

acted in the management of Castle Garden and the railroad ticket agents, the poor emigrants could be swindled and robbed with impunity. Under these circumstances it is the imperative duty of the Commissioners of Emigration to exercise the strictest care and vigilance in preventing the admission to the Castle Garden depot as a railroad ticket agent of any person whose character the slightest imputation of dishonesty may rest. We are astounded, therefore, to find Commissioner O'Gorman advancing the doctrine that a person who seeks admission to the emigrant depot as a railroad agent must "have committed some real offence, since he was admitted to Castle Garden as agent of railway companies," in order to disqualify him for the position; or, in other words, that a man's bad character before he gets inside the depot, where he enjoys full opportunity to rob the emigrants officially, should not induce the Commissioners to vote against his admission. We are astounded also to find Mr. O'Gorman charging the offence of which the proposed Erie agent was convicted, and for which he suffered imprisonment, on the plea that it was merely a violation of a specific law "of which he might have been ignorant." If these are Mr. O'Gorman's disinterested opinions he is unfit for the position of Commissioner of Emigration, and the sooner he resigns it or is turned out the better.

The case of this proposed ticket agent is simple enough. The record of his conviction and imprisonment is not questioned, but one of his counsel put in a plea that it could not be admitted in evidence, for the reason that it was not shown that it contained the testimony on both sides as taken in 1869. This might be very good pleading in a police court, but it should not be available in a board or committee whose duty is the protection of the helpless emigrant. There is no doubt that the Commissioners of Emigration, if they do their duty, will vote unanimously against the admission of the proposed agent of the Erie Railway upon the bare fact of his career as an emigrant runner, the record of his conviction for an offence against the Emigrant laws, and the singular evidence of the Superintendent of Castle Garden, which, while intended to be given in favor of the agent, should be conclusive against his admission to the Garden. There are enough men of unblemished character who have not made their living and their fortunes out of sharp practices on the unfortunate emigrants who have fallen into their hands, to render it difficult for the "reformed" Directors of the Erie Railway to find a Castle Garden ticket agent against whose admission to the depot no objection could be fairly raised.

The Religious Press and Their Themes—The National Scandalizers and the Christian Amendment Shriekers. The Credit Mobilier tempest having exhausted itself, or, like any other tempest in a teapot, having evaporated into a little less than nothing, our brethren of the religious press have not that much-ridden theme for discussion this week. In lieu thereof, however, some of the most prominent have taken up the subject of Christianizing the American constitution and the movement in that direction advocated by the Convention of Christians held in this city a few days since. Still some of the religious press take the text of the Washington boisterous to "point a moral or adorn a tale."

For example, the National Baptist (Philadelphia) utters some wholesome truths when it asserts that the universal extravagance of living promotes public immorality, and that every American is aspiring. This is well enough, it avers, "were the aspirations rightly directed. But it is not to be, that we aspire. We want to seem. The man with one thousand dollars a year wants to live as if he had three thousand, and the man with five thousand as if he had twenty-five thousand (or his family do, our Philadelphia Christian friend might have said). Nobody is willing to seem to be what he really is. Congressmen and officials partake of the universal fever. The Congressman must live in style and have his receptions—the public, rather, demand it of him—and the money must come from somewhere. If there were more simplicity, more plainness, more willingness to utter those difficult words, "I cannot afford it," there would be fewer bank defalcations, fewer public frauds, fewer Congressional scandals."

The Christian Intelligencer is equally pointed and talks to the purpose when it affirms that the dangers of office-holding in this country have now become so great that no one is fit to hold office who does not realize them. "Show us a man," exclaims the Intelligencer, "who has no fears of the bribery, the immorality, the irregularity which prevail in the party caucus, which now controls all nominations and decides all elections, and we will show you an American citizen who ought not to take office." Here are wholesome truths in a nutshell.—

The recent exposure at Washington of what has been going on in the dark for some time shows that the instant a man leaves the privacy of his home and enters the public arena, he is liable to be assailed by the lowest and basest kind. Doubtless some of those who have fallen under these temptations were persons of some conscience and moral principle when they left private life for public position, while others were probably tainted at the start. But the movement was downward with both classes.

protests, both as Christians and as patriots, against the measure now in agitation. It avers that it is a measure in every way evil, and "its success would be fatal at once to religion and freedom in America."

