TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

From All Parts of the World.

ENGLAND TO THE POWERS.

She States Her Case Clearly and Resolutely.

MESSAGE FROM THE QUEEN.

Changes in the Austro-Russian Situation.

RUSSIA NOT SO FIERCE.

Fraternization of the Turks and Muscovites at Tsargrad.

PROSPECTIVE PAPAL POLICY.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, April 2, 1878.

Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to a question by Lord Hartington, said that a circular has been sent to the Powers by the British government explaining the views of the government regarding the present position of affairs. This circular bears date of April 1 and is signed by the Marquis of Salisbury. It summarizes all the recent correspondence, and, after giving Russia's refusal to consent to England's demand relative to placing the treaty as a whole before the Congress, continues as follows:—

A CIRCULAR TO THE POWERS.

Her Majesty's government deeply regret Russia's decision. Even if a considerable portion of the stipulations of the treaty were likely to be approved, Russia's reservation relative to their discussion would, nevertheless, be open to most serious objection. Every material stipulation of the treaty involves a departure from the treaty of 1856, and by the declaration signed in London in 1871 it is impossible for Her Majesty's government to acquiesce in a withdrawal from the cognizance of the Powers of articles which are modifications of existing treaties. The combined effect of the stipulations upon the interests of the Powers also furnishes a conclusive reason against separate discussion of any one portion of them. By the articles relative to new Bulgaria a strong Slav State will be created under the auspices and control of Russia, who will thus secure a preponderating political and commercial influence in the Black and Ægean Seas.

THE CONSEQUENCES.

A considerable Greek population, although it views the prospect with alarm, will be merged into a Slav community alien to it. The provisions by which Russia will practically choose a ruler for Bulgaria, while a Russian administrator frames and a Russian army controls the first working of its institutions, sufficiently indicate of what political system it will in the future form a part. The stipulations for the better government of Thessaly and Epirus, in themselves highly commendable, are accompanied by conditions, the general effect of which will be to increase the power of Russia to the prejudice of Greece and every other country having interests in the Eastern Mediterranean.

STAMBOUL AND THE ARMENIAN CITIES.

The territorial severance of Constantinople from the European provinces still left under its government will deprive the Porte of any political strength which might have been derived from their possession and expose their inhabitants to serious risk of anarchy. The acquisition of Bessarabia and Batoum makes Russia dominant over all the vicinity of the Black Sea, while the acquisition of the Armenian strongholds secures her influence over the population of the province and enables her to arrest trade between Europe and Persia.

THE INDEMNITY.

The indemnity stipulated for is evidently beyond Turkey's means, even not considering the portion of her revenue hypothecated to other creditors. Its mode of payment being vaguely stated, it may thus be demanded immediately, left to weigh down the Porte's independence for many years, commuted for more territory or be made the means of entirely subordinating Turkish to Russian policy.

AN END OF TURKEY.

The combined effect of the treaty stipulations is to depress, almost to the point of entire subjection, the political independence of the Porte. It cannot be otherwise than a matter of extreme solicitude to Great Britain that a government whose formal jurisdiction extends over geographical positions of the deepest interest to her should be so closely pressed by the political outposts of a greatly superior Power that its independent action and even existence is almost impossible.

FIRM TO THE END.

Large changes will doubtless be necessary in hitherto existing treaties. England earnestly desires good government and peace and freedom for the populations to whom those blessings have been strange. She would willingly have entered a Congress in which the stipulations could be examined as a whole; but neither British interests nor the well being of the Turkish provinces would be consulted by the assembling of a Congress restricted by Prince Gortschakoff's latest reservations.

THE QUEEN'S MESSAGE.

Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced in the House of Commons yesterday afternoon that Lord Salisbury has been appointed Foreign Secretary. The Queen's Message for the calling out the reserves was read by the Speaker of the House. It is as follows:—

The present state of public affairs in the East and the necessity of taking steps for the maintenance of peace and for the protection of the interests of the Empire having constituted, in the opinion of Her Majesty, a case of great emergency within the meaning of the acts of Parliament in that behalf, Her Majesty deems it proper to provide additional means for the public service. Therefore, in pursuance of those acts, Her Majesty has thought it right to communicate to the House of Commons that she is about to direct that the reserve force and militia reserve force, or such part thereof as Her Majesty may think necessary, be forthwith called out for permanent service.

DISPOSITION OF THE MESSAGE.

Discussion of the Message was postponed until Monday next. The Lord Chancellor read the royal Message in the House of Lords. Lord Beaconsfield intends to move on Monday an address to the Crown, thanking Her Majesty for the Message.

RUSSIA AND THE CONGRESS.

