

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

THE FIRST DIFFERENCE IN THE CONGRESS—GORTSCHAKOFF OPPOSES BEACONFIELD'S PROPOSAL

For the Simultaneous Withdrawal of the Russian Army and British Fleet from Constantinople.

New York, June 15.—The Herald's special cable from Berlin says: It has leaked out that a most important incident, which has been kept secret, terminated the first session of the Congress on Thursday. Lord Beaconsfield demanded energetically that arrangements should be made by which the Russian army and British fleet should withdraw simultaneously from the vicinity of Constantinople during the sessions of the congress, so as to remove all possible source of danger to the peace of Europe until a final settlement could be arrived at.

Gortschakoff, on the part of Russia, expressed the strongest opposition to this proposal, insisting on the necessity of the Russian forces remaining in the city until they had now occupy until the congress should come to a final decision on the questions to be laid before it. This pronounced divergence of opinion showed the difficulties which present the extreme delicacy and difficulty of the task they had undertaken, and dissipated the sanguine expectations with which some of them had come to the congress.

Count Andrusy seeing the danger of the situation, interposed, and made a strong appeal to the Russian and English representatives to compromise this matter for the time being, so that the congress might go on with its work; but neither party would yield a single point, and Andrusy's appeal was in vain. A really embarrassing situation was thus presented to the assembled delegates at the very outset, and they were at a loss to know what to do.

Prince Bismarck, with his usual promptitude and vigor, seeing that further discussion was useless, determined to adjourn the session to Monday, so as to allow of private efforts at compromising the difficulty, and also to give time to the negotiators to meet the emergency, in case both persons should persist in maintaining the positions taken. This is regarded as the only way the congress could make any progress in the face of such an ugly hitch.

The conclusion arrived at in best informed diplomatic circles here, from this unforeseen incident, is that the Russian and English generally expressed as to the prospects of the congress were decidedly too optimistic, and that great difficulties will inevitably arise. In fact, from to-day the congress is face to face with a difficulty which will tax the skill of the ablest statesmen present, and the gloomy view of the prospect is beginning to prevail.

It is conceded on all sides, however, that Prince Bismarck's determination that the congress shall arrive at a satisfactory conclusion of the Eastern question, and that he will use all the power and influence of Germany to bring about an understanding. The belief in his power to succeed in this respect is so strong, and his difficulties are so great, that many are confident that he will eventually succeed in averting war. In fact, with many a confidence in Bismarck's peaceful views is the only ground on which a prospect of a successful issue of the congress is based.

Prince Gortschakoff, in order to place his good intentions beyond all reasonable doubt, has offered, without any request having been made, to place copies of the projects of the Russian commissioners in Bulgaria before the Congress, claiming that these documents would show that he had no sympathy with the demand for annexation tendencies of Ignatieff's project, and that he was in favor of the Russian project of Bessarabia. However, he will make no compromise. He says that Russia will insist absolutely on the retrocession to Russia of the territory, and will take no equivalent for it.

The Roumanian commissioners present here declare that, if the congress does not give Roumania her rights, she will defend Bessarabia by force of arms, and the Montenegro says the same with regard to her territory.

It is now certainly known that the Austrian government yesterday gave orders for the immediate mobilization of 80,000 men, so as to be ready for emergencies. This is regarded as a sure indication that Austria has little confidence in the congress, but an explanation may be also found, in the fear of complications arising from the attitude of Roumania and Montenegro.

Prince Bismarck wishes that the congress should first grapple with the most difficult questions, and therefore the subject for discussion on Monday will be the settlement of the frontier of Bessarabia.

Lord Beaconsfield intends to propose the admission of Greece to the congress, on the ground that the participation of her representatives in the discussion is extremely necessary for the proper regulation of the frontiers of Bulgaria.

Prince Gortschakoff, who was much shaken by the journey from St. Petersburg and the excitement of Thursday's session, has grown decidedly worse, and his condition now gives cause for some anxiety.

