Daily Globe.

VOL. II. ST. PAUL, TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 9, 1879. NO. 329

NATIONAL NOTES.

THE SUDDEN DEATH OF REPRESENTATIVE LAY.

No Executive Session of the House—Joint Committee from Both Houses Appointed to Attend the Funeral—Bills of All Shades and Subjects Introduced in the Senate—Report of the Yellow Fever Commission—Postal Matters, Trade Marks and General Miscellany.

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

The Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The vice president laid before the Senate a communication from the secretary of war transmitting information as to the circumstances which led to the arrest and removal of the Cherokee Indians from the Cherokee nation. Referred. Also a communication from the secretary of war transmitting a copy of the report of the board of engineer officers, relating to the bridge across the Detroit river, at or near Detroit. Referred.

Senator McDonald presented the memorial of John H. McLane and another, relative to taking illegal fees in the United States clerk's office in the circuit court for the Southern district of Ohio. Referred.

NEW BILLS.

The following bills and resolutions were introduced:

By Senator Paddock—A bill to authorize certain improvements in the channel of the Missouri river, and appropriating $155,000 therefor. Referred.

By Senator Hill—A joint resolution authorizing the payment of Indians for the relinquishment of their reservation in Colorado and their removal and settlement elsewhere. Referred. Also, a bill to enable the State of Colorado to take the lands in lieu of the 16th and 36th sections, found to be mineral lands.

By Senator Teller—A bill providing for the removal of the Ute Indians from Colorado. Referred.

By Senator Bailey—A bill to encourage and aid the education of the colored race in the several States and territories. Referred.

By Senator Walker—A bill to adjust the claim of Arkansas against the United States. Referred.

By Senator Hereford—A bill to provide for the building of the postoffice and other government offices at Charleston, W. Va. Referred.

By Mr. Teller—A resolution directing the secretary of the interior to transmit to the Senate copies of all correspondence between himself or the commissioner of Indian affairs and N. C. Meeker, late agent at the White River Indian agency, since January 1, 1879, and also copies of correspondence between those officers and Hatch, Adams, Pollock, and the governor of Colorado, regarding the said Indians. Adopted. Also, a resolution that

WHEREAS, The commissioner of Indian affairs in his report to the secretary of the interior for 1879, states that for their intrusion on white settlement the Indians could easily find justification by pointing to the mining camps which have been located on their reservation in direct violation of treaty agreements. Therefore

Resolved, That the secretary of the interior be directed to inform the Senate what number of mining camps have been located on the Ute reservation in Colorado, when and where they have been located, what efforts, if any, have been made to remove such, or whether they are now in existence or were, Sept. 1st, 1879, and that he transmit all correspondence concerning the subject. Adopted.

ARRAIGNMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

By Senator Voorhees of Indiana, a resolution that

WHEREAS, The restoration of silver money to be the lawful currency of the country by the act of Congress of February 28, 1878, was demanded with singular unanimity by the American people, and is now sustained by public interests and by the full force of intelligent public opinion; and

WHEREAS, By the act of May 31st, 1878, the circulation of United States legal tender notes commonly known as greenbacks, was fixed at the amount then in existence, to-wit: thirty-six millions, and the secretary of the treasury was prohibited from reducing it below that amount by any process or upon any pretext whatever; and

WHEREAS, The aforesaid United States legal tender note, or greenback circulation, have been accepted by the government for custom duties, became at once and is now equal in value to gold, and in certain transactions at a premium over both the precious metals, and

WHEREAS, These financial measures forced upon the present administration, and adopted by Congress over its most strenuous opposition, have restored the confidence of the business world in the character, amount and stability of the money of this country; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound astonishment and deep regret the proposition of the President in his recent annual message, and of the secretary of the treasury, to inaugurate a new and uncalled for financial agitation, with a view to the destruction of the most necessary currencies now in the hands of the people,

Resolved, As the sense of the Senate that such agitation is detrimental to the public interests, calculated to unsettle all values, confuse and disturb business, shake public and private confidence, and that it calls for immediate and unqualified condemnation.

Resolved, That the true interests of the country require free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver on the conditions of exact equality, and that it is a part of this financial policy to maintain United States legal tender circulation, commonly known as greenbacks, in volume not less than now exists, and to preserve its tender qualities unrestricted as to amount and unimpaired in legal effect.

Ordered printed and laid on the table to be called up by Senator Voorhees.

THE PONCA INDIANS.

By Senator Hoar—A resolution instructing the committee on judiciary to inquire whether legislation is necessary to enable the Ponca Indians to prosecute in the courts of the United States their claims for land under treaties and statutes, and that a special committee on the removal of the Northern Cheyennes be instructed to ascertain and report the circumstances of the removal of the Ponca Indians from their reservation, and whether they are entitled to be restored thereto. Adopted.

