NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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VOLUME VII—NO. 238. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 15 1874. WHOLE NUMBER 2079.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.....OPERA HOUSE

Thursday, January 15, 1874.

Matinee by "The Devil's Doctor," at 12 M. Seance of Prestidigitation by Professor Mehay.

LE PIANO DE BERTHE and LE MAITRE DE CHAPELLE.

Thursday Evening, performance at seven o'clock, CHARLES VI. ja14 2t

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Proprietor and Manager....MR. DAVID BIDWELL

LYDIA THOMPSON

BURLESQUE TROUPE.

Every Night and Saturday Noon. ja14

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

BEN DeBAR.....Proprietor and Manager

ALEX. FITZGERALD.....Stage Manager

Last night but two of

FOBBIN'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE COMBINATION.

Thursday Evening, January 15.

MAN AND WIFE.

Friday—ALIXE.

Saturday at 12 M.—GRAND MATINEE.

Sunday, January 18—BENEFIT OF ALEX. FITZGERALD. Ben DeBar will appear as FALSTAFF.

Monday, January 19—The charming LOTTA.

ja15 P. GLEASON, Treasurer.

VARIETIES THEATRE.

Engagement of

MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,

Who will present,

Thursday Evening, January 15, 1874.

THE HEIR AT LAW.

DR. PANGLOSS, LL.D. and A.S.S., Mr. Joseph Jefferson

To conclude with

A REGULAR FIX.

HUGH De BRASS.....Mr. Joseph Jefferson

Friday Evening, January 16,

THE RIVALS.

ISAAC ACRES.....Mr. Joseph Jefferson

To conclude with

A REGULAR FIX.

Saturday Matinee,

RIP VAN WINKLE.

Saturday Night, January 17, 1874.

BENEFIT OF LEE S. LYNCH.

MONDAY, January 19—Birch, Wambold & Backus' San Francisco Minstrels. ja15

BILLIARD MATCH

FOR TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS,

AT THE

CRESCENT HALL CLUB ROOM.

LAST APPEARANCE OF MR. DALY.

A Match game of Billiards, 200 points, French carams, on a five by ten Griffith table, will take place THIS EVENING at the above place, No. 88 St. Charles street, between Mr. MATHICK DALY, the celebrated expert from New York, and Sig. FRANK MAGGIOLI, of this city.

Doors open at half past seven o'clock. Tickets to be had at the different billiard rooms and at the door. ja15 1t

SIX DAYS ONLY.

A VERY VULCAN IN POWER AND STRENGTH.

The $4,000,000 and $100,000 Challenge Show.

GRANDEST ZOOLOGICAL, ARENIC, HIPPODROMATIC AND MUSEUM CONSOLIDATION ON EARTH.

THREE DAYS

On Revere Lots, near Tivoli Circle

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, January 12, 13 and 14.

GREAT EASTERN MENAGERIE,

CIRCUS, AVIARY, CIRCUS, ROMAN HIPPODROME AND EGYPTIAN CARAVAN.

Throughout Europe, after an absence of fifteen months, of the most brilliant, successful and elaborate establishment ever organized, affording more esthetic, practical and unsatisfactory instruction than

Any Four Combined Shows of the Old and New World.

TWO GRAND MENAGERIES,

FOUR DOUBLE CIRCUS TROUPES,

THREE CONSOLIDATED MUSEUMS,

AND

A Magnificent Aviary,

Making it the most

MORAL, CHASTE and INSTRUCTIVE EXHIBITION

Traveling in this or any other country.

TWO ENTERTAINMENTS DAILY.

Matinee Every Day at Noon.

Night Performance at half-past seven o'clock every day. Doors open one hour previous.

GRAND STREET PAGEANT EVERY DAY at nine o'clock

The Most Gorgeous Procession Ever Witnessed.

LOOK OUT FOR IT!

Admission, $1. Children under ten years, fifty cents.

Splendid seats for everybody, and ushers in attendance. W. W. DURAND, j3 General Agent.

WANTED.

WANTED—A WHITE SERVANT TO COOK, wash and iron for a small family. Reference required. Apply at No. 193 Tchoupitoulas street. ja15

WANTED—TO RENT—A NEWLY FURNISHED, airy and commodious bedroom, parlor and dining room with kitchen and pantry attached on the second floor fronting the street, with large veranda. This is a rare opportunity for a family wishing to keep house, and to a permanent tenant will be rented very low. Apply at No. 241 Julia, between Baronne and Dryades streets. de12

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ON THE TECHE, A VERY DESIRable small SUGAR PLANTATION, containing 100 acres of land one half cleared, in complete order, with laborers on the place one mile and a half above Franklin. For full particulars address Lock Box No. 648, Postoffice. ja11 1m

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

JULES MARCHAL. CHARLES VAUTHIER

MARCHAL'S RESTAURANT,

No. 15 Union street, between St. Charles and Carondelet.

