NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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

VOLUME IX.—NO. 240 NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY, JANUARY 14, 1876. WHOLE NUMBER 2701.

THE STATE HOUSE.

Senate.

This body met at the usual hour yesterday, and a noticeable fact was that Messrs. Alexander, Blackburn, Greene, and the Democratic members, were in their seats. Lobby members were quiet.

Mr. Burch asked permission to say a few words concerning certain statements made by Mr. Greene when that Senator visited the House last Wednesday. The Secretary read the objectionable paragraph from Mr. Greene's speech in the REPUBLICAN. Mr. Burch, after many interruptions, denied the statement of the Senator from Lincoln.

Mr. Burch was followed by Senators White, Greene, Allain and Blackburn, and while Blackburn was still speaking, Mr. Masicot called for executive session, and the hall was cleared.

When the doors were opened routine business was resumed.

Mr. Wharton handed in a bill prepared by the Property Holders' Union, providing for electing assessors for the city of New Orleans, and providing rules for their government. Mr. Wharton asked to have the constitutional rules suspended to place it on its first and second readings, and have it printed and then have it referred to the appropriate committee.

Mr. Stamps objected to this and like bills being printed, as the expense would be too great.

Mr. Wharton thought it but courtesy to an influential body to have the bill printed.

Mr. Stamps withdrew his motion to table, after Mr. Burch had explained the necessity of Senators having bills in proper shape to peruse.

Mr. White desired to see this bill printed, as it was one of great magnitude to our people, and was treated at length by the Governor in his message. We can not fully comprehend this bill while it is in the committee's hands, unless members are furnished with copies. The bill was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Landry introduced a resolution relative to the "regulators" in East Feliciana, West Feliciana and Baton Rouge, and asked for the appointment of a committee of five to investigate the affairs in that section, and asked that the rules be suspended to have a second reading.

Mr. Blackburn explained his vote, stating his experience was that investigating committees of this kind seldom or never result in anything really beneficial.

Mr. Weber voted no because the several courts are open to all for redress.

Those in favor of suspending the rules were in the majority, and the document was read a second time, when a substitute was offered by Mr. White to instruct the proper judicial officers of the aforesaid section.

Both Messrs. George and Ogden voted against the resolution and the substitute.

Mr. White referred to the resolution offered by Mr. Landry as one that made very broad assertions, and one that would not bear daylight. His substitute was voted down.

Mr. Robertson called for executive session, after which the Senate adjourned.

House.

Prayer was offered yesterday by the Rev. Mr. Matthews.

Mr. Murrell said he noticed the Hon. Sam Armstead, Secretary of State, in the House, and asked that he be invited to the platform.

A petition from "undersigned citizens" of the parish of Avoyelles, requesting the expulsion of Representative Soner, on the ground of non-citizenship, was presented by Mr. Lafargue, who asked that it be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. Matthews said the question raised was strictly a legal question under the Wheeler compromise. He had no objection to the presenting of the petition; any citizen had the right to petition the General Assembly, and it must be treated with respect. The proper committee was that on Judiciary.

Mr. Soner said it had better be referred to the Committee on Health and Quarantine.

Mr. Murrell said he would not have spoken a word if the Wheeler compromise had not been mentioned. Every time he heard of that he was disgusted. He favored the consideration of the petition at once. He was opposed to having it go to any committee, but if it had to, that on the constitution was the proper one.

Mr. Hahn said it made no difference whether one believed in the Wheeler compromise or not. He had voted against that. This question had nothing to do with it. It involved a difficult, a nice question of law, that of domicile, and all lawyers know that is one of the most difficult to determine, and it therefore should be left to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Dupre agreed with Mr. Murrell, that it should go to the Committee on the Constitution, and read article eighteen, requiring a Representative to be an elector of his district.

Mr. Guichard said he agreed with nobody that had spoken. It was not a constitutional nor a legal question that was presented. Every one knows that if a man is a qualified elector he is eligible for election, and if the rolls did not show the name of the gentleman of Avoyelles, his qualification could be shown other ways. Neither is this the question. Already has there been an attempt to unseat most of the leaders of the Republican party, but the name of the member from Avoyelles happened to be omitted. This was an effort to strike at him in another way. If the Republicans were to be decimated in this manner, it would be better to have it all done at once, and he offered a resolution declaring all the seats of Republican members vacant.

Mr. Demas seconded the resolution.

Speaker Estilette stated the question and ruled Mr. Guichard's resolution out of order as not germain to the matter before the House.

The petition finally went to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Jeffries offered a resolution restricting the members to $3 worth of stationery.

Mr. Murrell said that was a great deal too much. He could buy his own stationery, and would like to know where the money was to come from, as there was evidently no intention of passing an appropriation bill. He would amend by making the amount of $1 75—$25 used to be the rate, including $10 for postage stamps.

