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HON. J. T. YOUNG

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WASHINGTON.

A REPUBLICAN VOTED OUT OF HIS SEAT.

THE HOUSE, BY A PARTY VOTE, TURNS OUT DARRALL TO LET IN A DEMOCRAT—FRANKING, SIMMONS, THE TARIFF—GENERAL NEWS.

The House unseated Mr. Darrall, of Louisiana, yesterday, by a party vote, and swore in the Democratic contestant, Acklin, in his place. This was all the House did. The Senate passed several bills, including a restoration of the franking privilege, and resolved to begin upon the calendar regularly next Monday. Collector Simmons is working personally for his reappointment. Rear Admiral Ammen has retired from active service. A new Texas and Pacific Bill has been drawn up, requiring the transfer of the land grant to the Government for certain purposes. Opposition to the new Tariff Bill is consolidating. The Export Trade Convention resolved in favor of mail contract to American ocean lines. Captain Howgate's expedition is approved by a House committee.

EXTRAVAGANT PARTISANSHIP.

THE CONFEDERATE HOUSE EJECTING REPUBLICANS AND SEATING DEMOCRATS ONE AFTER ANOTHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The Democratic majority of the House has ousted Darrall, the Republican member from the Third Louisiana District, and has seated Acklin, the Democratic contestant. This was done to-day by a strictly party vote with the single exception of Mr. Candler, of Georgia, the Democratic member of the Elections Committee, who signed the minority report in favor of Darrall. The Republicans and Mr. Candler himself thought that the case in favor of Darrall was plain and incontrovertible. The Democratic majority, the most of whom thought nothing about it, followed their leaders and voted their man in.

The ablest Republican lawyers in the House say that, in view of the votes in the case of Patterson, of Colorado, and of Darrall to-day, all that would have been necessary for defeated Democratic Congressional candidates anywhere to have done to secure their seats would have been to give notice of contest. They assert that it does not matter if the law and the facts are against any candidate. The Democratic majority is determined to seat all claimants at whatever cost of conscience or principle. The single exception which prevented the Republican vote from being unanimous for Darrall was that J. D. Cox, of Ohio, voted for Acklin.

The Boston case of Dean against Field is likely to be decided in the same way. A majority of the Elections Committee will to-morrow vote to seat Mr. Dean, the Democratic contestant, and to oust Mr. Field, the Republican. A canvass of the vote in committee, to-day, showed 6 to 5 in favor of Mr. Dean. Mr. Candler, of Georgia, will again be the only Democrat who will vote for Mr. Field. This case will involve the legality and constitutionality of the United States Election Law. In view of the precedents already set in the cases of Patterson and of Darrall, there would seem to be little hope that Mr. Field can retain his seat.

The Committee on Elections has yet to report favorably on a single Republican. The Elections Committee of the last Republican House reported in favor of many Democrats.

A NOMINATION CONTESTED.

AN ALABAMA APPOINTMENT BEATEN IN THE SENATE COMMITTEE, AND WILL BE FOUGHT FOR IN THE SENATE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Ex-Governor Lewis Parsons, whose nomination to the district-attorneyship for the Southern District of Alabama has been unfavorably reported upon by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, seems to have been defeated in committee mainly through erroneous accusations made against him. It was asserted that there is a suit pending which involves him unpleasantly, if not corruptly. This part of the story is pronounced by his friends to be wholly untrue. Governor Parsons was attorney for a man in Alabama who, at the close of the war, preferred a claim for cotton taken by the United States. The claim, which amounted to about $70,000, was paid in 1866, and Governor Parsons became one of the sureties on the bond given by the claimant to refund the money if it should ever appear that it had been improperly paid. No such assertion has ever been made on the part of the Government, and no steps to recover the money have ever been taken. No suit, it is positively asserted, is pending, or has been begun. Governor Parsons was not an applicant for the place tendered him, but was asked by the President to accept it. His friends are very confident that he will be confirmed by the Senate in spite of the adverse report of the committee. Those Republicans who have thus far supported the President's nominations when they have been opposed by a majority of the party will vote for Governor Parsons's confirmation, as will also several others, led, it is said, by Senator Blaine. The Governor's friends also assert that he will receive the votes of all the Democrats, with perhaps one exception.

A CAMPAIGN BY SIMMONS.

THE COLLECTOR IN WASHINGTON WORKING FOR REAPPOINTMENT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The personal campaign which Mr. Simmons, Collector at the port of Boston, is carrying on here to secure a reappointment, has not been equalled in Washington since General Butler's campaign to secure his original confirmation. It has yet to be proved whether Mr. Simmons has improved his chances with the President by coming here and managing his canvass in person.

CAPTAIN HOWGATE'S PLANS.

THEY ARE WARMLY APPROVED BY THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON NAVAL AFFAIRS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The House Committee on Naval Affairs has agreed to report favorably upon the bill "to authorize the President to fit out an expedition to the North Pole, and to establish a temporary colony for purposes of exploration. This subject was referred to a sub-committee, with Representative Bliss as chairman. The sub-committee made its report to the full committee, and that report was printed about a month ago. Subsequently the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs adopted the same report.

