NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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VOLUME IX—NO. 11. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1875. WHOLE NUMBER 2472.

AMUSEMENTS.

BIDWELL'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Extraordinary Attractions.
DOUBLE COMPANY—SPECIALTY AND DRAMATIC.
The latest Paris sensation, the
Z G A S,
Z I Z G
A company of French Grotesque Dancers. Grand Ballet Divertissement, concluding with the CLODOCHE QUADRILLE. The wonderful CAWTHRONES in new sketches. Signor BLITZ'S famous PUNCH AND JUDY. Miss GERTIE GRANVILLE in NEW SONGS and other specialties. Concluding with Watts Phillips' Domestic Drama, entitled
LOST IN LONDON,
J. J. WALLACE appearing in his great character part, JOB ARMROYD. The drama is produced with powerful cast, new scenery, etc.
The Academy can be rented during the summer months for respectable entertainments. Apply at the Box Office. ap20

GRAND FESTIVAL
TO BE GIVEN BY
MECHANICS' STEAM FIRE COMPANY NO. 6
AND
Pelican Hook and Ladder Fire Company
No. 4,
AT THE FAIR GROUNDS,
ON SUNDAY, MAY 2 AND 9, 1875.

PROGRAMME:
STEEPLE CHASE RACE—One mile, open to all. Prize $25.
PONY RACE—One mile, open to all. Prize $25.
RUNNING RACE—Mile heats, open to all. Prize $50.
Entrance Fee $10.
MULE RACE—To buggy—One mile trot. Prize two bales of hay.
TROTTING RACE—Mile heats, for all horses that never trotted inside of 2:45. Prize $25.
HOSE CARRIAGE RACE—Two wheel hose carriage, with 500 feet of hose; one mile trot. Prize $50.
THROWING MATCH—For third class engines, to the best advantage, through 100 feet of hose. Prize $50.
FOOT RACE—Open to all, 100 yards. Prize $10.
GRAND PIGEON SHOOTING MATCH, at 11 A. M., under the supervision of the CRESCENT CITY SHOOTING CLUB. For a splendid prize.
Grand Display of Fire Works, in the Evening at Eight O'clock.
In all matches or races it shall require two entries to make a match or race.
All entries to be made to the undersigned on or before SATURDAY, May 1, at 3 P. M.
Races to begin at 2 P. M. sharp.
Dancing on the new platform. Music by Joseph Walcher's Silver Cornet Band.
Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until April 24, for the privilege of all Booths Stands, Games, etc.
Prizes to be drawn—Gold Watch and Chain Diamond Ring, Sewing Machine and $50 in gold.
The Watch and Cain and Diamond Ring can be seen on exhibition at E. Lilienthal's jewelry store, Canal street, and the Sewing Machine at Gregg's Sewing Machine Depot, No. 154 Canal street.
Tickets Fifty Cents. Ladies and Children Free.
LEON BERTOLI, Chairman,
apl1 13 25 my1 2 Office, Room No. 23, City Hall.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.—ANY PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the late AARON B. CRONK, of New York, will present the same, with proper proof, immediately, at the office of R. DeGRAY, No. 26 Natchez street.
ap21 1m* ANDREW B. RIKER, Attorney.

JOSEPH BRANDNER,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 34 Bourbon Street,
Between Customhouse and Bienville,
ap17 1m eod NEW ORLEANS.

DRESS MAKING AND SEWING
Of every description, corner of Thalia and St Charles streets.
Mesdames Tirrell and Simpson
Have taken the residence at the corner of Thalia and St. Charles streets, and are ready to receive orders. Nothing will be left undone to please the ladies who may patronize them. The parlors are central, spacious and neat. mh28 1m

A. W. WARNER. M. B. CHILDRESS.
WARNER & CHILDRESS,
ICE DEPOT,
42.....Carondelet Street.....42
Between Gravier and Union streets.
Ice in large and small quantities delivered in any part of the city. City and country orders, hogsheads, tierces and sacks, solicited and filled with dispatch.
Send in your orders. mh23 1m

BUSINESS CHANGES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM of L. H. GARDNER & CO., partnership in commendam, established by articles recorded in the mortgage office of the parish of Orleans, is this day dissolved, L. H. Gardner having made sale of his interest to the remaining partners. The affairs of the firm will be liquidated by Samuel L. Boyd.
L. H. GARDNER,
SAMUEL L. BOYD,
General Partners;
JONAS H. FRENCH,
In Commendam.
New Orleans, April 1, 1875.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, BY ARTICLES duly recorded, have this day formed a partnership in commendam, under the firm name of SAMUEL L. BOYD, to continue the wholesale dry goods business, heretofore carried on by L. H. Gardner & Co., at Nos. 92 Common and 105 and 107 Gravier streets, in this city.
SAMUEL L. BOYD,
General Partner.
JONAS H. FRENCH,
Partner in Commendam.
New Orleans, April 1, 1875.

