THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY DEMOCRAT.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA AND OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

VOL. IV—NO. 23. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY, JANUARY 10, 1879—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

GRANT.

THE MEETING IN NEW YORK TO PROTEST AGAINST THE CORK INDIGNITY A FAILURE.

Why Catholics Should Not Favor Grant—His Many Insults to Irishmen and the Catholic Religion.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—The *Sun* says that there were only twenty-three men at the meeting last night to make arrangements for a mass meeting to protest against the action of the town council of the city of Cork toward Grant. The furniture of the room consisted of one packing box, one empty lager beer keg, one rickety wooden settee with room for four persons, and a stepladder turned on its side that furnished seats for ten persons. It is said that those calling for the meeting, here and in Washington, were all or nearly all Federal officeholders or seekers.

An article, signed "Irish Brigade," in the *Herald* to-day gives several additional reasons for justification of the Cork town council in ignoring Grant. When Grant was commanding the army, he insulted a priest who asked him for a subscription to a church for soldiers, saying that he would not give a d—d dollar for any Catholic object whatever.

When Grant became President the grounds around the White House were kept in order by an old Irish Catholic named Mathews, who had been appointed by Andrew Jackson, and who had retained his position through all administrations until Grant turned him adrift, notwithstanding the efforts of several Republican Senators to have the old man retained. Grant refused to appoint Gen. Meagher's son to West Point, although twelve appointments were at the time in his gift, and would do nothing for the members of the Irish brigade. The Sisters of Charity of Charleston had a convent and hospital burned at the siege of that city. They attended to Union and Confederate soldiers alike, and many Congressmen interested themselves to pass a bill for their relief. The President said that he would not sign the bill giving those women money. Every President from Washington attended the annual commencement exercises at Georgetown Catholic College and distributed the prizes. Grant refused to do this. His Des-Moines speech was a bid for another Know-Nothing proscription movement.

The *Herald's* Washington special says a number of prominent Irish residents of this city inaugurated a movement for a meeting of Irish citizens for expressing condemnation of the indignity offered Grant by the council of the city of Cork. The gentlemen at the head of the movement hold positions under the government, and many of them were officers under Grant in the late war, while others served in the ranks of Irish regiments. Several were also prisoners in English jails during the Fenian troubles in 1866.

The fact is cited here that, so far as is known, Grant is the only President of the United States—Whig, Democrat or Republican—who ever selected a Roman Catholic for a Cabinet officer. Reference is had to Borie, ex-Secretary of the Navy, between whom and the ex-President the warmest friendship still exists, as evidenced by the fact that Grant is often the most welcome guest at Borie's Philadelphia residence.

GRANT AT BELFAST.

The Ex-President's Visit Arouses Party and Religious Animosities.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—The *Herald's* Belfast, Ireland, dispatch says that Grant received a warm reception by the city authorities there. The public buildings were draped with American and English colors, and in a few instances with orange flags. A luncheon was served at 4 o'clock to a party of 170. The Roman Catholic bishop of the diocese was given the post of honor. Belfast speakers made cordial allusions to many people in America, and were anxious to have Grant declare himself in favor of free trade; but the General, in his reply, made no allusion to the subject, to the disappointment of many of those present.

Minister Noyes made a hit in his speech when he said that Grant showed his appreciation of Belfast men by appointing A. T. Stewart, of Belfast, Secretary of the Treasury, and offering George H. Stuart, a Belfast boy, the portfolio of Secretary of the Navy.

After luncheon Grant remained quietly in his apartments, receiving many callers. He visits the factories and dockyard, and then goes to London to await the arrival of the Richmond for embarkation to India.

It is a matter of regret among the best people here that Grant's coming should cause any party or religious feelings. Inflammatory appeals have been published, and one of them calls upon Irishmen to welcome Grant as the great Orange Republican who had shot dead sixty crawthumping papists who, instigated by Italian priests, attempted to stop an Orange procession on Broadway.

CONGRESSIONAL.

RESUMPTION—THE OBSEQUIES OF REPRESENTATIVE HARTRIDGE.

The Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Several memorials were presented favoring the House bill to regulate inter-State commerce.

Mr. Ingalls presented petitions of citizens of the United States asking that Congress, by a joint resolution or otherwise, desire the executive branch of the government to take all lawful measures under the Pacific Railroad acts of 1862 and 1864 to compel the completion of the central branch of the Union Pacific Railroad. Referred to the Committee on Railroads.

Mr. Bayard moved that when the Senate adjourn to-day it adjourns to meet on Monday next.

Mr. Beck called up the resolution relative to the use of silver coin by the Treasury Department and Secretary Sherman's reply thereto. He should not have felt called upon to anticipate the action of the Finance Committee, but for the assumption of the chairman of that committee that his object was to embarrass resumption.

