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NEW ORLEANS, JANUARY 8, 1879.

The interesting paper read before the Yellow Fever Commission Monday, and printed in the DEMOCRAT accredited to Dr. A. C. Holt, was prepared and read by Dr. Jos. Holt.

We had the pleasure yesterday of meeting our friend, Gen. Nat. Harris, of Vicksburg, who is in the city on a brief visit. The General was one of the most gallant Brigade commanders in the Army of Northern Virginia, and his old soldiers and comrades are always delighted to see him.

Mackey, of South Carolina, who was so badly beaten by O'Conor in the Charleston district, has decided to contest the election before the House. The money to do this probably came from Washington, as this contest will afford the Republicans another opportunity to air their wild stories about the tissue ballots.

The miles of railroad built in this country during the past year were 2688. The *Railroad Gazette* declares a slight increase over 1877. The heaviest builders were Minnesota, Iowa, Colorado, Pennsylvania, Missouri, Kansas and Texas. Only 41 miles of road were built in New England, and only 164 in the South, outside of Texas. Louisiana's record reads as follows: 1872, 3 miles; 1873, 0 miles; 1874, 0 miles; 1875, 0 miles; 1876, 0 miles; 1877, 2 miles; 1878, 0 miles, or a total of 5 miles in six years, nearly a mile a year.

The vote in Mississippi at the late election for members of Congress was singularly light, the total vote being only 45,771, as against 163,778 in 1876—a loss of 118,007 votes, or seventy per cent. This vote was divided as follows: Democratic, 33,447; Republican, 2056; Independent, 10,273; Democratic majority, 21,118.

In the First District Muldron, Democrat, has a majority over Davis, Independent, of 3099; in the second, Manning, Democrat, has a majority over Amacker, Independent, of 599. Money and Singleton, Democrats, were elected without opposition, in the Third and Fourth Districts. In the Fifth, Hooker's majority over Deason, Republican, is 3444; Chambers' majority over Castello, Republican, in the Sixth, is 5493.

St. Louis found itself in an unpleasant fix the other day. When the cold wave struck that city and everybody wanted a glorious big fire to warm up by, it was suddenly discovered that the coal supply was short. There was not near enough coal in town to go around, and somebody had to suffer. Long queues of forlorn, desolate and half-frozen men and women stood before the offices of the various coal dealers waiting for their opportunity to secure a few buckets of coal to save them from freezing. It was discovered that there was less than a day's supply in the city. Telegrams were sent East at once, ordering more, but in the meanwhile the St. Louisians had to set and shiver around empty grates in their chilly rooms. The coal dealers themselves were unable to give the reason for the shortness of the supply; it was, they thought, a mere accident.

South Carolina has got her State debt down to $2,312,511. A vigorous effort was made in the Legislature the other day to repudiate the debt, but this was defeated by four majority, the Legislature deciding not to interfere with the action of the bond court and commission, which have this matter in hand. The commission has just decided that $1,577,835 of the bonds and stocks issued under the consolidation act are valid, and $2,818,454 are invalid, having been issued in exchange for invalid bonds, coupons and certificates of stock. This amount, however, is invalid only to the extent of the invalid vouchers that it represents. If, for instance, a new bond for $1,000 has been issued in return for two old bonds, or vouchers, of $500 each, one valid, the other invalid, the new bond is to be reduced to $500. Some of the bonds, therefore, are worth 0, others worth 100 per cent. of their face value. This action of the bond commission has been endorsed and ratified by the bond court. It leaves the present State debt of South Carolina $2,312,511.

The holders of the bonds of Kansas City, Mo., are bondholders of the Shylock order, who will not allow their rights to be invaded or trampled on with impunity. Seven years ago, Kansas City and county issued $600,000 of bonds to railroads, neither interest nor principal of which have ever been paid. The bondholders did not take this treatment quietly, but resolved on revenge. Congress, at the last session, directed the erection of certain government buildings at Kansas City. The holders of Kansas City bonds have grown quite excited over this, and petition the Secretary of the Treasury not to begin the erection of these buildings, at the expense of the government, in a repudiating city. In addition to this petition to Sherman, the bondholders are preparing another to Congress, asking for the repeal of the law authorizing the construction of public buildings at Kansas City. They claim that they, together with the other citizens of this country, will be taxed to erect these buildings, and that as they have already, in the purchase of the bonds of Kansas City, given them means for the improvement of that city, without deriving any profit or thanks, such taxation would be unjust and oppressive.

Although Sherman has returned no answer to this petition, he would seem to sympathize with the petitioners, as he has declined to allow any work to be done on the Kansas City government buildings.

The popular verdict of the traveling public is that the Colonnade Hotel, Philadelphia, cannot be excelled by any other house in the Quaker City.