The Independent insists that the proposed Christian constitutional amendment would result in the virtual disfranchisement of a large proportion of our citizens:—

Every man who holds any civil or military office under the government, it says, is obliged to take an oath to support the constitution. Not only the President and the Cabinet, but the judges and the multitude who disbelieve in the inspiration of the Bible would by this amendment be excluded from office. After the passage of such an amendment this would no longer be a land of entire religious liberty.

The "National Shame" receives some parting words of grief from our Presbyterian contemporary, the Evangelist. "But," says the editor, "we would not condemn the innocent with the guilty. The public is apt to be indiscriminating in its anger, and in its rage at finding itself betrayed is apt to conclude that all are equally corrupt. I said in my hate all men are liars." This is neither just nor wise.

Not far from it, brother, so far as Congress is concerned. As, when the lamented Lincoln threw a stone at a dog on Pennsylvania avenue, missed the animal but hit five brigadier generals, so might a person throwing a stone into a bevy of Congressmen, aiming at an honest man miss that man, but hit half a dozen rogues. If not liars, there are a great many "elongators of the truth" in Washington at any rate, which is a mild way of putting it.

The Liberal Christian, talking to its readers on the subject of Christianizing the constitution, speaks plainly and to the point when it says:—"It is not the constitution of the United States, but your constitution and mine which so much need religious amendment."

The Tablet has evoked a "Monster Evil," and asks, "Where will it End?" Perhaps if it were to consult the pages of the volume it reviews, entitled "Truth and Error," it might obtain some light upon the subject of its inquiry.

The Hebrew Leader is naturally indignant at the "Christian Convention," which it terms "a crazy Convention, composed of bigots and hypocrites, hatching lies and falsehoods which were palmed off as sacred and sublime truths." The Leader should keep cool. With the enormous fund of forty-three dollars on hand (which is the balance in the treasury of the Christian Amendment Shriekers), and the almost universal opposition of the press, there is not much danger of the Potomac River being set on fire immediately by their manipulations.

The Jewish Messenger, of course, denounces the proposed amendment, and shows how "Young Israel" may be improved, while the Jewish Times treats learnedly of the Semitic races.

The Catholic Review waves a touching adieu—a pathetic "Soggarth arrow"—to Father Burke, who has left this, his land of many triumphs, on his return to his green island home. Revivals still prevail in various parts of the land. The signs are auspicious for a glorious yield of the fruits of righteousness from the seeds sown the past winter.

The Deathbed of the Credit Mobilier Congress. The Credit Mobilier Congress was busy up to a late hour this morning preparatory to giving up a life that goes out in the blackness of infamy to-morrow. The Senate having with natural sympathy shielded the briber Caldwell from expulsion and helped the pious Pomeroy to cover up his corruption, confirmed its previous action on the Louisiana bill, and thus left the people of that State to lie down under the tyranny of a gang of usurers backed by Federal bayonets, or to risk the danger of a collision with the United States forces and a general massacre. The Senators could find no time or no courage to expel Patterson, the convicted falsifier, or to ensure his companions in the Credit Mobilier disgrace, but were occupied in voting on appropriation bills, the jobbery and robbery of which cannot be discovered in the hurry of the closing hours of legislation, and which sometimes remain forever secret from all except the interested parties. In the House of Representatives the bustle and excitement were even greater than in the Senate, and, no doubt, amid the confusion and under the cloak of affected patriotism and honesty, the usual amount of eleventh-hour stealing was accomplished.