Senator Morrill, of Vermont, had no right to impute to him other motives than those he had expressed. He had opposed the resumption act as impolitic; it has been reached by the ruin of hundreds of thousands of business men of this country and by the destruction of one-third of their industrial interests. His object was to enforce existing laws, so that the Republican party, which has been the champion of resumption should not violate the most sacred obligations and interests to accomplish it with impunity. He called attention to the fact that while the refunding act absolutely prohibited any increase of bonded debt, the Secretary had, regardless of that law, in order to resume specie payment, increased enormously the interest bearing debt of the country. It had been increased in the last three years and two months $115,561,550, which at 5 per cent per annum adds to the taxation of the people, or even at 4½ per cent, over $5,000,000. The Secretary admits that the interest account has increased very largely in the last two years, not a very flattering exhibit in these hard times.

The Senate having received an invitation from the House of Representatives to attend the obsequies of Hon. Julian Hartridge at 3 o'clock, on motion of Mr. Edmunds accepted the same.

Mr. Burnside gave notice that after the completion of the debate on the patent laws, or if a bill should be laid aside, he should ask the Senate to take up his army bill.

The morning hour having expired, Mr. Wadleigh called up the patent bill, and explained briefly the various provisions of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Burnside the Senate, at 2:30 p. m., went into executive session.

The Senate, after participating in the obsequies of Representative Hartridge, returned to its chambers, and at 4:15 p. m. adjourned.

The House.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—In the House the desk and chair of the late Representative Hartridge were heavily draped in mourning to-day, and a handsome bouquet was placed upon the desk. After yesterday's journal had been read, Mr. Cook, of Georgia, offered a resolution that the funeral ceremonies of the late Representative Hartridge be held in this hall to-morrow, and that the Senate be invited to participate with the House of Representatives in the ceremonies.

The resolution was adopted, and the House, on motion of Mr. Knott, at 12:10, took a recess for 3 o'clock.

The House reassembled and called to order again at five o'clock. The Senate of the United States, by the Vice President and Mr. Pruyn, entered the hall shortly after. The Senate was assigned seats to the right of the Speaker, Vice President Wheeler took a seat to the right of the Speaker. The members of the Supreme Court of the United States, preceded by the Chief Justice, were then announced and were assigned seats in the area in front of the clerk's desk to the left of the Speaker. The President of the United States, accompanied by Secretaries Evarts, Sherman, McCrary and Schurz, and Attorney General Devens, entered at two minutes past 3 and were assigned seats in the area in front of the clerk's desk to the right of the Speaker.

The pall-bearers entered the hall, preceded by Sergeant-at-Arms Thompson. The pall-bearers were Messrs. Knott of Kentucky, Frye of Maine, Wood of New York, Tucker of Virginia, Clarke of Missouri, Blount of Georgia, Culbertson of Texas, Hendee of Vermont, Marsh of Pennsylvania, and Calkins of Indiana. The casket containing the corpse was borne by eight members of the Capitol police, and was placed immediately in front of the Clerk's desk. The top of the casket was removed so that the face of the dead Representative was exposed to view. The committee of arrangements, Senators Gordon, Beck and Booth, and Representatives Cook, Cabell, Davidson, Stone of Iowa, Hanna, Mitchell and Cox of New York, then entered.

After appropriate religious exercises by the chaplains of the House and Senate, an opportunity was accorded persons present to take a last look at the dead, and nearly all present availed themselves of it. The casket was then closed and removed to the hearse. At 4:10 it was driven immediately to the depot. Speaker Randall left the chair without adjourning the House, and accompanied the remains to the depot. The members remaining were in a quandary to know exactly how the House was to be adjourned. After waiting till 4:55 the Speaker returned, and the House immediately adjourned.

WASHINGTON.

The Naval Committee—Confirmations—Investigating Marshal Wharton—Judge Olin's Resignation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—In the Naval Committee, Mr. Woods, late Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, made his statement, under oath, setting forth the operations of the bureau under him. He will afterwards examine Chief Engineer King, as soon as the latter appears.

The Senate, in executive session, confirmed the following nominations: Samuel R. Harlow, New York, to be Marshal of the United States for the Eastern District of New York; James H. Coggshell, Rhode Island, to be Marshal of the United States for the District of Rhode Island; Andrew McCormick, Texas, to be Attorney of the United States for the Eastern District of Texas.

The special agent sent to New Orleans to investigate the charges against United States Marshal Wharton has returned to Washington and submitted his report to the Attorney General. No action will be taken in the case of Wharton till after the return of the Teller committee.

