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THE DEADLOCK UNBROKEN.

BOTH HOUSES TAKING A RECESS UNTIL TUESDAY EVENING.

Republicans Putting Democrats on Record for Delaying the Organization—A Growing Impression that the Deadlock will be Broken Early Next Week—Gossip.

ALBANY, Jan. 5.—Both Houses hurried to adjourn this noon. As soon as the Assembly was called to order Mr. M. C. Murphy called from the table the Senate's concurrent resolution for a recess until Tuesday next. Old Salt asked that the roll be first called, which was done and showed seven Republican and five Democratic absentees. At the end of the roll call Mr. Murphy called again for the consideration of the recess resolution, when Mr. C. S. Baker (Rep.) moved that a ballot be first taken for Speaker. This was tabled, 61 to 54, a strictly party vote. Mr. Murphy then for the third time called up the resolution for a recess. Old Salt protested against its adoption. He said: "We are ready to go on with the organization of the House and will place no block in the way. We wanted to put ourselves on record, and having done so are willing to leave the responsibility of the delay with the majority."

Mr. Brown of Otsego inquired: "Does the gentleman remember when he and his friends kept the Legislature here for many weeks at a cost of $200,000 to the State?"

Mr. Alvord—I most certainly do. There were then ten Know-Nothings in the House. Now there are more than ten who really know nothing. [Laughter.]

Mr. Brooks of Richmond said: "The minority are now experiencing some of the difficulties they imposed upon the minority of the Legislature of 1881, when the session was prolonged until the last days of July. The gentleman from Onondaga was one of the most conspicuous in maintaining that delay. It ill becomes him to make the allusion he has. My own individual judgment is that we owe it to our constituents, to the people, and to the Democratic party to proceed quickly and with dignity to the organization of the Legislature. As to the responsibility for the delay, I am not here to accuse anybody, but every member must share to a degree in the blame. I acquit myself personally of all responsibility. I acquit the Democratic majority of all responsibility. They are endeavoring to do all that they can in fairness and under the circumstances it seems our duty to adopt this resolution." In conclusion he expressed the hope that in the earliest days of the coming week the House may be organized.

The concurrent resolution for a recess until Tuesday evening at 7 P. M. was then adopted, and the House adjourned.

In the Senate the Republicans also took opportunity to score the Democrats for obstructing business. Mr. Browning had introduced a bill appropriating $50,000 for the Brooklyn Bridge Commissioners. He explained that the great increase in immigration had exhausted the appropriation for the care of immigrants, and that unless more money was forthcoming before Feb. 1 the 750 sick and helpless women of the Commissioners on Ward's Island would be without means of sustenance. Mr. Browning wanted the bill to go on general orders, instead of through a committee, that it might be reached at any early day.

Mr. McCarthy objected to this, and the bill went to a committee. Mr. McCarthy said that he objected to advancing the bill, because it was the duty of the Democratic majority to organize the Senate. Many important measures of legislation besides the bill were desired. He wanted to put the responsibility where it belonged, and let the majority be held accountable. The bill was ordered printed.

Mr. Mackin introduced a bill incorporating the Franklin Loan and Trust Company of New York.

There is a growing impression that the deadlock will be broken soon after the assembling of the Senate next week. One of John Kelly's lieutenants said to-day that Jacobs would certainly be withdrawn, and that Mr. Cornell would be elected President pro tem.; that Maurice F. Holahan, the Tammany candidate for Clerk, would be elected, and that the Assembly would be organized with Mr. Patterson for Speaker. Under no circumstances, said the Tammany man, would Mr. Husted stand a chance with the Republicans in either House. If he did not act with the Democrats, he would be independent to both organizations.

Some of the Democratic Senators think that the party would be injured more by a surrender to Kelly than by an alliance with the Republicans, and express a willingness to protract the deadlock until the Republicans are ready to treat with them. Others believe that the committees should be made up fairly between the two parties, and that the question of the pro tem. Presidency left in abeyance.

There was a quick scattering of members of both Houses after adjournment. The New York members went home on the 2:40 P. M. train. Judge Homer A. Nelson and Congressman CornING were with them. It is understood that Chairman Manning of the Democratic State Committee will be in New York to-morrow or Saturday, and that an effort will be made to reach an agreement with Mr. Kelly. Ed Kearney, Gen. Sickles, and other Tammany men, and John Boyd, the Tammany anti-monopolist, upon whose consent alone the Senate can be organized, have also gone to New York. The Tammany headquarters, in Tweed's old rooms in the Delevan, are deserted to-night; but the brave men will return to the fray and will return on Tuesday to take possession.

The annual report of the State Board of Audit shows that during the year forty three cases, representing claims to the amount of $214,955.87, were compromised. The total amount of awards made was $32,553.68.