A resolution was adopted reappointing the regents of the Smithsonian institute.

A message was received from the House announcing the adjournment of that body on account of the death of A. M. Lay, of Missouri, and that it had passed concurrent resolutions and appointing a committee of Representatives and Senators to arrange for the funeral and to accompany the remains to his late home.

The Senate concurred in the resolution, and Senators Vest, Kirkwood and Walker were appointed members of the committee. On motion of Senator Vest, as a further mark of respect, the Senate adjourned till to-morrow.

The House.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The chaplain alluded in a feeling manner to the death of Representative Lay. Immediately after the reading of the journal, Mr. Clark announced the death of Representative Lay, stating it was not his intention now to speak of the love he bore his colleague, as it would not profit him, but at some future time he would. He then offered resolutions of regret, which were adopted, and the speaker appointed Clark, Morrison, Hill, Bingham, Chalmers, Calkins and Ryan a committee to arrange for the funeral. Adjourned.

BRIDGE OR TUNNEL.

REPORT OF THE DETROIT RIVER COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—In their report to General Sherman the board appointed to report as to the advisability of a bridge or tunnel at Detroit, Mich., to accommodate the commerce at that point, mention the fact that they were directed by Gen. Sherman to inquire into and report whether for railroad purposes the Detroit river can be bridged or tunnelled at Detroit, or whether one mile above or below said city in such a manner as to accommodate the large trade and commerce crossing the river at that point, and without material injury to the navigation of said river, good and sufficient tugs being always kept by bridge-owners to assist any craft when required. They convened at Detroit the first Thursday of Oct. 1879, and were required by Gen. Sherman to complete and submit their report and recommendations to the chief of engineers before December 1. The first five days of the session were occupied in hearing statements and arguments of persons favoring or opposing the construction of a bridge or tunnel, and then, at the urgent request of all parties interested, the board adjourned to enable them to collect statistics bearing upon the subject. On the 18th of November they reassembled and proceeded to consider the matters referred to them. The difficulties that they met with at the start is thus briefly stated. At Detroit two immense streams of commerce came into direct interference, namely, one by water and the other by railroad. The problem before the board was to so arrange by either a bridge or tunnel that these might cross each other with the least injury to both and in such a manner as to accommodate railroad traffic and at the same time do no material or undue injury to the interests of navigation. The magnitude of these conflicting interests at this point may be realized from the official statements marked in the report, which show that the number of vessels of various kinds passing Fort Gratiot light house during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, was 22,159, and that the business of the railroads crossing the river at Detroit during the year was as follows: 128,113 passengers, 12,758 passenger cars, 3,873 baggage cars, and 104,350 freight cars.

The report of the board of engineers appointed in 1873 to investigate this same subject, is alluded to: This former board stated, among other things, that no bridge with draws should be tolerated. The board, in their conclusions on this point, say: There is probably no difference of opinion about these conclusions except as to one, referring to a bridge with draws. The form of the bridge considered inadmissable by the former board had openings of 166 feet on each side, the remainder to be built upon piers of masonry 200 feet apart, and it was believed that draw openings of 166 feet were the greatest then considered practicable. Draws of more than 200 feet have been since constructed and it is now proposed by bridge builders of high reputation to construct them with openings of 300 feet on each side of a pier, or of 400 feet between the two piers. The board, though unanimously of the opinion that a tunnel offers the most complete solution of the problem, presented no argument in favor of it.

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Senator Hoar introduced a bill in the Senate, to-day, to establish a labor committee. It provides that the President, with the consent of the Senate, shall appoint a committee of five persons to inquire and report as to the extent to which machinery and labor saving processes have entered into the production and distribution of products in general and consumption among the people, to the displacement of manual labor. Also, whether any causes are in operation to bring about the ownership and cultivation of lands in large tracts instead of small farms and homesteads. Also, as to the condition of persons employed in agricultural, mechanical, manufacturing and mining labor in this country, and especially whether any causes are at work to change for the better or worse the condition of such persons, their hours of labor, the education of their children and the proportion received by them of the profits of the occupations in which they are engaged. The commissioners are to hold office for two years, receive an annual salary of $4,000 each and be allowed expenses of travel, have authority to employ a secretary and three clerks, and report to Congress annually through the secretary of the interior.