The expedition which it is thus proposed to authorize and equip, is that projected by Captain Howgate of the Signal Corps. The committee after expressing the opinion that it is constitutional to appropriate money for such a purpose, says that the committee has ascertained to its satisfaction that the results yielded by prior explorations in the Polar Seas have incalculably benefited the world; that the knowledge acquired by experiment and discovery in that region can be obtained in no other way and in no other section of the globe; and that such action is an important factor in the regulation of commerce, which is absolutely dependent so far as decreasing the perils of the deep and enlarging the boundaries of navigation are concerned upon the knowledge of physical laws. Captain Howgate's plan, the committee continues, known as "Polar Colonization," has received hearty approval from such distinguished experts, scientists, students and explorers as Professor Joseph Henry, Professor Loomis, Professor Potter, of Union College; Admiral Porter, Rear-Admiral Davis, Charles P. Daly, President of the American Geographical Society; Dr. Isaac I. Hayes and others, and is also warmly approved by the Secretary of the Navy. The committee reviews the plans proposed by Captain Howgate and approves them, and calls attention to the fact that England, Sweden, Holland, Germany and Russia will send out expeditions whose simultaneous observations supplemented by those of the Howgate expedition will be of great value to science. The amount it is proposed to appropriate is $50,000, and the committee will warmly support the passage of the bill.

ARMY AND NAVY PAY.

TWO COMMITTEES STUDYING HOW TO CUT IT DOWN IF AN EXCUSE CAN BE FOUND.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—A Sub-Committee of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, of which Mr. Willis is Chairman, will meet to-morrow with a similar Sub-Committee on Military Affairs for the purpose of considering the subject of a reduction in the pay of army and navy officers. The Committee on Appropriations will postpone the consideration of those portions of the army and navy bills relating to pay until the two committees report. Members of both the Military and Naval Committees express considerable doubt of the wisdom of reducing the pay of army and navy officers. They say that if such reductions are made they will be coupled with a proportionate reduction in the salaries of members of Congress. The Naval Committee will unquestionably report in favor of mustering out of the service a number of officers now on the retired list, but who were, in the judgment of the committee, improperly placed there. Many officers of the navy who ought to have been dismissed from the service have been retired, so members of the committee say, both by order of Congress and by the Secretary of the Navy. It has been customary, so they assert, to place officers on the retired list who have become incapacitated for service on account of drunkenness and dissipation and wholly without regard to the character of the service they have rendered to the United States.

REAR ADMIRAL AMMEN RETIRES.

FORTY YEARS OF HONORABLE PUBLIC SERVICE—PROMOTIONS AS A RESULT OF THE NEW VACANCY.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Admiral Daniel Ammen has prepared a letter to the Secretary of the Navy requesting to be placed on the retired list. Admiral Ammen has seen forty years of honorable service. Captain Earl English will succeed Admiral Ammen as Chief of the Bureau of Navigation. The retirement of the Rear Admiral will result in the promotion of the following officers: Commodore Edward J. Nichols to be Rear Admiral; Captain Geo. M. Ransom to be Commodore; Commander Chas. H. Cushman to be Captain; Lieutenant-Commander Albert L. Barker to be Commander; Lieutenant Geo. R. Durand to be Lieutenant-Commander; Master Lyman G. Spalding to be Lieutenant; Ensign Julius C. Freeman to be Master.

THE NEW BANKING ACT.

A MODIFICATION OF IT MADE IN COMMITTEE, SO AS NOT TO ABOLISH COIN REVENUES ENTIRELY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The House Committee on Banking and Currency finds it necessary to modify, in one or two particulars, the bill agreed to yesterday. "To retire the circulating notes of National banking associations." In the first section of the bill, as published this morning, it is declared that the Treasury notes "shall be receivable in payment of all taxes, customs, excises, debts and demands of every kind due to the United States," etc. If a bill containing such a provision as this should become a law the United States would be entirely without coin income with which to pay the interest on the public debt. The committee will therefore change the language quoted so as to make it read that these Treasury notes as well as legal-tenders shall be receivable in payment of all taxes, debts and demands of every kind due to the United States, and one-third of the duties on imports, the remaining two-thirds being payable in gold or silver coin.' Members of the committee who have charge of the bill think that this modification will secure to the Government sufficient specie with which to meet its coin obligations.

AGAINST THE TARIFF BILL.

PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW-JERSEY SOLID ON THE SUBJECT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The Pennsylvanians are here in force and are working industriously to defeat the Tariff bill. The whole State seems to be aroused and a Republican member of the House from that State, who has made it his business to canvass among his colleagues to learn their views of the bill, declared to-day that he is satisfied that every member of Congress from Pennsylvania, Republican or Democrat, will vote to lay the Tariff bill on the table. Senator Wallace says he is satisfied of the same thing. His colleague, Senator Cameron, has no opinion on the subject. New-Jersey is also said to be solid against the bill.

HOW PUBLIC BUSINESS IS FARING.

THE HOUSE DOING LITTLE—THE SENATE MANAGES TO GAIN GROUND A LITTLE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The House transacted no business to-day, of any consequence whatever, beside, the expulsion of a Republican member from his seat, and the swearing in of his Democratic rival The Senate passed the bill for the regulation of postmasters' compensation, with a franking clause attached, the bill to amend an act of the Legislature of Wyoming, and several others of minor importance. The Senate agreed to go to the calendar on Monday next and proceed to consider bills on the calendar not objected to, and go on with the work until the end of the list has been reached, all speeches to be only five minutes long. The bill to authorize the issue of a long bond for investments was taken up and will be in odrer to-morrow as unfinished business. The Senate shows a desire to get on with important business, of which the House has yet made little practical display.

THE LAND GRANT RAILROADS.

