

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!

THE GENERAL RAILWAY TICKET OFFICE

HAS REMOVED FROM NO. 28 ST. CHARLES STREET

TO NO. 143 COMMON STREET.

OPPOSITE ST. CHARLES HOTEL.

WM. D. BARNETT, Railway Ticket Broker.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE AFGHAN WAR.

Anxiety Concerning the British Forces at Plevna Pass.

LONDON, Dec. 4. Considerable anxiety is manifested in government circles regarding the battle between Gen. Roberts' forces and the Afghans at Plevna Pass, and news of the result is anxiously awaited here.

The Battle in Plevna Pass—Anxiety Regarding the Safety of Gen. Roberts' Command.

LONDON, Dec. 4. The victory of India has telegraphed the government here to-day that no news has yet been received from Gen. Roberts, whose forces are fighting the Afghans in Plevna Pass. This dispatch has increased the anxiety here as regards the issue of the battle. The scene of the engagement is only about sixty miles northwest of Kabul, with which place there is telegraphic communication, and it is feared that the result has been unfavorable, and the communications in the rear of Gen. Roberts are interrupted.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Release of Another Fenian.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—Tierny, alias O'Connor, the Fenian, was released from confinement at Spike Island yesterday, and embarked for America on board the Inman steamer City of Chester, for New York.

Mr. Gladstone's Proposed Action.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—On the opening of Parliament Mr. Gladstone will move a vote of censure against the government for its Afghanistan policy. In this he will not be supported by the moderate Liberals. The action of the Home Rulers is as yet undecided.

Death of Prominent Men—The Liberals Decide not to Amend the Queen's Speech.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—Prof. Smyth, member of Parliament from Londonderry, died at Belfast yesterday.

Frederick Crox, a well known opera director, who accidentally shot himself while gunning near Oxford, November 28, died last evening from the effects of the wound.

The Liberals have decided not to move an amendment to the Queen's speech at the opening of Parliament.

GERMANY.

Prince Bismarck Attacked by an Old Complainant—Resignation of Gen. Roeder, Minister in Switzerland.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—Private reports concerning the condition of Prince Bismarck's health are rather gloomy. Some of them say that although his mental vigor is unimpaired, his old complaint of insomania has returned upon him with great force, and that he has of late been unable to obtain any sleep.

The resignation of Gen. Roeder, German Minister at Bern, excites some remark in political circles. The Foreign Office here has had instructed him to make certain representations to the authorities at Bern in the sense of demanding from them a serious limitation of the right of asylum hitherto accorded to political refugees in Switzerland.

Gen. Roeder returned with the Foreign Office representing the demand as unjust, and that the Swiss authorities would certainly reject it. The Foreign Office insisted upon its orders being carried out, and Gen. Roeder then resigned.

ITALY.

Opposition to the Government—A Ministerial Crisis Probable.

ROME, Dec. 4. Yesterday's debate in the Chamber of Deputies lost much of its interest because of the absence of Premier Cattolani, his wound not permitting him to attend. The opposition attacked the Cabinet regarding the recent lawless outbreaks, and declared that complete order reigned in Italy till this came into office. The government supporters said the throwing of bombs, the organization of Borsari clubs and other lawlessness were evils inherited from the conservative government. The discussion is likely to continue several days, and end by the government demanding a vote of confidence.

Meetings in favor of the government are organizing throughout the country. A meeting attended by 15,000 persons was held at Milan last night.

The Liberals say 230 deputies are pledged to vote against the government, being a majority of 493. A ministerial crisis is, therefore, inevitable.

AUSTRIA.

Why Count Andrassy Demands a Vote of Confidence.

VIENNA, Dec. 4. The course of the budget committee of the Austrian delegation, which formed Count Andrassy's demand a vote of confidence, was the adoption by the committee of the report incorporated with the foreign office, wherein the report criticized Count Andrassy's Eastern policy and replied to arguments in the Premier's speech, thus leaving a century against him on the record, while the Premier could not reply.

FRANCE.

Another Outbreak in New Caledonia.

PARIS, Dec. 4. Advice from New Caledonia report a fresh outbreak in the island, and twenty French settlers have been massacred by the natives.

RUSSIA.