YELLOW FEVER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The commission appointed by the President to proceed to Cuba for the purpose of collecting information in relation to yellow fever, has submitted a preliminary report to the national board of health. The report says the most general result is that yellow fever prevails in every place in Cuba from which reports were received; provided these places are of any size or commercial importance, and contain any considerable number of unacclimated persons, who furnish food for widespread poison. In this particular the medical authorities as well as intelligent residents of Cuba, have for those of the part misled the profession. Before leaving the United States most absolute assurances were given by natives or ex-residents of Cuba, and even in Cuba itself these assurances were confidently repeated, that yellow fever never occurred in this, that or the other place. Diligent inquiry was made for all such places and diligent investigation invariably proved that these assurances were false, and that they were founded upon comparatively slight prevalence of disease due in large measure to a small number of unacclimated visitors or residents in such places, detailed reports of these facts are possessed in abundance, it is very certain that prevalence of yellow fever is not equally marked in all places, this varies greatly in different places and in different years at some places and this variation is at times independent apparently of amount of unacclimated material.

INTERNAL COMMERCE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Joseph Kimmo, Jr., chief of the bureau of statistics, has just sent to the President a report on the international commerce of the United States, in the preparation of which he has been engaged for more than a year. This report embodies the results of extensive investigations of commercial and transportation affairs in various parts of the country. The following is a synopsis of the report: The growth of traffic on railroads is indicated by the fact that the total freight movements of three of the most important trunk lines connecting the West with the seaboard increased from 10,898,989 tons in 1868 to 25,272,755 tons in 1878. The average cost of transportation on ten of the principal lines of the country fell from 2 3-10 cents per ton per mile in 1868, to 95-100 cent per mile in 1878. Seven-eighths of the surplus productions of the trans-Mississippi, north of the State of Arkansas, now cross the Mississippi on railroads at and between St. Louis and St. Paul, and are transported directly east to the markets in the country and in foreign countries. During the year 1878 the eastward shipments from St. Louis by rail exceeded the Southern shipments from that city by the Mississippi river. The cities of St. Louis and New Orleans were formerly closely identified in all their trade interests, but they are now sharply at rivalry with respect to the trade of southern Mississippi, Arkansas, northern Louisiana and a large portion of the trade of Texas.

The four principal East and West trunk lines leading from the Atlantic seaboard, with their western connections to Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville and Cincinnati now constitute the most important avenues of commerce in this country, and the trade current which pass over them largely influences the course of our foreign trade with respect to the ports at which foreign goods are imported and domestic products are exported.

This great east and west current of trade has led to a radical change in the course of trade of States situated south of the Ohio river and south of the State of Missouri. The cities of St. Louis, Louisville and Cincinnati now control at least two-thirds of the trade of these States in general merchandise, and have therefore become their chief commercial entreport for this trade. These cities compete actively with Mobile, New Orleans and Galveston. In the aggregate, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati greatly surpass Mobile, New Orleans and Galveston in population, in the magnitude of their commerce and in other elements of commercial power. In competition for the trade of the States referred to, the three interior cities possess an important advantage in their rapidly developing manufacturing industries, the value of the products of which during the year 1878 is estimated at four hundred and eighteen millions, or nearly as much as the total value of imports into the United States from foreign countries. With respect to such manufactures, these cities naturally exercise a much larger degree of control over the Southern trade, than with respect to their merely distributive commerce. The cities of St. Louis, Louisville and Cincinnati now draw their supplies of domestic merchandise principally from the Atlantic seaports of Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and from manufactories in the New England States and in the Middle and Western States. Imported goods sold at these three cities of the west are chiefly received from or through Atlantic seaports where they are transported by rail. The city of Cincinnati will probably greatly enlarge her southern trade as a result of the recent completion of the Cincinnati Southern railway to Chattanoga, Tenn. at which point it connects with the railroad of the Atlantic and Gulf States.

There has been a rapid growth in the shipment of cotton from the cotton growing states, through St. Louis, Louisville and Cincinnati and thence over east and west trunk lines at Atlantic seaports and to manufacturers in the New England States and other States of the Atlantic seaboard. These facts indicate an important diversion in the course of trade of the southern States.

SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The following decisions were filed to-day:

No. 68—County of Cass, plaintiff in error. Solomons Gillet in error to the circuit court of the United States for the Western district of Missouri. This was a suit brought to recover interest on coupons of certain bonds of Cass county, Missouri, issued in payment of a subscription to the capital stock of the Clinton & Kansas City branch of the Jebo & Neosho railroad. This case is almost precisely similar to that of the county of Henry vs. Nicolas, reported in 75 United States, 619, and all the important arsignments of error fall within the decision in that case or that in the case of Schuyler vs. Thomas, 178 United States 1697. The judgement of the lower court is affirmed with costs and interest. Justice Bradley delivered the opinion. Justice Harlan desented.

GENERAL CAPITAL NEWS.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The President nominated Owen N. Denny of Oregon consul general at Shanghai; Jno. Hay, Ohio, assistant secretary of State; Elihu A. White, collector of internal revenue, Second district of North Carolina; Sidney O. Ward, collector of internal revenue, First district of New York.

Thomas F. Morgan, of district of Columbia, to be commissioner of district of Columbia.

