THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY DEMOCRAT.

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

VOL. IV—NO. 48. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1879. PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

SPECIAL SALE!

FOR THIRTY DAYS ONLY.

In order to make a thorough clearance, we have made

IMMENSE REDUCTIONS

In all Winter Goods, including

CLOAKS, SHAWLS, BLANKETS,

DRESS GOODS, ETC.

We invite your attention to this sale, and guarantee UNUSUAL BARGAINS.

M. L. BYRNE & CO.,

163 CANAL STREET. ja26 eod 1mo

THE CONGRESS.

THE SUGAR TARIFF BILL PIGEONHOLED FOR THE SESSION.

A Bill to Make Gold and Silver Interchangeable Defeated in the House—The Senate Consumes the Day in Executive Session.

THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The chair laid before the Senate the recommendation of the Quartermaster General, an appropriation of $20,000 for publishing the revised roll of honor.

Memorials and petitions from the States for local legislation were received.

Mr. Matthews offered a resolution providing for a treaty with Mexico.

Mr. Teller, a petition of colored citizens of Louisiana relative to their political rights.

At ten minutes past 1 o'clock, on motion of Mr. Conkling, the Senate went into executive session. The doors were reopened at 3 o'clock and the Senate adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

The States were called and bills were introduced for reference, as follows:

By Mr. Cutler, of New Jersey: Appropriating $100,000,000 to carry out the law recently passed for the payment of the arrearges of pensions, and making so much as may be necessary immediately available.

By Mr. O'Neil, of Pennsylvania: To revise the jurisdiction of the United States over the navigable waters thereof, and to provide for their protection and maintenance.

By Mr. Ward, of Pennsylvania: Making appropriation for a range light near League Island in the Delaware river.

By Mr. Cabell, of Virginia: Joint resolutions of the Legislature of Virginia, asking a reduction of the tobacco tax.

By Mr. Burchard, of Illinois: To provide for the payment of arrears of pensions. It authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to sell at not less than par 4 per cents bonds, not to exceed in the aggregate the sum of $40,000,000 and to be exempt as other 4 per cent bonds are; the proceeds of the sales of such bonds to be applied to the payment of claims for arrearages of pensions arising under the act of January 25, 1879.

By Mr. Ford, of Illinois: To establish a national bureau of agriculture.

By Mr. Jacobs, of Washington Territory: To extend the time for the completion of the Southern Pacific railroad.

By Mr. Lindsay, of Maine: To provide for the erection of a monument at Annapolis for the officers and sailors who lost their lives on the United States steamer Huron.

By Mr. White, of Pennsylvania: Making an appropriation of $20,000,000 for the payment of arrears of pensions.

Mr. Whitthorne, Tenn., who was entitled to the floor to move a suspension of the rules, and who had last week offered a bill for the construction of public buildings in different parts of the country, withdrew that bill and instead thereof moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill to secure uniformity in the standard of value. The bill provides that the gold and silver coins of the United States, which have been declared a full legal tender, shall hereafter be interchangeable at lawful value, each for the other, upon the demand of any holder thereof at the office of the assistant treasurer at New York, and at the mints at Philadelphia and San Francisco, when presented in sums of one hundred dollars or multiples thereof, and it is made the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to provide for such interchangeability, and he is directed, in coin payments, not to make any discrimination in favor of or against such gold and silver coins.

The bill of Mr. Whitthorne, to make gold and silver interchangeable, was finally defeated—yeas 101, nays 136.

Mr. Wood, of New York, moved to suspend the rules and pass a resolution giving Wednesday, the twelfth instant, to the Committee on Ways and Means to report general legislation, and fixing Saturday, February 8, for the consideration of the bill to regulate the duty on sugar, not to interfere with the appropriation bill.

Mr. Wood's resolution was defeated—yeas 133, nays 98, two-thirds not voting in favor thereof.

Mr. Burchard, of Illinois, moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill similar to the one he introduced this morning in relation to the payment of arrears of bounty. The motion was rejected—yeas 140, nays 81; two-thirds not voting in the affirmative.

The hour of 3 o'clock having arrived, all other business was suspended and the House proceeded to sit upon the resolutions in honor of the late Representative Quinn. Eulogies were pronounced by Messrs. Lockwood, Maham, Bailey, Covert, Townsend of New York, Jones of Ohio, Caldwell of Tennessee, and Erret of Pennsylvania, and the House at 4:15 adjourned.

TALMAGE IN THE TOILS.

A Committee of the Brooklyn Presbytery Appointed to Investigate his Conduct—He is Charged with Falsehood and Deceit and the use of Improper Methods.

