

CABLE NEWS

From All Parts of the Old World.

THE PARIS PARLIAMENT

The Policy of the Republic Expounded to the French Senators and Deputies.

STORM AND HEAVY LOSSES.

British Financiers Anxious Concerning the Day of Settlement.

COTTON TRADE COMPLICATIONS.

The Abyssinians Negotiating a Peace with the Victorious Egyptians.

ROUMANIAN REGRETS.

Latest from Austria, Corea, Japan, Servia, and Other Quarters.

FRANCE.

THE MINISTERIAL STATEMENT READ TO THE LEGISLATORS—THE REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT LEGITIMATELY ESTABLISHED—EXECUTIVE RELATIONS TO THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PEOPLE.

VERSAILLES, March 14, 1876. The ministerial statement was read simultaneously in the Senate and Chamber of Deputies to-day by M. Dufaure in the former and the Duc Decazes in the latter.

THE REPUBLIC. The document opens with the following declaration:—"The republican government, which was already founded, has been completed by the election of two great assemblies. Universal suffrage has sanctioned the great constitutional results accomplished by the late Assembly. Power cannot have a higher origin. Never was a government more legitimately established."

CONSERVATISM. The statement reiterates the Presidential proclamation of January 13, maintaining that the existing institutions ought not to be revised until honestly tried, and continues:—"These wise words will be our constant rule. The greatness and future of the country depend upon the loyal practice of the constitutional laws. We shall in our relations with you and in the preparation of future laws be faithful to the liberal conservative spirit which inspired them."

FINANCE AND TAXATION. "The Budget will be balanced without increase of taxation; but will insure the reimbursement of the debt due the Bank of France."

PEACEFUL. "Our relations with Foreign Powers continue amicable and pacific."

IN THE EAST. France has joined in the efforts for the pacification of the insurgent provinces of Turkey. We shall retain the hope that the agreement of the Great Powers, jointly affirming their respect for the treaties and attachment to peace, will bear fruit.

THE POLICY TOWARD SPAIN. No power could view the termination of civil war in Spain with more sincere satisfaction than France.

COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT—FREE TRADE. "The pacification of the public mind at both extremities of Europe and the ardent desire for peace animating all peoples and governments will favor the prosecution of pending commercial negotiations. The approaching expiration of commercial treaties compels us to lay down a new economical system. We shall seek by persevering in the wise policy of free trade to avoid perturbing industry."

ARMY AND NAVY. The statement refers to the necessity of completing the reorganization of the army and of keeping pace with the other Powers in naval construction.

INTERNAL ECONOMY—PUBLIC EDUCATION. In regard to internal administration it says:—"The government, while seeking to reconcile important and usually demanded liberties with the necessary prerogative of the executive power, will submit propositions in regard to the granting of degrees for superior education, and in regard to the composition of municipalities."

"LIBERTY, ORDER AND PEACE." The statement concludes as follows:—"It is not without emotion that we approach the first session of a Legislature under a constitutional Republic. We foresee possible difficulties, but hope they will be overcome through your confidence in the superior, loyal wisdom of the President, through our constant agreement with the two Chambers and through the general passionate desire to see France again rendered great by liberty, order and peace."

POLITICAL PARTY FEELING. The republicans generally received the statement favorably. Some passages were much cheered. The Bonapartists protested against the sentence which denounces "military adventurers."

SENATORIAL ELECTIONS. The Senate to-day elected as its Secretary M. Rometet of the Right.

The election of the Duc de Broglie to the Senate was confirmed, notwithstanding the demand of M. Tolain for an inquiry.

The election of a Life Senator, to replace M. de la Rochette, is fixed for to-morrow.

THE ARMY BILL. General de Cissey, Minister of War, introduced a bill to complete the reorganization of the army, for which the Senate voted "arguently."

IN THE LOWER HOUSE. In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, M. Fayo, of the Left, was elected Questor.

LEGISLATIVE ORGANIZATION—THE PRESIDING OFFICERS OF THE SENATE AND CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES—THE MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR.

PARIS, March 14, 1876. The Senate to-day definitely elected the Duke d'Addict-Passier as President, and MM. Martel and Ducruet, of the Left, and General Lalmurat, and M. Kerdel, of the Right, Vice Presidents.

THE PRESIDENT. This result produced a sensation, as the Left desired the election of M. Jules Simon to a vice presidency. He, however, only obtained 129 votes, while M. Kerdel, the least successful candidate, obtained 132.

THE SECRETARIES. MM. Laplagne, Ratinville and Vaudier, of the Right, and MM. Saint Valier and Scheurer-Kestner, of the Left, were elected Secretaries.

The sixth Secretary will be elected to-morrow.

QUESTORS. MM. Bass and Devaigne, of the Lavergne faction, and General d'Aurelle de Paladines, of the Right Centre, were elected Questors.