Receivers of public moneys—F. J. Buston at East Saginaw, Mich.; G. B. Folsom, Taylors Falls, Minn.; Thos. H. Prenell, Duluth, Minn.; Paul C. Stetten, Crookston, Minn.; Robert B. Hechrington, Beatrice, Neb.

Registers of the land office—Soren Listoe, Fergus Falls, Minn.; Alexander J. Buckworth, North Platte, Neb.

Postmasters—Samuel B. Piper, Bornsville, Ohio; Wm. P. Wolf, at Wilmington, Ohio; Samuel B. Baldridge, Jackson, Ohio; John T. Ogden, Wellington, Ohio; Leroy S. Jorden, Piqua, Ohio; Dwight Webb, Marysville, Ohio; Albert J. West, Shenandoah, Iowa; Chas. W. Snyder, Cedar Falls, Iowa; John Blinehood, Monticello, Iowa; A. C. Burlingame, Sutton, Nebraska; Geo. C. Cross, Fairburg, Nebraska; Eli Bowy, Olney, Illinois; Miss Sarah Pearson, Nashville, Illinois; A. M. Sergeant, Shawneetown, Illinois; D. W. Simmons, Jacksonville, Illinois; J. Sparks, Verden, Illinois; Wm. C. Snyder, Fulton, Illinois; L. A. Hamblin, Oswego, Michigan; Jos. W. Hine, Lowell, Michigan; Geo. R. Stone, Allegan, Michigan; Chas. C. Thompson, Whitehall, Michigan; Frank W. Hastings, St. Louis, Michigan; Chas. Randall, Owatonna, Minnesota; Virgel M. Hall, Glencoe, Minnesota; J. W. Stowe, Onarga, Illinois; Jno. B. Hardy, Three Rivers, Michigan; Cyrus M. Simpson, Topeka, Kansas.

FAVORABLE REPORT.

The Senate judiciary committee has reported on the nomination of Secretary Gen. W. McCrary to be United States Circuit Judge, recommending its confirmation.

POSTAL MATTERS.

The House committee on postoffice and postroads this morning instructed the chairman to report the resolution introduced by Representative Valentine, calling on the postmaster general for information why mails are not carried on new railroad lines constructed in the West during the summer, and why service on routes now established is not increased in accordance with the necessities of the people.

A communication was received from the law clerk of the postoffice department, accompanied by the rough draft of a bill embodying the views of the department upon the lottery question.

The bill introduced at the last session by Representative Morey, which provides that, in order to facilitate the delivery of letters and a speedy return to the writers thereof of such as are refused or cannot be delivered, the postmaster general is hereby authorized and empowered to establish such postoffices or return letter offices as he may deem necessary, was ordered reported with an amendment making it mandatory on the postmaster general to establish certain return offices.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The sub-committee of the House committee on agriculture this forenoon took up the bill relating to the agricultural department. A somewhat animated discussion developed a wide difference upon some features. The ways and means committee favored some legislation to enlarge the scope of the department. A proposition to make the commissioner a cabinet officer is not likely to be determined on the bill reported till after the holidays.

TRADE MARKS.

The sub-committee of the House committee on manufactures discussed without action the joint resolution introduced last Tuesday by Representative McCord, which proposes an amendment to the constitution of the United States, giving Congress power to grant, protect and regulate the exclusive right to adopt and use trade marks.

The secretary of war transmitted to the Senate to-day the report of the board of engineer officers relating to a bridge across the Detroit river at Detroit. The board are unanimously of the opinion that the most complete solution of the problem is the construction of a tunnel under the Detroit river. They, however, endorse the bridge plan conditionally, concluding there will be no material difficulty in vessels passing through draws of 300 or 400 feet in width at any time when it would be safe to navigate the river, and that if the right of way is clearly and emphatically given to navigation, there could be no material or undue injury to that interest.

MUSTERED OUT.

Congressman Lay, of Missouri, Answers the Last Roll Call.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Congressman Lay, of Missouri, died in this city this morning. He has been in feeble health for some time. The immediate cause of his death was paralysis.

Alfred Morrison Lay, of Jefferson City, was born in Lewis county, Missouri, May 20, 1836. In 1842 he moved with his parents to Benton county, Missouri. He was educated at private schools in Missouri and at Bethany college, Virginia, from whence he graduated in 1856. He studied law in the office of the attorney general of the State at Jefferson City, and was admitted to the bar in 1857. He was appointed United States attorney for the western district of Missouri by President Buchanan; resigned in 1861; enlisted as a private in Gen. John B. Clark's division of the Missouri State Guard, and was promoted to the rank of major. After this command disbanded he returned to Missouri; was made a prisoner and confined in prison at Alton, Ill.; being exchanged in 1862, he entered the Confederate army and served to the close of the war, when he resumed the practice of law at Jefferson City, and was elected to the Forty-sixth Congress as a Democrat, defeating A. Underwood, Republican, and James Boyd, Greenbacker.