Boarding by the Day, Week or Month.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

Private Suppers Saloon for one to ten. ja15 1m

THE HOME CUISE RESTAURANT,

NO. 188 CAMP STREET,

Was opened on the first instant, and as a home can not be made attractive without home rule, it is therefore the intention of the present proprietor (CAPTAIN JOHN McCAFFERTY) to make you, dear reader, feel that home wherever you call for a square meal. Oysters, Hot Coffee, Chocolate, etc., at No. 188 Camp street.

Boarding by the day, week or month. ja7 eod

$2 PER DAY.....$2 PER DAY.

CARONDELET HOUSE,

No. 88 Carondelet street, Corner Poydras,

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA,

Two squares from Texas steamship office.

de11 4m MRS. M. A. AINSLIE, Proprietress.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

HAVANA CIGARS AND CIGARETTES.

Domestic CIGARS and CIGARETTES, and a full assortment of Chewing and Smoking TOBACCO constantly on hand and for sale by

ED. L. ZELL,

Corner Canal and Carondelet streets,

New Orleans, Louisiana

Goods sold fully warranted. ja13 1y

THE LEGISLATURE YESTERDAY.

Senate.

Mr. Belden gave notice of a bill, addressing out of office Emile Hebert, clerk of the Fifteenth Judicial District Court, parish of Assumption.

Mr. Burch's resolution, instructing the Committee on Charitable Institutions and Penitentiary to visit the various charitable institutions of the State, located at Baton Rouge and Jackson and report as early as possible, was called up. An amendment being offered providing for a clerk, Mr. Brewster wanted to know the cost of the same to the State, and on general principles of economy, objected to the employment of clerks to committees.

Mr. Burch stated that a clerk from the Enrollment Committee could be detailed for that purpose. In that case mileage would be the only expense.

Mr. Wharton said he was not opposed to the resolution; that, in fact, he was ready to vote for it, and would give the committee a dozen clerks if that would insure a report that the Senate could act on. He called the attention of the Senate to the fact that a similar committee was appointed last year, and it made but a partial report, which rendered it comparatively worthless as a basis for legislative action. He said the conduct of the Penitentiary was a disgrace to humanity and to the State. The same remarks, he continued, would apply in a lesser degree to the Insane Asylum at Jackson. He intended no reflection on members of committees. He simply stated facts. He hoped the present committees would show a result in their reports commensurate with the expenses entailed.

Mr. Burch did not want committees instructed. He regarded the statement made by the member from Iberville (Mr. Wharton) as a reflection on the committee of last session, of which he (Burch) was chairman. The committee had made a good report and it was published in the journal of last session. He did not see what more was wanted. The Senator from Iberville was captious. If the Senate gave the committee a clerk he would guarantee a good report, although it might be worthless to the member from Iberville.

Mr. Barber spoke in the same strain and replied with much indignation to the remarks of the Senator from Iberville. He (Barber) was a member of the committee last session and was surprised to hear the remarks that had been made in regard to the same by the member from Iberville, and astonished to hear the gentleman from Ouachita (Mr. Brewster) talking economy in a simple matter of this kind. Mr. Barber concluded by saying he hoped the Senate would give the committee a clerk.

Mr. Wharton offered as an amendment to the resolution that the committee be instructed to report in twenty days from the passage of the resolution. He said that the journal would establish his statement to the effect that the committee of last session had made but a partial report, which rendered it worthless. The committee was appointed, ordered to proceed to Baton Rouge, and specially instructed January 17, 1873. On the fifth of February they handed in a meagre and totally useless report. On the twenty-fourth of February they handed in another and equally unsatisfactory report, and there the matter ended. The committee, said Mr. Wharton, had contented themselves with answers to questions from parties interested; had made no recommendations; had not submitted a word upon the general condition of the institution, nor spoken of the frightful abuses carried on there; abuses of so fearful a nature that humanity, knowing it, would stand paralyzed with horror. He pronounced the institution as at present conducted, and as it has been for years, a disgrace to the intelligence of the age. He could not begin to tell the tale of horror, and yet every movement made in the direction of a full and fair investigation of its affairs was met and opposed by the plea of vested rights. There were rights that were not vested in the lessees of this institution, said Mr. Wharton, and among them were those that should give protection to the unfortunate convicts confined there. They are entitled to proper treatment—such treatment as the enlightened spirit of the age demanded. The lessees might have vested rights, but surely they had no right to grind out the flesh and life of criminals, that their cash box might be full to overflowing. Mr. Wharton instanced the treatment of convicts employed on the railroad in the parish of Iberville in proof of what he said. He asked the committee to inquire into their condition; to make a full and fair investigation of all matters connected with the Penitentiary and report the same to the Senate. For this purpose he was in favor of giving them every facility, so that when the report comes, the Senate, knowing the whole truth, will be able to correct the flagrant abuses that are said to exist in the management of the State Penitentiary. This should be done, he said, in order that justice be tempered with mercy.