The *Times* has a Vienna despatch saying:—"In consequence of Lord Derby's resignation and the calling out of the reserves, Austria has ceased her efforts to effect a compromise about the Congress, feeling sure that Russia will not yield to England's demand now, when doing so would seem somewhat like submitting before a threat. But what may not be possible now may become so later, as the interruption of negotiations in regard to the Congress and the order for the mobilization of the reserves in England need not be followed at once by an actual collision between the two Powers, and the conviction may be forced upon them that, after all, the Congress offers the only possible chance of a peaceful settlement.

IGNATIEFF'S CHANGE OF POLICY.

"The impression is that whatever may have been originally the object of General Ignatieff's mission, he confined himself, in fact, to giving and receiving information, and returns to St. Petersburg to report what he heard. He probably discovered that Austria is too anxious for European condemnation of the Treaty of San Stefano to enter into any bargain about it with Russia alone, which would seem to have given it Austrian sanction. Moreover, General Ignatieff's later declarations indicate that after he communicated the feeling here to St. Petersburg he received new instructions which forbade him to go so far in the direction of concession to Austria as he at first expressed himself inclined.

THE PROBABLE REASONS.

"This was probably because, after England's determination singly to resist that portion of the treaty unacceptable to her, it was hardly worth while for Russia to surrender that large portion of it unacceptable to Austria without knowing whether she would be able to maintain any of it or not. The peace-at-any-price tendency is still, however, very strong in Vienna. Herr Tisza's visit here was arranged before Saturday's demonstration in the Hungarian Diet, and is not, therefore, in consequence of it; but it may be supposed that Herr Tisza will take the opportunity to represent to Count Andrassy the state of public opinion in Hungary."

AN AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN UNDERSTANDING.

Another Vienna despatch says:—"An exchange of views has recently been proceeding between the Austrian and Hungarian governments upon the expediency of laying stress upon the economic interests of the monarchy in the States of the Balkan Peninsula, the navigation of the Danube, the junction of the Austrian railways with those in abutting territory, and the consular and postal services in such territory under whatsoever government. The negotiations are not concluded, but regarding the railway question it is already agreed that the monarchy shall energetically demand the construction of a railway between Sofia, Nish and Semlin and the completion of the Bosnian railway system."

WHAT THE TREATY WOULD DO.

This is in consonance with the reported decision of the Committee of the Austrian General Staff, that the Treaty of San Stefano would compel Austria to extend her military power over Servia, Montenegro, Bosnia and Albania, and the apprehensions of Servia in regard to that decision. It may also explain what Count Andrassy told General Ignatieff are Austrian interests.

WHAT ANDRASSY SAID.

Telegrams from Vienna received in Paris state that Count Andrassy told General Ignatieff that Austrian neutrality, if not co-operation, might be secured by altering the southwestern boundaries of Bulgaria so as to make the Ottoman territory continuous, and by securing Austrian military and commercial supremacy in Servia, Montenegro, Bosnia, Herzegovina and Albania.

The foregoing telegram shows Austria's anxiety about the commercial portion of this project. The Turkish provinces have heretofore been the best market for Austrian manufactures.

AUSTRIA WILL NOT PERMIT IT.

The *Telegraph's* Vienna correspondent says that Count Andrassy has assured M. Bratiano, the Roumanian Premier, that Russia should under no circumstances keep a military road open through Roumania for two years.

CHANGED AT HEART.

The *Agence Russe*, of St. Petersburg, says Russian journals, notably the *New Times*, favor a direct understanding with England.

CHANGE OF SENTIMENT.

"Although the Turkish policy may, a short time ago, have been philo-English, just now it is philo-Russian," says a telegram from Constantinople. "The Russians have acquired over the Sultan and his advisers what in Turkey is the strongest kind of influence—direct and personal influence. Some military men of high rank, as Osman and Reouf Pachas, have become more Russian than English.

GOOD FEELING.

"Turkish and Russian soldiers fraternize, the latter going about Constantinople in uniform freely without evoking any animosity such as usually exists between the invader and the invaded. If war comes England must contemplate the possibility of having to fight Turkey and Russia. At the best she would get from Turkey one sided neutrality of little or no substantial use.

THE PORTE'S NEUTRALITY.

"In the event of war between England and Russia it is, however, expected in some circles that the Porte will remain passive and endeavor to make its territory respected, failing which the Porte will simply protest to the Powers."

PREPARING FOR THE WORST.

The Russians are fortifying the lines of Chatalja and erecting entrenchments at all strategical points. It is believed in military circles at Constantinople that Russia and Turkey have arrived at an understanding, but there is no visible indication of this. It is still hoped that peace will be maintained.

DERBY REPROACHED BY RUSSIANS.

A St. Petersburg despatch to the *Times* states (therein contradicting semi-official utterances) that Lord Derby's resignation of the Foreign Office was a complete surprise and caused an immense sensation in official Russian circles. Lord Derby, says the despatch, is reproached for having misled Russia and England by going as far as he did in a direction which he disapproved.