JOHN S. GITTINGS.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 8.—John S. Gittings died this morning, aged 82, and worth several millions.

CABLE CHRONICLES

GENERAL AND POLITICAL OLD WORLD NEWS.

The Historic Weslyan Chapel at London Cremated--Panic in Austria Over the Appointment of Ignatieff to the Italian Mission--Heroes in the Zulu War Decorated by Queen Victoria--The Spanish Ministerial Crisis---The War Between Abyssinia and Egypt--Miscellaneous.

A HISTORIC CHAPEL CREMATED.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—The main chapel of Wesleyan Chapel was much injured by fire yesterday, and the pastor's building, Wesley's morning chapel, was gutted. Wesley's pulpit was saved. The beautiful frescoed ceiling is irreparably injured, and great doubts are entertained whether the roof can be restored.

PROVOCATION TO AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Dec. 8.—News of the appointment of Gen. Ignatieff, Russian ambassador to Rome, has created quite a scare in government circles here. Semi-official newspapers qualify it as a provocation to Austria.

CASUALTIES ON LAND AND WATER.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—The British admiralty has a telegram announcing a boiler accident aboard the warship Pelican, by which three persons were killed and a number injured.

The fast train on the Great Eastern railroad ran of the track at Manningtree, Essey. The driver and stoker were killed and several passengers injured.

DECORATIONS CONFERRED.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—Queen Victoria to-day, at Windsor castle, received the officers and men who distinguished themselves in the Zulu war, and conferred the Victoria cross and other decorations on one corporal and three privates—Borkes, Drift and Garrison. Gens. Newdigate, Crealock and Pierson and other South African commanders attended the ceremony.

BARBAROUSLY BEHEADED.

SINGAPORE, Dec. 8.—Intelligence has been received that Pra Pecha, son-in-law of Thomas G. Knox, late British political agent and consul general at Baugkok, has been barbarously beheaded at Peckim, Siam, and that Pra Pecha's father and brother have been imprisoned.

CUBAN REFORM.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—A correspondent at Madrid writes he learns from the Cuban members of the cortes that the course pursued by Premier Martinez Campos, in submitting to amendment of the Cuban reform bill, may lead to serious development of the Antonoing movement in Cuba when the Creoles become convinced that nothing can induce Spanish statesmen to depart from the fatal colonial policy which caused the first uprising in Cuba and loss of the American main.

KING JOHN'S MARCH.

CAIRO, Dec. 8—Information from Maraowah represents that King John is marching forward with the main body of the Abyssinian army and forty guns. It is said he is determined to occupy the districts of Sennar and Gallabet, in the blue tide territory. He declares that intervention will not prevent him from enforcing his just claims, including idemnity for past Egyptian incursions.

MOMENTOUS COUNCIL.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—A Vienna correspondent states advices have been received from St. Petersburg that a full meeting of the imperial council will be held to-day to examine into the internal situation of Russia and determine upon the policy to be adopted. It is believed the decision will be of momentous importance for Russia and the whole of Europe.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SOFIA, Dec. 8.—The dissolution of the Bulgarian assembly by Prince Alexander has produced the utmost astonishment among opposition members, who, being in the majority, expected to come into power.

ST. HAZAIRE, Dec. 8.—De Lesseps, the promoter of the Panama ship canal scheme, has sailed for Aspinwall. He is accompanied by his wife, three children, and fifteen other persons.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—A Berlin dispatch says it is reported in Russian circles here the condition of the czarena has greatly improved.

A dispatch from Larnica reports the cattle plague has broken out on the island of Cyprus.

PESTH, Dec. 8.—Grosswarden, Hungary, inundated by the overflow of the Koros river, is now out of danger. Since Sunday other floods have been reported in Transylvania.

MOSCOW, Dec. 8.—There is a well-founded suspicion that one of the principals concerned in the plot against the czar's life by the explosion last week is a returned convict from Siberia.

MADRID, Dec. 8.—At a meeting of the cabinet council, yesterday, the minister of finance pointed out that the proposed financial reforms in Cuba would diminish the revenue receipts several millions, and that the burden of the decrease would fall on the peninsula. He therefore begged Premier Martinez Campos to put some other person in his place. Three other ministers made analogous declarations. The king had a long conference with the various ministers yesterday and consulted the leaders of the monarchial prrty to-day. The result was that King Alfonso has entrusted Possda Herrera, president of the congress, with the formation of a new cabinet. Herrera is now conferring with the various party leaders.

