

CABLE NEWS

From All Parts of the Old World.

MACMAHON AND BUFFET.

The Moral Force of France Sustains Republicanism.

CARLISM CONQUERED

Destructive Floods in the Austrian Territory.

BRITISH FREEDOM.

Latest from Italy, Germany, Australasia and Other Quarters.

FRANCE.

THE PUBLIC LOOKING FOR A NEW PREMIER—THE NATION PEACEFULLY REVOLUTIONIZING TO REPUBLICANISM.

It is not yet known to whom President MacMahon will intrust the formation of the new Cabinet.

SAMESTIFF OPINION OF THE CONSEQUENCES OF THE ELECTION.

The République Française (Gambetta's organ) of today says that the Buffet Cabinet will have to render an account to the country of its administration of public affairs, and declares that any revision of the constitution, except in a republican sense, is now impossible.

MORAL FORCE.

The republican papers comment upon the calm and tranquil manner in which the country associated itself with republican ideas.

RESIGNATIONS FROM THE MINISTRY—M. DUFAYE'S MATERIALS FOR A NEW CABINET.

It is stated that President MacMahon has called on M. Dufaure to take charge of the Ministry of the Interior until the meeting of the Chambers.

BUFFET USELESS.

M. Buffet resigned on the ground that he was no longer possessed of sufficient authority to conduct the administration.

DUFAYE'S ADVISOR TO THE PRESIDENT.

It is said that M. Dufaure advised the President to maintain the Cabinet as now constituted until the Chambers meet, instead of forming an ad interim Ministry.

THE QUESTION OF INTRODUCING M. DUFAYE WITH THE FORMATION OF A NEW MINISTRY HAS, HOWEVER, BEEN UNDER CONSIDERATION.

WHAT MAY HAPPEN.

Should M. Dufaure accept the task, it is thought that Say, Caillaux, Clusay and Decezes will retain their portfolios, and Castimir-Périer, Renault or Waddington will take the Ministry of the Interior.

All the above belong to the Left Centre or moderate Left.

ACT OF OFFICE.

M. Desjardins, Under Secretary of State, and M. Leo, Director of the Press, have resigned.

THE BALLOT RETURNS ALL IN—PARTY CLASSIFICATION OF THE MEMBERS ELECT.

The last of the election returns are now in. The members elect are classified as follows:—

Republicans..... 198
Conservative republicans..... 75
Bonapartists..... 24
Legitimists..... 64
Conservatives..... 24
Constitutionalists..... 29
Radicals..... 17

Second ballots in 166 districts are necessary.

THE LATE CENTRAL MONEY OF THE NEW.

It is expected that when all the elections are decided the republicans will have 285 seats. Of these it is estimated that the Left will hold 156 and the Extreme Left 85; so these two sections united will have a working majority in the Chamber without the assistance of the Left Centre.

The leaders of the Left Centre are much concerned at the prospect.

M. TRIERS TO CHOOSE.

M. Thiers will probably take his seat in the Chamber of Deputies, instead of the Senate, in order to moderate the zeal of the republicans.

M. BUFFET'S RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

Paris, Feb. 23, 1876.

Le Soir announces that the President has accepted M. Buffet's resignation.

SPAIN.

ALFONSO IN TOLEDO.

Madrid, Feb. 22, 1876.

King Alfonso entered Toledo yesterday afternoon. The royalists had previously carried all the heights near the town.

SAN SEBASTIAN.

His Majesty the King is expected at San Sebastian to-day.

MOVING OF HERNANI.

General Martinez Campos' army is marching upon Hernani.

DON CARLOS.

Despatches received yesterday announce that Don Carlos was in the Baztan valley.

HER CARLIST CAUSE SAID TO BE LOST AND HOPELESS.

Paris, Feb. 23, 1876.

The Carlist General Dorregaray has taken refuge on French soil.

The Carlist cause is now considered here as hopelessly lost.

STILL RETREATING TO FRANCE.

