NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

SINGLE COPIES: FIVE CENTS. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA. TERMS: $12 00 PER ANNUM.

VOLUME VII—NO. 243. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1874. WHOLE NUMBER 2084.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Proprietor and Manager....MR. DAVID BIDWELL

LYDIA THOMPSON
BURLESQUE TROUPE.
Every Night and Saturday Noon.
ja14

VARIETIES THEATRE.
GREAT SUCCESS OF THE
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
BILLY BIRCH,
D. S. WAMBOLD,
CHARLEY BACKUS,
And the
Finest Minstrel Organization
EVER PRESENTED IN THIS CITY.
GRAND MATINEE SATURDAY AT 12 M.
LAST PERFORMANCE
Sunday Evening, January 25.
Monday, January 26,
LAWRENCE BARRETT.
Ja20

VARIETIES THEATRE.
T. C. DeLEON.....Sole Lessee
THE LEGITIMATE, FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY.
Commencing
Monday Evening, January 26, 1874,
Engagement of the
EMINENT TRAGEDIAN
LAWRENCE BARRETT.
Supported by Miss Louise Hawthorne, Mr. John W. Norton and a powerful company, chosen to support him.
MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 26,
RICHELIEU.
TUESDAY, JANUARY 27,
THE MARBLE HEART.
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 28,
HAMLET.
THURSDAY, JANUARY 29,
THE DUKE'S MOTTO.
FRIDAY, JANUARY 30,
KING LEAR.
SATURDAY, JANUARY 31,
RICHARD III.
TWO LADIES' MATINEES,
Wednesday, January 28, at Noon,
ROMEO AND JULIET MATINEE.
Saturday, January 31, at Noon,
MARBLE HEART MATINEE.
Notwithstanding the great expense attending Mr. BARRETT'S engagement, there will be NO CHANGE OF PRICES.
Box office open for the sale of reserved seats for any evening, and for the Matinee on Thursday morning, January 22, at nine o'clock. ja18 3w

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.
BEN DeBAR.....Proprietor and Manager
ALEX. FITZGERALD.....Stage Manager
Engagement of the charming
LOTTA.
In conjunction with
E. A. LOCKE and BEN DEBAR.
Wednesday and Thursday Evenings, January 21 and 22.
PET OF THE PETTICOATS.
PAUL, the Pet.....LOTTA
NAN, THE GOOD FOR NOTHING.
NAN, with songs and dances.....LOTTA
Friday—Benefit of Miss LOTTA.
Saturday—Grand LOTTA Matinee.
In preparation—ZIP, with new scenery and effects.
ja21 2t P. GLEASON, Treasurer

OPERA HOUSE.....OPERA HOUSE
Thursday, January 22, 1874,
Matinee at 12 M., for the benefit and farewell of PROFESSOR MEHAY. Grand seance of Prestidigitation.
LE CAPRICE; LA FILLE TERRIBLE.
THURSDAY EVENING—
ROBERT LE DIABLE.
Performance begins at seven o'clock. ja21 2t

GRAND FANCY DRESS, MASK
AND
FIREMEN'S BALL
OF
LOUISIANA HOSE COMPANY,
at GRUNEWALD HALL, SATURDAY EVENING, February 28, 1874, for the benefit of the Relief Fund.
COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS—R. H. Benners, chairman; James I. Day, A. J. Stringer, Joseph P. Hornor, B. Schierman, H. P. Buckley, Phil. Beck, Charles T. Howard, John Snider, Chris. Madden, John Cottreaux.
Tickets, $2. Application for Ladies' Invitations to be left at the Engine House. Proposals for rent of Bar, Hat Room and Restaurant to be addressed to R. H. BENNERS, No. 56 Camp street.
ja18 25 28 1m

