The National Republican.

VOL. XIX---NO. 59. WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 3, 1879. FIFTY CENTS PER MONTH

CURRENT CAPITAL TOPICS.

Strange Hesitation of the Potter Committee.

New York Nominations—Democratic Members Loth to Investigate the Tilden Ciphers—A Chairman Wanted—Public Debt Statement—The Loyal League—Its Character and Objects.

Senator Logan Coming.

A friend of Senator-elect Logan writes to THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN that he has received a letter from him, in which he says he will be in Washington about the 20th of the present month. Plenty of time will elapse before that in which to make preparations to give him a grand reception. Boom!

The New York Nominations.

There has been animated conversations in the hotels and other places respecting the future action of the Senate on the New York custom-house nominations since the adjournment of the Senate on Friday. It was reported last night from Democratic sources that, so far as support from that party is concerned, Mr. Conkling was losing ground.

A prominent Southern Senator is said to have stated that a number of Democrats who have heretofore been thought to hold doubtful positions as to their votes on the pending New York nominations would now vote for their confirmation.

The Potter Committee.

The Potter committee held a meeting on Saturday. Mr. Morrison occupied the chair, in the absence of Mr. Potter, who had gone to New York. The testimony of Isaac R. Hill, one of the many deputy sergeants-at-arms of the committee, was taken. It related mainly to what he saw and heard about St. Martin in Louisiana, and was unimportant. On a motion made by Mr. Hiscock, that the committee adjourn to-day, Mr. Morrison suggested that Mr. Potter might not return in time, and the motion was amended by inserting Tuesday. It is not, however, expected that Mr. Potter will join the subcommittee in its session at New York to-day.

"I PRAY THEE HAVE ME EXCUSED."

The Potter subcommittee appointed to take testimony in New York did not leave the city last night, as was arranged, a difficulty having arisen with regard to the chairman. Mr. McMahon, who was appointed to that post, declares that his duties at Washington are such as to prevent him leaving at present; so it was decided to request General Hunton to take his place.

The General is away at Warrenton, Va., and his reply has not yet been received. It is thought, however, that as he was a member of the Electoral Commission he may object to take the position of chairman, and it will then fall upon Mr. Stenger, who acted as chairman of a subcommittee that was sent to New Orleans. In this case Mr. Blackburn may take the place of Mr. McMahon and the committee leave Washington on this evening or to-morrow morning.

Public Debt Statement.

The following is a recapitulation of the official statement of the public debt, as appears from the books and Treasurer's returns in the Treasury Department at the close of business January 31, 1879:

Interest bearing debt:	
Bonds at 6 per cent	$655,839,000 00
Bonds at 5 per cent	703,266,650 00
Bonds at 4½ per cent	236,699,000 00
Bonds at 4 per cent	350,700,000 00
Naval pension fund	14,000,000 00
	1,954,805,650 00
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity	6,608,080 26
Debt bearing no interest:	
Old demand and legal-tender notes	346,743,031 00
Certificates of deposit	40,940,000 00
Fractional currency	16,027,495 73
Coin and silver certificates	29,197,889 00
	433,908,496 73
Total debt	2,385,322,136 99
Interest	23,024,689 40
Total debt, principal and interest	2,408,346,826 39
Total cash in the Treasury	382,450,695 96
Debt, less cash in the Treasury, February 1, 1878	2,025,895,130 43
Ditto, January 1, 1879	2,028,648,111 66
Decrease of debt during month	2,751,980 66
Decrease since June 30, 1878	9,899,714 59
Available assets:	
Cash in the Treasury	382,450,695 96
Current liabilities:	
Interest due and unpaid	5,980,288 87
Debt on which interest has ceased	6,608,080 26
Interest thereon	320,622 89
Gold and silver certificates	29,197,880 00
United States notes held for redemption of certificates of deposit	40,940,000 00
United States notes held for redemption of fractional currency	8,560,824 00
Called bonds not matured, for which 4 per cent. bonds have been issued	157,161,950 00
Cash balance available February 1, 1879	142,672,049 94
	$382,450,695 96

The Loyal Legion.

The organization known as the Loyal Legion of the United States is not a secret organization, being open to all applicants for membership, particularly those actively engaged in the late war.

It is believed that a union of those who wore the "blue" and the "gray" around a common camp fire upon the field of peace will do more to create friendship than any measure that can be adopted.

The armies of the Potomac and of Northern Virginia will never forget the fraternization after Appomattox. The soldiers of the two armies should have then and there joined hands, with pledges to each other, to oppose every act tending to reopen sectional troubles, that the foundation for a lasting peace and prosperity to our reunited country might have been assured.