Mr. Stamps spoke at some length upon the resolution, and in the main agreed with Mr. Wharton.

The resolution then passed with the amendment authorizing the employment of a clerk.

The labor troubles in the parish of Terrebonne having aroused the attention of the Senate, a resolution was presented authorizing the appointment of a committee on the part of the Senate to proceed to that parish, ascertain the extent and nature of those troubles and report them to the Senate. A substitute was offered, calling upon the Governor for the desired information. An amendment to the substitute was offered so as to include the parish of Jackson.

On motion of Mr. Harris the substitute and amendment were laid upon the table. He then moved the adoption of the original resolution.

Mr. Brewster thought it strange that something of this kind had not been thought of before. There had been frequent troubles in the parishes during the past few years, and of a far more dangerous nature than the troubles said to exist at present in Terrebonne; yet the Legislature had not before thought of sending committees to look after them. Turbulence and assassination were of frequent occurrence in some of the parishes; and this state of things had been borne with without exciting the action of the Legislature; at least, such action as is now sought to be obtained. That state of things had been suffered to exist too long when white men alone were the instigators of disturbance and bloodshed for political reasons; but now, when it appears that colored laborers are causing disturbances by endeavoring to sustain the price of labor, the cry of violence is raised, and the call for a committee is made in the Senate to go to Terrebonne and ascertain the extent and nature of the trouble. Mr. Brewster said he favored the substitute, because it proposed to get the desired information from the Governor, who should know all. But as he (Mr. Brewster) could not have that, he should vote for the next best thing—the adoption of the resolution—it was an unusual mode of procedure in such cases.

Mr. Cage spoke in favor of the resolution with much warmth of feeling. He wanted a committee of the Senate to go to the scene of the troubles, and if there was real danger there he would be one to face it. He did not believe there was danger, but if it really existed there he would not shirk it. He wanted the Senate satisfied upon the subject, and for that reason urged the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. Barber went into an extended history of the many serious disturbances that had occurred in this State since the abolition of slavery arising from political causes alone. He referred particularly to the bloody massacre that took place in Grant parish and asked if the colored men were responsible for that affair. He said there was not a single colored man contesting for office at that time, and the bloody work was that of white men, yet colored men were accused of having been the cause of the disturbances in Grant parish.

Mr. Harris desired to know what the gentleman proposed to do should a committee go to the parishes and return here with a report confirming what has already reached here by telegraph? Mr. Harris said the Governor possessed the authority and it was his duty to see that the laws are executed.

In reply, Mr. Barber said he was sorry to say that the laws were not always enforced as they should be; and he thought it the duty of the Legislature to take cognizance of the fact, and aid in the best way it could in suppressing violence. He concluded his remarks by expressing his desire that the resolution should pass, in order that the Senate, for its own satisfaction, should know the true condition of affairs in Terrebonne.

Mr. Stamps said that as the House had already passed a resolution appointing a committee on the part of that body for the same purpose, he would move, as a substitute to the joint resolution under discussion, that a committee of three be appointed from the Senate to visit Terrebonne and ascertain and report to that body the nature and extent of the disturbances in that parish.

Mr. Harris moved, as an amendment to the substitute, that the work be done without expense to the State. He thought this necessary, in order to carry out Mr. Stamps' ideas of economy and reform.

Mr. Stamps objected to the amendment, as he did not think the expense incurred in finding out the true condition of affairs in the parish in question would interfere seriously with any system of economy and reform he might have in view.

Mr. Harris' amendment was then laid upon the table and Mr. Stamps' resolution passed unanimously. After which the Senate adjourned until 12 M. to-day.

House.

Speaker Lowell called the House to order at 12 M., eighty-two members being present.

After prayer by the chaplain the reading of the journal was dispensed with.

Mr. Wands, chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, presented a communication from Auditor Clinton, stating that his report would be presented to the House on the next day.

Mr. Davidson said that was not a sufficient reply to his resolution of inquiry. The Auditor had violated the law, and he wanted to know why he had done it.

The House directed the committee to inquire.

Mr. Hahn rose to a privileged question. He said:

Mr. Speaker—I wish to say a few words by way of personal explanation.

The city newspapers of last Saturday published an Associated Press dispatch, from Washington, to this effect:

"Innocent purchasers of Louisiana securities are represented by counsel, urging some action on the part of the government for protection. They claim that Kellogg has proclaimed the State bankrupt."

A member of this House, from the upper portion of the city (Mr. Sewell), made this dispatch a text for a question of privilege. In the course of his remarks he mingled charges of mendacity and falsehood against the author of the dispatch, with sentences of highest praise for the "noble" conduct of Governor Kellogg.