The question of the retirement of Judge Olin, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, having been referred to the Attorney General for decision as to whether he is entitled to the benefits of the statute for that purpose, that officer has decided he is. Since the announcement of Judge Olin's resignation, the President has been literally besieged by applicants and their friends.

Nominations.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The President sent to the Senate to-day the following nominations:

Postmasters—Henry Porter, Carmeisville, Ga.; Nelson B. Sherwin, Cleveland; Justin H. Chapman, National Military Home, Ohio; Albert G. Cochran, Abingdon, Ills.; Alonzo F. Lewis, Carthage, Mo; D. A. Millington, Winfield, Kan.; M. Turbull, Monmouth, Ills.; Alex. M. Ayers, Urbana, Ills.; John Malone, Ulrichsville, Ohio; C. W. Fisher, Bucyrus, Ohio.

The Sugar Tariff.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The Ways and Means Committee to-day heard the views of Messrs. Foley, Thompson, Perot, of Baltimore, who advocated a specific tariff on different grades on sugars.

J. E. Searl, of New York, was then heard in opposition to the polariscope as a correct test for the valuation of sugar.

The committee closed the hearing of importers to-day and to-morrow will hear the refiners from 10:30 till 12 o'clock, at which hour the hearing will be closed.

THE COBB POISONING CASE.

Testimony of Mrs. Cobb, Charged with Poisoning Her Husband.

NORWICH, Conn., Jan. 9.—The Bishop-Cobb poisoning case was called at 9 a. m., and the case for the defense opened. Mrs. Kate Cobb was called to testify in her own behalf, and, having been sworn, testified as follows: Myself and Mrs. Bishop were school girls together. Bishop and my husband were friends from youth. The intimacy never ceased, the families always exchanging calls up to the time of my husband's death.

Bishop after the spring of 1877 delivered all the goods used in the house, with the exception of tea, and brought provender for my husband's horse. New Year's day, 1878, my husband first took sick, vomiting and unable to attend dinner at my mother's house. The evening was spent with the Bishops, and Charles refused a cigar, saying: "I cannot smoke; I don't feel like it."

In February, 1878, one day when Bishop called I spoke of our being out of tea, and said my husband had told me always to buy my tea at the tea stores; that it was better than that bought of the grocers, and Bishop replied that it was only a notion that he had, and he sent me samples of tea and requested me to use it unknown to my husband, saying that my husband could never tell the difference. My husband tasted the tea and said it was bitter, and he then tasted something else and said that was also bitter, and asked me what I had been doing with the tea. I replied nothing, that Bishop brought it as a sample for me to try. Charlie rejoined that if that was the kind of tea grocers sold he wanted no more of it. This was just previous to my husband's February attack.

Toward the end of March, when spending an evening with my mother, Charley said he would be glad when his visit was over so he could take his medicine. The medicine was kept in a closet. Bishop saw it and asked me if I kept a drug store. The morning Charlie died he came down stairs and said he had not slept all night and didn't feel well. Bishop was in several times that day. He saw him alone and after he had gone I saw Charley chewing something, and said, "What are you chewing?" He replied; "Something Bishop gave me at dinner." He then showed faintness, and called for brandy. I went to get it, and sent my little daughter for my mother, Mrs. Waterman. He died at 1 o'clock. The last words he said to me were, "Don't be afraid, Kate, it is nothing." Mrs. Cobb denies all clandestine correspondence and meetings, all criminal intimacy, and a portion of the gifts. She affirms that her husband took arsenic powders to improve his condition, and seeks to show what prime opportunities Bishop had to poison her husband. She denies that she ever ordered, bought, prescribed or administered poison to any human being.

NEW YORK.

A Poultry Show—Tammany's Celebration—Inter-State Commerce—The Pacific Mail Line.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—Fifteen poultry breeders and dealers formed an organization to give a poultry show in this city in February. The intention is to draw exhibits from all parts of the State, New England, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

Tammany's celebration last night of Jackson's victory at New Orleans was a great success. Besides the leaders of Tammany Hall many other politicians and well known residents were present. Many of the costumes of the ladies present were rich and costly.

In indorsing the inter-State commerce bill now pending in Congress, the Board of Trade and Transportation demand that in the event of its becoming a law the compensation to commissioners to be appointed under it shall be such as to secure men of first class ability and character.

President Babcock's report of the prospects and present condition of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company shows nearly $3,000,000 liabilities and only $800,'90 assets.

Injured Firemen.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—The funeral of fireman Irving, who was killed at the fire on Vesey street, took place this evening. Fireman Regan, who was badly injured at the fire, lies in a critical condition at the hospital. Capt. Van-Herne reported for duty to day six other members of his company. Those who were bruised or suffer from exposure are still unable to answer roll call. The others are improving.

POLITICAL.