It is proposed to fraternize again, after the lapse of fourteen years, and make at this late day such pledges, each with the other. The proposition is that the generals, colonels, captains, and other officers reorganize their commands. The organization will undoubtedly pay honor to the greatest of living military chieftains, ex-General and ex-President Grant, upon his return to the land of his birth, with such a reception as no man has ever before been the recipient of. But another purpose is the formation of a national militia, the plan adopted being for the division of the United States into three grand divisions—the Grand Division of the East, the Grand Division of the centre, and the Grand Division of the West, each grand division to be commanded by a lieutenant-general and the whole by a general. The grand divisions are to be organized into corps, divisions, brigades, regiments, and companies, so far as possible, as they existed during the war. The former officers of regiments are requested to organize and send muster-rolls as soon as possible, as the first regimental organization reported will be designation as the First Regiment.

The brigades, divisions, and corps will also be numbered in the order in which they are reported—as, for instance, Three hundred and ninth Regiment, Second Brigade, Third Division, Fifth Corps, Grand Division of the East. While it is expected and suggested that the former colonels of regiments reorganize them, it is desirable that all who may contemplate joining the organization send their full names, with former rank in the army and present post-office address, to Headquarters.

The organization is at present controlled by an executive committee of nine—seven former officers of high rank in the volunteer army and two of the regular army. Those sending their names to headquarters should not expect an immediate response, as the adjutant-general is overwhelmed with communications, to which a general reply will be made by circular as soon as may be.

The matter of uniform and equipment has been considered by the executive committee, but no definite action will be taken until the organization is complete. It is thought that light blue pants, the late pattern dark blue blouse, haversack, and canteen, with blanket rolled and carried over the shoulder, will be adopted.

The Loyal Legion of the United States will be commanded by a distinguished General of one of the greatest and best armies that ever bivouacked.

Corbin vs. Butler.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections will probably make its report to the Senate to-day in the case of the Hon. D. T. Corbin's claim to the seat in that body now held by General M. C. Butler. The majority of the committee, including all of the Republican members, will join in a report recommending the unseating of Butler and the admission of Corbin. The argument to sustain this is, briefly, that Butler's tenure is based upon a *prima facia* claim to the seat, and that he can be removed by a majority vote of the Senate, because his admission originally was conceded with a positive reservation of the right and power to unseat him if Mr. Corbin's claims should prove to be valid. They agree also that Corbin has a good and valid claim to the seat by showing that he, and not Butler, was legally elected thereto. The minority of the committee will submit a report, prepared by Senator Ben Hill, to the effect that General Butler's title to the seat is *res adjudicata*, and that he cannot be disturbed in its possession.

Whisky Raids in West Virginia.

A West Virginia correspondent writes to THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN that on the recent raid of Deputy Collector Austin his movements were made known to the distillers for days in advance, and that the five distilleries seized had been closed up and their contents carried away before his arrival. Of the many distilleries in that district there is but one that is a legal and bonded grain distillery. All the other distillation is carried on by moonshiners, who, owing to the character of the country, are enabled to violate the law with almost absolute impunity.

Confirmations.

The Senate in executive session on Saturday confirmed the following nominations:

Thomas M. Helm to be register of the land-office at Kirwin, Kan.

Postmasters—Charles Lynn, Carrollton, Ill.; George W. McKeaig, Cairo, Ill., and James C. Evans, Glasgow, Ky.

CONOVER, OF FLORIDA.

The Pivotal Member of the Senate.

Senator S. B. Conover returned to Washington from Florida last Saturday, and since then, as he says, has had very little peace of mind, for the reason generally conceded that his peculiar position in the Senate just now may enable him to settle one, and possibly two, of the most important contests now pending in that body. The result has been that the managers of these contests have eagerly congratulated him upon the complimentary Republican vote he received for re-election at Tallahassee the other day, and have otherwise attempted to ingratiate themselves into his favor. But all of these managers were courteously told by the "Doctor" to step aside when THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN approached him at Willard's for an interview last Saturday. Thereupon the following conversation ensued:

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN—How are you going to vote in the Corbin-Butler contest?

Senator Conover—I don't know; do you? Seriously, though, I haven't made up my mind. When Butler was admitted I voted for him, partly on personal grounds, and mainly because it appeared to me that he had the best *prima facia* title to the seat. But there is a wide difference between a *prima facia* case and one that may be definitely settled after serious investigation. So, as it appears to me, I could now vote to admit Corbin and oust Butler without being inconsistent.

N. R.—Then you don't believe that Butler's title is *res adjudicata*, as he claims it is?

Senator C.—Not by any means; his title is only a *prima facia* claim, and the Senate so decided when he was admitted to his seat. But now Corbin has come forward with his arguments and proofs, and seems to have established a strong claim to overthrow Butler's *prima facia* title. I say seems to have done so, although I am not sure of it, because I haven't had time to examine either side of this new development, and only know of it from what I've read in the newspapers.