ROME.

The Pope Takes Ground Against the Socialists

LONDON, June 16.—A dispatch from Rome says that it is reported that the Pope has offered to the Emperor William the assistance of the Catholics against the Socialists in the coming elections for the Reichstag.

Non-Interference of the Pope. It is stated at the Vatican that the Pope wishes it to be understood that he does not assume to carry the vote of the faithful in any country in his pocket, and to be able to hand them over to any one. The Pope disclaims any such assumption of authority, and declares that he is more of a mediator than a ruler, and that he is not in any way to be a party to the interference in any way with the internal political concerns of any country. As for the report put forth by the radical and revolutionary press in Rome that the Pope has offered to order the Catholics in Germany to vote for the government candidates, there was not the slightest foundation for it.

ENGLAND.

The Caffre War—Capture of the Rebel Chief

LONDON, June 16.—Adverse from Cape Town state that the rebel chief Macoma had been captured.

GERMANY.

Banqueting the Delegates to the Congress. BERLIN, June 16.—"User Fritz" gave a grand banquet to-night to the plenipotentiaries.

The Socialist Scare. BERLIN, June 16.—The Catholic of Potsdam has been closed against all visitors in consequence of the recent Socialist attempt against the guard, which has created a feeling of great uneasiness. It is feared that an unnecessary attempt will be made, and the most stringent precautions are being taken.

Gortschakoff in a Bad Fix. BERLIN, June 16.—Prince Gortschakoff is suffering very much from indigestion, and passed a very bad night.

AUSTRIA. Mobilization of the Army. VIENNA, June 16.—The mobilization of the Austrian army has been commenced in earnest.

Riot in Andeman. LONDON, June 16.—A Vienna dispatch says that there has been a serious riot among the prisoners in Andeman, a number of whom were killed and many wounded.

IN SITTING BULL'S CAMP.

VISIT OF FATHER GENIN TO THE QUARTERS OF THE GREAT CHIEF.

A Congress of All the Sioux—Strength of the Combined Indian Forces.

BISMARCK, D. T., June 5, 1878. The noted missionary of the Sioux nation, Father J. B. Genin, has arrived at Bismarck from his projected visit to the redskins across the line. Father Genin arrived at Sitting Bull's camp alone last August, and up to the fifteenth of May prosecuted his missionary labors. He has been with the warriors since 1877, and has personally known Sitting Bull ten years. Sitting Bull calls him his brother, so strong is their friendship.

When Father Genin left the old warrior, who is really only thirty-eight years of age, presented the beseecher of the cross with the war mace that he rode in the "custer massacre"; also two stone tomahawks of warriors who claimed they had killed, respectively, eleven and twenty-seven soldiers with them in the present war. They valued them as great treasures, but their love for their priest forced the sacrifice of parting with them. Father Genin's confidential and religious relations with Sitting Bull and his band, some of whom he instructed in the Catholic faith and baptized, make him in the "custer massacre" a man who has ever been in or near Sitting Bull's tent.

CONGRESS OF THE SIOUX.

Father Genin reports that a congress of all branches of the Sioux nation across the line, including the Blackfeet, Bloods, Piegiens, Assinaboines, Crow, Big Horn and Gros Ventres, had been appointed for the latter days of May and the first of June. Sitting Bull had been working up this congress for a year, and he invited to participate in the meeting had accepted of the great chief, and he has ever been in or near Sitting Bull's tent.

The column was led by about 100 of the Lehr and Wehr Verein in uniform and bearing arms, and more properly speaking, the demonstration, came off here to-day. A procession of about 5000 marched through the streets to Ogden Grove, followed by a curious crowd of nearly the same number on the sidewalks. Every man wore a red badge, with the initials "S. L. P."—"Socialistic Labor Party."

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THE HOSTILE INDIANS.