Rejoicing Over the Czar's Arrival at the Capital.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 3.—The Czar arrived here to-day. Great enthusiasm was manifested by the populace, and the day was observed as a general holiday. To-night the city is brilliantly illuminated.

SWEDEN.

Failure of a Banking Firm.

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 4.—Guillemit, Wirland & Co., bankers, have failed.

TRKKEY.

Dismissal of the Ministry—Composition of the New Cabinet—What the Change Means.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 14.—The Ministry have been dismissed. The following new Ministers have been appointed: Grand Vizier, Kasim Pasha; Sheik ul Islam, Ahmet Assad Effendi; Minister of War, Ghazi Os-

A NEW LEVEE BILL.

SENATOR EUSTIS' PROPOSITION TO APPROPRIATE \$5,000,000 FOR MISSISSIPPI LEVEES.

The Yellow Fever Inquiry, Mr. Potter's Committee—Finance of New Orleans—Custom-House Officials—The Senate Secretaryship.

(Special to the Democrat.) WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Senator Eustis opened THE LEVEE CAMPAIGN for this session to-day by introducing a bill to appropriate \$5,000,000 for the reconstruction of the levees, the work to be done by contract under the authority and responsibility of the War Department and supervised by the engineer corps. He announced that he would call the bill up next Thursday and advocate it at length. He has prepared an elaborate speech on the subject, taking the substantially new ground that the river is the property of the government, and as such must be restrained from committing damage on the adjacent property of individuals. He told me to-day that he intended to devote himself, if necessary, to the passage of the bill this session, and said he was certain of success so far as the Senate is concerned. I will send particulars by mail.

THE SENATE TO-DAY PASSED A RESOLUTION IN FAVOR OF THE YELLOW FEVER INQUIRY.

After it had been amended by Senator Edmunds so as to destroy the feature of the cooperation of the two houses. As passed the resolution provides simply for a committee of seven Senators, instead of a joint commission of the two houses, and otherwise reduces or limits the scope of the original resolution.

THE POTTER COMMITTEE.

House to-day, and resolved to announce to the nation that the appropriation of the last session to pay its expenses was exhausted, a further vote of funds would be required before the inquiry could be proceeded with. If he decided to move for a further appropriation an opportunity will be afforded for debate upon the results thus far achieved, which, in view of the cipher dispatches and other developments, can hardly fail to be interesting. No steps will be taken until after the matter has been fully considered in the Democratic caucus, and it is not impossible that the whole affair may be permitted to die a natural death. Indications multiply that THE FEDERAL PATROKAGE IN NEW ORLEANS will be subjected to a thorough overhauling. Kellogg's influence has been wanting ever since Hayes and John Sherman recovered from their scare about the Potter investigation, and the counsels of the Warmoth faction now appear to be gaining the upper hand. Geo. Sheridan, whose snug situation here enables him to be on the ground all the time, has lost no opportunity of getting his work in, and the success of the Warmoth influence may prove the signal for a general slaughter of the officials appointed last spring, when Kellogg was monarch of all he surveyed. Just now, there is about an even chance for Leonard, about three-quarters of chance for Smith, and about a half a chance for Jack Wharton to pull through.

THE CONTEST FOR THE SENATE SECRETARSHIP OF THE SENATE.

has already begun a year in advance, with about twenty candidates in the field, embracing ex-Senators of from twenty to one year's retirement, ex-members of Congress all the way from the venerable Harvey Watterson, retired in 1849, to Waddell, defeated in the last election. The Senators say, however, that no particular attention will be paid to the importunities of candidates so far in advance, but when the time comes the matter will be settled in caucus without reference to the urgency of individuals and solely upon the judgment of Senators regarding the questions of fitness and efficiency, present and future. According to current appearance, the leading candidates at present are Duke Gwyn, Harvey Watterson, and old Senator Dennis, of Maryland.

POLITICAL PERSECUTION.

Seven Citizens of Concordia Parish Arrested by United States Deputy Marshals—The Charges Unknown.

