New-York Tribune.

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READY FOR PEACE IN BRAZIL.

PEIXOTO AND DA GAMA AGREE

THEY WISH THE UNITED STATES TO ARBITRATE BETWEEN THEM.

AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT MADE.

SOME HIGH-SALARIED OFFICERS WORKING TO DEFEAT THE PLAN—PEIXOTO SAID TO EXPECT THE WAR TO END TO-MORROW—INSURGENTS ELATED BY RECENT SUCCESSES IN RIO HARBOR—A PLOT TO DESTROY THE NICTHEROY.

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Rio Janeiro, Jan. 19, via Montevideo, Jan. 23.—A Government official said to-night that President Peixoto and Admiral da Gama had agreed to submit their differences to the United States for arbitration, but that certain well-paid officers were trying to prevent the agreement from being carried out. President Peixoto expects that the war will be ended by January 25.

There is now a large fleet of American warships in the harbor. The object of their presence here, it is said, is to prevent European interference in the settlement of the matters in dispute between the Government and the insurgents.

On the night of January 15 the insurgents recaptured Mocangue Island, with three small cannon and 130 prisoners. The killed and wounded on the Government side numbered fifty. The insurgents lost fifteen killed. The insurgent warship Aquidaban brought to Rio Bay 600 men, who now occupy Conceicao and Mocangue islands.

An unsuccessful attempt to land at Nictheroy was made by the insurgents on January 16. Government troops tried to retake Mocangue Island on the night of January 17, but failed.

The friends of the insurgents are elated over the recent successes of their side, and their contributions of gold are increasing. Their mail carrier says that he has carried from here a total of £1,000,000.

The steamer Wordsworth carried to Pernambuco an agent of the insurgents, who is to try to ship on the Government cruiser Nictheroy and then make an attempt to destroy her.

Admiral da Gama, in an interview with a representative of the United Press, when asked why the Aquidaban and Republica had not met the Nictheroy at Pernambuco, evaded the question. He also refused to say why Admiral Mello had not captured Para, Pernambuco and Bahia, all of which are defenceless, instead of lying in Paranagua Bay.

TWO INSURGENT VICTORIES.

THE TAKING OF MOCANGUE AND PARANAGUA.

ANOTHER VERSION OF THE LOSSES IN THE FORMER BATTLE—DESPERATE HAND-TO-HAND FIGHTING—LARGE QUANTITIES OF WAR MATERIAL CAPTURED BY THE REBELS.

Montevideo, Jan. 23.—A dispatch from Rio Janeiro says that the rebels attacked Mocangue on the morning of January 16. The Aquidaban began the attack at 3:30 o'clock with a heavy fire from machine and quick-firing guns. Shortly afterward launches advanced with three landing parties of twenty-seven men each. The men landed at daybreak and made an immediate charge, capturing four guns and a large amount of ammunition. The battery was then directed against the Government troops at Armacao and Punta Daria. The insurgents on the island followed up their success, and after half an hour of sharp hand-to-hand fighting the Government troops yielded. On the Government side the commanding officer and ten men were killed, fifteen were wounded and three officers and 100 men were taken prisoners. On the insurgent side five were killed and seven wounded. Both sides showed great pluck in the fight.

Advices from Desterro say that the insurgents occupied Paranagua after a sharp fight of two hours. The garrison yielded to superior force, agreeing to join the revolution. The insurgents captured a large supply of rifles, six Krupp guns and 20,000 rounds of ammunition. General Lima, commanding the Government troops, with the Governor of Parana, fled to Sao Paulo.

The insurgents at Rio have been informed of a large shipment of war material for the use of their forces, including 5,000 Männlicher rifles, 1,000,000 cartridges, forty-eight Krupp guns, and a supply of ammunition.

There are now 1,500 soldiers at Nictheroy, and the Government is still sending men to reinforce the garrison.

The Government continues to arrest persons suspected of sympathizing with the insurgents. Many arrests have been made recently.

The new Government vessels are still at Pernambuco. The Tiradentes and Bahia are in the harbor of Montevideo.

People at Rio strongly condemn the Government for not taking decisive measures against the insurgents. The insurgents are said to have gained strength steadily since the Aquidaban arrived. The feeling of the people toward them is growing more favorable, and the insurgents are more confident than they were a few weeks ago.

A BOMB AT A DEPUTY'S STORE.

THE POLICE BELIEVE IT TO HAVE BEEN PLACED THERE BY A DISCHARGED EMPLOYE.

Paris, Jan. 23.—It has just been made public that on Sunday night last a watchman employed at the Grands Magasins Du Printemps, owned by M. Jules Jaluzot, a member of the Chamber of Deputies, found an infernal machine that had been placed at the main entrance of the stores. The watchman dipped the machine in a bucket of water, and then turned it over to the police, who caused its contents to be analyzed. It was found that the machine contained chlorate powder, and a number of projectiles, which together weighed ten pounds. The time at which the discovery was made suggests that the person who placed the machine where it was found aimed to damage the building and not persons. The police think that the attempted outrage was the work of some person who had been dismissed from employment at the stores.

