WASHINGTON

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WASHINGTON, April 12, 1869.

The Cuban Question Before the Cabinet—Spanish Insolence to be Rebuked—Conservative Views of Secretary Fish—Recognition of Cuban Independence Favored by the Rest of the Cabinet.

The Cuban question has been very much discussed here to-day, and from all that can be learned from official quarters it seems not at all improbable that trouble will grow out of the late infraction of international law by the officers of Fernando Catolica in the seizure of two passengers from an American brig. It is well known here that the Cabinet is not a unit on the question of Cuban recognition. The matter was seriously considered at the Cabinet meeting on Friday last; but, though no decision was arrived at, the views of each member, except perhaps Rawlins, became known. Secretary Fish expressed very conservative views. He felt as much sympathy for the struggling Cubans as any man, and earnestly hoped that their efforts to achieve independence might be crowned with success; but at the same time he deprecated any official *pronunciamiento* on the part of the administration in favor of one side or the other. He thought it should be the policy of the United States to remain perfectly neutral, and to adhere rigidly to the old doctrine of non-intervention. In his opinion Cuba's destiny was annexation, which would come at no distant day without any action on the part of this government. "Let her alone," said Fish; "give her a chance single handed to work out her own destiny and she will gravitate towards the republican Union in spite of every obstacle. Spain will soon tire of resisting the mandates of fate. Proud though she be, the old Castilian monarchy will find that she cannot afford to continue her efforts to crush out the free aspirations of the republican sentiment of Cuba. It is enterprise too costly and must be abandoned, sooner or later. But let the United States interfere, and Spain will not only exhaust her own resources to prevent our acquisition of the island, but she will draw to her assistance the combined strength of England and France, and we will have to combat a coalition representing the most powerful military and naval forces in Europe. Why tempt this contest unnecessarily? Why drag the republic into a formidable war, when it has but just emerged from the most formidable civil strife in the annals of history? What we need now is peace—peace, unless preserved at the sacrifice of honor, a sacrifice which is not even in question in the present condition of affairs." Such are the views of Premier Fish, who belongs to the old conservative school, and who is hardly equal to the live issues of the hour. Grant has great confidence in his Secretary of State; and, though his private views are believed not the same, still it is feared the foreign policy of the administration will be shaped and guided by Mr. Fish. It is gratifying to learn that other members of the Cabinet are diametrically opposed to the moderate policy counselled by the Secretary of State. Some of them urge prompt and vigorous action, and want the President to proclaim a bold and manly policy in regard to Cuba. Borie and Cresswell are said to be quite enthusiastic in their advocacy of Cuban recognition. They believe we have had enough of truckling and subserviency to monarchical interests under the specious pretext of the sacredness of international law, and that the time has come when we ought to take a fresh start, not only reannouncing the Monroe doctrine, but proclaiming to the world our intention to sweep from the continent the last vestige of monarchical domination. Since the news of the insult to the American flag involved in the seizure of passengers from our American brig, the feelings of Borie and Cresswell, and perhaps other members of the Cabinet, have been turned more strongly in the channel of Cuban sympathy, and a more vigorous policy has been urged upon General Grant. Leading Senators and Representatives, among the latter General Banks, have waited upon the President and Secretary Fish, and counselled an immediate demand of a satisfactory explanation from Spanish authorities. But Fish still hugs conservatism to his bosom, and repeats his timid warnings about the dangers of a war with Spain, England and France. He states that he has as yet received no official information concerning the alleged outrage, and that in the absence of such knowledge he cannot with propriety act.

In striking contrast with this slow coach policy of Fish is the practical course of Vice Admiral Porter. He would not wait for his subordinates to send along their despatches whenever it might suit their convenience, but immediately telegraphed to Admiral Hoff to make a report of the facts connected with the supposed outrage and to promptly adopt such measures as the national honor might demand. In the first place, Porter don't hesitate to proclaim on which side are his sympathies, and in the second place, he believes a national insult should be avenged without the intervention of red tape. The Vice Admiral, if he had his way, would not only order his subordinates to give the proud Spaniard Jessie if he has insulted our flag, but, insult or no insult, would let filibusters go away unmolested to the aid and deliverance of the Cubans. Porter thinks the Cubans ought to be recognized, holding that they are now in a better condition than the South was when Europe accorded her belligerent rights.

Proposal to Discuss the Alabama Treaty in Open Session.

A proposition will be made to have the treaty for the settlement of the Alabama claims discussed in open session. Senator Sumner has prepared a very long and elaborate speech against it, and he is anxious that it should get before the country. If the treaty is considered in executive session, this wish cannot be gratified. Hence, strange as it may seem, Mr. Sumner is anxious that a resolution should be passed to discuss this particular treaty in open Senate. As there are several Senators who want to speak upon the subject, and who, if they did so, would like not only this country but England to hear what they have to say, it is not improbable that Sumner may carry his point.