General Banks, of the Poland whitewashers, reported a joint resolution from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, tendering the congratulations of the country to the people of Spain on the establishment of the Republic, and requesting the President to present the same to the Spanish government through the American Minister at Madrid. The Credit Mobilier Congress adopted the resolution with much patriotic fervor, and, contrary to the Congressional practice in more remunerative matters, without a "division." Limitation Butler revived his proposition for increased salary, and succeeded in passing his amendment by a vote one hundred to ninety-seven. No doubt plenty of the virtuous "nays" would have been ready to record their names in the affirmative had the necessity arisen. Under the amendment as adopted the salary of the President of the United States is fixed at fifty thousand dollars a year; of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, at ten thousand five hundred; of the remaining Justices, the Vice-President, the Speaker of the House, and Cabinet officers, at ten thousand, and of Senators, representatives and delegates in Congress, at six thousand five hundred. The latter increase antedates for the present Congress; but in the case of the Speaker of the House Speaker Blaine refused the increase, which was thereupon made to apply only to the next Congress. It is amusing to find all the Credit Mobilier sinners who voted, except the bold Bingham, who pocketed all his dividends, voting against the increase of their own salaries. Virtuous dogs!

believes that there is any honesty or sincerity in the Credit Mobilier Congress, and the sooner the breath is out of its corrupt body the better will it be for the honor and the credit of the nation.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Professor John H. Frell, of Philadelphia, is at the St. Denis Hotel. Judge S. Burke, of Cleveland, is stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Professor M. W. Whitney, of Boston, is staying at the Grand Central Hotel. Judge J. R. Butler, of Atlanta, Ga., has arrived at the Grand Central Hotel. General George V. Gidding, of Texas, has quarters at the Sturtevant House. General Horace Porter, of Washington, yesterday arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Lieutenant Governor George W. Hende, of Vermont, is registered at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Two many negroes were making their "exodus" from Georgia, as the plea of high wages and easy times elsewhere; so a report was raised that they were being sent to Cuba to fight against the Spaniards. Now there are not so many negroes going away from Georgia.

Mr. Gladstone is rated thus for the wording of Mr. Queen's speech at the opening of Parliament:—"It is strange that accomplished and schematic statesmen should, year after year, ascribe to the Queen phrases which might be pardoned if it were composed by a washerwoman."

General Butler seems to have made "a harp of a thousand strings" of the Credit Mobilier business, giving the high, low, overboard, underboard, back action, crosscut and all other twangs with an expertness truly wonderful. But the "spirits of just men" are still perfect.

Mr. Dr. John Cumming was lately about to begin a lecture on "The Pope and His Work in England," at Folkestone, he was given a telegram from London announcing the death of the Holy Father. The lecture was consequently "tuned down," but when the lecturer discovered the hoax his indignation reached a high pitch.

Miss Faithfull has just returned from Washington, where she had a private audience with the President and conferred with all the Cabinet Ministers, together with all attention from the British Minister and Lady Thornton. She sails for England on the 4th of April and will give farewell lectures in Brooklyn, Philadelphia and New York. She spends next week at Boston.

The Marquis Ippolite Covrioni, of Italy, is sympathetic to an unusual degree. Animated by humanitarian and Catholic feelings, he is one of the promoters of the monuments of Solferino and St. Martino. He subscribes with the Milanese for the monument for Napoleon III., and out of love for Italian unity he sends a sum of money for the monument to the victims of Mentana.

Charles Gavan Duffy, the Irish rebel of '48 and lately Chief Secretary of Victoria, Australia, having been knighted, the London Standard gives as the cause of the honor his intense admiration for Mr. Gladstone, "the leader of the liberal party all over the world." The new knight is said to be not yet wholly reconciled to the British government, and to have a hope for Australia to be an independent State.

THE HERALD IN THE LAVA BEDS.