N. R.—It is reported that Butler undertook to help you to be re-elected; how's that?

Senator C.—Not a word of truth in it. I didn't expect to be re-elected to the Senate. All I wanted was the complimentary vote of my party—the Republican party—and that was given to me voluntarily. I accepted it as a vindication—yes, a vindication; I think that's what they call it. Of course, Butler couldn't help me with my Republican friends, and I add emphatically that I am under no obligations to him for anything, nor to anyone else, for that matter. The truth is I am, if I do say it myself, the most independent man in the Senate, for I'm free from all obligations to anybody. Butler did ask me, when I went down to Florida, as several other Democratic Senators did, if he could do anything for me; but I told him and them I didn't want any help. They couldn't give me any, you see, without compromising both myself and them.

N. R.—And now about the New York nominations?

Senator C.—That's executive session business, and I can't talk about it freely. But I've no objections to saying that I've always stood by the Administration in the past and voted against Mr. Conkling in these matters.

N. R.—Will you do it again?

Senator C.—I'm not so certain! What's the use of keeping up this eternal warfare? The Administration is too exacting with its friends. It cannot expect that we will always continue to come forward to antagonize its enemies, or opponents, when party interests, discipline, and reconciliation may demand another course. I confess I don't see much to be gained by fighting Conkling any longer. It is very disagreeable to be at variance with a man you meet every day, and especially a man whom you can't help admiring for his commanding statesmanship. I really believe that I'll—but its none of your business, the public business, I mean, how I'm going to vote.

N. R.—And about your future?

Senator C.—Well, that's my own concern, too. There's a dozen men about here, and more, too—some of them Senators, at that—who are anxious to provide for me in the future; to take care of me, as they call it. But I'm able to take care of myself. I'm fixed, as the saying is, very comfortably down in Florida, and I don't want any of their aid.

N. R.—Suppose all that you have said just now should be printed?

Senator C.—I don't care. You can print it if you want to. I have no concealments to make about my affairs; but I do confess that I am bored by this confounded pull-hauling on both sides, which gives me no time for rest. If you can say anything in print that will make these self-appointed managers let me alone I'll consider it a favor.

And the favor is hereby performed.

HOME NEWS BY TELEGRAPH

Democratic Anti-Chinese Meeting in San Francisco.

The Kearneyites Claim the Political Capital—Police Interference With St. Louis' Sunday Amusements—Anna Dickinson's Reception at the Hub—Acquittal of A. F. Boyle at Philadelphia, &c.

Disorderly Demonstration by Kearneyites.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 2.—The Democrats held a mass-meeting at Union hall last night to indorse the passage of the anti-Chinese bill by the lower House of Congress. Kearneyites packed the meeting, hooted the speakers, cheered for Kearney and the Workingmen's party, and created so much confusion that a strong force of police was sent to the hall. After several arrests were made of parties disturbing the meeting the most of the Kearneyites left the hall and held a meeting in the street. The exercises in the hall were then carried out without further interruption of consequence.

A Sunday Set-to Interrupted.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 2.—Johnny Dwyer, who is to fight Elliott in May next, was billed to spar with Tom Kelly at the Theatre Comique this afternoon, and a closely packed audience was present to witness the performance, but when time was called and the men stepped forward Police Sergeant Samuel Boyd put in an appearance and stopped the proceedings by the authority of the police officials.

Anna Dickinson in Boston.

BOSTON, Feb. 2.—Miss Anna Dickinson was most warmly received by her old friends at the Globe Theatre to-night, where she lectured on "The Stage." Her treatment of the subject was much the same as upon the first delivery of the speech in New York a few nights ago. It differed only in one or two minor details, and in the distinction drawn between religion and the pulpit, the difference being much more strongly marked than before. Miss Dickinson was received with great applause, which at times during her speech broke into cheers.

Augustus F. Boyle Acquitted.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1.—The trial of Augustus F. Boyle, known to the stage as Harry Richmond, for killing Daniel Archer, was concluded this evening. This evening Judge Mitchell charged the jury. His charge was a fair one, although some in the court room inclined to the opinion that it favored the prisoner a little. The Judge, after defining the several grades of murder, told the jury that they were not asked to consider either the first or second degree, but that their attention was to be directed solely to that of manslaughter. He also told them that they were to decide whether or not a pitcher was a deadly weapon, and, in order to arrive more thoroughly at a conclusion of self-defense, he advised the jury to consider themselves in Richmond's place at the time of the row, and determine the matter from that standpoint. The Judge went over the subject most thoroughly, enlightening the jury on all points, and drawing the line carefully, so as not to bias the case either way.

At about eight p. m. the jury retired to deliberate. Richmond sat near his counsel throughout the argument, with his wife, who is an invalid, on his left, and his mother-in-law on his right. The latter held a handkerchief to her eyes the greater part of the time, while Mrs. Boyle rested her head on her husband's shoulder.