BANDITS ACTIVE IN SPAIN.

AN INCREASING NUMBER OF OUTRAGES DUE TO THE HARD TIMES—A FARMER'S HOUSE ATTACKED.

Madrid, Jan. 23.—Owing to the lack of work and scarcity of food among the poorer classes in Andalusia, the bandits there are becoming more numerous and more daring. Almost daily reports of outrages committed by them are received. A band of ten men yesterday descended upon the town of Benaocaz, sixty miles from Cadiz, and attacked the house of the wealthiest farmer in that district. A stout defence was made by the occupants, and the bandits were kept at a distance by the men of the farmer's family and a number of servants, most of whom had guns. The noise of the firing drew a large number of the residents of the town to the scene, and a combined attack was made on the bandits, who were finally driven off. Two of them were captured. In the attack on the farmhouse the farmer, one of his sons and several servants were wounded.

INDIAN TRADE STILL PARALYZED.

IGNORANCE OF THE GOVERNMENT'S INTENTIONS THE CAUSE—ANOTHER ISSUE OF COUNCIL BILLS.

London, Jan. 23.—A dispatch to "The Times," from Calcutta, says that exchange is slightly firmer this morning. Ignorance of the Government's intentions still paralyzes trade.

The India Council has issued a notice that tenders will be received at the Bank of England on January 30 for £2,500,000 worth of six months' Treasury bills.

Amsterdam, Jan. 23.—The price of fine silver in the market here dropped to-day two guilders per kilo. The price at the opening was 55 guilders, and it fell off to 53 guilders.

BERLIN'S LATEST SENSATION.

BISMARCK GOING THERE TO VISIT EMPEROR WILLIAM.

THE EX-CHANCELLOR'S PURPOSE TO THANK THE KAISER FOR A GIFT, BUT HIS FRIENDS PROFESS TO SEE BEHIND IT HIS RETURN TO POWER.

Berlin, Jan. 23.—Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, Minister of Foreign Affairs, in conversation in the lobby of the Reichstag to-day, said that Emperor William recently sent a case of wine to Prince Bismarck through Count von Moltke, the Kaiser's aide-de-camp. The Emperor also sent an inquiry as to the health of the Prince. Prince Bismarck replied, thanking the Emperor for his gift and saying that when his health permitted he would thank him personally in Berlin.

The "Cologne Gazette" says that Prince Bismark has informed Emperor William that he will visit him in Berlin early next week.

The announcement that Prince Bismarck has promised to visit Emperor William has caused a sensation here. Bismarck's friends in the Reichstag assert that the Emperor was led to invite Bismarck to Berlin by the recent Mittnacht incident in the Reichstag. The Emperor's sense of uprightness, according to Bismarck's friends, was shocked by the public declarations that Prussia had broken faith with Wurtemberg. Herr von Kardorff already sees Bismarck returning to power.

Outside of the circle of enemies of Chancellor von Caprivi, however, a reconstruction of the Cabinet, with Bismarck behind the scenes, is held to be impossible. The Emperor declared a week ago that he stood firmly by the Chancellor.

Both the press and the public are engrossed with the subject of Prince Bismarck's coming visit. The "North German Gazette" says that the invitation to Bismarck was made entirely on the Emperor's initiative, in continuation of the advances begun last summer at Guens, and that the visit has no immediate political meaning. The "National Gazette" rejoices at the reconciliation between the Emperor and Bismarck, and predicts that the Nation generally will be pleased. The Bourse was favorably affected by the news of Bismarck's proposed visit.

London, Jan. 23.—The Paris correspondent of the "Daily News" says it is believed in Paris that Premier Crispi mediated between Emperor William and Prince Bismarck.

FOUGHT IN A PARIS RESTAURANT.

M. HUMBERT STRIKES A MAN WHO ANNOYED HIM AND A DUEL MAY RESULT.

Paris, Jan. 23.—M. Alphonse Humbert, a Radical Republican, who is now serving his first term in the Chamber of Deputies, was at supper in company with an actress at the Café de Paris, on the Avenue de l'Opera, at an early hour this morning. M. Humbert found his pleasure spoiled and his temper ruffled by the persistent staring of a man, who kept his eyes continually fixed upon the actress. Finally, M. Humbert arose, and walking over to the table at which the stranger was sitting, cuffed him over the ears. A fight at once resulted. While it was going on some of the attendants in the café called the police, who promptly responded and separated the combatants. When they had been dragged apart the stranger handed his card to M. Humbert and told him that he would send seconds to him to arrange for a duel.

M. Alphonse Humbert was one of the most ardent supporters of the Paris Commune in 1871. He was the editor of the famous paper "Le Père Duchêne," an imitation of the sans culottes' organ of the same name in 1792-93. Humbert preached civil war in a low language, which was merely popular slang. He was exiled to New-Caledonia, and returned after the proclamation of amnesty to Paris, where he contributed to several papers, and displayed a more moderate spirit than he did during the Commune. The Russian Admiral and his staff were received at Paris by M. Humbert, who was president of the Municipal Council.

THE CARRARA DISTRICT TRANQUIL.