Shadines, you must understand, sir,
Are sold by all but the one-horse grocer.

Chew Jackson's best sweet navy tobacco. 1y

VI GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

FIRST SESSION.

THE SENATE.

Second Day's Proceedings.

TUESDAY, January 7, 1879.

The Senate met at noon. Lieut. Gov. Wiltz in the chair.

Senator Mitchell presented a petition from the State Printer, asking relief on the printing contract of 1878. Received.

NOTICE OF BILLS.

Mr. Delahoussaye gave notice of a bill for the improvement of Bayou Teche.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

Mr. Texada introduced a bill calling a constitutional convention. Read once and lies over.

The Governor's message was then received andread, and ordered printed, and to be given to the press.

OFFERING BILLS.

Mr. Harding: Senate bill No. 4, to fix salaries of the police of New Orleans, and compelling the City Council to provide the same. Passed second reading and referred to Committee on Police, when appointed.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Mitchell: Resolution appointing a committee of eight to consider the affairs of the State Printer, the same to have compulsory process. The Senate refused to suspend the rules on objection of Mr. Ellis, and the resolution lies over.

Mr. Herron: Resolution fixing the day of adjournment for Saturday, 18th of January. Lies over.

Mr. Stubbs: Resolution ordering the printing of 500 copies of the Governor's message for the use of the Senate. Rules suspended and resolution adopted.

Mr. Bowden: Concurrent resolution appointing a committee of three on the part of the Senate and five on the part of the House, to provide and report a bill for the calling of a constitutional convention.

The rules being suspended for consideration of the resolution, Mr. Ellis opposed the resolution because a large proportion of the members elect to both houses had been elected on that issue, and there was scarcely one of them who had not formulated a bill which he desired to present and urge. He wished to cut no one off by the reference to a committee.

Mr. Bowden replied that his sole purpose in urging the resolution was to expedite the calling of a convention. He was pledged to a convention, and he proposed by referring to a committee to have a bill drafted which would be concurred in, and not go from House to Senate and back for amendment and re-amendment.

Mr. Kenner agreed with the Senator. Such an important matter should be referred to a committee. But he thought that the committee should be a large one, that the local interests of all sections of the State might be properly considered. He moved to amend by increasing the number of the committee to seven Senators, leaving it to the House to fix the number of its committee.

Mr. Texada seconded the amendment offered by Mr. Kenner.

Mr. Stamps did not want any reference to committee. It was useless and calculated to consume the people's time and money.

Mr. Garland opposed the amendment, on the ground that if the number of the House committee was left blank it would have to come back to the Senate for concurrence.

Mr. Herron said that he had suggested the leaving the number of the House committee blank, as that was a custom based on the comity between the two houses. The gentleman appeared to be apprehensive that efforts were being made to defeat or delay a convention. Let him be assured. The people had spoken upon this measure in a manner which no member of this General Assembly would dare to oppose. The one thing this Legislature was convened to do was to call a convention. He was decidedly of the opinion that we should in every way facilitate the adjournment of the Legislature. The money that a sixty-day session would cost would go far towards paying the expense of a convention.

Mr. Ellis opposed the resolution from no other motive than to secure immediate action on the question.

At this juncture the Lieutenant Governor called the attention of the House to the fact that a large delegation of distinguished citizens from the West desired to pay a visit to the Senate. He invited them upon the floor.

At the same time Gov. Nicholls appeared upon the platform, and was greeted by Senator Lamar, of Mississippi.

Mr. Ellis proceeded with his opposition, and moved to lay the whole subject matter on the table. Lost—yeas 15, nays 19.

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Garland moved to amend by requiring the blank to be filled by the House within forty-eight hours, and as so amended the resolution was passed.

Committee—Bowden, Herron, Texada, Kenner, Ellis, Harper and Delahoussaye.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Steven made a report by consent from Committee on Rules. The rules were suspended and the report taken up for consideration. The report was adopted and the secretary was instructed to have 100 copies of the rules printed in pamphlet form, for use of Senators.

Mr. Steven moved to adjourn until Thursday at 12 m. Lost.

Mr. Garland moved to adjourn until Wednesday at noon. Carried and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Second Day.

TUESDAY, January 7, 1879.

The House was called to order at 11 o'clock a. m., Speaker Moncure in the chair. Sixty-six members answered to their names when the roll was called.

The serious illness of Mr. Lott, of West Carroll, was announced.

The journal of Monday was read, corrected and approved.

The Speaker announced the Committee on Privileges and Elections, as follows: Messrs. Billieu, of Lafourche, chairman; Munday of East Feliciana, Mixon of Tangipahoa, Bridger of Caldwell, Fitzgerald of the Ninth Ward of Orleans, Parmelee of the Twelfth Ward of Orleans, Estopinal of St. Bernard, Detiege of St. Martin and Como of St. James.