The jury were only out about ten minutes, when they returned with a verdict of not guilty. There was no demonstration of either approval or disapproval, the Judge having warned the audience that in the event of any demonstration he would punish the offending parties. Upon leaving the jury-box one of the jurors advanced and took Richmond by the hand, and after that Richmond complimented his counsel for their able defense, and also shook hands with the District Attorney and his assistants. He bowed to the Judge, and then, accompanied by his wife and mother-in-law, passed into the basement of the court-house, and leaving there by a side door, took a carriage for his home. During the evening he was called upon by numerous friends, who congratulated him on his fortunate escape from punishment.

The Davenport Investigation.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—The Davenport investigation was continued to day. Several witnesses testified as to the arrest and imprisonment on election day for attempting to vote on 1868 papers. Patrick J. Quill testified that a man claiming to be a United States marshal had demanded his papers previous to election day, and when he refused to surrender had drawn a revolver and produced a pair of handcuffs, in order to intimidate him. On cross examination he thought he could recognize the man. At this point Mr. Davenport called up, one by one, several deputy marshals and clerks, none of whom the witness could identify as the official in question. A large number of witnesses were examined after the recess, but nothing of a specific character was elicited. All the witnesses for the petitioners were not examined, but the committee agreed to give the counsel until noon on Monday, after which the defense will open.

Progress of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

[Special dispatch to the Republican.]

END OF TRACK S. P. R. R.,
ARIZONA, Feb. 1.

Two thousand feet of track laid yesterday, exclusive of sidings at station.

END OF TRACK S. P. R. R.,
ARIZONA, Feb. 2.

Eleven thousand feet of track laid yesterday. Trains now run regularly to a point eight hundred miles east of San Francisco.

J. H. STROBRIDGE,
Chief of Construction.

ALABAMA DECLINES TO INSTRUCT.

Abandoning the Texas Pacifice to Its Fate.

[Special despatch to the National Republican.]

MONTGOMERY, ALA., Jan. 31.—Considerable excitement was caused yesterday by the efforts of Colonel Scott's friends here to have a resolution passed by the two Houses of the Legislature favoring the Taxas Pacific Railroad bill now pending in Congress. The committee was in favor of adopting a resolution requesting the Senators and Representatives to vote for any bill which would promote the early construction of a line of railroad along the thirty-second parallel of latitude, and which should have its eastern terminus on the Mississippi not above Vicksburg, said road to be completed by one or more companies, as may be found expedient and practicable. This was not deemed satisfactory to the agents of the Texas Pacific, and they asked for a public hearing before the two Houses, at which citizens were to be admitted. Accordingly last night ex-Governor Watts addressed a very large audience in behalf of the Texas Pacific bill, pure and simple, as reported by Senator Matthews. He was followed in reply by ex-Senator Norwood, who favored the Johnston bill, allowing the portion of the line west of El Paso to be built by the California company, without assistance from the Treasury. East of El Paso he favored duplicate lines to New Orleans and Vicksburg, with an extension to Memphis, to be built by whatever company would build with least aid.

To-day the House, by a large majority, voted to recommit the resolution, with instructions not to report again at this session. This action disposes of the Texas Pacific Railroad in Alabama.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Senator Hoar's Report in Favor of the Sixteenth Amendment.

The report of the minority of the Privileges and Elections Committee of the Senate on the resolution proposing a "woman suffrage amendment to the Constitution" is signed by Senators Hoar, Mitchell, and Cameron, of Wisconsin.

The report starts out with the proposition that the Constitution, the writings of Jefferson, the Virginia bill of rights, the Massachusetts bill of rights, and others all asserted the equality of man, and that the experience of a hundred years has strengthened the hold of these principles upon the popular convictions.

Our fathers failed in these particulars to carry out their principles to a logical result. A property qualification for the right to vote was required; they kept the negro in slavery and excluded women from a share in the Government. The first two errors have been remedied. The American people are committed to the doctrine of universal suffrage and must stand by it.

It is taken for granted that no person will deny that the women of America are inspired with a love of country equal to that which animates their brothers and sons. A capacity to judge of character so sure and rapid as to be termed intuitive is an especial characteristic of women.

The report expresses the belief that in the determining of public policies by the collective judgment of the state which constitutes self-government the contribution will be of great importance and value.

The conclusion, then, is that the American people must extend the right of suffrage to women or abandon the idea that suffrage is a birthright.

The arguments of the majority report (submitted to the Senate at its last session) are then taken up and answered at considerable length by the minority.

Senator Patterson's Danger.