ST. PATRICK'S FAIR.
TO OPEN IN ODD FELLOWS' HALL,
On Friday, January 30, 1874.
The following is the Programme of the Fair, both of the very attractive tables, as also of the fair ladies who have so kindly volunteered their services for the occasion:
SANCTUARY SOCIETY TABLE,
Presided over by the officers of the Sanctuary Society.
THE PRESIDENT'S TABLE,
By Mmes. P. F. and E. F. Herwig and Miss Kinsella.
ST. THERESA'S TABLE,
By Mrs. Finnegan.
ST. PATRICK'S TABLE,
By Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Murphy and Mrs. Houston.
ST. ALPHONSUS TABLE,
By Mrs. Fitzgerald and Mrs. Eagan.
THE HARP OF ERIN TABLE,
By Mrs. Mansfield, Mrs. Rice, Mrs. Morgan, Mrs. Hogan, Mrs. McCluskey and Mrs. Strong.
MORNING STAR TABLE,
By Mrs. Wilcox, Miss Byrne and Miss Richardson
THE HIBERNIA TABLE,
By Mrs. McCune, Mrs. Conway and Miss D. Kennedy.
THE CRESCENT CITY TABLE,
By Mrs. Dr. Folwell, Mrs. T. Gilmore and Mrs. Dr. Brickell.
We know that the friends of St. Patrick's Church will be pleased with the above list of ladies, who have been selected to do the honors of the coming Fair at their respective tables. The well known hospitality, sociability, beauty and talent of these fair champions in the cause of charity, place the success of the undertaking beyond a doubt, and will make it one of the most brilliant and enjoyable social entertainments ever given in New Orleans. We are sure that their friends, and all who wish to forward good works, will rally to their support, and make the Fair a brilliant fete from the opening to its close.
Among the friendly contests, many of them already being energetically canvassed, we can notice only a few. A HORSE AND BUGGY, for which the Hon. Mayor Witz and the popular District Attorney, John McPhelin, are the contestants.
General Badger and Mr. John O'Neil are also in the field for a Patent Lever GOLD WATCH AND CHAIN. That the skillful General will outmaneuvre the favorite of Branch No. 1 of Hibernian Benevolent and Mutual Aid Association would be difficult to decide. The contest will be a sharp one, as both are popular, and count their friends by the host.
A splendid HORSE is also up for contest among the "boys" but who has thrown down the glove we are not as yet in a position to state.
A magnificent richly wrought SILVER PUNCH BOWL is causing great excitement among the many friends of the three popular contestants, viz: Messrs. W. Conway, S. McNamara, and H. Cassidy. Who will prove the victor, is most difficult to state.
A lady's valuable GOLD WATCH is also up for contest at St. Theresa's table. ja11 130

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A PLANTATION CONTAINING 160 acres of the highest land on the Mississippi river, in the parish of Pointe Coupee, near the plantation of the late Zenon Porche. Eight new cabins, new fence around the entire place. In point of fertility the land has no equal in this parish. Will sell for cash, or part cash and balance in one year. Apply or address G. H. GRIFFIN,
Auctioneer and Real Estate Broker,
ja17 30t Pointe Coupee, Louisiana.

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

THE LEGISLATURE YESTERDAY.

Senate.

Mr. Brewster gave notice of a bill for the relief of the New Orleans *Times* and *Picayune*.

On motion of Mr. Sypher, the bill for the relief of Charles H. Walker was taken up, and, under a suspension of the rules, finally passed the Senate.

Mr. Wharton introduced a joint resolution authorizing the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House to appoint a stenographic reporter for their respective branches of the Legislature, whose duty it should be to report the speeches of members.

The resolution was read and was about to receive its second reading, with a view of reference, when Mr. Harris objected. He was opposed to the appointment of reporters, as he thought the reporting of members' speeches verbatim would serve no good, either to the Republican party or the State. On the contrary, he thought it might prove a stimulus to speech-making—something that already impeded the progress of legislation.

The objections of Mr. Harris compelled the resolution to lie over under the rules.

Mr. Stamps desired to call up his bill prohibiting the sale of liquor and closing the bar rooms on Sundays, with the view of having it made the special order of the day for Tuesday next.

Mr. Harris was opposed to the bill and, if in order, would move its indefinite postponement. He did not want houses of refreshment closed on Sundays. His constituents live in the country where it is hard to obtain refreshments at any time, and when they come to New Orleans he did not want them deprived of city luxuries. He wanted them to enjoy the benefits of city life on Sunday as well as any other day. The objections of Mr. Harris prevented Mr. Stamps from reaching his bill out of its regular order.

The report of the special committee appointed to investigate the late troubles in the parish of Terrebonne, made through its chairman, Mr. Cage, was read and ordered to lie over under the rules.

The report is interesting, inasmuch as it establishes the causes of the disturbances to be different from those first reported in this city. In the first place, the committee, after a patient and searching investigation of the causes of the troubles, have arrived at the conclusion that the financial panic of last fall and the consequent depression of business may have had something to do with bringing them on. The report says that in many instances the laboring classes did not receive their wages punctually at the stipulated time of payment, while a large and deserving number received no pay at all. This created much dissatisfaction, and the consequence was a good deal of violent and unnecessary talk—much of it unmeaning—and this caused distrust and serious apprehensions in the minds of employers. Immediately upon the discovery of this some of the planters who could pay refused to pay anything. To this condition of affairs, the report says, the property holders added another bad feature. They held a meeting, composed entirely of their own class, to control the price of labor and discourage and discountenance the right of the tillers of the soil to have a voice in the matter. The property-holders insisted upon a lower rate of wages, while the laboring classes contended for the same they had been promised last year. The refusal of the planters to accede to this caused a strike among plantation laborers.