Madrid, Feb. 22—Evening.

The Carlist leaders Saballs, Pinal, Morales and Lizarraga have entered France.

VATICAN ADDRESS TO DON CARLOS.

Rome, Feb. 22, 1876.

It is announced that the Vatican has informed Don Carlos that he ought to stop fighting now that success is hopeless.

THE ALPONIST ENTRY TO TOLEDO—MOVEMENTS OF THE YOUTHFUL MONARCH.

London, Feb. 23, 1876.

A despatch to the Standard from Toledo says that the Alphonists entered that city the Carlists retreated toward Alamosa and the Amozoco Mountains.

Alfonso left Toledo Tuesday morning and reviewed the armies of Generals Lora, Morones and Campos, which were drawn up on the road from Toledo to Hernani.

He visited Hernani afterward and entered San Sebastian amid general enthusiasm. The citizens and fleet saluted him.

OLIVO TO GOD.

Madrid, Feb. 23, 1876.

A "Te Deum" was sung in the Cathedral here to-day for King Alfonso's entrance into Toledo.

WATERBURY, SAID.

It is officially announced that the royalists captured thirty-six cannon besides those captured in Toledo.

THE WAR ENDED.

It may now be considered that the war is virtually at an end.

THE CHURCH.

The Archbishop of Toledo and other prelates have petitioned the Cortes to grant Catholic unity and prohibit any other worship in Spain.

THE KING AND THE ARMY.

London, Feb. 23, 1876.

A despatch to the News from San Sebastian states

that Alfonso also visited Andoain and Santa Barbara, and was received with wild enthusiasm. The King held a review of troops here. Generals Morones, Quesada and Campos accompanied him.

THE KING AND HIS SON.

London, Feb. 23, 1876.

The Times' Paris despatch says:—It seems to be now decided that as soon as the Carlist war is over, King Isabella will enter Spain.

King Alfonso will meet her at the frontier and conduct her to the capital.

FRENCH NEUTRALITY.

Madrid, Feb. 23, 1876.

It is officially confirmed that General Dorregaray has been interned in France.

ENGLAND.

EXTRADITION TREATIES NEGOTIATIONS—NEW-FOUNDLAND FISHERIES FIGHTS—THE ANTI-SLAVERY QUESTION.

London, Feb. 22, 1876.

In the House of Commons this evening Hon. Robert Bourke one of the Under Secretaries for the Foreign Department, in reply to a question said the government was now negotiating extradition treaties with the South American States, and also for new ones with Russia, France, Belgium and the United States.

THE FISHERIES DIFFICULTY WITH FRANCE.

Answering a question with regard to the fisheries, Mr. James Lowther, one of the Under Secretaries for the Colonial Department, said the government was certainly not recognizing the exclusive right of France to the fishing at Newfoundland. The question was now before a joint commission and he had strong hopes that an amicable settlement would be reached.

NO COMPROMISING WITH SLAVERY.

Mr. Samuel Whitbread, liberal member for Bedford, moved a resolution "that in the opinion of the House a slave once admitted on board a British vessel should be treated as free and should not be removed or ordered to leave the ship on the ground of slavery; also that all orders, circulars and instructions to the contrary should be withdrawn."

THE STRATH-CLYDE-FRANCONIA DISASTER.

The Board of Trade inquiry into the Strath-Clyde disaster has been fixed for next Tuesday, the 29th. The steamer Franconia has consequently been detained here by the authorities.

WEATHER REPORT.

The weather to-day is dull.

THE SLAVE CIRCULARS OF THE CABINET DEBATED IN PARLIAMENT.

London, Feb. 22, 1876.—Night.

In the House of Commons to-night Mr. Whitbread, member for Bedford, moved a resolution in regard to the treatment of fugitive slaves, calling for the revocation of the recent circulars issued by the Admiralty. He asserted that these instructions, sent to the commanders of our men-of-war, indicated an inclination on the part of the government to abandon the traditional policy of England in regard to slavery.