LORD DERBY'S SUCCESSOR.

The *Times* and the *Morning Post* both reiterated the statement that Lord Salisbury has succeeded Lord Derby as Secretary of State for the Foreign Department, and official confirmation is found in the fact that England's circular to the Powers bears his signature.

A NEW PEER.

The report is officially confirmed that the Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy, now Secretary of State for War, is to be raised to the peerage as Lord Staplehurst, and will succeed Lord Salisbury as Secretary of State for India and President of the Council of India, and that Hon. Frederick Arthur Stanley, Financial Secretary of the Treasury, will succeed Mr. Hardy as Secretary for War.

CHANGES IN THE BRITISH CABINET.

The following appointments are officially confirmed:—

The Marquis of Salisbury to be Secretary of State for the Foreign Department

Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy to be Secretary of State for India.

Hon. Frederick A. Stanley to be Secretary of State for War.

Sir Henry Selwin-Ibbetson to be Secretary of the Treasury, in place of Hon. F. A. Stanley.

NICHOLAS AND HAMID.

The Grand Duke Nicholas had an interview of two hours' duration with the Sultan on Saturday. M. Onou, the Russian dragoman, was the only other person present.

THE GRAND DUKE'S JOB.

The correspondents of the *Times* at Vienna and Pera agree that there is little doubt that the Grand Duke Nicholas has been charged to induce the Turks to conclude an offensive and defensive alliance with Russia in case of an Anglo-Russian war.

NO RECONCILIATION YET.

The *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent says that up to last evening the Porte has refused all proposals for the Russian occupation of any heights near the Bosphorus. The Grand Duke Nicholas has assured the Porte that he will not advance on Constantinople without the Sultan's assent.

BETTER FEELING AT ST. PETERSBURG.

The correspondent of the *Times* at St. Petersburg reports a slightly better feeling there. He says it is quite possible that another attempt will be made to come to terms with England if Austria's demands are as exorbitant as reported.

ANOTHER CHAPTER FROM THE ILIAD.

The *Standard* understands that the idea of establishing a depot for naval stores on the island of Tenedos for the British fleet has been abandoned, so as not to excite foreign jealousy.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Osman, Fuad and Reouf Pachas have gone to the Turkish camp at Masink.

Moukhtar Pacha has been appointed Chief of the General Staff, and Osman Pacha Commandant of Constantinople.

The Russian Admiral Popoff has arrived at Constantinople.

A report current in Pera that Ahmed Vefik Effendi, President of the Council of Ministers, has resigned, is contradicted.

THE EGYPTIANS.

The Egyptian contingent from Varna are encamped at Unkiar-Skelessi, a village of Asia Minor, on the Bosphorus, eight miles north-northeast of Constantinople.

A MURDERED CORRESPONDENT.

The *Times* announces that Mr. Ogle, its Volo correspondent, has been found dead near Macrinitza, and there is reason to believe that he was assassinated. An Athens telegram reports that Mr. Ogle was murdered by the Turks.

ITALY AND THE EAST.

Count Corti, Foreign Minister, has promised the Italian Chamber of Deputies to explain the government's Eastern policy on the 8th inst. So far as he may feel inclined to explain, he will undoubtedly say that observant inaction and neutrality are inexorably Italy's policy. She may be alarmed at Russia's colossal growth in the East, but home complications and the necessity of keeping on good terms with Germany and Austria will keep her quiet.

HUNGARY AND THE CREDIT VOTE.

A special despatch from Pesth says the Hungarian government will shortly lay a bill before the Diet to provide for raising the 60,000,000 florins recently authorized by the delegations for purposes of mobilization.

GERMANY THINKS TWICE.

The decree prohibiting the exportation of horses from Germany, which was to have been cancelled on the 1st of April, remains in force until further notice.

ENGLISH PREPARATIONS.

The Howe and Canopus, wooden screw men-of-war at Devonport, have been ordered to be prepared for hospital service in the Mediterranean.

INTRENCHING TOOLS.

The *Times*, in its column of "Naval and Military Intelligence," says:—"The Admiralty has made an urgent requisition on contractors who are manufacturing a large number of picks and shovels at Wolverhampton, and demanded to know when they will be ready.

RECRUITING.

"Recruiting officers are experiencing an increase of business, and the men coming in are of a superior class. It was expected that with the close of the financial year (March 31), beyond which the £6,000,000 credit does not run, an extensive dismissal of extra men from the government works at Woolwich would occur, but the War Office has ordered that the extra men be retained, only suspending over-time work."

WAR RATES OF INSURANCE.

At Lloyd's, on Saturday, war insurances were five shillings per £100 on British hulls and cargoes, ten to twenty shillings on Black Sea risks, which are regarded with great disfavor, and half to one per cent on Russian hulls.