[From the Courier des Etats Unis, March 1.] The Herald has again distinguished itself by one of those marvellous enterprises so peculiar to that journal, and which each time provokes a deal of sarcasm from certain other journals less alive to the necessities of the time than itself. The Herald wished to know what was at the bottom of this Modoc affair, which has so much occupied the attention of the press and the public recently, and one of its correspondents was ordered to the spot to find it out. The mission was not an easy one. The correspondent met with a good deal of opposition from the civil and military authorities at Yreka, and his request to be permitted to accompany the Commissioners to the camp of Captain Jack was met with a peremptory refusal. The correspondent of the Herald, however, was not discouraged by such a trifling obstacle. He resolved to disregard this refusal on the part of the authorities. Consequently he took a horse and under the pretence that he was going on a hunting expedition in a neighboring locality—for fear, if he avowed his real intention, of being retained forcibly by the military authorities—following carefully the track of the horses of the peace emissaries sent to Captain Jack in the snow, he so arranged as to arrive at the same time as they did without allowing himself to be seen until it was too late for them to think of returning, or sending him back from the lava beds, now made famous by the successful resistance of Captain Jack and his warriors. That which the correspondent learned in the stronghold of the Indians opened his eyes as to the reason why the authorities did not wish him to have any direct communication with the Modocs. We have not sufficient space to reproduce the whole of the very interesting despatch he has sent to the Herald, but we will briefly state the substance. From the most authentic sources it appears that this unhappy conflict with the Modocs was caused by the action of the Indian agents and the white settlers. The redskins have been badly treated. They were removed three times during one winter, and each time to a more undesirable reservation, until finally they were reduced to kill their horses for food in order to save themselves from starving to death, and they had subsequently to dig in the frozen grounds for roots to assist in keeping body and soul together. When the time came for the distribution of provisions and clothing which the government was engaged to supply, the land ceded by them each man received only half a blanket, while the squaws and ponies received nothing at all. These were some of the proceedings of which they were the victims, and when some of them quietly remonstrated several warriors, squaws and young Indian women were massacred. This, therefore, and this only, was the cause that led some of the Modocs to take up arms and kill several of the settlers who had shown the greatest animosity towards them; but, as they remarked with great emphasis to the correspondent, they always respected women and children. This is the true origin of the war with the Modocs. The Governor of Oregon wishes that these Indians be treated as murderers and given up, and such appear also to be the conditions, sine qua non, on which the Commissioners will offer peace. But the Herald correspondent, from whom we learn these interesting details, observes that the Modocs will fight to their last man rather than accept such conditions, while the authors of the massacres, having acted only under provocation and under the same kind on the part of the whites, and all the Indians with them, are persuaded that they were perfectly justified in what they did.

The Herald, which in the absence of the above stated information, previously recommended the necessity of exterminating these Modocs before there could be peace, does not hesitate to recast that opinion now that the facts are known. In a very sensible and worthy editorial it shows that punishment ought to be reserved for those who are really guilty, and that when such a law of the country and an uncalculated for upon knowledge, therefore, Resolved, That the Legislature of Michigan request its delegates in Congress to use their influence and exert their best efforts to secure the passage of a law which shall restrict upon the free circulation of the local journals of the nation in communities where they are published.

A NEWSPAPER OFFICE BURNED AT WATERFORD. ALBANY, March 1, 1873. The office of the Sentinel (newspaper) at Waterford was burned today. Waterman's drug store was badly damaged by water. The loss is from \$7,000 to \$10,000.

THE TEXAS PACIFIC RY. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 28, 1873. The Reno party of surveyors for the Texas Pacific Railroad arrived at Pima Village, Arizona, February 19, where they connected with the surveying party from the East.

SHOOTING AFFRAY. High Bannon was assaulted in front of his residence, No. 510 West Thirty-ninth street, last night, by John Downing, who fired four shots at him, one of which took effect in each leg. He was attended by Police Surgeon Beach and sent home. Downing was arrested by the police of the Twentieth precinct, and locked up.

ANOTHER MURDER. James Braeken, who was injured at Cogan's liquor store yesterday morning, died at six o'clock last evening in Bellevue Hospital.

STABBING AFFRAY. William Ryan, of 55 West Forty-sixth street, was assaulted in Forty-second street and Eighth avenue last night, by Charles Little and Charles Hinds. The former was stabbed by one of the latter in the right leg and slightly injured. He was attended by Dr. Beach and sent home. His assailants were arrested by Captain McQuinn, of the Twentieth precinct, and locked up.

FRANCE.