The bids for printing the session laws and the slips of the same used at the office of the Secretary of State were opened to-day. Weed, Parsons & Co. proposed to print the laws for 6 cents per 100 copies, and to furnish the book to the public at $1.15 per volume. C. Van Benthuysen & Sons' bid was 13 cents and $1.90 per volume. The bid of Weed, Parsons & Co. is regarded as the lowest.

Mr. Edward Cunnelly of New York has placed his resignation as Commissioner of the State Board of Charities in the hands of the Governor.

The report of State Treasurer Wendell, submitted in the Senate to-day, shows a balance in the Treasury on Oct. 1, 1880, of $3,438,215.34; receipts during year ending Sept. 30, 1881, $14,919,030.42; total, $18,357,245.76. Payments during the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1881, $12,835,387.09; balance in the treasury on Oct. 1, 1881, $5,531,858.67.

The ninth annual report of the State Commissioner in Lunacy, presented in the Senate to-day, shows there were 10,062 insane persons, 778 idiots, and 648 epileptics in the various State institutions at the close of the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1881, being an excess of 250 over last year. The number of persons admitted into all the State institutions during the fiscal year was 1,428, and the number discharged or died was 1,070. Of those discharged there were 296 recovered, 191 improved, 335 unimproved, 250 died, and 18 not insane.

The annual report of the New York State Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Bath for the year ending Sept. 30, 1881, was presented to the Senate to-day. The total number of inmates was 603, of whom 49 are still therein. The completion of the hospital will provide for 100 more inmates. The average number of inmates was 551. The cost of the ration was twenty cents, the cost of clothing nine cents and thirty mills, and the total appropriation last year was $99,000. An appropriation of $80,000 is asked for this year.

TALK ABOUT COMPROMISE.

What Tammany Men in the City are Saying and Others Doubt.

The Democratic politicians devoted much of their time yesterday to the discussion of a rumor that an important conference was to be held in this city before the end of this week, at which John Kelly and the Tammany Senators and Assemblymen would agree with the regular Democrats of the city and State upon the organization of the two Houses of the Legislature. This rumor was found, upon inquiry, to be based chiefly upon the absence of the Legislature to organize, and upon the arrival in New York of many Democratic legislators, and most of the politicians who went to Albany to assist in the organization of the Senate and the Assembly. Most of the Tammany politicians believed that a conference will surely be held before the Legislature resumes on Tuesday next.

"There is no other way out of this deadlock," one of them said. "Neither the Senate nor the Assembly can organize without Tammany votes, and those votes cannot be had for the Democratic candidates unless Tammany gets proper consideration."

John Kelly himself, in conversation with friends since the Legislature met, has freely stated what Tammany would consider proper consideration. He thinks that the Tammany Senators and Assemblymen should have places on the important committees, and that as Tammany has espoused the anti-monopoly cause, Dr. John G. Boyd, one of their Senators, should be made Chairman of the Senate Committee on Railroads. He believes also that Tammany should share in the patronage of the two Houses.

Other Tammany men, who are more outspoken than their leader, declare that Senator Grady must be Chairman of the Senate Committee on Cities, and Senator Boyd Chairman of the Committee on Railroads, and that Tammany must have either the Chairman of the Assembly Committee on Cities or at least two of its members. A few of the rampant members of the organization, who think that Tammany ought to have whatever it asks for, say that its Senators and Assemblymen should not vote with the Democratic members unless Tammany gets a guarantee of representation in the next Democratic State Convention, and the promise of legislation for this city which will give it patronage.

The leaders of the County Democracy and in the anti-Kelly Tammany organization which is now being formed are opposed to yielding to John Kelly's demands. They believe that no conference with Mr. Kelly or his representatives is necessary, and that the Democrats can organize the Legislature without Tammany's help. One of the anti-Kelly Tammany men who returned from Albany last night said that Senator Jacobs could have been elected President of the Senate yesterday, had it not been deemed best to postpone the organization of the Senate until the arrangements had been completed for the election of a Speaker of the Assembly.

A conspicuous county Democrat who has been in Albany during the week said yesterday: "If the Tammany men came into the Democratic caucus they would have been fairly treated in the make-up of the committees, and would have received their share of the patronage which belonged to New York. But they have asked for too much. The story that everything could be arranged if Senator Jacobs would decline the nomination for President of the Senate, is nothing but buncombe. They knew that Mr. Jacobs will not stand in the way of the organization of the Legislature. The truth is that the Tammany men wish to control the two Committees on Cities, and demand that Senator Boyd shall be Chairman of the Senate Committee on Railroads, and that a majority of his colleagues shall be Senators who agree with him on the anti-monopoly issue."

This politician thought that the Democratic Senators would not yield to Tammany's demands, and he was reasonably confident that Republicans would help the Democrats to organize both the Senate and the Assembly rather than give to John Kelly and Tammany the control of legislation for this city, and concerning the railroad companies of the State.

Some members of the County Democracy believe that an agreement to organize the Legislature will be made in this city before Tuesday next, and that a conference will be held to secure that end.