The following pages were appointed: Edward Lucas, R. E. Saucier, A. W. Harper, Wesley Mayfield and Edward Stanard.

Mr. Hammond, of Morehouse, offered a memorial from the State Printer, embodying his statements made to the Printing Board and petitioning for relief. The reading of the entire memorial was dispensed with.

Mr. Hammond offered a resolution that a joint committee of eight, five from the House and three from the Senate, be appointed to investigate the affairs of the State Printer and report upon the same to the General Assembly. The resolution went over under the rules.

A petition in the case of J. H. Toker, from the thirteenth and fourteenth wards of the city of New Orleans, contesting the seat of E. L. Bower, was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

The petition in the case of Charles E. Lea, of St. Helena, contesting the seat of J. M. Watson, was referred to the same committee.

A resolution, offered by Mr. Bridger, authorizing the chief enrolling clerk to act as assistant and reading clerk provoked considerable discussion, indulged in by Messrs. Bridger, Munday, Brent, Cordill, Murrell, Demas and others.

Mr. Cordill, of Tensas, gave notice that he would offer a resolution to-morrow providing for the election of an assistant clerk.

Mr. Murrell offered as an amendment that the words "without compensation" be stricken from the original resolution. Adopted.

Gen. Brent moved, as a substitute, that the House proceed to the election of an assistant clerk, and supported the motion at some length.

Mr. Demas made the point of order that the substitute was not germane to the subject of the precedent resolution. Overruled.

The substitute was then withdrawn, as it complicated the subject.

On motion of Mr. Demas the further consideration of the resolution was postponed until to-morrow.

The Governor's private secretary appeared with the annual message of the Executive. Its full text will be found elsewhere in this morning's DEMOCRAT.

Mr. Murrell moved that those portions of the message relating to the late election be referred to a special committee of five.

On motion of Mr. Jeffries the motion was laid on the table.

The entire message was then referred to a special committee of five.

On motion of Mr. Demas, 500 copies of the message were ordered to be printed.

A memorial signed by Louis M. Alexander was presented, requesting the Legislature to take some action looking to the protection of clerks, by providing that employers should not keep them employed beyond a fixed number of hours. Referred to the Committee on City Affairs.

The papers in the contested cases of Joseph Spearing vs. Marshall H. Redon from the tenth ward, and of George W. Waters vs. Frank Marqueze, were sent to the House from the office of the Secretary of State and referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Notice was received from the Senate announcing the passage of a concurrent resolution appointing a committee of seven to examine the accounts of the Auditor of Public Accounts and the State Treasurer.

On motion of Mr. Lyons the rules were suspended and the resolution was taken up and passed.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

The following members gave notice that they would, at an early day, introduce the following bills:

Mr. Lyons: A bill to provide for the calling of a Constitutional Convention.

Mr. Bower: A bill to amend and re-enact section 27 of act No. 23, approved March 26, 1877. (The act to regulate public education; provide a revenue for the same, etc.)

Mr. Arnauld: A bill to repeal act No. 25 of the session of 1868, "entitled an act to increase the revenues of the State, and to incorporate and establish the Louisiana State Lottery Company," and to repeal certain acts now in force.

Mr. Hasam: A bill for the repeal of act No. 10, session of 1878, concerning the jurisdiction of justices of the peace, parish of Orleans.

Mr. Hammond: A bill relative to the formation of a levee district, lying partly in Arkansas and partly in Louisiana.

Mr. Veazie: A bill authorizing the parish jury of Iberia to levy a tax to build a parish jail.

Mr. Jeffries: A bill to provide for the payment of the salaries of constitutional officers.

Also, a bill to authorize police jurors to pass ordinances for the protection of wild deer.

Mr. Potts: A bill to amend the act relative to the loan of State bonds to the New Orleans Pacific Railroad Company.

Mr. Moncure: A bill relative to sureties on attachment bonds, and authorizing new securities in certain cases.

Mr. Parmelee: A bill to incorporate Protector Fire Company No. 2, of the city of New Orleans.

Mr. Murrill: An act to repeal act No. 5 of the extra session of 1876.

Mr. Veazie: A bill extending the limits of the corporation of Iberia.

Mr. Parmelee: A bill to create a recorder's court for the Sixth and Seventh Municipal Districts of the city of New Orleans.

Mr. Smart: A bill for the improvement of the navigation of the Sabine river, and to make an appropriation for the same.

Mr. O'Bryan: A bill to authorize the police jury of Vermillion parish to levy a special tax to pay the outstanding indebtedness of said parish.

Also, a bill to authorize the police jury of Vermillion parish to levy a special tax with which to raise funds to build a parish jail.