General M. C. Butler, who holds Senator-elect Corbin's seat in the Senate, has been in South Carolina for several days. The reputed object of his visit is to secure a *nolle pros.* in certain cases pending against his colleague, Senator Patterson, in the courts of that State. So far as heard from he has been unsuccessful, and it is currently reported that Mr. Patterson, in view of the fact that he will not be protected from prosecution or persecution after the expiration of his term by his Democratic friends, has made up his mind to return to the Republican fold. It is known that he has been advised to take this course by some of his associates on the Republican side of the Senate, who are willing, in the event of a necessity therefor, to make extraordinary exertions to prevent him from being "railroaded into the penitentiary," as they believe he certainly will be if he relies upon the clemency of Wade Hampton in the pending emergency. It is proper to add that a very general feeling of sympathy exists among the Republican Senators for Mr. Patterson, the belief entertained by them being that his greatest blunder resided in his vote for the admission of Butler, and that he is not guilty of the alleged crimes for which he stands indicted.

Capitol and Departmental Notes.

Subscriptions to the 4 per cent. loan Saturday amounted to $1,691,800.

The net increase of gold coin on hand during the month of January is $200,742.

Revenue receipts Saturday were—from internal revenue, $256,634.63; from customs, $318,205.96.

The total amount of coin liabilities paid during last month, being for called bonds, interest, and coin certificates, was $30,096,881.09.;

The sum of $10 has been contributed to the conscience fund by an unknown person in Baltimore, on account of an overpayment for services by the Light House Board.

The National Revere Bank of Boston, Boston, Mass., has been designated a depository of public moneys to receive deposits on account of subscriptions to the 4 per cent. loan of the United States.

Outstanding circulation of legal-tender notes and fractional currency: United States notes, new issue, $17,813,260; United States notes, series 1869, $130,830,371; United States notes, series 1874, $33,496,922; United States notes, series 1875, $134,482,052; United States notes, series 1878, $30,058,411; total United States notes, $346,681,016; fractional currency, $16,027,500.06; grand total, $362,708,516.06.

THE KING RECEPTIONS.

Some of General Shields' Indian Adventures.

Despite the inclemency of the weather, "H. M. S. Pinafore," and other counter attractions, Hon. Horatio King's suite of parlors were, as usual, well filled on Saturday evening. The exercises commenced with a vocal solo by Miss Erni, who also sang "Comin' Thro' the Rye" very sweetly later in the evening. Mr. King then said he had the pleasure of presenting as the speaker of the evening a gentleman who had had the unique honor of representing three different States in the United States Senate, besides taking a prominent part in two of our wars, in one of which he was severely wounded. He then introduced the veteran General James Shields, whose appearance was greeted with hearty applause. The General, who appears to have many years of good service in him yet, said that, having consented at the request of his old friend, Mr. King, to come and give a short informal talk, he was somewhat at a loss what subject to select, but thought he would give some reminiscences of his experience among the Indians in what twenty years ago was the "far West." Then, standing with his cane in his hand, and using it from time to time to give force to his descriptions, he proceeded in unpretentious but graphic style to relate how when he first visited Minnesota, in 1856, and started out alone from St. Paul to prospect for a settlement, he got lost in the "big woods," and finally struck a camp of Sioux Indians, who guided him back toward civilization. Subsequently, when he had formed a colony there, he succeeded in buying off two Chippewa braves captured and condemned to the stake by the Sioux, and, though with the stoicism of their race they appeared perfectly unconcerned, and walked away without even thanking him, he afterward, on the same men being assigned him as guides by their chief, Hole-in-the-Day, had occasion to find that they appreciated his kindness, though too proud to let their enemies see that they cared for their lives, and were ready to sacrifice their lives for him if necessary.

He also described his meeting with a party from Selkirk's Settlement, over the British line, headed by the noted Andy McKee, a Scotch half-breed, who, though an elder in the Presbyterian Church, had no scruples about shooting and scalping a Sioux on sight, as he did not appear to regard them as human beings. The object of General Shields' anecdotes was to show up the self-control and other traits of the Indian character, and so interesting did he make them that all were sorry that he did not talk longer, and he was the recipient of many congratulations during the social hour which followed. When most of the guests had departed Mrs. Colonel Daniels favored those who remained with a vocal solo, playing her own accompaniment.

FOREIGN NEWS BY CABLE.

The Recent Peaceful Revolution in France.

Dufaure Will Retire—Waddington Entrusted With Forming a New Ministry—Alarm Caused by the Plague—Its Appearance in Brazil—Famine in Morocco—New War Threatened in Roumania.

Dufaure Persists in Retiring.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—All endeavors to induce M. Dufaure to retain office have failed.

A NEW MINISTRY TO BE SUMMONED.

President Grevy has intrusted M. Waddington with the task of forming a new Cabinet.

The *Liberte* states that M. Dufaure, in the letter in which he informed M. Grevy of his resolution to retire, pointed to his advanced age and political views, and urged that his withdrawal would facilitate the solution of numerous pending questions.