GOV. ROBINSON'S MESSAGE TO THE NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

An Earnest and Emphatic Protest Against Federal Interference in State Elections.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 9.—Gov. Robinson's message was sent to the Legislature to-day. He congratulates the legislators on their occupancy of the new capitol building, which, though not yet completed, has cost over nine million dollars. The finances of the State are in a more satisfactory condition than for many years past. There is now no general fund, county debt or floating debt; all have been extinguished; a small remnant of the canal debt alone remains to be provided for. The total debt of the State on September 30 last was $8,008,031, a reduction during the year of $1,803,000.

Referring to the question of Federal interference at elections, he says: "A significant fact in connection with our recent election is an organized attempt of the Federal authorities to interfere with the suffrage of our citizens. This seems to me a step upon dangerous ground. The scanty justification pleaded for it is that it is within the scope of Federal authority to supervise the election of members of Congress. It is not fit that the Legislature of a great State should sit calmly by while its chief prerogative is torn from its grasp; nor does it become an Executive to fail of warning words when such an usurpation is attempted as the arrest by Federal officers of the voter at the polls. I protest against such interference. I urge on your notice the danger of permitting such proceedings to pass unrebuked. Twice before has this impertinent intrusion on the jurisdiction of the State been attempted; twice before have able and courageous State Executives made manly protests, in which the Legislature and the people have sustained them. The danger and usurpation is not less now than then. I earnestly press this on your attention.

"A prompt and fearless protest on your part will stop this effort once for all. Your silent acquiescence in the wrong will certainly induce its repetition."

The accomplishment of resumption, he says, is an event over which the country will be wise to rejoice. Distress is not yet at end, but there are signs that the process of cure has been begun, and will go steadily on. The rest of the message is devoted to subjects of no general interest.

WISCONSIN.

The Governor's Message—The Contest Over the Senatorship.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 9—In the morning session a joint committee of four was appointed by the Senate and Assembly to wait on Gov. Smith and inform him that the two bodies were ready to receive his annual message. Gov. Smith delivered the message at noon occupying an hour and a half in doing so. He reviewed the State finances and stated that these were in a healthy and satisfactory condition, and that the people are far removed from want and suffering, but there remains a depression in business.

He then considers the questions involving the appropriations and expenditures of the public funds. The receipts into the State treasury during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1878, including a balance on hand from the previous year, were $2,129,817 35; disbursements, during the same year, $1,726,527 06. The State's indebtedness is $2,252,050 50, the same as it was a year ago. The indebtedness of the counties, cities, towns and villages, etc., in the State amounts to $9,831,158 50. He congratulated the people on the excellent state of the educational institutions, and called attention to the crowded condition of the industrial schools and to the injustice done in sentencing criminals under the present law.

He thinks Wisconsin may better lead than follow in this matter of prison reform. He believes the present system of State militia is defective and should be reorganized, in view of the number of tramps there are roaming through the country and the violent deeds committed by these self-made social outcasts during the past year. The agricultural interests are next dwelt upon and are satisfactory.

In conclusion, the Governor cannot forbear congratulating the people on the fact that the United States has resumed its normal relations to its own citizens, and to the world at large, by paying on demand all its matured obligations in money current wherever civilization extends; and, also, that there is a growing sentiment which demands that suffrage shall be actually, as well as nominally, free in every State at every election precinct, and that the ballots thus cast, and those only, shall be counted; that intimidation before and at elections, and frauds thereafter, shall cease.

There appears to be little change in the aspect of the Senatorial question. The Keyes men have taken a new departure, and are working more quietly than heretofore. Keyes is more guarded in his operations, and his recent heavy losses causes him no little uneasiness. Members are fast making up their minds on the senatorial matter, and conversions to Carpenter and Howe at the expense of Keyes are announced.

GOV. ANDREWS' MESSAGE.

Resumption and Woman Suffrage—Should the Property of Women Be Taxed.

HARTFORD, Jan. 9.—Gov. Andrews, in his annual message, says: Specie resumption can have only a beneficial influence. Regarding woman suffrage, he says: Taxation without representation has had a great influence in the history of America. So long as the colored people were not allowed to vote the State of Connecticut exempted their property from taxation. Gov. Andrews leaves it for the Legislature to decide whether they will do this for the women.

The Missouri Senatorship.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 9.—The Legislature met this morning at 9:30 o'clock, J. E. D. Belch, a Vest man, was elected Speaker. The Governor's message was sent in. In the Senate a bill was introduced providing for a commission to revise the statutes. At 12 o'clock the House adjourned. The Speaker will appoint his committees next Tuesday.

Mr. Armstrong's friends are making a stubborn fight for the short term of United States senatorship. Glover is generally considered to be defeated, and Vest's chances are growing stronger daily. Only a combination or some "dark horse" can beat him. It is rumored that such a combination is being formed.