I CORDIALLY RECOMMEND THE FIRM of SAMUEL L. BOYD, who will continue the dry goods business, to the patronage of my friends.
L. H. GARDNER.
New Orleans, April 1, 1875. apl 1m

I HAVE THIS DAY SOLD TO MR. N. A. Wilcox my entire interest in the firm of HOYT & WILCOX, he assuming all the liabilities of the late firm and will hereafter conduct the business in his own name and for his own account.
S. W. HOYT.
New Orleans, April 5, 1875.

REFERRING TO THE ABOVE I RESPECTFULLY inform my friends and the public in general that from and after the FIFTH DAY OF APRIL, 1875, the business of the firm of Hoyt & Wilcox will be conducted in my individual name, and I solicit a continuance of their patronage.
N. A. WILCOX,
ap7 1113 25 No. 82 Tchoupitoulas street

INSURANCE.

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL
STATEMENT
OF THE
CRESCENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
May 23, 1874.

Total gross premiums for year ending April 30, 1874 ..... $400,594 96
Earned premiums, less reinsurance and return premiums 319,533 53
Less losses paid and estimated $156,366 99
Less taxes, discount in lieu of participation, interest on capital, less discount, etc. 100,564 08—256,831 07
Net profits $62,702 46
Total gross assets of company 652,649 22

The Board of Trustees resolved that after paying the fourth quarterly interest at two and a half per cent on the capital stock of the company, that a dividend of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT be paid in cash on and after the twenty-third day of June next to those parties insuring with the company entitled to receive the same.

TRUSTEES.
Thomas A. Adams, Samuel B. Newman,
Samuel H. Kennedy, C. T. Buddecke,
John Phelps, A. G. Ober,
Adam Thomson, Henry Abraham,
P. S. Strong, Victor Meyer,
Joseph Bowling, Edward J. Gay,
John M. Sandidge, Simon Hernsheim,
Simon Fortheimer, Joseph B. Wolfe,
R. R. Post, A. Levi,
Edward Pilsbury, John R. King,
Charles R. Slayback, Frederick Camerden,
David Wallace, J. L. Harris,
Andrew Stewart, Joseph Stone.
THOMAS A. ADAMS, President.
HARRY V. ODDEN, Secretary.
my23 8n W Sa 1v

NOTARIES.

A. HERO, JR.,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER OF DEED
Office No. 17 Commercial Place.
Passports procured with dispatch, and prompt attention given to all. 17 ood

THE OUSTING OUTRAGE

DISPATCH FROM HON. W. P. FRYE

HIS CONSTRUCTION OF THE AWARD

A Violation of Democratic Faith and Plighted Honor.

Marshal Packard yesterday telegraphed to Hon. W. P. Frye for his opinion as to the action of the House in ejecting the four Republican members to make room for Democrats. The reply, which we give below, is what might be expected of the staunch, fair-minded gentleman. He is, it will be seen, more emphatic than Mr. Wheeler in his condemnation of the unfair action of the Democrats in changing the terms of the award, to which they had formally and solemnly agreed.

The following is a copy of the correspondence by telegraph:

NEW ORLEANS, April 20, 1875.

Hon. W. P. Frye, Member of Congress, Lewiston, Maine:

The Democrats have unseated four Republican members to-day. Telegraph me whether, in your opinion, by the agreement signed, Democrats were to disturb none of the members of the House except those mentioned in the award to go out.

S. B. PACKARD.

LEWISTON, Me., April 21, 1875.

Hon. S. B. Packard, New Orleans:

By agreement and award the status of your Legislature was to remain as we left it. The Democrats violate good faith and their plighted honor in their outrageous attempt to change it.

WILLIAM P. FRYE.

THE STATE HOUSE.

There is no abatement in political excitement in and about this building.

No action was taken in the Senate in regard to the resolution calling for a reconsideration of the vote by which Mr. Goode was assigned the seat of Mr. Crozier.

There was a long executive session, during which time the Hon. Hiram R. Steele was confirmed as Assistant Attorney General.

There was a caucus of Republican Senators in Lieutenant Governor Antoine's office, which was attended by Governor Kellogg.

COURT RECORD.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 1875.

Superior District Court.

State ex rel. Attorney General vs. Thomas R. Vaughan et al.—Mandamus on clerk of Sixth District Court to transfer record in Vaughan vs. Kellogg made peremptory.

Superior Criminal Court.

NOLLE PROSEQUI.

State vs. Victor Terrebonne, John Newton, John alias Bowlegged Donovan and Thomas Kingsman.—Murder of Captain Joseph W. Barnes on the seventeenth of October, 1872, during the levee riot.

Lizzie Owens—Grand larceny.

BAIL FIXED.

Murder—James Fordyce, police officer, $10,000; Anatole Jaquet, killing an unknown man on Dumaine street in March, 1873, $4000.

VERDICTS.

State vs. E. H. Marks, Lucy Wilson, Carrie Johnston.—1. Burglary. 2. Grand larceny. Marks guilty of second count; Lucy Wilson not guilty.

SENTENCED.

Gabriel Clayton, carrying concealed weapons—$15 or twenty days in the Parish Prison.

Isham Randall, charged with the murder of Jerry Dixon on the sixth of January; plead guilty of manslaughter—Fifteen years in the penitentiary.

GRAND JURY.

State vs. John Burke, accessory to manslaughter—Assisting his brother, Willie Burke, in killing John Keegan on the second of November, 1874. Not a true bill.

Papeto Scott—Murder, killing Emma Scott on Dryades street in December last. A true bill.

ON TRIAL.

State vs. J. H. Kalvalage—Arson, setting fire, on the fifth of October, 1874, to his bakery on Liberty street. Jury empaneled, two State witnesses examined, and continued until Thursday, April 22, at 10 A. M.

First District Court.

INFORMATION FILED.

Petty larceny—E. Jackson.

ACQUITTED.

Assault, etc.—Charles Rohbacher, Louis Lawrence.

Petty larceny—Marshall Robertson, Nat Johnson and Augustine Camille.

CONVICTED.

Petty larceny—George White, William Henry, Louis Williams.

SENTENCED.

Isabella Tredwell, for assault and battery, $10.

Second District Court.

Succession of Catherine Menner, wife of Valentin Wilhelm, opened.

Rivers.

During the past week the Arkansas has fallen eight inches at Little Rock. The Missouri has risen fifteen inches at Omaha, six inches at Leavenworth, and is falling at Hermann. The Mississippi has risen five feet six inches at St. Paul, three feet six inches at Lacrosse, sixteen inches at St. Louis, and four inches at Vicksburg; but has fallen one foot at Keokuk, eight inches at Memphis and New Orleans. The Ohio has fallen six inches at Pittsburg, one foot at Marietta, thirteen feet at Cincinnati, five feet at Louisville, seven feet at Evansville and ten feet at Paducah, but is reported rising at Marietta. The Alleghany has fallen three feet at Oil City and four feet at Freeport. The Monongahela has risen two feet at Morgantown, but is now falling.

Further Reduction in Railroad Fare.

Colonel E. D. Frost, general manager, and S. E. Carey, general passenger agent of the New Orleans, St. Louis and Chicago railroad, now come to the front and announce that by starting over their line passengers can be carried to New York from this city for $35, and that the fare to Philadelphia, Washington, Chicago, St. Louis, and other important points, will be at correspondingly low rates. The traveling public can scarcely ask for more reasonable terms; and the reduction comes at a time when cheap fare is best appreciated—a time of the year when many of our people desire to go North for a change of climate, and have not too much money to go with.

The Temperature.

The thermometer at Louis Frigerio's, No. 50 Chartres street, on April 21, stood as follows: At 8 A. M., 66°; at 2 P. M., 73°; at 6 P. M., 71°. Lowest point during the night of April 20, 55°. Rain during the night of April 20, four and one-tenth inches.

THE EXTRA SESSION.

Senate.

The Senate met yesterday and immediately went into executive session, which lasted until one o'clock.

After the executive session the roll was called and twenty-nine Senators were announced as present.

A communication from the executive was received and read, urging immediate and favorable consideration of certain measures for the relief of the city of New Orleans.

Messrs. Lowell, Beasley and Elliott, a committee from the House, appeared before the bar of the Senate and informed that body of the action of the House in impeaching State Auditor Clinton.

The report of the special committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the office of the State Auditor of Public Accounts came up as the special order of the day.

Senator Wharton moved the adoption of the report.

Senator Ogden said he found on his desk the report of the committee appointed to examine the books and accounts of the State Auditor. He said he regarded it as a very thorough and searching document; one that had been made by a responsible committee of the Senate with reference to the financial affairs of the State. He found that this report was accompanied by documents, and was compelled to assume that so far as the report extends, the statements made in it were uncontradicted. Therefore, he said, he should be compelled, with regret, to vote for the adoption of it. The members who compose the committee, he thought, deserved the highest compliment for the manner in which they have pursued their investigations, and for the spirit of independence which they have displayed in bringing to light the acts of mal-administration on the part of one of the highest officials in the State.

Senator Burch expressed himself opposed to the adoption of the report at this time because, in his opinion, it would be prejudging the case, and that, he said, is contrary to all law and usage. The guilt or innocence of the person accused will be ascertained upon the trial of the case. The Senator said he should vote against the adoption of the report of the committee at this time—not because he believed the report to be untrue, but simply for the reasons he had already stated. He believed that if the Senate now adopted the report it would be tantamount to declaring the person accused guilty, and that he was opposed to, especially as the Senate will, sitting in its capacity as a high court of impeachment, have to try the case. The Senator further said that if this report should be adopted it would be declaring the gentleman guilty, no matter how much evidence he might bring to prove his innocence. He thought it would be time enough to take action when this case is brought before the Senate sitting as a high court of impeachment. The Senator thought no argument could be produced to satisfy him to the contrary, and said he would never consent to become a party to the prejudgment of any man. He desired to be placed on record, not as one willing to have this matter put off indefinitely, but as one willing at the proper time and place to enter fully into its merits. He could not, therefore, vote to adopt the report at this time, and preferred that it be laid upon the table, subject to call. He did not intend to make the motion, but preferred that it should be done.

Senator Young moved that the report be received, and called the previous question on his motion.

Senator Wharton said he would vote for the adoption of the report at this time. He thought the further postponement of it would certainly show a want of confidence in the committee, and viewing the matter in the light of justice he did not think the adoption of the report at this time would be prejudging the case, for he could safely say the statements embodied in the report would be fully substantiated at the proper time. He thought the report should be adopted in vindication of the action of the committee. He would therefore vote to adopt the report.

Senator White said he would vote against the adoption of the report, because he understood it was to be made the basis of articles of impeachment to be drawn up in the House, and in that case the Senate would have to try the cause; and he, as a member of that body, therefore could not vote to adopt the report.

Senator Robertson said he would vote for the adoption of the report, and in so doing he did not think he was prejudging the case.

Senator Blackburn declared he would vote against the adoption of the report at this time, for the reason that it was only partially read yesterday, and he had not had time to examine it as thoroughly as he should like to do. He would say nothing as to the justice or injustice of the statements contained in the report, but felt himself compelled to vote against the adoption of the report.

Senator Allain said he would vote against the adoption of the report, because he had not read it, and had only heard a part of it read. He fully concurred with the Senator from East Baton Rouge in the opinion that, by adopting the report at this time, it would be prejudging the guilt of the person accused. He would, therefore, vote against the adoption of the report.

Senator Brewster said he would vote for the adoption of the report because he considered it his duty to do so. He did not consider that in doing this he was working an injustice to Mr. Clinton. The adoption of the report did not, in his estimation, necessarily imply what the final action of the Senate would be in regard to it.

Senator Sypher said he would vote against the adoption of the report, yet he honored the conduct of the committee and thought they deserved credit for their labor. He wanted to vote intelligently, and as he had not yet heard the report read, or read it himself, he must vote against the adoption of the report.

A vote was then taken and the report was adopted by twenty yeas to fourteen nays.

A communication from the House informed the Senate that the reorganization of the House had been effected by the election of new officers.

Senator Anderson, from the Judiciary Committee, reported unfavorably on the bill giving the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth District Courts of the parish of Orleans concurrent jurisdiction with the Superior District Court of the same parish. A minority report was also submitted, signed by Mr. Ogden, favoring the passage of the bill.

An act to relieve delinquent taxpayers in certain cases in the overflowed districts of the State was called up, amended and finally passed the Senate.

The bill as originally introduced was intended to relieve only such taxpayers as had suffered by the overflow of last year; but as amended, if it becomes a law, it will relieve all taxpayers that are subjected to penalties and other costs for non-payment of taxes, provided said delinquent taxpayers pay their taxes by the first of next November.

A concurrent resolution received from the House suspending Charles Clinton, State Auditor of Public Accounts, was ordered to be read. While it was under consideration the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.

As soon as the roll was called and the journals disposed of, Mr. Lowell called up the report of the previous day relative to the accounts of the Auditor and Treasurer. He accepted the amendment of Mr. Kidd that the resolution should be directed only against the Auditor, and addressed the House.

Mr. Lowell—Once again, Mr. Speaker, the Republican party of Louisiana is called upon in the discharge of its important duties, to ask for the impeachment of one of its own leaders, a Republican official high in office, of high crimes and misdemeanors. In the examination of the accounts of the Auditor's office, in obedience to the command of this House at its regular session, your committee felt called upon to do its whole duty in the examination of the accounts. I believe we have performed that duty fully and fairly. The results of that examination force us to offer the resolution of impeachment which has already been read to the House. They are articles of impeachment by a committee of the Republican party against one of its own officers. It is a serious thing to prefer charges against a man which, if proved, would almost destroy his citizenship. But after having thoroughly examined the books of this officer, after the most searching investigation by competent experts during a period of three months, and with every disposition to make a report favorable to the Auditor, we are compelled to do so.

Mr. Clinton casts a reflection upon the committee and upon the House by stating in a letter which appears in the morning journals that the committee's experts were incompetent. The fact is that those experts have been book-keepers all their lives, and one of them is now engaged in business here, and might probably be selected by the Cotton or Merchants' Exchange as an expert if, as Mr. Clinton suggested, the appointment of such should be left to them.

Mr. Pierson—I second the motion. It is high time the matter of the Auditor's accounts was looked into. The investigation shows in this report that which ought to make every Republican blush for his party. I hope the motion for impeachment will be carried.

Mr. Sartain championed the Auditor on the ground that he having asked for a committee was entitled to it and referred to that portion of the Auditor's letter that stated the investigation had been made by personal and political enemies.

Mr. Lowell indignantly denied that any member of the committee had been actuated by any motive except the desire to do right, and denounced in emphatic language the charge of personal bias.

The report was accepted, the resolution of impeachment, and a concurrent resolution of suspension from office, passed by a vote of more than three to one.

From this time until its adjournment the House was occupied entirely in the business of getting through the forms of preliminary passage of bills, and the only interruption was on a private bill of Mr. Guichard.

Mr. Hahn said there had been too much of this. It was needless and expensive. People came here to have acts passed which would be just as effective if passed before a notary public. Only last session an act had been passed which was merely a duplicate of the act previously passed before a notary. These acts cost the State largely in publication. Minors ask the State to emancipate them when they could go before the court with less trouble. This kind of legislation should be discouraged.

Mr. Young said he concurred in these remarks, and gave notice that from this time he would oppose any such private bill, but as it had been the custom he would vote for the one under discussion.

Mr. Guichard thanked the member from Claiborne, but thought opposition came with bad grace from other members who were in the House to-day when a similar bill had passed. This bill had been handed him by one of the members just expelled, and though requested to attend to its passage, he would not have done so if another had not passed. He did not believe in such legislation any more than any one else, but he asked that the bill should be passed in courtesy to the late member. The bill passed.

Just before adjournment Mr. Hill asked permission to make a personal explanation.

Mr. Hill said that the call of the previous question had prevented his saying anything on the expulsion of the four Republican members. He believed the extra session had been called to consider the adjustment and promote harmony and peace. As a member of the Committee on Elections and Qualifications he had been governed by the award, and had received the written pledge of Democrats that the House should not be disturbed. It was with this understanding he signed the report in favor of seating the seven Democrats named in the award.

Several important bills and resolutions went over to to-day, and the House adjourned.

A Poor Outlook for Jetties.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* gives us the following bit of information concerning Mr. Eads' jetty prospects:

Several prominent St. Louis gentlemen, now here, speak of the Eads jetty plan for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi river as being now considered with a great deal of distrust, and, being so, vigorously cold-shouldered by the capitalits.

The Chestnut Street Theatre, in Philadelphia, is still occupied by "The Two Orphans."

A Remarkable Crime.

A curious and thus far inexplicable case, which may have a fatal termination, occurred yesterday afternoon in a house on Pennsylvania avenue. The facts as given below, while they show conclusively that an outrageous crime was perpetrated, fail to give any real or imaginary cause for it, and in the event of the death of the injured man, his plain statement on the one side and the equally plain denial of the man he accuses, will combine to make this case one celebrated in criminal annals. As is well known by frequenters of Pennsylvania avenue, the building on that street, near Seventh, formerly occupied by Lockwood, Hufty & Taylor, is now undergoing extensive repairs, the plasterers being engaged at their work in the second story. Yesterday afternoon, about half-past four o'clock, the workmen were surprised and horrified by the entrance of a man whose head and face were covered with blood, and who asked in a weak voice for a glass of water. The water was handed to him, and in response to the anxious inquiries of the men, he informed them that he had been assaulted and brutually beaten in the building. A glance satisfied them that his wounds were serious, and one of the number was immediately dispatched for an officer, and in response Officers Daily and Lawton were soon on the spot. The first move was to secure the attendance of a physician, which was done by calling in Dr. Cornelius Boyle, who dressed the wounds, eight in number, in various portions of the head, several of them being of a very serious nature. Mr. Lawton was left in charge of the wounded man, and Mr. Daily proceeded to headquarters and reported the fact. Detective McDevitt, who was on duty at the time, accompanied Mr. Daily to the building, and as soon as the doctor had finished dressing the wounds he inquired of the wounded man who he was. In reply he stated that his name was General Sutton. He was then asked who had beaten him, and he replied that he would tell all about it when he got a little stronger. Fearing that he would get weaker instead of stronger, the detective pressed him to tell, and he finally said that he had been assaulted by General Ross.

Leaving him in charge of Officer Lawton, the detective, in company with Officer Daily, startled in search of Ross. This part of the job was an easy one, for it was soon ascertained that Ross boarded in the Metropolitan, and the number of his room being ascertained, the two officicial soon knocked at the door. There was no answer to the rap, and it was repeated, when the door was opened by General Ross, the gentleman they were looking for. As they stepped into the room it was noticed that the General had just completed clothing himself in clean garments, and the practiced eyes also discovered that there was a cut on one of the fingers of the right hand, which had but recently been wrapped with a clean linen cloth. On a table was lying a cigar case and some papers, which, on a hurried examination, proved to be stained with blood. The object of their visit was made known by the officers, at which the General expressed great surprise, and on hearing the full statement of the case as related to him and the condition of the wounded man, Mrs. Ross swooned away. After she had been returned to consciousness, the General was informed that he would have to accompany the officers to headquarters under arrest, which he did.

In the meantime Mr. Sutton had recovered sufficiently to be taken to headquarters also, and while there he made a statement of the case in the presence of Superintendent Richards, Chief Detective Clarvoe, Detective McDevitt and many others.

Sutton's statement was substantially as follows: He said that he and the accused were the best of friends, and had been for more than thirty years, they having served together in the Mexican war. Recently Ross had fitted up and opened the Metropolitan billiard room, and he (Sutton) had invested in it, as partner, the sum of $2000 in cash. Yesterday afternoon they had played a friendly game of billiards, and about three o'clock Ross asked him to go with him and look at the rooms in the Lockwood, Hufty & Taylor building, as he wanted to make an estimate for furnishing them. He willingly complied with the request, and the two proceeded from the billiard room to the street, thence up stairs to the new building, inspecting and measuring the several rooms, all the while talking pleasantly.

Finally one of the rear rooms in the fifth story was reached, and there, as they had done in the other rooms, they halted to talk. Sutton held in his hand a small piece of paper and a lead pencil, with which he had been figuring, and as he turned to look out of the window toward the Seaton House, totally unsuspicious of any danger, Ross dealt him a blow on the back of his head with a hammer. He turned instantly and grappled with his assailant, receiving a second severe blow. After that he does not remember anything until he woke up alone in the room, and crawled down stairs to where the plasterers were at work. During the recital of the story Ross stood by, an interested and attentive listener, and at its conclusion he remarked, with a voice which did not show the least tremor, that "the man was crazy; he had not seen him during the day." Subsequently Assistant District Attorney Carrington arrived, and to him Mr. Sutton made a formal charge of assault and battery with intent to kill, which was duly sworn. In a conversation with the officers Sutton said that he could assign no possible reason for the act, and that as far as he was concerned he did not care to prosecute Ross; all he wanted him to do was to pay his expenses while sick, a period which he then fixed at about two weeks at the furthest, but Dr. Boyle states that it is one of those serious cases about which a physician does not care to express a hasty opinion.

After this statement had been made and the fact sworn to, Sutton was removed to Providence Hospital.

Ross was questioned as to the matter by the detectives, but refused to say anything further than to make a positive and emphatic denial of all knowledge of the affair. He was locked up to await judicial action; and in the evening about nine o'clock his son had an interview with him in the presence of an official.

The room in which the deed was committed is in the fifth story, fronting on C street, and was formerly room No. 48 of the Metropolitan. It is about fifteen feet by eight and looks rather dilapidated. An inspection of the room showed conclusively that there had been a bloody struggle. On the floor in several places were pools of clotted blood, and the walls were smeared with blood. There was no weapon found, and, strange to say, no one, as far as has been ascertained, either saw the parties enter or Ross leave the room. It is probable that before the hearing takes place the officers will have discovered some tangible proof on the subject.

General Anthony A. Sutton, the wounded man, is about fifty-two years of age, of medium stature, not very heavily built, and has recently suffered from an attack of sickness. He served during the Mexican war as a private and non-commissioned officer, and soon after the breaking out of the rebellion was commissioned, and at the close of the war was placed on the retired list with the rank of colonel, since which time he has not been engaged in any business. He is spoken of by those who know him as a man quiet and mild in his demeanor, and one of the last to make an enemy or to provoke such an assault.

General Samuel Ross, the accused, is about the same age as Sutton. He is about five feet ten inches in height, of good built, grey hair and whiskers, [illegible] quick, nervous temperament. Like the wounded man, he, too, in on the army retired list, but with the rank of General. He has not been engaged in business for some time until his recent venture in the billiard room, which was opened a few weeks ago. He is quiet in manner, and proved by his demeanor yesterday that he is a man of nerve.—*Washington National Republican.*

Grace Greenwood is going to Europe with her daughter in May.

Amusements.

To-night at the Academy of Music, in addition to an olio of specialty performances, will be played the drama of "Guy Mannering," with the novelty attraction of Mr. J. J. Wallace as *Meg Merrilies*. Many years ago, at the Boston Museum, when Charlotte Cushman was acting there, before she had commenced making her last appearance, Mr. Wallace was in the company. One night when the great actress was unable to appear, he came to the manager's relief and played *Meg*. The change was announced to the audience, but many present refused to believe that Miss Cushman was not playing the part. Mr. Wallace made up for the crone to the life; his appearance upon the cliff, with the witch's staff and straggling gray locks of hair, and with outstretched hand, as Cushman had appeared a thousand times, electrified the audience before he spoke a word. When he did speak, in broken voice, harsh and terrible in earnestness, the semblance was still more real. The assumption of the character under such circumstances was an act of great temerity. it was but an imitation, but it was perfection in its way, and one of the most successful characterizations known to the stage. Mr. Wallace has repeated the personation many times since, and so well that it has been said that if ever Miss Cushman should play *Meg Merrilies* for the last time, as it possible is she may, the character will still live in his acting.