IN THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES. The Chamber of Deputies definitively elected M. Grévy President, he receiving 462 votes against M. Cuvraz, of the Right Centre, and MM. Bettmont, Bamaud and Lepere, of the Left, were elected Vice Presidents.

THE SECRETARIES. M. Leon Gambetta proposed that eight secretaries be

ected instead of six, in order to increase the representation of the majority.

The proposition was accepted. MM. Léon, legitimist, Savary, of the Lavergne group, Lamy and Chers, members of the Left Centre, and Carnot, Fournier and Clémenceau, of the Left, were elected Secretaries.

The eighth Secretary will be elected to-morrow.

QUESTORS. Gailly and Denfert-Rochereau, of the Left, were elected Questors, and two more will be elected to-morrow.

THE MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR. M. Ricard, who is without a seat either in the Senate or Deputies, is resolved to resign his position as Minister of the Interior unless he is elected to the Life Senatorship rendered vacant by the death of M. de la Rochette.

The latest reports state that the election of M. Ricard, the Minister of the Interior, to the vacant Life Senatorship is considered to be certain.

TREASURY EXECUTIVE AID TO THE KHEDIVÉ. M. Léon Say, the Minister of Finance, at the request of the Khedive, has appointed M. Villet, the director of a department in the French Treasury, to assist in the reorganization of the Egyptian Finance Ministry.

A SEVERE STORM SWEEPS OVER THE COUNTRY AND THE CAPITAL—HEAVY LOSSES OF PROPERTY—FATAL CASUALTIES.

LONDON, March 14, 1876. The reports of the effects of the storm of last Sunday which are being received from the Continent go to show that in France telegraphic communication was deranged to an unprecedented extent. In Paris, roofs, chimneys and trees were blown down or carried away. Numerous casualties are reported, some of them fatal.

IN THE FLOODED DISTRICTS. The damage in the districts which were flooded by the rivers is greatly increased in consequence of the gale. Numbers of the undermined houses along the Seine were blown down.

ON THE COAST. The gale was also violent on the French coast.

LONDON, March 14, 1876. The gale of Sunday last was very violent and destructive around the entire coast.

FINISHED OFF PORTLAND. Numerous shipping casualties are reported. An unknown brigantine was seen to founder off Portland at midday. All hands were lost. The sea was running tremendously high and it was impossible to send assistance.

THE TELEGRAPHS. The telegraphs throughout the country are still deranged, and communication is slow and difficult. The weather continues unsettled.

FAILURES ON "CHANGE." This morning the stock market opened quiet and dull. Three additional but unimportant failures have been announced in the House.

THE DAY OF SETTLEMENT. The *Financialer* says:—"In the Stock Exchange to-day (Monday) there was not much fresh business, attention being largely occupied with the arrangement of the accounts in preparation for Wednesday's settlement. This settlement has been looked forward to with a good deal of misgiving, and, although the instances of default among the members of the Stock Exchange were limited to two, and these unimportant, the tone at the closing was still somewhat uncertain. A feeling of relief will be experienced when the settlement is over. At the same time the settlement has been very extensively provided for, and this must tend greatly to facilitate the arrangement to-morrow and Wednesday."

SILVER—THE DEMAND FOR BAR—RATES AND FLOW OF THE METAL. The *Times* this morning in its financial article says:—"Bar silver was in strong demand yesterday, and in the absence of supplies was nominally quoted at 53 1/2 d. to 53 3/4 d. per ounce. The more the circumstances under which the fall in silver has occurred are considered the clearer does it become that they could hardly have been more unfavorable to permanent recovery. Apart from the diminished demand for export to the East, the demonetization by Germany, the temporary stoppage by several nations of their mints, and the increased production of mines, it seems to be evident that silver as a standard of value, either in combination with gold or by itself, has had its day in Europe. To attempt to force this country into using it again as a legal tender side by side with gold is as impossible as to restore the old coaches in the place of railways."

COMMERCIAL FAILURES. J. A. Hoffman & Co., merchants, of Nos. 14 and 15 Gresham street, E. C., have failed. Their liabilities are estimated at \$350,000.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS ON "CHANGE." LONDON, March 14—Evening. Stocks are rather flat, and the transactions are mostly sales. Confidence is not thoroughly established. One additional failure—a small one—is announced this afternoon.

SILVER IS STRONGER, AT 53 1/4 d. A 54d. PER OUNCE. THE TROUBLES IN THE COTTON TRADE. MANCHESTER, March 14, 1876. The *Guardian* of this city says the transactions of various Liverpool works with the bankrupt firm of William Peers & Son, which formed the subject of an investigation last week, by the Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association, are now understood to have been more extensive than at first supposed. It is said one or two additional cases must be investigated. Some of the firm's dealings have caused considerable complication, as, though apparently sold to spinners, the cotton was really bought on the firm's own account, and efforts are being made to arrest such cotton, where practicable, for the benefit either of the merchants, from whom it was obtained, or of the general creditors of the estate.