Mr. Demas proposed that every member pay for himself as he intended to do.

Mr. Hammond wanted the motion amended to make those who had received $25 worth refund the money.

Mr. Murrell would state that he never had got it, it was before his time, but that the Democratic member who preceded Mr. Hammond received his.

Mr. Sartain thought it right that the members should be restricted.

Mr. Soner said that he had just been informed by a distinguished mathematician, who had made the calculation, that it cost $2 25 a minute to keep up this argument, which was more than the whole amount involved.

Mr. Demas said that he had been preaching reform and now he wanted to practice it. He moved to table the bill.

Mr. Wilson moved to indefinitely postpone the whole matter.

Mr. Guichard moved to amend by allowing the Clerk and the Committee on Enrollment necessary stationery and the members none.

Mr. Jeffries accepted this.

[Mr. Walker in the Chair.]

Mr. Young said it appeared to him time to stop this frivolity and useless waste of time. He commended the resolution of Mr. Jeffries. The members ought to be supplied with stationery. He did not intend to pay for his.

Mr. Jeffries said the amount had been considered sufficient and not too much. He came to the Legislature a reformer, but at the same time was willing to allow reasonable expenses. It was rather late in the day, when the people were rising against them, for the Republicans to take such extreme measures. He moved to table all substitutes and amendments.

This was done by a vote of 93 to 4, and the resolution then adopted.

Bills amending section 1693 of the Revised Statutes, relative to the succession paying to widow or minor children sufficient to make the $1000 homestead exemption; Revised Statutes relative to disturbing public meetings; one by Mr. Young permitting persons accused of crime to testify, and others were introduced.

Mr. Murrell desired to know whether, under article thirty of the constitution, commanding an apportionment previous to the passage of any bill, bills could be passed beyond the third reading.

The Chair declined ruling on this in the absence of the Speaker.

The bill appropriating $10,000 to the Jackson Insane Asylum was introduced, and, on motion of Mr. Wiltz, passed through all the different stages, and was sent to the Senate.

The House then adjourned.

"A Brilliant Club Night."

Such was the remark of a rather indiscreet member of the Southern Republican Club yesterday, in reply to one who wanted to "know what you fellows were doing at the Mechanics' Institute on Wednesday night." "We admitted twenty-nine new fellows in the midst of a large assemblage."

If this club goes on at this rate, it will finally absorb the whole voting population of the city. It is time for "the people of Louisiana" to charter St. Patrick's Hall and issue a protest against the threatened invasion of "our liberties." We learn that it has been provided by the club to have a series of lectures upon the articles of faith, or more properly speaking, the principles upon which the organization is founded. The clear voice of Hon. John Ray could be heard at the last meeting, even as far as the curb-stone in front of the building, in an introductory address. At the close he announced that on next Wednesday night he would deliver a second lecture on "the Union, the constitution, and the enforcement of the laws." This was the last motto borne on the banners of the old Whig party. It did not carry the day in 1860, but it asserted itself in the years that succeeded. Also, Mr. Ray said, General Sewell will on the Wednesday following favor the club with a lecture on "city affairs." Both the address and the last-named announcement were received with enthusiastic greetings.

Heretofore, and now, this club has thought proper to keep its proceedings secret, especially when reporters were around. Hence we see occasional developments of a disposition for eavesdropping. But no authorized publication of its proceedings has ever been made, if we except the platform. The press has, therefore, per force, been generally silent as to its doings, objects and aims. Notwithstanding this it has throve apace. What the result would be under more favorable circumstances we can only conjecture. Accessions to the tune of from a quarter to a half a hundred every week give it a serious look.

Does It Mean Peace?

Now that Mr. Eustis, with his well known liberal views, has been selected from all the long list of contestants as leader of the Conservative hosts of Louisiana, we may hope that the coming campaign will be conducted in a manner to allay any fears of a repetition of the bloodshed and violence of the past two elections. It gives hope that each party will be able to bring to the front its best elements, and should the consequent casting out of extremists exemplify the old adage that "extremes will meet," why so much the easier will the evil influence of this class be crushed out.

Bayard's Latest.

At the celebration of the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans Saturday evening by the Democratic Club of Philadelphia Senator Bayard spoke to the sentiment, "The function of representation must not be usurped through fraud or force, under the pretext of political or 'military necessity.'" How lucky that Old Hickory was not present except in a dematerialized state. Such a sentiment would extract a derisive smile and a sinister wink from the countenance of the vigorous old President who moved bank deposits in the face of the edict of Congress, violated the "sovereignty" of South Carolina under "the plea of military necessity," governed Louisiana with a severity which Butler copied but feebly, and fought the battle of New Orleans some weeks after peace had been declared between the United States and England.—*New York Graphic.*

SALE CONTINUED—The sale by the sheriff of goods, merchandise, etc., at Red Store No. 1, corner of St. Philip and Levee streets, Second District, will be continued to-day, at half-past ten o'clock A. M.