(Special to the Democrat.) NATCHES, Dec. 4. Seven citizens of this town and vicinity, viz., G. C. Goldman, F. O. Adams, C. L. Kempe, N. M. Davidson, W. T. Burnett, G. A. Hirsch and E. Rice have been arrested by deputy United States marshals, and will be taken to your city to-day on the steamer Natchez. You are ignorant of the charges preferred against these gentlemen, but whatever their nature, we are satisfied they have no foundation in truth, as their characters are above suspicion. We ask in their behalf the good offices of the citizens of New Orleans in their time of persecution.

GRANT'S RECEPTION.

A Plan on Foot to Give Him a Grand Send Off at Boston—How the Affair is to be Managed.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—A Boston special says that a movement is on foot to give Gen. Grant a series of brilliant receptions in the Eastern cities on his return from Europe. He will arrive by the American line at Philadelphia, and if the present programme is carried out, after an informal welcome there he will come direct to Boston to attend the first of a series of receptions. Every effort is making to keep the political element in the background, and to give the reception entirely a non-political appearance. In this city, it is said, the committee of arrangements will include the best will-wishers, some of them strong anti-Grant men, so far as the Presidency is concerned. Among other features will be a grand ball. It is intended to invite the Marquis de Lorne and Princess Louise to be present, and it is believed they will come, as the former is said to have expressed a desire to meet the General in his own country. Following the Boston reception will come off the New York and Philadelphia receptions. Those who appear to be in the matter believe there is more of politics behind the movement than is admitted.

CORBIN'S VIEWS.

What Grant's Brother-in-Law Has to Say Upon Political Matters.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—Abel C. Corbin, Gen. Grant's brother-in-law, has just been interviewed. He says his conviction is that Grant will not enter in 1880 for the Presidency. The recent election made it certain that the Re-

publican party, or any other party, is not dependent for success upon any one man. He thinks it too soon to decide which party will carry the country in 1880, and says wait till Congress gets to going. The issues have yet to be joined. New men are constantly coming forward. He mentioned his old friend, Corbin, of Alabama, and Senators Bayard, Eaton and Thurman. Tilden had no chance whatever. Hendricks is a splendid man. Everybody likes Tom Hendricks; he would make a fine President, and his wife is a delightful lady. I know Tom and his wife well. He is a man that would gather around him the brains and the power of the country. The Democracy is on its good behavior. Everything depends upon what they do in Congress. He is apprehensive that a great West and South will sooner or later combine and leave the North and East out in the cold. He doesn't think it would be a wise thing, but there is a growing feeling that way, South and West.

HAYES DISSATISFIED.

He Does Not Like the Result in Louisiana and Unhappily Himself Thereon.

(Special to the Democrat.) WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Mr. J. Halo Sypher, of Louisiana, who served in the brigade commanded by President Hayes during the war, and who is on good terms with the President, visited the Executive Mansion this morning, and had quite a lengthy talk on the subject of the late election in Louisiana. The President expressed himself as thoroughly disappointed with the result of the election, and also very much dissatisfied with the action of certain Federal officials in that State, whose removal he has determined not to take place just as soon as he can settle upon their successors. Among those mentioned in the list are Collector of Customs Smith, United States Marshal Wharton and Internal Revenue Collector Marks.

THE SILVER DOLLAR.

Congress and the Banks—The Bulldozers to Be Bulldozed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The resolution offered by Senator Beck, and which passed the Senate yesterday without opposition, is based upon section 3944 of the Revised Statutes, which provides that "the coin paid for duties on imported goods shall be in payment of a special fund and shall be applied as follows: First, to the payment in coin of the interest on the bonds and notes of the United States," etc.

Senator Beck contends that the Secretary of the Treasury is bound to-day to day to receive as above mentioned, to pay the interest on the public debt as far as it will go, and that the banks who recently announced their intention not to receive the silver dollar should be made to take it in payment of interest on the bonds held by them. He says this is the plain duty of the Secretary, and Congress will see to it that he performs his duty in this respect. Other Senators and members speaking on the same subject say that the banks, having refused for a little bulldozing, Congress will see what they can do in the same line.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Bids for the Silver Bullion—Argument on the Pacific Railroad Cases in the Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Bids for the sale of silver were opened at the Treasury department to-day. Between 40,000 and 50,000 ounces were offered and nearly 60,000 ounces were purchased at prices below the equivalent of the London rate. The bids were nearly all from New York.