MANY ARRESTS MADE AND EXPLOSIVES FOUND IN THE QUARRIES—RADICAL HOSTILITY TO CRISPI.

Rome, Jan. 23.—Arrests continue to be made in Carrara and Massa di Carrara in connection with the recent rioting. Explosives have been found hidden in many places in the quarries, and a small mine has been discovered in a tree close to the public road. The whole district is now tranquil.

Signor Colajanni, the Sicilian Socialist Deputy, has returned to Rome with the intention of assailing Premier Crispi and his policy. The Radical Deputies are preparing a programme of unflinching hostility to the Government.

The continuation of arrests by wholesale in the Massa Carrara district may embitter the insurgents and deprive of its entire usefulness the latest effort at conciliation made by the Bishop of Massa. He has sent to the ecclesiastics of his diocese a pastoral letter, requiring them to counsel their folds to calmness and submission to the authorities as the surest means to obtain an improvement in the condition of the workmen and peasantry in Italy, as well as in Sicily.

If the action of the Bishop of Massa were imitated by the high clergy in Italy the revolutionary troubles there would be ended more quickly than they are likely to be suppressed by the unaided efforts of the authorities. It is well known that Italian priests wield great influence over the masses, in whose hearts religion, or rather fanaticism, occupies a larger place than politics, Socialism or Anarchism. A striking proof of this was furnished recently at Catania, one of the insurgent centres in Sicily, and the citadel of the Fasci Dei Lavoratori (Laborers' League). "Catania," say the Italian papers, notably the "Gazetta del Popolo," "should be, therefore, in the advance guard of progress, civilization and economy in the management of the public money." The Municipal Council, in order to assert its ultra-Republican and international Socialistic sentiments, refused recently to authorize the small expense necessary to send a telegram of congratulation to the Italian soldiers who had won a victory over the Dervishes at Agordat, in Abyssinia. But the same council which pretended to economize the municipal funds in these times of deep misery for the poor people in Sicily, voted an appropriation of 19,000 lire (about $2,000) for the celebration of the approaching fête of Santa Agata; the money to be spent in illumination, pyrotechnic displays, etc. It is to be feared, however, that the powerful influence of the Italian clergy will not be used as thoroughly as it should be in assisting the Government in its work of pacification, because that Government is not the ally of the Vatican, though it was said lately that a modus vivendi was to be arranged between the Holy See and Prime Minister Crispi.

DENOUNCING THE BERLIN POLICE.

A MASS-MEETING OF THE UNEMPLOYED DISPERSED AFTER LISTENING TO ANARCHIST HARANGUES.

Berlin, Jan. 23.—Two thousand of the unemployed workingmen of this city attended a meeting in Friedrichshain to-day. Three hundred policemen were present to preserve order. The Anarchist Spohr, in accordance with his promise to produce proof that the police arranged in advance for the outrages which they committed last week in dispersing the crowds near the Koenig's Thor, called upon an Anarchist named Brandt to tell what he knew of the conduct of the police. Brandt declared that the police bribed him in November last to inform them in regard to Anarchists arming. He also said that the police warned him on January 11 not to attend the meeting fixed for the 18th, as there was a strong feeling against the police, and accidents might occur.

The speakers soon began to use violent language, and the meeting was dispersed by the police.

TRYING TO FORM A SERVIAN CABINET.

THE LIBERAL PROGRAMME ACCEPTED BY EX-KING MILAN—THE ATTEMPT A FAILURE.

London, Jan. 23.—A dispatch to a news agency in this city from Belgrade says that ex-King Milan has come to terms with the Liberal Progressists and accepted the programme of M. Nicolaievitch, who, when recently called upon by King Alexander to form a Cabinet, found it impossible to obtain a working Ministry.

The dispatch adds that the formation of a Cabinet has been intrusted to MM. Avakumovitch and Ribaratz, jointly. The Ministry was to be composed as follows: Prime Minister, M. Avakumovitch; Minister of the Interior, M. Ribaratz; Minister of Justice, M. Godjevatz; Minister of Public Instruction, M. Nicolaievitch; Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Simitich.

London, Jan. 24.—The Vienna correspondent of "The Daily News" says: "M. Avakumovitch has failed to form a Cabinet in Servia. The King would not accept his programme. Another attempt will be made by the Moderate Radicals."

M. CLEMENCEAU TO BE PROSECUTED.

Paris, Jan. 23.—"La Patrie" says that the Government has decided to institute an inquiry into the naval scandals. It adds that the person or persons who furnished to M. Clémenceau the documents on which he based his charges against the Naval Administration will be prosecuted, and that M. Clémenceau will probably also be prosecuted for complicity in receiving stolen papers and publishing them against the interests of the State.

A GRAND JURY MYSTERY.

SUPERINTENDENT BYRNES LAYS AN IMPORTANT CASE BEFORE THAT BODY.

ONE WITNESS WAS A WELL-DRESSED WOMAN WHOSE NAME COULD NOT BE LEARNED—VARIOUS SURMISES.