A NEW TEXAS AND PACIFIC BILL—THE RESTORATION OF 100,000,000 ACRES PROPOSED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The sub-committee which has been at work for several weeks maturing the Texas and Pacific Railroad Bill made its report to the full committee this morning. The basis of its labors was the bill introduced by Mr. A. H. Stephens, a full synopsis of which has already been published.

One of the most important amendments recommended by the sub-committee requires the Texas and Pacific Company to surrender to the United States its entire land grant, amounting to about 18,000,000 acres, to be disposed of as follows: The lands to be sold by the United States Government at the minimum price of $1 25 an acre, and one-half the proceeds to be paid into the Treasury of the United States. The residue of the proceeds also to be held by the Secretary of the Treasury to the credit of a sinking fund from which to pay the interest and principal of the company's bonds at maturity. The object of this amendment is twofold, first, to reduce the amount of land granted to the road by one-half; and second, to facilitate the sale of the lands after the road is completed. Great trouble has been experienced in the disposal of lands within the limits of railroad grants. The companies themselves have, in some instances, mortgaged them, and have thus been unable to give clear titles, and this has often deterred persons from purchasing. A large proportion of the lands on the proposed line of the Texas and Pacific road are also only fit for grazing, and to be of any value must be owned in large tracts. If alternate sections are held by the Government and a railroad company, the difficulties of securing such large tracts is greatly increased. It is not, of course, expected that the sinking fund created in this way will be a very large one.

Another amendment of the bill recommended by the sub-committee provides that the Government shall retain all sums due to the railroad company for the transfer of troops, supplies, mails, etc., and shall apply such sums to the payment of the interest on the company's bonds which are guaranteed. If there is any balance remaining after this interest has been paid, it also is to be carried to the sinking fund already mentioned. The net earnings of the road are also dedicated to the payment of the interest, and 1 per cent of the earnings is to be added to the sinking fund. The company will be allowed to retain the remainder of its net earnings after these payments have all been made.

This bill, with perhaps some other amendments that may be made by the full Committee on the Pacific Railroads, will probably be reported to the House later in the session.

The House Committee on Public Lands to-day agreed to report to the House a bill for the forfeiture of all land grants made to the following named railroads, with a recommendation that it be printed for the consideration of the committee: Northern Pacific, Texas Pacific, Atlantic and Pacific, Oregon Central, Hastings and Dakota, St. Paul and Pacific (St. Vincent extension and Brainerd branch), Wisconsin Central, North Wisconsin, Houghton and Ontanagon, Detroit and Milwaukee, Little Rock and Fort Smith, St. Louis and Iron Mountain, New-Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg, North Louisiana and Texas, Florida and Gulf Central, Pensacola and Georgia, Alabama and Chattanooga, Coosa and Chattanooga, Mobile and Girard, Coosa and Tennessee, Alabama and Gulf and Ship Island. It is estimated that this bill, if passed, will restore to the public domain about 100,000,000 acres of land.

The committee also agreed to report favorably upon the following bill: To restore all vacant, unappropriated lands heretofore withdrawn for the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad in the State of Iowa situated more than twenty miles from the amended line of route, and that all actual settlers now residing on said lands be permitted to enter, not exceeding 160 acres for each head of a family, or single man over twenty-one years of age.

THE EXPORT TRADE CONVENTION.

A RESOLUTION IN FAVOR OF A SYSTEM OF AMERICAN OCEAN STEAM LINES—VISITS TO THE PRESIDENT AND MR. EVARTS.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The United States Export Trade Convention adopted the following resolutions to-day, after much discussion:

This convention hereby declares its sense upon the objects of the call to be:

First—That all the interests in the country demand the maintenance or enlargement of ocean steamship lines between the United States and all places that can offer a market for our products; because the products of our forests, of the soil, of the mine and of the mill, demand the largest outlets that can be obtained for them.

Second—That public policy no less than national pride demands that such lines shall be, as far as may be, American built, American owned and American sailed.

Third—That wherever discriminating charges are made against exports from the United States, or against American vessels, efforts should be made speedily to remove all such discriminations.

Fourth—That for the promotion of American steamship lines to foreign countries a general law ought to be passed by Congress, providing, under proper conditions, for mileage compensation for sea carriage of the mails between the United States and foreign ports, on American steam vessels.

1. Because such a policy is in harmony with the practice of the United States in Internal Postal Service.
2. Because the experience of all foreign commercial nations has proved the policy of liberal mail pay to be effective in the creation of new lines, and often to be necessary for the maintenance of old ones.
3. Because such nations still adhere to the same policy wherever the conditions in which their lines are call for its continuance.
4. Because such steamships may become valuable adjuncts to the navy in case of war.

Mr. Joseph Brower, of St. Louis, offered a resolution calling upon the General Government to make liberal appropriations for the improvement of the great waterways of the country. Adopted.

Mr. Reese, of Pittsburg, moved the appointment of a committee to form a National Export Board of Trade, to continue the business of the convention after adjournment. The Chair appointed Messrs. Reese and Wetherill, of Pennsylvania; Seth Low, jr., of New-York; and Mr. Hayes, of Detroit, Mich.

Resolutions presented by Mr. Hayes, to the following effect, were adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the convention considers the establishment of a Department of Commerce of vital importance to the business interests of the country.

Resolved, That the convention views with alarm the twenty-first section of the new Tariff Bill, and will use all honorable means to induce Congress to eliminate it from the act.

The usual vote of thanks was taken, and the Convention adjourned sine die.