Monster Meeting of Sympathizers With Ireland's Wrongs.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 8.—The mass meeting to consider the condition of Ireland and devise means to extend aid to the suffering peasantry of that country was an immense affair, attended by citizens of all nationalities. The Irish turned out in great numbers, and several of their civic societies were present in regalia, and with music and banners. Peter L. Foy presided, assisted by about 300 vice-presidents, selected from among the most prominent and influential citizens of the city, without respect to creed or nationality. The speakers were President Foy, Col. Don Morrison, ex-Lieutenant-Governor Charles P. Johnson, Father O'Reilley, James Palitezer, Col. A. O. Dryback, William L. Darcy, J. H. Macadam and Samuel Erskine.

An Agreeable Judge.

FREYERBURG, Me., Dec. 8.—Judge Virgin, upon agreement of parties has consented to conduct the hearing in the mandamus case against the secretary of state and governor at the capitol, Wednesday, the 10th inst. The court will not finally adjourn here until this case is disposed of.

AUGUSTA, Me, Dec. 8.—Petitions from various cities and towns in the State were presented to the governor and council to-day urging the necessity of investigating the charges made by Chas. B. Rounds. The petitions are signed by numerous prominent Republicans, and are emphatic in their appeal for examination of the charges alleging corruption and official malfeasance, and all declare that the investigation prayed for should be accomplished before the certificates are issued to Senators and Representatives elect.

Nominees of the Virginia Readjusters.

RICHMOND, Dec. 8.—The readjusters of the general assembly were in caucus to-night until midnight making nominations for State officers, with the following result: Secretary of the commonwealth, T. T. Faunt Leroy; first auditor, J. E. Massie; second auditor, H. H. Dison; treasurer, M. Reynolds; register of the land office, J. W. Brock; superintendent of public printing, R. F. Walker; superintendent of the penitentiary, R. S. Williams; railroad commissioners, J. W. Phillips and H. H. Dison. The nominee for second auditor is the only Republican nominated. The election of these officers will take place to-morrow.

THE GLOBE HOROSCOPE.

As it Casts its Light Upon the Chicago Market.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—Cables this morning were higher. Latest Eastern advices say a trifle lower but the clique are not selling. The clique in our market gave the screw a turn and the result was January took two turns up, closing on the curb at $1.29⅛.

Corn was generally more active, with liberal trading. On the curb May brought 47½ and and January 42⅛.

On provisions the packing fraternity and all their friends took a turn at hammering the market on pork and lard but without much effect, as it was whispered that they could not get enough cut meats, taking all that was offered.

Pork closed strongly. The deal is gamey and a heap of monkeying is going on, lots of our traders being terribly bored by the deal.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

BUFORD'S CASE.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 8.—A Frankfort special to the *Courier Journal:* The special court of appeals for the trial of the case of Thomas Buford vs. the commonwealth this afternoon rendered an opinion reversing the decision of the lower court. John Felland presented the decision of the court, which reverses upon these grounds: First, the lower court erred materially in overruling the motion for continuance by appellant on account of the absence of a large number of witnesses at the July term of the criminal court. Second, the testimony of Dr. R. H. Gale and Dr. J. C. Keller as experts was improperly excluded. Third, the giving of certain instructions, especially those requiring the jury to be satisfied from the evidence of the insanity of the deceased before they could acquit, and that requiring defendant to prove to the jury his insanity to their satisfaction. The text of the opinion occupies fifty pages of manuscript, and the dissenting opinion is also quite lengthy.

DEATH WARRANT SIGNED.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—The death warrant is signed for the execution of Nathan Greenfield, convicted after a third trial in Syracuse, for the murder of his wife. He is sentenced to be hanged Friday next.

CONTINUED.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 8.—In the police court this morning the cases of the fifty-three proprietors and attachees of the theatres and variety shows violating the law forbidding the performance of common labor on Sunday, were continued to December 16.

DROWNED HERSELF.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 8.—Mrs. Mary Kissel, widow, of Newport, Ky., drowned herself in a cistern this morning. She had lost the pension papers of her late husband, and fear that she could not recover them led her to this act.

TO HANG.

OSWEGO, Dec. 8.—Daniel Searls, colored, for the murder of Elbridge G. Hervey, while at Newark valley, June 25 last, has been sentenced to be hanged Jan. 21.

DROWNED.

HALIFAX, Dec. 8.—Michael Waylon, of Emerald Isle, his daughter Cassie, his son Lovell and a man named Jacob Sears, of Wood's Harbor, left Shag Harbor in a small shallop for Pubnico, to attend church. The vessel foundered on entering Argyle sound and all were drowned.

FLOUR MILL BURNED.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 8.—The flouring mill of Samuel Hill & Bro., New Athens, Ill., burned to-day. Loss on mill and machinery, $25,000. Insured: Home, New York, $5,000, Fire & Marine, St. Paul, $2,500. The mill contained between 20,000 and 30,000 bushels of wheat and some flour, valued about $25,000, on which there is no insurance.