Movements of the Bannocks—A General Uprising Feared.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 16.—Dispatches received here state that the Bannock Indians are concentrating at Steen's mountain. The expedition for Camos prairies will be turned in that direction. The Flaties are joining the Bannocks. It is believed there is a general uprising of all the tribes in Southern Idaho and Eastern Oregon.

Attended Bank Robbery.

NEW YORK, June 16.—An attempt was made by burglars between Saturday night and early this morning to rob Irving National Bank, corner of Greenwich and Warren streets. The burglars effected an entrance to the bank by cutting through the wall, and cutting out a hole through the ceiling, reaching the main office of the bank. The officer on post heard a noise in the bank about 3 a. m., but before he could summon assistance the burglars had made their escape. When the officer entered the bank they found everything in disorder. The burglars in their flight left a complete set of tools behind. The amount of the loss sustained by the bank cannot be ascertained until the safes are opened.

Riot Between White and Black Miners.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 16.—The trouble between the white and black miners at Coal Creek broke out afresh yesterday. A number of negroes had been arrested for disturbing the work in the mines, and the disturbance was created before getting to work. It is reported that one or two were killed on each side. The sheriff, with the aid of the Wabash Guards, arrived; the miners reorganized since the first disturbance, and the riot, and no further trouble is anticipated.

Later—The Riot Renewed by the Negroes.

COVINGTON, Ind., June 16.—Another desperate fight occurred between the white and colored miners at Coal Creek on yesterday. A rioter's death, the killing of one negro named Thomas Minor, and the wounding of two white men. The negroes made an attack with rifles, firing upon the whites wherever they could find them. They also attempted to burn a building in which the white men took refuge. About fifty arrests have been made, mostly negro miners.

NEW YORK, June 16.—Arrived: City of Richmond from Liverpool, California from Bermuda. Sailed: Calhoun for Rotterdam, Lepanto for Hull, Dryden and Serbia for Havre. Boston, June 16.—Sailed: Parthena and Hesperia for Liverpool. Liverpool, June 16.—Arrived: Celtic and Wisconsin for New York.

Union Hill Schmeizentest.

NEW YORK, June 16.—The German portion of the city presents a gala appearance to-day. Flags and banners are displayed from almost every German hotel and saloon, in honor of the arrival of the various schutzen corps from almost every State in the Union, to participate in the great "Schmeizentest," which commences to-morrow at Union Hill, N. J.

The Su-dry Civil Bills.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The Senate Committee on Appropriations has been in session all day upon the sundry civil appropriation bills, and Senator Windom hopes to be able to report it to the Senate to-morrow.

Notes' Arrival.

NEW YORK, June 16.—Gen. Noyes, United States Minister to France, arrived at this port at a late hour last night. He is in the best of health, and after a pleasant voyage comes to testify before the Potter committee. He will leave for Washington to-morrow.

For the Pope.

NEW YORK, June 16.—Collections were taken up to-day in all the Catholic churches of the city, by order of the Cardinal, for the benefit of Pope Leo XIII. The amount collected was very large.

MARINE NEWS.

SOUTHWEST PASS, June 16, 6 p. m.—Barometer 29.50. Weather calm, warm and hazy. PORT EADS, June 16, 6 p. m.—Wind south-south-east. Weather clear.

THE COUNTRY PRESS.

VARIOUS VIEWS ON DIFFERENT TOPICS.

The Lottery.

[Natchitoches Vindicator.] The Picayune crawled out to defend act No. 9, the great lottery outrage. We desire every man in Louisiana to know this fact, so when that little "official clique" attempts to take the pulp printing of the DEMOCRAT next December they may be made to feel the pressure of an indignant people.

[Vermillionville Cotton-Bell.] The people of New Orleans and of the entire State owe the New Orleans DEMOCRAT a manner in which it is opposing the Lottery swindle and moulding public opinion against it. This journal is the cause of the matter being taken before the courts, and the Fourth District Court of that city has twice decided against the lottery monopoly, and the course Howard's suit against the DEMOCRAT, for damages, will not fare any better.