Mr. Hasam: A bill for the protection of laborers, mechanics and dealers in building material.

Mr. Gearey: A bill to provide for the reduction of the floating debt of the State.

Mr. Bienvenu: A bill to abolish the office of Public Administrator in the parish of Orleans.

Mr. Steckman: A bill to repeal act No. 334 of the acts of 1878, entitled "An act to provide a revenue for the State from licenses on occupations of dealers in and sellers of wine," etc.

Mr. Redon: A bill to repeal act No. 26, of the regular session of 1878, entitled "the Moffett register bill."

Mr. Liddell: A bill separating the duties of registration from those of the assessor's office, and authorizing the appointment of a registrar in each parish sixty days previous to a general or special election.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The following bills were introduced without previous notice, and read by title:

By Mr. Munday: "An act for the relief of delinquent taxpayers of the State of Louisiana." Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, an act in regard to notaries public. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. Bienvenu: "An act for the relief of the taxpayers of the city of New Orleans; to absorb the floating debt, the unpaid interest coupons, school warrants and all evidences of debt and other claims against the said city, and to authorize and require the city of New Orleans to receive such indebtedness in payment of certain taxes of the city of New Orleans, due prior to the first of January, 1879." Referred to Committee on City Affairs.

By Mr. Martin: "An act to provide for the payment of the officers, members and contingent expenses of the General Assembly for 1879." Referred to the Committee on Contingent Expenses.

By Mr. Arnould: "An act to authorize the ladies of the Sacred Heart, a religious institution, to sue the State." Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. Scott: "An act to authorize the police jury of Franklin parish to levy a special tax to build or rebuild a parish jail." Referred to the Committee on Parochial Affairs.

By Mr. Bienvenu: "An act to re-enact section 1693 of the Revised Statutes, laws of 1869." Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. McKee: "An act to provide for the appointment of a tax collector for the Fifth District of New Orleans." Referred to the Committee on City Affairs.

By Mr. Taylor: "An act to further regulate the trial of appeals in the Supreme Court of the State of Louisiana." Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Speaker announced the presence in the hall of a delegation of ladies and gentlemen of the Mexican excursion. The courtesies of the House were extended to the party, they were invited to take seats on the floor, and a recess of five minutes was taken to give the members of the House an opportunity to meet the delegates.

After recess a motion was made to adjourn until Thursday (to-day being a legal holiday) at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Jeffries moved to amend by fixing the adjournment until to-day at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Lyons moved to further amend by substituting the hour of 12 m. to-day.

By a rising vote both amendments were voted down, and the House then, at 2:30 p. m., adjourned to meet again at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

THE COUNTRY PRESS.

The Lottery.

[Lincoln Sentinel.]

Our exchanges throughout the State indicate that it is the universal wish that the coming session of the Legislature should be a short one. And it is generally suggested that the calling of a constitutional convention should be the only business of the session, and that as soon as this can be done the Legislature should adjourn, leaving the coming convention to frame a constitution which is to be the basis of real, substantial and lasting reforms.

We are not disposed to quarrel with our exchanges on this point, but how about the State lottery? Are we to wait for the constitutional convention to blot out this iniquity, or shall the present Legislature repeal the laws creating and sustaining it at once? We now have a sufficient majority in both houses to insure the passage of the bill without delay.

The Convention.

[Claiborne Guardian.]

We hear from a reliable source that there will be a strong opposition in New Orleans to the calling of a constitutional convention. In a private letter from a party in New Orleans, whose opportunities for knowing the state of public feeling are unsurpassed, it is stated "that a convention will certainly be called, but that the pressure against it will be heavy." Those who oppose the call will be found at the session of the Legislature arranged in full force and well supplied with the sinews for an active war against the wishes of the people. In the front rank will be found the Lottery Company, the richest corporation in the State. The minions of this company will spare no means to defeat the will of the voters. Bondholders and capitalists and the Radical party will bring up the rear of the force.

It is thought that the leading question in a convention will be repudiation, and the holders of the obligations of the State can well afford to come down largely with money to prevent the agitation of this question. There can be no doubt but that country members will find themselves confronted with many difficulties—difficulties which by ingenious logic will be made to seem insuperable. In shaping their action they will have before their mind one fact which will be more powerful than all the arguments of the anti-conventionalists—more weighty than all their coin—that is the instructions of their constituents. These instructions are none the less the positive and binding, whether made in explicit terms or left to be inferred by the rejection of the amendments. The people want a new constitution and are determined to have one. If the men they elected prove treacherous—if they fail to vote as instructed, they may prepare themselves for that gloomy retirement to which the general elections consign unworthy public servants. Gentlemen who permit themselves to yield to the influences which will be brought to bear against a convention in the State Capitol, may prepare themselves to accept the condemnation of the people, and had better make up their minds to ask no more favors from the sovereigns of the land.