A Speck of War at the White House—Belligerent Interview Between the President and Senator Ross—The Senator Ordered to Leave the Executive Presence.

Senator Ross, of Kansas, one of the gallant seven who voted against impeachment, bearded the Presidential lion in his den this morning. The report is that Ross went to the White House to look after certain appointments for his far off State. He had heard that the President intended to make certain nominations incompatible with the slate he (Ross) had made out for himself. Ross, like other Senators, is human, and has a soul not above yearning for the loaves and fishes. His soul felt sad at what he had learned concerning the designs of President Grant, and, to give his soul comfort he wended his way to the White House. He was admitted at the same time as old Zach Chandler, but had the first chance to speak his little piece to the President.

"I come, Mr. President, to talk with you about the appointments for my State, having heard that you intend to make certain nominations that may not harmonize with my desires, if you deem it worth while to consult them in the least."

To which Grant laconically and interrogatively responded, "Well, sir."

This Presidential response was not in the true manner to be relished by the Kansas Senator. "Am I to understand that I am rightly informed as to your stated intentions to disregard my preferences in the matter of appointments, Mr. President?" inquired the Senator.

"That is a question hardly susceptible of an answer, sir. To what appointments do you allude? Inform me and then I can reply," rejoined Grant.

Senator Ross liked the second answer as little as the first, but having come for enlightenment he was determined not to go away in a fog. The Senator, therefore, with suppressed rage, explained the appointments to which he had reference.

"Frankly, sir," said Grant, "I intend not to make those appointments."

"What, sir! You scorn to accommodate me in the least," exclaimed Ross, boiling over with rage.

"Sir, I believe I have given you my answer," firmly but sternly replied Grant.

"This is not treating me fairly, Mr. President, nor as one gentleman should another," uttered Senator Ross.

"I have no intention to be dictated to, sir," said Grant sharply.

"Nor have I to be insulted, even by you, sir, were you twenty times the President," exclaimed Ross, with his ire stirred up to white heat.

"I must decline to be annoyed any further on the subject," muttered Grant between his teeth, "and desire the interview should terminate."

"You and your desires my go to hell!" roared out Ross.

"Leave the room, sir! Leave the room, or I shall force you out!" thundered Grant.

Ross took his departure accordingly, in a terrible rage, quitting the White House like one rushing from a plague, and hurried to the Capitol. President Grant threw himself into a chair the moment the door closed and wiped his brow with his pocket handkerchief, evidently very much agitated. Old Zach Chandler approached and was thus addressed by the President:—

"Excuse me for a few moments, Senator. After that interview I must take a little time to cool off." Such is the account which I have learned and which I give substantially as it came to me. I do not vouch for its truth, but have good grounds to believe it is not very different from the actual occurrence.

Nominations Sent to the Senate.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate to-day:—

J. Lothrop Motley to be Minister to England.

Leopold Markbreit, of Ohio, to be Minister Resident to Bolivia.

James R. Partridge, of Maryland, to be Minister to Nicaragua.

William A. Pile, of Missouri, to be Minister to Venezuela.

J. Russell Jones, of Ohio, to be Minister to Belgium.

John S. Carlisle, of West Virginia, to be Minister to Stockholm, Sweden.

J. R. Clay (colored), of Louisiana, to be Minister Resident and Consul General to Liberia.

R. C. Kirk, of Ohio, to be Minister Resident to the Argentine Republic.

Stephen A. Hurlburt to be Minister Resident to Bogota.

Silas A. Hudson (colored), of Iowa, to be Minister Resident to Guatemala.

Ebenezer D. Bassett (colored), of Pennsylvania, to be Minister Resident and Consul General to Hayti.

Andrew C. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, to be Minister to Russia.

John Jay, of New York, to be Minister to Austria.

Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of Washington Territory—Orange Jacobs and James K. Kennedy.

United States Marshals.—L. P. Evans, for the Eastern district of Tennessee; Peter R. Carll, for the Eastern district of Connecticut.

United States District Attorneys—James G. Adams, for the Southern district of Mississippi; William J. Whipple, Eastern district of Arkansas.

Assessors of Internal Revenue—William H. Whitehead, Second district of Georgia; Edward Baker, First district of Kentucky; P. B. Hunt, Seventh district of Kentucky; F. W. Sparling, Fifth district of Tennessee; Edward Baker, Eighth district of Illinois; Edgar P. Snow, Wyoming Territory; Samuel A. Haley, First district of New Hampshire; Theodore J. Majors, Nebraska; Theodore K. Kerkendoll, First district of Mississippi; Charles R. H. Fessenden, First district of Massachusetts; Michael Wiedrich, Thirtieth district of New York; Orrin D. Lake, Twenty-fifth district of New York; E. T. Chase, Fifth district of Pennsylvania; Edward Rute, Sixth district of Pennsylvania.