DECLINE OF RUSSIAN SECURITIES.

The *Money Market Review* (weekly paper) directs attention to the fact that Russian exchange has fallen eleven per cent during the past week, and that the rouble is now quoted at twenty-one and three-quarters to twenty-two pence, a depreciation of about forty-one per cent from par—thirty-seven and a half. The *Money Market Review* concludes that it is morally certain that war would be immediately followed by Russian bankruptcy and an entire suspension of payments on the debt.

NO DEFICIT IN THE REVENUE.

The revenue for the fiscal year ending March 31, which was expected to show a considerable deficit, shows a surplus of $3,085,000. The *Times* says this is because expectation that some duties would be increased to meet the demands of the forthcoming budget induced extraordinary activity in clearances at the Custom House during the closing weeks of the year.

THE GENEROUS BARONESS.

Lady Burdett-Coutts is negotiating for land in Osnaburgh street, on which she intends to erect lodgings for the poor, capable of accommodating 10,000 persons at a maximum rent of 4s. 6d. ($1 08) weekly per domicile.

FOR PARIS DIRECT.

The United States ship Constitution from Philadelphia March 4 for Havre, with goods for the Paris Exhibition, arrived at Falmouth yesterday.

BISMARCK WILL SUBMIT.

It is now believed in Berlin that Prince Bismarck will acquiesce in the adverse vote of the Prussian Parliament on the proposal for creating a ministry of railways (which was supported by the Prince), and will not dissolve the House.

THE PAPAL POLICY.

A Rome correspondent says:—"A faction hostile to the Pope is said to exist among the Cardinals, headed by Cardinals Berardi, Bilio and Martinelli. They are displeased with the temperate tenor of his allocution, the appointment of Cardinal di Pietro as camerlingo, and the fact that the Pope has not announced his accession to deposed sovereigns.

DUTY OF CHURCHMEN.

"The Commission of Cardinals appointed to consider the position of Catholics in reference to Parliamentary elections have reported that it is the duty of Catholics to participate in elections and accept seats in Parliament, if elected, taking the usual oaths to the King and Parliament, but pledging themselves not to offend against the laws of the Church."

CARDINAL M'CLOSKEY HOMEWARD BOUND.

Cardinal McCloskey has left Rome for Florence.

THE FRENCH PRESS BILL.

The French Chamber of Deputies has passed the Press Amnesty bill as amended by the Senate.

HORSES FOR ENGLAND.

CHICAGO, April 1, 1878.

It is stated that two English gentlemen are in this city and have agents throughout the West for the purpose of buying 20,000 horses, ostensibly for street cars in Scotland and England; but, judging by the character of the animals they select, they are intended for active movements rather than draught purposes. Five hundred animals have been brought here and will be shipped within two weeks.

INCENDIARY FIRE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

NORFOLK, Va., April 1, 1878.

The hotel buildings located at the watering place on the lower Chesapeake Bay, known as Ocean View, and belonging to a company in this city, were set on fire on Saturday by an incendiary and totally destroyed. The property was insured and will be immediately rebuilt.

THE SUSPECTED STEAMER.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 1, 1878.

The steamer Yrazu, formerly the Pelican, is still in port flying the flag of Costa Rica. Señor J. M. Gursco, Consul for Costa Rica, has filed a protest with the Collector of the Port, holding the United States government responsible for all damages resulting from any delay in the sailing of the steamer caused by the action of the authorities. An order was issued by Collector Shannon on Saturday to the Custom House officials to refuse a clearance to the steamer until further orders.

OVER THE HORSE SHOE FALLS.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., April 1, 1878.

Patrick and John Reilly, brothers, of Chippowa, Canada, started to return across the Niagara River in a row boat from this side at six P. M. When half way over it was noticed that they were in trouble as if an oar was broken. They were too far down for any body to render them any assistance, and they went over the Horse Shoe Falls just outside of the Three Sister Islands.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, April 2—1 A. M.

Indications.

For New England and the Middle Atlantic States, clear or partly cloudy weather, northwesterly winds, stationary temperature and stationary or higher pressure.

For the South Atlantic States, clear or partly cloudy weather, light variable winds and stationary or higher pressure and temperature.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, clear or partly cloudy weather, light variable winds and nearly stationary pressure and temperature.

For the lower lake region, clear or partly cloudy weather, light westerly winds and nearly stationary pressure and temperature.

For the Lower Missouri Valley, partly cloudy weather, with rain areas, variable winds, mostly warmer southeast, and stationary or falling barometer.

For the Gulf States, clear or partly cloudy weather, light northeasterly winds and stationary pressure and temperature.

