doctrine of State sovereignty, and the supremacy of the law will secure permanent peace, freedom and prosperity. The constitution of the United States, interpreted as it was by those who made it; the prophet's rod to sweeten the bitter water from which flowed the strife, the carnage, the misery, the shame of the past as well as the facts of the present, every event which has befallen our institutions is directly traceable to the perversion of the compact of the Union. The usurpation by the federal government of undelegated powers. Let one memorable example suffice for illustration: When Missouri asked for admission as a State into the Union, to which she had a twofold right under the constitution and usages of the United States, and under the terms of the treaty by which the territory was acquired, her application was resisted and her admission was finally purchased by her unconstitutional concession, mis-called the "Missouri compromise." When that establishment of a political geographical line was announced to the apostle of Democracy who, full of years and honors, in retirement watched with profound solicitude the course of the game he had so mainly contributed to inaugurate, his prophetic vision saw the end of which this was the beginning. The news fell upon his ear "like a fire ball at night." Men had differed and would differ about measures and public policy according to their circumstances or mental characteristics. Such differences tended to the elucidation of truth, the triumph of reason over error. Parties so founded would not be sectional, and when the federal government made a parallel of latitude a political line, a sectional party could not fulfill the ends for which the union was ordained and established. If the limitations of the constitution had been observed and its purposes had directed federal legislation, no such act could have been passed. The lid of Pandora's box might have remained closed, and the country have escaped the long train of similar aggressions which aggrandized one section, impoverished the other, and adding insult to injury, finally destroyed the fraternity which had bound them together. It was no part of my purpose, as has already been shown, to discuss the politics of the day, though the deep interest I must ever feel in the affairs of the country has not allowed me to ignore them, and will not permit me to be unobservant of passing events, of indifference to the humiliating exposures to which the federal government has of late been subjected. Separated from any active participation in public affairs, I may not properly judge of those who have to bear the heat and burthens of the day. Representing no one, it would be quite unreasonable to hold any others responsible for opinions which I may entertain. However, when the restoration of the government to the principles and practices of its earlier period may be accomplished, it is not given us to forsee. For me it remains only earnestly to hope and hopefully to believe, though I may not see it, that restoration will come. To disbelieve this is to discredit the popular intelligence and integrity on which self-government must necessarily depend. Though severely tried, my faith in the people is not lost, and I prayerfully trust, though I should not live to see the hope realized, that it will be permitted me to die believing the principles on which our fathers founded this government will finally prevail throughout the land, and the ends for which it was instituted yet be attained and rendered as perpetual as human institutions may be. I have said we could not foresee how or when this may be brought to pass, but it is not difficult to determine what is needful to attain the result. First in order and importance (for it is the corner stone of the edifice) the elective franchise must be intelligently and honestly exercised. Let there be no class legislation. Low taxes, low salaries, no perquisites, and let the official be held to a strict accountability to his constituents. Nepotism and gift-taking by a public servant deserves the severest censure. The bestowal of the people's offices as a reward for partisan service should be as gross a breach of trust. Let no such offence be condoned, for in a government of the people there can be no abuses permissable as usefully counteracting each other. Truth, justice and honor presided at the birth of our federal union, and its mission can only be performed by their continual attendance upon it, for this there is not needed a condition of human perfectability, but only so much of virtue as will control vice and teach the mercenary and self-seeking that power and distinction and honor will be awarded to patriotism, capacity and integrity. To you, self-sacrificing and self-denying defenders of imperishable truths and inalienable rights, I look for the performance of whatever man can do for the welfare and happiness of the country.

During the delivery of the address Mr. Davis was frequently applauded.

WORDS FITLY SPOKEN.

Platform of the Missouri Democratic Convention.

The Missouri Democratic convention met at Jefferson City on the 10th, and adopted a ringing platform. After announcing their adherence to the time-honored principles of the party, the members declare:

We solemnly condemn and arraign the high electoral commission as faithless to the people of the United States in refusing to investigate and expose the wicked and glaring frauds by which the will of the people at the last Presidential election was defeated. Its refusal to do so was in violation of the spirit of the law under which it was organized, and while the decision made by the Forty-fourth Congress of the question as to who should be declared President of the United States for the present Presidential term was in our judgment final, that decision ought not to preclude a full investigation and exposure of all frauds connected with that election and the due accountability of all who were guiltily concerned with them, and we heartily commend the action of the majority of the House of Representatives in pursuing such investigation.