The gentlemen allowed me to interrupt him with this question:

Which part of the dispatch is false? The first part or the last?

To which he excitedly answered that the whole dispatch was false. He did not content himself by simply answering my question, which had been put in a gentlemanly and parliamentary manner, but went on to say, as if irritated, that I need not to have asked the question, as I knew the dispatch to be false.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I was not in Washington on Friday last, and had no private information or communication from there either on that day or the subsequent day, and how I could know the dispatch to be false is a matter I can not understand. It is at all times a difficult matter to be positive on a negative statement, but in this case it was particularly so because of the circumstances—the time and the distance.

Nor, sir, did I know positively that Governor Kellogg had not declared the State of Louisiana bankrupt, as the gentleman seemed to think I did. I do not know much about bankruptcy matters or technicalities. I had always imagined that a man or corporation that could not pay dollar for dollar of his or its obligations was insolvent. The Governor, in his recent message, argues that it is necessary to convert the whole bonded and floating debt of the State into a new set of bonds, at the rate of sixty cents of new bonds for every dollar of the old debt. This looks a little like insolvency.

Again he says: "Our bonds do not now average more than fifty cents on the dollar." And still further on he says: "We have a debt of twenty four millions, worth, say, twelve millions." These views of the Governor, based on figures, are corroborated by the official journal of the State, the REPUBLICAN, which, in an able editorial published on the thirteenth instant, says the funding bill which has passed the Senate "is based on the avowed and admitted inability of the State to continue payment of interest and redemption of principal on her bonded obligations." With these high authorities before me and the House, I do not think the gentleman was justified in charging us with knowing a statement to be false which they lead us to believe is not false.

But, sir, the gentleman from New Orleans, in a printed report of his remarks on that occasion, as published in the REPUBLICAN of the next morning, is represented as saying, alluding to myself, "He has been a member of this House during the previous sessions; has acted in all the measures that created this oppressive and infamous debt, and can tell the House much better than I can how it occurred, and can tell them that Governor Kellogg is in no way responsible for it."

I do not believe that this language was used by the gentleman, at least I did not hear it. I do not say that he wrote out his remarks after the session and handed them to the reporter. There are reasons why I should not say this. Nor, is it material whether he made such a statement or not, inasmuch as he has had ever since last Sunday opportunity to explain away the statement, if incorrect, and has not done so! I therefore assume that he did use the language attributed to him in print, or that he has adopted it.

"He has been a member of this House during the previous session," etc. I never was a member of the Legislature until I became a member of this; and as I never acted politically with Governor Warmoth from the day of his inauguration to the time when I acted a conspicuous part in removing him from office, I can not see how I could have "acted in all the measures that created this oppressive and infamous debt."

I never held a salaried office under Governor Warmoth, nor under the city government created by him, as did the member from New Orleans. Nor do I consider it my duty, as the gentleman seems to think it is, to tell this House that Governor Kellogg is in no way responsible for this debt. I never charged him with responsibility in the premises. God knows he has responsibilities enough without answering for those of his predecessor, Governor Warmoth.

There are charges enough against Governor Kellogg running through the community, which it would be well to explain without fighting windmills. I do not understand the philosophy which requires Governor Kellogg's name to be brought into every discussion, however immaterial. I do not wish to take upon myself a defense of all his official acts. I envy no man who aspires to such a championship. It might become necessary for such an individual to explain, if he can, the origin of the Grant massacre, in which several hundred colored men were ruthlessly butchered; why the executive lobbied through the Legislature a railroad bill which he held up a year and then vetoed; why he allowed another railroad bill to become a law nearly a year after he had electioneered against its passage? Why he takes from the Legislature bills vetoed by him, and no longer under his control, and signs them? Why he takes part against the colored State Treasurer in the dirty squabbles of prominent State officials? Why he authorizes violations of law on the part of the Auditor? Why he proclaims that no man shall hold two offices, and immediately violates the spirit of this proclamation by making such appointments himself? Why he appoints unnaturalized foreigners to office? Why he does not enforce that provision of law which requires all State officers to make a report of their stewardships at the beginning of every session?

Explanations and defenses of these and various other difficult matters might be required of the member who would take upon himself on every occasion to champion the cause of the executive. I do not wish to occupy such a position and take upon myself so heavy a responsibility. But I find no fault with any member who seeks every opportunity to speak in highest praise of the Governor. I never dispute over a question of taste. I would, however, very humbly suggest that it might be better for the Governor and his friends in defending his official conduct to confine themselves to the material facts and not go out of their way to make unwarrantable charges against those who can not be made to see that all the political virtue, high honor and patriotism of this State are centred in the person of William Pitt Kellogg.