The Lower Mississippi River will fall slowly.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, HERALD Building, No. 218 Broadway:—

	1877.	1878.		1877.	1878.
3 A. M.	35	41	3:30 P. M.	46	58
6 A. M.	38	41	6 P. M.	45	58
9 A. M.	43	48	9 P. M.	44	51
12 M.	48	51	12 P. M.	44	48

Average temperature yesterday 48¾
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 42¾

THE PRESIDENCY.

Montgomery Blair's Resolutions Pass the Maryland Senate.

BITTER OPPOSITION.

A Speaker Threatens a Deluge of Blood.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 1, 1878.

The Blair resolutions to test the title of Mr. Hayes to the Presidency by directing the Attorney General of this State to file a bill in the Supreme Court asking that Court to give effect to the electoral vote of Maryland by counting the votes of Florida and Louisiana for Tilden and Hendricks, and so declaring them the President and Vice President of the United States, were taken up just at the close of the morning session of the Senate.

A POINTED THRUST AT BLAIR.

Mr. Steiner (republican) said it was with the practical that the statesman had to deal. Dreams, phantoms and the unsubstantial phantasmagoria which content those who groan over things that are dead and putrescent in their lonely graves cannot command his attention. The present resolution strikes the hearer as a good burlesque—as though Gulliver had returned to the flesh and wished to present to the world a new specimen of incubation. But I am told that the action proposed is seriously contemplated, although the resolution has been the cause of more newspaper jokes than any paper that has ever been presented to the Legislature of the State. It is seriously intended that the Legislature of Maryland shall make itself conspicuously notorious by an effort to overthrow that which has been done by the highest annals of the nation, and which has been recognized and heartily acquiesced in as *un fait accompli* by the vast majority of the people. While thirty-eight States are struggling through a monetary crisis, laying aside angry passions and sectional hates and making waste places flourish, Maryland is expected to step forth and either once more inflame the smouldering embers of party strife or provoke an outburst of derisive laughter from her thirty-seven sisters. Had they forgotten how the fabric of our government seemed to be rocking on its foundations? Had they forgotten how prominent leaders set aside the badges of party to avert what seemed inevitable destruction?

HAYES AND PEACE.

The result was necessarily a disappointment to one party and a gratification to the other, and yet it brought peace and quiet to the whole land. Not only at home, but in every civilized land, Rutherford B. Hayes is recognized as the President of the United States. His Excellency the Governor of Maryland recognizes General Hayes as President, requires at his hands the employment of the forces of the United States to enable him to execute the laws of Maryland and to protect the property of our citizens. One Senator on the floor bears a commission from him as a Commissioner to the Paris Exposition. (Senator McLane, a democrat.) Are our own skirts clear of the charge of corruption? Has the recollection of the election of 1875 in the city of Baltimore and the sweet form of posting tickets faded away from the memory of the nation? Are we free from the crime of the rape of the ballot box? Are we prepared to invest $10,000 or $15,000 in legal proceedings, when we are told that the State Treasury is bankrupt and that we have to borrow $500,000 to carry on the wheels of State government? He protested against reopening this subject. Let the author of the resolution attain all the novelty possible by his efforts to stir up the people with chronic cries of fraud, but let the State of Maryland resolutely determine she will not play Don Quixote, even though he is willing to be her Sancho Panza.

A DEMOCRATIC VIEW.

Mr. Dennis, democrat, followed and said:—A week ago the republicans of this Assembly held a caucus. I have no doubt that the batch of ridicule to which we have just listened is the result of that caucus. But the question is of too much importance for the gentleman to grapple with in that style; and though he may ridicule the author he cannot urge a solid objection to the resolutions. Their protest is potent. Ridicule cannot harm them. They protest, as we all do, against the usurpation we are now compelled by force of circumstances to endure. Fraud has usurped the chair once occupied by our nation's noblemen, and their resolutions are Maryland's attempt to frustrate the continuance of this fraud. If we fail in this one appeal woe to the nation. Its death knell is sounded, for the freedom of its institutions is gone and the life of its liberty is dead.

A FIREEATER.

The appeal is made in the interest of peace and not to shed blood, as the sanctioners of the fraud charge; because if the dearest rights of a people tutored in the ways of right and justice are to be flung away at the will of a few scheming politicians, as in the case of our last Presidential contest, they will rise up under the sting of the outrage and deluge the land in blood. He at first opposed the resolutions because he had no more faith in the Supreme Court than he had from the first in the Electoral Commission, but now he proposed to meet the matter face to face. Proud Maryland, the day star of American liberty, should record her protest as well against the present fraud as against its second subsequent perpetration. There is a deep feeling of indignation, and properly so, welling up throughout this whole country on this question and retribution will just as surely come as there is a God in Heaven and time rolls on. He would enter his protest against the occupancy of the chair of Washington, Adams, Jefferson and Jackson by a usurper and a fraud.