FRENCH FOREIGN POLICY.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The *Times'* Paris correspondent says M. Waddington has been selected as Premier as a clear proof that the recent reassuring foreign policy will be continued. He further says it is affirmed that only three Ministers will retire, and they will be replaced by members of the pure Left. Many names are mentioned for these places, including those of MM. Lepere, Leroyer, and Ferry.

YESTERDAY'S ELECTION.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—The candidates of the Left were unopposed in seven out of the twelve supplementary elections held to-day for Deputies.

THE FEARFUL PLAGUE.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 2.—The Czar has approved the summary measures resolved upon by the committee of Ministers for stopping the plague. Three more cases of the plague have been reported at Selitreno since those reported yesterday. The doctors, however, state that the plague at Selitreno is confined to four peasant families, who herded together. All remedies have proved unavailing. The local sanitary commission of Moscow have decided on the most stringent precautions, such as the closing of unhealthy basement dwellings, the erection of buildings to accommodate 2,000 people and of furnaces for burning infected clothes, and the gratuitous distribution of cooked provisions. Russia has asked England to send medical men to report on the epidemic.

PRECAUTIONS IN ROUMANIA.

BUCHAREST, Feb. 2.—The Chamber of Deputies have voted a credit of 500,000 francs for the establishment of a quarantine and a military cordon to prevent the spread of the plague.

THE BLACK PLAGUE IN BRAZIL.

RIO JANEIRO, Jan. 13.—It is reported that the black plague has made its appearance in the Province of Ceara. Five doctors have been sent there.

STARVATION IN MOROCCO.

GIBRALTAR, Feb. 2.—It is feared that before next year half the inhabitants of the southern provinces of Morocco will have perished by starvation and disease, on account of the scarcity caused by last year's drought.

TREATY RIGHTS RENOUNCED.

VIENNA, Feb. 2.—The *Montag's Revue* states that a treaty has just been concluded between Germany and Austria-Hungary by which the latter renounces the right secured by article 5 of the treaty of Prague, of calling upon Prussia to permit the voters of North Schleswig to decide by plebescite whether that province shall be restored to Denmark.

THREATENED HOSTILITY.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—A dispatch from Vienna to the *Daily Telegraph* says the Roumanians have occupied, with a large display of force, a position near Silistria, which position they claim as belonging to the Dobrudja. They have refused the peremptory summons of Russia to give up the place, and a collision is apprehended.

GLADSTONE'S ACCEPTANCE.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—Mr. Gladstone has written to the Liberals of Midlothian that he thinks the invitation they sent him to stand for Parliament arises from their desire to do what they can to present the great question whether the country wishes to continue to be governed as now, intelligently, as a public and not as a personal question; therefore he loyally and gratefully accepts their offer.

Mr. Gladstone in the letter renews his charges concerning the governments extravagance, its disturbing and dishonorable foreign policy, and its abuse of prerogative.

TWENTY THOUSAND LIVERPOOL LABORERS IDLE.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The *Times* states that 10,000 dock laborers are on strike in Liverpool. Ten thousand more are out of work in consequence of the slackness of trade.

AFFAIRS IN AFGHANISTAN.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The *Standard's* dispatch from Hazarpir says Wali Mahomed has arrived there. It is generally thought he is seeking British support for his claims to the throne, but it is not likely he will obtain it, as the popular feeling in Afghanistan relative to the various claimants is unknown.

The *Standard's* dispatch from Hazarpir states that General Roberts has sent an officer to ascertain the general feeling in regard to a successor to the throne of Cabul. It will probably depend much on his report whether a combined movement of the Khurum and Candahar columns in the direction of Cabul will soon be attempted.

A dispatch to the *Times* from Jelalabad says Yakoob Khan has written to Major Cavaguari, distinctly declining the British demands, and evidencing a determination to hold Cabul, in accordance with the orders of his father.

Dispatches to the *Times* and *Standard* from Hazarpir mention reports that the Ameer has been poisoned.

The *Times'* Calcutta dispatch says the reports of the Ameer's death are very generally believed in Cabul.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—A Reuter dispatch dated Cape Town, January 14, says: "No answer having been received from Cetywayo, the Zulu King, up to January 11, the British troops advanced into his territory in four columns on the next day. They have so far encountered no resistance. It is reported that Cetywayo is hampered by a strong peace party at home, and it is expected that but a feeble resistance will be made to the British advance."

SPANISH ELECTIONS.

MADRID, Feb. 2.—A manifesto signed by Senor Castelar and a hundred others, who were members of the Cortes in 1873, has been issued, and urges the Democrats to participate in the elections and abstain from all illegal action.