Immediately after the adjournment, at 3:30 o'clock, the Convention proceeded to the Executive Mansion, where its members were received in the East Room by President Hayes, being introduced by Governor Henry Lippett, of Rhode Island, and Elliott C. Cowdin, of New-York. Governor Lippett stated the object of the convention, saying that it was from no personal or selfish motive that they sought Executive influence, but it was in consequence of the great suffering of business men during the past four years, and the desire that commerce particularly should be opened, so as to give the country additional markets for its productions.

President Hayes replied that he could speak only generally upon the matter, but heartily concurred in the purposes that brought the convention together. He said that the present outlook for business does not present many encouraging features, but he thought a disposition is manifested, especially in South America and our sister country, Mexico, to extend commerce and friendly relations.

A visit was then paid to Secretary Evarts, at the State Department, after which the gentlemen separated and proceeded to their various hotels.

It is said by some of the members of the convention that the resolutions passed by it are too vague and indefinite to indicate the desire for practical action, and as such do not embody the general wishes of the convention. A preamble and resolutions drawn up by a gentleman from New-York were submitted, but not reported by the Committee on Resolutions. They provided that raw materials which enter into American manufactures should be free of duty; that the attention of Congress be directed in this respect to any tariff bills now before it; that the collection laws be amended so as to remove their restrictions and ambiguities; that the navigation laws be in like manner amended; that the thanks of the convention be tendered to Representative Waddell and his associates on the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, for their thorough consideration of the subject of ocean steam navigation, and that the convention indorse the bill prepared by the committee on the report thereon; and that, in order that reproduction may be resumed after an export trade may be secured, the bank and banking taxes should be abolished, and that moneyed institutions may extend to American industry all the aid necessary.

THE COAST GUARD SERVICE.

A BILL TO REORGANIZE IT—MORE STATIONS ON THE CAROLINA COAST CALLED FOR.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The bill reported from the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs to-day, with a recommendation for passage, "to organize a Life-Saving and Coast Guard Service," is a measure introduced by Senator Sargent yesterday. It requires, in the first place, that the Life-Saving Service shall be transferred to the Navy Department. It requires the President to assign navy officers for the performance of duties, as follows: One not below the rank of commander nor above that of captain, to be superintendent of the service under the immediate direction of the Secretary of the Navy; one for each district to serve as inspector thereof (these officers to be selected from the grades below commanders), and one of the pay corps of the navy to act as disbursing officer of the service. All officers thus assigned to receive for such service the same pay and emoluments as on shore duty, and no other, except actual travelling expenses.

Other sections of the bill provide for enlistments for this special service, the preference being given to honorably discharged seamen or petty officers who have served three years in the navy; and for keeping stations manned throughout the year, except those which, in the judgment of the Secretary of the Navy, are not required all the year, such stations during periods of closing to receive half-pay. The pay of seamen is to be given to regular employés enlisted as experienced surfmen, and such of them as may be necessary for keepers and coxswains shall have the special rating of keeper, at an allowance of $31 50 per month, together with the present navy rations.

The Secretary of the Treasury has sent to the Senate a communication in which he makes the following recommendations: To augment the number of Life-Saving Stations upon the Carolina coast, so as to bring them within an average distance of four or five miles of each other; to increase the salaries of the keepers of the stations about $500 per annum severally, and to confer upon these men the powers of inspectors of customs; to provide for the increase of the number of each Life-Saving crew from six to eight persons, and the manning and opening of the stations from September 1 to May 1 of each year.

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL.

MR. WILLIS'S INVESTIGATION.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 20, 1878.

The House Committee on Expenditures in the Navy Department, of which Colonel B. A. Willis, of New-York, is chairman, examined, to-day, Mr. Jno. H. Dialogue, a shipbuilder of Camden, N. J. He testified that he was in Washington at the time the last contracts were made by ex-Secretary Robeson, on the 3d of March last, and applied for an opportunity to bid for the work. Secretary Robeson repeatedly deferred giving an answer to his request; and heads of bureaus informed him that no bids would be received. Mr. Dialogue told the committee that he was at that time prepared to offer to do the work, and to give ample security for its performance, at such rates as would save the United States $20,000 on each of the vessels which it was proposed to repair. Naval Constructor Hartt was also examined by the committee. He expressed it as his opinion that it would cost $60,000,000 to complete the League Island Navy Yard, and that $6,000,000 would have to be spent before that Navy Yard could be made available for any of the purposes for which it is proposed.

THREE CONFEDERATES IN THE ARMY.

In reply to a Senate resolution the Secretary of War has sent a communication to the Committee on Military Affairs stating that since July 28, 1866, three persons have been appointed to the army who were in the military service of the so-called Confederate States, namely, J. DeB. W. Gardiner and William B. Davis, appointed Assistant-Surgeons by the last Administration, and Theodore Mosher, jr., appointed Second Lieutenant, 22d Infantry, by President Hayes. The department was not, at the time of the appointments of Messrs. Gardiner and Davis, in possession of any information showing that either of them had served in the Confederate Army. Lieutenant Mosher was appointed under authority conferred by the act approved March 3, 1877. The committee has submitted the communication to the Senate.

THE RESIGNATION OF CASHIER GUTHRIE.

Southwick Guthrie, cashier of the United States Treasury, has resigned, to take effect on March 31. Mr. Guthrie has been connected with the Treasury in various responsible capacities for the past fifteen years. James W. Whelpley, assistant cashier, is performing the duties of cashier temporarily, though it is believed that Mr. E. O. Graves, superintendent of the Redemption Agency, may receive the appointment of cashier in place of Mr. Guthrie. Leading Treasury officials assert that though it is understood that Mr. Guthrie's resignation was desired, yet no charges have been preferred by any one against his official or private integrity during his long years of service.