Public Anxiety Relative to M. Thiers' Governmental Position—Parliamentary Session and Political Facts—The Question of the Republic as a Constitutional Expression for Government.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. LONDON, March 1, 1873. Telegrams from Paris state it is generally considered that to-day's sitting of the National Assembly at Versailles will be one of the most important that has occurred since the establishment of the Republic. It is expected that the members of the Right and of the Left will insist upon a distinct statement from President Thiers of the policy of the French Executive.

Ministerial Statement—Political Pact and Progress. PARIS, March 1.—P. M. In the National Assembly to-day M. Dufaure, Minister of Justice, made a long speech, in which he declared that the compact of Bordeaux would be maintained by the government.

This statement was received with satisfaction by the conservatives, and the Assembly, by a vote of 449 against 200, decided to discuss the various proposals embraced in the report of the Committee of Thirty.

THE DEBATE AND ARGUMENTS. During the Assembly debate, previous to the decision to proceed to the discussion of the various clauses in the report of the Committee of Thirty, M. Dufaure quoted from the speech of M. Thiers, delivered at the time of the compact of Bordeaux, in which the latter pledged his word as an honest man that the final form of government of France should remain in abeyance. M. Dufaure reiterated those assurances, and said all parties should retain their liberty of action. It was desirable to continue the party truce after the territory of France was liberated from occupation by the German troops, otherwise outbreaks were possible. If you wish, said M. Dufaure, "to prevent anarchy, you must vote for the bill submitted by the committee."

M. Ricard, a member of the minority of the committee, supported the bill because the government, though provisional, was thoroughly republican. M. de Larcy rejected M. Ricard's interpretation that the bill is an advance towards the definitive establishment of the Republic, and claimed that the Assembly could exercise constituent power whenever, in its judgment, the time was opportune.

ENGLAND.

Disastrous Reports of Shipwreck and Loss of Life—The Peace Men in Council, with American Advocacy of Arbitration—Launch of an Iron-Clad War Ship.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. LONDON, March 1, 1873. A despatch from Liverpool says a steamer, the name of which is unknown, foundered this morning in the River Mersey below Liverpool. All on board are supposed to have perished.

FIFTEEN PERSONS DROWNED FROM A WRECK. Intelligence has reached this city that the bark Boyne, from Batavia for Falmouth, was wrecked in Mount's Bay, an inlet of the Atlantic on the extreme southwest coast of England. Fifteen of the crew were drowned.

THE PEACE SOCIETY MEN IN COUNCIL, WITH PLANS FOR ARBITRATIONS. A meeting of the Liverpool Peace Society was held last night. Among the persons who addressed the assemblage was General Fairchild, the United States Consul at that city. He spoke in favor of international conventions as a means of settling disputes between countries instead of resorting to war. General Fairchild, however, justified the recent war for the Union in the United States.

AMERICAN COTTON SUPPLY. Five thousand three hundred and eighty-nine bales of American cotton were landed at Liverpool to-day.

Launch of an Iron-Clad Frigate of War. LONDON, March 1, 1873. The iron-clad steam frigate Raleigh was launched from the government dock yards at Chatham to-day. She is a very large vessel, constructed as an iron frigate, sheathed with wood.

GERMANY.

United States Ministerial Fete—Work and Wages Strike. BERLIN, March 1, 1873. Mr. George Bancroft, the American Minister to Germany, will give a grand dinner on Tuesday next, in celebration of the second inauguration of President Grant. Prince Bismarck has accepted an invitation to be present.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. BERLIN, March 1, 1873. The cab drivers of this city are on a strike and the public is greatly inconvenienced thereby.

PORTUGAL.

Court Banquet and Royal Farewell to Amadeus. LISBON, March 1, 1873. A farewell Court dinner was given to-night by King Luis to the ex-King Amadeus and his wife, who will probably take their departure from Lisbon for Italy on Monday next.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

LANSING, Mich., March 1, 1873. The House of Representatives of this State has unanimously adopted the following preamble and resolution:—

Resolved, That the Legislature of Michigan request its delegates in Congress to use their influence and exert their best efforts to secure the passage of a law which shall restrict upon the free circulation of the local journals of the nation in communities where they are published.