Cigar Makers Organization.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—The cigar makers held a mass meeting this afternoon for the purpose of preventing a proposed further reduction in wages as well as prices for shop-made cigars. Nearly all the shops in the city were represented. A permanent organization was effected and a committee of five appointed to draw up a plan of procedure, to be submitted at the next meeting. Several speakers addressed the meeting in English, German, and Bohemian. A series of resolutions were passed condemning the present tenement-house system, and pledging the support of the organization to all cigar makers who shall oppose the proposed reduction in wages and prices.

O'Leary Ready.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 2.—Daniel O'Leary, the pedestrian, arrived here to-day from Hot Springs, Ark., and will leave for Chicago to-morrow. He says he is not obliged to walk in March in response to the challenge of Powell, the Englishman, as announced by Sir John Astley, nor is he required to do so for some months yet. He will, however, waive all of his rights in the case, and walk in New York early if not in the first week of next month. The main reason why he objected to walk in March was because it would shut out American contestants there, not being sufficient time for them to comply with the rules in the matter of putting up money, &c.

Fire Record.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The Glasgow Theatre Royal, with a seating capacity of 4,000, originally costing $150,000, and having the largest stage of any theatre in the Kingdom, was totally destroyed by fire this morning. No lives were lost.

WOODSVILLE, N. H., Feb. 2.—The Woodsville Lumber Company's steam mill was destroyed early this morning by an incendiary fire. Loss, $5,000; insurance, $2,800.

WILMINGTON, DEL., Feb. 2.—The Mount Salem Methodist Episcopal Church, about a mile from this city, was burned at an early hour this morning. The church was built last summer and cost about $12,000. Insurance, $7,500. Supposed to be incendiary.

Serious Railroad Collision.

WELLAND, ONT., Feb. 2.—At half-past five o'clock this morning a westbound train on the Canada Southern Railway, while standing on the Lyons Creek bridge, near this station, was run into by another westbound train. Eighteen cars were smashed and one engine and a caboose were burned. The bridge was also considerably damaged. George Tyler, a brakeman on the forward train, was fatally injured. A large force of men were engaged during the day in repairing the damages, and traffic was resumed at five o'clock this evening.

Archbishop Purcell's Indebtedness.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 2.—The committee appointed to receive and audit the claims of depositors against Archbishop Purcell have already received evidences of indebtedness amounting to over $1,000,000, exclusive of interest, and it is known that all the claims have not yet been presented. The value of the property already in the hands of trustees to satisfy the claims is estimated at $900,000, and it is feared that the present scheme to secure depositors may fail.

Beaten to Death by a Policeman.

MACON, GA., Feb. 2.—While arresting a negro named Samuel Franklin, Policeman O'Connor used his club freely. Four hours afterward Franklin was found dead in his cell from the effects of the blow. Much indignation prevails among the colored people. O'Connor is locked up.

West Virginia Rescinds—More Ill-Luck for Texas Pacific.

[Special dispatch to the National Republican.]

WHEELING, Feb. 1.—The Senate yesterday by a vote of 18 to 4 rescinded the resolution favoring the passage of the Texas Pacific bill by Congress. The House committee is reconsidering the same question.

Canadian Legislator Unseated.

TORONTO, ONT., Feb. 2.—Ex-Alderman Patrick Hughes, of this city, who was elected to represent Niagara in the House of Commons in September last, has, for acts of bribery by agents, been unseated and disqualified from seeking re-election for eight years.

Miners Arrested.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 2.—A number of miners in the service of the Sutro Tunnel Company were to-day arrested for working in a winze by which it is intended to send water from the tunnel to the Savage works, in defiance of an injunction granted by the court.

A Robber's Return.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 2.—George E. Schooley, who robbed Adams Express Company of $1,000 in March, 1876, and who subsequently escaped from jail, returned here to-day, gave himself up, and is now in jail awaiting trial.

Died of His Injuries.

POTTSVILLE, PA., Feb. 2.—Samuel Southall, of the firm of Haas, Bremiser & Co., Turkey Run Colliery, Shenandoah, died this morning from injuries received some time ago at West Shenandoah Colliery.

Scott's Last Dodge for a Subsidy.

[From an occasional correspondent.]

JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., Jan. 31.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:—Perhaps it may interest you to know that Colonel Tom Scott has agents traveling about the Western States getting signatures to petitions and memorials asking Congress to vote a subsidy to the Texas Pacific Railroad. These fellows are paid so much a hundred for the names they get, and as they travel free over Scott's roads, under one pretense or another they get the names of nearly all the corner loafers, and what they don't get by fair means they can get out of the directories. You may look out about the time the Texas Pacific bill comes up, if it ever does, for a raft of these petitions. Is this what you call creating a public sentiment? I should say not. DRUMMER BOY.

FORBIDDEN BANS.

The Veto of an Archbishop Announced at the Altar.