Argument in the Supreme Court of the Pacific Railroad cases were continued by Judge Bartlett, for the companies and Attorney General Devens for the government. The principal points in contention date from the completion of the road and what amount to the term "net earnings" in the act, which provides that the government shall receive 5 per cent of the net earnings to apply on the indebtedness of the companies after the completion of the roads. The companies held that completion was not a fact till the date of the last acceptance by the President, in 1874, while the government contends it was legally accomplished when the work was over and the bonds, or bonds were delivered, November 6, 1873.

It is admitted that by some means the President was induced to appoint a commission of eminent citizens subsequently to examine the report if they were first in class, and that upon the report of this commission the President again accepted the work as completed in 1874. In regard to the building and extra tracks necessary to a successful operation of the roads, which they may annually expend out of the gross earnings, as part of the operating expenses, before striking the net amount of which the government is entitled to receive 5 per cent, the Attorney General argued strenuously against this construction and cited examples and authorities to show that only the simple operating expenses could be deducted from the gross earnings before retaining the 5 per cent due the government.

The Trade Dollar—How It is Regarded by Secretary Sherman.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Secretary Sherman has received from San Francisco an offer of trade dollars, and he has been referred to China within sixty days, and replied that trade dollars will be bought, as bullion upon bids each Wednesday, and that no preference will be given to trade dollars over other bullion. There is a strong speculative feeling springing up to the effect that the offer of trade dollars is a value greater than other bullion, thus discriminating in favor of the dollar in China against bullion in the hands of the miners. The total amount of trade dollars offered is \$25,592,921. The amount reported is \$25,515,950, and the Chinese trading house said to have taken \$5,925,000, which would leave in the United States \$23,134,410. These in domestic circulation would be like the others, but for transportation, but were put in circulation after they ceased to be a legal tender.

The Future Management of National Surveys.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The House Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the report adopted by the National Academy of Sciences, setting forth a plan for the future management of different surveys, intend to incorporate the main features of it in the appropriation bill, in which appropriations for this class of work have heretofore been made.

A Consolidation of Interests to the Benefit of Richmond.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Gen. Erving and Mr. E. Parsons of Richmond, are moving here to-day to attend the meeting of the James River and Kanawha Canal Company. They carry with them the acceptance, on the part of the Allegheny Railroad Company, of the proposition of the canal company, which includes

THE CONVENTION.

INTERESTING PROCEEDINGS TRANSACTED AT THE SECOND DAY'S SESSION.

Inaugural Address of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, of Virginia. The Convention Indorses the Texas Pacific Railway.

The second day's proceedings of the Commercial Convention opened at 10:30 yesterday morning.

Yes, President E. D. Holtz, of Wisconsin, called the delegates to order, and directed the secretary to call the roll by States.

This roll being called, the necessary alterations having been made, Vice-President Holtz requested Messrs. J. I. Eubank, of Virginia, and John Hogan, of Missouri, to conduct the president elect to the stage.

Amidst the enthusiastic plaudits of the convention GEN. FITZHUGH LEE, of Virginia, was introduced and delivered the following eloquent inaugural address:

Mr. Chairman and Fellow-Members of the Convention—For this jubilee which is ringing in our ears, and for this welcome to the Queen City of the South, I thank my most heartfelt acknowledgments. Twenty years ago I came to this city as an officer of the United States army, with my recruits, destined for the western portion of Texas, where my regiment of cavalry was stationed. Those recruits drilled and disciplined and practiced them in the art of shooting and their arms upon me—a very proper thing from their standpoint—a very unwise one from mine. Many years have rolled on since the beginning of these angry days.

The roll of artillery no longer roars in our ears; the boom of musketry no longer reverberates from the serrated ranks of steel and brass; the bayonets are returned to their scabbards. I stand here to-day in a far different condition. I am no longer a soldier, but the great old Mother of States and of a Republic, and here in this immense building, with God's own sunlight of peace shining upon it, to show you gentlemen the great things that will redound to the honor and prosperity of this country. [Applause.]

Let us be us all united, and let us be deeply alive to all the trials and tribulations which you have suffered, and when you have been resting under the shadow of the wings of the Angel of Death, let us be united, and here in this immense building, with God's own sunlight of peace shining upon it, to show you gentlemen the great things that will redound to the honor and prosperity of this country. [Applause.]

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