RENO'S TRIAL.

Plea of the Accused--Adjournment of the Court.

DEADWOOD, Dec. 8.—In the Reno court martial, to-day, Major Reno delivered a lengthy argument in his defense, in which he claims that he did not go beyond the bounds of becoming conduct; that in striking Lieut. Nicholson he did so after being driven beyond the limits of patience by repeated taunts of Nicholson; that in looking through the window of Gen. Sturgis' house he was actuated by the purest motives, and his note of apology should be a sufficient reparation for an unintentional offense. He says that all witnesses agree that he was in the possession of his mental faculties in all occasions brought into question; that if under the influence of liquor at all He was regarded as good humoredly drunk, and his knocking money on the floor and breaking window lights was done in a frolic. He claims that it has been his misfortune to have obtained a widespread notoriety through the press of the country, and that a greater degree of attention is called to his acts than those of other officers, and that a conviction upon the charges against him would be a sacrifice of his commission, which is the reward for over twenty-two years of hard and faithful labor to his country. He quotes the eighty-third article of war, and says the intent is to preserve the character and honor of the army by excluding disreputable characters, and not to inflict punishment for youthful follies or trivial deviction from rectitude. The court then adjourned sine die.

Senator Bayard's Views of the Legal Tender Quality of Greenbacks.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—In connection with the memorial of the business men of New York in favor of withdrawing the legal tender quality from the greenback, the *World* publishes the following extract from a letter recently received from Senator Bayard:

"It is not hostility to the South that makes the North solid. It is apprehension lest an unwise and ridiculous administration of finance should injure Northern property and investments. No instrument is so dangerous as legal tender paper currency, the redeemability of which may be endangered. I do not care half so much for party success in this connection (although I value it most highly) as I do for the great service it would be to our whole country and the generations to succeed us."

DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATION, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A.
INGERSOLL BLOCK, THIRD STREET,
ST. PAUL, MINN.

Observations taken at the same moment of time at all stations.

Meteorological Record, Dec. 8, 1879, 9:56 P. M.

	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Breckenridge	30.13	10	E.	Cloudy.
Duluth	30.29	21	SE.	Cloudy.
Garry	30.30	-4	SE.	Hazy.
Pembina	30.20	-3	S.	Cloudy.
St. Paul	30.15	24	E.	Cloudy.
Yankton	30.05	18	E.	Cloudy.

DAILY LOCAL MEANS.

Bar.	Ther.	Rel. hum.	Wind.	Weather.
30.204	15.7	84.7	SE.	Fair.

Amount of melted snow, *; maximum thermometer, 25; minimum thermometer, 11.
*Too small to measure.

O. S. M. CONE,
Sergeant Signal Corps, U. S. A.

WEATHER TO-DAY.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9, 1 A. M.—Indications for the lake region, falling, preceded in eastern portion by rising barometer, increasing easterly winds, slowly rising temperature, cloudy followed by rainy weather, partly as snow in northern portions. For upper Mississippi and lower Missouri valleys falling and low barometer, brisk to high southeasterly winds, warmer, rainy weather, partly as snow in northern portions, followed in latter by rising barometer and cold northerly winds.

MUCH HEAP TALK.

Interesting and Exciting Confab Between the Commissioners and the Noble Red Men—Glaring at Each Other With Weapons Ready for Use—Chief Ouray Says the Guilty Warriors Must be Tried at Washington.

LAKE CITY, Dec. 8.—The answer to the demand of the commissioners is just delivered by Ouray. "We will deliver for treaty, Douglas and those Indians engaged in the massacre of Meeker and employes provided they are tried in Washington. The people of Colorado are not friendly, and a fair trial here or in New Mexico is not to be expected. Runners have just started, by order of Ouray, to bring in the Indians called for by the commission."

THE FINAL SURRENDER.

DENVER, Col. Dec. 8.—Specials to the Denver *Tribune* from Los Pinos, dated the 6th, represent that Saturday witnessed some decidedly animated occurrences at the commissioners' meeting. After Jack had declined to inform the commissioners what Indians had been concerned in the White River massacre the Indians retired to Ouray's house to debate what course to pursue. No Indian appeared at the agency until Saturday, but seem to have been engaged at Ouray's in conducting the wildest dances and in making fiery speeches. A man was sent from the agency to Ouray's with feed for the horses of the indians, and discovered from the noise on the inside that the Indians were greatly excited. What he saw of them were bedecked in feathers and war paint, and he was so frightened that he turned back and didn't deliver the hay. Saturday at 12 the Utes came into the agency and took seats inside the agency building, Jack, Colorow and twelve other White River Utes, and of course Ouray, being among the Indians present. When the Indians and commissioners had taken their seats General Hatch addressed the Indians, setting forth the full demands of the commissioners. It is right to make the demand. To-day, he said, is your last chance. We will wait no longer. We want your final answer, and we want no evasive list of the Utes charged by the agency women with taking part in the massacre. Will you surrender the men whose names are on this paper to be tried, and, if guilty, punished; if innocent, acquitted?