That the attention of the Grand Jury was called yesterday to a case which will prove uncommonly interesting to the public seems certain. Superintendent Byrnes has been an almost daily visitor to the District-Attorney's office recently, and it was noised about that something important was soon to be brought to light. Evidence was laid before the Grand Jury yesterday, but the investigation was not finished. It is expected that one or more indictments will be found to-day. That the complaint relates to no common crime is evident from the extraordinary interest which the Superintendent of Police has taken in it.

Mr. Byrnes called on District-Attorney Fellows about noon yesterday, and the two talked together for half an hour. In the mean time Detective-Sergeant McCloskey, of Inspector McLaughlin's staff, had arrived in the building with a tall woman, richly dressed and apparently of refinement. The two came in a cab. The woman wore a sealskin sacque and a costly gown. She at once went into the District-Attorney's office.

Colonel Fellows first went into the Grand Jury room alone. After he came out, the Superintendent went in. Then he came out and the District-Attorney went back. Next the woman and the detective were sent for. She also went before the Grand Jury. Then the party went into the room occupied by Henry C. Allen, who is now in charge of the drawing up of indictments. The four were with Mr. Allen for some time. When they separated, the woman drove away alone in her cab.

Colonel Fellows said that he could give no information about the case at present. Superintendent Byrnes admitted that there would be important developments soon, but would go no further. Detective McCloskey was mute.

One rumor in the General Sessions Building was that another agent of the Parkhurst Society was to be indicted. Indeed, an official dropped a remark about "clipping Dr. Parkhurst's wings," which was taken as confirmation of the theory. At the same time, it is doubtful whether this is really the nature of the proceedings. Another report had it that some police official was to be indicted.

TELLS A STORY OF WEALTH.

REMARKABLE STATEMENT MADE BY A HOSPITAL PATIENT.

A WOMAN IN BROOKLYN WHO ASSERTS THAT SHE WAS BEING KILLED BY DOCTORS IN WHOSE FAVOR SHE HAD MADE HER WILL.

There is a woman in St. Catherine's Hospital, Williamsburg, who says she is the possessor of an estate of between nine and ten millions of dollars, and who tells a story of how she nearly became the victim of a conspiracy in which doctors, in whose favor she had made her will, were interested in having her die that they might become heirs to her fortune.

The woman is Mrs. Minnie Fitchpatrick, a widow, of Mobile, Ala., and she says she is connected with high Catholic dignitaries in this country. Mrs. Fitchpatrick is about fifty-five years old, and occupies a private room in the hospital, where she was taken three weeks ago for treatment for a cancer. According to her story morphine was used in the attempt made upon her life, and she was only saved through a servant girl employed in the house where she was staying. The girl informed her of the plot and summoned another physician.

Mrs. Fitchpatrick says she is a grandniece of Mother Seton, who founded the order of Sisters of Charity in this city. She also says that the late Bishop James Roosevelt Bailey of Newark, was her brother, and that she is a cousin of Monsignor Robert Seton, prothonotary and chamberlain to Pope Pius IX, now pastor of St. Joseph's Church, Jersey City. General Kretschmar, of the Confederate Army, she says, was her first husband, and her second husband was a captain in the Confederate Navy. Both are dead.

About a year ago, Mrs. Fitchpatrick says, she came to New-York for treatment for a cancer and fell into the hands of quacks. As she did not improve she went to Brooklyn, E. D., having heard that there was a specialist on cancer cases there, and placed herself under his care for treatment, boarding with a Mrs. Mansfield, at Driggs-ave. and South Ninth-st., by the advice of the physician. The method he used was a patented one. Mrs. Fitchpatrick says she spent $18,000 under this treatment, and was compelled to pawn her diamonds and family plate, including several handsome pieces presented to her family by General Lafayette. The physicians, she alleges, held the pawntickets as security for their fees.

Three months ago, Mrs. Fitchpatrick says, the servant in Mrs. Mansfield's employ told her that she was being poisoned. Ten days after making her will in favor of the doctors who were treating her, she had taken a large dose of medicine. She then sent the servant for the Rev. Sylvester Malone, pastor of Saints Peter and Paul's Church, Wythe-ave., near South Second-st., to whom she told the story. She has since told the same story in the hospital. Father Malone at once communicated with Peter Hughes, of No. 275 Berry-st.

Before the physician arrived an emetic had been given to Mrs. Fitchpatrick by the servant, and her life was saved in this way, she asserts. The other physician came and was dismissed on the appearance of Dr. Hughes, who had her removed to the hospital, where she has greatly improved. At the hospital last night no one was allowed to see the patient by the house-surgeon.

"Should I live until June 19 next," Mrs. Fitchpatrick said to the hospital attendants, "I will come into possession of between $9,000,000 and $10,000,000."

A reporter saw Dr. Hughes, who said the case was one like a tale from the "Arabian Nights," and declared that the reporters did not have half of it when told of the story as written.

A reporter called at the Mansfield home last night, and a young man who answered to the name of "Andy" answered the bell. Mrs. Mansfield quickly appeared, but was careful as to what she said. "You know nothing, either," were Mrs. Mansfield's words to the man "Andy."