With these facts before them, the committee are of the opinion that both parties, so far as the fixing of the price of the labor is concerned, may have been to blame; but at the same time it expresses the opinion that both were inclined to be on the side of law and order, if left to themselves. The report then condemns the conduct of a few lawless characters from the adjacent parish of Lafourche, commanded by a man by the name of Guion. It is rather severe on Mr. Guion, who is represented to be a practicing lawyer, and his confederates and accomplices in the raid made into Terrebonne in defiance of law. The report proceeds to say that immediately upon the circulation of the rumor that difficulties were apprehended in the parish of Terrebone, and without any sanction or warrant of law, Mr. Guion and his confederates armed themselves with deadly weapons and proceeded at once into a neighboring parish to settle its troubles by man in force. The presence of these men, in the language of the report, "naturally aggravated matters." It concludes as follows: "The soil of this State and the lives of its people are entirely too sacred to need the protection of armed mobs and marauders; and had this lawless band kept away there is every evidence before the committee sustaining the conclusion that really all classes in the parish of Terrebonne would have willingly and effectually co-operated with the sheriff in suppressing riot, tumult and violence, and in vindicating the honor of the State in that parish, and in upholding the majesty of the law and the sanctity of life and property."

The Senate adjourned until 12 M. to day.

The House.

The House assembled at twelve o'clock, eighty-three members answering at roll call. After Speaker Lowell had called them to order, Rev. Mr. Green offered prayer.

The reading of the journal was dispensed with and its approval postponed. That of Friday was approved.

On motion of Mr. Allain, the House went into the committee of the whole to resume the consideration of the funding bill, the Speaker calling Mr. Allain to the chair.

Section fifteen, providing for the payment of taxes with warrants, being before the committee, Mr. Keating moved to amend it by inserting words to the effect of excluding all warrants except those issued to constitutional officers of the State.

Mr. Keating said he had been in favor of the bill from its inception. He regretted the necessity of it but was prepared to support it. He was opposed to section fifteen as it stood. He desired to have it passed as it appeared in papers as the Senate bill. In funding these warrants $600,000 is gained to the State and no one is injured, for the warrants will appreciate in value. It was a measure to do away with warrants which were one great cause why there was so much debt. The nine millions of taxes were owed by the men who fought against this government.

Mr. Benham was in favor of the section as it stood. It provides that outstanding warrants should be absorbed by back taxes. The warrants were issued on the hypothesis that the taxes could be collected. They had not been. If this section was stricken out the debt would be increased $1,200,000, on which the interest would be $84,000, amounting to nearly $4,000,000 in forty years. Passing this section was not an act in the interest of the brokers but of the State.

Mr. Simms objected to the section as too general, and had an amendment to offer. He was ruled out of order.

Mr. Gair said there was no force in the argument that the warrants were in the hands of brokers. If they were, it made no difference. It was not possible for the House to pass a bill to the advantage of one class and the detriment of another. He desired to pay the back taxes with the State's back indebtedness. The measure was not a premium to those who refuse to pay their taxes. If there was any interest of the brokers represented, it was in the opposition to the bill. There had been two days' talk on this bill, and no argument had been advanced, and none would be advanced, if the opposition had all the time till February 1, 1915, that would convince any reasonable being of the inexpediency of the bill.

Mr. Young said he had heard no argument that would convince him that the section ought to be stricken out. He asked the committee to come to a vote. There was something behind all this opposition. There was no justice or equity in the State's refusing to take its own obligations in payment of debts due to it.

Mr. Davidson opposed the amendment of Mr. Keating.

Mr. Murrell, of Madison, said the effort was not to defeat the bill by a square vote, but to saddle it with such amendments as would render it worthless.

Mr. Demas moved to reject the amendment, and the question being put the committee refused to reject it by a vote of 42 to 45.

Mr. Demas moved the passage of the section as amended.

On the Chair announcing the vote, Mr. Dewees demanded tellers, stating the clerk had made an error in the count.

The Chair ruling that it was too late, Mr. Dewees appealed to the House.

Speaker Lowell stated to the House the report of the chairman of the committee of the whole that after the clerk had stated to the Chair the result of the vote, and he had announced it, tellers were demanded, which demand was ruled to be too late.

The committee of the whole can not decide a point of order. The chairman rules upon it, and the committee can then appeal to the House, which may sustain the ruling or not. If sustained, that ruling must govern the committee of the whole.

Mr. Tureaud demanded the calling of the roll, and eighty-nine members answered.

The House then sustained the ruling of the chairman by a vote of 51 to 37, and then went again into the committee of the whole.

Mr. Mathews moved the reconsideration of the vote whereby the committee refused to reject the amendment of Mr. Keating.

Mr. Rodriguez made the point of order that Mr. Mathews could not make such a motion, as he did not vote in the negative.

Much discussion ensued. Mr. Dewees informed the Chair that he could not decide the point, and appealed to the House.

The Chair gave the floor to Mr. Gair before the appeal was taken.

On receiving the report from the chairman, Speaker Lowell said there was nothing for the House to decide, the Chair having made no ruling, and the House again went into committee of the whole.