EUROPEAN POLITICS.

THE OUTLOOK AT PRESENT PACIFIC.

BISMARCK IN NO HURRY TO TAKE UP ARMS—NO FRESH DISTURBANCES OF THE SITUATION.

Prince Bismarck has made a speech in the Reichstag, in which he says Germany has no rivalry with England except a friendly one in trade, and that he will not advise the Emperor to go to war unless German interests are endangered, and that they are not at present. An English workingmen's meeting has been abandoned, because Gladstone could not attend it. Server Pasha has given up the portfolio of Foreign Affairs. Turkish soldiers have killed a few Druses in Syria.

SERVER PASHA RETIRES.

SABRI PASHA TO SUCCEED HIM.

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 20, 1878.

A special dispatch from Pera to *The Times* says that Server Pasha has ceased to be Minister of Foreign Affairs. Reuter's Telegram Company gives the same as an unconfirmed report. Sabri Pasha will probably act in Server's place until the return of Safvet Pasha, who is now in Adrianople on the peace mission, and who will then take the Foreign portfolio.

A SPEECH BY PRINCE BISMARCK.

GERMAN INTERESTS NOT NOW INVOLVED AND GERMANY NOT TO GO TO WAR UNLESS THEY ARE IMPERILLED.

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 20, 1878.

Many interesting points in the debates in the German Reichstag, yesterday, were not brought out in summaries thereof received last night.

Herr Benningsen, who introduced the interpellation, is a National Liberal and personal friend of Prince Bismarck. He said it behooved Germany to protect the threatened interests of Austria. There was danger that Russia, regarding herself as omnipotent, would advance demands incompatible with the well-being of the other States. If such should be the case, the Liberal party hoped that the German Government knew how to cause Russia to modify her demands.

This sentiment was followed by loud applause.

Prince Bismarck said that the recent debates in the British Parliament have nearly exhausted the subject. A judicious regard for her own interests required Russia to obtain the sanction of the Powers for terms of peace. If such consent is unobtainable, Russia might be expected to act on the maxim *beati possidentes*. Germany was the first to consent to a conference and was indifferent as to where it should be held, but, if on German soil, it must have a German president. Whether, after the principle has been admitted, it will be advisable to adhere to it absolutely will be reserved for ulterior decision, according to the personages who attend the conference. He hoped that peace would be maintained. Indeed, he could hardly conceive that fresh complications would arise, but, should they, he would not advise the Emperor to go to war, except in harmony with the Federal Council, the Imperial Parliament and the German Nation. Were Germany now to announce her intentions at the conference, she would simply render it impossible to continue the work of mediation. In such case, the programme announced by Germany might be adopted by others when peace might be imperilled. Accordingly, it would be a serious mistake to avow a programme which might be evaded by some and taken advantage of by others. Germany had no wish to act as arbiter in the pending conflict. All her ambition was confined to the modest task of a broker who settled a bargain between different parties. Germany was on most friendly terms with Russia and Austria, and had not a single interest, except friendly rivalry in trade, antagonistic to England. This enables her to mediate, and she does not intend to throw her power into the balance. The alliance of the three Emperors, which is based, not on written engagements, but on personal sympathies, is not strong enough to induce any of the participants to sacrifice important National interests *pour les beaux yeux* of another Power. Only for German interests, German independence, would he advise the Emperor to draw the sword.

Dr. Hænel assured the Chancellor of the support of the advanced Liberals if it becomes necessary to protect Austrian interests.

Herr Windhorst gave a similar assurance for the Ultramontanes.

Prince Bismarck replied that an arbiter's office was the most thankless imaginable, as Russia found after Olmentz, Prussia after Villafranca, and Napoleon III. after Sadowa. As for the advice of the Poles and Socialists, he thought the Polish peasantry did not share the nobility's enmity for Russia; and as for the Socialists, they were hardly competent to discuss these questions.

The London Times, commenting on Prince Bismarck's speech, says it simply eliminates Germany from the calculation, and the issue rests between Russia, Austria and England.

THE FEELING IN ENGLAND.

A WORKINGMEN'S MEETING ABANDONED—JOHN WALTER BLACKBALLED.

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 20, 1878.

The Channel squadron, consisting of four ironclads, will proceed eastward from Gibraltar to-day.

The Morning Post says that the meeting of London workingmen on the Eastern question, which was to have taken place in Agricultural Hall, Islington, on the 21st inst., was abandoned, because Mr. Gladstone signified his determination not to participate. A formal resolution of the Workingmen's Neutrality Committee declares that because of the altered aspect of affairs, resulting from the withdrawal of the British fleet from the Princes' Islands, the meeting, if persisted in, would probably have caused serious rioting.

A correspondent of an Edinburgh paper says that Mr. John Walter (Liberal), member of Parliament for Berks, and chief proprietor of *The London Times*, was blackballed at the Athenæum Club on account of his anti-Turkish sentiments.

TURKISH ARMY NOTES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 20, 1878.

The Daily News has a letter from Beyrout, Syria, saying: "Turkish soldiers have killed thirty and wounded twenty-two Druses in the village of Mtulieh."

A telegram from Athens states that the Greek insurgents though at first successful in the fighting, near Volo, are now in a critical position on Mount Pelion. The Turks have captured some of their positions, and are now mustering regulars and Bashi-Bazouks for a general attack.

Valentine Baker, formerly Colonel in the British Army, writes to the London papers that he has not been relieved of his command, nor resigned. He has simply been furloughed.