Mrs. Mansfield said that Dr. Alexander Watson, who had brought Mrs. Fitchpatrick to her house, had an office in her house. "I go to the hospital to see her," said she, "and she has promised to come to her room, which I am still reserving, as soon as she is discharged from the hospital."

"Then, too," continued Mrs. Mansfield, "you can't depend upon all Mrs. Fitchpatrick says. She has taken such medicine that she is not always herself, and perhaps imagines things."

Mrs. Fitchpatrick will bring suit, it is said, to recover her property, which has been redeemed from a pawnshop in this city. Since her confinement in the hospital there has been a frequent caller, whom she introduces as her brother, but who is known to be a New-York detective-sergeant.

Dr. Watson, who took Mrs. Fitchpatrick to the Mansfield house, died suddenly on October 13 last at No. 113 Rutledge-st., Brooklyn, where he moved after leaving the Driggs-ave. house.

HAD TO DO THEIR DRILLING IN THE ARMORY.

Chicago, Jan. 23.—A dispatch to "The Herald" from Indianapolis says: The management of "The Girl I Left Behind Me" combination, which opened here last night, engaged a company of local militia to assist in the military display. The company forms a part of the Indiana militia, and last night was drill night. Instead of reporting for drill, the members went to the theatre in full uniform. As they were on the point of marching in front of the footlights, an officer, armed with peremptory powers to arrest, took command and escorted them to the armory. The management begged for ten minutes' delay, but the officer was inexorable.

GEORGE W. CHILDS IMPROVING.

Philadelphia, Jan. 23.—William T. Steele, private secretary to George W. Childs, this afternoon made public the following bulletin, which has been issued by Drs. Da Costa, Morris and Leidy:

"Mr. Childs passed a comfortable night, and was much better this morning.

"In addition to the vertigo, he has had a slight attack of paralysis, but is now improving."

TRIED TO WRECK A NEW-ENGLAND TRAIN.

Hartford, Jan. 23.—Several large pieces of rock, firmly wedged between the rails by a heavy piece of timber nearly twelve feet in length, were found on the New-England track two miles east of Waterbury by the engineer of a slowly moving freight train about 9:30 o'clock last evening. The obstruction was evidently placed on the track for the purpose of wrecking a train, but the night was clear and light, and the engineer saw the pile in time to reduce the speed of his train and prevent a disastrous accident. If a passenger train under full speed had run into the obstructions the loss of life and property would have been great. Efforts are being made to trace the perpetrators.

SWEPT BY A TIDAL WAVE.

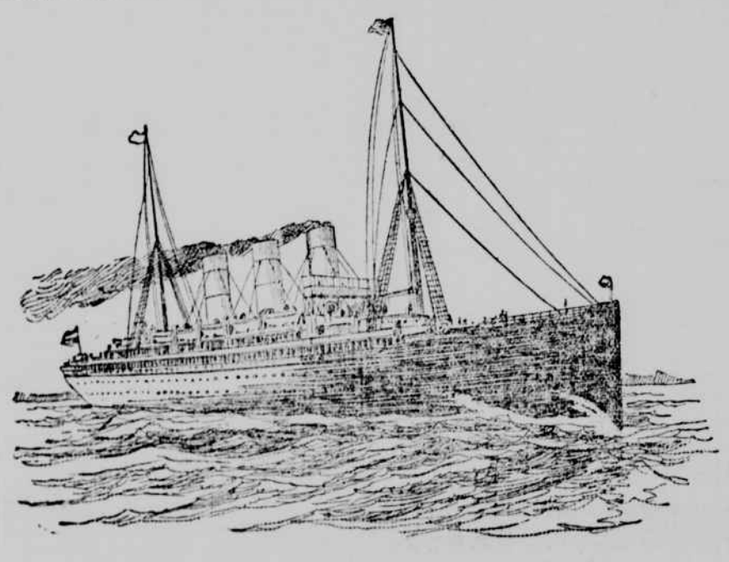
SEVEN MEN INJURED.

THE NORMANNIA COMES BACK TO PORT FOR REPAIRS.

BOARDED BY A HUGE SEA WHILE ON HER WAY TO GENOA—HER DECK HOUSES AND SALOONS WERE WRECKED AND PART OF HER CARGO WAS RUINED—PASSENGERS IN A PANIC.

The Hamburg-American express steamer Normannia, which left this port for Algiers, Naples and Genoa on last Thursday, came back into port yesterday in a crippled condition and damaged to the extent of about $50,000; a similar sum will cover the ruin of a portion of her cargo. On Sunday morning a huge tidal wave struck the Normannia, and had it not been for the fact that she was going at half speed she would have probably gone down. As it was much damage was caused to property, the 400 people on board were badly frightened, and, most serious of all, seven men were injured and one of these may die from his hurts.