Prospective Senators.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 9.—C. C. Washburne is looming up as the dark horse in the senatorial race.

SPRINGFIELD, Ills., Jan. 9.—Gen. Logan is decidedly ahead in the Senatorial race, according to all appearances, and it is now believed he will be elected on the first ballot.

Indiana Legislators for Tilden.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—An Indianapolis special says that leading Democrats of the Indiana Legislature yesterday indorsed Tilden as their choice for the presidential nomination in 1880, and pronounced the financial question a dead issue.

Grant for Senator.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—A movement is reported on foot in Springfield to elect Grant United States Senator from Illinois. It is believed that Grant would accept, and the election would enhance his chance for the Presidency in 1880.

Jones for Senator from Nevada.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 9.—Senator Jones will be re-elected United States Senator by the Nevada Legislature.

The Arizona Legislature Democratic.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 9.—The Arizona Legislature organized yesterday. The Democrats have a majority in the House and the Republicans in the council.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Ameer to Go to St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 9.—Tashkend, Turkistan, advices received by Gen. Kaufmann yesterday from Gen. Rosgonoff, dated December 25, announced his arrival with the Ameer at Mazadi. Sheriff-shere Ali still insists in his intention of going to St. Petersburg.

A Strike of Railway Hands in England Apprehended.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—The dispute between the railroad companies and their employees on the question of wages and hours of labor continue. The strike on the Midland Railway is still maintained. The Great Northern Railway has given notification of a reduction in wages, commencing to-morrow, and the movement will probably extend to other roads. A general strike of railway employees is apprehended. Traffic on the roads thus far has not been interrupted.

Floods in the Seine.

PARIS, Jan. 9.—The river Seine is rising throughout its course, and disastrous floods have occurred both here and elsewhere.

The Plague in Astrakan.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 9.—Hundreds of physicians have been sent from this city to Astrakan to assist in arresting the ravages of the plague. The infected district is almost completely isolated.

Beaconsfield Better.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—Lord Beaconsfield is reported much better to-day and progressing favorably towards complete recovery.

SPORTING NOTES.

O'Leary to Give Up Pedestrianism.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—O'Leary the champion pedestrian, reached home yesterday. He will start next week for the Springs, and says his walk for the Astley medal in New York, in June, will be his last.

Mme. Anderson's Tramp.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—Mme. Anderson still continues her weary walk in Brooklyn. Kate Claxton, the actress, walked seven laps with her this morning. At noon she had accomplished 2272 quarters.

Capt. Bogardus' Feat.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—Capt. Bogardus broke 3000 glass balls successively without a miss at Gilmore's Garden last night, and expects to break 3000 more to-day. Dr. Carver says: "I accept the proposition made by Bogardus to shoot 1000 glass balls, 500 single and 250 pairs; single balls to be sprung from the Bogardus trap, double balls from the Hubert trap. I will meet Bogardus Monday and arrange the preliminaries.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Survivors of the Wreck of the Emily B. Souder.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—Alfred Anderson and Theodore Steiner, two survivors of the steamer Emily B. Souder, arrived here to-day. Their story of the wreck is the same in detail as that published at the time. They said that they went down with the vessel, but after coming to the surface they got upon the main hatch with one of the passengers, who was probably Mr. Klemmer, of Brooklyn. This passenger was washed away the next morning.

They were forty-eight hours on the hatch when picked up and taken to Kingston. The captain of the steamer left the ship on the platform raft with the first engineer, second mate and one passenger, and drifted away in darkness. The survivors were terribly frozen and their hands and feet were swollen to an immense size. They were sent to this city by the American Consul at Kingston, and worked their passage, besides paying $10 each.

Fires.

TERRE HAUTE, Jan. 9.—N. Katzenbach's cigar factory was burned yesterday. Loss $5000; Insurance $4000.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 9.—The losses by fire last night on Baltimore street aggregated $79,000, divided as follows: Parsons & Sons, $20,000; W. A. Miller & Co., $8000; Lewis Ash & Sons, $15,000; D. T. Haynes & Co., $18,000; L. J. Blume, $1000; Stribling & Todd, $300; Schwertman & Co., $100. The buildings were damaged $16,600. The insurance on stock was $98,700. The buildings were insured in the Equitable, Queen's, and Providence, of Washington, associations.

Charges Against Judge Cox of Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 9.—A special from Columbus says: Speaker Neal has just laid before the House a paper signed by A. G. Collins of this city, under section 17 of judiciary articles of the constitution, charging Judge Cox of this city with being guilty of gross misconduct and misdemeanor during his term of office. The paper was ordered spread on the journal. A resolution was offered providing for a special committee of five to consider the charges against Judge Cox. Bloom offered a substitute appointing a committee to report what action is necessary. The substitute was adopted.