[Special Correspondence of the Republican.]

NORTHERN POLITICS.

BOSTON, January 7, 1876.

While the political leaders at Washington are fighting for "position" with reference to the next presidential election, the people are moving and creating the issues upon which that election shall turn. More correctly speaking, the people are moving along the lines of action marked out by the elections of last summer and fall. And it is now clear that New England proposes to take a leading part in the struggle. If the Confederates suppose that they can evade or weaken New England influence by making the West the battlefield, they are doomed to a bitter disappointment. If they suppose that the issues as formed last fall can be obliterated they are equally mistaken. No amount of legislative procedure, for instance, on the part of Congress can give to capital confidence in the government securities if the Confederate-Democratic party is to have control of the treasury. Hence the financial issue as a political influence in the approaching election is settled. It is settled finally and beyond reversal or even of reconsideration. It is settled absolutely against the Confederate-Democracy. The "open" issues which remain unsettled, and which will "settle themselves," are the anti-slavery and school questions. Constitutional procedure, as proposed by Mr. Blaine, will not settle the school question. The people have got the thing in hand, and they purpose to settle it their own way—by constitutional form eventually, possibly; by political action at once, certainly. So of the anti-slavery issue. The presence of the Confederate power in the American Congress, as an organized force within the Union, only serves to develop this anti-slavery feeling of the North. The fact that Mississippi proves that this Confederate power is also an armed power only makes the public apprehension the greater.

For these reasons the political battle next summer and fall in the West will be one in which New England ideas and influence will be felt. In fact, I can state positively that the Protestant and anti-slavery sentiment of New England is already at work in the West. How far the West itself is Protestant and anti-slavery, the Confederates will learn by the votes which will be polled for the Republican Presidential ticket. We may perhaps lament the existence of political radicalism and religious fanaticism. We may also regret the existence of other unpleasant things all around and every where in life. We may desire "perfection" in everything. But, unfortunately, we must take the world as we find it, and not as we would have it. Thus taking the political world, we "find" that the religious fanaticism of the North has fused with its political radicalism, and that the fusion means a most determined antagonism to the Confederate Catholic alliance which now seeks to gain control of the national government. This Protestant Republican alliance is now so set, so organized, and so "bent" in its purpose that nothing can arrest its headlong course. It will run its course, just as free-soil run its course. During this "run" it will accomplish certain things. Among the things thus certainly accomplished will be—

1. The placing of Protestants in the seats now held by the Catholic Democrats in Congress.

2. The building up of the negro power as a Protestant political force at the South as the counterpoise of the Confederate Catholic power.

3. It will nominate the next Republican presidential candidates.

4. It will elect those candidates.

5. It will hold the government for the the next twenty years.

The rise of this Protestant Republican party in America is destined to mark an epoch as world wide in its influence as the Reformation in the Old World under Luther. That it has its origin in the West only serves to give unusual significance to the movement. That it is backed by New England guarantees its final triumph. That its objective point should be the Southern negro assures the political protection of the negro citizen and his permanent allegiance with the Protestant party in America.

With issue thus joined between the Confederate Catholic alliance and the Protestant Republican North, the political future of America can be clearly foreseen, at least for the next twenty years. B.

Concert.

One of the most enjoyable concerts of the season was given last night at the Church of the Messiah, for the benefit of the Church Society, and it is a pleasure to be able to say that it was well attended, the audience being large and appreciative of the music rendered. Awarding a full measure of favor to those who perform upon pianos, coax music from violins and blow flutes, it must be said that the fashionable, modern style of concerts, sandwiched too freely with instrumental solos, has become a little tedious. The world is full of fiddlers, but there are not half a dozen Ole Bulls; there are thousands of well-meaning people who torture pianos while the Hans Von Bulows are rarely seen. Good voices are more common. Even if not trained for the grand opera in foreign schools, they please and interest us as no instrument can do. The concert given last night was a vocal concert, and the organ and pianos were only used to blend with the melody of the cultivated voices heard. The programme contained fourteen selections, commencing with the grand chorus by Haydn, "Heavens are Telling," and ending with the mendelssohn quartette, for male voices, "Wer hat ditch, du Schoener Wald." As the singers modestly kept their full names from the bills of the evening, it is not proper to give them the individual praise they deserve. The rich base voice of Mr. B. was prominent in the quartettes, and particularly effective in a solo from "Don Sebastian." The "Ave Maria" was beautifully rendered by the clear soprano voice of Miss W., and a trio sung by Mrs. and Miss P. and Mr. T. was heatily encored. Other efforts were no less pleasing and excellent, and the listeners were well repaid for their attendance.

The Temperature.

The thermometer at Louis Frigero's, No. 50 Chartres street, stood as follows January 13: At 8 A. M., 44°; at 2 P. M., 54°; at 6 P. M., 50°. Lowest point during the night of January 12, 43°.

COURT RECORD.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 13, 1876.

United States Circuit Court.

R. C. Oglesby vs. New Orleans, St. Louis and Chicago railroad.—Petition for damages of $10,000 for injuries sustained by plaintiff's wife, November 20, 1875, by a car of defendant's running off the track.

Supreme Court.

State of Louisiana vs. F. E. Dumas.—Mandamus on the Superior District Court to grant an appeal from an order dismissing writs of injunction and sequestration applied for.

Superior District Court.

Southern Bank vs. Louisiana National Bank.—Judgment for defendant.

State of Louisiana vs. F. E. Dumas.—Appeal from an order of injunction and sequestration of books, papers, funds, etc., of the tax collector's office of the Third District refused. Defendant has already turned over all records except those of 1875.

Superior Criminal Court.

NOLLE PROSEQUI.

Murder.—State vs. James Conners, driver of a charity wagon, indicted June 14, 1875, for the murder of George Banks, May 26, 1875, said Banks having died the day previous at the small-pox hospital, but, according to a sensational story in one of the city journals and the testimony of a few old women, had risen in his coffin after kicking the lid off, while the accused drove him to the Locust Cemetery.

Grand larceny—Horace Westley, convicted December 19, 1874, of having stolen, September 19, 1874, six calves, worth $150. Sentenced to three years' hard labor. Case remanded from the Supreme Court.

Gertrude Antoine, indicted December 23, 1874, and convicted March 8, 1875, of having embezzled, June 30, 1874, from Maria Cecelia a lot of furniture; sentenced to one year hard labor. Case remanded from Supreme Court.

Robbery—Mathew E. Gaiennie, William Moran and James Driscoll, charged with robbing James Lowe on the eighth of June, 1875, of a gold watch, etc., whose body was found the next morning in the Old Basin. There had been a mistrial and the district attorney has filed an information for petty larceny in the First District Court.

CONVICTED.

Murder—George Morris, indicted for the murder of Sarah Jones on St. Louis street, on the thirtieth of November.

MOTION FOR BAIL.

Murder—Roman Marmoyenet, convicted of manslaughter. Case remanded by the Supreme Court. Bail fixed at $5000.

SENTENCES.

Assault upon an officer, etc.—August J. Helmke, pleading guilty to an assault upon Sheriff E. S. Wurzburger, on the twenty-fifth day of November, 1875. One dollar and costs or ten days.

Carrying concealed weapons—Robert Singleton. Ten days and costs.

First District Court.

INFORMATIONS.

Petty larceny—William Bassett, Ed. Chapman, Peter Connolly alias Short, Antonio Manuel.

Assault, etc.—John Krumps, William Martin, Larry and Bridget Madden.

CONVICTED.

George Lee and William Jones of petty larceny; Ed Bermudez of assault.

Second District Court.

Fred T. Mayer prays to be emancipated.

The Crescent City Railroad.

The above well known and popular company invite the attention of persons who desire safe and profitable investments to their proposal for a loan of one hundred thousand dollars, for which they will issue bonds of the company at ten years, with interest at the rate of eight per cent per annum, payable semi-annually in New York or this city, as investors may desire. To secure beyond the possibility of failure the punctual payment of the principal and interest of the loan, the company gives a first mortgage on its existing lines, their large and very valuable real estate, rolling stock and appendages, for which seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars has been paid, together with the new extension of their line from its present terminus to Carrollton, for which alone the loan is contracted, thus giving, it will be seen, nearly nine hundred thousand dollars worth of security to guarantee the loan of about one ninth of the amount.

It is rare to find so attractive an opportunity for investment as that now presented by the Crescent City Company, and when it is recollected that the company owes not one dollar of debt, and can pay the entire amount of the loan and its interest without touching a dime of its receipts, it is safe to believe that very little time will elapse before the whole is subscribed.

The extension of the Crescent City railroad to Carrollton, with a reduction of fare to nearly one-half of that now charged by the Carrollton railroad, we regard as one of the most auspicious signs of the times, and the enterprise is one every way deserving of the friendly aid of the State and city, just as it deserves the hearty good wishes for its success of every citizen. Especially will it conduce to the convenience, comfort and well being of a very large class of our white and colored laboring population living in Greenville and on the line of the extension, and who at present must go far out of their way to get rail to the business portion of the city, and pay dear for the accommodation.

READY FOR INCREASED BUSINESS.—For some time past the immense increase of freight business along the line of the New Orleans, St. Louis and Chicago railway, has more or less retarded the passenger trains; in fact, the business of the organization increased too fast for the facilities of the road. Happily all this has now been overcome by the increase and lengthening of sidings and the laying of new rails where needed. The old reliable Jackson route, so well and favorably known to our traveling community for years past, is now running through trains North and South, making close connections with all the trunk lines running North, East and West, without fail, coming in on time daily, and it is the quickest. Pullman sleeping coaches on all trains. Since the change of time all trains are on time.

Agricultural and Mechanical College.

The board of directors of the Louisiana Agricultural and Mechanical College met yesterday, Lieutenant Governor Antoine in the chair, and a quorum present.

The treasurer's report was read and received, and he was authorized to sell sufficient back interest notes to meet the payments due on purchases of property.

The secretary was directed to prepare a report of the preceding year to be presented to the Legislature, and submit it at the next meeting.

The board then adjourned to next Thursday.

A Card from Hon. R. L. Gibson.

The Chicago *Tribune* of the tenth contains the following:

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 6, 1876.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

My attention has been called to a letter in your paper, from your correspondent in this city, which has been copied and widely circulated in the newspapers of the South, imputing to me sentiments which I never entertained and never expressed.

So far from feeling aggrieved at the election of Colonel George M. Adams, of Kentucky, a gallant federal soldier, as clerk of this House, I had the honor to put his name in nomination before the Democratic caucus, and contributed all in my power to his election. Permit me to add, that I express the sentiments of those who served under the Confederate flag, when I say that they are always glad of the opportunity to manifest their regard and sympathy for the brave and generous men whom they encountered on the battlefields of the late war. There is no hate between us; but we always meet as friends and countrymen, and strive together and every way to advance the interest of our whole country.

So far from being unfriendly to the Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi, there is no member of this House for whom I entertain more profound respect, or cherish a warmer and more cordial friendship. His dignity, his purity, his moderation, his learning—in a word, his truly enlightened statesmanship—command my admiration. Yours respectfully, R. L. GIBSON,

Member of Congress from the First Congressional District of Louisiana.

Death of a Noted Philanthropist.

Dr. Samuel G. Howe died at Boston last Sunday noon of softening of the brain. He had been failing for the past few weeks, and his death was expected at any moment. He was born in this city in 1801. He was graduated at Brown University in his twenty-first year, and devoted the next three years to the study of medicine. In 1824 he went to Greece, and joined the Greek army as surgeon. During the memorable struggle for independence, when Greece was created into a separate kingdom, he organized a regular surgical service, in which he held the chief place. The famine which followed the war induced him to visit this country to solicit supplies, with which he returned, and, establishing depots in Greece, personally superintended their distribution. He established a colony on the Isthmus of Corinth, but having concontracted a malarious fever was compelled to leave the country in the spring of 1830, having spent nearly six years in the service of the Greeks. Journeying through Switzerland, he arrived in Paris at the breaking out of the revolution of July, and was in close relations with Lafayette during that time of passion and peril. It was also his fortune to be in Brussels at the outbreak of the revolution there. In the autumn of 1831 he returned to his native city. The Institution for the Blind in Boston was then projected, and Dr. Howe accepted the presidency. He immediately visited Europe again to observe and study the most approved methods of treating those afflicted with a loss of sight, and while there allied himself with the Polish committee, then in Paris, of which he was made president. He personally undertook to convey funds to a Polish detachment that had crossed into Prussia, was detected, arrested and thrown into prison by the Prussian authorities, but released at the end of six weeks, when he returned home, and in 1832 opened Perkins' Institution for the Blind in South Boston. He invented the method of printing in raised letters, wrote many reports and essays on the education of the blind, and made extensive tours through the States of the South and West. The education of Laura Bridgeman, which has always justly been regarded as a most remarkable triumph of skill and patience, was Dr. Howe's achievement, and the fame of it has gone through the world. In 1848 he took an active part in founding an experimental school for the training of idiots and feeble-minded children, and late in 1851 established a public school for that class, of which Dr. Howe was the principal from its organization. He was for a long term a member of the State boards of education and charities, and was president of the latter board. When the Free-Soil party was organized he joined it, and was one of the leading spirits of the party in Massachusetts. In the time of the Texas annexation and Mexican war excitement, he was a candidate for Congress in opposition to Robert C. Winthrop, but failed of election. In 1851 and 1853 he edited the *Commonwealth* newspaper, then the leading organ of the anti-slavery party. In the organization and work of the Republican party he was zealous and efficient. He was one of the trusted friends of John Brown, and knew so much about his Harper's Ferry campaign that when the congressional committee undertook investigation he sought a temporary abode in Canada. He was a member of the Sanitary Commission, of which the Rev. Dr. Bellows was president, during the war, and after a member of the commission appointed by Secretary Stanton to visit the South and report on the condition of the freedmen. In 1871 he was appointed by President Grant a member of the commission to visit and explore the island of San Domingo, with reference to the proposition of annexation.—*Chicago Tribune.*

A Bitter Pill.