The Normannia had good weather for the first two days out, but on last Saturday high seas were kicked up by a gale which fell little short of a hurricane. Seeing that the weather was threatening, Captain Hebich—who, by-the-way, is the commodore of the Hamburg-American fleet—ordered the engineer to go at half speed, and the screw, instead of doing 100 revolutions a minute, did 51. The weather moderated somewhat on Sunday morning, and at 5 o'clock the ship, which had been edging to the north to get away from the storm, was again put on her course. Captain Hebich went to bed at about 4 o'clock, leaving the bridge in charge of C. Lange, the second officer. Just as the sun made its appearance above the horizon—at 6:15 a. m., and when the Normannia was about



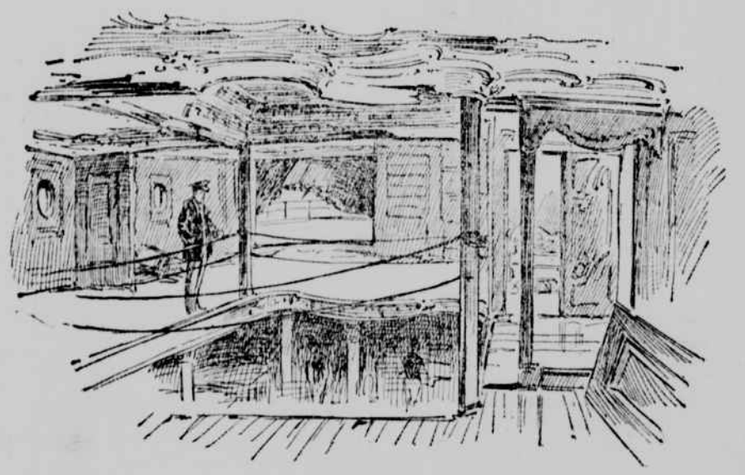
NORMANNIA.

750 miles from Sandy Hook—Lange saw a mighty wall of water rise up on the port bow. It reared its crest high above the bridge on which Lange stood, but the ship rose to the occasion and breasted it safely. She apparently paused a moment for the descent, and then, just as she was about to go down into the hollow of the sea, a gigantic wave, which towered to the crowsnest in the foremast, swooped down upon the ship's port side like a falling mountain, and the thousands of tons of water carried destruction fore and aft. Lange saw the wave coming. He fell flat upon the bridge, and yelled to the crew to hold fast as they valued their lives.

HAVOC ON THE DECKS.

The steel rails at the steamer's bow and the steel flagpole, which is two inches thick, were bent as if made of tin. The steel bitts on which the anchor chains rest were broken in two. Several ventilators were also carried away.

The wave rushed on, and meeting in its course the forward deckhouse, curled up the steel plates on that obstruction and left a gaping hole. The woodwork of the deckhouse was ground almost



THE WRECKED DECKHOUSE.

to sawdust. Second Officer Ernest Käding was lifted from his bunk, where he was sleeping, and after being dashed against the sides of his room was hurled, more dead than alive, to the floor. Lange's room was alongside that occupied by Käding. It was completely wrecked, and only the absence of the occupant saved him from death.

On went the wave, wrecking the ladies' saloon, which was finished in plush with hand-painted panels, and which contained some of the richest furniture to be seen on board a ship. The water surged into the music-room—after breaking down the partition which separated the music-room from the ladies' saloon—and that room was also wrecked. One portion of the wave went down the companionway to the main saloon; a large quantity reached the same destination by means of the open skylight in the ladies' saloon, and the big plate-glass mirror at the head of the companionway was smashed into a thousand pieces by the costly grand piano in the music-room, which was carried along as if it were made of paper and hurled with great force at the mirror. The piano then rolled and tumbled down the stairs and was smashed to fragments.

STEWARDS NEARLY DROWNED.

The deluge had meanwhile poured into the dining-room with frightful force, demolishing every movable thing and almost drowning six stewards who were setting the table. The men were thrown in a heap on a mass of broken furniture and crockery. A cargo of tobacco, valued at $50,000, was in the hold, and was totally ruined.

Any ordinary ship, under such a load of water, would have sunk, but the Normannia was hardy, and she weathered the flood with little to spare. The doors of the forward staterooms were burst in by the water, and the terrified passengers thus suddenly awakened from their sleep were in a panic when they saw the water pouring into their staterooms. They were speedily quieted, however, but a great quantity of wearing apparel had been ruined. The roll, which was speedily called by Captain Hebich, revealed the fact that no one had been washed overboard,

CAPTAIN HEBICH.

but that six men had been injured, two of them seriously.

LIST OF THE INJURED.

The list of injured is as follows:

KÄDING, Ernest, first second-officer, concussion of the brain, lacerated head and internal injuries. Condition precarious, and the physicians at St. Mary's Hospital, Hoboken, where he now lies, say he may die. He was unconscious from the time of the accident until yesterday morning. He has a wife and family in Germany.

POMPEATI, Frederick, deck steward; contusions of right leg and right arm. Fell from saloon to hold, a distance of three decks.

KOTTSCHAU, Theodore, steward; contusions of side and right leg.

WEEKE, Heinrich, steward; two ribs fractured.

SCHILDT, Fritz L., steward; fractured skull; condition serious.

KOLBE, Carl, steward; internal injuries and sprained knee.

ROENECKE, Franz H., boy helper; badly bruised.

DECIDING TO PUT BACK.