Mr. Gair, having the floor, was proceeding, but was interrupted by Mr. Mathews, his motion to reconsider. Several others desired to know what had become of the same information.

The Chair stated that Mr. Gair having the floor when the committee rose, was entitled to it.

Mr. Mathews stated his position: Mr. Montaldo stated it, varying a little; Mr. Young did the like, neither agreeing in the statement, but all opposed to Mr. Gair being allowed the floor in preference to the motion of Mr. Mathews, and Mr. Gair, *sotto voce*, expressed his approval of the point.

Mr. Murrell, of Madison, raised the point that Mr. Gair was not in order, forcing the Chair to decide that he was, and appealed to the House.

After Speaker Lowell had stated the report of the chairman to the House, it sustained the ruling by a vote of 58 to 28, and went back to the committee of the whole.

Mr. Gair was again given the floor, and Mr. Murrell, of Madison, interrupted with the old point that Mr. Mathews was entitled to it.

By these repeated quibbles and appeals to the House, the committee, chairman and House were entangled in an excessively hard knot. Mr. Gair could not proceed because other members insisted in telling all about it, no two having the same story. Besides that he was in favor of reconsideration, or seemed to be. The chair having ruled strictly according to parliamentary law, and having been sustained every time, was firm. Mr. Demas insisted that the only thing in order was the adoption of the section as amended, as moved by him.

Mr. Mathews called for the reading of the minutes of the committee and then made the point that his motion to reconsider was in order.

The chair ruled adversely, and an appeal was taken to the House.

Speaker Lowell stated the report of the chairman, and the House deciding, by a vote of 58 to 32, that the motion was not in order, again resolved itself into the committee of the whole.

Mr. Gair, being again given the floor, moved to amend the section by excepting taxes for the support of schools and construction of levees.

He was unable to proceed on account of interruptions from all quarters, of points of order and other objections, one member on the left roaring "Mr. Chairman, look at me!" which the chairman failed to do.

Mr. Gair finally yielded to Mr. Young, who moved that the committee rise and request to sit again on Wednesday. The motion was carried by a vote of 46 to 38.

In the House the motion of Mr. Baker to adjourn to 12 M. to-day was carried.

Remember, only three days more.

Make up your clubs quickly.

Capital prize $25,000.

THE AUDITOR VS. THE TREASURER.

The First Clerks Join Issue.

And now comes Mr. James Campbell, chief clerk of the State Treasurer, and files the following spirited demurrer to the allegations of Mr. J. A. Green, first clerk of the Auditor:

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Treasurer's Office.
New Orleans, January 20, 1874.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

I notice in this morning's paper a card signed J. A. Green, first book keeper Auditor's office, in relation to numerous errors in his books, amounting to $112,668 17.

In order to screen himself from the responsibility which occurred either by his carelessness or otherwise, he attempts to throw it upon my shoulders.

Without proceeding any further, I will state that the report of the State Treasurer, as submitted to the Governor, is correct in every respect, and I defy the book-keeper of the Auditor or any one else to show the contraty.

So far as to the checking part, I will state that I offered the gentlemen six mon ths ago to check his books with mine, which he declined, alleging, as he said, that he did not see any use for the same, as he felt confident that his books were correct. Being myself satisfied of the correctness of my books I did not insist. But about the twenty-eighth or twenty ninth of December, 1873, the time to make the settlement with all the tax collectors throughout the State, the book-keeper of the Auditor called upon me as he desired to check his books with mine for the year. I stated that it was very strange that he had the whole year to do so, and he had never availed himself of the same; that I had no time at present to do so, but that my books were at his disposal. He accepted and had an assistant assigned from his own office. Had I had an error in my books, while they were checking, it is very strange that such a competent accountant failed to discover any such errors, especially when it is known that no entry can be made on my books except by a written order from the Auditor's office.

It is very curious, after the above, that he should acknowledge publicly that it is only through the ledger of the State treasury office that the book-keeper of the Auditor can find out the actual receipts sent to the treasury through the Auditor's office.

I was not aware that I was both the book-keeper of the State treasury office and at the same time the supervisor of the books of the Auditor of Public Accounts.

I renew my challenge for an official investigation of my books with those of the Auditor.

Respectfully,
JAMES CAMPBELL,
Book-keeper State Treasurer.

Personal.

It was a great pleasure to interchange social greetings with Mr. H. Filhiol, of Monroe, yesterday. He is a gentleman so thoroughly identified with the history, fair fame and material welfare of our State, and so honest and conservative in his views, that it is a matter for sincere regret that mere political nomenclature should keep him from being an honored member of the Republican party. For we honestly believe he has within him the material for as excellent a Republican as there is to be found in North Louisiana.