About to be Hung.

QUEBEC, Jan. 9.—Mrs. Farrell and her children visited Farrell for the last time, at 12 o'clock today and bade him good-by, weeping bitterly. Rev. Father Wynne is alone with the prisoner, and will remain with him till executed at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning. Its hardly likely that he will say much on the scaffold. When the news reached him last evening that his sentence would be carried out, he was very much affected, his principal trouble being what will become of his ten children.

Explosion in a Mine.

PITTSTON, Pa., Jan. 9.—A terrible explosion occurred this morning at the Pennsylvania Coal Company shaft. The loss of life has not yet been ascertained. The first report of the mine explosion was greatly exaggerated. Peter Dally, mine boss, was badly burnt by the explosion of gas, and Patrick Roftus severely injured. The others escaped unhurt.

Death of Michael Kelly.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 9.—Michael J. Kelly, of the well known Catholic Publishing House of Kelly, Pelt & Co., died at 12:30 o'clock this morning. The funeral will take place from the Cathedral next Monday morning. Kelly was born in Galway, Ireland, in 1812. He came to America with his parents in 1819.

The River.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 9.—The Alice Brown and tug DeSoto were busy cutting ice away from the coal fleet to-day. The Alice Brown will clean all the ice away from the wharf to-morrow. Flatboats are having trouble. The ice is very heavy and moving slowly. It is expected to gorge.

The New York Railroads Free From Snow.

WATERTOWN, Jan. 9.—The Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad will be opened its entire length by Saturday if another storm does not set in. The Syracuse Northern and Oswego branches will be opened.

Snow Storm in New York.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 9.—Another four-hours snow storm set in at noon to-day, and up to this hour, 8 p. m., a large body of snow had fallen, and the storm continues fiercely. A stiff wind is blowing, and fears are entertained of another general blockade.

Default of Interest.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—A meeting of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Indianapolis bondholders is announced for to-morrow, to take some action regarding the default of interest guaranteed by the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Company.

Weather Reports.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—The Chicago and Northwestern Railroad has arranged with the Signal Bureau to furnish weather indications to be telegraphed to all stations on its lines and bulletined for the benefit of the public.

A Storm in the Pacific.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 9.—The steamer St. Paul, from Panama, has arrived, and reports that she encountered a terrible gale from the north on her trip, which lasted three days.

Columbus Delano Seriously Ill.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 9.—Columbus Delano, ex-Secretary of the Interior, is dangerously ill at Mt. Vernon, Ohio.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—For West Gulf States, diminishing northerly, possibly shifting to southerly winds; stationary, followed by falling barometer; clear, followed by warmer, partly cloudy weather.

Banning's Claim.

(Pittsburg Telegraph.)

General Banning has bounded into the ring as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Ohio. His claim for the nomination rests mainly on the fact that he once defeated President Hayes for Congress.

LETTER FROM DR. BRICKELL.

VIEWS OF AN EMINENT PHYSICIAN ON YELLOW FEVER.

Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar, of Congressional Committee on Investigation of Yellow Fever:

Dear Sir—Under all circumstances known to me it is very difficult for the medical man to have himself properly understood by laymen, and when the general press undertake to "report" his sayings or opinions he is almost sure to be victimized.

I shrank from appearing before your committee for more reasons than one, but one important reason was the conviction I entertained that I should necessarily cut a most unenviable figure in the newspapers. I was compelled to appear and to state facts and give opinions, and I suppose the same will be embodied in your report to the country and to Congress. Of course I desire to appear properly on the record, and I most respectfully present you the following summary of facts and opinions, and beg that it be received and appended to your report. If I am not mistaken, this favor has been extended to Dr. Choppin and others.

1. I have seen and treated the disease—yellow fever—from the epidemic of 1848 to that of 1878 inclusive; and in city and country.

2. I believe that the disease can be, and has been, imported.

3. I believe that the disease is transmissible and that it is not—that is, that when carried from one point to another it must find the conditions or surroundings necessary to its propagation, or it will not spread.

Therefore, the disease has at times been brought to New Orleans and to other places, and has not spread.

In illustration of this point, I cited the case I carried to Cooper's Well in 1853 (not willfully), the case that bought its way through Gen. Butler's boasted military quarantine in September, 1862, and the case carried from Memphis or Shreveport into New York City, by rail, in September, 1873—as well as cases known to have been carried into New York by rail during the past summer.

4. In view of the foregoing, it is difficult to establish the *fact* that a given ship or person spreads yellow fever. Yet all the probabilities of the ship or person having done so may be strong, and even satisfactory to many minds.