At the close of Mr. Dennis' speech the Senate went into executive session, after which it immediately took a recess till eight o'clock in the evening.

At the evening session the resolutions were again taken up. Senator Stump sent up the following letter to be read:—

WASHINGTON, March, 1878.

MY DEAR SIR—I would write an essay on your resolution if it would do you any good, and if I knew enough about the subject to make my opinion a thing of the least value. The presumption, of course, is that you are right, and that presumption is greatly strengthened by the concurrence of the foremost lawyers in the country, who have agreed with you after a consideration of the law which I have not been able to give to it. In the present state of my mind I would vote for the resolutions because of my faith in you and others who favor it. You have my sympathy and best wishes and will continue to have them as long as you continue to struggle for redress against the great wrong which the country suffered in 1876. Faithfully and truly yours, J. G. BLAUK.

To Mr. MONTGOMERY BLAIR.

The resolutions were then rejected for want of a constitutional majority—yeas 12, nays 9—lacking only two votes necessary to its passage. About an hour after the vote was reconsidered and the resolutions passed—yeas 14, nays 8.

SO GLAD.

Mr. Blair was in the senate at the time of the passage of the resolutions, and rubbed his hands in delight. The senate broke into laughter and slight applause, which the President promptly repressed. Congress is expected to take the necessary action, Mr. Blair told your correspondent tonight, to make the resolutions, if approved by the Governor, effective. A bill, he says, is already prepared to that effect, and is to be offered.

RHODE ISLAND DEMOCRATS.

MASS MEETING AT PROVIDENCE LAST NIGHT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 1, 1878.

About three thousand democrats crowded into Music Hall to-night to attend the grand rally of the party. It was the largest gathering of the campaign, and the most enthusiastic. Thomas Davis, candidate for Lieutenant Governor, presided, and made a stirring speech, which was loudly cheered.

SPEECH BY MR. LAWRENCE.

Mr. Lawrence, candidate for Governor, next spoke, and the hearty reception which was extended to him showed that he is popular with the masses. He said that "Truth crushed to earth will rise again" was the shibboleth of the democratic party, outraged and dishonored, trampled in her national candidate, robbed of the right to furnish the President of the United States, but the party would rise from her lethargy and vindicate her rights. The platform of the party is one that any honest man can adopt. Republican rule had made starving homes. People were out of work, starving for want of employment. He wished that he had the power to call up those patriotic feelings in the hearts of the people which, as the NEW YORK HERALD last Sunday said, would stay the tide of fanaticism in New England and place Rhode Island once more in the galaxy of democratic States. Republican papers had sneered at the size of the meetings, but he would ask them to count the audience to-night and see if there were not enough votes to elect him Governor.

Speeches were also made by Messrs. Riley and Russel, of Boston, Mr. Gorman and A. J. Barnaby, of Providence, and others. The meeting was a complete success.

HARTFORD ELECTION.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 1, 1878.

The city election to-day was carried by the democrats for executive officers. George G. Sumner (dem.) was chosen Mayor by 600 majority. The Board of Aldermen is a tie. The Common Council has a republican majority of four, making the same republican majority on a joint ballot.

THE YACHT TOURIST.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., April 1, 1878.

The steam yacht Tourist, owned by Commodore Chiseman, arrived here to-day from Wilmington, N. C., bound for New York.

A SERIOUS CHARGE.

PROSECUTION OF AN EX-PATENT COMMISSIONER FOR CROOKEDNESS IN PROCURING PENSIONS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 1, 1878.

On the 23d day of February last R. Holland Duell, of Cortland, ex-Congressman of this district and ex-United States Commissioner of Patents at Washington, was arrested on a charge preferred by the United States government. It is asserted that Washington officials have been long watching the accused on account of alleged crookedness in the matter of procuring pensions. Some time previous to the arrest government detectives were sent on from Washington to Duell's place of residence, in Cortland. They came possessed of certain clews which they were directed to follow up. So industrious were the detectives that it is claimed in a few days they were in possession of the most undisputed evidence upon which to base a case for the government. Documentary proof which cannot be gainsayed was secured and laid before United States Attorney General Devens, who at once directed that Mr. Duell should be taken into custody. He was accordingly arrested by United States Marshal McDougall, of Auburn, and arraigned before United States Commissioner Northrup, of this city. Everything was done at the time by the accused and his friends to prevent the matter from reaching the public. Mr. Duell at that time gave bail for his appearance before the United States Commissioner on the 21 of April (to-morrow), at ten o'clock, when the formal examination is to take place.

DUELL'S OFFENCES.

The warrant was sworn out by Assistant District Attorney John E. Pound, of Lockport. It charges R. Holland Duell on the 31 of November, 1875, with being the agent and attorney of one Martha J. Carson for the purpose of procuring from the United States officials a pension amounting to $558 93.