The men who are organizing the anti-Kelly Tammany Democracy passed last night the following:

Resolved, That the demand of John Kelly that he shall be allowed through his eight dependents to dictate to the Legislature of the State of New York who shall and who shall not be its officers, and who shall constitute its committees, is so regardless of the great principle upon which Democracy is founded—that the majority shall rule—as to make it a matter of Democratic self-preservation that such offer shall be now no recession from the stand already taken.

Resolved, that this conference, representing many of Tammany's best men, who at the last election stood side by side with the leader of Tammany Hall, heartily approves the honorable and manly course taken by Senators Kush, Browning, Daly, and Fitzgerald, and by the several Democratic Assemblymen from this city (other than a few dependents), in sternly refusing to permit themselves to be driven into open rebellion against the Democratic party, its future interests, and hopes.

TO REVIVE AMERICAN SHIPPING.

National and State Legislation Urged by a Chamber of Commerce Committee.

A special committee of the Chamber of Commerce appointed to recommend such legislation as will tend to the revival of American shipping reported to a regular meeting of that body yesterday. The committee consisted of Ambrose Snow, A. Foster Higgins, L. J. N. Stark, William H. Webb, and Thomas P. Ball. The report sets forth that the only remedy for the decadence of American shipping is in some sort of legislative action by Congress, and possibly by the several States in addition.

The evils resulting from a loss of the American mercantile marine are first enumerated. The direct evils are the loss to the country of freight earnings estimated at $100,000,000 yearly; the loss of the industry of building and repairing vessels; the loss to the nation of its navy militia, which its mercantile marine should constitute; and the loss of an important and valuable commission business, and the large trade and industries of ship chandlers, sailmakers, and shipsmiths. The indirect losses are the loss of shipbuilding establishments and educated ship builders, of educated seamen and experienced managers of ships, and of an important amount of insurances.

The committee recommends that additional inducements should be offered to capitalists of this State to invest in shipping by exempting from taxation an additional and equal amount of other property as shall be represented by capital invested in shipping.

The committee also recommended is the repeal of the law requiring the payment of three months' wages to all seamen discharged in foreign ports, and the amendment of the law requiring all American vessels to report weekly sailors' wages, uniform price of $14 a month. It is suggested that the compensation be fixed at 50 cents per day for the passage. The law on the subject of admeasurement of vessels should also be amended so as to permit as much deduction as other nations do for the space occupied by engines, occupied by the crew, passengers, boilers, and machinery. The requirements as to life-saving apparatus and other fittings of vessels should be made uniform with those of other nations. The law requiring the transportation of mail free for a sum not exceeding the postage received should be repealed, and the service should be paid for as and services is. All ship property engaged in foreign trade and trade to and from Pacific ports for a term of years should be exempt from Federal, State, and municipal taxes. It is recommended that, under a general law, the individual liability of a shipowner be limited to the proportion of his share of ownership in a vessel; that all fees for consular service be abolished; that the Government should provide docks and warehouses from which American ships can draw supplies of a foreign product free of duty; and that all foreign material entering into the construction or repair of vessels be made free of duty.

The report further recommends that the Government, by some system of bounty or otherwise, afford material aid and inducement to the creation of a mercantile marine.

A memorial requesting Congress to abolish stamp taxes was adopted, and a resolution reaffirming the principle that the trunk railroad lines should give New York the same freight rates as are granted by other lines to competing ports.

IN THE INTEREST OF LABOR.

A Big Meeting to Further the Proposed General Union of Workingmen.

Under the auspices of the Amalgamated Trade and Labor Union of New York and vicinity a large meeting was held in the great hall of the Cooper Union last night. James Lynch presided, and A. von Fim was Secretary. On taking the Chair Mr. Lynch said that the centralization of capital has now become so formidable that the only protection for the workingmen is the centralization of labor.

Secretary von Fim read the declaration of principles adopted by the Pittsburgh Congress, and J. P. McDonnell spoke in support of the proposed union. He said that the cigar manufacturers are already raising money to defeat the efforts of the workmen of New York to stop the manufacturing of cigars in tenements. He declared that if the workmen would only unite in political action they would secure better times.

Samuel Gompers, a member of the legislative committee appointed by the Pittsburgh Congress, addressed the audience in support of the proposed union. As an indication of the power of the workingmen to control political action, he referred to the recent defeat of Mr. Husted in this state by the loss of workingmen's votes.

A. Strasser read the resolutions which had been prepared as the result of the meeting. They endorsed the action of the Pittsburgh Congress, and passed upon the United States Congress and the State and municipal authorities to enforce the laws already passed in the interest of labor. The resolutions were read in German, and unanimously adopted.

Louis Miner, President of the Strikers in Stratton & Storm's cigar factory, spoke in behalf of women, and said that it was the strikers' Union that compelled Stratton & Storm to raise their benevolent fund, and that in their Knights of Arbitration they have a weapon of the laws was in the hands of the workmen. He understood, he said, that some had been discharged, and the foreman said in the hand the men had taken in the Board of Arbitration was the cause of the discharges. The trouble was that woman was a cheap labor, and was paid less than the Chinese. In New Jersey the wages of women in the tobacco factories are twenty-four cents a day, while the wages of men are $1.70.