Collectors of Internal Revenue—William C. Morrill, Second district of Georgia; Daniel W. Peabody, Fifth district of Tennessee; Enoch Emery, Fifth district of Illinois; Thomas Harlan, Wyoming; E. B. Gale, Sixth district of Michigan; Andrew H. Young, First district of New Hampshire; Samuel L. Watson, Montana; Foster Hooper, First district of Massachusetts; John R. Britenbach, Sixth district of Pennsylvania.

Surveyors of Customs—W. T. Miller, at Alton, Ill.; William M. Evans, at Parkersburg, W. Va.

Collector of Customs—Cyrus Northrup, at New Haven, Conn.

Postmasters—Jacob N. Webber, Kilbourne City, Wis.; James Shanway, Kenosha, Wis.; Ira Ayre, Petersburg, Va.; J. M. Rose, Abingdon, Va.; Daniel S. Parker, Kankakee, Ill.; John R. Cameron, Ottawa, Ill.; John W. Crocraft, Kanawha C. H., Va.; Josiah H. Fuller, Farebolt, Minn.; J. M. Perry, Novasota, Texas; R. W. H. Brent, Muscatine, Iowa; R. S. Vauldey, Clarksville, Texas; Francis Foster, Kansas City, Mo.; H. S. Gibbons, St. Johns, Mich.; Wm. Tracy, Flint, Mich.; Mrs. M. M. Dinkgrave, Monroe, La.; C. B. Young, Fredericksburg, Va.; L. H. Jones, Paxton, Ill.; J. E. Whitenach, Jerseyville, Ill.; Cyrus Hall, Shelbyville, Ill.; George Hugnenin, Oswego, N. Y.; Samuel M. Anthony, Havana, N. Y.; C. D. McDougal, Auburn, N. Y.; Simeon Holton, Seneca Falls, N. Y.; John W. Clark, Montpelier, Vt.; Stewart Pierce, Wilkesbarre, Pa.; P. S. Joslyn, Carbondale, Pa.; Robert Isedell, Norristown, Pa.; William M. Mintzer, Pottstown, Pa.; A. W. Merrick, Shamburg, Pa.; James R. Slocum, Scranton, Pa.; David D. Dieffenderfer, Allentown, Pa.; A. K. Rheem, Carlisle, Pa.; George L. Stone, Montrose, Pa.; George W. Richards, Pittston, Pa.; H. P. Moodey, Susquehanna Depot, Pa.; David Tidball, New Castle, Pa.; H. H. Bingham, Philadelphia, Pa.; P. R. Jennings, Sagg Harbor, N. Y.; R. H. Hoff, Port Byron, N. Y.; J. H. Curran, Delaware, Ohio; Henry Stevenson, Greenville, Ohio; Mrs. Adeline Lumgsdon, Greenville, Ala.; Charles P. Wheeler, Eufaula, Ala.; A. B. Hilpp, Lebanon, Ky.; H. L. Tibbetts, Tallahassee, Fla.; E. L. Ware, Key West, Fla.

General Sickles Declines the Mexican Mission.

It seems that after mature consideration General Sickles after all has declined the Mexican mission. He objects to it for other reasons than inadequate pay. Mexico, he says, may have attractions for one of those prosy philosophers who delight in hunting up the historical records and ethnological distinctions of the extinct Aztecs, but for a live and progressive man like himself he don't think it affords the right kind of a field of glory. Spain is the country where our Daniel will be sent. No other nation of the Old World fills as large a share of the public eye at the present moment. How its present vague and nebulous political condition will finally crystalize may form for the astute mind of the General as fine a subject for florid thought and prediction as any that could be presented. His intellect and influence could hardly find a better theatre for their exercise. He embodies the force, vigor and democratic thought of American breeding, and can do much for the spread of republican ideas among the awakening masses of Europe.

Dissatisfaction of Radicals With the Nomination of ex-Senator Carlile.

There is a good deal of dissatisfaction among the republican Senators of the more radical stripe at the nomination of John S. Carlile to be Minister to Sweden. Carlile, it will be remembered, was formerly a Senator from West Virginia. He came in when that State was first carved out of the Old Dominion, and was then numbered among the radicals. Subsequently, however, he departed from the faith and went over to the enemy. In the last days of the war he was regarded as little less than a rebel, and when his term expired in the Senate the radicals of West Virginia promptly supplied his place with another man. Last fall he wrote a letter in favor of Grant and afterwards took the stump for him. The letter was published in most of the republican papers as an extraordinary case of conversion from the democratic party. These facts make Carlile rather unpalatable to the party.

Colored Ministers Appointed for the Haytien and Liberian Missions.