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MEXICO.

The "Fever" for Annexation—Its Cause and Consequences in America—The War with Lozanda—British Mode of Presenting State Documents—The Question of Outrage at Belize.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 22, 1873. The Two Republics says the difficulties on the frontiers of Mexico and Texas are not properly appreciated in Washington. When fully investigated it will be seen that the annexation fever is the cause of the marauding by both parties. This fever has prevailed in Texas since its settlement by Anglo-Saxons and its final separation from Mexico. The fever formerly prevailed without any pretext, but now it is aggravated by the disorders in the Rio Grande.

LOZANDA'S POSITION IN THE FIELD. The army has driven Lozanda's forces into the Sierras. Lozanda is fortifying the defiles to prevent an advance of the federalists.

BRITISH OFFICIAL REMONSTRANCE FROM THE BELIZE. An English man-of-war has brought the documents to the government relative to the attacks of the Yucatan Indians on Belize. The Progresso says:—"It is truly amazing that when a residence among the English at Yucatan brings abuse the British government should complain to the Mexican government on account of Indian attacks."

The Siglo says the government has postponed the publication of its answer to England's demands owing to the state of affairs existing between England and Mexico. It fears the communication of England is unfriendly, and is desirous of knowing the reply. In the meanwhile the Belize and Texas entanglements are not to be despaired.

BRAZIL.

Relief to Foreign Navigation—Ministerial Changes—Argentine Quarantine. LISBON, March 1, 1873. The mail steamship from Rio Janeiro February 6 arrived here to-day.

A decree has been issued by the Brazilian government permitting foreign vessels to ascend the Maderia River as far as the falls of San Antonio.

CABINET CHANGES. The Brazilian Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Public Works had resigned, and were succeeded by Carvalhas and Castanheira, respectively.

CONFEDERATE QUARANTINE. It was reported at Rio Janeiro that the authorities of Montevideo and Buenos Ayres had determined to close those ports against vessels coming from Brazil, in consequence of the prevalence of the yellow fever on the coast of that country.

VENEZUELA.

Railway Enterprise and Relief to Commerce. LAQUAYRA, Feb. 8, 1873. } The Venezuelan government has issued a decree for the construction of a railroad from the seaboard to the city of Caracas.

Congress has prohibited the general government or the States levying tolls on merchandise proceeding from one State to another.

UNHAPPY LOUISIANA.

The McNairy Legislature Elects General McMillan to the United States Senate for the Long Term—Where is the Seat? NEW ORLEANS, March 1, 1873. The McNairy Legislature to-day elected General W. L. McMillan, United States Senator for the long term, commencing March 4. The vote stood:—McMillan, 45; Warmoth, 33; scattering, 7. There is much talk among the politicians about a compromise, but such a termination of political complications seems improbable.

LOCAL OPTION IN PITTSBURGH.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 1, 1873. A secret meeting was held by the opponents of "local option" in Phenix Hall last evening at which, it is stated, a league was formed antagonistic to the temperance interest and resolutions passed pledging the persons present to withhold patronage from men known to be interested in the local option movement.

POUGHKEEPSIE POLITICS.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 1, 1873. The liberals and democrats to-night nominated Jacob R. Carpenter for Mayor, but he positively refused to accept, and will state so in a card in the newspapers.

OSWEGO POLITICS.

OSWEGO, N. Y., March 1, 1873. At the Republican City Convention, held to-day, George B. Sloan was nominated for Mayor. The Hon. D. C. Littlejohn has declined the nomination for Mayor, which was tendered to him by the Liberal and Democratic Convention.

THE LEONHERR BANK.

United States Bank Commissioner Needham, after an investigation, officially reports that the defalcation of Savage, the cashier of the Leonherr Bank, amounts to \$14,688 37. The bank has a surplus of \$114,000. The accounts of the Savings Bank were found correct. Savage is a large real estate owner in Newville. He has been connected with the Leonherr Bank as cashier since its establishment in 1854, and his honesty has never been questioned. He was a prominent member of the Prospect street Orthodox church, and treasurer of the society for a number of years.