5. I believe that it is most probable that yellow fever was originally brought to New Orleans; but I also believe that it has long ago become engrafted on us, and that it has appeared here in summers, and will appear again, independent of importation from abroad. I am satisfied that I saw the first case that appeared here in 1867—the young English servant man of Mr. J. O. Nixon, living on St. Charles street, between Julia and Girod—the central and granite paved portion of our city. The most careful inquiry revealed no connection of this man with any ship, or passengers of a ship; the city was perfectly healthy at the time, and I only saw the patient after the fever had passed off. I predicted an epidemic on the strength of the case, and it came speedily.

6. On the subject of quarantine, I really desire to see the experiment of a *thorough* quarantine tried. It will be pure experiment, but it is demanded by all the existing conditions.

But when asked if quarantine will keep fever out, I say it is my opinion that an absolutely efficient quarantine cannot be effected. Why? Because man is not honest enough to quarantine himself. Not that all men are dishonest, but because many are, and most are more or less weak.

I illustrated this by giving an account of my seeing the New York quarantine violated in 1865, and by calling attention to the laxity which let the ship Emily Souder through in 1878. I also illustrated the proposition that man can defeat man by calling attention to the necessary progressive growth of thickness of iron armor on ships, in consequence of projectiles always being invented to penetrate.

If you will allow me, I will add another illustration.

During the late war the city of Vicksburg was completely invested by the army and navy of the United States. Gen. Pemberton desired to communicate with Gen. Johnston, and a gentleman and soldier (now living) was found to safely carry out and return with dispatches. No quarantine will ever be so complete as the investment of Vicksburg.

I also called attention to the positive violation of Gen. Butler's military quarantine in 1862 through the influence of money.

7. I condemned the so-called "shot-gun quarantine," when extended to the point of railroad lines and rivers being cut by communities living thereon. A town has a right to prevent passengers or freight stopping in its limits, but no right to prevent trains or boats passing to other points.

8. When asked if I believed that the Emily Souder brought the late epidemic here, I replied, *no*. First, because the case of Purser Clark never had been proved to be yellow fever; second, because, while the probabilities were very strong that Elliott did have yellow fever, nevertheless the fact that his case was never so pronounced by his attending physicians while he lived, together with the fact that the officially recorded certificate exhibits a different cause of death, strongly militated against the proposition.

But I was reminded that competent medical men had examined the body of Elliott and had pronounced the pathological phenomena observed to be positively those of yellow fever; and I was asked if I did not recognize such phenomena as being positively indicative.

I replied that the great weight of professional opinion was against me on this subject of the pathology of yellow fever, and it was with great diffidence that I announced that I did not consider this point a settled one—that men died at all dates in yellow fever (from six or twelve hours to ten days), and could not, therefore, present the same pathological phenomena; and that it was not, in my opinion, a settled fact that the phenomena claimed were *peculiar* to yellow fever. I also said that my own personal observations did not satisfy me that the appearances claimed were always to be found.

I gave another reason, which I consider strong, why I did not believe the Souder brought yellow fever here, viz: That it was five or six weeks after Clark and Elliott died before the disease appeared among our people, and then it appeared remote from the points where these men died.

9. Being asked what relation filth bears to the spread of yellow fever, I said that my opinion is that there is no reason to believe that filth produces the disease, but that, as in epidemics of other diseases, most probably cleanliness is advantageous.

10. Mobile being cited as probably being a community that had escaped an epidemic (although having yellow fever) because of being cut off from New Orleans, I denied the proposition, and pointed to the facts of yellow fever often existing to a limited extent in many communities, and especially to this fact in the case of the large city of New Orleans of late years.

11. I denied the proposition that so-called "imported cases" of yellow fever are any more likely to produce epidemics, or that epidemics following importation are any more severe.

I respectfully beg to say that the foregoing, although not in positive words, is in substance the expression of my views before the commission. Of course, during my examination there was much more said than is here embodied, but nothing that would at all change the sense or meaning of what I here lay down.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. WARREN BRICKELL, M. D.

New Orleans, January 9, 1879.

N. B.—When asked if I did not believe that Natchez had escaped yellow fever in 1878, and this as a result of quarantine, I replied that *post hoc* did not always mean *propter hoc*. If Natchez did escape; but I did not know that she did escape. Mobile did not effectually advise the world that she had yellow fever during the very time she quarantined against us, and Natchez may have pursued the same course.

From information received since my examination, I am decidedly inclined to believe that Natchez did have yellow fever—a few cases.

D. W. B.

NEW ORLEANS PACIFIC RAILROAD.

NEW ORLEANS, January 9, 1879.

To the Editor of the Democrat:

I regret exceedingly to have been misrepresented by the *Times* and *Picayune* in relation to the bill introduced by myself in the House upon the subject of the New Orleans Pacific Railroad.