Mr. Hanbury, member for Tanworth, a liberal conservative, moved an amendment to the resolution "that it is desirable to await further information from the Royal Commission appointed to inquire in the subject." He maintained that the circulars contrasted favorably with those issued by the liberal government. He argued that when the United States and Russia were great slave-owning Powers they would not have tolerated the high-handed doctrines which were now proclaimed. It would not be creditable for England to take up a position now which she could not have maintained against them. He advised the House to hesitate before attempting, by a mere declaration of its feelings, to enforce the observance of English municipal law upon foreign nations. The government were quite justified in referring the subject to a commission, if only for the object of seeing to what extremity it could push English municipal law in favor of the slave and in order that the question might not be decided under the influence of popular excitement.

Mr. Foster believed both policy and law would vindicate the position that a slave once received on a British man-of-war could not be surrendered. There was not a single constituency in the country which would not at once repudiate the idea of waiting for the report of the commission.

Sir John Holker, Attorney General, declared that the last circular correctly defined the law.

Mr. Guthrie Hardy, Secretary of State for War, said the government hoped by means of the commission to be able to reconcile the maintenance of the utmost extent of personal liberty with their own international obligations and good faith toward friendly nations. He pointed to the act passed by the liberal government, empowering colonial courts under certain circumstances to restore slaves illegally captured, as a proof of the inconsistency of the opposition.

The debate was adjourned.

GERMANY.

Berlin, Feb. 22, 1876.

The Federal Council has accepted the bill passed by the Reichstag amending the patent code.

AUSTRIA.

Destructive floods—One hundred and twenty houses swept away.

London, Feb. 22, 1876.

The Daily News has a special telegram from Vienna announcing the occurrence of most disastrous floods in the provinces of Upper Austria and Moravia.

So far as heard from 120 houses have been destroyed.

ITALY.

Rome, Feb. 22, 1876.

The Italian Minister at Vienna will be created an Ambassador.

AUSTRALASIA.

Sydney, Feb. 22, 1876.

The submarine cable between Sydney and New Zealand was successfully laid and opened for traffic.

THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY.

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 22, 1876.

The formal inauguration of Professor D. C. Gilman, as President of the Johns Hopkins University, took place to-day at the Academy of Music, which was packed from the orchestra circle to the upper gallery. Governor John Lee Carroll presided. The stage and orchestra were occupied principally by invited guests, among whom were President Eliot, of Harvard; President White, of Cornell; President Welling, of Columbia College, D. C.; President Garnett and Vice President Nelson, of St. John's College, Annapolis; Professors Brush, Brewer and Eaton, of Yale; Guyot, of Princeton; Gildersleeve, of the University of Virginia; Johnston, of the Washington Law University, of Virginia; Johnson, of St. John's, Annapolis; Mayor F. C. LaRoche, of the Judges of the United States Circuit Court and of the city courts; members of the Bar and all the prominent clergymen of the city.

The exercises were of the simplest character and were opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Randolph, of the Episcopal Church, followed by a brief address by President Eliot, of Harvard, a long one by President Gilman, and concluded with prayer by Dr. Randolph. The Johns Hopkins University will be opened in October, and if the foregoing address of its President in his inaugural address to-day are carried into effect, the university will be a normal school for professors and scientific investigators only.

FAILURES IN MONTREAL.

Montreal, Feb. 22, 1876.

Delisle Brothers & Co., hardware merchants, of this city, have suspended payment. Their direct liabilities are about \$60,000 and indirect liabilities, \$30,000.

The liabilities of the absconding merchant, A. C. Sutherland, of Sutherland & Fleming, are in the neighborhood of \$20,000. It is believed the fugitive has gone to St. Lawrence.

THE WIDOW VAN COTT.

FOURTEENTH ST., FEB. 22, 1876.