Beauties of a "Strong" Government.

[St. Petersburg Correspondence Boston Advertiser.]

The Czarowitch has another son, about a week old. He was immediately made the chief of one of the regiments of artillery, and at a review which was given the day after the little grand duke's birth the Emperor informed this regiment that it had a new commander—Michael Alexandrovitch.

CUSTOM-HOUSE NOTES.

As was usual, the crowd of the faithful in the corridors of the Custom-House was not diminished. The most of the untired seemed to be on the look out for some long-looked for commission to arrive, and as the sun slanted towards the west they quietly stole away, and, Micawber like, waited for something to "turn up."

The following was received at the Collector's office:

BULLETIN OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH, ISSUED BY THE SURGEON GENERAL, UNITED STATES MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE, UNDER THE NATIONAL QUARANTINE ACT OF 1878.

OFFICE SURGEON GENERAL, Marine Hospital Service, Washington, January 1, 1879.

Yellow Fever—Since December 14 the only cases reported were 2, at Port Gibson, Miss.; returned refugees.

Massachusetts.—For the two weeks ended December 21. In 18 cities with an aggregate population of about 770,000, there were 588 deaths, an annual ratio of 19.92 per 1000 of the population; 16 per cent of all the deaths resulted from the principal "zymotic" diseases; phthisis caused 102 deaths, pneumonia 58. Annual death rate for the two weeks at Worcester was 22.06, Cambridge 21.46, Lynn 16.5, Newton 9.15, Springfield 8.28.

Boston.—Two weeks ended December 28 Total deaths 330. Annual rate 23; 37 cases of scarlet fever, 6 deaths; 48 cases diphtheria, 26 deaths. In the last week 36 deaths from phthisis, 19 from pneumonia.

New Haven.—Two weeks ended December 21. Deaths 38. Annual rate 16.5.

New York.—Two weeks ended December 28. Total deaths 977. Rate 23.3; 96 deaths from scarlet fever, 51 from diphtheria, 196 from phthisis, 87 from pneumonia, 43 from bronchitis.

Brooklyn.—For two weeks ended December 28. Total deaths 456; annual ratio 21.6. 163 cases of scarlet fever, 26 deaths; 88 cases of diphtheria, 32 deaths; 44 deaths from phthisis, 47 from pneumonia and bronchitis; 1 case of small-pox, being the first reported since July, 1877; case imported from Montreal; thirteen days in the United States.

Philadelphia.—For two weeks ended December 28. Total deaths 591; annual rate 17.5. 15 deaths from enteric fever, 17 from scarlet fever, 27 from diphtheria.

Baltimore.—For two weeks ended December 28. Total deaths 249; annual ratio 17.8. 13 deaths from scarlet fever, 20 from diphtheria, 37 from phthisis.

District of Columbia.—For the month of November. Total deaths 296; rate 22.2.

Richmond.—For three weeks ended December 21. Total deaths 78; annual ratio 17.

Cleveland.—For two weeks ended December 28. Total deaths 100; annual ratio 16. 10 cases of scarlet fever, 6 deaths; 29 cases of diphtheria, 16 deaths.

Milwaukee.—For two weeks ended December 21. Total deaths 69; ratio 14.5. 44 cases of diphtheria, 8 deaths.

Chicago.—For week ended December 14. Total deaths 155; ratio 17.5. 7 deaths from scarlet fever, 7 from diphtheria, 3 from enteric fever.

St. Paul.—For month of November. Total deaths 38; annual ratio 13.

St. Louis.—For two weeks ended December 15. Total deaths 217; annual ratio 10.87.

Charleston.—For two weeks ended December 21. Total deaths 46; ratio 24.

Savannah.—Two weeks ended December 27. Total deaths 48; rate 44. In the colored population the death rate greatly exceeds that among the whites.

New Orleans.—Week ended December 15. Ninety-two deaths. Rate 22.7. Phthisis caused 13 deaths, pneumonia 7, diphtheria 3, yellow fever 1.

Salt Lake City.—In the month of November there were 55 deaths, 24 being from diphtheria. Annual ratio 26.4.

San Francisco.—Two weeks ended December 16. 165 deaths, 8 being from diphtheria, 3 from scarlet fever, 2 from enteric fever. Annual ratio 14.

Havana.—Two weeks ended December 28, 12 deaths from yellow fever, 19 from small-pox.

Pernambuco.—In the five weeks ended December 7 there were 784 deaths, 223 being from small-pox. Annual ratio 50.

Bahia.—For two weeks ended December 1. Deaths from all causes, 141; ratio, 27. Six deaths from small-pox.