A. Strasser read resolutions sympathizing with the cigar packers in Stratton & Storm's factory and calling upon the public to refuse to patronize that firm. The resolutions were read in German, and unanimously adopted.

Commodore Vanderbilt's Old House.

Mr. George Daily, whose house at Stapleton, once occupied by Commodore Vanderbilt, was burned Tuesday evening, will rebuild it at an expense of $10,000.

FITZ JOHN PORTER'S CASE.

THE LETTER THAT WAS WRITTEN BY GEN. GRANT IN HIS BEHALF.

Gen. Porter's Request of Senator Sewell—Gen. Grant Says he was Mistaken—His Review of the Case—Gen. Terry's Letter.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—A letter from Gen. Fitz John Porter to Senator Sewell of New Jersey, enclosing Porter's appeal to the President and letters from Gen. Grant and Gen. Terry, has been submitted to President Arthur. The letter to Senator Sewell is dated "Morristown, N. J., Dec. 23, 1881." It reads as follows:

DEAR SENATOR: You kindly offered your services in the matter of my vindication, and I am grateful to you for your outspoken friendship.

As an active participant in the struggle on the second Manassas field of action, as well as Senator from my State, I beg of you to present to the President my appeal and accompanying documents, and ask of him, in the name of long delayed justice, early consideration and earnest action on its merits.

With my appeal is a letter from Gen. Grant to the President, and I have his assurance of a further personal appeal in the near future, he feeling deeply interested in the result, having, through misunderstanding of the facts, failed to act when the matter was before him as General of the Army and as President of the United States.

There are also several petitions from officers of high rank, and indeed from soldiers of all grades, generally cognizant of the events, from New York city and other cities of New York—from Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and also from numerous citizens of Philadelphia.

Numerous other petitions from officers and soldiers from several States were presented to Congress at the last session, and there were many in the hands of President Hayes when he appointed the Advisory Board, including appeals from the Legislatures of New Hampshire, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania; also arguments from able jurists.

The few of these that I have been able to recover I have appended to my appeal, so that it may be seen how much a large class of our citizens has been interested in the administration of this case.

And last, but not last, I take that which, under the circumstances, will be the sanctioned liberty of sending a private letter to me from Gen. Terry, whose manly utterances are only equalled by those of Gen. Grant. I am, very truly yours, F. J. PORTER.

Following is the appeal to the President, enclosed with the above letter:

NEW YORK, Dec. 23, 1881.

To the President, Washington, D. C.

SIR: I respectfully represent that:

In January, 1863, by court martial, I was most unjustly declared guilty of charges against me, and sentenced "to be cashiered and forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit under the Government of the United States."

From the promulgation of the verdict of that court I have protested my innocence of all wrong doing, and asserted the injustice of the sentence, and presenting the sustaining evidence, I have, from time to time, urged a reversal.

In 1878 the President, in order to be fully informed of the facts of the case, and to be enabled to act advisedly upon my application for relief, appointed a Board of Army Officers, of the highest military rank in the land, and to report what action, if any, in their opinion, justice required should be taken on my application.

That Board, after a careful and patient examination into the facts of the case, vindicated me in every respect, and reported that, in their opinion, justice required at the hands of the President that the verdict of my court martial be annul and set aside the findings and sentence of the court martial and to nominate me to the Senate for executive action in the premises, and that the President, by act of justice allowing that model of redress of wrong committed by a court martial.

And this I ask not merely in justice to me and those most dear to me, but in justice to the army to which I belonged, and which has ever believed in me, and to the Government which honored and trusted me. Very respectfully your obedient servant, FITZ JOHN PORTER.

The letter from Gen. Grant follows:

NEW YORK, Dec. 22, 1881.

The President, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: At the request of Gen. Fitz John Porter, I have examined the record of his court martial, which finished before the Reconstruction Committee of Congress, giving to the subject three full days in earnest reading and consideration, and much thought in the intervening time. The reading of the evidence in those of this record has thoroughly convinced me that for these nineteen years I have been doing a valiant and efficient soldier a very great injustice. Whatever I can do, therefore, I feel it incumbent upon me now to do—whatever lies in my power to remove from him and from the family who stand upon his good name the stain that I feel more incumbent upon me than I should if I had been a mere commander only, or occupying any other position than that of General-in-Chief, knowing that, as General, I had it positively in my power to have obtained for him the hearing which he only sought—a hearing I can affirm, from my knowledge of the facts, I have ordered that he came. In justification for my injustice to him, I can only state that shortly after the war closed his defense was presented to me, which I now see, since perfect maps have been made by the Engineer's Department, of the whole field, were totally incorrect as showing the position of the two armies. I have read it in connection with other matters made at the time, and I had a great impression, with many others, that there was a hard-hearted opposition from his campaigns, and that Gen. Pope was in his campaigns, and that Gen. Pope was sacrificed to the spite of those who had resolved to be placed in a position where he could be made responsible for his indifference and that the punishment was not more one for which he had a just cause of complaint, that he evidenced military efficient and intelligent service, and the fact that he was retained in command of a corps for months after his offences were said to be known to the War Department.