An investigation showed that the hold contained three feet of water, while twice that amount had inundated the steerage and driven the passengers out. It was seen that the hurricane deck was badly sprung, and everything on deck was in a badly battered condition. After the inspection Captain Hebich, at the request of half the passengers, put back, on the agreement that they would not be detained more than forty-eight hours for repairs. The steamer reached Quarantine at 8:10 yesterday morning. Many passengers will not wait for the repairs to be made, but will leave this morning in the Saale and other steamers going abroad.

HER PASSENGER LIST.

The Normannia carried 105 saloon passengers as follows:

John Quincy Adams, Mrs. Adams, George Adams, Miss Adams, Quincy, Mass.; Count de Burgau and valet, Countess de Burgau and maid, Italy; M. W. Barrett, Mrs. M. W. Barrett, Lincoln, Ill.; R. Boardman, Mrs. T. D. Boardman and maid, Miss Boardman, Boston; H. S. Buck, R. Boretti, Mrs. R. Boretti, Walter Burnham, Charles L. Cammann, Mrs. Charles L. Cammann, Dr. A. P. Charlton, New-York; William W. Douglas, Mrs. William W. Douglas, Miss S. Day Dean, Cedar Rapids, Ia.; Thomas J. Emery, Mrs. Thomas J. Emery, E. D. Friswell, Mrs. E. D. Friswell, Miss L. G. Friswell, J. R. Farrell, Frank Ferdinand, Miss G. W. Fanning, Leon Gothelil, Mrs. L. Gotthell, G. Gennert, Miss H. Gennert, F. Grossenbacher, Miss Goddard, Captain D. B. Hamilton, Mrs. D. B. Hamilton, Miss Hamilton, Miss Hopkins and maid, George S. Harwood and man-servant, Mrs. George S. Harwood, Miss Ethel Harwood, Brookline, Mass.; H. Hellfritsch, John Hunter, Charles D. Hine, John Hoefgen, Mrs. Ellen G. Hood, Miss Mary Hood, Miss E. G. Hood, William Jons, Lieutenant W. Gordon Kellogg, Mrs. W. Gordon Kellogg, Hugo Kuppenheim, Henry Lord, G. H. Ledlte, Miss Lord, Thomas Philip Leaman, Paul Lichtenstein, Mrs. Paul Lichtenstein, Miss Isabella Lewis, A. Loranger, Mrs. A. Loranger, Saginaw, Mich.; M. Lyons, H. W. T. Mail, and man servant; Alfred Mitchell, Mrs. Alfred Mitchell, Miss Alfreda Mitchell, Miss C. Mitchell, New-York; G. Maggioito, Mrs. F. H. Mort and two children, Mrs. H. M. Moore, Charles Matthey, C. L. McCoy, Miss Janet Mercer, H. F. McIntire, D. Miller, Cheever Newhall, Boston; F. H. Paine and child, and nurse, Newport; Mrs. Minnie Poganik, C. G. Roosen, Mrs. C. G. Roosen, Miss Lotta Roosen, Miss Corola Roosen, Mrs. J. H. Sawyer, Boston; Miss M. Scott, Miss Clara Sheppard, Miss Schatz, Mr. Schnack, Mrs. Schnack, Mrs. Lillie Lyons Sapp, W. R. Stebbins, Miss Stebbins, Miss Helen Smith, L. A. Schlesinger, Samuel Taylor, jr., R. Van Baerle, George H. Webster, Mrs. George H. Webster, Herman Webster, Miss May Webster, Dr. Wyl, David Williams, Mrs. David Williams, Mrs. W. H. Winter, Thomas G. Wells.

W. W. Douglas, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, who had occupied stateroom No. 90, on the starboard side, said last night: "I had just fallen asleep when I was awakened by a loud, crashing sound, that seemed to strike the roof and walls of the room. I took it to be an ordinary wave, turned over and was just dozing off to sleep when shouts and screams and a scurrying of feet outside awoke me to the danger. Out of bed I scrambled, to find that the room held three feet of water. Then, grabbing a life preserver, I ran up on deck, there to see the poor

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WERTS'S PLAN REJECTED.

NO COMPROMISE AT TRENTON.

THE REPUBLICAN SENATORS REFUSE TO AGREE TO QUO WARRANTO PROCEEDINGS.

THE HOUSE AND SENATE TO TRANSACT PUBLIC BUSINESS IN JOINT SESSION ON FEBRUARY 6—CITIZENS OF NEWARK URGE THE GOVERNOR TO RECOGNIZE THE REPUBLICAN SENATE—REPEAL BILLS INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Trenton, N. J., Jan. 23.—There seems to be no prospect of a settlement of the difficulties here. The Republicans have used every honorable means to bring about such an adjustment of affairs as would relieve the State of the stigma which the Democratic conspirators have brought upon her fair name, and so to arrange matters that the interests of the Commonwealth might not suffer through the blocking of necessary legislation. They have appealed to the Democratic Senators and to the Governor, but their appeals have been as little heeded as was the will of the people by that band of shameless politicians who have determined to perpetuate their power at the expense of all political decency and in defiance of the law and the popular will.