Legislative Work.

[Union Record.] In looking over the acts of the last session of our Legislature we notice that that body passed ten joint resolutions, twenty-one acts of a general character, and ninety-six special acts, making in all one hundred and twenty-seven acts. It has been said that the world is too much governed, and surely the Legislature of this State has been doing too much to the people for a special act. If all this expense and the work that will be done in the strictures or any other legal barrier, a serious investigation should be made for them and they should be expunged. We will add that this Legislature did not do more of this kind of work than the Legislature of 1876, and we are aware of, but we taken the acts of 1876 as an illustration of our argument.

A Constitutional Convention.

[Shreveport Times.] We never had but one opinion on the subject of a constitutional convention. The people should be one, and that it is necessary there should be one, is a question in our judgment, too plain to be argued. But while we think this, we do not admit of the policy of getting up a quarrel within the party on the question of this subject, and when they meet there will be no cause for crimination or recrimination. All necessary to be done is for each to vote aye or no, as he may be instructed. If a majority vote "no," all left for those of who favor a convention to do will be to accept defeat as gracefully as may be, and the same rule should hold good with those opposed to a convention.

[Natchitoches Vindicator.]

The blindest attempt to circumvent public sentiment by demands and public wants, by the amendment of the Constitution, is that which suggests we should not make "constitutional convention an issue this year." "It might split the party," say these meek pedants. This suggestion bears on its face the stamp of its intention. Driven to the wall, the men who have proven recent to every pledge made to the people by the Democratic party now grasp at this means to avert the enactment of such an issue as the emphatic demands for a constitutional convention, for such would be the condemnation of their course.

State Capital.

[Houma Courier.] From our exchanges we learn that many parishes are in favor of having the State capital removed to Baton Rouge. To Baton Rouge the capital should remain where it is, and where it should be. New Orleans is the principal commercial city of the South—is the proper place for the assembling of our law-makers, and is more subject to the influence of monopolies than any other city. The friends of the "removal" movement claim that legislators would breathe the pure air of a honest in a rural town, and that monopolies influence would thereby lose their debasing influence; but if that were the case, we advise the constituents of those "protective legislatures" to elect men who represent them with honor, integrity and dignity—be the influence good or bad. Our representatives should be men who can stand the winds of political change, a set, who, but too often, control the destinies of this great State, and the same time undermine the weak fabric of our republican institutions. We go further and say that we believe that the removal of the State capital in the advocacy of the removal of the State capital—whether it be a job or not. Of one thing we feel satisfied, it is that we have read of no logical arguments that would convince the people that Baton Rouge is the proper place for the coveted honor of being the capital of this State.

THE POPE'S SUMMER HOME.

[Saturday Review, May 25.] But it is the question of the Pope's summer residence which is at this moment exciting most attention in ecclesiastical circles, not that he is altogether a stranger to the world of Rome at all, though a change of air has been urgently recommended by his physicians, and for the sake of some political intrigues, as we all know, the Pope has been a "prisoner" and it is even said that in parts of France and Germany straws from his prison pallet have been exhibited for the veneration of the faithful. A summer tour, whether to Castile, Gandolfo or Perugia, or anywhere else outside the walls of Rome, would rudely and once for all dispel this pleasing illusion. And moreover, when the self-imposed seclusion of the Vatican has once been abandoned, there would be more difficulty in resuming, or at all events less difficulty in not resuming, an attitude which is fast becoming ridiculous, and which can be for nobody's advantage to maintain. This, however, is not all. Reports from the Vatican just now are full of received with reserve, and it would not be safe to forecast his Holiness' ultimate decision. There seems to be no doubt that Father Testi, who is now in Rome, has invited him to take up his summer quarters in the famous Benedictine abbey of Monte Cassino, and that the invitation has been favorably received. If it has not yet been definitely accepted,

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WEATHER BULLETIN.