THE WAR SCARE IN ENGLAND.

A LIBERAL ROUT—THE REPORTED OCCUPATION OF CONSTANTINOPLE A GREAT BLOW TO THE OPPOSITION—THE GOVERNMENT WINS ALL ALONG THE LINE IN PARLIAMENT.

[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Feb. 9.—Thursday's scare being well over, there is reason to hope the next may not occur for a day or two. But this last has done its work most effectually. It has given trimming Liberals an excuse for retreat. It has given the Government a victory all along the line. I speak of the Government with reference to its opponents at home; not at all with reference to its opponents abroad. The most zealous partisans of the foreign policy which the Government has secretly pursued proclaim aloud its discomfiture. It has allowed Turkey to be sacrificed. It has looked on while Russia marched from the Danube to the Dardanelles, or thereabouts. It has endured rebuffs, put up with delays, tolerated encroachments, and, in a general way, left all those things undone which it ought to have done. But it has carried its point in Parliament. The vote of six millions, to be spent, or not spent, for no fixed purpose, and in pursuance of a policy which varies from day to day, has been granted. The Liberal party, deserted by its leaders, has fled from the field of battle, only a forlorn minority of a hundred dying valiantly in the last ditch, with their faces to the foe. Such is the result of a policy of steady lying on the one hand—the word has lately become parliamentary—and of fainthearted manœuvring on the other.

The story which startled all London on Thursday, about the actual occupation of Constantinople, was, as you know, untrue. Down to this moment, nobody quite knows whence it arose; though the channels through which it spread are plain to the sight of everybody. Then came a dispatch a little later from Mr. Layard—the honest, credulous man—to much the same effect, and the reading of it in the House gave Mr. Forster an excuse, which he seemed singularly ready to seize, for withdrawing his amendment to the proposed vote of credit. Mr. Layard's story was not true, either, though a good deal of Ministerial eloquence has been expended to prove it so—not true, certainly, in the sense in which plain people understood it, and in which it was, apparently, meant to be understood.

A statement that the Russians were advancing on Constantinople and Gallipoli, and that the Porte was in much alarm, is but slenderly supported by proving that they have occupied a position thirty miles off with the assent of the Power which is represented as terrified by their approach. But it did its work. Coupled with the disclosure of the terms of the armistice, it enabled the Government to announce once more the departure of half the British fleet for Constantinople, and supplied the Opposition with what seemed to them, or to their leaders, a sufficient reason for acquiescing in the act against which they had vigorously protested not long before. It would be useless to ask your attention to the vicissitudes of debate and the oscillation of the Liberals on one point and another during Thursday and Friday. It is enough to mention that the official opposition to the Government proposal was formally withdrawn; that an attempt by Lord Hartington to secure the adjournment of the debate was contemptuously rejected by the Government; that a rambling discussion was carried on for two nights, remarkable only for the vigorous protests of some of the Radical minority against the tactics of their chiefs; and that two successive votes registered an average majority of over two hundred for the Ministry; the Opposition front bench and the greater part of their followers walking out of the House when the division was called. Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Bright and Mr. Stansfield were the honorable exceptions.

Looking at the matter as a question of home politics, I may say that the feeling among the Liberals is one of profound discouragement. Those of them whom I have met agree in saying that the danger of foreign war is pretty much over, for the moment at least; but that the Liberal party was never more completely demoralized, both in Parliament and in the country. Beyond doubt, and by everybody's admission, the anti-Russian feeling has increased with startling rapidity during the last few days. Such meetings as have been held in support of the Government could not have been held a fortnight ago. It is in London that the feeling rises highest; but there are only too many signs of it elsewhere. And there are signs not less distinct of a distrust of Liberal leadership; which the Liberal leaders have certainly done their best to create and justify. They, or some of them, throw the blame on Mr. Gladstone. They accuse him not so much on account of his olive-branch speech on Monday last, as on account of the Oxford speech of the Wednesday before, in which he plainly, and to my mind justly, held up Lord Beaconsfield as the author of the panics and distress from which the country had suffered for a year and a half, and of the war policy which had kept men's minds in painful suspense. Well, it is true that the impression produced by that speech has not been a good one; but why? The fault lies not in the speech, but in the hearers and readers of it; and still more with the critics of it; and most of all with Mr. Gladstone himself for not sticking to it when he came to speak in the House. Some day the speech will be seen to be true. Some day, also, it will be seen that the confusion which has overtaken the Liberal party is due mainly to the indecision and fumbling tactics of Lord Hartington and his colleagues, who have not understood that the business of a leader is, above all things, to lead.

But whatever be the cause, or causes, the effect is beyond doubt. There is a panic in the Liberal camp. So unstrung are the nerves of its chiefs that the thing they dread at this moment is a dissolution of Parliament. Why Lord Beaconsfield should dissolve they do not stop to explain, but they invite him to do it by declaring their belief that a dissolution would bring disaster to the Liberals. There is only one seat in all London, in all the Metropolitan boroughs with their twenty-two members, which could be saved, cried one of them last night—not in public, of course. If you try to find out what the grounds of this alarm are, you can get nothing but assertions of the kind I have set down above; which prove something, perhaps, but not enough to excuse such a collapse as has taken place. That the country is indignant with the shilly-shallying that has gone on in the House may easily be believed; but that is not what the leaders responsible for it believe. They will take a cooler view, let us hope, in another week or two.