What I would ask is that Porter's behalf from you is that you can possibly give the time, that you give the record of his court martial, and the evidence taken at it, and then act as your judgment may dictate. But, in view that you will not have the time for such an investigation, I would ask that you place the matter in such a light that the whole matter be laid before the Attorney-general for his examination and opinion.

The fact that you will be able to do this much for an officer who has suffered for nineteen years a punishment that never should be inflicted upon any but the most guilty, I am, very truly yours, U. S. GRANT.

This is followed by Gen. Terry's letter:

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 20, 1879.

DEAR GENERAL: Soon after the publication of the report of the Schofield Board you wrote to me, thanking me, as one of the Board, for our action in your case. I was then, and I am now, of the opinion that that action was in strict accordance with the evidence, and that, if such a board was to assume jurisdiction in the premises, and I believe it was not, it could do no less than what it did. I write now to say that it is not thanks, but pardon, which I should ask from you. For years I did you wrong in thought and in speech, and I now see that it was all from this was through ignorance, but I had not the right to be ignorant. I might have learned something, at least of the truth, had I sufficiently sought it. I am not anything in any action as a member of the Board which you can accept as an atonement for the wrong which I did you. I can only say that I have the great respect and admiration. I am yours, most sincerely,

ALFRED H. TERRY,

Major-Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER, New York.

THE ASHLAND MURDERERS.

Taken Down the Ohio River in a Steamer Pursued by a Mob.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 5.—At about 10 o'clock this morning a mob of 450 men started from Ashland, Ky., to go to Catlettsburgh, some five miles off, for the purpose of lynching Neal, Ellis, and Craft, the murderers of Annie Thomas and the Gibbons children. Judge Bowen, becoming uneasy, ordered the prisoners to be taken on board of the steamer Mountain Boy and to be taken to Maysville, from which place a company of soldiers had been ordered.

The Sheriff took the prisoners, and with difficulty got them on the steamer. Just as she started away the Ashland mob took possession of the steamer Mountain Girl and started in pursuit. At Riverton, about twenty miles below Catlettsburgh, the Mountain Boy was met by the steamer Hudson, which had on board the Maysville Guards, returning to Maysville. The soldiers were transferred to the Mountain Boy, which then continued down the river, passing Portsmouth at about 5½ P. M. Those on the Mountain Girl, on learning that the prisoners were in the care of the militia, went up the Scioto, and, turning around, started for home. The chase created the greatest excitement all along the river towns, and when the Mountain Boy landed at Portsmouth for coal it was all the troops could do to prevent the people from boarding the steamer and hazzaing. It is expected that the prisoners will be safely lodged in Maysville between 10 and 11 o'clock to-night.

At Catlettsburgh there were threats of lynching Judge Bowen for sending the prisoners away, and Judge Bowen and Judge Savage kept closely within doors.

A special from Ashland says that the men went to Catlettsburg to-day to protect the prisoners and see that they had a fair trial.

Judge Bowen had notified that intention, and hence the bitterness of feeling exists against him for sending the prisoners away.

An indignation meeting was held and a resolution adopted, declaring their intention to bring back the prisoners, and pledging their honor to protect them until they have had a fair trial.

A committee was also appointed to wait on Judge Bowen and induce him to rescind his order, but the Judge refused to do so.

At a later hour a mass meeting was held, and a resolution adopted to appeal to the Legislature for a court to be held on next Monday for the trial of the prisoners. The excitement over the case is intense.

Samuel B. Gardiner Dead.

Samuel B. Gardiner, proprietor of Gardiner's Island, died at East Hamilton yesterday.

BOSTON'S SUSPENDED BANK.

An Additional Deficit of $250,000—The President's Reckless Management.

BOSTON, Jan. 5.—It is learned from the Directors of the Pacific National Bank, this evening, that what is in effect an additional deficit of $250,000 exists by reason of President Benyon's phenomenal banking operations. It has previously been supposed that the liabilities of Mr. Weeks, the broker, whose embarrassment caused the suspension of the bank, did not exceed $1,250,000. It now appears that, directly and indirectly, President Benyon has let this man have $1,500,000 of the bank's funds, taking his I. O. U. as sole security for the debt. Under the National Banking act, $100,000, ten per cent. of the bank's capital, was the maximum sum that could be loaned Weeks or any individual. In addition to this unsecured claim of $1,500,000, the bank's assets include other paper to the amount of some hundreds of thousands of dollars of not much better character. It thus appears how heavy is the load which the directors are assuming in attempting to reorganize and save the solvency of the institution. The task has, however, been practically accomplished by the culmination to-day of negotiations which have been in progress for some weeks. One of the conditions of reorganization imposed by the Bank Examiner was that $500,000 in cash should be paid in upon the claim against Mr. Weeks. The latter succeeded in raising $150,000, and then the Central Bank, which has almost as much at stake as the Pacific, agreed to furnish $315,000 on Mr. Weeks's credit. This was paid to-day, and the balance of $35,000 has been provided for.

The readers of THE SUN will remember that Benyon of the Pacific and Cashier Young of the Central swapped checks to the amount of $815,000, and that by the terms of a previous agreement between the two banks the Pacific promised to pay $500,000 of the amount in one year, while the Central was to look to Weeks for the balance. Had not the Central now come to the rescue again the Pacific would have been unable to resume and to fulfil the terms of the first agreement. Half a million having thus been paid to the Pacific on Weeks's account, Weeks in addition agrees to pay within a specified time $250,000 more, making $750,000 on his debt of $1,500,000. This is practically a settlement of the claim at fifty cents on a dollar; for although Weeks gives an indefinite promise to pay the balance, it is counted as a worthless asset of the bank. This would make a net loss to the bank through Mr. Weeks of $750,000. If the remaining assets can be manipulated so as to realize a like proportion, as is now expected, the bank will, with the aid of a 100 per cent. assessment, to be levied on the stockholders on Tuesday, be able to reopen its doors. This cannot be done at once, however, unless a sufficient number of the depositors and creditors will grant a time extension, which the directors now ask. They have passed this:

Voted, That in the opinion of the directors an assessment of 100 per cent. upon the stock of the bank will place it on a sound financial basis, if its depositors and creditors shall agree to a reasonable extension of time for the payment of their several claims.

The compromise which they ask depositors and other creditors to sign provides for the payment of one-third of their claims in four months, another third in eight months, and the balance in twelve months, with interest at 4 per cent. The directors also state that creditors representing claims against the bank to the amount of $2,000,000 (the total being nearly $6,000,000), have already agreed not to draw upon the institution for a considerable time after it shall have resumed business.

The history of Benyon's mismanagement, which has not yet been made public, will be given to the stockholders at Tuesday's meeting by Bank Examiner Newell. It was after he had determined that proceedings should be commenced against the ex-President for his reckless mismanagement, but it is found that his services will be very valuable in realizing on some of the poor assets, so that nothing of the sort will be attempted unless some of the indignant stockholders insist upon it. He was reported dying at his home in the suburbs the other day, but he is not again, although he has not been near the bank.

A HALF-TOLD STORY OF THE SOUND.

Four Men Whom All City Island Believes to have Perished in a Stolen Boat.

The winter population of City Island is made up of oystermen, fishermen, ship carpenters, and a few shopkeepers. Everybody on the island knows everybody else. If an oysterman goes to the city and happens to miss the last train home at night, he is invariably found out, and is expected to "put up for all hands." Then the ship carpenters usually take ale and the watermen something hot. A bridge crosses to the mainland, and the nearest railroad station is Bartow, on the branch line between New York and New Rochelle.

Last Tuesday evening the people of City Island were surprised by the appearance of four strangers, all young men, who remained till after 9 o'clock, too late to go anywhere by train from Bartow. It was concluded that they had come to stay all night. They were last seen about 9½ o'clock, when they stopped in front of Vickery's grocery, and one of them inquired in the rear way to the Post Office. He was directed, he returned to the street, where he was heard to say, "Come, fellows, we're going the wrong way. It's up over the hill, here."

All City Island went to bed and to sleep. It was a bitter cold night, and the wind blew in gales all the time. On Wednesday morning Francis Bacon, an oysterman, who lives near the mainland, was standing on the beach when he was accosted by a neighbor, who said: "Well, Frank, I see you've got the start of me after all." "How?" asked Bacon. "Why, I told the neighbor, 'I agreed to lay my boat up for the winter as soon as you would lay up yours.'" Mr. Bacon involuntarily turned and looked out on the water where his boat ought to be, and to his astonishment saw that the Little B., as she is called, was gone. He recalled the boat had been stolen, and, remembering the gale of the night before, made up his mind that she could have been taken only to this city. He came to New York and notified the police. Meanwhile his friend on City Island found in a dismantled sloop which is housed up on shore, about a quarter of a mile from Mr. Bacon's house, evidences that men had been hiding there. They had also been smoking, and had set fire to the bedding. The owners of an anchor, some cables, and a lot of canvas reported that they had been robbed.

While Mr. Bacon was in the city again yesterday looking for his boat, which was worth $150, and was his principal stock in trade, a telegram came from New Haven saying that Capt. Brooks of the tugboat Alert had found a sloop adrift off Branford, with the dead and frozen body of a man in it. The name of the boat was Lillie B. On the body of the man was found a note signed "Danler," and bearing some sort of official stamp. The body was that of a man of thirty-five, with smooth face and black hair cut short. There were blood stains in the boat.

All this leads the people of City Island to believe that the four strangers who appeared among them last Tuesday night were robbers, and have all met their death in one way or another. All the watermen of City Island agree that the man who piloted the Lillie B. around that island and through the Sound in such a storm as that of Tuesday night must have been a sailor, and a good one, too. Nobody is missing from the little colony on the island.

Anti-Kelly Tammany Primaries.

The Democrats who until recently were members of Tammany Hall, and are now forming an anti-Kelly Tammany organization, held their second meeting last evening at Sullivan's Hotel in Broadway. Every Assembly district was represented. They determined to complete their organization without delay, and issued the call for primaries to select a General Committee.

The Democratic electors of the city of New York who are in favor of honest party organization, and who left the Tammany Hall, and who firmly believe that the first step to the accomplishment of this result must be the retirement of John Kelly from his dictatorial control of the affairs of the Democratic party, and who are in sympathy with the recent action of the Senators Kush, Daly, and Fitzgerald, in refusing to be driven into open rebellion against the Democratic party, its future interests, and hopes, are requested to meet in their respective assembly districts on Saturday, January 7, 1882, between the hours of 7 and 10 P. M., at the following places, namely: [illegible] Third avenue, on Monday, Jan. 9, 1882, at 8 P. M.

A Burning Boy in a Street Car.

A lady entered a Flushing avenue car, yesterday, at the intersection of Broadway. There were four other passengers in the inside, a boy of about 12. The lady noticed the burning of wooden and felt sorry that a man who was with her should be so careless. A cinder accompanied by an escape the boy did not notice, but the smell grew stronger. Finally the lady took the matter in hand, moved the boy over, found the left side of the boy's coat at the bottom of his pocket. He had put a lighted cigarette in his pocket.

Bank Directors Profiting by Experience.

Newark bank directors have learned wisdom from the failure of the Mechanics' Bank. The new City Treasurer, William H. Lee, is a director of the North Ward National Bank. At a meeting of the directors this week an examination of the bank's condition was made. When it was nearly finished Mr. Lee said: "Gentlemen, I'll run down to New York and see if the statement of our balances in the banks there is correct." He came to New York, and afterward reported that the statement was correct.

MR. ORTH AGAINST KEIFER.

ACCUSING THE SPEAKER OF UNFAIRNESS AND INJUSTICE.

He Asks to be Excused from Serving on the Committee to which he was Appointed—A Story that Sargent will be Nominated.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Unless two or three Senators are very much mistaken, the name of Aaron A. Sargent will speedily be sent to the Senate as the President's nomination for Secretary of the Interior. Although no one, so far as can be learned, has heard the President say he would nominate Mr. Sargent, he has certainly refused to deny that such was his intention. Senator Miller of California, who has been very urgently pressing the nomination of Sargent, and who seems to be a cordial favorite at the White House, believes that Mr. Sargent will be nominated, and perhaps to-morrow. The nomination will be the most severely criticised act of the President. It will cost him a good deal of the confidence that he has gained thus far here. The friends of Sargent do not seem in their conversations to realize that Sargent is not objected to because he is a Stalwart, but because he left a very bad record here. These friends have told the President that there would be objection to Sargent, but have represented that it comes wholly from the anti-Stalwarts, who it is now plainly seen are getting ready for an attack. These friends claim that if it isn't Sargent it will be some one else who will be made the pretext for attack.

Such statements do not deceive the President. He is perfectly familiar with the objections to Mr. Sargent, and these friends now know that he is, and that the nomination, if made, will be made in spite of Sargent's record. Sargent has been getting some Democratic endorsement. Senator Beck has spoken in very flattering terms of him.

The sessions of the two Houses to-day were very short, but that of the lower branch was long enough for Mr. Orth to unbottle his wrath at the treatment he received from Speaker Keifer. Orth was very angry when the committees were announced, and the recess has not tended to cool his anger in the least. In casting about he found a number of his Republican associates who were as angry as he was, and these urged him to say precisely what he thought of Keifer's action upon the floor. Mr. Orth did so to-day. He accused the Speaker of unfairness and injustice, and asked to be excused from serving on the committee to which he was appointed. Keifer simply said that he should make no reply. He is, however, very much annoyed at Orth's speech. Keifer has been a good deal nettled at the very general condemnation of his arrangement of committees, and this has also been a good deal annoyed at the stories that are brought to him of the troubles in store for him. He realizes that he has forfeited the respect of such men as Holman, Hewitt, Blount, Springer, Kasson, Townsend, and other strong men. He has been less discreet in private than in public, however, to-day, and has not hesitated to express his bitter feeling toward Orth. He said if he had been on the floor instead of in the chair he should have said in reply to Orth that he did not appear with to a minor place on the Foreign Relations Committee, and that the charges affecting Orth's character as a foreign Minister, but because he regarded Orth as unfitted for the leading place on the committee. When Mr. Orth hears of this statement, as he undoubtedly will before morning, he will be more than likely to say something a good deal more peppery than his remarks were to-day. Keifer is a changed man since his election. He seems puffed up in his own esteem to an extent which amuses members, and he professes to believe that he is the strongest man in the House, and that the Stalwarts came to him because he was by odds the strongest man in the House.