The Republicans are done with conferences, addresses and appeals. They have two houses legally elected and organized, and they will go on and do the work the people sent them here to do. The Governor and the band of Democratic Senators who refuse to join the regular body will continue in their wanton and revolutionary procedure. They have put off the day of reckoning for a month, but the reckoning will be a heavy one when it comes. Obloquy and absolute political extinction are all that await every one of the Trenton conspirators. The Republicans will repeal those iniquitous laws passed for the benefit of the racetracks and for the feeding of Democratic ringsters from the public treasury. They will elect in joint session on February 6 a State Controller and a State Treasurer, and will warn the banks of the State in which public moneys are deposited that if they pay out any moneys to the Democratic Treasurer or on order of the Democratic Controller they will do it at their own risk.

WERTS TO THE REPUBLICAN SENATORS.

The Democratic Senators met in the Senate chamber this morning and adjourned until Monday. The lawful Senate met in the House Judiciary Committee's room and immediately took a recess, as the Governor had signified that he would like to see the conference committee of the Senate, which yesterday presented to him a statement of the Republican position. When the committee went into the Executive chamber, Governor Werts read a written answer which he had prepared. The Governor said, in effect, that he was able to do nothing whatever in the premises. It took him several hundred words to say it, but that was all there was to his official answer. In conversation with the members of the committee after he had read his little prepared piece, he did say something of interest, however. He proposed that a writ of quo warranto be sued out in the Supreme Court; that President Rogers accept service, and that the Republican Senators agree to abide by the decision of the court. He also said that he would request the Chief Justice to hold a special term of the Supreme Court to try the case.

THE GOVERNOR'S PROPOSAL REJECTED.

The committee reported the proposition of the Governor to the Senate, and a caucus was held. It was decided not to agree to any such arrangement, which would practically mean the referring of the rights of the Senators to their seats to arbitration. The eleven Republican Senators constitute a majority of the legally elected Senators of the State of New-Jersey, and are legally organized as a State Senate. As pointed out by the Attorney-General in his opinion, the Senate is the judge of the qualifications of its own members. It is characteristic of the Adrain people that so much of the Attorney-General's decision as is favorable to the Republicans they entirely ignore, while they are never tired of talking about the part of it which is in their own favor. Though the Attorney-General plainly said that all precedent was in favor of Senators holding proper credentials being at once inducted into their seats, the Democrats contemptuously dismiss that part of the opinion, and propose to make the law as freely and readily as they have broken it.

The Republicans are tired of dickering with the powers of evil, and will proceed with their proper legislative business. Their position is this: If the Governor wants to bring quo warranto proceedings, let him bring them against Robert Adrain and his nine followers, and find out by what authority they have usurped the functions of the Senate of New-Jersey in defiance of law and against the expressed will of the people.

CITIZENS OF NEWARK WAIT ON THE GOVERNOR.

At noon there was an interesting scene in the Governor's room. Eighteen citizens of Newark, a committee appointed at the mass-meeting recently held there to denounce the Democratic outrages at the State Capitol, waited upon the Governor. The members of the committee had met at the Windsor Hotel and elected W. H. Barnett chairman. Cortlandt Parker was their spokesman. After the Governor had received the committee, Mr. Barnett handed him a copy of the resolutions passed at the mass-meeting, and Mr. Parker read the following address:

As the representatives of a meeting of the citizens of Essex County, assembled because of the blocking of the wheels of government, through the dispute as to the existence of the Senate, I present to you their resolutions. They express the conviction of those citizens that the Senate exists and is in organized form through the assemblage of a majority of those who by law constitute it and their administering to each other the official oath required by the Constitution, as by that instrument they were expressly empowered. They hold that organization to have been completed for ordinary and efficient action through the election, by the votes of this majority, of a president and other officers. They insist that the Constitution is above custom and theory, and that the minority of those having certificates of election cannot be the Senate of New-Jersey. Holding these views, they state them with earnestness and decision, and ask Your Excellency to break the deadlock now existing, by recognizing the Senate which represents the votes of the people at the last election and by exerting your influence to induce the minority of that body now claiming to be the upper house to take their seats with the majority, whereby at once the state of things so disgraceful to the honor of the State and so prejudicial to its interests will be ended.

A BAD HALF-HOUR FOR THE EXECUTIVE.

Mr. Barnett then said to the Governor that he hoped the latter would act in the spirit of the resolutions passed at the Newark meeting. Governor Werts said he did not care to speak on the spur of the moment, as he was unaware of what the resolutions contained. Mr. Parker told the Governor that he hoped he would act in the emergency, adding: "I think Your Excellency ought to be proud to act. One word from you, one step taken, and the whole trouble would be ended."

The Governor was nervous and ill at ease. He evidently wished the interview over. "What's this that you would have me take?" said he to Mr. Parker.

Mr. Parker answered: "Recognize the majority Senate, as it consists of eleven members properly sworn in and thoroughly organized."

"In opposition to the opinion of the Attorney-General?" asked the Governor.

"Yes," rejoined Mr. Parker, "if need be; but as a lawyer and an ex-judge you should know that the opinion is in fault in substance, and substance is everything, form nothing."

The Governor then asked if Mr. Parker in-

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