Mr. Filhiol is a grandson of the renowned Don Juan Filhiol, who, as *commandante* under Governor Miro, explored the waters of the Ouachita in flatboats, and established the military post of "Miro," which subsequently became the site of the city of Monroe. This was in 1785, and generation after generation have been born on the same historic spot, Mr. H. Filhiol, now in the very prime of life, being the present head of the family. May he and his long live and prosper, and continue to win honors in their native State.

Dr. Aby, formerly of New Orleans, and well known as a member of the old Washington Artillery, is on a visit here from his home in Monroe.

Saturday the grand drawing.

The World Moves.

The following is a portion of a significant dispatch which appears in the Shreveport *Times* of the fourteenth instant:

NEW ORLEANS, January 13.—New election almost certain; Liberals will not again fuse with the last ditchers. Next alliance will be with the national Republicans. New election, new slate, and the State is won.

The tendency of the *Times* to abide in the last ditch has been noticeable for a long time. We are pleased to notice a prospect of its being lifted out of the slough of despond at last. Additional importance attaches to this dispatch when it is known that the special correspondent of the *Times* is a prominent Fusion Senator who has just taken his seat in the Senate.

Make up your clubs quickly.

The Disaffected.

Before Commissioner Weller were brought yesterday at 11 A. M. the fourteen colored prisoners brought from Terrebonne by the Metropolitans acting as militia.

The affidavit made by Mr. H. C. Minor charges the prisoners with attempting to prevent his laborers from working by threats and intimidation.

The accused were all put under bonds to appear for trial before the United States Circuit Court.

The Temperature.

The thermometer at Louis Frigerio's, No. 50 Chartres street, on January 20, stood as follows: At 8 A. M., 55°; at 2 P. M., 68°; at 6 P. M., 65°. Lowest point during the night of January 19, 50°.

SHERIFF'S SALES FOR STATE TAXES.—Attention is called to the sales at auction to be made by the sheriff of the parish of Orleans this day at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, for State taxes for the years 1870 and 1871. Said sales comprise:

1. Part of one lot of ground, in the Fourth District, at the corner of Chestnut and Philip streets.

2. One lot of ground, in the First District, at the corner of Race and Front streets.

3. Two lots of ground, in the same district, on Gasquet street, between Rocheblave and Dorgenois.

4. One lot of ground, in the same district on Tonti street, between Palmyra and Gasquet.

5. One lot of ground, in the same district, forming the corner of Banks and Broad streets.

6. One lot of ground, in the same district, on Johnson street, between Palmyra and Banks.

7. And one lot of ground in the Third District, forming the corner of Antonio and Duel streets.

Together with the improvements on all of said lots.

For full particulars and terms see advertisements.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, January 20.—In the Senate Mr. West, of Louisiana, presented a petition of the National Board of Trade, presented in regard to increasing the facilities and cheapening the rates of transportation between the interior and seaboard; asking for the improvement of the natural water routes, etc. He said, in presenting these conclusions of the National Board of Trade, he did so as an expression of the increasing feeling in this country upon the important question of cheap transportation. He must insist that this question today is demanding more attention than the question of finance. He knew of no question of so much concern to the Western people as that of cheap transportation, and he hoped the committee having the matter in charge would be prepared at an early day to submit to the Senate some practical solution of this problem. If the foreign markets were to fix the price of the grain of this nation, then it became important to the people of the West, and of the whole country, as to what the charges should be between the point of production and the point of sale. The charges now imposed by railroads, steamboats, middlemen and commission merchants exceed three-fold the price paid the producer.

This question must be met in some form by the people of the United States, but more particularly by the Congress of the United States. He did not know where the solution would come from, as he had lost all hope of bringing the railroads to a fair and just compensation for the transportation of products. They met the producer at every point with the old common law doctrine—the statement that he should have his freight transported at a reasonable compensation, and if the charges were more than reasonable, he could go to court and have it settled by the court and jury, but how hopeless it would be now for the shipper to go to court. The expense meets him at once and drives him away, therefore he has no redress. The people are no more than moderate in their demands for the national government to consider this question. He belonged to that class which believed there could be found in the constitution of the United States power to meet any question of national importance. The powers of the constitution are ample and full to meet all exigencies at all times for the wants of the people. He believed power could be found in it to meet this question of transportation: there was power conferred by it for Congress to cross the line—look into States—to construct railroads and canals, until the people of all sections be satisfied. He had no local feeling in the matter, but if the great West was to be cramped and confined for want of transportation, less than a quarter of a century would pass before Europe and the great East would be clamoring for the products of the West. The people of the West are active, industrious and enterprising, and they would transfer the manufactures of the East and Great Britain to their own section and thus use their own products. The vast surplus of pork, wheat, corn, barley and rye, of the West could hardly be estimated. A market must be found. He differed from the National Board of Trade as to the lower of Congress in the matter. The board seemed to have a doubt as to that power, but he had none. He believed Congress had power to construct a railroad if it was deemed expedient to do so. He did not say Congress had the right to regulate charges on private railroads, but it could confer powers on a corporation to construct a railroad and prescribe the rates and fares to be charged. He had not yet made up his mind to vote a single dollar from the national treasury for that purpose, but would be willing to vote for one such road to be constructed from New York to the Missouri river, with branches to Chicago, St. Louis and other places; should he vote for that, however, he would be expected to vote for fifteen or twenty more such roads, and that he was not prepared to do. He asked that the petition be referred to the Committee on Transportation Routes to the Seaboard, with the request that the committee, within a reasonable time, should present its conclusions on this intricate question. He had no hope that after all their industry and thought they would be able to present a satisfactory solution of it, but their report would be a step in the right direction. The petition was referred to the committee.