THE UNITED STATES STEAMER FRANKLIN FROM PORT. SOUTHAMPTON, March 14, 1876. The United States steamer Franklin sailed to-day for Cherbourg and Gibraltar.

THE APPELLATE JURISDICTION BILL PASSED. LONDON, March 14—Night. In the House of Lords to-night the Appellate Jurisdiction bill passed its third reading.

PARLIAMENTARY OPPOSITION TO THE ROYAL TITLES BILL. LONDON, March 14—Night. In the House of Commons to-night the Marquis of Hartington gave notice that he would offer a motion protesting against the adoption by the Sovereign of the objectionable title of "Empress."

THE POSITION HAS REMAINED TO MAKE A FORMAL ATTACK ON THE ROYAL TITLES' BILL.

SPAIN. CENTENALIAN. HAVANA, March 13, 1876. The steamer City of Vera Cruz, which sailed from this port Saturday, the 11th inst., took over 1,500 cases of goods for New York, brought here from Spain for shipment to the Exposition at Philadelphia.

GERMANY. SILVER TO BE RETAINED STILL LONGER IN CIRCULATION. LONDON, March 14, 1876. The *Full Mail Gazette* this evening has a special telegram from Berlin, which states that the German government contemplates a postponement of the proposed demonetization of silver in consequence of its depreciation of value, which will involve a loss to the Treasury of several millions of marks.

A MYSTERIOUS FATE. NEWPORT, R. I., March 14, 1876. Diligent search has been made to-day for the missing girl, Caroline Hatfield, mentioned in to-day's *Herald*, but without success. Belief is gaining ground that she has been accidentally drowned.

THE M'KEE CASE. ST. LOUIS, March 14, 1876. District Attorney Dyer to-day filed several additional affidavits in the United States Circuit Court in the matter of a new trial for William McKee.

ATLANTIC, MISSISSIPPI AND OHIO RAILROAD. RICHMOND, Va., March 14, 1876. A bill of complaint has been filed in the United States Circuit Court by Francis Skiddy, William Butler Duncan and S. L. M. Barlow, of New York, through H. T. Wickham, solicitor, against the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio Railroad Company. The complainants, who are trustees under a heavy mortgage, ask for the appointment of a receiver and the foreclosure of the mortgage, in consequence of a failure on the part of the railroad company to pay the interest and otherwise comply with the terms of the mortgage. The proceeding is in substance similar to that taken in the case of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company. A return resubscribed on the first Monday in April was served in Petersburg yesterday by United States Deputy Marshal Saxe on one of the principal officers of the company, General Malone, President of the road, and now in New York. The suitors of the trustees are Messrs. Shipman, Barlow, Larocque and McFarland, of New York, and H. T. Wickham, of Richmond.

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, Heston Building.

Table with 4 columns: Year, Time, Temperature, and other weather-related data.

BRUTAL ASSAULT. Yesterday afternoon John Lever, a Deputy Sheriff of Union Hill, complained before Justice Dwyer that Francis Kitz and Frank M. Miscan had committed an assault and battery on him. The affray took place about a week ago, when the Deputy Sheriff attempted to prevent some drunken men from murdering each other. Miscan and Kitz interfered, and beat him in a frightful manner. It is alleged that they knocked him down and pounded him until he was rendered unconscious. Last night the accused men were arrested and placed under bonds to appear before the Grand Jury. Lever has been confined to his bed since he received his injuries, and was not able to go out until yesterday, when he immediately made the complaint.

CHENEY'S MAJORITY FOR GOVERNOR ABOUT 1,200—REPUBLICAN PREPONDERANCE IN THE LEGISLATURE ASSURED. CONCORD, N. H., March 14, 1876. The returns of the election being received here are very full, and show decided republican gains throughout the State. The indications point to an election of P. C. Cheney (republican) Governor by the people, and there seems to be no doubt that the republicans have elected a majority of the Senators. The republicans claim

that they shall have a majority in the House of at least fifteen or twenty, though the democrats do not concede that the House is republican. The republicans are confident that they have made a clean sweep and are very jubilant. Sufficient figures have not yet been received to indicate precisely the status. E. H. Rollins, of the Republican State Committee, claims that the republicans have elected nine out of the twelve Senators; that Cheney's majority will be 1,200 or 1,600 and the majority in the House will be twenty or twenty-five. There is little excitement in the city. The republicans are holding a crowded meeting in Rumford Hall, where speeches have been read and received with enthusiasm. The meeting has been addressed by the Hon. E. H. Rollins, General E. W. Andrews, of Michigan, George A. Pillsbury, Mayor-elect of this city, and others.