The question was put twice, and, after consultation, evasive answers were returned both times, when the question was put the third time.

Ouray replied without consulting the other Utes: "How do we know that these Indians, you name, were at White River at the time of the massacre, or even if they were concerned in it, these women mentioned names which came first to their lips, whether they knew them to be there or not; we can't depend upon what they say."

"That is what we depend upon," said Gen. Hatch.

Mr. Adams then addressed the Indians, making a speech of over an hour's duration, saying among other things that the commissioners did not want to punish Colorow, Jack and the others that took part in the Thornburgh fight, but the cowardly dogs who participated in the massacre of the unarmed men at the agency, closing by saying we want those Utes and we will have them.

The Indians held a consultation in a low tone of voice among themselves, but did not seem inclined to reply at all, when Gen. Hatch again rose and asked if the guilty Indians were to be surrendered, saying he had made a last appeal. No one moved or spoke for a few moments, when Colorow lighted a big pipe, "the pipe of peace." Each Indian present drew his knife and laid it on his knees. The question of peace or war being the one pending, Colorow passed the pipe to the next man, without smoking, and it went around. When the circle was finished he jumped to his feet, straightened up to his full height, pulled his belt around until the knife sheath was in front, pulled his knife out, threw it with force on the floor, quivering and ringing. Instantly every Indian present dropped his hand to his belt and laid his hand on his knife or pistol. The whites did the same, and the two parties stood fronting and defying each for some moments, each waiting for the other to make the forward move. There were but six white men, while there were twenty-five Indians in the room, and fifteen soldiers in the adjoining room.

Finally Ouray spoke: We can't deliver up to you those Indians unless they are tried in Washington. They must not be tried in Colorado. Colorado people are all our enemies, and to give them up to be tried in this State would be to surrender them to be hanged. We will bring those twelve men here for you to see, and them whom you decide guilty shall be taken to Washington and the President shall determine their guilt or innocence. Douglass will have to go. We know he was in the White River troubles, and you shall decide who else. Upon this condition, and not otherwise, will we surrender the guilty Indians.

This was said with great arrogance and boldness. Ouray said: Take about a week to bring the men in. Mr. Hatch told him we accept the proposition so far as bringing the participants in the massacre in, but so far as taking them to Washington he had to telegraph for permission to Secretary Schurz.

Colorow and Jack were immediately dispatched to bring in the twelve named, including Douglass and Persune, saying they would be back in five days after they had taken their departure.

Ouray again spoke, repeating his statement that the Utes couldn't get justice in Colorado—could only get it in Washington. You, then (meaning Hatch, Adams, and their legal advisers), are all my enemies. I am one against three. You hate me. You are all Colorado or New Mexico men, and a French devil. I have not one friend among you. You will not give me justice, and that is why I want to go to Washington, where I can have at least one friend.

Chamber of Commerce.

At the meeting of the chamber of commerce yesterday W. L. Wilson, from the committee appointed to confer with the city council relative to railroad crossings, submitted a report, the essential points of which were as follows:

Assurances were given that the roads would erect gates at the principal crossings as a temporary expedient; that such gates were on the way here and would very soon be put in position.

It is obvious enough to any one who gives this matter even slight attention, that it will require considerable time to prepare approaches and erect the bridges, for which no doubt the public will patiently wait if due diligence is exercised, and if in the meantime all safeguards which can be provided by watchmen and gates are assiduously employed.

Mr. McClung moved that the special committee on funding the city debt at a low rate of interest report whether, in view of the recent sale of our 5 per cent. bonds, it is not practicable to change other portions of our debt to this low rate. The motion prevailed, and the matter goes to the committee composed of Wm. Dawson, H. Thompson, J. W. McClung, D. R. Noyes, Jr.

Gen. Sibley announced the following as the committee to present to the city council the resolutions adopted at the last meeting, relating to the levee: J. W. McClung, J. B. Sanborn, R. W. Johnson, D. D. Merrill, F. Willius.

An Accommodating Judge for Rascals.

HARRISBURG, Dec. 8.—Judge Pearson delivered his opinion to-day in the riot bribery cases, in which he decided that the evidence offered under the motion to quash the indictment against Alex. W. Leinzering, one of the riot bribers, was proper, and that the plea in abatement was not necessary. Counsel will meet Monday to determine the day on which evidence will be heard. If the evidence be the same as offered in the case of Salter, in which the indictment was quashed, all indictments will be quashed, and new bills probably be sent