Among the nominations sent to the Senate to-day were two colored men—John R. Clay, of Louisiana, to be Minister Resident at Liberia, and Ebenezer D. Bassett to be Minister Resident at Hayti. Mr. Clay is a resident of New Orleans, and belongs to the upper ten of negro society there. His income is said to be about $20,000 per annum. He was educated abroad and speaks several languages with great fluency. It is said that the position has been tendered him without his request, and those who know him here have some doubts of his acceptance. Ebenezer D. Bassett is a Connecticut Yankee and a scholar of some eminence. He is at present the principal of the Philadelphia high school for colored youths. He, too, is a linguist, and speaks German and French as fluently as he does English. Bassett's nomination was secured through the efforts of George T. Downing, Frederick Douglass and others of that class of colored men. Downing, who keeps the House restaurant in the Capitol, was very jubilant to-day when he heard that Bassett's name had come in, and dealt out wine and refreshments to his friends.

The New York Appointments—Bailey to be Renominated.

More New York appointments have to be made before the Empire State and city are disposed of. Bailey is said to be good for the Thirty-second district still; Barlow for United States Marshal; Gridley for Collector of Eighth district, Miller for Tenth and Parsons for Pension Agent at Albany. The Sixth district will, it is thought, be left undisturbed, the present incumbent being considered good enough for that locality.

Internal Revenue Detectives to be Dismissed.

Commissioner Delano has issued the following order, viz.:—That all commissions of internal revenue detectives appointed prior to March 10, 1869, which do not by their terms expire previous to the 30th day of April, 1869, shall terminate on the said 30th of April.

Scenes at the Opening of the Extra Session of the Senate—A Horde of Anxious Expectants Awaiting their Fate—A Neat Reportorial Sell.

The Senate wing of the Capitol was the chief point of attraction to-day. Thither the multitude of anxious office-seekers, with their friends, seemingly as expectant as themselves, wended their way at an early hour. The House having adjourned, there was nothing to distract the attention of this army of patriots, eager to save their country, from the Mecca of their political hopes and fears. They all seemed sanguine that their names would be "sent in." On this point there was apparently as little doubt among them as if every one had not only made "assurance doubly sure" with the President, but had also taken the precaution to "take a bond of fate itself." Even where there were a dozen applications for the same place and it was morally certain that only one of the applicants could get it there was no diminution of this strange sanguine enthusiasm in the other eleven. As a general thing the Senators wisely absented themselves from the Senate Chamber until the arrival of the hour when the Senate was to convene. It was lucky for them that they did, for they thereby escaped the everlasting buzzing and boring process to which they would inevitably have been subjected by their anxious constituents, had they made their appearance while the Chamber was crowded by the indiscriminate mass. As soon as the Senate was called to order and the floor cleared of intruders, a rush was made for the galleries and in a few seconds they were tolerably well filled. The prayer was no sooner over and the President's proclamation read than the galleries were cleared and the army of expectants forced to retreat to the lobby and corridors down stairs. It was after one o'clock when the President's private secretary made his appearance with the nominations. The previous hour had been one of dreadful suspense to the majority of the crowd, who were unquestionably office-seekers. Many a glance was cast at the fine old clock which stands in the corridor near the main entrance to the Senate Chamber, and numerous were the inquiries of newspaper correspondents and others supposed to know a thing or two about when "General Porter would arrive—what he would bring in—would all the consuls be sent in to-day, and how about the postmasters, assessors, collectors, &c.?" The Senators had shut the doors between themselves and the crowd, but it must not be supposed that this was a hint sufficiently strong to keep them at a distance. The jam of people at the door of the main entrance to the Senate Chamber resembled the crowd that gathers around a dog fight in the street or at a point where there is supposed to be "something the matter." If a Senator happened to show his face, coming out for any purpose whatever, he was immediately besieged by the crowd. Sometimes two or three persons, more familiar with him than the remainder, possibly because they had voted for him for Senator, would seize and drag him perforce over to a recess by one of the windows. Two or three of them would keep watch on the outside to see that no other person came near, while the others would proceed with the work of trying to convince the unfortunate Senator that this man should have the place, and that the other man was a scoundrel and a copperhead into the bargain. Cards were sent in to Senators in profusion. Very few of them, however, met with favorable responses, for those who had been out and had been caught in the trap, like wise rats, no doubt reported the danger to their comrades when they went back. The crowd surged up and down the corridors, smoked, chewed and discussed the prospects and hopes of themselves and others similarly situated. At length the hour approached when it was expected the President's secretary would make his appearance. The newspaper men set about to select a place where they could read the list without standing a chance of getting themselves crushed by the office-seekers. Heretofore they have met up stairs, just behind the reporters' gallery; but some indiscreet reporter had boasted that he could hear all that was said in executive session up there, and the place was accordingly barred against them. An appeal was made to the Sergeant-at-Arms, French, who kindly placed the President's room at the disposal of the correspondents and furnished a policeman to guard the door. Entrance there was as difficult to all but newspaper men as when the august presence of the President himself, with his whole Cabinet, occupies the room. This was a sore disappointment to the anxious throng. They transferred their line of observation and attack from the main door of the Senate chamber to the door of the President's room. Every correspondent who came out, rushing with his despatch to the telegraph office, was beset by the crowd for news, but he generally ran on, disregarding all entreaties. Unlike the Senators, nobody there seemed to have claims upon him and he pushed his way through as heedless as if he were deaf.