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A feverish canvass and feverish town meetings were essential elements of their tactic. Both parties freely used the telegraph all day long, to better their chances by the dissemination of intelligence, true or false, all over the State. At the polling places these despatches were read to the mob, and were received with acclamation by the side which had the victory. Early in the day came word that Lancaster had elected a republican Moderator, and this raised high hopes, because last year Warner was a democrat. The election of the Moderator is preliminary to an election in a New Hampshire town, and consequently it has some significance as the first trial of strength and as an indication of the fortunes of the day. Upon this early information it was assumed, not that Lancaster had undergone a political revolution, but that this result was the harbinger of other revolutions. Soon it was ascertained that Northfield, Gilford, Lisbon, Durham and Pembroke had all chosen REPUBLICAN MODERATORS, and these being doubtful towns the republicans were in higher favor than before. The only reply which the democrats could make to these despatches was to discredit them and to offset them by similar triumphs. They failed, however, to contend successfully with the republican managers with this kind of thing, and as the day wore on even the republicans began to feel that they must have one or two big victories to insure the party and bring out the lagards.

THE NATIONAL PREPARATIONS FOR A CONTEST IN AMERICA—INTERINCLUB CLUBS NEGOTIATIONS—JOHN BULL SLIGHTLY OFFENDED. LONDON, March 14, 1876. The National Rifle Association held its annual meeting to-day in this city. A report was presented which mentions that arrangements are being made to send a British team to the United States, under the presidency of Sir Henry Hallford, to take part in the Centennial rifle meeting next autumn.

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Sir Henry added:—"If the Scotch club could be induced to withdraw its separate team the Irish would do the same; but there seems to be no probability of this, therefore the contest will probably not take place."

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Mr. Donn said that he warmly approved of the sentiments. He felt the delivery of the speech from both sides of the House, the democracy being led by Messrs. Dodd, Egan and Hendrickson, and the republicans by Messrs. Youngblood, Saxe and Halsey, the substitute was unanimously adopted.

REPUBLICAN GAINS. We were found in many democratic strongholds, and in this city their net gain is 136. The claim was that the gain in Concord would be 200, and it will be seen that the prediction was very nearly verified and that the victory is a very great one in a State where every vote is hotly contested. All through the evening the democrats have conceded their defeat, and some of them are saying, rather dolefully, "We have met the enemy and we are theirs." The republicans, on the other hand, are jubilant, and still there are a few of them who await midnight with anxiety, fearing that, like last year, the dread hour might rob their victory of much of its glory.

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THE UNITED STATES SENATORSHIP

CONCORD, N. H., March 14, 1876. The election in New Hampshire is over, and to-night the result is being discussed in every city, town and hamlet in the State. There never was a canvass in which there was a surer confidence on the one side or a calmer waiting for events on the other. The republicans would not admit for a moment the possibility of defeat and that they hoped for a victory. Charges of corruption on the one side and of fraud on the other were freely made from day to day, and even riot and bloodshed were predicted. At Manchester the republicans pretended to think the assistance of the military would be necessary to prevent disturbance, but all these pretences were only parts of their PLAN OF THE CAMPAIGN.

A feverish canvass and feverish town meetings were essential elements of their tactic. Both parties freely used the telegraph all day long, to better their chances by the dissemination of intelligence, true or false, all over the State. At the polling places these despatches were read to the mob, and were received with acclamation by the side which had the victory. Early in the day came word that Lancaster had elected a republican Moderator, and this raised high hopes, because last year Warner was a democrat. The election of the Moderator is preliminary to an election in a New Hampshire town, and consequently it has some significance as the first trial of strength and as an indication of the fortunes of the day. Upon this early information it was assumed, not that Lancaster had undergone a political revolution, but that this result was the harbinger of other revolutions. Soon it was ascertained that Northfield, Gilford, Lisbon, Durham and Pembroke had all chosen REPUBLICAN MODERATORS, and these being doubtful towns the republicans were in higher favor than before. The only reply which the democrats could make to these despatches was to discredit them and to offset them by similar triumphs. They failed, however, to contend successfully with the republican managers with this kind of thing, and as the day wore on even the republicans began to feel that they must have one or two big victories to insure the party and bring out the lagards.

THE NATIONAL PREPARATIONS FOR A CONTEST IN AMERICA—INTERINCLUB CLUBS NEGOTIATIONS—JOHN BULL SLIGHTLY OFFENDED. LONDON, March 14, 1876. The National Rifle Association held its annual meeting to-day in this city. A report was presented which mentions that arrangements are being made to send a British team to the United States, under the presidency of Sir Henry Hallford, to take part in the Centennial rifle meeting next autumn.

Sir Henry Hallford made a statement