Signal Service, United States Army.

Daily meteorological record for the eight hours ending at 8 A. M. on June 16, 1878. (Observations taken at the same moment of time at all stations.)

Table with columns: Stations, Bar., Therm., Wind, Miles, Rain, etc. Rows include Cairo, Cincinnati, Cleveland, etc.

STAGE OF THE RIVERS.

Daily telegraphic report of the stage of water at various points with changes in the 24 hours ending yesterday at 8 P. M.

Table with columns: Stations, Above water, Change, Feet, Inch, Feet, Inch. Rows include Cairo, Cincinnati, Cleveland, etc.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, June 17, 1 A. M.—Indications for Monday, Gulf States, stationary and falling, possibly followed by rising, but with nearly stationary temperature, east to south winds, partly cloudy weather and rain areas.

Judas, Isaac and Sherman.

[Washington Post.] We would not presume to dictate to any portion of the press, but venture to suggest to an able and brilliant journal whose editorial scintillations illuminate Boston, that poor Judas Iscariot ought to have a rest from abusing the stage of life—John Sherman under de let car. Die gal wants a warm job in some cool climate, and as she have some mighty powerful claims on de admiration, it is de hope and believe ob de countermanded dat Massa John will make dis a special case.

Eliza to John.

Dear Massa John—May de good Lord bless yer. Massa Sherman, may he shower down de blessings by de waggon load. De cul-d-upson what bars dis note is de incidental gal what danned in our set free times. Golly! Massa Sherman will reconnect Susan Cully—may de de cul-er ob her eyes and de wart under de let car. Die gal wants a warm job in some cool climate, and as she have some mighty powerful claims on de admiration, it is de hope and believe ob de countermanded dat Massa John will make dis a special case.

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[Shreveport Times.] We never had but one opinion on the subject of a constitutional convention. The people should be one, and that it is necessary there should be one, is a question in our judgment, too plain to be argued. But while we think this, we do not admit of the policy of getting up a quarrel within the party on the question of this subject, and when they meet there will be no cause for crimination or recrimination. All necessary to be done is for each to vote aye or no, as he may be instructed. If a majority vote "no," all left for those of who favor a convention to do will be to accept defeat as gracefully as may be, and the same rule should hold good with those opposed to a convention.

[Natchitoches Vindicator.]

The blindest attempt to circumvent public sentiment by demands and public wants, by the amendment of the Constitution, is that which suggests we should not make "constitutional convention an issue this year." "It might split the party," say these meek pedants. This suggestion bears on its face the stamp of its intention. Driven to the wall, the men who have proven recent to every pledge made to the people by the Democratic party now grasp at this means to avert the enactment of such an issue as the emphatic demands for a constitutional convention, for such would be the condemnation of their course.

State Capital.

[Houma Courier.] From our exchanges we learn that many parishes are in favor of having the State capital removed to Baton Rouge. To Baton Rouge the capital should remain where it is, and where it should be. New Orleans is the principal commercial city of the South—is the proper place for the assembling of our law-makers, and is more subject to the influence of monopolies than any other city. The friends of the "removal" movement claim that legislators would breathe the pure air of a honest in a rural town, and that monopolies influence would thereby lose their debasing influence; but if that were the case, we advise the constituents of those "protective legislatures" to elect men who represent them with honor, integrity and dignity—be the influence good or bad. Our representatives should be men who can stand the winds of political change, a set, who, but too often, control the destinies of this great State, and the same time undermine the weak fabric of our republican institutions. We go further and say that we believe that the removal of the State capital in the advocacy of the removal of the State capital—whether it be a job or not. Of one thing we feel satisfied, it is that we have read of no logical arguments that would convince the people that Baton Rouge is the proper place for the coveted honor of being the capital of this State.

THE POPE'S SUMMER HOME.

[Saturday Review, May 25.] But it is the question of the Pope's summer residence which is at this moment exciting most attention in ecclesiastical circles, not