We regard the national banking system as being oppressive and burdensome, and demand its abolition and the retirement from circulation of all bank notes and the issue of legal tender notes in lieu thereof, and in quantity, from time to time, sufficient to supply the wholesome and necessary business demands of the entire country; that all greenbacks issued shall be used in the purchase and retirement of bonds of the United States, so that the interest bearing debt of the country may be lessened in extent of the greenbacks thus put in circulation, as legal-tender notes, commonly called greenbacks, should be made legal-tender in payment of all debts, public and private, except such obligations as are in the terms of the original contract expressly made payable in coin.

That the right to coin money and regulate the value thereof can be exercised under the constitution by Congress alone, and that the possession of the power imposes the duty of its exercise to all gold and silver bullion offered for coinage at the mints of the United States, and we regard the limitations and restrictions imposed by Congress upon the coinage of silver as impolitic and unjust, and should at once be removed.

The platform demands the repeal of the resumption act; opposes contraction; favors a tariff for revenue only; favors the judicious improvement of the Mississippi river and its tributaries; favors a reduction of expenses and taxes, and demands such legislation as will restrict and limit the jurisdiction of courts to such matters as are clearly contemplated by the constitution, and expressed in the judiciary act of 1877.

The following ticket was then nominated and the convention adjourned: Judge of the supreme court, Elijah Norton; register of deeds, J. E. McHenry; State superintendent of public schools, R. D. Shannon; railway commissioner, A. M. Seavier. The three first named are present incumbents.

Previous to the adoption of the report a speech was made by ex-Gov. Woodson who, among other things, said that "the man whom the Democrats elected to the Presidency, when the crisis came, proved himself unequal to the contest, and if he had the courage of Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, and had stated to the people of the United States, you have elected me to the first office in your gift, and by the eternal God, I will be President, he now would be President."

THE GEORGIA REIGN OF TERROR.

Another Letter from Senator Hill.

Senator Ben. H. Hill has written a letter reaffirming the main statements given in the interview with him which the Atlanta *Constitution* printed, and celebrating especially the high important part he took in rescuing Georgia from "the reign of terror." Among other things, he says: "During the darkest days of 1867, when hundreds and thousands of good citizens were joining Republican leagues, a number of gentlemen in and near Atlanta formed themselves into a voluntary committee or club in order to do what they might in opposition to the infamies of reconstruction. This committee did excellent work, and deserves special mention in any history of those times. In June, 1867, that committee addressed me a letter declaring that nothing but a fearless speech on the line of the 'Notes,' and made in the city of Atlanta in the presence of the military authorities, would convince our people that they were still free, and had the right to discuss reconstruction, and not yield voluntary assent to their own dishonor. They urged me to make such a speech. In reply, I admitted that a speech ought to be made, but insisted it ought to be made by some one or more of our leaders who had more ability and more national reputation than myself. I advised that they should make such a request of each of our leading men, and appoint a day when I would meet the committee and ascertain the result. On the 5th or 6th of July we met in an upper room on Broad street. Quite a number of answers had been received and were read. No one was willing to make the speech, and all placed the seal of secrecy upon their letters. There being no other alternative, I agreed to make the speech, and did make it. Now, there are quite a number of interesting incidents connected with this speech, preceding, attending and following its delivery, which have never been given to the public. The incidents are of far more significance and importance than the speech. Nothing can better show the real condition of the times—the purposes of our enemies, and the temper and feeling of our own great men. This committee ought to take charge of this matter. They owe it to themselves as well as to the truth of history. The caucus that was held at Pope's headquarters immediately after the speech was delivered; the discussions in that caucus; the telegrams to and from Washington; the order for my arrest and its recision before execution, and how we obtained information of everything that was transpiring—all show the real truth of those days and ought not to be lost."

NOYES' CHATTER.

An Interview With Our Minister to France on Current Topics.

[Cincinnati Enquirer.]

After some conversation of a personal character, our young man came to business by asking the general how he liked Paris and the duties of his position.