The quarterly Methodist Conference of the Poughkeepsie district, representing over forty churches, convened here to-day. Reports from ministers show that extensive revivals are in progress in nearly all of their charges. The Widow Van Cott will arrive here on Thursday and take charge of the revivals in this city. About sixty ministers are in town.

WASHINGTON.

A Bill to Prevent Whiskey Frauds and Whiskey Rings.

FINANCIAL POLICY OF THE DEMOCRATS

Action of the National Democratic Committee and Its Indications.

"THE FIRST BLOOD FOR HENDRICKS."

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22, 1876.

THE CODIFICATION AND SIMPLIFICATION OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE LAWS—HOW WHISKEY RINGS ARE TO BE PREVENTED IN FUTURE.

Those who have been astounded at the extent and success of the great whiskey frauds on West will appreciate the purpose of the committee of the Wine and Spirit Traders' Society of the United States, who are here to get Congress to pass a bill to codify and simplify the Internal Revenue laws relating to the tax on distilled spirits.

The committee is composed of the following named gentlemen:—G. W. Kidd, of the firm of George W. Kidd & Co., successors to S. N. Pike & Co.; J. Lincan & Co.; Wm. M. Fliess, of Wm. M. Fliess & Co.; Colonel C. M. R. Loefer, of J. H. Smith's Sons and John Tracey, of John Tracey & Co., Chairman of Committee.

The bill will be introduced this week by Mr. Meade, of New York. It is claimed that the illegitimate production of spirit has been a great injury to honest business. A few men in collusion with officers have robbed the government of millions of dollars and nearly ruined the legitimate liquor trade of the country. It is estimated that two or more revenue officials are associated with every private defrauder. No ring can be complete without the co-operation of the supervisor, collector, deputy collector, storekeeper and ganger of the district. To remedy these evils and prevent fraud and irregularities, it is proposed to decentralize the revenue officials. Under the present system \$5,000,000 are paid in salaries. The bill reduces the amount to \$1,936,000; also the present tax to fifty cents a gallon.

It is said that the experience of the four years, from July, 1864, to July, 1868, showed, with a tax of \$1.50, during six months, and \$2 during the remaining three and a half years, an average yearly income of \$2,727,408, and that of the six and a half years, from July, 1868, to January, 1875, with a tax practically at seventy cents, an average yearly income of \$2,139,586, thus showing a surplus of nearly \$5,000,000 annually in favor of the lower rate, in spite of the fact that the volume of business was notoriously very much greater during the years when the higher tax prevailed.

The other provisions of the bill are in substance as follows:—Salary of Commissioner raised to \$8,000 a year; Deputy Commissioner to \$6,000; ten Supervisors with a salary of \$5,000 each, in bonds of \$100,000 each; 50 Collectors at a salary of \$4,500, bonds of \$100,000; 100 Deputy Collectors, salary of \$2,000 each of \$20,000; 500 gangers, salary \$1,500, bonds \$10,000; 500 storekeepers, salary \$1,200, bonds \$10,000. All these officers to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. The President also has power to appoint temporary storekeepers and gangers without confirmation when absolutely necessary according to limitations specified in bill, but such appointments to be valid only for one year. The Commissioner assigns the officers to stations, but no officer is allowed to remain at the same station longer than six months, nor are two or more officers serving together allowed to be changed at the same time to the same station. Officers are allowed two per cent. additional compensation for each year's faithful service without suspension for misconduct, for which elaborate provisions are made; all commissions to hold during the pleasure of the President. All bonds must be approved by United States Judge and Commissioner and to hold without regard to locality and are conditioned that officers shall obey superiors. The exportation of spirits is allowed as present with additional safeguards. The powers of supervisors are enlarged, and they are specially charged with the duties of surveying distilleries, upon which mainly depends the amount of liability of each distiller. The penalties against official malfeasance are increased, but the principal object of this part of the bill is to render the profession so honorable that, by detaching it from local political influences, and extending the profession will be as free from corruption as the military or naval service. This portion of the law has been framed after the successful revenue systems of foreign countries with modifications necessary to our form of government. Penalties against distillers are increased, as for instance the fine of three times the amount of fraud instead of double the amount as now. The abolition of stamps is proposed, because it is claimed that they have not prevented frauds, but rather facilitated by their use the second time was as recently the case in Chicago and St. Louis. Penalties against unlicensed distillation are heavy and an ample force of officials provided for its suppression, but the entire espionage over the dealer is withdrawn for the reason that the tax, being on manufactured spirits only, must be obtained from the manufacturer, and the present large force, the expensive officials and cumbersome system of forms of books for dealers, have proved inefficient to collect the tax, and are claimed to be a plausible cover for fraud. However, a quality code of dealers with manufacturers is very heavily punished by fine and imprisonment. The distinction between rectifiers and wholesale dealers is abolished. Wholesale dealer's license is fixed at \$200, with privilege of retailing without further payments, and retail licenses remain at \$25, the present price; transportation of spirits in bond is permitted under severe restriction to warehouses as points designated by the Secretary of the Treasury; spirits are allowed to remain in bond for a period not longer than three years, that fine whiskeys may have time to ripen before consumption; allowance for leakage in warehouse is restricted to seven and a half per cent. for one year, twelve and a half for two years and seventeen and a half for three years; the regulations for exportation are claimed to be more fully defined than now and greater restrictions imposed.