One word on the Server Pasha message. Lord Beaconsfield, in the lofty tone of indignant virtue he sometimes assumes, denounces it as an infamous fabrication; forgetting, however, to say whether *The Daily News* correspondent fabricated it, or Server Pasha; or whether perchance it was all fabricated in the office of that paper in Bouverie-st. Musurus Pasha, also, Turkish Ambassador in London, has authorized Lord Derby to say that, so far as he is concerned, there is no truth in the alleged representations of Lord Beaconsfield—that none such were made to him. Obviously, this is not the end of the matter. Mr. Layard has yet to be heard from, and Server Pasha will have an opportunity to produce the documents on which he relies. One of the Prime Minister's most fervent supporters has already said that if he did not encourage Turkey to hope for English assistance, he ought to have done so. On the other hand, a politician who is on terms of some intimacy with Lord Beaconsfield defines his policy as a policy of swagger; affirming that he never really meant to go to war, but to carry his point by making Russia believe he did. A game of brag in which England certainly has not come off best. If it has been played in that way, no wonder Turkey has been misled. As for Mr. Layard, if he has not done all, and more than all, with which Server Pasha charges him, the common report of all the embassies at Constantinople is singularly wrong. The dispatches he has sent home prove him the most credulous of men, unless he be one of the most dishonest. The gossip of the bazaars has been authority enough with him for repeating monstrous calumnies against the Russians; and he has never taken the pains to hide his partiality for the Turks. In all this business there has been no greater scandal than the appointment and retention of Mr. Layard as English Ambassador at Constantinople. G. W. S.

SOUTH CAROLINA STATE CRIMINALS.

A REPORT ADVERSE TO D. T. CORBIN—L. C. CARPENTER PARDONED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 20.—The special committee appointed to investigate the conduct of D. T. Corbin, in regard to the charge of bribery and corruption, reported adversely to Corbin to-day, and recommended the Attorney-General to institute criminal proceedings against him immediately. The proof is said to be abundant and conclusive.

The Governor pardoned L. Cass Carpenter to-day, upon the recommendation of a large number of citizens and nearly all of the members of the Legislature. Carpenter is at the point of death from consumption, and is bankrupt. Incarceration for a longer time would have added nothing to his punishment. His wife is an invalid, and is entirely dependent upon him for support. Such is the extreme poverty and distress of the family that the action of the Governor is unanimously sustained by the entire community.

SUSPENSION OF A. G. CATTELL & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 20.—The suspension this afternoon of the old flour and grain firm of A. G. Cattell & Co. caused some little excitement in the trade. The firm has been in business for thirty-three years. Their total indebtedness is $240,000, of which $145,000 is secured and $95,000 unsecured. The nominal assets are $300,000.

A DEFAULTING STATION AGENT.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., Feb. 20.—Frank Loomis, railway station agent at Sandy Hill, disappeared on Monday evening. On that day the First National Bank, Sandy Hill, deposited $3,000 with Loomis, to be forwarded to Troy. This package is missing and it is suspected that Loomis is a defaulter to a large amount.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

SALT LAKE, Feb. 20.—A snow slide at Bingham to-day, killed two men.

DEXTER, Me., Feb. 20.—The Newport Savings Bank, at Newport, Me., has suspended.

BOSTON, Feb. 20.—Charles Bailey, age forty-five, was arrested this morning while rifling street letter-boxes by the aid of duplicate keys. Seventy-four letters were found concealed about his person.

WHEELING, W. Va., Feb. 20.—The Pittsburg, Wheeling and Kentucky Railroad will be opened for passenger and freight traffic on February 25. This is the short line road between this city and Pittsburg.

BOSTON, Feb. 20.—At Haverhill, Mass., this morning, Charles A. Harriman, of that place, completed his walk of 100 miles in eighteen hours, forty-eight minutes and forty seconds. This is said to be the shortest time on record.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 20.—The trial of the case of the State agt. Samuel Barth, F. A. Savin, Charles Harvey, W. H. Strauss, of Baltimore, and J. M. Baldwin, Marcus D. Savin, W. P. Buckmaster and J. De La Mar, of New-York, for conspiracy to defraud by means of certificates of deposit of the Union Banking Co., of Baltimore, which suspended last October, was continued in the Circuit Court before Judge Brown to-day, and is still on.

A NEW POPE ELECTED.

CARDINAL PECCI BECOMES LEO XIII.

HIS ELECTION MADE UNANIMOUS AFTER THE FIRST BALLOT YESTERDAY—THE NEW PONTIFF VERY POPULAR.

Cardinal Gioacchino Pecci was yesterday elected Pope, and will be known as Leo XIII. He lacked at the first ballot held in the morning only five votes of the requisite two-thirds. Thereupon Cardinal Franchi, and those holding the same views, advanced and knelt before him. Other Cardinals followed this example, and Cardinal Pecci was thus elected by the method known as "by adoration." On his appearance before the people after his election he was cheered enthusiastically. A sketch of the new Pope, and foreign opinions regarding him, are appended. He is an Italian, and is in his sixty-eighth year.

CARDINAL PECCI CHOSEN.

ROME, Wednesday, Feb. 20, 1878.

Cardinal Gioacchino Pecci, the Pontifical Camerlengo, has been elected Pope.

He has taken the name of Leo XIII.

DETAILS OF THE ELECTION.

THE NEW POPE ENTHUSIASTICALLY RECEIVED BY THE PEOPLE—HIS ELECTION "BY ADORATION."

ROME, Wednesday, Feb. 20, 1878.