After the despatches had all been put upon the wires and the newspaper men were at leisure a plot was matured to hoax the crowd. It was agreed that a bogus list of nominations should be made out, one which should embrace most of the consulships and such of the foreign missions as had not been disposed of, together with some of the revenue appointments for New York city and Brooklyn. This was carried out quietly by one of the correspondents, who went to the door of the Senate chamber and came running out as if he had a list of important nominations in his possession. The others who were in the secret made a rush for him, pencils and notebooks in hand, while he pulled out the list and began reading it. In an instant there was a general movement toward what was now the scene of interest. The man with the list was soon surrounded, and all retreat hopelessly cut off. At first he pretended to protest against reading the names, but this only served, as it was expected it would, to whet the eagerness of the expectants, and they insisted that he should go on. "Stephen G. Burbridge, Minister to Brazil," shouted the man with the list. "Good for Burbridge," was the response that came from half a dozen of that gentleman's friends, while others anxious to be on good terms with him, now that he was sucessful, elbowed their way out of the throng and sought Burbridge to congratulate him. He was found on the outskirts of the crowd and hastened himself to feast his eyes on the list. Other names were read in succession, each announcement being fraught with delight or disappointment to somebody. The Consulship to Bremen was given to some person with a decidedly German name who never existed. Several Teutonic gentleman upon hearing the name for a moment seemed wrapped in profound reflection. They requested the correspondent to read the name once more, which was done. The agitated Teuton would hardly believe his senses; he observed there must be a mistake, as that name was not heard of in the list of applicants. At last the name of Horace Greeley, Postmaster of New York, was reached. This was too much for the credulity of the crowd, disposed as it was to swallow almost anything. A sudden and wild guffaw went up, and even the newspaper men, whose faces wore up to this time a solemn aspect, joined in the laugh, which rang and re-echoed through the corridors. The spell was broken; the dullest and most infatuated office-seeker began to see the joke and to discover just where the laugh came in. The man with the list, who was at the bottom of the sell, beat a hasty retreat, and the correspondents, who had been apparently taking down every name, pocketed their note books and pencils and walked towards the President's room to enjoy the fun. A few, however, remained behind to watch the effect of the joke upon the crowd. To many of them it was manifestly too practical. Their countenances, which had been lighted up a few minutes ago, were suddenly overcast by the old clouds of doubt and suspense. Not a few curses were uttered at the heartless, unfeeling newspaper men who had played the joke. The stratagem, however, had the desired effect. No further inquiries were made at the correspondent's.

Treaties with Baden Baden, Hesse Cassel and Belgium Ratified—Speech of Senator Sumner on the Darien Canal Treaty.

The executive session of the Senate to-day, although continuing for over three hours, was devoid of interest. In the absence of nominations the Senate proceeded to the consideration of some of the smaller treaties, which have been pending for some time. The first taken up was the treaty with the German principality of Baden Baden relative to the rights of naturalized American citizens. The next was a treaty with Hesse Cassel of a like import, and the third was a treaty with Belgium relative to trade marks. The first two are similar in their character and provisions to the treaty with Prussia on the same subject, ratified at the last Congress. These three treaties occasioned but little discussion and were all ratified. Senator Sumner, who reported them favorably from the Committee on Foreign Relations, explained their provisions briefly, and no disposition being shown to discuss them they were formally ratified without a division. The treaty negotiated by Caleb Cushing a short time ago with the United States of Colombia, relative to a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien, was next reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations. Senator Sumner proceeded to address the Senate, reading from a written speech in favor of the treaty. He began by giving a history of the negotiations, and eulogized very highly the successful manner in which the negotiation had been accomplished by Caleb Cushing. He then proceeded to explain the provisions of the treaty, and expressed the opinion that the advantages were all on the side of the United States. Several of the great maritime nations of Europe had been struggling for years to get the franchis which this treaty secured to the United States. It was fortunate for our country that they had been unsuccessful. Any ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien should be under the control of the United States. That passageway would command the trade of the world between the two great oceans, and, being under the jurisdiction of the United States, would, of course, give the supremacy to American commerce. Mr. Sumner then proceeded to detail at great length the advantages which would accrue to our government if the treaty was ratified. There was no doubt, he said, of the feasibility of the project; the canal would be constructed in a very short time. He was assured that it could be done at comparatively little cost to the government, and the advantages that would accrue to our citizens were incalculable. When Mr. Sumner had finished his speech, which was quite long, and, as usual, embraced the early history not only of the country through which it is proposed to cut the canal, but of all the inhabitants of that section, the Senate adjourned without action on the treaty. There does not seem to be any doubt among Senators of its ratification.