BROOKLYN, Feb. 3.—A meeting of the Brooklyn Presbytery was held this afternoon to take action looking to the disciplining of Talmage for a departure from the Presbyterian doctrine and for his conduct in the recent movement to raise the church debt. The meeting was largely attended. Dr. Crosby offered the following:

Whereas, Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, D. D., is charged by common fame with falsehood and deceit, and with using improper methods in preaching, which tend to bring religion into contempt; and

Whereas, it is the duty of the Presbytery to protect the good name of the members when they are unjustly assailed, and subject those who offend to proper discipline; therefore,

Resolved, That a committee, consisting of three ministers and two elders, be appointed to investigate the nature and extent of the common fame referred to in the preamble, and report to the Presbytery what, if any, further action shall be taken.

A lengthy discussion followed for and against the adoption of the resolution. Talmage was present, and said he had many things to say, but wouldn't say them all then. He had a motion to make which he thought would please everybody. He then offered the following:

Resolved, That the Presbytery in full session go into the investigation of Mr. Talmage, and the session be immediately convened of those who are now present.

He said he made the motion because he was there to answer any question. Instead of answering to a committee he preferred to answer to the whole Presbytery. He preferred to have it settled now, and that was the most Christian way.

A long discussion ensued, in the midst of which Talmage arose excitedly and withdrew his resolution.

Dr. Crosby's resolution was then adopted by a vote of 27 to 10.

Doctors Crosby, Wells and McClellan and Brothers Babcock and McDougall comprise the committee.

SPORTING NOTES.

A Coming Pedestrian Tournament at Brooklyn—The Prizes Offered.

BROOKLYN, Feb. 3.—Quinlette, an influential and wealthy gentleman, has arranged the preliminaries of an international pedestrian tournament, to open March 3, and continue day and night for sixty days. He has leased the skating rink. The prizes, including a purse, badges and special prizes, amount to about $50,000. There will be $6000 for the lady walking 4000 quarter miles in 4000 consecutive quarter hours; $3000 for 3200 quarters; $1500 to the lady and gentleman walking 1000 miles in 500 hours, a mile at the beginning of each half hour; also, a six days' walk for gentlemen and the same for ladies; 24 hours, for gentlemen and ladies; the longest distance without leaving the track, ladies or gentlemen; one hour, ladies or gentlemen; $200 for the lady or gentleman walking 50 miles in 8 hours and 12 minutes; $300 for three amateur ladies walking the longest distance in eight hours; $200 for three amateurs (gentlemen) walking the longest distance in six hours; $850 for amateurs (girls) under 18 years, the greatest distance in two hours; $250 for the policeman walking the longest distance in four hours; $150 for the member of the press walking the greatest distance in three hours; $200 for the letter carrier walking the greatest distance in four hours. There will be several prizes every Saturday for children.

The International Billiard Tournament.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—The twentieth game of the international billiard tournament was played this afternoon, the contestants being Thos. F. Gallagher and Wm. Sexton. The game proved a great surprise, Gallagher winning in the thirtieth inning. Score: Gallagher 600, Sexton 523. Gallagher's average was 20; highest runs 92, 111, 136; Sexton's highest runs 76, 82 and 184.

The game this evening was between Albert Garnier and Maurice Daly. Garnier played a beautiful game, defeating his opponent by 383 points. Score at the finish: Garnier 600, Daly 217. Garnier's highest runs 70, 103 and 174; Daly's 21 and 89; winner's average, 28.

The Westchester Milkmaid Gives Up the Contest.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—Annie Bartel, the Westchester milkmaid who undertook to outwalk Madame Anderson, gave it up after a trip of 566 quarters of a mile. During the last rounds no stage of distress ever excited such emotions as were the apparent tortures of the poor girl. After the retirement of Miss Bartel new aspirants were put upon the track to complete the milkmaid's unaccomplished task.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

Sheridan Wins His Suit by a Tie—Volunteer Payment of Taxes—Infringement of Copyright, Etc.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The following opinions were rend red in the United States Supreme Court to-day:

The United States vs. George A. Sheridan—Error to Louisiana Circuit.—In this case the court divides in opinion on the question whether Sheridan was entitled to his pay while contesting the seat of Pinchback in the Forty-third Congress, under the act making appropriations for such purposes. The court below held that he was, and as the court now consists of only eight judges, because of the illness of Judge Hunt, the judgment is affirmed in consequence of the division.

The United States vs. Benecke—Certificate of division from the District of Missouri.—It is here held that as there is no provision in the act of 1864 against withholding back pay and bounty of soldiers by attorneys, they cannot be indicted or punished under it for that offense, and that as the act charged in this case was committed four years before the passage of the act of 1868, it cannot be punished under its provisions. Hence the questions certified must be answered in the negative.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company vs. the Commissioners of Dodge county—Error to Nebraska district.—This was an action by the company to recover taxes assessed on its lands by court officers, alleged to have been paid under protest. The court held that as the officers of the county had done no more than to make the assessment, when the company appeared, paid the taxes and filed their protest, it must be regarded as a voluntary payment, and could not, therefore, be recovered.