The smoke of burning ballots having been seen at 12:30 p. m. to-day, the crowd before the Vatican, thinking the ballot was again without result, had almost dispersed, when, at 1:15 p. m., Cardinal Caterini appeared in the grand gallery of the Vatican Basilica, and in the customary formula announced Cardinal Pecci's succession to the Papacy. The few by-standers cheered most enthusiastically, and a large crowd soon assembled, densely thronging the open space before the Vatican and the approaches thereto.

At 4:30 p. m. the newly-elected Pope, surrounded by all the Cardinals, appeared in the inner gallery of the Basilica. The crowd vociferously shouted: "Long Live the Pope."

The Holy Father at length made a signal for silence, and then intoned the Benedicite, and pronounced a benediction.

After this the cheering was renewed, and continued until the Pope withdrew.

The circumstances of the election, are as follows: At this morning's ballot Cardinal Pecci received 36 votes, which was five short of the requisite two-thirds majority. When the voting was finished and the papers were burned, Cardinal Franchi, and those holding the same views with him, advanced and knelt before Cardinal Pecci. This example being followed by others, Cardinal Pecci's election was accomplished by the method known as "by adoration."

Count Segur immediately informed the Pope that he purposed to present him with 1,000,000 francs, as the first donation of Peter's Pence from the French Episcopate.

As soon as the result of the election became known, the bells of all the churches of Rome were rung, and the Diplomats went to the Vatican to congratulate the new Pope.

The Cardinals will remain in the Vatican until to-morrow.

Perfect order prevails everywhere.

THE REPUTATION OF THE POPE AT ROME.

AFFECTIONATE, SOCIABLE AND WITTY—ADMIRABLY QUALIFIED FOR THE PONTIFICATE.

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 20, 1878.

The Rome correspondent of *The Times* in a letter to that journal under date of the 14th of the present month, wrote as follows of Cardinal Pecci, who was to-day elected Pope and assumed the title Leo XIII:

"Cardinal Pecci is tall, with a fine head, high forehead narrowing at the temples, long face and straight features. He has large mouth, prominent chin, cheerful, open countenance and large, well-shaped ears. His face reminds one of Consalvi, the renowned minister of Pius VII. He has a fine, sonorous voice, great dignity, even austerity, of manners in public life, but privately is affectionate, unassuming, sociable and witty. As Camerlengo he has been the head of that moderate party which, without formally renouncing the right of the Holy See, acknowledges the wisdom of submitting to the decrees of Providence, accepting what seems to be irrevocably accomplished facts. The general opinion is that for learning, tact, energy, dignity, amiability, real moral worth and sincere piety, the Sacred College could not find a more deserving Pope than Cardinal Pecci. At Perugia he followed the same policy recommended by the late Cardinal Riario Sporza. At Naples he [Sporza] advised good Catholics to fulfil their duties as citizens at municipal and provincial elections, even when the clerical press, professing to interpret the mind of the Vatican, enjoined the policy of abstention.

"Cardinal Pecci spoke with great effect against the proposal for the removal of the Conclave from Rome, and other measures advocated by the reactionary party. He enjoys the confidence and support of the Liberals, or, at least, a reasonable majority of them, in the Sacred College, and plays the same part as was sustained by Cardinal Gizzi in the Conclave of 1846.

"Cardinal Pecci's private life at all periods is above reproach. He has considerable literary talent, and has written poetry. He never has had intercourse with the functionaries of the present Italian Government, but is esteemed by them all, and those with whom the necessity of his duty brings him into contact are perfectly charmed with him."

GERMANY'S WISHES.

ROME, Wednesday, Feb. 20, 1878.

The *Fanfulla* states that Germany instructed Hohenlohe to declare that the election of an irreconcilable Pope would oblige the Government to take repressive steps immediately, whereas a moderate Pontiff could speedily terminate the existing differences.

The *Fanfulla* also says: "The French Cardinals, contrary to their first declaration, ultimately determined to unite with the Spanish, Austrian and German Cardinals in supporting a moderate candidate."

THE CAREER OF LEO XIII.

Gioacchino Pecci, who has been elected to succeed Pius IX. as head of the Catholic Church, has been widely known for his piety and erudition. Descended from noble ancestry, he was born at Carpinetto (Papal States) March 2, 1810. He began his academical studies at the Roman College, whence he entered the Ecclesiastical Academy reserved for the education of persons of noble rank who are about to pursue a clerical career. Here he attracted the notice of Gregory XVI., who made him Prelate of his Household and Referendary at the Vatican. Soon after he intrusted the young ecclesiastic with the position of delegate at Benevento, a town in the Papal States. He was subsequently transferred, with the same rank, to Spoleto and Perugia. In his capacity as delegate, he was remarkable for zeal, firmness and administrative ability. At Benevento, his energies were brought into play in suppressing brigandage, which infested that city, owing to its proximity to the Kingdom of Naples, where highway robbery was carried on without restraint. Bishop Pecci's task was rendered difficult by the tolerance, if not encouragement, which the brigands received from families of rank and fortune, who resented Government interference in their own districts. Bishop Pecci began active measures against the robbers, by informing the Neapolitan King of his plans, and securing the cordial support of the mounted police, as well as the aid of a Government official. Having thus organized his forces, he instituted a brisk campaign against the robbers, and had them pursued into the castles or dwellings where they supposed they might remain with impunity. It is said that during these operations a powerful noble called on Mgr. Pecci, and told him he was about to leave for Rome to procure his removal. "Very well, Marquis," Mgr. Pecci is said to have answered; "but before you go to Rome you shall spend three months in prison, where you shall have to live on