Mr. Sewell said:

In answer to the remarks of the literary and learned gentlemen who just saw fit to attack my remarks published in the paper of the other day, and which were true, I will say that he made them because he feels aggrieved at being left out of the appointments which he charges as offenses. He is aggrieved because he has been knocking unsuccessfully at the executive door and has not received any of those appointments. I am not in receipt of any appointment giving me emoluments of any kind from the Governor. In answer to the statement of the gentleman that the State is insolvent because its securities are selling below par, I wish to call attention to the condition of the finances of England. That country has always been regarded as financially sound, and yet to-day consols are quoted at ninety-four, and I have known the funds quoted as low as sixty-four. Yet no one would venture to declare Great Britain insolvent on account of that fact! The gentleman says he was not a member of any previous Legislature, and I was in error when I made that statement. But he has been connected with all these affairs and knew who was mixed up in them. I consider that this attack has been made, not particularly upon me, but it is sought to be made on me only to make me a medium for an attack upon Governor Kellogg.

Mr. Sewell being interrupted by the Speaker with the remark that Mr Hahn was not in his seat, and consequently he could not be permitted to go on, said that the absence of the member was not his fault and he would resume his remarks at some other time.

A resolution of Mr. Benham, inquiring whether any members of the House who had been absent from it attending some revolutionary body had been paid anything, was referred to the Committee on Contingent Expenses.

A resolution of Mr. Montaldo, authorizing the payment of the expenses incurred in curred in fitting up the hall, was adopted.

A special message of the Governor, referring to the trouble in Terrebonne parish and embodying a report of General Longstreet, asking a special appropriation for the militia, was received and referred.

The Senate sent a message to the House containing two amendments to appropriation bill, providing that the appropriation should only apply to warrants of the present session, and that the act should take effect from its passage, was received and the amendments adopted.

Mr. Murrell, of Lafourche, offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the chair to appoint a special committee of three to inquire into the affairs of Terrebonne parish, and the Speaker appointed Messrs. Murrell, of Lafourche, Sauer and Marie.

A number of notices of bills were given and several bills introduced, among them being one, from Mr. Paris, to inquire into the conduct of the officers of the First District Court, several from McGair, to amend articles of the Revised Statutes and Code of Practice, and from Mr. Baker, of Bossier, in relation to exemptions from seizure and confessions of judgment, all of which were referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Demas called up his resolution of Monday, relative to the appointment of a clerk to the committee to examine the vouchers of 1870, 1871, 1872 and 1873, and it was passed.

Mr. Southard, of Ouachita, introduced a bill relative to the institution of suits for office. It provides that any person having the right to institute suit for an office may bring that suit in the Superior District Court of Orleans, and that any one against whom a suit has been brought may transfer it to that court on motion made in term time or vacation. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

[Mr. Davidson in the chair.]

Mr. Montaldo offered a resolution of inquiry into the causes of coal oil accidents in New Orleans, and the rules being suspended, it was adopted.

Mr. Murrell, of Madison, presented a report from the Committee on Unfinished Business, inclosing a communication from the Administrator of Commerce, which was made the special order of the day for Thursday.

Mr. Mahoney called up a bill for the relief of the family of W. P. Noble, which had been passed by the Senate.

Mr. Murrell, of Lafourche, opposed it.

Mr. Mahoney said it was simply to pay the just dues of Mrs. Noble for the work performed by her husband, which was now in the hands of the Secretary of State. The work had been contracted for by an act passed in 1869. If the House did not pass this bill they would defraud the widow of what belonged to her.

On motion of Mr. Young the matter was postponed one day.

On motion of Mr. Bowman the House adjourned.

THE TROUBLES IN TERREBONNE

GOING TO THE FRONT

THE METROPOLITAN MILITIA ON DUTY

After Governor Kellogg was informed of the real situation of affairs in Terrebonne parish he promptly responded to the request of some of the law abiding people of Chacahoula to send an armed force. It was intended to dispatch the militia on a special train Tuesday night, but by some mischance they did not leave until yesterday morning. Captains Snow and Joseph went up on yesterday morning's train, and immediately after their arrival telegraphed back to General Badger, stating that the condition of things, as reported in this city, had not been in the least exaggerated. Their efforts to quell the disturbance by moral suasion proved useless. Sheriff Lyons had an armed posse, but he could accomplish nothing, therefore it became necessary to ask for troops from New Orleans.

On the receipt of this dispatch Generals Longstreet and Badger and Colonel DeKlyne held a consultation and determined to send a portion of the Metropolitan Brigade.

A train left last evening, having on forty infantry under command of Colonel Loan and Captain McCan. There was also a gun detachment, having a howitzer, under charge of Lieutenants McManus and Thornton, and should this instrument be used the troublesome spirits of Terrebonne will think that time has ended.