"First-rate, first-rate," was the cheery reply. "I never enjoyed myself better in my life than I have since I have been in France. You see there have been such stirring times since I have been over there. There have been two changes of the ministry, the deaths of the Pope and Victor Emmanuel, the Russian-Turkey war, the visit of General Grant, the opening of the exposition, and the visits of numberless Americans, all of which gave relief and occupation to the mind. Then the embassadors of the other countries are such a jolly good set of fellows. There's Lord Lyons, of England, and Prince Hohenlohe, of Prussia, and Prince Wimpling, of Austria, and Prince Orloff, of Russia, and old Dr. Kern, of Switzerland, and Chaldine, of Italy, all men of the highest intelligence and experience, and thorough men of the world; their companionship is delighful. Besides, the ministers of General McMahon are all magnificent men and statesmen of great caliber."

"What do you think of General MacMahon?" asked our youth.

"I like him very much," responded General Noyes. "I think him an honest, bluff, patriotic old man, not much versed in politics, but with the love of France thoroughly at heart, I believe."

"Do you think him a sincere Republican?" was the next question.

"Well, of course," was the answer, "his early training and education were not Republican, but he has bowed to the people, and has surrounded himself with a thoroughly Republican ministry, and he lets them have their own way without the slightest checking. And what more could they desire?"

"Do you think the Republic will be a permanency?" inquired our reporter.

"Oh, yes," said the general, "unless some untoward event, of which we now know nothing, occurs, I am inclined to think that it is definitely established."

Reporter—How does the American exhibit show up at the exposition?

Gen. Noyes—Very well, indeed. Of course, if we had had more time and money at our disposal it would have been much better, but taking all things into consideration, I think Governor McCormick, our commissioner, has accomplished wonders. You see we were late making application for our space, and we should have had $150,000 more money from Congress, and that would have enabled us to make provision for many fine American firms and goods which are now conspicuous for their absence.

Reporter—Ganeral Grant is having a fine time abroad?

General N.—He is, indeed. I tell you he was magnificently treated in Paris. We gave him twenty three dinners in five weeks, besides the operas and *fetes* he attended.

Reporter—What do you think of Grant for President in 1880?

General N.—There you have me. Eighteen hundred and eighty is a good ways off yet; and we don't know what may occur between now and that time.

Reporter—Why, I thought the shadow of the man on horseback seemed to darken the immediate future?

General N.—Well, the fact is that I have been so much engrossed by my duties abroad that I have not been observing the political signs of the times as closely as some folks at home here. You can't imagine the amount of work my legation has to attend to. Why, there are 20,000 Americans in Paris now, and Congress has made no provision for the payment of my second secretary. Just think of my getting along during the exposition with but one secretary.

Reporter—Perhaps it was an oversight on the part of Congress.

General N.—I think it was. However, I am satisfied that Secretary Evarts will make provisions for the secretary until Congress meets again.

Reporter—Do you find any difficulty in getting along easily without a knowledge of French?

General N.—Oh, no, not much. If I did I should acquire a knowledge of the language much faster than I do. You see most of my business is with the minister of foreign affairs, and he is M. Waddington, who is the son of an Englishman, and his mother was Miss King, of Boston. He, himself, was educated at Oxford. Besides, nearly all the other diplomats or their secretaries have a knowledge of English. However, I am learning French quite rapidly, and I hope soon to speak it quite fluently.

Reporter—So you don't know whether or not Grant will be the Republican nominee in 1880?

General N.—No, I do not; but this I do know, and that is if he is nominated I can work for him with my whole heart and soul.

At this juncture a mutual friend of General Noyes and our innocent remarked that of late he had heard considerable talk of Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, as the next Republican nominee, whereat General Noyes very diplomatically observed: "Well, Senator Edmunds is a very fine man."

Crops in Kansas.

KANSAS CITY, MO., July 11.—The Kansas City *Price Current* will publish crop reports to-morrow from the wheat growing section of Kansas. In fourteen counties along the line of the Kansas Pacific railroad the average yield is twenty-five bushels of wheat to the acre, and the grain is reported as being of superior quality. Threshing is under way, and no bad effects are felt from the recent rains. The oat harvest has commenced in some localities. The yield will be 56 bushels to the acre. The acreage of corn is large, and prospects are more encouraging than ever known before. Fruit prospects are excellent. Peaches are ripening rapidly, and are yielding a splendid crop. The acreage of flax, castor beans, broom-corn, rye, barley and potatoes is large, and prospects are all that can be wished.

INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE