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[Communicated.]

GOVERNOR KELLOGG.

The press of New Orleans has of late contained so much of harsh criticism on the "sins of commission and omission" alleged against our chief executive, that I am constrained, in a spirit of justice and fair play, to write something in his vindication. He seems to be cursed with

"Foes quick to blame and friends afraid to praise,"

for though the papers have, for some days past, teemed with his abuse, few have been the words spoken in defense or explanation of his conduct.

Having been a member of the lower house during the past session of the Legislature, I can, from personal knowledge, flatly contradict many of the loose charges made against the Governor, and especially that one which asserts that he lobbied the last election laws through the Legislature.

I will first state the only occasions on which Governor Kellogg ever labored on the floor of the House to effect the passage of legislation. The first time was when the funding bill was in jeopardy by reason of jealousy between two rival and contending factions in the House. He then came to us and worked faithfully, diligently and energetically to consummate a measure so valuable, so absolutely necessary to cure the crippled, almost helpless, condition of Louisiana. The thanks of the people of the State are due and are given to Governor Kellogg for his wise and manly action in this matter. My constituents, white and colored, without exception, and ninety-nine per cent of the citizens of the State approve the funding bill; its only opponents are the the soulless Shylocks who, having acquired their bonds in speculation and fraud, would now demand "payment unto the uttermost farthing," though it exhausted the lifeblood of our beloved State. Governor Kellogg stood between these rapacious birds of prey and the taxpayers of Louisiana, and when we cease to be grateful to him for his services we will fail to appreciate the merits of a benefactor.

The only other instance of lobbying, on the part of the Governor, was when we had under consideration the several bills recommended by a Democratic City Council, for the reformation of the treasury and affairs of the city of New Orleans. He then came again, as the champion of the people, and fearing some selfish or unworthy motive in some leading and corrupt member might lead to a defeat or modification of those measures, he remained on the floor of the House, to insure their passage and their integrity, as they came from the city government and the prominent, intelligent citizens who had prepared them.

Governor Kellogg did not lobby through the new election laws. They were introduced in the House near the close of the session by the Hon. John Gair, who, in presenting them, said of the bills, that they had already passed the Senate unanimously, and they contained only slight and necessary modifications of existing laws. They were considered and passed *nemine contradicente*, the Democrats not even claiming their constitutional right to a reading of the bills.

Governor Kellogg was again on the floor of the House during the last night's session, but he was there to watch against surprise, to protect the people from hasty and corrupt legislation. During the long discussion on the iniquitous and unconstitutional venue bill, which was so vigorously and successfully assailed by Governor Hahn, Judge Dumont and Representative Harris, Governor Kellogg said to me: "I am glad the House has been occupied so long with this matter, because it has saved us from the passage of some stupendous jobs." The "shed bill," and other plundering schemes and monopolies, had been crowded out, and the Governor very properly congratulated himself on the circumstance.

Now as to the pardoning power said to have been so excessively exercised by Governor Kellogg. If he has erred here, the people are primarily to blame for it. A malefactor is tried, convicted and sentenced—is paying the penalty prescribed by law; when lo! here come the very people whose laws he has violated, the jury who tried, the attorney who prosecuted and the judge who condemned him, backed by senators and representatives from the very locality where the crime was committed, asking, praying, importuning the Governor for his clemency and pardon. A Governor must be more or less than a man to refuse such an application, protected as he is by the subsequent investigation and action of the Senate, and I assert that he has never exercised the pardoning power except under such influences. A partisan press in New Orleans may criticise and condemn; may hurl its rancorous articles aimed to weaken and destroy Governor Kellogg, but we of the country, who toil for our living in sun and in rain, while these lazy critics enjoy the luxurious comforts of city life, and thrive by pandering to that baser quality of our nature which loves the evil word spoken of a neighbor. We speak our unreserved approbation of the administration of Governor Kellogg. He has reduced the State debt; he has taken off a part of the load of taxation that was crushing us out of existence; he has contrasted the extravagance of his predecessors with the economy of his own administration; he has vetoed unconstitutional and objectionable legislation; he has defeated schemes intended for the spoliation of the people; he has given a ready ear to the complaints of the suffering, and has listened with deference and compliance to the counsels of the wisest and best.

Had it not been for the financial distress that has pervaded the country from Maine to California, followed by the present disastrous and ruinous overflow of the fairest portion of our State, we would to-day enjoy the brightest prospect known to Louisiana since her "swords were turned into pruning hooks." I say, in conclusion, remove from us the administration of Governor Kellogg, annul the funding bill, restore to us our debt and our taxes as they existed before he brought us relief, and there would be a crevasse in our levee of protection, whose opening would let pour down on us a flood of disasters that would sweep away every interest, agricultural and commercial, leaving us only destitution and despair, where we now have hope and the promise of a better future. COUNTRY MEMBER.

A Determined Official.

The State tax collector of the First District, recognizing the fact that his office, as its name denotes, is strictly for the collection of taxes, is resolved to grant no further delays and to show no favors. Although a most amiable and obliging gentleman, he has determined, that in his official capacity, he will most vigorously enforce collections, and that, with unwavering impartiality and ceaseless pertinacity. He has gone on the legal war-path, and is determined not to bury the hatchet until the last recalcitrant debtor to the State has been scalped off the tax lists.

Friday there were fifty suits filed, to-day there will be fifty more, and the tax collector announces his purpose to keep on filing suits at the rate of fifty per day until he is through his work. The result of this remorseless rigor on the part of the aforementioned official, has been the sudden awakening of the lethargic delinquents. Yesterday the office was thronged with those who have suddenly become anxious to settle. Mr. Folger gives all fair warning that he must and will collect the taxes, as in duty bound. The day of good fellowship and kindness, and easy granting of delays is passed. And now the word is, pay up what you owe or take the consequences.

UNSIGNED BILLS.

A Statement from the Governor.

In response to an inquiry from a large holder of State and city securities, Governor Kellogg, we are informed, has addressed a letter stating that there are no bills before him for signature or awaiting his approval which involve the financial or commercial interests of the State to any very serious extent, but that there are some measures which, in his judgment, would be prejudicial to the public interests if allowed to become laws; and as, under the constitution, he is unable to veto any bill received after the adjournment of the Legislature until the first day of the next session, he proposes, in order to relieve all public anxiety on this matter, to publish a list of bills reported passed which will not receive his official approval. This course he has already taken with regard to a bill relating to elections, and as soon as the pressure of business arising from the disastrous crevasses and overflows is in some measure relaxed he will pursue the same method in regard to other bills.

The State Agricultural and Mechanical College.

In order to comply with the acts of Congress giving valuable donations for agricultural colleges in the States, it is purposed to open the college immediately in this city. The following preliminary rules have been submitted by a committee, and though not yet adopted by the board of control, they show a plan, and are calculated to elicit suggestions and propositions for improvement.

PROPOSED RULES AND REGULATIONS.

1. The officers of this board shall be a president, two vice presidents and a secretary. They shall (except the secretary) be chosen from the members of the board annually on the second Tuesday of April, or as soon thereafter as practicable. Should the secretary be a member of the board, he shall serve without salary; if not a member of the board, he shall receive such salary, not exceeding $600 per annum, as the board shall determine.

2. The regular meetings of the board shall take place on the second Tuesday in each month, at 7 P. M. Special meetings may be held at any time, on not less than twenty-four hours notice by the president, or in case of his absence or disability either vice president acting as president.

3. There shall be a committee of three on finance, to whom the secretary shall transmit all bills and accounts. This committee shall keep itself and the board informed of the financial condition and state of the different funds due or standing to the credit of the institution.

4. There shall be a committee on buildings and properties who shall have charge of the premises occupied by the college temporarily, make all required improvements, and see to the careful disposal of the furniture, apparatus and properties generally.

5. The college from its first organization shall be under the immediate management and supervision of a committee of three on instruction and discipline. But this shall in no wise derogate from the functions of the board of control, or the right and duty of each member to visit and be a director of the college.

6. Said committee on instruction and discipline shall examine or cause to be examined and pass upon the qualifications of candidates for admission to the college. It will be its duty to recommend suitable professors for employment by the board of control, and to report for discharge any whom it may be expedient or proper to discontinue the employment of.

7. The college shall be opened on Monday, the twenty-seventh of April, 1874. One hundred pupils shall be selected from the candidates examined and found qualified. No pupil shall be admitted under twelve years of age, nor who does not a pass a favorable examination in reading, writing, arithmetic and English grammar. In making selections in case of a surplus of candidates due regard shall be paid to relative proficiency and the intention of the pupil to devote himself to agricultural or mechanical pursuits.

8. The college shall be first organized with four professors, to wit: of agricultural chemistry, of civil engineering, of mathematics, and of English literature; the latter including reading, writing, English grammar and elocution. One of these professors shall be selected by the board as president of the faculty and principal of the college.

9. The hours of tuition shall be from 9 to 11:30 A. M., and from 12 M. to 2:30 P. M.

10. The faculty of the college shall have the power of suspension for cause, and the committee on instruction and discipline shall have power to expel; subject in both cases to an appeal to the board.

11. The board shall engage the services of no officer or employe under salary, except with the distinct understanding that it may discharge him at any time without assigning cause; the object hereof being that the college may at all times have the advantage of the best services and ability, without incurring the risk of litigation or the payment of double salaries. A contract to this effect shall be entered into in all cases; and no annual salary or period of payment shall be deemed as binding the board to a specific term of employment.

12. The professors shall, from the date of the opening of the college, receive a salary at the rate of $1200 per annum; with an addition of $300 to that of the principal.

13. The necessory expenses of the college and of the board of control for the year 1874, shall be paid from the appropriation made in section nine of act No. 125 of 1874, and all investments in property or buildings shall be paid from the appropriation made in section six of the same act. But no payments or expenditures of any kind shall be made without previous authorization of the board of control.

14. These rules and regulations may be repealed, amended or added to by a two-thirds vote of the members present at any regular meeting of the board of control; or at a meeting specially called for the purpose after three days' notice, the object being specified in the call.

Benefit Excursion for the Crevasse Sufferers.

By reference to the advertisement on our second page, it will be seen that Captain John J. Brown, of the steamer William S. Pike, proposes, on Thursday next, making an excursion to the Bonnet Carre crevasse, leaving his wharf, at the head of Canal street, at 3 P. M., and returning by moonlight, in time to witness the procession of the Disciples of Thespis, the proceeds of the trip to be handed over to William S. Pike, Esq., to be by him expended for the benefit of the sufferers by the crevasse in the parishes of Iberville, West Baton Rouge and Pointe Coupee. Fare for the round trip only one dollar.

This offers a rare opportunity for our citizens to have a daylight view of the coast and its surroundings and the crevasse, on a first-class, safe steamer, and under the command of one of our most popular and competent captains.

SHERIFF'S SALE AT AUCTION FOR CITY TAXES.—We call public attention to the sale at auction to be made this day at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange by the sheriff of the parish of Orleans, for city taxes, of valuable improved real estate situated in the Second District of this city, on Rampart, Customhouse and Bienville streets. For full particulars and terms see advertisement.

The Levees and the High Water.

The river in front of our city has fallen still more, so much that the Mississippi at this point is no longer an object of very great interest.

Attention is now directed toward the lake, as old Potchartrain is swelling, and yesterday was only one foot below the high water of 1871. Metairie ridge is but two feet four inches higher than the lake surface to-day.

The Bienville street draining machine resumed operations Sunday night, consequently the water that flooded the valley between the two navigation canals has disappeared. The canal levees are supposed to be tolerably safe, but Surveyor Bell keeps men watching them closely.

Mayor Wiltz yesterday appointed the following distributing committee: Messrs. John Phelps, Aristide Mary, D. F. Kenner, Robert Hare, B. F. Joubert, J. T. Hardie, J. U. Payne, J. S. Airey, John M. Sandidge, A. G. Ober, D. Lanaux and T. D. Miller.

Governor Kellogg yesterday received the following:

MONROE, LA., April 20, 1874

To W. P. Kellogg, Governor of Louisiana:

I have just arrived. The trip from New Orleans here gave me an opportunity to see the extent of the flood. The country is under water from Monroe to the mouth of the Red river. Ten thousand people will soon be on the point of starvation. Immediate relief is needed. I will telegraph Morey to-day. ROBERT RAY.

The following selections are from our country exchanges. The West Baton Rouge *Sugar Planter* says:

Last Monday, when the levee on the old Soniat plantation gave signs of weakness, a request for assistance was sent over to Major Stansbury, United States army, at the garrison, and that officer promptly dispatched Lieutenant Vedder with twenty-five men to the dangerous point. A day's work having placed the levee in good condition, the lieutenant and his command returned to Baton Rouge. In behalf of our people we return thanks to Major Stansbury and Lieutenant Vedder for the promptness with which they responded to the call.

Colonel S. Colwell, tax collector, took a spade and assisted laborers on the levee.

The *Republican Pioneer* says that the broken levee in front of L. Elfer's place is closed, and the river is falling.

The *Iberville Republican* compliments the colored men of that section for their valuable services when called on to work on the broken levee.

The same paper says that Mr. G. L. Gaskell, a merchant of Plaquemine, was appointed captain of a levee guard.

The *Dunn Leader*, St. Francisville, furnishes a partial statement of the great losses in that section. It also pictures sad scenes, and says that last Monday the water was from six inches to two feet deep in the town.

Mr. Savage, chief of police of Boston, telegraphed to Chief Badger, asking him what could be done for our destitute. General Badger sent an appropriate reply.

To Assist the Unfortunates.

There was a meeting in the Senate Chamber last evening, called to consider the necessities of the times, necessities growing out of the several overflows above and below this point. It is well known that thousands of people have been almost totally deprived of all means of subsistence, and forced to leave what once were their homes, and now they are compelled to ask assistance from the more fortunate.

The meeting was mainly composed of representatives from the overflowed sections, who desire to assist in collecting contributions and forwarding them to proper places. One of the objects of this meeting was to learn something about the number of people who have been made destitute by high water.

Senator Wharton, of Iberville, was called to the chair, and Mr. Reber, of Concordia, was chosen secretary.

Mr. Faulkner, of Caldwell, furnished an estimate of the number of destitute persons, the best of his ability, as follows:

	People.
Black river	3,000
Little river	2,000
Lower Tensas	2,000
Ouachita to Harrisonburg, including Bayou Louis	2,000
Lower Boeuff	1,500
Ouachita, from Caldwell to Carter's Landing	3,000
At St. Albans, Cuba, including upper Caldwell and lower part of Ouachita parish	2,500
Monroe	1,000
Upper Boeuff river, including Richland and a part of Franklin parish	2,500
Total	21,500

This statement includes about one-half the overflowed districts, and to arrive at a clearer figure parties having knowledge in this matter will confer a favor by forwarding the news.

Judge Dewing proposed that a committee of ten be appointed to obtain further information and to assist in procuring relief. The following is the committee: Hon. L. J. Souer, chairman, Avoyelles; Judge E. F. Dewing, Iberville; W. H. Pemberton, St. Bernard; W. G. Lane, Baton Rouge; D. C. Morgan, Ouachita; Hon. J. H. Crawford, Madison; Colonel G. S. Sawyer, Concordia; D. L. Arant, mayor of Farmerville, Union; Colonel A. W. Faulkner, Caldwell; J. F. Wyche, Iberia; Senator W. W. Wharton.

Resolved, That Colonel A. W. Faulkner, Colonel John M. Sandidge, Hon. John Ray, D. C. Morgan and Hon. O. H. Brewster be appointed a committee to receive and distribute, immediately, the pro rata share of any contributions offered or provided for the relief of the sufferers of the overflowed districts on Black and Ouachita rivers and tributaries, and that they name the persons and places to which the same shall be consigned.

The following committee of conference was appointed:

Messrs. Brewster, of Ouachita; Halstead, of Iberville; Sawyer, of Concordia; Souer, of Avoyelles.

The meeting adjourned subject to call.

VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE AND MORTGAGE NOTES AT AUCTION BY THE SHERIFF.—Particular attention is called to the sales at auction to be made this day, at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, by the sheriff of the parish of Orleans. Said sales comprise:

1. A lot ground, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the Fourth District of this city, on Felicity street, between Annunciation and Laurel streets.

2. Two lots of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the Second District of this city, on St. Peter and Orleans streets, between Tonti and Rocheblave streets.

3. And three mortgage notes, each for the sum of four thousand dollars, bearing interest.

For full particulars and terms see advertisements.

Court Items.

The large number of decisions rendered by the Supreme Court yesterday are of importance in deciding several unsettled points of law, but no decision was rendered in any case involving State issues.

Judge Hawkins, in the decision published this morning, settles the troubles of the gaslight companies, and in effect secures the citizens of New Orleans in rights of illumination that dark proceedings threatened to extinguish.

In the criminal courts the newly summoned jurors made their appearance. In the First District Court there were thirty-six. Of these, three, Messrs. Charles E. Slayback, Peter Pourcene and B. J. Flospoller were suspended to await a decision on the firemen's exemption. J. G. Fleming and John W. Roxborough were sick in bed; Andry Tessier and M. Dupart were over age; Adam Thompson and Louis M. Commagere were physically disabled; T. Grandpre and Charles Joubert were attached to the United States court; A. DeBlanc was absent somewhere, and Samuel Chesse had small-pox in his family.

Judge Abell put a curb on the impulse his kind heart usually forces him to exercising him to excuse jurors, but he only saved fifteen out of the thirty-six. Three of them could not be held any way, for they were not citizens of the United States. It must have astonished some of their friends to hear Messrs. B. J. West, Sylvester Cambon and Isidore Newman assert that fact. The last name on the list was that of Mr. D. C. Byerly. He informed the court that he had every inclination to serve on a jury if it would help his country, but he was desirous of being put where he would do the most good. At present he was managing the leading journal of the city (in the counting room) and helped enforce the laws by abusing its executors. He thought he was of more value to the community in that capacity that he would be on a jury. Judge Abell concurred.

The district court then adjourned and the Superior Criminal Court came in. Some few got excused. Mr. Michael Bulger came in under the firemen's exemption clause; Mr. W. M. Perkins was consul of a foreign power; Messrs. Thomas McCarthy, C. T. Buddecke, Salvador Fernandez and J. S. Copes were too old; Messrs. J. Terval lon and Nelson McStea were United States officers; Mr. H. P. Bartlett was dead; Messrs. Joseph Ellison and Joseph A. Lum were not found, and Mr. J. T. Barrett was physically disabled; others the law exempted; Mr. P. Egan, a prominent Democratic politician of the fourth ward, and S. M. Lapeyre, banker, made oath they were not citizens of the United States; Mr. Joseph W. Champlin being too sick to serve, his name went back in the box to be drawn when he gets better.

Senator Pinchback was informed by the court that as a United States officer he was exempt, if he chose to claim his privilege. He replied that the only reason he knew why he should not serve was that he was in favor of hanging. Judge Atocha said that in the mids of some people that condition of mind might be an objection, but in this court it would be no obstacle to the obtaining a situation as a juror, and the Senator was eligible if he did not claim exemption on the other ground. Mr. Pinchback thereupon became a juror.

Many excuses were offered by those whose names were first called, but the strict ruling of the court deterred those who followed the first half dozen from offering any.

Mr. Joseph Cohn said he couldn't hear, but undeastood the court very well and had to serve. Mr. Horace Carpenter was secretary of the Sun Mutual Insurance Company, which would be eclipsed if he did not distribute its *rwise*. He had to serve. Mr. Charles Eugstfeldt was vice president of the Teutonia Insurance Company. The court said it would try and make the jurors' duties light, but serve he must. Mr. J. K. Small informed the court that he wanted to go and attend his plantation, now thaeatened with overflow. The court pitied Mr. Small for the lack of knowledge as to the duty of a public spirited citizen, and kindly said that this time, Mr. Small having never been in a court of justice before, he would not be fined for contempt in offering so frivolous an excuse. By serving two weeks he would learn better and have plenty of time to attend to his plantation.

Mr. L. Beebe, tailor, wanted to serve on a jury very much, but he had nine suits to make, which was one man's work, and he would like to put in his public mending two months later. The court preferred to engage him at once. Mr. Walter H. Wait had a settler for the court. He was an employe of the Jackson railroad, secretary in fact, and the charter of the company, granted in 1853, especially exempted him. The court was pleased to learn this, and glad to congratulate the employes of the road on the pleasure they might receive from perusing this permission. But the jury law of 1873 forgot to mention it, and the court could not supply the omission. Mr. Wait will serve as a juror.

After this all the gentlemen marched pleasantly to the bar and said they had no excuse. The consequence is that there is the best grand jury and two petty criminal juries that New Orleans ever saw.

Lottery Crevasse.

Capital broke loose at the drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery last Saturday. Four lucky individuals, viz: Albert Dodge, No. 421½ Constance street; Edmond Dolliole, No. 507 St. John Baptist street; N. Mellinger, No. 220 Ursulines street, New Orleans, and John R. Jarrett, of Marianna, Arkansas, an Arkansas traveler, were all baptized in wealth by being holders each of one-eighth of ticket No. 6842, which drew the $20,000 prize. Joseph Cordogan, of No. 464 Decatur street, also certifies that he got away with a like sized slice of the $10,000 prize, he being the holder of one-eighth of ticket No. 3469, which came out for Joseph.

The River Excursion To-day.

The members of the Grand Army of the Republic and their friends will to-day indulge in an excursion up the river, leaving Canal street by steamboat P. W. Strader at 2 P. M. A fine band of music will be on board. The boat will go to the Bonnet Carre crevasse, and return by the best moonlight that can be procured for the occasion. Ladies will go with the party, and there will be dancing on the steamer and a good time generally.

LOUISIANA JOCKEY CLUB.

Fourth Day of the Spring Meeting.

After four days and nights of incessant rain, yesterday morning broke clear and smiling. There was not so large an attendance as on the former days of the meeting, as it was not generally understood that the races would positively come off. From 1000 to 1200 persons only were presnt. The track may be said to have been in fine condition, when the very short interval of sunshine since the late deluge is taken into consideration.

The first race showed seven starters, as per summary below. They got a good start, and the odd furlong was run with but little advantage to any one, Vandalite showing a little in advance, Ida Wells second, Bay Rum third. At the turn, Ida Wells took the lead; at the quarter, Vandalite regained it. At the half-mile pole, Vandalite still held on to first, Ida Wells second, Bay Rum and Larry Hart close up and together. At the three-quarters the pace was forced, and the horses were so bunched that it was not till the turn was passed that it was ascertained that Bay Rum had pushed to the front. The finish was most exciting, but the favorite won; Ida Wells getting in second, Larry Hart third.

Speculation on the second race now began. The pools showed Carver ranking at $80, against $50 on Hutchinson, $50 on Edwin Adams and $26 on the field. From the start to the string and around to the first quarter the race was devoid of much interest, Chris Doyle keeping the lead, Edwin Adams second, Hutchinson third, Carver fourth, Tabitka and Hunkidori in the back ground. Nearing the half mile post Carver put on speed, collared Edwin Adams, and made a bold push for first place, which would undoubtedly have succeeded had he not slipped and fallen. This accident had the effect of checking the headway of those horses in rear of Carver, and the race was now between Chris Doyle and Edwin Adams. At the three quarters Adams took the front and came in an easy winner, Chris Doyle second and Captain Hutchinson third.

We are glad to be able to state that the rider of Carver put in an appearance after the race, and is not at all injured. His name is Hick Chambers.

The third race was pretty generally conceded to Donnybrook, and the result justified to the full public anticipation. The Lightning colt won three straight heats with apparent ease. We present a summary of the day's sport:

First Race—One-mile and one-eighth; for three year olds, winner of Pickwick stake 10 pounds extra, club pure $500; first horse $400, second horse $100.

William Cottrill's b. g. Bay Rum, 3 years old, by Baywood, dam Gonzreli; 87 pounds 1
John Coffee's br. f. Ida Wells, 3 years old, by Leamington, dam Jessamine Porter; 87 pounds 2
William Jenning's b. c. Larry Hart, 3 years old, by Planet, dam Nora; 90 pounds 3
E. Harrison's b. f. Sweet Bay, 3 years old, by Baywood, dam La Bruna; 87 pounds 0
L. A. Hitchcock's br. f. Lutetia H., 3 years old, by Second Daniel Boone, dam Meanness; 87 pounds 0
A. B. Lewis & Co.'s b. f. Vandalite, 3 years old, by Vandal, dam Vesper Light; 87 pounds 0
W. H. Williamson's ch. f. Battle Farris, 3 years old, by Daniel Boone, dame Effie Bynum 0

Time—2:14¼.

Second Race—Selling race, one mile and a half; horses entered to be sold for $1500 to carry their proper weight; for $1000, allowed seven pounds; for $750, ten pounds; for $500, fifteen pounds; for $300, twenty pounds. The winner to be sold at auction immediately after the race. Any surplus over the amount entered to be sold for will go to the club. Club purse, $500; first horse, $100; second horse, $100.

C. B. Morris' b. g. Edwin Adams, 4 years old, by Planet, dam Zephyr, 81 pounds 1
M. Walsh's b. g. Chris. Doyle, aged, by Voucher, dam by Epsilon, 92 pounds 2
N. Walsh's b. g. Captain Hutchinson, 5 years old, by Voucher, dam by Zero, 92 pounds 3
A. B Lewis & Co.'s ch. g. Revenge, aged, by Revenier, dam unknown, 92 pounds 0
E. Harrison's b. g. Hunkidori, 4 years old, by Malcolm, dam by Epsilon, 101 pounds 0
L. H. Hitchcock's ch. f. Tabitha, 4 years old, by Tipperary, dam Greek Slave, 86 pounds 0
John Coffee's b. c. B. F. Carver*, 4 years old, by Lightning, dam La Victorine, 94 pounds 0

Time—2:59.

* At the end of the mile Carver slipped and fell.

Third Race.—Mile heats, best three in five, for all ages, club purse $800; first horse $650, second horse $150.

John Coffee's gr. c. Donnybrook, 4 years old, by Lightning, dam Jessamine Porter, 104 pounds 1 1 1
J. J. Crowley's ch. h. Quartermaster, aged, by Bonnie Scotland, dam Rosette, 115 pounds 3 2 2
N. Walsh's ch. f. Mary L., 5 years old, by Voucher, dam by Epsilon ..... 2 3 dis

Time—1:59¾, 2:03¾, 1:58½.

To-day, if the weather continues fine, we will have some good sport. The first race promises to be most interesting, and the second race will no doubt be very pretty. The third race has but two contestants, Silent Friend and Chief Eugineer, and this appears to be rather one sided for much fun.

We have already mentioned that there was a very large attendance yesterday, when all the circumstances are taken into consideration. To the ladies we would say that the roads to the Fair Grounds are in good condition, the water having entirely subsided. We know that the dear creatures are great admirers of the noble sport, and we have been informed that many were deterred from venturing out yesterday on account of apprehension that the approaches to the course were in bad order.

The delay occasioned by the late rains has enabled many turfites and visitors from our sister cities opportunity to be here at the finish of the meeting. Mr. W. H. Wilkins, the secretary of the Natchez Jockey Club, was on the course yesterday. Should we have fair weather to-day we can promise a large attendance.

In the pools last night, in the first race, a handicap at a mile and a quarter, Sallie Watson was choice at $400, Ortolan next at $300, B. F. Carver $120, the field, composed of Nellie R. and Hunkidori, bringing only $35.

In the pools for the second race, a mile and a half for all ages, Meta H. brought $250, Edwin Adams $80, Bessie Lee $38, and Captain Hutchinson $28.

In the third race, two mile heats, Silent Friend ranked at $250, and Chief Engineer $49.

Prompt to the call of distress, as he always is, Mr. James S. Clark yesterday sent to Mayor Wiltz his check for $50, for the relief of our up country neighbors who are impoverished and rendered destitute by the overflow.

Colonel George B. Johnson and the clerks in the office of the tax collector of the First District promptly got together $50, which they applied to the same worthy object.

A Western lady, who was "married in the meantime," thinks there should be a statute of limitations against the reappearance of long lost husbands.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The House bill for the relief of persons suffering from the overflow of the lower Mississippi river was read and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Senator Edmunds, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported adversely on the bill for the relief of purchasers of lands sold for direct taxes in the insurrectionary States.

The bill, on motion of Mr. Clayton, was, with adverse report, placed on the calendar.

Mr. Boutwell will eulogize Mr. Sumner Monday.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections reported unfavorably to memorial of Sykes claiming seat in the Senate. Messrs. Saulsbury and Hamilton reported against Spencer. Ordered printed. This is the Alabama case.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Louisiana bill.

Mr. Bayard offered an amendment, of which he gave notice a few days ago, declaring that John McEnery was elected Governor, and Davidson B. Penn, Lieutenant Governor, and that they were unlawfully compelled by armed forces, acting under the authority of the President of the United States, from discharging their respective official duties; that Kellogg and Antoine did, by the unauthorized and illegal action and interference of the federal authorities, civil and military, obtain and hold armed possession of the offices of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, and requesting the President to issue his proclamation within ten days after the passage of the act notifying the people of Louisiana that all hindrance, obstacle or impediment on the part of the government of the United States to the peaceable and legal assumption of the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor are withdrawn, so that they may, without let or hindrance, proceed to fill the offices, together with those persons who were elected to the General Assembly upon the Fusion ticket.

Messrs. Bogy, of Missouri, and Bayard, of Delaware, followed with bitter partizan speeches.

Mr. Morton said the whole argument of his friend (Bayard) was but an amplification of that of the gentleman from Wisconsin (Carpenter). When the Senator asked the President to recognize the McEnery government it was asking him to recognize the most gigantic fraud ever committed. The installation of the McEnery government would be placing the minority over the majority. McEnery was the creation of Warmoth. They were united in the election, and could not be separated in the Senate. They were united by a Siamese ligament, which could not be severed without death to both. A majority of the people of Louisiana were of the same politics as Kellogg, and the minority was with McEnery. This was not a party question—not a Southern question—but a national one, and the lawful majority of the State should be sustained.

Mr. Scott said if no other Senator desired to speak on the Louisiana bill, he would ask the Senate to take up the bill to provide for the payment of the bonds of the Louisville and Portland Canal, that it might be proceeded with to-morrow.

Mr. Carpenter said he hoped that would not be done. The Louisiana bill should be disposed of without delay.

Mr. Stockton, of New Jersey, obtained the floor to speak on the bill, and yielded to Mr. Conover, who moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business, which was agreed to.

The Louisiana case comes up again to-morrow.

House.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill pending at the adjournment on Monday last and reported by Mr. Giddings, of Texas, for the better protection of the Texas frontier from Indian and Mexican depredations by connecting the military posts by telegraph. The bill appropriates $2,000,000 for the purpose.

Mr. Gunckel, of Ohio, said the Military Committee thought the line should be built, but that the sum appropriated was too large, and he suggested a reduction of the amount.

Mr. Giddings agreed to make it $1,000,000, and as thus modified the bill passed.

The following resolutions was offered by General Young, of Georgia:

WHEREAS, the great need of this country is some well devised and sure system of cheap transportation by water, which will give not only cheap outlets from the interior to the sea, but the means of a freer intercharge of products between the States, a system which is needed by the whole country and has been demanded by the people of all sections; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Railroads and Canals be instructed to prepare and report a bill for the improvement of the great natural water highways of the country and their connections by such artificial channels as will give to our people the cheap transportation which they demand, and that the fourteenth day of May be set apart for the consideration of this subject, to the exclusion of all other business and orders, and each day thereafter until it is disposed of.

On the motion to suspend the rules to vote on the adoption of the resolution the ayes were 130, nays 74. One Southern Democrat, Mr. Whitthorne, of Tennessee, voted, no; one Western Democrat, Mr. Holman, also voted no, and S. S. Cox, of New York.

The House spent two hours on legislative appropriation bills, and then adjourned.

WASHINGTON.

Postal Treaty with France.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The new postal treaty between the United States and France has been brought to a close. M. Bartholdi, the French minister, and Postmaster General Creswell having agreed upon the basis of a treaty which will establish an international letter rate of two cents or fifty centimes for each half ounce in this country, or ten grammes in France, each country to return the postage collected therein and to pay for transportation of the mails to the other. Prepayment will be optional, but want of it will subject letters to a fine of five cents or twenty-five centimes, to be returned by the country collecting it. There are to be no postal accounts between the two countries.

Nomination.

John S. Andrews, postmaster, Jacksonville, Florida.

Confirmations.

Thomas Russell, minister to Venezuela; Benton, postmaster, Bainbridge, Georgia; Droney, Brownsville; Jones, Dallas, Texas.

Died.

Samuel Milligan, Associate Justice of the United States Court of Claims, died to-day.

Recognition of Cuba.