The result of Keifer's arbitrary and unjust arrangement of committees, and of his manifest purpose to carry out the policy of the committees in the interest of jobs and large appropriations and huge subsidies, will be a very determined effort to take the great power out of the hands of the Speaker. Mr. Springer and one or two other members are now contemplating the introduction of a measure which restores to the House its power of naming its committees. It is doubtful whether any measure can be devised which will be adopted, but the introduction of a measure will give opportunity for the expression of opinion upon Mr. Keifer's course, which thus far, aside from Orth's protest, has become public only through the press.

On motion of Mr. Hewitt a resolution was passed tendering thanks to the Executive for the gift of a company of Sioux. Mr. Hewitt introduced the old bill of Mr. Sales providing that every able-bodied male citizen between 18 and 45 shall be enrolled in the militia, and that the militia shall consist of the active militia, or National Guard, the reserve militia, or Reserve Guard, the former to be subject to the call of the President, in time of need, to serve the United States for twelve months. The House adjourned until Monday.

The morning session of the Senate was mainly occupied with the presentation of petitions, many of which prayed for the exercise of Government control over railroad transportation charges. The Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

TROUBLE IN HARVARD.

An Alleged Discrepancy of $1,800 in the Accounts for Board in Memorial Hall.

BOSTON, Jan. 5.—There is trouble brewing at Harvard. The students who board in Memorial Hall are astonished to find that they have been charged $5 a week for board during the last three months, whereas the College Catalogue expressly states that "the cost of board is expected not to exceed $4 a week." The Auditing Committee of the Board of Directors found this out as early as Dec. 20, and since that time they have been investigating the matter. To understand the results of their examination, the scheme under which the Hall is run needs explanation. The steward is appointed by the corporation, buys the food, attends to its preparation, turns over the bills to the auditor, who approves them, and sends them to the bursar for payment. The corporation advances the money through the bursar, and charges enough on the term bills to be repaid in full. The auditor has to make monthly reports to the Board of Directors, a Board chosen from among the students by themselves, of the receipts and expenditures for the previous month. On these reports, are supposed to be based the charges on the term bills. Last fall, by the auditor's reports, the board in October was $4.72, and in November $4.80 a week. Basing his estimate on this, the auditor made out his bills to the students for December at the rate of $4.75 a week and handed them to the bursar. The latter, to make the corporation whole, charged $5 a week for the whole thirteen weeks. There being in round numbers some 550 members of the association, this means that there is a discrepancy of about $1800 between the accounts of the auditor and the bursar. After examining the auditor's accounts the committee of the Board of Directors, having no official right to investigate those of the bursar's, requested the corporation, through its Treasurer, Mr. Hooper, to examine or appoint an expert to examine them. Mr. Hooper has replied that in his opinion the bursar's accounts are correct. What the directors will now do is uncertain. They hold a meeting to-morrow to consider what is to be done. At present it seems to be evident that the auditor, J. C. Thurston, is at fault. He has held the place only three months. The last auditor, Mr. Stoddard, was forced to resign by the rule passed last year that the auditor should give his whole time to the business of the association. Neither he nor the bursar would give his successor any instruction as to keeping the accounts and making out the bills; therefore the deficiency of $1,800 may be the result of error.

Bidders for Street Cleaning Contracts.

Commissioner Coleman of the Street Cleaning Department and Comptroller Campbell opened yesterday the proposals for cleaning the streets of New York below Fourteenth street. The advertisements for bids described the streets in four districts, the first south of Canal and the second north of Canal, Broadway was the dividing line. The bids were as follows: First district, E. Throckmorton, Jr., A. Ackerman, and Jas. Mc. Kane, jointly, $1,000 a year; Jas. Mc. Kane, $1,000; E. H. Ely, $1,000; Mary Ann Mc. Donough, $1,000; Jas. Mc. Kane, $1,000; Mary Ann Mc. Donough, $1,000; Jas. Mc. Kane, $1,000; Mary Ann Mc. Donough, $1,000; Jas. Mc. Kane, $1,000; Mary Ann Mc. Donough, $1,000; Jas. Mc. Kane, $1,000; Mary Ann Mc. Donough, $1,000; Jas. Mc. Kane, $1,000; Mary Ann Mc. Donough, $1,000; Jas. Mc. Kane, $1,000; Mary Ann Mc. Donough, $1,000; Jas. Mc. Kane, $1,000; Mary Ann Mc. Donough, $1,000; Jas. Mc. Kane, $1,000; Mary Ann Mc. Donough, $