The residents of Upper Marlborough, a quiet little town in Prince George's County, Md., almost under the shadow of the National Capitol, are discussing a society sensation in the matrimony line. The interested persons are members of two of the oldest Maryland families, one of them being a distant relative of ex-Governor Bowie and the other a granddaughter of Charles Hill, who was in his day reputed to be the wealthiest man in Washington, in which city he spent his winters, living in magnificent style with his beautiful wife, who was one of the leaders of society at the Capital.

From the first settlement of Prince George's County, the oldest families have intermarried, in spite of their Catholic faith and the violation of the church's tenets, until it became a tradition that the aristocratic scions of the country never sought wives and husbands beyond their blood relatives. This custom became so general that the interference of the church, often threatened, finally was looked upon as never likely to be interposed.

A short time ago the betrothal of Frank Bowie and Miss Ida Hill, both well known in Maryland's fashionable society, was announced. An early celebration of their nuptials was decided upon. Accordingly invitations were issued to the *elite* of the county to attend the wedding, at the residence of the bride, near Upper Marlborough. The contracting parties are second cousins, but the frequency of such unions precluded comment upon the proposed marriage.

In accordance with the custom, however, permission for the celebration of the wedding of the cousins was asked from the Archbishop of this diocese. Without waiting for a reply, the preparations for the event were made and the formal application was soon forgotten. The wedding day came and the guests assembled. At the appointed hour the couple took their place before the priest. All was in readiness for the service. In feeling tones the priest, instead of reading the wedding ceremony, announced that he had just received orders from Archbishop Gibbons to refuse his consent to the union. A painful scene followed and the party broke up, leaving the disappointed couple deeply mortified and grieved. They are determined to be united, however, and have appealed to the Pope for his sanction. —*Baltimore letter.*

YESTERDAY'S SERMONS

Boiled Down for the Republican's Congregation.

Dr. Naylor's Discourse on "Modern Infidelity"—Dr. James Freeman Clarke Sharply Criticised—Rev. Brook Hereford Expresses the Unitarian View of the Person and Work of Jesus Christ, &c.

Modern Infidelity.

This was the subject of the second of a series of sermons preached by Rev. Dr. Naylor, pastor of Metropolitan M. E. Church. The text chosen was Mark vi., 5-6; "And he marvelled because of their unbelief."

The speaker introduced his subject by saying that infidelity of this age is the same in principle it has ever been; but, having kept pace with the changes in the world, is as youthful in appearance and as vigorous as ever. Last Sabbath we discussed "The Fool's Folly," viz: the denial of the existence of God. Our attention was likewise called to that class who in the past desired to tear the royal signet from the Scriptures—Lord Herbert, Hobbs, Bolingbroke, Rousseau, and that smaller class of minds.

Paine, with his "Age of Reason;" Shelley, with his frenzied "Epilogue;" Voltaire, with his "Critique"—men who, with other kindred minds having kindred aims, lived fighting and died confessing their impotency. But in our day they have illustrious successors—Colenzo vainly endeavoring to rob the Pentateuch of its divine authority; a Renau clothing Christ with the habiliments of humiliating hypocrisy; a Strauss resolving the historic Christ into a myth, the Gospels into popular legends, and the miracles into insignificant poetry; and then the beautiful, and dangerous because so beautiful, "Ecce Homo," in most scholastic symmetry, simmering the New Testament Christ down to an absurd libel on Divinity.

If it were not for the fact that these and a few other men of like powers of mind have furnished both brains and text books for a number to-day who in much more limited spheres, and with much more limited ability, are dressing up the old teachings of those men and introducing them as great new truths—I say, if it were not for this we would pass this phase of infidelity by. Yet 'tis but a week since a professed religious teacher from the "Athens of America," occupying a pulpit in our own city, declared that there are two views of the Bible—the old and the new. The old says that the Bible is the word of God, and proceeds as a revelation directly from God Himself. There are no mistakes in it. That it is sound in every principle, and that the Jewish and other portions are consistent.

And as Colenza attempted and failed to tear the royal signet from the Pentateuch, so this gentleman decried the doctrine of Scriptural infallibility, smiling at the story of Jonah and the whale, and accounting the history of Joshua and the standing still of the sun nothing but a myth. What matters it if "holy men of old did speak and write as they were moved by the Holy Ghost?" What, though "all Scripture is given by inspiration and is profitable?" The new view finds nonsense and mistakes there. And as ninety two years ago infidel France, in the midst of the Reign of Terror, made Reason that deluded nation's goddess, so Dr. James Freeman Clark, of Boston, proposes Reason as the arbiter of Scriptural authenticity.

That same gentleman charges the "old view" with teaching that God is so constituted that He will not forgive unless blood be shed by the penitent. And who is so blind as not to see that from the beginning blood has ever contained the typical elements of intercession for sin and sinners? I say typical, as there could be no virtue nor value in the blood of a bullock or lamb or turtle-dove, save as it led the mind and heart of the erring but repentant Jew to "the lamb slain from