Ferrys & Co. vs. Hexamer.—Appeal from the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.—In this case the court held that the copyright of a fire insurance map for the city of New York is not infringed by the issue of a similar map of the city of Philadelphia. A copyright, it is said, gives the author or publisher the exclusive right of multiplying copies of what he has written or printed. Hence a map of one city cannot infringe on one of another. They are not only not copies of each other, but they donot convey the same information.

United States vs. Executors of Oakes Ames—Appeal from the Massachusetts District.—In this case the court holds that on the facts set forth the executors of the estate of Oakes Ames cannot be made liable for the value of a cargo of cotton, which, having been seized as a prize, was discharged upon bond, of which Ames was one of the signers. Condemnation subsequently being decreed, and the government having thereafter obtained a judgment against a claimant of the cotton, it is held that such judgment is a bar to the present suit, because the contract was joint and not several. Being joint there can be but one recovery.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Investigating a Doorkeeper—The Missouri State Debt.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 3.—The lower house of the Missouri Legislature to-day appointed a committee to investigate Doorkeeper Moore, who is charged with having demanded of the appointees under him a percentage of their salaries.

A bill has been introduced proposing to change $1,000,000 of the State debt to bonds of denominations of $1, $2 and $5.

A Good Nun to be Canonized.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—A Montreal special says: In the Cathedral yesterday afternoon the second step was taken toward the canonization of Sister Marguerite Bourgeois, foundress of the Congregational Nuns of Notre Dame in 1663. She was born April 17 (Good Friday) 1620, and early took the veil. She secured the erection of the Church of Notre Dame de Bon Secours in 1675. Many other places owe their establishment to Sister Bourgeois, including missions in Illinois, Vermont and Connecticut. She died January 12, 1700.

Death of Gen. Cadwallader.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb 3.—Gen. Geo. Cadwallader died at half past 2 o'clock this afternoon. Gen. Cadwallader was the last to die of five sons of Gen. Thos. Cadwallader. He was born in this city in 1806 and graduated in the University of Pennsylvania in 1823. He subsequently engaged in business pursuits, and for a full third of a century was president of a mutual assurance company. He served as brigadier general in the Mexican war, and took part in the engagements on the line of Gen. Scott's advance to the City of Mexico, and was distinguished for superior judgment. He was mustered into the United States service at the beginning of the rebellion, serving as Major General of Volunteers.

Handsome Bequests to Charitable and Educational Institutions.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 3.—The will of Michael Cody, admitted to probate to-day, bequeathes $60,000 to the St. Charles Borimeo Seminary, $5000 to the St. Vincent Orphan Asylum, $5000 to St. John's Orphan Asylum and $2000 to St. Joseph's Asylum. Three thousand dollars are left to the Catholic free schools of this city, and various smaller sums to other Catholic institutions. His real estate in Louisville will be sold. The interest is to be given to his wife, and at her death the proceeds are to be divided between the Catholic Seminary, St. Vincent's Female and Male Orphan Asylum and the Little Sister of the Poor in that city.

For Carolina Clay Peas call on George Heck & Co., corner Poydras and Tchoupitoulas streets.

CONKLING'S DEFEAT.

THE ADMINISTRATION APPOINTEES CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE.

How This Result Was Brought About—The Democratic Senators Disgusted With Conkling's Late Canvass—Marshal Wharton Reasonably Safe.

[Special to the Democrat.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Nothing is talked of here to-night except the defeat of Conkling and the victory for Hayes through the confirmation of the New York Custom-House appointments. Conkling has his own behavior in the last campaign to thank for this. If he had made a fair, manly canvass last fall, he would have been supported by the Democrats in the Senate this session the same as last; but his mean, vindictive way, coupled with the fact that he was known to have made arrangements with Tilden, through which, in consideration of support from Tilden's friends in the Senate, the local power of the custom-house was to be exerted for Tilden's benefit in New York, rendered it impossible for him to receive the support of more than six or seven Democratic Senators, whereas, on the other hand, John Sherman, by an unsparing use of patronage, at last succeeded in whipping about fourteen Republicans into the administration traces and thus won the fight.

The result will be a bitter feud between Conkling's friends and the custom-house faction in New York. It is probable that Conkling will be able to maintain his hold on the rural districts and thus carry the delegation in 1880 for himself or Grant; but he will not have near so easy a time of it as hitherto.

As foreshadowed in my dispatch of last Thursday, Senator Angus Cameron has made a report favorable to Marshal Wharton, and recommends his retention. This may be considered as ending the matter for the time being.