The Southern Claims Commission.

As the renewed term of the Southern Claims Commission is fast drawing near its expiration, a general review of the origin of the commission, its aims, and the actual business it has transacted, can not be without interest. The statement below is a summary of the official records, by which the public can readily form an opinion as to the wisdom of again renewing the term of the commission. The political feeling on this point is outlined.

The commission was established by a section in the army appropriation act of March 3, 1871, and was to consist of three commissioners, having a salary of $5000 per year each, for two years. The jurisdiction conferred on the commission was very limited, and the test of loyalty required of claimants who should come before it very severe, and in consequence of their misunderstanding or their disregard of these two facts, the claimants and claim agents have caused a vast amount of complaint on the part of Southern loyalists and the Southern delegation in Congress against the rulings and decisions of the commission. The proposition to pay any class of persons in the late rebel States for property taken by the Union armies during their campaigns in hostile territory was strenuously opposed by both Eastern and Western men in the Senate and House, and was only carried by a determined coalition of the Southern members, with a threat to blockade all legislation in which the East and West were interested.

The measure as finally passed established a commission of three members to receive and consider the claims of persons who were citizens of the United States and loyal to the government from the beginning to the end of the rebellion. The claims were only to be for stores or supplies taken or furnished for the use of the Union armies, and these technical words were found to have such a limited meaning, that only a small part of the loss suffered by residents of the South, however loyal to the government of the United States, could be brought within their definition. They include corn, hay, oats and fodder, fed to the army horses and mules; fencing and lumber burnt for fuel; horses and mules taken for the artillery, cavalry or wagon trains; timber cut for fuel, quarters or fortifications; cotton used for hospital beds, and cattle, hogs and bacon, used in the absence of rations or supply trains; but not claims for compensation for the occupation of buildings and grounds, nor damage done to fields, fences, buildings or crops by the march or encampment of troops, nor the simple use or destruction of property of any kind for any purpose, nor the depredations or pillage committed by the troops in carrying off or consuming, as the case might be, the horses and mules, and the cattle, hogs, poultry, or other food supplies of the people. Cotton, tobacco, or other property seized and carried off to weaken the resources of the people and States in rebellion, was not included, nor the destruction of property to prevent its use by the Confederates.

The commissioners were to report their conclusions in each case to Congress, but there was no implied or direct promise to pay such claims as they should approve. In March, 1873, when the original term of the commission expired, Congress very unexpectedly refused to extend the time for presenting claims, and thus cut off a large number of the poorer and remoter, and possibly more meritorious, claimants, who had been waiting to see if the original act was anything more than a political device intended to catch votes in the Presidential campaign of 1872. Last session the House passed a bill to let in these belated claimants, but the Senate did not take it up for consideration. In the two years granted some 22,000 claims were filed, claiming an amount upward of $6,000,000. Of course to make up such a large number of claims and so great an amount of money, there must have been a sweeping disregard of the limitations and conditions fixed by Congress as to the loyalty of the claimants and the nature of the claims, and the commissioners have been now engaged four years in sifting out the disloyal and neutral claimants from those who were loyal to the Union cause, and the claims that are not within their jurisdiction from those that are within it. They have made four annual reports to Congress, embracing over 7600 claims, allowing less than one-half in number and less than one-fifth in amount. They have still more than 14,600 claims to report upon, but many of these are virtually abandoned by the claimants, who can not meet the present requirements as to loyalty, or are dissatisfied with the rules of valuation adopted by the commission from the long standing practice of the army bureaus.

The term of the commission, renewed for four years in 1873, expires in March, 1877, and will probably not be renewed, and its unfinished business will be postponed or transferred. The Southern Congressmen are opposed to it without distinction of party, and wish to abolish it, in the hope of getting something in its place that will distribute more money from the treasury in their section, and the leading Republican Senators and Representatives are opposed to distributing any money there in payment of war claims, and will vote with the Southerners to abolish the commission. It is a remarkable circumstance that Tennessee, the first of the reconstructed States, has had a law in operation for the settlement of the claims of her citizens since 1866, five years before the other rebel States were admitted, and succeeded last year in getting the time for filing claims from that State extended indefinitely.—*New York Tribune.*

St. Louis Bridge Transferred to Fourth Mortgage Bondholders.

A St. Louis dispatch of the sixteenth, says:

It has transpired that the Illinois and St. Louis Bridge, crossing the Mississippi river here, has been transferred to Morgan, Humphreys & Co., under the fourth mortgage bonds, and that a change will be made in its management. The transfer, it is said, was an amicable one, and the bridge will hereafter be in charge of Mr. Newall, formerly of the Illinois Central and Chicago and Alton roads. But little is known of the matter yet, but the bridge authorities promise to make a statement of the affair to-morrow. Work on the Union Depot progresses, and trains will begin to cross the bridge on the ninth of May.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ATTORNEY GENERAL WILLIAMS

His Contemplated Resignation

THE REPUDIATION OF THE ADJUSTMENT

WHAT IS THOUGHT OF IT

MORE TROUBLE APPREHENDE

The President's Movements

[Special to the New Orleans Republican.

WASHINGTON, April 21, 1875.

Attorney General Williams has for a long time past been anxious to resign and resume the practice of the law, which will afford him a much larger income than his present salary; but he would not retire so long as charges were pending against him in Congress, nor under the independent press fire during the contest for confirmation for the supreme bench. Now, however, that the congressional investigating committee, composed in part of Democrats, has exonorated him, and his course in the department has received the approbation of the country generally, he insists upon pressing his resignation, which will be reluctantly accepted by the President as soon as a suitable successor can be determined upon. Judge Pierrepont, of New York, will probably be his successor.

Apprehensions are entertained in high official circles here of further trouble in New Orleans on account of the White League politicians repudiating the Wheeler compromise, after obtaining from the Republicans all the advantages accruing to their organization.

The President returned to night, and will hold a regular Cabinet meeting Friday.

D. D. C.

WASHINGTON.

Unfounded Rumors of Cabinet Changes.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Postmaster General Jewell returned to Washington this morning. He states positively that the report that the President has requested Secretary Delano to resign is not true. Governor Jewell was in the railroad car with the Presidents and Mr. Delano when the published statement referred to was brought to their attention, and his assertion is based upon what was then said by the parties directly concerned.

The Atlanta Postoffice.

Postmaster General Jewell has received several petitions signed by almost every Republican in Atlanta, Georgia, indorsing his appointment of Conley as postmaster at that point, and praying that he will not reconsider his action and appoint Bard. Besides these petitions, a number of letters have been received warmly indorsing Conley's appointment.

NEW YORK.

Civil Rights at Booth's Theatre.

NEW YORK, April 21.—The treasurer of Booth's Theatre was arrested last evening on a warrant issued from Commissioner Davenport, based on the affidavit of a colored man named Smith, that he and his lady were refused seats in the parquette of the theatre. The treasurer was bailed till to-day.

The Distinguished Papal Officials

Count Marefoschi, Monsigneur Bonetti and Dr. Ubaldi, the papal envoys, left for Baltimore this morning, and will sojourn with Archbishop Bayley till that prelate comes to New York to confer the beretti on Cardinal McCloskey.

Treasure Trove.

It is said that three men, in cleaning out a cess pool at Staten Island, came upon between $20,000 and $30,000 in gold coin. It seems the premises were formerly owned by a city bank cashier who proved a defaulter to the amount of $160,000.

The Rearrest of Tweed.

The order for the rearrest of Tweed, under $3,000,000 bail, has been placed in the hands of the warden of the penitentiary. Should the decision of the Court of Appeals favor Tweed he will be taken to Ludlow street jail to await the further action of the courts.

Dana Discharged from Custody.

Judge Blatchford rendered a decision in the case of Charles A. Dana, arrested upon an attachment issued out of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia by United States Marshal Fiske. Judge Blatchford discharges Mr. Dana from the custody of the marshal of this district in a very lengthy opinion.

Sailed.

Messrs. Maynard and Orth, ambassadors from the United States to Turkey and Austria, respectively, sailed to-day in the ship Russia

FOREIGN.

Epsom Races.

LONDON, April 21.—At the Epsom spring meeting to-day the Great Metropolitan stakes were won by Hampton.

Royalty at the Revival.

The Duchess of Sutherland and the Duke and Duchess of St. Albans were present today at the revival services in the Haymarket, conducted by Moody and Sankey.

Bismarck's Note to Luxemburg.

It is rumored that Bismarck has addressed a note to Luxemburg similar to those sent to Belgium.

Proposed Importation of Mexican Sugars.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 12, via Havana, April 21.—The planters of the Sierra Calientas, at a recent meeting, resolved to export 150,000 arrobas of sugar to the United States and Hamburg, for the purpose of making its quality known abroad, and increasing its value. They have also taken steps to induce the general government to remove the tax on native sugar. The Legislature of Moralos is disposed to return the back tax paid by the planters, thus offering a premium for productions.

On Trial for a Brutal Crime.

Ten natives of Ixitacalco are on trial here for a horrible outrage. They are charged with burying three men alive, leaving only their heads above ground, and then dispatching them with hatchets and knives after prolonged torture.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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