This morning Colonel T. Flanagan and Captain Taylor, with twenty-five mounted men, will start up on a special train.

Rations for three days have been forwarded and strict orders have been issued for officers and men to pay for even the smallest article they may take.

It was stated yesterday that the morning train on the Morgan railroad was fired into and one man wounded. We were unable to obtain further particulars. It is well known that the managers of this road have had some trouble with their employes, who have on one or two occasions heretofore endeavored to impede the passage of trains. This affair, therefore, may have nothing to do with the strike of the plantation laborers in Terrebonne.

The Auditor's Report.

This important document will be ready for delivery to-day, by the time both Houses are called together. It came to the printer late, in consequence of that provision of the law which fixes the close of the fiscal year on the thirty-first of December. It is voluminous in tables, requiring great care and much hard work to set up correctly for the press. It appears by an apology which Mr. Clinton sent to Mr. Wands, that he had been promised copies on yesterday. We regret to say there is some error about this, as no one authorized to speak for the State Printer has made any such promise. It sometimes happens that officers, in their anxiety to have a work out on a certain day, will take too hopeful a view of the situation, and construe a promise to do the best that can be done into a positive engagement to do it within the desired time. When the State Printer gives an assurance, everybody can rest assured it will be complied with. A portion of the Auditor's report will be ready before noon to-day.

Billiards.

Last night was the field night of billiards, the proceeds of which Colonel Merriam had generously devoted to the benefit of the Newsboys' Home.

An appreciative audience assembled in the Crescent Clubroom, and by the time the first game was commenced the seats were all comfortably filled. In the first game Maggioli won the lead, and chose the white ball. The game was 200 points up, and was played in thirty five innings, Miller winning by fifty-six points.

The summary is as follows:

Maggioli—Total points, 144; largest runs, 39, 10, 11, 11; average, 4 4.35.

Miller—Total points, 200; largest runs, 20, 15, 17, 10, 41, 18, 19; average, 5 25.35.

The game of the evening followed, between the winner, Mr. Miller, and Mr. Daly, who gave the odds of a discount in 200 points. Mr. Miller was again the winner by thirty-nine points.

The following is a summary:

Daly—Total points made, 337; scored, 161; largest runs, 42, 16, 21, 25, 46, 44, 19, 45, 48; average, 11 7-31.

Miller—Total points, 200; largest runs, 36, 30, 16, 13, 20; average, 6¾.

To-night is Mr. Daly's last appearance among us, at least for this season. He will play Maggioli a discount game of 300 points on a five by ten table for $200. This will certainly be a good game, and it will be of some interest to observe the difference of play on this larger table, all previous games having been on a four and a half by nine.

Better paper is used in Scotland for printing newspapers than in any other place.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESS.

House.

WASHINGTON, January 14.—A bill was passed making some regulations as to the holding of the terms of the United States courts, the adjournment of the same, the traveling expenses of the judge, the certification of transcript, the prosecution of marshals, etc.

The House will meet Wednesday and Thursday night to hear the codification of laws.

The question of naval appropriation was resumed; after a general debate the House adjourned.

Senate.

The New York Chamber of Commerce is about establishing nautical schools, and asks for vessels and a detail of officers as instructors. The memorial complains of the inefficiency of the merchant marine service.

An amendment to the postoffice law was proposed, for discontinuing the mails where the receipts did not cover half the expenses.

The finance question was resumed. Mr. Schurz made an elaborate speech.

WASHINGTON.

The Caucus Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, January 14.—The sensation in yesterday's caucus was the production of a letter from Cushing, addressed to Davis at Montgomery, recommending a person for employment in the ordnance department.

The President is quoted to-day as having said that many noted Republicans of to-day would show a worse record than Cushing's, were the correspondence before the firing on Sumter unearthed.

Cushing's Nomination.

The Cabinet is holding a special session over Cushing this morning.

Withdrawal of Cushing's Nomination.

Caled Cushing requested the withdrawal of his name. The President complied.

Stephens on the Salary Bill.

Mr. Stephens boldly asserted that had he been present yesterday he would have voted against a repeal of the salary bill.

The Codified Laws.]

After the introduction of several unimportant bills and memorials, Mr. Poland, from the Committee on the Revision of Laws, reported the code as revised by the committee, and asked the House to determine the manner in which said code will be disposed of. A general debate as to the mode ensued.

Cheap Transportation.

The Cheap Transportation Convention met this morning at Lyceum Hall, Hon. Josiah Quincy, president, in the chair.

Mr. Quincy, in his address, advocated legislative restrictions on railroads, in the nature of freight, etc., and also the construction of the great national water lines referred to, the Niagara canal, Atlantic and Great Western, James River and Kanawha, and the improvement of the Mississippi, Ohio, Tennessee, Cumberland and other rivers. His speech elicited great applause, especially that portion of it declaring the industrial interests of all sections so closely connected that no one could suffer without the others. No business was transacted, except the appointment of a committee on credentials, of which Colonel B. W. Frabel, of Georgia, is chairman.