A. C. B.

NEW YORK NOTES.

Talmage Undismayed by the Threats of Spiritual Brethren—A New Order of Christians—The Abolition of the Federal Election Laws.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—Sullivan, who has a wooden leg, challenges any man in the United States, with an artificial leg walk, 24 or 48 hours.

An inquiry has been ordered into the causes of death in the case of two Cubans clubbed some time ago by the police.

Talmage says he is ready to be arraigned before the presbytery, and that anybody who can twist anything wrong out of his church debt telegram, to which his nephew John objected, must be either a villain or a fool. He says he intends to preach for the next thirty years in his present vein.

Beecher said, yesterday, that morality just now needs more cultivation in churches than worship, and gave as an instance particularly the dishonesty of church financiering.

The gold value of the legal tender silver dollar is 84.26 cents.

The *Star* says a new church has been organized that claims to possess the purest elements of Christianity extant. The apex, the essence, the very attar of noble living is said to be within its grasp. It is composed exclusively of women, excepting the president, who is of the other sex. The membership at present is thirty. The disciples meet in Eclectic College once a week under the direction of Prof. Buchanan.

A *Herald* Washington special says: The proposition to repeal the clause of section 2002 of the Revised Statutes which gives the army and navy officers the right to station troops at the polls on pretense of keeping peace revives among the judicious members of both parties the question whether the time has not come to repeal the whole body of laws authorizing Federal marshals supervisors and other officers to interfere in elections.

The Case of the Government Against Mr. Tilden—Investigation of the Elections Frauds—Miss Bartell's Condition.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—The case of the United States against Samuel J. Tilden to recover alleged deficiencies on income tax is set for trial to-morrow in the United States District Court before Judge Choate and jury.

The congressional committee to investigate Supervisors of General Elections Davenport, resumed its sessions to-day. A number of witnesses testified how they were deprived of their right on the last election day, when the complainants rested.

After recess the defense proceeded to call the marshals acting in the last election. There were forty-six in all. Besides these there were certain deputies on special duty. Gen. Wingate has attempted to show that there was a discrimination between the Republicans and Democrats. The immediate object of the defense was to show there was such discrimination. Davenport will be called to morrow.

Miss Annie D. Bartell, who undertook to exceed Mme. Anderson's famous walk, and was reported as dying from over exertion, was to all appearances all right to-day. Her physician gave the opinion that she was perfectly able to continue to walk. She will probably resume Wednesday.

Death of Gen. Gurney—Exciting Winter Sports—A High Average of Old Age.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—Gen. Wm. Gurney, Federal commandant at Charlestown toward the close of the war, died yesterday of Bright's disease. He was born on Long Island in 1821.

Winter sports have been greatly indulged in this winter. There has been more skating and sleighing than usual. Base ball and other games on the ice and ice yacht racing developed on the upper Hudson some exciting although dangerous sport. For some weeks the ice yacht fleet has been coursing over the frozen river with marvelous speed. One mile a minute is said to be not an unusual occurrence. That speed was attained by an ice yacht in a race on the Hudson Saturday, from Poughkeepsie to New Hamburg, a distance of ten miles.

Fourteen persons, whose deaths are announced in a morning paper, lived in the aggregate within two of one thousand years, the average of each one being seventy-one years.

The Potter Sub-Committee—Fatal Explosion—Another Crooked Clergyman.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—It is not definitely ascertained whether the Potter investigation subcommittee will meet to-morrow or not. It depends on the completion of the printing of the cipher dispatches, which are being photographed.

By an explosion in a shanty in Harlem, used as a manufactory of blast cartridges, this morning, Wm. Mahlor and Bernard Dunn were probably fatally injured. The cause of the explosion is a mystery.

Miss Farron, a charming girl of nineteen, found a package of improper letters in her drawer from Rev. Robert Terry, rector of Christ Church, a married man. The rector has resigned. He used to put secret letters to Miss Farron under the cushion of her pew.

The Fenian Clubs to be Reorganized.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—Ex-Head Centre Stephens intends to start soon on a tour of the cities to examine the condition and sentiments of their Fenian clubs, and organize them for unity of action.

CHICAGO MATTERS.

The Blodgett Investigation—Reno's Excitement at the Battle of the Little Big Horn.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—Notwithstanding the absence of Mr. Lapham the investigation of the charge against Judge Blodgett went forward to-day without interruption. It is understood that the investigation will be completed by Messrs. Knott and Culberson. Registrar Hibbard was examined for the defense to-day on the suppressed perjury indictment charge. His construction of the law in regard to returns was the same as Judge Blodgett's. He had consulted other prominent lawyers, and they agreed with them.