Mr. Poland, of Vermont, introduced a joint resolution for the recognition of Cuba.

A Recusant Witness Explains, and is Forgiven.

George H. Patrick, of Alabama, a witness in the Busteed impeachment case, was discharged from the custody of the sergeant-at-arms, he having given a satisfactory excuse for non-attendance.

The Eads Bill.

It now appears that the motion will be entered to-morrow in the House to recommit the Eads jetty bill, which had been made the special order for to-morrow.

Dispatch of Congressman Morey to Mayor Cobb, of Boston.

General Morey to-day sent the following dispatch to the mayor of Boston:

To Hon. S. C Cobb, Mayor of Boston, Massachusetts:

I trust that my native city may not be behind any other in the promptness and generosity of her response to the appeal of the suffering people of my adopted State in this the hour of their great need. Such a disastrous flood has never been known before in the Mississippi valley, and the extent of the suffering is appalling.

FRANK MOREY.

NEW YORK.

The Canal Across the Isthmus.

NEW YORK, April 20.—A letter from the United States steamer Saranac states that the inter-oceanic canal commissioner, with Commander Hull, have made a trip up the San Juan river and crossed Lake Nicaragua to the Pacific.

The commission is yet to examine the Aralo route under Captain Selfridge, who has arrived at Panama.

Woman Murdered by a Masked Burglar.

The police has been informed by telegraph from Nanucet, near this city, that Mrs. Perry was shot there last night by a masked burglar, who had effected an entrance into her house. The murderer in haste to escape, left behind his hat and mask.

The Insurance Fraud.

The examination in the cases of Dr. Uling, Louise Germs and Charles Fink, for conspiring to defraud the Merchants' Life Insurance Company of $10,000 was concluded this afternoon in the Tobms Police Court. A motion to discharge the prisoners was denied, and the doctor and Louise were each committed for trial in default of $5000 bail.

FOREIGN.

Loss of a Bark from New Orleans.

LONDON, April 20.—The Spanish bark Eulolia, from New Orleans, was wrecked on San Sebastian, and is reported a total loss.

New Trial Refused.

The application of Dr. Keneally for a new trial for Arthur Orton has been refused, thus finally disposing of application.

The Steamer l'Amerique.

PLYMOUTH, Eng., April 20.—The steamer l'Amerique is now free of water. When she was first boarded by the Spray her cargo had shifted and she had carceened badly, but was afterward righted.

Heavy Reinforcements.

MADRID, April 20.—The army in the north has been heavily reinforced. It now numbers 40,000 men, and has seventy pieces of artillery.

A New Plan of Campaign Adopted.

The plan of campaign proposed by Marshal Serrano and Admiral Topete has been adopted.

General Concha has disembarked 10,000 troops at Santona, and the Carlists will be attacked simultaneously at different points.

Capture of Carlists.

BAYONNE, April 20.—The Carlist General Saballs and all his staff were recently captured by the Republican troops near Vich, but Saballs, with some of his officers, subsequently escaped and crossed the frontier into France.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Children Murdered.

STONINGTON, Conn., April 20.—Irving and Courtland Langworthy, sons of Henry D. Langworthy, were attacked at their residence last night, while their parents were attending church. Irving was killed, and Courtland's wounds are supposed to be mortal. Strong suspicion attaches to a hired man, who is now under arrest. The murder is presumed to have been done with an ax, as an ax with human hair and skin on it has been found on the premises.

Suit against General Forrest.

MEMPHIS, April 20.—The county court has instructed the attorney to bring suit against General N. B. Forrest, late president of the Memphis and Selma railroad, and his securities, to recover $100,000, appropriated by the county, to be expended within the county, but which, it is claimed, was expended in Mississippi, in the construction of said road.

Philanthropic Boston Waiting for the Word.

BOSTON, April 20.—There was a considerable gathering of citizens in the mayor's office to-day anticipating a reply from the Mayor of New Orleans to the inquiry of the committee concerning details caused by the flood, and the best plan for rendering assistance, but as no reply had been received up to 1 P. M., the meeting adjourned subject to call.

The Steamship Nedderland.

PHILADELPHIA, April 20.—The steamship Nedderland, whose fate was considered critical while she was on the shoals at Breyantine, arrived in Delaware river, off this city, at 2:45 P. M. to-day, having been towed up by the tugs America and Relief. Captain James, her commander, reported to the company this evening that his mistake of lights at Absecom and Little Egg Harbor for those of Capes Henlopen and May was the cause of his getting on the shoals.

With the exception of the loss of the rudder, screw, and perhaps stern post, the vessel is uninjured. The amount of cargo thrown over is not known. It is thought that about 100 tons were cast over. The Nederland was not ashore but anchored in the stream.

The Arkansas Affair.

LITTLE ROCK, May 20.—No changes in the situation. A company of United States soldiers