Mr. Bogy, of Missouri, having obtained unanimous consent, said the question of cheap transportation had assumed that of great importance, as no doubt all left. Although he did not wish to give in his adhesion to the party called Grangers, he hailed the birth of that organization with a great deal of pleasure. The farmers of the West felt the wrong they labored under. In his impression the object desired was the opening of natural water routes of the interior leading to the ocean, the improvement of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, and other large streams of the West. He thought the mouth of the Mississippi should be improved so that the vessels of the larger class could come to New Orleans. Remove these obstructions, he remarked, and we will have afforded to the great West the means to cheap transportation and given the people the means to reach foreign markets with their products. He did not favor the construction of a railroad now; proposed letting that rest for the time being and confining legislation to the opening of the great water routes.

Mr. Morton, of Indiana, asked unanimous consent to take up the resolution for the admission of P. B. S. Pinchback to the Senate as Senator from Louisiana. He said he desired to have the resolution taken up, that he might make a motion to have it recommitted to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, with instructions to send for persons and papers, and to investigate as to the matter. Since last Friday he had received information justifying him in the belief that an investigation, under the circumstances, should be made.

Mr. McCreery, of Kentucky, said he had obtained the floor some days ago for the purpose of addressing the Senate on the subject of Louisiana affairs, and if it met the view of the Senate, he would appoint Monday, after the expiration of the morning hour, to submit remarks. He, therefore, objected to the resolution being taken up now.

Mr. Morton gave notice that after the gentlemen (McCreery) should conclude on Monday he would move that the resolution be recommitted for the purpose of investigation. Mr. Morton said, for the purpose of avoiding apprehension he would state the matter which he proposed to have investigated when he asked to take up the resolution of admission of Pinchback was to have the Committee on Privileges and Elections inquire not as to whether Pinchback was elected by the Legislature of Louisiana, nor as to the validity of the Kellogg government, but as to the personal conduct of Pinchback himself in connection with that election.

On motion of Mr. Edmunds the Senate went into executive session, and after five minutes the doors were opened.

The consideration of the resolution reported by the Finance Committee in regard to relieving the money stringency was resumed. Mr. Brownlow, of Tennessee, submitted remarks, which were read by the clerk, the Senator being too feeble to speak. He thought an immediate return to specie payment would be destructive to the business of the country. Our present financial system, he thought, was very good, but capable of some amendment, one of the principal defects being the unequal distribution of currency. The South and West wanted more, and measures should be taken to relieve these sections.

Mr. Gordon, of Georgia, said when in an agricultural country like the United States the cultivation of the soil ceases to be remunerative, when its profits year by year are absorbed by others than tillers of the soil, when the producers grow poorer and poorer, and the non-producers rich, when wealth concentrates in the hands of a few, then there is a fundamental error in our financial system; when in an agricultural country like ours a considerable number of citizens possess the power to divert from the ordinary channels of trade a sufficient amount of the circulating medium to raise prices and cause panics there was some radical wrong, or when the price paid for the use of the circulating medium is so excessive as to be above the profits of the producer, then the system of our currency needs attention. He argued it was a fact the cultivation of the soil was not remunerative, and the price paid for the use of the circulating medium was far in excess of the profits of the producer. Wealth disseminated itself less and less, and the power of concentrating money increased this wealth. It had only to will, and values expanded or diminished; it had but to stretch forth its arms and the wheels of industry came to a standstill. If this condition of affairs should continue, the day is not remote when concentrated money will dictate the profits on every industry and enterprise in this country. It will dictate legislation to be had in both wings of the Capitol, as it does now to some of the States. Why were these things true in a country so new, so vast as ours? Let the apologists of our unfortunate system explain as they may.

Mr. West, of Louisiana, presented a petition of the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce asking Congress to establish a national system of quarantine. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

WASHINGTON.

Supreme Court Decision.

WASHINGTON, January 20.—The Supreme Court, in the case of Day vs. Micou et al. The Supreme Court holds, that in the proceedings in confiscation against the property of J. P. Benjamin there was not sufficient notice to Benjamin's mortgagee, and affirms the judgment below sustaining the title of the mortgagees as against Day, the purchaser.

Under the proceedings in the case of Bougree against Slidell and others, the decision affirms the judgment below, holding that the confiscation of the property of John Slidell passed only a life estate and did not affect the title of his children as heirs.

Apprehensive that those most interested may not comprehend the importance of the *ad captandum vulgus* of an earlier report, the following is telegraphed from the records of the Supreme Court:

No. 130. L. M. Day, plaintiff in error, vs. Thompson Micou et al. In over to the Supreme Court of the State of Louisiana. Mr. Justice Hunt delivered the opinion of the court, affirming the judgment of the said Supreme Court in this cause, with costs.

No. 479. Joseph Bragere, plaintiff in error, vs. Alfred Slidell et al. & Co; No. 51. Edward Heath, plaintiff in error, vs. Alfred Slidell.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Louisiana. Mr. Justice Strong delivered the opinion of the court, affirming the judgment of the said Supreme Court in these causes, with costs.

No. 33. A. S. Miltenberger plaintiff in error vs. Edwin G. Cook.—In error to the Fourth District Court of the State of Louisiana. Mr. Justice Swayne delivered the opinion of the court affirming the judgment of said district court in this cause with costs and interests.

Sumner Objects.

It was Sumner who in executive session objected to Waite's confirmation, and the matter went over.

Gone to New York.

Colonel Norton left for New York tonight.

The Reporter's Comments.

The events of to-day have agitated Louisiana partisans. If the situation of Louisiana were not so dreadful it would be laughable. It appears that to-day Senator Morton sent for Pinchback, who made a clean breast to the Senator, and that it was upon this unloading of Pinchback that Morton made his motion to refer him to the Committee of Elections and Privileges. The utmost confusion prevails. Even Colonel Carter does not know what is going to happen in the immediate future.

The Durell Case.

The friends of Judge Durell are somewhat apprehensive to-day. The combined strength of the Democrats who attack his political decisions, and that of the Republicans, who question his morals, is fearful.

Senator Pinchback.

Mr. Pinchback is said to be angry and pronounces himself in favor of a new election and threatens damaging disclosures. On dit, he is out of the "ring."

Discussing the Rule.

The House spent the entire day in wrangling over a new rule proposed to be added to the rules and intended to choke off motions to suspend the rules on all sorts of fancy propositions. The right to make this motion only occurs on Mondays and during the ten last days of the session. The Democrats solidly opposed the new rule as an infraction on the rights of the minority, and were backed by some prominent Republicans, including Dawes. The rule, however, was finally adopted by a small majority.

Political Disabilities Removed.

The President has signed the bill removing the political disabilities of William Steel, of Texas.

General Howard to be Courtmartialed.

The House Committee on Military Affairs this morning agreed to report a resolution to the House providing for the detail by the President of a board of army officers to constitute a military court in the matter of the alleged defalcation of General O. O. Howard in connection with his administration of the financial affairs of the Freedmen's Bureau.

The Postmaster General on the Franking Privilege.

The Postmaster General today forwarded a communication to the Senate, containing information relative to the expense saved the government on account of the abolition of the franking privilege. To arrive at anything like a fair conclusion a trial of at least a year should be made, he says, and earnestly recommends that the franking privilege be not restored until at least a fair trial be made.

The Salary Bill to be Vetoed.

It is again reported that the the President has declared his intention of vetoing the salary bill.

Secretary Robeson Sick.

Secretary Robeson is reported sick.

CHIEF JUSTICE.

The Receipt of the Nomination in the Ohio Constitutional Convention.

CINCINNATI, January 20.—The news of the nomination of Morrison R. Waite, of Toledo, now president of the Ohio Constitutional State Convention, came to Mr Waite at noon yesterday. At the beginning of the afternoon session Hon. Rufus King arose and read the Associated Press dispatch from Washington, announcing the nomination of Mr. Waite.

The convention forgot its gravity and broke out into a prolonged storm of applause, in which every member of the convention most heartily participated. Hon. Samuel Hunt then moved to appoint a committee of five to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the convention on the subject. President Waite ruled it out of order, and the business proceeded. He has refused to permit any member of the convention to use his influence at Washington for his appointment, though several have offered to do so, and he was not aware that any of his friends had presented his name. He is now stopping with his wife and sister at the Burnet House. Up to eleven o'clock he has had no notification, official or unofficial, from Washington of his nomination.

Comments of the Press.

NEW YORK, January 20.—All the papers this morning have more or less to say about the President's latest nomination for Chief Justice.

The *Sun* remarks: "Mr. Waite is well spoken of by those who are acquainted with him, but the fact that he is not generally known to the country will render his nomination for Chief Justice less satisfactory than it might be otherwise."