In the Reno inquiry to-day Col. Benteen said he believed Gen. Custer's plan was to attack the Indian village from the rear, while Reno attacked it in front. Testimony in regard to Custer's competency or incompetency was ruled out by the court. He said on the battlefield only three of Custer's officers were found to have been killed with the men—Capt. Kehoe and Lieuts. Calhoun and Crittenden—while the other officers all fell in a group on the hill. His idea was that the officers should have died with the men, which would have been the case if the troops had been in line. Four officers—Dr. Ford and Lieuts. Sturgis, Harrington and Porter—had never been found, and it is possible they are captives with the Indians to-day.

Lieut. Winfield S. Edgerly, who was with Benteen, was the next witness, and testified that the first person he saw on the hill where they met Reno's retreating forces was Reno, and he was very much excited; had lost his hat, and wore a white handkerchief around his head. He rushed to the edge of the hill and fired his pistol toward the Indians, who were 1000 yards away, far out of pistol range. The witness afterwards said Reno was not so excited as to impair his efficiency or discourage his men.

WASHINGTON.

THE ADMINISTRATION'S VICTORY.

Proceedings in the Executive Session Which Confirmed Merritt and Burt.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The Senate was in executive session from 1 o'clock till 8, and the whole time was devoted to the discussion of the New York nominations. The principal speeches in favor of confirmation were made by Morgan, Bayard, Hoar and Dawes, who dwelt particularly on the point that civil service reform demanded that the nomination of Merritt and Burt should be confirmed. They extolled President Hayes' efforts to purify the public service, and argued that his nomination of these men was in that direction. Edmunds made a brief speech in favor of the rejection of the nominees, and Conkling closed the debate in a speech of an hour and a half. He denied that these nominations were in the interest of civil service reform, and contended that the nominations were made only to reward friends of President Hayes and Mr. Sherman. He read a large number of letters written by Mr. Sherman and Mr. McCormick, when he was Assistant Secretary, asking Collector Arthur to give place to Ohio people in the custom-house, and said these requests had been refused.

After Mr. Conkling had concluded Mr. Cockrell moved to recommit the nominations to the Committee on Commerce. This was defeated by a majority of 7.

A vote was then taken on Mr. Merritt's nomination, and he was confirmed by a vote of 33 to 24. Mr. Burt was then confirmed by a vote of 31 to 9.

This result was reached about 7 o'clock, and a motion was then made to remove the injunction of secrecy from the vote and other proceedings. This gave rise to another hour's discussion, and it was finally carried by a majority of two or three votes. The vote on Merritt's confirmation was as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Bailey, Bayard, Buck, Burnside, Cameron of Wisconsin, Coke, Conover, Davis of West Virginia, Dawes, Dennis, Ferry, Gordon, Grover, Harris, Herford, Hill, Hoar, Johnson, Kirkwood, McCreery, McMillan, Matthews, Morgan, Morrill, Oglesby, Randolph, Ransom, Shields, Saulsbury, Saunders, Whyte, Windom and Withers—33.

Nays—Messrs. Allison, Anthony, Blaine, Booth, Bruce, Chaffee, Cockrell, Conkling, Davis of Illinois, Eaton, Garland, Hamlin, Howe, Jones, Kellogg, McDonald, Mitchell, Paddock, Patterson, Rollins, Sargent, Spencer, Teller and Voorhees—24.

On the confirmation of Burt, the vote was the same as above, with the exception that Hill and Withers, who had voted in the affirmative on Merritt's case, did not vote at all on Burt, and Cockrell, Hamlin, Paddock, Patterson and Sargent, who voted against Merritt, did not vote at all on Burt's case.

Senator Barnum was paired with Butler, Cameron of Pennsylvania with Wallace, Christiancy with Edmunds, Dorsey with Thurman, Ingalls with Merrimon, Lamar with McPherson, and Plumb with Sharon.

Confirmation of the President's New York Nominees.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The Senate in executive session confirmed the nomination of Gen. Merritt as collector of the port of New York by seven majority, and Burt, as naval officer, by eleven majority.

No Probable Change in the Sugar Tariff.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—By a very decisive vote the House refused to-day to set apart February 8 to consider the bill fixing the duty on sugar. This indicates hostility to any new legislation on this article this session.

THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Baron Grant a Bankrupt.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—Baron Albert Grant has presented a petition in bankruptcy. His liabilities are placed at £681,092.

The Afghans Refuse to Admit Russian Officers.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—A dispatch from Candahar says the Afghans have refused to admit Russian officers into Herat.

Illness of John B. Gough.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—John B. Gough, the well known lecturer, is ill with bronchitis.

The London Engineers Determine to Strike.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—The London engineers have refused to submit to a reduction of their wages by their employers, and will strike on Friday.

The Irish University Education Bill.

DUBLIN, Feb. 3.—The Catholic Bishops to-day had a conference with the Lord Lieutenant, respecting the Irish university education legislation now pending in Parliament.

The Swedish Polar Expedition Locked in the Ice.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—Great excitement prevails concerning the fate of the Swedish Arctic expedition, it being certain that the expedionary steamer Vega is in the ice northeast of East Cape at Behring's Strait. Reports from Siberia say the cold this winter is unusually severe everywhere. Efforts will be made for the relief of the expedition.

FRANCE.

More Victories for the Republicans—Waddington to Form a Ministry.

PARIS, Feb. 3.—The Republicans gained most of the elections yesterday.

Waddington will probably form a new ministry.

GERMANY.

No One to Blame.

BERLIN, Feb. 3.—The court martial in the case of the Grosser Kurfurst disaster have substantially acquitted the first officer.

Modification of the Gag Law—Disgust of Bismarck.

BERLIN, Feb. 3.—The Legal Committee of the Federal Council have finished the consideration of the parliamentary gagging bill. They have so far eliminated its more obnoxious clauses and otherwise softened its harshness till it is scarcely recognizable. It is believed that Prince Bismarck is disgusted with their action and will insist on the whole bill as originally proposed by him or nothing.

TURKEY.

The English to Send the Porte More Money—The Spread of the Plague.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 3.—A group of English financiers, through Mr. Layard, British ambassador, have offered the Porte a much better financial scheme than that offered by the French Syndicate. They also include in the offers a loan of $12,000,000.

The Porte will co-operate with Austria and Germany in preventing the spread of the plague.

RUSSIA.

Serious Illness of Prince Gortschakoff.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 3.—Prince Gortschakoff is seriously ill.

Indisposition of the Czar.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 3.—The Czar Nicholas is unwell, having an attack of asthma.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4, 1 a. m.—For the South Atlantic and Gulf States and Tennessee and Ohio valleys, slightly warmer, southerly to westerly winds, stationary or slowly falling barometer, and partly cloudy weather, except light rains in the southwest.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

A Georgia Tragedy.

MACON, Ga., Feb. 3.—Last night the police arrested Samuel Franklin (colored) on suspicion, and smashed his skull. The policeman was balled.

A Texas Desperado Killed by a Posse.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 3.—At Denison, Texas, Sunday, a desperado named Wm. Worle, known as "Wild Bill," shot a gambler named Grant, in a saloon row. A posse attempted his arrest, when he fired at them. They returned the fire, killing him instantly. Grant will recover.

Decamped With the Funds.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 3.—Judge Hoke, Most Worthy High Chief Ranger of the Order of American Foresters, has been informed that it is reported that High Secretary Henry Griffin, Rochester, New York, has decamped with a considerable sum of the funds of the order.

Flight of a Boston Broker.

BOSTON, Feb. 3.—N. F. Fenno, of the firm of N. F. Fenno & Co., stock brokers, 24 Congress Square, disappeared last Thursday and has not been seen since. His flight is probably due to financial difficulties. He has sold stocks short of the market and these have risen on him.

A Cincinnati Forger Goes to Jail—Libeling a Newspaper.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 3.—Bowles, ex-county engineer and bonds forger, remains in jail in default of $15,000 bail. His friends came in today to give bond, but an examination showed he had been guilty of a number of similar cases and they declined to help him.

The case of ex-Postmaster Wahle vs. the *Gazette* for libel is on trial. The *Gazette* sets up that the article was a criticism of public officers and as such in the interests of the public.

Wife Murder in Bridgeport, Conn.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Feb. 3.—Patrick McAuliff was arrested last evening, charged with murdering his wife Mary during a quarrel in their rooms in the Hubbell block. They had frequent quarrels, and yesterday afternoon, after drinking a quart of whisky, McAuliff struck his wife with a table-knife, cutting a long, deep gash over her left eye, injuring her so severely that she died before a physician arrived. On his way to the station McAuliff said he did not care, and would as lief swing for her as not.

Large Fire at Lee, Massachusetts.

LEE, Mass., Feb. 3.—A fire this afternoon burned out the business centre of the town, including ten stores, the *Gleaner* printing office, law offices, etc. Bairds & Morris' blocks, which were totally destroyed, were valued at $32,000; insured for $23,000. The Episcopal Church was burned; loss $20,000; insurance $7000. A large proportion of the stock was saved, but nearly half the value will be lost by water and hasty removal.

Fires in Wisconsin—Much Property Destroyed.