Personal.

Senator Sprague has gone on a flying visit to New York, but will be back to-morrow, and no doubt prepared to deliver an address made up of novel and interesting facts to the workingmen of the district, who have requested leave to tender him the appreciative honor of a serenade in the evening.

General Pleasanton and Patrick H. Jones arrived here to-day.

Horace Greeley, Waldo Hutchins and Representative Bailey, of New York, and Benton, of New Hampshire, dined together at Welker's this afternoon, and had five bottles of champagne and two bottles of sherry.

Ex-Congressman Shellabarger, of Ohio, will probably be nominated for Portugal. John A. Griswold has left here for his home. Major Getz, member from Pennsylvania, leaves to-morrow. Senator Corbett will break up house the 15th of next month and betake himself to his far-off home on the Pacific slope of Oregon. Senator Kellogg will leave next week for New Orleans.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

EXTRA SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 12, 1869.

The Senate met at noon pursuant to the proclamation of the President of the United States, and was called to order by the President *pro tem.* (Mr. Anthony).

After prayer by the chaplain and the reading of the proclamation Mr. Hamlin offered a resolution, which was agreed to, directing the appointment of a committee of two to wait upon the President and inform him that the Senate was ready to receive any communication he might have to make, and the chair named Messrs. Hamlin and Casserly as such committee.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER it was ordered that the daily meetings of the Senate be at twelve o'clock until otherwise ordered. Also that the standing committees as constituted at the close of the last session be continued during the present session, and then, on motion of Mr. EDMUNDS, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

After about two hours spent in executive session the doors were re-opened and Mr. HAMLIN, from the committee appointed to wait on the President, reported that they had performed that duty and that the President replied that he would send in a communication immediately, and others as occasion might require.

A number of nominations were then received and the doors were again closed.

The Senate adjourned at half-past three o'clock.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

FELL DEAD IN THE STREET.—Last night about half-past ten o'clock Frederick Heaket, French, fifty-eight years of age, living at 72 Third avenue, fell dead at the corner of the Bowery and Fourth street. The body was taken to the Seventeenth precinct station house and the Coroner notified to hold an inquest.

STAGE DRIVER SERIOUSLY INJURED.—This morning Peter Carney, driver of one of the stages of the Eighth street line, fell from his box, at the corner of Avenue B and Eleventh street, and was seriously injured. He was taken to his home, No. 298, Avenue B.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO A PORTER.—Michael Baker, German, residing at 22 Nassau street, Brooklyn, employed by Messrs. Vanderbilt & Co., 23 Fulton street, in the capacity of porter, accidentally fell through the hatchway of the building 19 same street yesterday afternoon, from third floor to cellar, and was seriously, if not fatally injured. He was at once taken to the City Hospital by officer Brown, of the Second precinct.

AMUSEMENTS.