The pension was procured and the warrant alleges that Mrs. Carson received the sum of $98, and Mr. Duell retained for his own purposes $560 93, contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided. The prisoner at the time of his arrest made an informal explanation of the case to the effect that he received the pension in question and retained the amount charged at the request of Mrs. Carson, she not desiring to have so much money with her, as her friends would demand payment of her husband's debts; that when she finally asked for the amount he had retained he paid it to her, and took her receipt therefor. The prosecution admit the fact of the payment of the money, but claim that Mr. Duell did not give it up until he was compelled to do so by threats of prosecution if he did not disgorge. The government is also prepared on another charge, that Mr. Duell has dated pension papers back several years before the parties died, and has received large sums of money from such transactions. Mr. Duell explains that matter by saying it was in charge of a partner, Mr. Foster, who is unfortunately now dead. A great deal of interest is taken in the examination to-morrow by politicians in this section of the State.

RAILROAD RECEIVER APPOINTED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

PEORIA, Ill., April 1, 1878.

About two weeks ago the Peoria, Pekin and Jacksonville Railroad executed a trust deed on all its franchises, rolling stock, &c., for $82,000, to cut out certain judgments and executions. The attorney in the case paid no attention to the deed, but made levies on the property. Matters drifted along until yesterday (Sunday), when the president of the road, by his attorneys, petitioned for a receiver. The Peoria Circuit Court appointed the petitioner, John Allen, such receiver. Various New York interests were not consulted.

MOLLY MAGUIRES COLONIZING.

THE ORDER FOILED AND PUNISHED IN SCHUYLKILL COUNTY REORGANIZING IN LUZERNE.

SCRANTON, Pa., April 1, 1878.

The Commission appointed by the Pennsylvania Legislature to investigate the cause and effects of last summer's labor riots have just brought their labors in this city to a close. They have been in session here since Friday afternoon taking testimony, and during that time some startling facts have been developed. Their proceedings have been attended by large and anxious crowds of workingmen, who have manifested a keen interest in the investigation. A miner named John H. Powell testified to the existence here of a secret organization known as the Knights of Labor, which, he said, were 15,000 strong in and around Scranton. The object of the order, he said, was the elevation of labor by legal and honorable means. It was not a beneficial order, but would help a brother in distress, and was not for the purpose of aiding or encouraging strikes. The witness said he presumed there were lodges throughout the county composed of all classes of workingmen, and in the lodge to which he belonged there were carpenters, mechanics, blacksmiths, miners and mine engineers.

MOLLY MAGUIRES IN LUZERNE.

An astounding revelation was made by Mr. W. W. Scranton, general superintendent of the Lackawanna Coal and Iron Company, who stated that the Molly Maguires, driven out of Schuylkill, had come in large numbers to take refuge in this region, and were organizing anew among the mountains of Luzerne, in the mining settlements between Wilkesbarre and Carbondale. Of this fact the witness stated he possessed the most trustworthy information. The statement produced a profound sensation, and its narration was listened to with great interest by the large crowd that pressed so closely around the table of the committee that it was with considerable difficulty that it could proceed with its work. This was the most exciting fact brought out by the investigation. Mr. Scranton detailed his connection with the posse that did the firing on the 1st of August last, and said that his instructions were that every man who fired should shoot to kill, as that was the most effective way to put down a riot. The witness had learned this from what he saw of the New York riots in 1863, and judging by the temper of the times the Scranton mob was not to be trifled with.

COAL AND IRON POLICE.

The testimony of Mr. Scranton relative to the Mollies accounts for the organization and equipment by the company of which he is superintendent of a strong force of coal and iron police, similar to that which has distinguished itself in Schuylkill during the past few years hunting down the Molly Maguires. This force is composed of the company's employés, under command of one of its foremen, and in all the secret organizations of the workingmen throughout the valley detectives are at work, so that every incident is promptly reported at headquarters.

DOUBLE MURDER.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 1, 1878.

The bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Marlow, a respectable old couple, who were to appear to-day as witnesses in an important criminal suit, were found in Westwood to-day. They had been burned to death. Their bodies were lying close together, with the heads and legs cut off. It is supposed that the damaging testimony they could give was the cause of the murder. There is no clew to the murderers.

FIRE IN NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, April 1, 1878.

The crockery store of Isidor Levi, No. 24 Magazine street, was burned to-night. Loss on stock, $75,000; insurance, $60,000, as follows:—Crescent Mutual, $10,000; Factors and Traders', $10,000; Firemen's Insurance, $2,500; Liverpool and London and Globe, $12,000, and the balance in other foreign offices. Loss on building, $23,000; insurance unknown. The saddlery store of H. H. Hansen and the clothing store of A. B. Myers were badly damaged by water.