Rio de Janeiro.—In the month of November the total deaths were 989; annual ratio, 40. Yellow fever caused 3 deaths, small-pox 236, against 456 from the same cause in October. The disease is disappearing from capital, but is making terrible ravages in the province of Ceara. The United States Consul officially reports that the deaths from small-pox in the city of Ceara average 300 per day.

Great Britain.—For two weeks ending December 7. In 20 cities, with an aggregate population of 7,270,000, there were 7705 deaths (490 being from accident)—an average annual rate of 27.6 per 1000 of the population. The rate at Portsmouth was 19, Brighton 23.6, Bristol 27, Manchester 31, Sheffield 34.6. Scarlet fever caused 420 deaths.

London.—In the two weeks there were 3640 deaths. Excluding 389 registered from a drowning accident in September, the rate was 23.7; 842 deaths resulted from pulmonary diseases, 132 from scarlet fever, 16 from diphtheria, 81 from whooping-cough, 56 from measles, 81 from various fevers. There were 196 cases of small-pox in the hospitals on December 7, and 12 deaths during the two weeks in London, but none in the other 19 large cities of England.

Liverpool.—Two weeks ended December 7. Total deaths 703; annual ratio 34.4. There were 69 deaths from scarlet fever.

Birmingham.—Two weeks ended December 7. Total deaths 419; annual ratio 28.5. 67 deaths from scarlet fever.

Glasgow.—Month of November. Total deaths 1113; annual ratio 23.6. Scarlet fever caused 35 deaths; diphtheria 11; enteric fever 20.

Dublin.—In the two weeks ended December 7, the deaths numbered 414; an annual ratio of 34.2. The deaths from acute pulmonary affections in the seven weeks preceding December 7, numbered respectively, 21, 24, 30, 43, 57, 73, 89, and bore a direct relation to the meteorological conditions, the month being the coldest November since 1807. Small pox caused 18 deaths, and 100 new cases were admitted to the hospitals during the fortnight. The disease also prevails with varying severity at Galway, Tullamore, and other points in the island. Annual death rate at Galway was 37; Belfast 30; Cork 29, Derry 20.

Paris.—For two weeks ended December 5. Total deaths 1809. Annual ratio 23.6. Twelve deaths from small-pox, 40 from enteric fever.

German Empire.—For two weeks ended November 23. In 150 cities, with an aggregate population of 7,450,000, there were 7335 deaths, an annual ratio of 24.1. Thirty-one per cent of all the deaths were of children under one year, and 14 per cent of children between one and five years of age. Phthisis caused 903 deaths, 13 per cent, pneumonia 539 deaths, 8 per cent, scarlet fever 220 deaths, 3.2 per cent, diphtheria 381 deaths, 5.5 per cent, respectively, of the whole number of deaths. But one death from small-pox in the empire (at Hamburg).

Berlin.—For two weeks ended November 23. Total deaths 975. Annual ratio 24.5. Phthisis caused 108, pneumonia 60, scarlet fever 54, diphtheria 71 deaths.

Vienna.—For two weeks ended November 23. Total deaths 759. Annual rate 21. Nineteen deaths from small-pox, 35 deaths from diphtheria.

St. Petersburgh.—Two weeks ended November 23. Total deaths 919. Annual ratio 35.6. Small-pox caused 70 deaths, enteric fever 51 deaths.

India.—Calcutta—Two weeks ended November 2. Total deaths 643. Annual ratio 39. Cholera caused 27, fevers 128 deaths.

Madras.—Two weeks ended October 25. Total deaths 674. Annual ratio 44. Fevers caused 198 deaths, dysentery 115.

Bombay.—Two weeks ended November 5. 1067 deaths, 284 from fevers. Annual ratio 34.

China.—On account of a recent flood, malarial diseases are very prevalent. Cholera has existed for several months at Shanghai and Hongkow, from which points it was imported into Japan, appearing in epidemic form at Nagasaki and Yokohama in October and November.

Africa.—Cholera, which has been prevailing extensively in the interior of Morocco, has reached the coast cities. 60 to 100 deaths are daily reported at Mogador.

ROBERT WHITE, JR.,
Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S., for the Surgeon General, M. H. S., in his absence.

CIRCULAR EXHIBITING THE VALUES IN UNITED STATES MONEY OF THE PURE GOLD OR SILVER REPRESENTING, RESPECTIVELY, THE MONETARY UNITS AND STANDARD COINS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES, IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ACT OF MARCH 3, 1873.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Washington, D. C., January 1, 1878.

The first section of the act of March 3, 1873, statutes at large, volume 17, page 602, reproduced in section 3564 of the revised statutes, provides "that the value of foreign coin, as expressed in the money of account of the United States, shall be that of the pure metal of such coin of standard value," and that "the values of the standard coins in circulation, of the various nations of the world, shall be estimated annually by the Director of the Mint, and be proclaimed on the first day of January by the Secretary of the Treasury."