From the *World*: "If President Grant's third selection for Chief Justice had happened to be his first, the appointment of Mr. Waite would have been received with wonder by the country, and disappointment and regret by that part of the bar who ever had any practice in the Supreme Court. We have," it says, "no doubt Mr. Waite possesses some very good negative qualities," and in conclusion:

"The eight associate justices can decide every case as ably without Mr. Waite as with him, and the Senate would do a service to the country by keeping the chief justiceship vacant until we get a President who has some appreciation of the qualifications requisite for that great station."

From the *Herald*: "No other reason is apparent for the nomination of Waite save that Grant is determined to nominate the man he considers best, and not the man the country considers best."

From the *Tribune*: "Of course, Mr. Waite is not the best man who could be named for the place. But there is no good reason why he should not be promptly confirmed. To that great mass of serious people, who believe in the principles for which we went to war, and who regard it as the duty of the national legislature to fortify and defend those principles by statute, and the duty of the judiciary to take care that they receive no detriment through a hostile construction of the law or the constitution, the correct political antecedents of Mr. Waite will seem far more important than all the learning and brilliant ability of General Cushing."

From the *Times*: "The nomination of Judge Waite to the post of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court is a thoroughly respectable one, and will probably meet with little opposition from any quarter. He is a man of very high personal character and resognized ability, and of quite sufficient standing in his profession to justify the belief that he will make a good Chief Justice. In nominating Mr. Waite the President has shown an earnest desire to discharge this very difficult duty in a conscientious way, and without reference to party or the private wishes of any clique in Washington or elsewhere."

NEW YORK.

The Steamer City of Panama.

NEW YORK, January 20.—The Pacific Mail Steamship Company say the City of Panama is one of the new fleet of iron steamers built by John Roach & Sons. She was delivered at our dock by the builders on the tenth instant, but was not fully completed in the matter of her outfit, and Roach has had fifty men at work upon her since her arrival, and will not withdraw them until to-night.

No crew has ever been on board of her other than those employed by Roach, as engineers, sailors & coal passers.

It was not intended to take passengers on this her first trip, as the managers desired to make a trial trip of her machinery before sending her to the Pacific coast.

There was no mail on board, and the postoffice department was notified on Thursday last that the ship would sail on Tuesday, the twentieth instant, at twelve o'clock M.

Death of the Siamese Twins.

A dispatch from Richmond, Virginia, says a dispatch from Greensboro, North Carolina, gives the announcement of the sudden death of the Siamese twins on Saturday morning last, at their residence at Mount Airy, Surry county, North Carolina.

There are no details further than the fact that Chang was paralyzed last fall, since which time he has been fretful, very much debilitated, and strongly addicted to drinking liquor as a means of alleviating his sufferings.

He had been quite feeble for several days indeed, so much as to confine both brothers to bed, but the illness was not so great as to cause any anticipation of the catastrophe that was to follow.

On Friday night they retired to bed as usual, but during the night Chang became worse, and expired suddenly about four o'clock Saturday morning. As soon as it was discovered that he was dead, Eng became so terribly shocked that he raved wildly for awhile, at times exhibiting signs of great mental aberration.

This attack was followed by what seemed to be a deadly stupor. In two hours, it is supposed, from the death of Chang, Eng breathed his last.

Mexico.

A *Herald* special from the City of Mexico says the grant to the Mexican Railroad Company has been approved by Congress. The grant to the Tehuantepec Company has been suspended for a year.

All Mexico is in peace.

The Arapiles.

The Spanish man-of-war Arapiles goes on the dry dock again to repair the damage caused by striking a reef in the East river.

The Hoboken Savings Bank has resumed.

Navy Yard Matters.

A large number of men were discharged from the navy yard last night, and more will be discharged by Saturday. The work of repairing the Florida and Minnesota will be discontinued. The monitor Dictator is lying at the main dock taking in coal; she will not leave the yard until next Thursday. The Roanoke will go down the bay in a couple of days. The sloop-of-war Frolic sailed for Key West today, carrying out a draft of sailors for the squadron.

Dead.

The servant girl who was shockingly injured by jumping from the window of Mr. Stiner's house, during the fire last week, has since died.

Important Decision.

Judge Blatchford to-day decided in a case where certain banks claimed to be considered special creditors that the bankrupt laws of the United States did away with all claims of banking institutions as prior to those of other creditors, and that banks should be ranked among general creditors.

A Tug at Secretary Richardson's.

At a meeting of steamboat and tug owners to-day a committee was appointed to confer with Secretary Richardson for a lease from them.

FOREIGN.

A Member of Parliament Dead.

LONDON, January 20.—Montague Chambers, member of Parliament for North Lincolnshire, is dead.

Gladstone Indisposed.

Gladstone is confined to his residence by indisposition.

A Herald Correspondent in Trouble.

A *Times'* special dispatch reports that Cambeta, the Communist, who was captured at Cartagena, was a correspondent of the