JANAUSCHEK PERFORMING IN ENGLISH.—Janauschek seems to be as ambitious as Alexander the Great, who sighed for more worlds to conquer. She is not content with being the first actress in German, but aspires to become the first in the English language. When she came to the United States two years ago she could not speak a word of English, yet she has acquired such a knowledge of the language that yesterday she undertook to perform in it a part of the drama of "Deborah," and in the character of Lady Macbeth, before a private audience of a few friends at the Academy of Music. This, of course, was only to try her ability and to get the opinion of the friends she invited to hear her. It is but just to say that she surprised those who heard her, considering the short time she has been studying English, by her knowledge of the language and pronunciation. While there were some defects of a foreign accent, the language throughout the performance was well spoken and with all the eloquence and power with which she is accustomed to electrify her audiences. She does not imagine she is capable yet of performing before the public in English, but believes she can do that within a year. She intends to devote herself to the study of the language under the best English scholars and elocutionists, so as to be able to perform in it on her return to the United States next winter. While it must be conceded that Janauschek has made surprising progress in acquiring English, that she has extraordinary ability and resolution, and that her dramatic genius is of the highest order, the question may be raised whether she is not about to make a doubtful experiment. Few foreigners, even after years of study and practice, acquire such a knowledge and pronunciation of the language as to be eloquent in it or to speak satisfactorily to an audience. In a comic actor defects of pronunciation might be tolerated, but in the classic drama they would fall harshly upon the ear and mar the performance very much. In classic language there must be no such defects. Janauschek should consider this. Her countrymen of Bohemia, like the Hungarians, Poles and some of the other nations of Central Europe, learn English more perfectly and easier than the Germans or French, and she may have the same ability, but she should not risk her world-wide reputation unless fully assured of that. As a German actress she is unsurpassed. Can she attain the same position as an English actress? That is the question. Nothing less should satisfy her. Nothing less should tempt her to make the trial.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—JANAUSCHEK.—A small, devoted band of German drama lovers assembled at this building last night to hear this truly great *tragédienne* in the *rôle* of Phædra. It is a character which possesses little attractive qualities, the story being repulsive in the extreme, and when enveloped in the long, dreary dialogue of the original, it becomes positively wearisome. There is one peculiarity about the German drama as illustrated by Mlle. Janauschek—she gives each play in its entirety, and will not erase a single line. The consequence is that in some of those scenes of intense passion which abound in Schiller's play the strain on the power of the artist and the feelings of the hearer is almost too great, on account of what we might call the unnecessary prolongation of such scenes. It is an unmistakable proof, then, of the genius of Mlle. Janauschek that she is equal to the task, and that in no particular does she allow the interest or excitement of the scene to flag. Her deep, sympathetic voice by its tenderness robs such unnatural personations as Phædra and Medea of half their repulsiveness, and still abates not a jot of their power. She is now engaged in studying those classic *rôles* in English, and has succeeded with "Deborah" to a degree which few of her hearers in German drama would think her capable of attaining. She will undoubtedly be one of the sensations of the next season.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—The tragedy of "Othello" (first time at this house) attracted a large and substantial audience last night. As presented at this fine establishment, with its new and superior scenery, costumes, equipments and accessories of every kind, it was almost as good as a new play. Shakspeare, in almost everything, offers so large a margin for embellishments, that with Booth's advantages, facilities and liberalities in this department he has brought "Othello," as he brought out "Romeo and Juliet," in princely style, rich and full in all its appointments. We recognize in all this a master in the profession and a genuine devotee of the immortal bard. The cast, numerous as are the characters, shows a liberal disposition to have each part fully represented. The most prominent deficiency to one accustomed to a larger Othello was in Mr. Booth himself. Admitting that this character does not require the Herculean figure and Stentorian lungs of Forrest, we think it does require something more for the eye and the ear than Booth can give. In short, we think that Edwin Adams, who plays Iago, and does it well, should have Othello, and that Iago is the proper part for Booth. The fiery and passionate outbursts of Othello, for example, call for a round and ringing voice, while the cool and calculating villany of Iago can be most effectively rendered in a voice of lighter calibre. Booth walks Othello with the dignity of an Oriental soldier, but his figure does not fill the eye nor his voice the ear as the part demands. In one thing, however, he has given us a great improvement on the conventional Moor—in making him lighter in color than he has been heretofore presented. Whatever may have been the notion of Shakspeare, a Moor is not a negro. He belongs to the great Caucasian race; he is only tanned by the sun. The Moors, in their day of power and splendor in Spain, were the most civilized, refined and elegant people in the world. Mr. Booth knows this, and hence he aims to harmonize the Oriental Moor of history with Shakspeare's fancy sketch of the Moor as an African. The Desdemona of Miss McVicker is a very modest, tender, confiding and lovable Desdemona; but if she were some inches taller and some fifty pounds heavier she would, perhaps, come nearer the general idea of the aristocratic beauty of Venice. Mr. Lawlor's Cassia is good, Mr. Fenno makes a first rate Duke, Mark Smith, as Brabantio, is fine, and one would not ask for a better Emily than Miss Fanny Morant, a character which requires an accomplished actress to do it justice. Upon the whole, this reproduction of "Othello" is elegant, sumptuous and attractive, and will, no doubt, have a fine run. It is the bill for every night till Saturday, when (in the evening) Mr. Adams will appear in the "Marble Heart."

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—A tragedy called "Fazio, or the Italian Wife," was produced for the first time last night at Wood's Museum, introducing Miss Marriott as Bianca and Mr. J. F. Cathcart as Fazio. The piece is a very excellent one, the dialogue being strong and forcible and the plot carefully constructed and well worked up, so much so, indeed, that the interest is fully maintained throughout the five acts of the tragedy. The play bears all the evidences of being an adaptation, but of this we cannot speak with certainty. The part of Bianca, the Italian wife, gives full play for Miss Marriott's abilities as a *tragédienne*, and in it she appears to greater advantage than in any *rôle* which she has heretofore essayed. The conflicting emotions of rage, jealousy, love and hate, which are all evoked by the conduct of her husband, are carefully and effectively portrayed by the abused wife, and her feelings towards the woman who led her lord to absent himself from her are rendered with so natural a force that it is easy to believe the withering sentences spoken in earnest. Miss Marriott last night acted with wonderful freedom from stiffness, stagyness and overaction, and so completely carried the audience with her as to elicit continuous applause and to receive more than one call before the curtain. Mr. Cathcart, on whom, with Miss Marriott, almost the entire work of the play devolved, was careful and correct and decidedly happy in his rendition of the difficult part of Fazio. In fact, the piece ran well and made a decided hit, receiving the unmistakable endorsement of a full house.