The committee says that, so long as Congress refuses to listen to the advice of old and experienced members of honorable standing, it may expect to have an imperfect system of collecting the revenue. They urge that it is for the interest of all leading houses to have the tax collected uniformly throughout the country.

THE SELECTION OF ST. LOUIS BY THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE AND WHAT IT INDICATES.

The Democratic National Committee, after a session lasting until nearly midnight, decided upon St. Louis as the place and the 27th of June as the time for holding the Presidential nominating convention. St. Louis had the lead from the start as the choice of the committee, and after a few ballots, such a majority of votes. This selection is open to the decision of more or less weight in favor of Hendricks as the candidate for the nomination, notwithstanding the assertions and pledges almost given that the place would have nothing to do with indicating or favoring any one candidate to the prejudice of another. As a leading demagogue said to-night, when he heard St. Louis was agreed upon, "Well, that is first blood for Hendricks."

That the place was likely to have more or less influence in respect to candidates was also illustrated in the small vote cast for Cincinnati. As the members of the committee explained, Ohio has two if not three candidates, viz., Thurman, Pendleton and Allen, and the strife at the doors, if not inside the Convention, if held in Cincinnati, would, to say the least, be unseemly. The famous Wendell cohort might again parade the streets around the convention hall and attempt an influence in favor of the green-backed heresy which would be fatal to the party in the East. Hence St. Louis was taken as a sort of Boston Four Corners, a neutral ground on which all the various candidates' followers

might meet and settle the matter in dispute, without State or local interference.

So far as the action of the committee to-night may be taken as a criterion—and the value of the criterion is withal everybody's power to estimate for himself—the first choice for the Presidential nomination seems to be Hendricks, the second Thurman and the third General Hancock. The Western democrats are disposed to break up the two-thirds rule for the National Convention, and the discussion thereupon was a most significant portion of the proceedings to-night. The money question was resolutely kept out of sight.

THE DEMOCRATIC FINANCIAL POLICY NOT YET DEFINITELY SETTLED—THE CAUCUS COMMITTEE STILL UNDECIDED.

The Democratic Congressional Caucus Committee met again to-day at Senator Thurman's house to prepare a financial policy, but still failed to agree upon a measure. The committee seem to be as far as ever from reaching a result. So far the only matter which has received the sanction of a majority vote of the committee was a naked proposition that the resumption law should not be repealed until something else was provided to take its place, and even this result was reached negatively—viz., by voting down the proposition as it came from Mr. Holman, in the simple affirmative form that the law should be repealed. The adverse vote by which this motion was rejected was given by the interpretation above mentioned.