The convention adjourned to 2 P. M.

Col. Lewis A. Thomas, of Iowa, is here.

The States are pretty generally represented. Many members of Congress are delegates, among whom are Senator Sherman, Representatives Poland, White, of Alabama, and others. These gentlemen have credentials from the Governors of their respective States.

Nominated.

The nominations of Robert W. Hughes, United States judge of the eastern district of Virginia, Myers, attorney for the southern district of Florida, Purnell, marshal for Western Texas, Bonzano, as surveyor general of Louisiana, McClure, as collector of the second Mississippi district, McKenna, as postmaster at Shreveport, were made to-day.

The Duruff Investigation a Fizzle.

The Duruff committee have arrived; they were ten days taking testimony, which is still coming by express. The committee expect that on Friday they will have orders to have their notes extended, and the evidence printed; in which case the Judiciary Committee will not be ready to report within three weeks. The mission of the sub-committee was simply to take evidence; they will make no report. It is intimated that the charges are not sustained. There seems to have been excessive charges in bankrupty, in some cases; but it is claimed that it was within the judge's discretion, and not ordered in his own interest.

Circumstances which Led to the Withdrawal of General Cushing's Name from the Senate.

Yesterday afternoon before the Republican Senators resumed their caucus session, Senator Sargent called upon the President and mentioned to him the fact that he had received an anonymous note, in which it was stated that on the twenty-first of March, 1861, Caleb Cushing wrote a letter to Jefferson Davis strongly recommending Archibald Roane, a clerk in the Attorney General's office, to Davis' favorable consideration. Roane being an able scholar, and of strong Southern sympathies, was a contributor to *DeBow's Review*. While briefly alluding to the subjects which then divided the North and South, Cushing spoke of them as the cause of the final separation of the Union, regarding this as an accomplished fact.

The President a short time thereafter applied to the Secretary of War for the original of this letter, which was produced, it being found among the captured Confederate archives. The President, on reading the letter, at once concluded to withdraw the nomination, and caused a communication to be written to the Senate for this purpose.

The President, before he nominated Cushing, knew that this gentleman had taken the States' rights view of the question which agitated the country just previous to the war, but that when Fort Sumter was fired on Cushing made a patriotic speech and offered his services in a military capacity to assist in putting down the rebellion. Other gentlemen had, like Cushing, declared their opinion that the government had no right to coerce a State, yet when hostilities resulted they were actively found on the side of the Union.

But now, that this letter to Jefferson Davis has come to light, the President, notwithstanding Mr. Cushing's legal attainments, resolved to withdraw his name; apprehensive that his opinions as expressed in the past, might injuriously affect the decision of the Supreme Court in the event of his confirmation as Chief Justice.

The President called an extra Cabinet meeting to-day, which continued for nearly two hours, during which the subject of the Chief Justiceship was considered. A long letter from Mr. Cushing, through General Butler, was received by the President, in which the writer thanks the President for his kindness in nominating him for the great office of Chief Justice, and, as if in contradiction to the numerous charges against him from newspapers and other sources, he expresses his conviction of the propriety of the several amendments to the constitution added since the late civil war, and in conclusion asks that his nomination be withdrawn from the Senate.

The President added to his message of withdrawal a postscript, stating that since the message was written he had received a letter from Mr. Cushing—a copy of which he incloses—deeming it an act of justice to that gentleman to lay the same before the Senate. The original letter of Cushing to Davis is in possession of the War Department. Senator Sargent has a copy, which he procured by virtue of his senatorial privilege, and which was exhibited to the caucus. No copy has been secured for publication, the paper being considered in the light of confidential.

Nothing has yet been concluded as to a new nominee for Chief Justice.

It is supposed in official quarters that Cushing will soon leave Washington for Madrid.

Mr. Cushing's Letter to the President.

The following is the letter of General Cushing requesting the withdrawal of his nomination:

To the President:

SIR—Animated by the sense of profound gratitude for the honor you have done in nominating me to the high office of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and seeing that the continuance of my name before the Senate may be the cause or occasion of inconvenience to yourself or your political friends, therefore I respectfully request you to withdraw the nomination. Permit me to add that the charges of disloyalty to the Union and the constitution which have been brought against me, in this connection, are utterly destitute of foundation in truth or in fact. I indignantly repel the imputation. In the time anterior to the commencement of hostilities every act of my political life, in whatever relation of parties, was governed by the single dominant purpose of aiming to preserve the integrity of the Union and to avert from my country the calamity of its disruption and of consequent fratricidal carnage.