A special from Washington, January 5, to the New York *Times*, says:

The Democratic side of the House was considerably annoyed to-day by a resolution introduced by Mr.Ason, of Indiana, declaring that in all public employment soldiers who fought to preserve the Union should be given preference, and that ample pensions should be provided for those who were wounded, and for the families of those who were killed. There was a disposition on the Democratic side to oppose the demand to suspend the rules to pass the resolution, but Randall and Holman stifled it by leading off in favor of the motion, which was agreed to by 142 to 9, and the resolution was adopted with only a few negative votes. The Democrats congratulated themselves upon thus disposing of Cason's resolution, and enjoyed the disappointment manifested by many Republicans upon the unanimity of the vote. Their comfortable state of feeling, however, was of short duration. When Illinois was called Mr. Fort obtained the floor and presented a resolution declaring the action of the House in adopting Mr. Cason's resolution to be so wise and just that it should be followed by the House officers in filling subordinate places, and instructing them to give Union soldiers preference over soldiers of the late Confederate army. The effect of this declaration was to turn the position of the Democrats. Fort's demand for the previous question was attempted to be cut off by motions to refer and adjourn. The demand for the previous question was not seconded, and, on motion of Mr. Fernando Wood, the resolution was referred to the committee on the centennial, on a yea and nay vote. A little later Sam Cox attempted to extricate his side from the awkward position into which they had been forced by a resolution declaring that those having the distribution of public patronage should regard the Jeffersonian test, "Is he honest? Is he capable?" And that recent events in the federal administration give peculiar emphasis to this Democratic sentiment. This was adopted. Whatever advantage was gained from Mr. Cason's resolution was with the Democrats, but the Republicans more than regained their losses through Mr. Fort's resolution, the cleverness of which was applauded even on the Democratic side.

A Chicago paper says: "Brick Pomeray wants the county printing." There must be must some mistake about that, for Mr. Pomeroy has but just arrived in Chicago with the traveling office of his *Democrat*.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, January 13.—The Judiciary Committee were instructed to inquire whether act No. 92, concerning the succession to the presidency, requires amendment, and if so, to report the bill.

Mr. Dorsey presented a petition from the Patrons of Husbandry, of Arkansas, for an appropriation for the improvement of the Mississippi and its delta.

Mr. Davis, of West Virginia, spoke on his resolution. He said in examining the finance reports of the Secretary of the Treasury made for previous years he was astonished to find changes and alterations of figures in many of them involving large amounts, causing them to differ widely from each other as to transactions of the Treasury Department in the same years. These changes I am prepared to show from the reports increase the expenditures and public debt after the amounts thereof have been ascertained, officially reported, and have stood upon the books of the Treasury Department for years, in the aggregate of many millions of dollars, from 1862 to 1870 inclusive. In the report of 1871, the public debt for the years named is increased over the same years in the report of 1870 in the aggregate $248,960,352 94, and that in the single year of 1870 the report of 1871 increases the public debt over the report of 1870, for the year over $94 000,000, and for the year 1869 over $99,000,000, and for the year 1864 the increase is more than $75,000 000, and the year 1863 more than $21,000,000. My position, reduced down and expressed more clearly, is this: that there can be no satisfactory way in which to explain or answer why solemn official reports made to Congress and published to the country, and repeated year after year—reports upon which Congress, the people and the public creditors relied and acted, should years afterward be changed in the manner I have shown.

Mr. Boutwell said an accurate knowledge of the business of the Treasury Department would dissipate the difficulties under which Mr. Davis labored. There was nothing in what the Senator presented showing that the books had been tampered with. Mr. Boutwell entered into a long explanation, before the conclusion of which the executive session began, and an adjournment to Monday took place.

Mr. West introduced a bill to amend chapter VII. of Revised Statutes, concerning actions and suits for foreclosure of mortgages in certain cases. Referred to the Judiciary Committee. Also, bill for relief of Miss Lizzie Dixon, administratrix of A. G. Palmer. Referred to the Claims Committee.

House.

Among the bills introduced in the House and referred was one by Mr. Hancock, of Texas, to transfer the control of the Indian affairs to the War Department.

By Mr. Throckmerton, of Texas: A memorial of the constitutional convention in regard to frontier troubles.

Mr. White, of Kentucky, has introduced a bill reducing the salaries of all government officers twenty per cent.

Mr. Luttrell introduced a bill for the early completion of the Texas Pacific railroad.

Mr. Parsons offered a resolution instructing the committee on expenses of the Department of Justice to inquire in the appointments of special counsel by the government. Adopted.

Amnesty bill resumed.

Mr. Blaine commenced by disclaiming any intention or idea yesterday, in the discussion on the point of order, that the Speaker desired to deprive him of his right to reply to the speeches made on the other side. He said that from the tone of the debate one would imagine that the Republican party, as represented in Congress, was trying to inflict some new punishment or to add some other stigma to the name of Jefferson Davis. It might, therefore, not be inappropriate to recall the attention of the House to the precise question at issue. The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Randall) had introduced a bill to confer special honor on Jefferson Davis, for what honor could be higher than the full panoplied citizenship of the United States? Jefferson Davis had lost it by his crimes, and the gentleman from Pennsylvania proposes in hot haste, without debate, without amendments, to drag every gentleman in the House to say "yea" or "nay" on a bill declaring Jefferson Davis to be entitled, now and henceforth, to all the rights of American citizenship; that he (Blaine) and those with him dissented. They were not seeking to throw any other element of an inflammable character into the politics of the day. What ever of that kind had flown into this discussion lay at the door of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, and of those who stood with him. It was no proposition to punish, but it was a proposition to honor; and while he (Blaine) and those around him disclaimed any intention of desiring to punish Jefferson Davis, they resisted the proposition to honor him.

A long discussion of Northern prisons followed.

Mr. Blaine said—I do not care, of course, to conduct this case as if it were in court, and to call any more witnesses, but if I did there are a cloud of witnesses. There are honorable gentlemen on that side of the House, whom I will not indelicately mention by name, who know that personally their relations and mine are most kindly and most friendly, who have been in Union prisons in the North, and who, unless they contradict me, I shall assume by their silence assent to the statement that I made.

Mr. Jones, of Kentucky, rose.

Mr. Blaine, addressing him—Was the gentleman one of them?

Mr. Jones—I was, and I am a friend of the gentleman from Maine. I now ask his courtesy for a few moments.

Mr. Blaine—Well, sir, I will hear you.

Mr. Jones—I was one of those gentlemen, Mr. Speaker, who had the honor of being a prisoner of the republic.

Mr. Blaine—In what fort?

Mr. Jones—I will tell you if you will allow me time.

Mr. Blaine—Tell me in what fort you were?

Mr. Jones—I was not a prisoner of war.

Mr. Blaine, contemptuously—Oh! [Laughter.]

Mr. Jones, continuing—But a civil prisoner taken to Camp Chase.

Mr. Blaine—I am not dealing with that class. [Loud laughter on the Republican side.]

Mr. Jones, persisting—You were asking for the facts of history, and I want—

Mr. Blaine, interrupting—No, sir, I am not dealing with that class of prisoners at all. [Laughter.]

Mr. Jones, still persisting—I deprecate this unfortunate debate, but when the gentleman from Maine especially rises and appeals to gentlemen on this side of the house for facts of history, he must not object to hearing them.

Mr. Blaine—If the House agrees to extend my time I will let the gentleman talk.

Mr. Randall—I object to the time being extended.

Mr. Blaine—Then, I decline to yield.

Mr. Jones—I appeal to the gentleman from Pennsylvania to do justice, and let me be heard.

Mr. Blaine—I was not referring to the gentleman from Kentucky at all, and I did not know that he had even been a prisoner.

Mr. Mills, of Texas, rising on the Democratic side—I ask that the gentleman from Maine withdraw his remark that "if the gentlemen on this side who were Confederate prisoners did not rise and deny his statement, their silence would be construed as an acknowledgment of its truth."

Mr. Blaine—If any gentleman on that side of the House desires to contradict it, I will yield to him.

Mr. Davis, of North Carolina (also on the Democratic side)—I was a prisoner of war, at Fort Delaware.

Mr. Blaine made a motion as if he would not yield the floor any longer.

Mr. Davis, vociferously—He asked for the facts, and when the facts come out he will not have them. [Great excitement.]

Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts, made the point of order that after Mr. Blaine's challenge to the other side, he had no right to decline yielding, but the Speaker overruled it.

Mr. Blaine—Let them all arise and dissent; I do not object; but I do not intend to yield my whole hour.

Mr. Mills, of Texas—It is not the desire on this side to reopen any of the wounds of the late war. We have sat here and listened to charges, but we do not desire to answer them or to have anything to do with them. We hope, however, that our silence will not be recorded against us as an admission of what we know to be false.

Mr. Cook, of Georgia—I was one of those who were wounded and crippled.

The Speaker—Does the gentleman from Maine yield any further?

Mr. Blaine—I do not.

Mr. Cook—Then take back what you said.

Mr. Blaine—Yes, if that will do you any good, or you all over there stand up and dissent, I will wait for you to do that.

Mr. Randall—We are not at school now. [Roars of laughter.]

Mr. Blaine—If you were, you are a most unruly set of scholars. Mr. Blaine then alluded to the speeches of Messrs. Cox, Hill and Randall at length, and moved the previous question.

Mr. Randall, who, under the Speaker's ruling resumed control of the bill, yielded thirty minutes to Mr. Banks, who made an eloquent speech in favor of the bill, but proposed an amendment of the oath.

It required unanimous consent to entertain the amendment, and Mr. Blaine objected.

The following are extracts from Mr. Banks' speech:

Therefore, sir, I do not hold either that the President of the United States is responsible for all or for any acts of his subordinates, no matter how near he may have been in connection with them, nor how closely they may be allied to him by friendship or political relationship. Nor do I hold Mr. Davis responsible for everything that occurred under the government of which he assumed to be the head.

In regard to the atrocities at Andersonville and elsewhere, I dismiss from all consideration the declarations, arguments, aspersions, criminations and recriminations which for a week past I have heard so constantly in this chamber. I do not doubt that the soldiers of the Confederacy may have suffered in the North, nor do I doubt that the soldiers of the North may have suffered terribly in the South. It was incident to the condition of things; for the guilty, whoever they may be, I pray forgiveness for the suffering, whoever they may have been, I invoke the blessing of God; for the crimes themselves I say let the earth hide them. Let us shut them out of sight. [Applause on the Democratic side.] There is one thing, Mr. Speaker, which is especially desired by all the people, and that is peace, general peace between all sections, with all parties, classes and races. This declaration of amnesty is the first step that has been taken to that end—the very first step. Nothing else will answer in place of it. Credit has been claimed for what has been done already in the way of amnesty, but every step in that direction has been compelled by the people of the country. I speak in part for New England; I speak in part for Massachusetts, and I hope that Massachusetts will give a vote approaching unanimity upon this question. There is no act of any government since the creation of the world that will compare in sublimity with this act if it shall be passed, and to take this sacred document, this majestic declaration of the people, and plaster it over with the crimes that may be charged against an individual, is to blur the grace and glow of clemency—to take the rose from the face for the thread of a godlike act and stick a blister there. [Applause.] Mr. Speaker, when the people of other States shall come here during the present year to witness the achievements of our republican government after the expiration of a century, remembering as they do, even better than ourselves, the events of our great war, our highest triumph will be to let them hear the shouts of the whole people in joyous congratulation upon this grave act of peace and oblivion to all classes and persons for all crimes connected with the late war. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. Tarbox, of Massachusetts, said that the message from Massachusetts had been spoken to the House by his eloquent and distinguished colleague (Banks). His colleague had sent back the answer of Massachusetts to the gaunt and gory spectre which the gentleman (Blaine) or some magician of the black art had with devilish ingenuity called up to mar the festal cheer of the republic. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. Morey referred to the reconstruction acts of Congress, which unfortunately struck out and prevented from holding office after the war a large class of men who had opposed the war, and who had given the rebellion a nominal support, the only objection to this being that they had held office prior to the war. He paid a high tribute to the few unflinching, consistent Union men of the South, and followed with a scathing denunciation of pseudo Unionists who were too cowardly to fight for the South, and who at the close of the rebellion were ready to take any oath necessary to secure official position. Next to the true loyal men of the South he classed the Confederate soldiers as the best element of the Southern people, declaring they were more inclined to accept the results of the war than the demagogues who, after driving the South into rebellion, left the young men and poorer class to fight her battles. He referred to the messages of General Grant, recommending the removal of disabilities, and to the actions of Republican State and district conventions on the same subject, and alluded to the constitutional amendment submitted to the people in 1868 by a Republican Legislature, which swept away all disabilities imposed upon any class. It was too late, he claimed, to punish the Confederate leaders, and it was illogical and unjust to except one man from the benefits of the act because he was accused of a crime for which he had never been tried. While favoring removal of all disabilities, test oaths and legislation of any character that may serve as a reminder of the bitterness and sorrow of the war, and extending generous aid to the South to rebuild levees and aid her material rehabilitation, he would at the same time invoke the whole power of the general government to protect its humblest citizen in the enjoyment of his civil and political rights, so that to be an American citizen would be to enjoy a guarantee of that ample protection of all his rights in any part of the nation that is enjoyed by the humblest of England's subjects, without regard to race or color.

Mr. Randall moved the recommittal of the bill to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to report it with the amendment Adopted.

Mr. Randall asked unanimous consent for the committee to report at once. Mr. Blaine objected.

The House then adjourned.

NEW YORK.

Suspicion of Murder.

NEW YORK, January 12.—John Kidd, a keeper at Blackwell's Island, was arrested to-day on suspicion of having murdered Gardner, one of the inmates of the penitentiary. It is is alleged Kidd threw Gardner overboard during a quarrel on Sunday last.

Meeting of Grain Dealers.

A joint meeting of receivers and jobbers in grain was held in the Produce Exchange, for a conference in regard to the proposed increase in the rates for weighing and elevating grain. Jobbers who proposed increasing the rates submitted a paper showing that some years ago rates were placed at three-quarters of a cent, and in May last

[CONTINUED ON EIGHTH PAGE.]