If those journals had taken the trouble to inform themselves, they would have discovered the fact that the bill was to amend section 2 of act No. 68 of 1878, and not to repeal that act.

My parish having, by a large majority vote of its taxpayers, subscribed $100,000, besides personal subscriptions, to the stock of the New Orleans and Pacific Railroad, I should feel that I were recreant to the best interests of my constituents, as well as to the people of the entire State, if I should, for a single moment, allow myself to be classed among the opponents of a great salvatory measure, which I feel certain will do more to promote the happiness and prosperity of Louisiana than any other matter now before the General Assembly of this State now convened.

S. M. POTTS,
Representative from DeSoto Parish.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

Train adjourned his peanut lunches in the open air last week. He can stand a cold snack down to zero, but below that philosophy gets nervous like.

Mr. W. C. Plummer, Democrat, will contest the seat of Mr. S. B. Dick, Republican, from the Twenty-sixth Congressional District of Pennsylvania.

A Texas judge, in his charge, said: "Banish whisky and the pistol from Texas, and crime will cease in this State." But how are we to banish the whisky?

The quarrelsome doctors of Michigan have made up and publicly shaken hands; so that the necessary cadavers must come from the outside public, as usual.

Miss Fanny Davenport, it is reported, will play in London this year. Her youngest sister, Florence Davenport, will make her operatic debut in that city.

Cardinal Caverot, Archbishop of Lyons, has been nominated by the French Episcopate as Mgr. Dupanloup's successor in the Supreme Educational Council.

Miss Kate Field announces in an English paper the receipt of £25 from our esteemed fellow-citizen, Mr. George W. Childs, for her Shakespeare memorial fund.

A monument to the memory of Pius IX is to be erected in the city of Puebla, Mexico, which will be one of the most remarkable works of art in that country.

It is stated on apparently good authority that the forest acreage of North America is decreasing at the annual rate of 7,600,000 acres, or 11,000 square miles.

The condition of Bishop Whittingham, of the Episcopal Church, is considered critical. Prayers for his recovery were offered Sunday in the churches of Baltimore.

The valuation of property at Newport, R. I., is about $25,250,000, and nearly one-half of this is owned by summer residents, New Yorkers paying taxes on about $10,000,000.

Mrs. Herbert Fythian, in men's clothes, is making the round of Texas towns, seeking her husband, who eloped from Macon, Mo., with a variety actress named Mabel Moore.

Tecumseh Sherman is to call the reunion of the Army of the Tennessee at Chicago, at the time when Grant is expected there on his triumphal progress homeward for the Republican nomination.

In a court at Bennington, Vt., the defendant asked the judge for leave to pray before beginning his case, and the judge, though he declared that it was a somewhat singular request, granted it.

An Illinoisan has invented a "safety sand-valve," to be attached to the legs of one's pantaloons in icy weather. By touching a spring sand is scattered over the slippery places, making locomotion safe.—[Exchange.

The largest amount of internal revenue received from any district comes from the Peoria district of Illinois. It paid last year $6,884,364. The largest distillery in the world is at Terre Haute, Ind. That city is equally famous for the number of its statesmen.

Barbour county, Ala., according to the statements of the Eufaula *Times*, owes $293,000 with accrued interest, amounting now to $370,000, for bonds issued to the Vicksburg and Brunswick Railroad; and the city of Eufaula owes $210,000, principal and interest, for her bonds to the Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad.

Official returns made to the Bureau of Statistics show that there arrived at the port of New York during the month ended December 31, 1878, 5331 passengers, of whom 3317 were immigrants. During the corresponding period of 1877 the total number of passengers arrived at the port was 4624, of whom 3067 were immigrants.

The St. Louis *Times-Journal* gives a newly elected member of the Missouri Legislature the following advice in response to a question as to what articles of clothes, etc., he ought to take with him: "If this is your first term you will need a Cushing's manual, free railroad pass, a box of paper collars, a copy of Hoyle and a set of poker chips (bone will do)."

The author of "My Grandfather's Clock" is reported as saying: "I have written a thousand or more songs, and one of the worst of them all has made me famous—in a small way. Some of the best things I have ever written have had a very limited sale, and a few songs on which I have spent the most time have never sold at all." The author should take into consideration the great popularity of tick.

"A warm personal friend of Gen. Grant," who is in constant communication with him, says that the ex-President has, on several occasions, expressed himself very strongly in favor of Senator Conkling, and has also mentioned two or three others, after Conkling, as men whom he would be glad to see as the next Republican candidate for President, Mr. Edmunds being one of the number and Mr. Blaine not.

Some of the Nothern papers are grumbling because New Orle