How could such a purpose be promoted otherwise than by political association or personal intercourse with the citizens of different States, including those of States disaffected to the Union? Should the only possible means of laboring to prevent civil war be stigmatized as disloyalty to the constitution? But immediately on the occurrence of the first act of hostility to the Union being struck in the State of South Carolina, I took my stand with the Union and the government. I publicly announced to them in the most unequivocal terms I tendered my services to the government, in the field or in any other way which might testify my fidelity to it, and I have continued from that day to this, as well in official as unofficial actions, to tread in the path of unswerving devotion to the Union; whether during the actual progress of hostilities against it, or in the subsequent events of its reconstruction, and the successive amendments to the constitution rendered necessary by the changed conditions and relations of the several States of the United States and of their respective inhabitants. The recent amendments of the constitution, each and all of them, had my co operation, and I have supported them constantly, if not in political debate, for which my comparatively reserved habits of life afforded neither occasion nor opportunity, yet in legal opinion, or in the courts, or in council or discussion with officers of the government, members of Congress and private persons, I entertained the same general respect for these amendments as for the other provisions of the constitution, and also rendered the special observance due to them as the just and necessary incidents of the reconstruction of the Union. While my nomination was undergoing consideration in the Senate, it would have been unbecoming for me to speak in explanation of my acts or my opinions; but now, with indifference to whatever else may have been said, honestly or maliciously, to my prejudice, it belongs to my sense of public duty, and it is my right, to affirm and declare that I have never, in the long course of a not inactive life, done an act, uttered a word or conceived a thought of disloyalty to the constitution or the Union. I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

C. CUSHING.

Crusher—The Letter that Blasted Caleb Cushing's Hopes.

The following is a copy of the letter read in the senatorial caucus yesterday, and which was the cause of the withdrawal of Mr. Cushing's nomination:

WASHINGTON, March 20, 1861.

DEAR SIR—Mr. Archibald Roane, for the last six or seven years a clerk in the Attorney General's office, desires from me a letter of introduction to you, and he desires it not in the view of anticipating administrative favors, but that he may have the honor of your personal intercourse. Of this I take pleasure in assuring you he is eminently worthy. A Southern man by birth, family and affection, he has carefully studied and ably discussed, in Mr DeBow's *Review* and other Southern works, the lamentable events which have been gradually undermining, and have at length overthrown, the American Union. While a practical man, he is also a ripe and accomplished scholar, with index predominant literary tastes and habits.

In the discharge of his official duties he has continued in a singular degree the purest integrity and most enlightened intelligence, with modest contentment in his lot, having more than once declined offices of a more conspicuous employment in the public service. He now resigns his present office from sentiments of devotion to that which alone he can feel to be his country, namely—the Confederate States, from which (Texas) he was appointed. I most heartily commend him, as a gentleman and a man, to your confidence and esteem; and I am, with the highest consideration, your obedient servant. C. CUSHING.

Hon. Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States.

NEW YORK.

A Wild Boy Kills his Mother.

NEW YORK, January 14.—Joseph W. Freeman, aged twenty-seven years, shot and killed his mother, at her residence, in Jersey City, to-night. He entered the house, and asked her for $2000; upon being refused, he drew a pistol and shot her in the back. The victim is the widow of Joseph H. Freeman, and owned considerable property. Young Freeman was arrested.

How a Notorious Swindler Managed to Escape.

Lagrave, a notorious swindler, who was arrested in Europe, brought back here and confined in the Ludlow street jail, has escaped under singular circumstances. He was to be tried both on civil and criminal suits. He was taken before a United States marshal and gave bond in $3000 on the former. The fact of criminal suit pending was overlooked, and Lagrave was allowed to walk away alone from the United States marshal's office. He went to Canada, and, it is generally believed, has sailed thence for Europe.

Asking Aid from Government.

Several survivors of the Virginius appeared before Commissioner Shields to-day and asked aid of the United States government in returning to their homes in England, France and Cuba. They were referred to District Attorney Bliss, who informed them that the government could do nothing for them.

Outstanding Loan Certificates.

It is probable that all the outstanding loan certificates will be canceled to-day.

The Arapiles Ashore.

The Spanish iron-clad Arapiles has, for several days past, been moored at the ordnance dock of the navy yard taking aboard her guns which had been unshipped preparatory to her entering the dry dock for repairs. Yesterday the last gun was hoisted aboard and this morning, with steam up, she left the navy yard with the intention of proceeding to the lower bay, where her powder is, and proceeding to sea. On getting clear of the dock and before being under control, she drifted down with the tide which was within a foot of being at its full and at eight o'clock, stern foremost, struck on a reef within one hundred yards of the Brooklyn shore, between Bridge and Gold streets.

The vessel's screw is unharmed. It has not been ascertained whether she is seriously injured, but the inference is, as she has merely drifted to her present resting

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