The estimate of values contained in the following table [giving the monetary unit of each country and its value in United States money] has been made by the Director of the Mint, and is hereby proclaimed in compliance with the above stated provisions of law:

Austria—Florin; standard coin, 8 gulden or 20 francs, gold $3 85.89.

Belgium—Franc, .19.3; standard coin, 5, 10 and 20 francs.

Bolivia—Dollar, .96.5; standard coin, escudo, half bolivar and bolivar.

Brazil—Milreis of 1000 reis, .54.5; standard coin, none.

British possessions in North America—Dollar, $1.

Bogota—Peso, .96.5.

Central America—Dollar, .93.5; standard coin, dollar.

Chili—Peso, .91.2; standard coin, condor, doubloon and escudo.

Denmark—Crown, .26.8; standard coin, 10 and 20 crowns.

Ecuador—Dollar, .93.5; standard coin, dollar.

Egypt—Pound of 100 piasters, $4 97.4; standard coin, 5, 10, 25 and 50 piasters.

France—Franc, .19.3; standard coin, 5, 10 and 20 francs.

Great Britain—Pound sterling, $4 86.6½; standard coin, half sovereign and sovereign.

Greece—Drachma, .19.3; standard coin, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 drachmas.

German Empire—Mark, .23.8; standard coin, 5, 10 and 20 marks.

Japan—Yen, .99.7; standard coin, 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20 yen.

India—Rupee of 16 annas, .44.4.

Italy—Lira, .19.3; standard coin, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 lire.

Liberia—Dollar, $1.

Mexico—Dollar, $1.01.5; standard coin, peso or dollar, 5, 10, 25 and 50 centavo.

Netherlands—Florin, .38.5; standard coin, Florin, ten guldens gold, ($4 01.9).

Norway—Crown, .26.8; standard coin, 10 and 20 crowns.

Peru—Dollar, .93.5.

Portugal—Milreis of 1000 reis, $1 08; standard coin, 2, 5 and 10 milreis.

Russia—Rouble of 100 copecks, .74.8; standard coin, ¼, ½ and 1 rouble.

Sandwich Islands—Dollar, $1.

Spain—Peseta of 100 centimes, .19.3; standard coin, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 pesetas.

Sweden—Crown, .26.8; standard coin, 10 and 20 crowns.

Switzerland—Franc, .19.3; standard coin, 5, 10 and 20 francs.

Tripoli—Mahub of 20 piasters, .84 4.

Turkey—Piaster, .04.3; standard coin, 25, 50, 100, 250 and 500 piasters.

United States of Colombia—Peso, .93.5.

The above rates will be taken in estimating the values of all foreign merchandise made out in any of said currencies, imported on or after January 1, 1879.

JOHN SHERMAN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

NEW ORLEANS CUSTOM-HOUSE.

	Value of Domestic Exports from Jan. 1, 1874, to Dec. 1, '78.	Value of Import's for same dates.
Jan. 1, 1874, to Nov. 1, 1874..	$69,583,029	$10,083,063
Nov. 1, 1874, to Nov. 1, 1875..	72,475,902	12,360,083
Nov. 1, 1875, to Nov. 1, 1876..	85,460,217	10,628,655
Nov. 1, 1876, to Nov. 1, 1877..	67,517,090	10,688,206
Nov. 1, 1877, to Oct. 1, 1878..	80,375,299	8,928,968
Oct. 1, 1878, to Nov. 1, 1878..	2,036,737	322,989
Nov. 1, 1878, to Dec. 1, 1878..	5,776,809	1,132,227
	$383,224,083	$54,144,191

Recapitulation.

Total value exports	383,224,083
Total value imports	54,144,191
Balance in favor of exports	$329,079,892

The following is part of a circular sent here by Secretary Sherman:

"Any merchandise duly entered for warehousing may be withdrawn, under bond, without payment of the duties, from a bonded warehouse in any collection district, and be transported to a bonded warehouse in any other collection district and be re-warehoused thereat; and any such merchandise may be so transported to its destination wholly by land or wholly by water, or partially by land and partially by water, over such routes as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, and may likewise be conveyed over any foreign territory, the government of which may have, or by treaty stipulations grant, a free right of way over such territory.

"The transportation of dutiable merchandise in bond from one port to another port or place in the United States, may be either in vessels registered or vessels enrolled and licensed for the coasting trade, or by other common carriers designated for this purpose by the Secretary of the Treasury, by duly constituted bonded lines and routes."

SUB-TREASURY RECEIPTS.