RESUMPTION OF COAL MINING.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 1, 1878.

For the first time this year all the collieries in the Schuylkill region were in operation this morning. They will continue work until the monthly allotment of 400,000 tons is filled. This will take about two weeks, but it is proposed to work at a moderate rate for three weeks.

In the Lehigh region there was also a general resumption, but as each operator has an individual allotment there will be no uniform plan of work adhered to for a month, shipments being made at various times to fill the quota.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has announced an advance of about five per cent in the line rates on anthracite coal, but will take no action on its rates for bituminous coal until the 10th inst.

TAMMANY SOCIETY.

The regular monthly meeting of the Tammany Society was held last night at the Fourteenth street Wigwam. Arrangements were made for holding the annual election of sachems and officers for 1878, which takes place on the 15th inst. It is understood that no contest will ensue.

TERMINAL FACILITIES.

Mr. William H. Vanderbilt has sent a letter to the Law Committee of the Common Council in regard to the argument that the railroads discriminate against the trade of New York in the matter of the proposed running of steam cars on the Belt road. After denying the alleged discrimination he concludes with these words:—

I can assure you that the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company will spare no exertions to hold and increase the traffic of this port. In this matter its interests and yours are identical. If the merchants succeed in their efforts to place New York in as favorable a position as to cheapness and commercial facilities as its rivals it will keep the business it has and regain much that it has lost.

A MANAGER'S TROUBLES.

INCARCERATION AND LIBERATION OF W. J. FLEMING—COUNT JOANNES' CLAIM AGAINST HIM.

William J. Fleming, the manager of Count Joannes' dramatic combination, who was arrested on the arrival of the "Owl" train in the Pennsylvania Depot at Jersey City on Sunday morning for assaulting Edward C. Coyle, one of the company, who applied to him for his money, was taken yesterday morning before Judge Davis, in the Gregory Street Police Court, when Coyle appeared and made a formal complaint of assault and battery against him. Coyle, who had been detained as a witness, was then released, and Fleming was held for examination, which was set down for three P. M. At that time Coyle failed to appear, and at four o'clock Judge Davis discharged Fleming from custody, it appearing, also, that the assault was committed at Trenton, out of Judge Davis' jurisdiction.

The money taken from Fleming had meanwhile been taken care of by Chief Nathan, and several members of the troupe improved their opportunity to attach it for the amount of Fleming's indebtedness to them. Two gentlemen, named McVickar and Fox, and a lady named Grasse presented claims amounting altogether to $232 and obtained an order from Judge Davis on which they were paid their money.

After Fleming had left Police Headquarters six or seven persons called at the police station, claiming to be creditors, and looking after their money.

About three o'clock Chief Nathan received the following from the Count:—

PHILADELPHIA, April 1, 1878.

TO THE HONORABLE THE CHIEF OF POLICE OF JERSEY CITY:—

By the New York papers of this date I read of the arrest of William J. Fleming, manager of a theatre. He left here Saturday night and is my debtor, as said manager, over $1,500. He has also left me to pay his hotel bills, which, by contract, he should have paid at this hotel. If the money can be held for creditors hold it. Answer.

GEORGE THE COUNT JOANNES,
of the New York Supreme Court,
Bingham Hotel.

Chief Nathan telegraphed that it was too late, and heard nothing further from the Count.

THAT SWIMMING SUIT.

STATEMENT OF THE PILOT OF THE JAMES FISK ABOUT SUNDAY'S EXPERIMENT IN THE NORTH RIVER.

In connection with the swimming suit experiment in the North River on Sunday, whereby the lives of three men were seriously endangered, Captain Weatherwax, pilot of the ferryboat James Fisk, makes the following statement:—

The James Fisk, Jr., was lying in the Twenty-third street ferry slip at about a quarter to four o'clock Sunday afternoon. I am the pilot of that boat. While thus lying in the slip I saw a man with a rubber suit, above the slip and between us and the steamer Columbia, in the water, and a small boat close to him. I went into the end of the pilot house nearest to the pier and sat there until the time for leaving had arrived. When the boat was "rung off" and I had changed my station from the landward to the seaward pilot house, just before the boat swung off, I saw a crowd on the seaward part of the boat. Some parties in the crowd "sung out" for a rope; then I rang my deck bell to call the deck hands to give them a rope. The deck hands responded to my call and they got a rope and ladder and took one man out of the water on to the ferryboat, and from there he went ashore. I afterward ascertained that his name was W. S. Wylie, of River House, Twenty-third street and North River. While we were still in the dock, and after Wylie had been taken from the water, I saw a rowboat with one man come out from Twenty-second street, close at hand.

Without my knowledge the man in the rubber suit, whose name I afterward ascertained to be James Eustace, of New Jersey, jumped off the seaward end of the ferryboat just as she was in the