MADISON, Feb. 3.—A destructive fire occurred this morning at Waunakee village, twelve miles from this city, on the Chicago and Northwestern Railway. The fire started about 4 o'clock, in the general store of Taylor Brothers, and before it was extinguished consumed nearly the entire business portion of the village. The cause of the fire is unknown, but is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. The following are the losses, as far as known: Mat Schlack, drug store and saloon, loss $1000, insured for $700; M. L. Mayes, owner of the Waunakee House, loss $3000, insured for $1800; J. P. Towne, hotel, loss and insurance unknown; J. P. Bacon, three buildings, occupied as stores and dwellings, loss $2000, insured for $1300; Taylor Brothers, general store, loss not known, insured for $1000; Cooley's hardware store, loss $1000, no insurance; Joseph Mayan, dwelling-house, loss $800, insured for $400; Harvey Lodge, I. O. O. F., loss on furniture and regalia $300, insured for $200. Another fire this morning in Reedsburg, Sauk county, destroyed A. R. Rork's cigar factory and dwelling-house; loss $1500; insured for $950. Also, the dwelling-house of the Misses Barstow; loss $1500; no insurance.

LOUISIANA.

The St. John *Meschacebe* has been revised by Messrs. Charles Lasseigne and Lovincy Moritz.

R. G. Cobb, of Ouachita, is spoken of as a candidate for the constitutional convention from that parish.

Messrs. S. P. Greves and R. T. Young are candidates for the constitutional convention in East Baton Rouge.

In the town of Alexandria, Louisiana, a few days ago, a Chinaman married a beautiful quadroon girl. They will keep a first-class boarding house with a laundry attached.

A petition for a new parish, to be called Downs, to be created out of portions of Union and Lincoln, will be offered at the next session of the Legislature. The proposed parish seat is Downsville.

The convicts have been put to work. This week they were busy repairing the Patin dike; and when that work will be completed, they will begin the repairs of the new road.—[Pointe Coupee Pelican.

West Feliciana has selected ex-Governor R. C. Wickliffe as Senatorial candidate for the convention. The ex-Governor is a gentleman of acknowledged ability, a straightout Democrat and one who will do to tie to.—[East-Feliciana Patriot-Democrat.

Messrs. J. H. Laws & Co., of Cincinnati, will run the steamer C. K. Peck between New Iberia and Cincinnati, thus enabling planters to furnish themselves with provisions in the Cincinnati market. They propose to carry sugar direct to Cincinnati. New Orleans had better look out.

Hon. E. F. Xavier Dugas, a leading planter of Assumption and member of the last House of Representatives from that parish, has been for several weeks lying in a critical condition at his residence, near Paincourtville, and his death is momentarily looked for. We understand that his disease is of a pulmonary nature.—[Donaldsonville Chief.

It is becoming quite probable that the New Orleans and Pacific Railroad will run immediately in the rear of the town of Plaquemine. The company has asked a donation of the right of way in the vicinity of the town. And, if given as asked, the effect will be to move the business centre of the town nearly a mile from the mouth of Bayou Plaquemine, and thus free them from the great destruction caused by frequent crevasses.

On Sunday last an old negro woman, whose name we were unable to learn, was burned to death. The facts as related to us are that the old woman was warming at a fire, built in an open pot, and, having warmed her hands and the front part of her body, turned to warm her back, when her clothing caught on fire, and before any one could come to her rescue her whole body was enveloped in flames. She lived but a few moments after the accident.—[West Feliciana Sentinel.

The gin-house on the Lyndhurst place, three miles below this city, was burned Sunday night about 9 o'clock, together with some ten bales of cotton, 300 sacks of cotton seed and a quantity more not sacked. The time of the burning (Sunday night) leaves no doubt that it was the work of an incendiary. The place is owned by the heirs of Copley, but is cultivated by Henry Goins, a freedman. The gin was worth about $800, insured for $500. The cotton was uninsured.—[Ouachita Telegraph.

Jas. G. Parkerson, agent of the Louisiana Western Railroad Company, arrived here on the seventh instant. We learn from him that it is the intention of his company to begin work on the road at once, and push it through to Vermillionville with as little delay as possible, so as to connect with the Morgan road at that point, all of which he thinks will be accomplished within one year from date. Work on the road will be commenced here and pushed both eastward and westward, until completed.—[Calcasieu Echo.

QUARANTINE.

REPORT OF THE EXPERTS WHO HAVE BEEN EXAMINING THE YELLOW FEVER.

Their Views on Quarantine.

[N. Y. Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The experts authorized by Congress to investigate the yellow fever epidemic of 1878 submitted their report to the joint congressional committee at its meeting this morning.

The experts say that their conclusions are based upon a necessarily incomplete investigation of the epidemic—incomplete because of the urgent demand for public health legislation during the present session of Congress. Otherwise the board might not be held excusable for the seeming haste in dealing with the subject. The board is unanimous in the opinion that the investigation should be completed. It is accordingly recommended that two or three skilled experts be charged with the completion of the study of the late epidemic, which can be concluded in a few months, and that at least two such experts be authorized to proceed to the West Indies, there to make a more thorough study of the disease than has ever yet been undertaken, and that they be accompanied by an experienced microscopist. It is further recommended that the necessary steps be taken by Congress to secure the co-operation of the Spanish and other foreign governments through an international commission or otherwise.

The object aimed at in the report is to present the outlines of a system of quarantine which may afford the greatest attainable degree of protection against the introduction and spread of infectious epidemic diseases, and at the same time inflict only a minimum of injury and inconvenience upon commerce. Two classes of medical officers are suggested: First—Medical officers of health serve in foreign ports from which this country receives importations of yellow fever and cholera. Second—Medical officers of health to have charge of quarantine stations and to supervise inter-State travel and traffic from infected places in times of epidemic. The two classes are considered indispensable to any method of quarantine which does not involve a complete suspension of intercourse with infected ports. The board regarded it to be especially important that the selection of these officers should be made from men skilled in medicine and sanitary science. The success of any modified quarantine scheme depends almost entirely upon the competency and fidelity of its medical officers.

One of the difficulties which has confronted the board in considering the subject of quarantine is the lack of definite knowledge respecting the duration of life or the virulence of poisons of yellow fever and cholera. It is now known that the poisons of neither is susceptible of long vitality when exposed to the open air, but it is not yet determined how long its infectious properties may be preserved in closely shut chambers, or in compartments of vessels, or when confined in the folds of clothing or goods. It consequently follows that ships are especially dangerous carriers of these diseases, and also that they remain sources of infection for months after having been infected with the poison.

It is deemed of great importance that means may be provided by Congress for obtaining trustworthy information by telegraph in respect to the outbreak and progress of cholera, yellow fever and other epidemic diseases in all parts of the world, and the departure of vessels from infected ports bound for ports in the United States. The diffusion of trustworthy information among the people respecting the existence and progress of preventible diseases at home and abroad should be encouraged, as tending to avert the evils of panic, and to promote measures of prevention.

The carrying into effect of an efficient system of quarantine contemplates a central authority or health department, and an advisory board of health, to be composed of men eminent in sanitary matters, who, together with the chief officer of the health department, shall frame all needful rules and regulations for carrying into effect, subject to the approval of the President, such national public health laws as may be enacted.

The board dwells at considerable length on the origin, cause and destructive features of yellow fever, and says it is a specific disease, and is produced by the introduction in the human organism of a specific poison. The specific poison of yellow fever has never been microscopically nor chemically demonstrated, nor in any way made evident to the human senses. Nevertheless, the board holds that it is safe to assume that it is material and particulate, and endowed with the ordinary properties and subject to the ordinary laws of material substances. Yellow fever is not a malarial disease; that is, it is not the offspring of that marsh miasm which produces paludal or periodic fevers, and the board knows of no facts which warrant the conclusion that malarial influences contribute toward the dissemination and mortality of yellow fever in any other way or to any greater extent than they contribute toward the dissemination and mortality of other epidemic diseases. In all the countries outside of the West Indies which have been visited by it, yellow fever is an exotic disease, and in all of them its introduction can be traced either directly or indirectly to the West Indies. In some of them it seems to have established itself permanently, and to have become endemic, as for example, in the Brazils. In most of them it has failed of naturalization, and successive epidemics can be traced to successive importations.

Yellow fever has invaded the present territorial limits of the United States, according to the testimony of existing records, in eighty-eight different years. For seventy-seven of these eighty-eight years, we have evidence, more or less complete, of importation; and in seventy-one out of these seventy-seven, the evidence points to the West Indies as the source of the infection. Four times—namely, in 1839 1844, 1847 and 1867—the infection has been traced to Mexico, but in 1867 it was also traced to the West Indies. It is said that in 1800 and 1838 the disease was brought from Demarara, but in 1800 it was also brought from the West Indies. The fever of 1870 is attributed to Honduras. Every epidemic of yellow fever that has occurred in the United States has been in chronological sequence to the increased prevalence of the disease in countries to the south of us with which at the time we were in commercial communication.

The following scheme of quarantine, constructed from a purely medical standpoint, is recommended: The scheme contemplates two classes of medical officers—one class for foreign service and one class for home service. Medical officers of health for foreign service should be stationed at foreign ports. Their duties should be to acquaint themselves thoroughly with all diseases usual to or at any time prevalent in or around the respective places to which they are assigned. They should forward reports of outbreaks of cholera, yellow fever or other epidemic diseases, and of the departure of vessels from infected ports, or of vessels having on board persons or goods from infected ports, to be communicated by telegraph or the most expeditious manner to the chief health authority at Washington. It should be their further duty to obtain the medical history of all ships trading to or from their respective ports in regard