SECRETARY BRISTOW AND THE NEW HAMPSHIRE CAMPAIGN.

Republicans in New Hampshire prominently engaged in the management of the State campaign telegraphed to-day to republican Senators that if Secretary Bristow leaves the Cabinet, either by being forced out or by resigning, the republicans may abandon all expectation of carrying the State. This news has produced a strong effect here. It has thoroughly alarmed the politicians, who do not feel that they can afford to lose New Hampshire.

GRANT'S CABINET.

A TERRITORIAL GOVERNOR TO FILL ANY VACANCY.

Bloomington, Ill., Feb. 22, 1876.

Reliable information has been received here that Governor John H. Rount, Territorial Governor of Colorado, has received unofficial information that, should the present lack of harmony in Grant's Cabinet result in the removal of any of its members, he is to be chosen to fill the place.

GOVERNOR KELLOGG ON THE WAR-PATH.

New Orleans, Feb. 22, 1876.

Governor Kellogg squares off with the conservatives by bringing the City Administrators before the Grand Jury of the parish, on a charge of diverting the funds of the city from their legitimate purposes. Kellogg further threatens to make a political speech in which he will attack conservatives for attempting to bribe republican legislators. He promises to give names and data.

ILLINOIS REPUBLICANS.

Chicago, Feb. 22, 1876.

The Republican State Central Committee was in session here to-day, Hon. C. R. Farwell in the chair. There was a large attendance of prominent republicans of this State.

It was decided to hold the State Convention at Springfield, on May 24, when Presidential electors and delegates to the National Convention will be elected.

PATRIOTIC CARNIVAL AT PROVIDENCE.

Providence, Feb. 22, 1876.

The ladies' Centennial Executive Committee held a carnival of authors at Music Hall to-night, which was attended by Governor Lippitt, Mayor Doyle and many other distinguished persons. The affair was a brilliant success and will be repeated this evening.

DENVER AND RIO GRANDE RAILWAY.

Colorado Springs, Col., Feb. 22, 1876.

The track of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway reached Cucharas to-day. Cucharas is fifty miles south of Pueblo, and is the point from which the San Juan and Rio Grande Railway leaves for Trinidad. Track laying will be pushed rapidly from Cucharas to Trinidad, forty miles further.

SUSPENSION OF A COTTON BUYER.

New Orleans, Feb. 22, 1876.

It is generally understood that Aug. Bohm, cotton buyer, and recently President of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank, has suspended. A leading broker says that it amounts only to a demand for extension.

A DEPUTY POSTMASTER ABSCONDS.

Detroit, Mich., Feb. 22, 1876.

Deputy Postmaster Henry Oaks, of Flint, Mich., absconded to-day, taking with him all the money and registered letters in the Post Office. Amount not known.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF BUREAU OF WEATHER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23—1 A. M.

Probabilities.

In the North Atlantic and Gulf States, rising and high barometer, fresh and brisk northwest to northeast winds, decidedly colder and clear weather will prevail, succeeding occasional coast rains, with a continued "norther" in the Southwest.

In Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, the Lake region, the Middle States and New England, rising and high barometer, brisk to high northwest to north winds, decidedly cold and clear, or partly cloudy weather, except light snows from the lower lakes to New England.

In the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri valleys high succeeded by falling barometer, cold to northerly winds, shifting to warmer easterly or southerly, and clear or partly cloudy weather.

The Ohio River will continue falling at Cincinnati and Louisville.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudson's pharmacy, Herald Building:—

1876. 1875.

3 A. M. 25 36 6 P. M. 22 36

6 A. M. 28 36 9 P. M. 27 35

9 A. M. 28 34 12 P. M. 36 35

12 M. 35 33 12 P. M. 36 35

Average temperature yesterday, 35

Average temperature for corresponding date last year, 32 1/2

THE SMUGGLED DIAMONDS.