The following were the receipts at the sub-treasury yesterday:

Internal revenue	$1,941 50
Customs, gold	.....
Customs, currency	10,828 00
Customs, silver	225 92
Miscellaneous	17,420 86
Total	$30,416 28

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

A default was entered in the case of N. W. Casey, receiver, vs. P. S. Wiltz & Co. et al., against the individual members of the firm.

N. W. Casey, receiver, vs. R. C. Nelson.—The jury in this case brought in a verdict against defendant (Nelson) for the sum of $1260, with interest from July 7, 1875.

The case of Wm. Gegan, Stephen Duncan, complainants, vs. Barbara S. Bowman et al., was argued and submitted on the merits and motions to suppress certain testimony.

In re Benjamin vs. Jumel et al.—An injunction *pendente lite* was granted against Major E. A. Burke in this case, restraining him from paying warrants to the State Printer.

The grand jury was in session during the day hearing evidence, and after a long session adjourned until the ninth.

Judge Billings then rendered his decision in the following Gaines cases:

Myra Clark Gaines vs. P. H. Mousseaux et als.—Judgment in favor of plaintiff against the defendant, N. Rilleaux, for $11,312 45, with interest.

Same vs. same.—Judgment against Alfred Rousseau, executor of the estate of Rudolph Rousseau, for the sum of $8038 95.

Same vs. same.—Judgment against Albin Rochereau for the sum of $6885 50.

Same vs. same.—Judgment against Jean Sauvage for $1540.

Same vs. same.—The defendants, the Southern Star Candle Company, were decreed to pay plaintiff $22,000.

Same vs. same.—H. Spitzfadden, the defendant, was adjudged to pay Mrs. Gaines the sum of $1001 86.

Same vs. same.—Joseph Sabotis was decreed to pay the plaintiff $1928 50.

Same vs. same.—Nancy Villiars was adjudged to be indebted to plaintiff in the sum of $3965 45.

Same vs. same.—Mrs. J. C. De St. Romes, the defendant, was decreed to pay the plaintiff $52,570 15.

Same vs. same.—The estate of J. Saliba was adjudged to pay plaintiff $295 80.

Same vs. same.—Francis G. Lavessleur, defendant, for the sum of $3499 17.

Same vs. same.—Jules Lavergne, defendant, for $5268 32.

Same vs. same.—Raymond Rousselot, defendant, for the sum of $4110 19.

Same vs. same.—Geo. O. Reinecke, defendant, for the sum of $2567 25.

Same vs. same.—Josephine Ledoc, defendant, for the sum of $4833 36.

Same vs. same.—Jules Lapene, defendant, decreed to pay the sum of $1678 55 to plaintiff.

Same vs. same.—Henry Larquie, defendant, to pay plaintiff $286 10.

Same vs. same.—M. Meilleur, defendant, for the sum of $1446 60.

Same vs. same.—M. Meilleur, defendant, in the sum of $1597 72.

Same vs. same.—The heirs of D. B. Moriarty, in the sum of $185 46.

Same vs. same.—Louis Mestier, defendant, decreed to pay plaintiff $1566 50.

Same vs. same.—Pierre Minleville, defendant, for the sum of $2260 91.

Same vs. same.—Jacob Neuhauesser, defendant, was decreed to pay $1131.

Same vs. same.—J. E. Perez, defendant, adjudged to pay plaintiff $4302 53.

Same vs. same.—Mrs. O. P. Peyreux, defendant, in the sum of $6732 72.

Same vs. same.—E. Furocelle, defendant, in the sum of $1452 40.

Same vs. same.—J. B. Patrick, defendant, in the amount of $607 14.

SUPERIOR CRIMINAL COURT.

PLEADED GUILTY.

Carrying concealed weapons—A. B. Francois, A. Stockmeyer, Walker Alexander and Henry Rightor.

SENTENCED.

Carrying concealed weapons—Henry Rightor, $2 50 or five days in parish prison; Walker Alexander, one day in parish prison; A. B. Francois, ten days parish prison; A. Stockmeyer, five days parish prison.

Judge Whitaker succeeded in obtaining about seventy jurors for the ensuing month.

The court then adjourned until Friday.

FIRST RECORDER'S COURT.

Florence Brown, charged by D. Blanchard with petty larceny, was sent before the First District Court under $250 bonds.

John Thomas, charged with entering a house in the day time with intent to commit a felony, was sent before the First District Court under $250 bonds.

Michael Long makes his debut before the First District Court on a charge of assault and battery under bonds of $250.

Thomas Murray came up before Judge Sheehan on the charge of being a dangerous and suspicious character and liable to commit a breach of the peace if allowed to run at large.

As Murray failed to give a character he was given twenty-four hours to leave town.

The next case called was that of Mike McLaughlin, charged with shooting and woun