THE BOSTON CONFLAGRATION.

BOSTON, March 1, 1873. The several fire engines of the city are to be draped in mourning for thirty days in respect to the members killed at the Hanover street fire. The Department will also attend the funerals of those who lost their lives.

MURDER BY A JEALOUS HUSBAND.

TOLEDO, Ohio, March 1, 1873. At Findlay, Ohio, on Thursday night last, a man named Nicholas Benninger was shot and killed by Henry J. Garcke. The parties had been chopping wood together when a dispute arose, caused, it was supposed, by jealousy. Garcke is an unmarried man, about twenty years of age, and Benninger's wife, with whom Garcke boarded, is some twenty years the junior of Benninger. Garcke has confessed the murder, and is in jail.

CHICAGO'S TROUBLED POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

CHICAGO, March 1, 1873. Judge Gary this morning refused to grant the application of Reno and Kiecke, the deposed Police Commissioners, for leave to file information against Messrs. Wright and Mason, the recently appointed Commissioners, as a preliminary to an application for a writ of quo warranto. This decision disposes of the vexed question which has so long interfered with the police government of the city. It is hailed with satisfaction by nearly all the citizens.

A LARGE FIRE IN TOLEDO, OHIO.

TOLEDO, Ohio, March 1, 1873. A fire this morning destroyed the building corner of Cherry and Ontario streets, occupied by J. Roth, grocer, and Peter Ulmstader, butcher. Loss \$40,000; covered by insurance.

THE PORT ROYAL RAILROAD.

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 1, 1873. The last rail of the Port Royal Railroad was laid yesterday, and trains traversed its entire length. This road connects the harbor of Port Royal, S. C., with Augusta, Ga., and the West.

OBITUARY.

John McCalla, formerly one of the Auditors of the United States Treasury, died in Washington on the 28th of February.

THE MODCOS.

The Peace Commissioners Decline to Meet Captain Jack at His Place of Appointment. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 28, 1873. Advice from Yreka says that Hawker Jim, Curly-headed Jack and Shaok Nasty Jim came to Fairchild's camp yesterday on a friendly visit, by permission of Captain Jack. They wanted to consult with the Laikale Indians for the return of sixty horses taken from the Modocs since the first fight, and it was agreed that the horses should be returned. General Canby told the party he desired peace, but was ready for war.

The Peace Commissioners declined to hold a conference at the place designated by Captain Jack. It is thought a council will be held to-morrow. Although peace is anticipated it is by no means certain. The general opinion prevails that the Commissioners will demand the surrender of the murderers and the removal of the Modocs to a reservation. The Indians believe they will be permitted to return to Lost River.

AN INDIAN MURDER AT MARTINEZ.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 28, 1873. Charles Bongaard was murdered last night near Martinez, Contra Costa county, by an Indian named Jose Solo. The Indian had been arrested for attempting to steal the Modoc's horse and pig in a room. Watching an opportunity, he slipped the rope of his hands, seized an axe and split Bongaard's head open. The murderer is lodged in jail.

EGYPTIAN SERVICE.

An Ex-Confederate General Appointed Professor of Geology at Cairo by the Khedive. WILMINGTON, N. C., March 1, 1873. In pursuance of the enlightened policy recently characteristic of the Egyptian government frequently manifested by the employment of distinguished American military officers, federal and confederate, General Colston, an ex-confederate, has just been made Professor of Geology, with semi-military duties, in the University at Cairo. Colston was with Stonewall Jackson in the Faculty of the Virginia Military Institute, and commanded Jackson's old division at Chancellorsville, besides performing valuable service in North Carolina and Georgia as a experienced soldier and rifle platoon leader. He will be a valuable addition to the corps of American officers in the service of the Khedive. General Colston's rank and emoluments are worthy of his American reputation and of the high position in his Egyptian service, which he has accepted.

ANOTHER MURDERER CONVICTED.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 1, 1873. The jury to-day in the case of John Devine, tried for the murder of August Kamp, returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. The present was the second trial of the case.

DIED.