TAMMANY.—The "reconstructed wigwam" has another aerial gymnastic sensation, this time in the person of Señorita Carlotta Turnour, a young, *petite* Spanish lady of prepossessing appearance, between sixteen and seventeen years of age. This young lady made her first appearance at Tammany last evening upon the swinging bar or single trapeze, and created quite a sensation by the ease and grace with which she performed her perilous feat. There was really nothing in the act as performed by Señorita Turnour last evening that could be justly termed difficult or even hazardous, save the dizzy height at which it was performed above the stage—which was almost twenty-five feet. Señorita Turnour is of small figure, endowed with more pluck and nerve than muscle, and possessed of much skill and grace, both of which she displayed to the greatest advantage last night. The most startling part of her performance consisted of what is known as the rotary motion, during which she stands erect upon the bar while it is swaying to and fro, with her arms extended, and without the slightest support of any kind whatever. While going through with this part of the act Señorita Turnour was greeted with the heartiest applause of her auditors, which was continued for some little time. The entire act of this daring young girl occupies about ten minutes, and consists of swinging and whirling about while standing on the bar, hanging head downwards, holding on to the bar by one and sometimes both legs, and in finally descending from her aerial perch headforemost slowly down a slack rope without the aid of her hands, and upon which she is apparently as much at home as upon the trapeze. Señorita Carlotta Turnour is a supple and daring gymnast; but the great charm of her performance lies in her splendid equipoise, which always strikes with the greatest ease. "Mother Widdle-Waddle," the Gregories, and the "Horse Marines" still remain upon the bills.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—A change in the programme offers to the patrons of this pretty and comfortable theatre a new pleasure in the amusing comedietta "Delicate Ground," in which Mr. Boniface and Miss Norman present a new version of "Have a Wife and Keep a Wife." The plot is laid in Paris during the time of the French Revolution, when Pauline, a beautiful aristocrat, believing her lover Alphonse to be dead, marries Sangfroid, a prominent republican, in order to save her uncle's life. Alphonse reappears on the scene and begs her to fly with him, which she is on the point of doing when her husband discovers the plot and by a series of well-concerted manœuvres convinces her of her folly and her lover's worthlessness. The piece was excellently put on the stage and was well received by a very full and select house. After the comedietta Lingard gave his excellent living statues and comic sketches, the whole concluding with that lively, dashing and never too often seen burlesque by Farnie, "Pluto; or, The Magic Lyre." This theatre possesses many advantages for burlesque acting, as the puns and jokes are distinctly heard by the whole audience and the play of feature and the by-play of the excellent company produce their full effect. Miss Alice Dunning is as great and deservedly a favorite as ever, and the favor with which "Pluto" was received last night assures it still a long run.

WAVERLEY THEATRE.—The reappearance of Miss Elise Holt at this bijou theatre, after her late trying illness, was the signal for a full house and the gathering in force of her many admirers. As soon as she showed herself upon the stage she was received with great cordiality and throughout the evening her songs and jokes were enthusiastically applauded. The young lady made her *rentrée* in the character of Wamba, in the burlesque of "Ivanhoe," and although the same character had been well played in the same theatre for some nights previous Miss Holt infused so much *naïveté* and spirit into her acting as not only to make the part seem a new one, but also to improve the character of the entire burlesque. In this Miss H. was greatly assisted, however, by Mr. Harry Wall, who also made his *rentrée* last night in the character of Sir Brian de Bois Guilbert. The other notable point in the performance was the unusually excellent acting of Mr. James Lewis, who, by his genuine fun and good humor, made the somewhat small part of Rebecca quite a leading feature in the burlesque. The performance commenced with the farce of the "Quiet Family," with Mr. James Lewis as Barnaby Bibbs.

THE SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Last night was a big night at the San Francisco Minstrels. The place was crowded to excess. The old favorites, Birch, Wambold, Bernard and Backus excelled all their previous efforts. The audience, if we may judge from uproarious and almost continuous laughter, seemed to be more than pleased. The Court of Justice, Ristori's Medea, Othello and Macbeth, the Two Sisters, Three Strings to a Bow were capital burlesques all. Ira Paine was quite a success. The San Francisco Minstrels have lost none of their strength, and the public seem to hang upon them as devotedly as ever.

HOOLEY'S BROOKLYN OPERA HOUSE.—A crowded house greeted Hooley's last evening to witness the incomparable "4 T Thieves," one of the most laughable burlesques that has of late years been produced on any stage. From first to last in the performances the interest is kept up. There can be nothing better than the Dutchman as represented by Emmet. His walk up and down Broadway is good, his Dutch boy with the basket is similar and his Captain Schmidt, of the Light Dragoons, is superb. "School" is well burlesqued, and everything else was excellently performed.

STICKNEY CIRCUS, BROOKLYN.—Last evening the Empire City Circus, at the corner of Clermont and Myrtle avenues, was largely attended and the performance generally passed off success