The National Republican.

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WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

Congressman Hewitt Charged With Base Duplicity in the O'Donnell Matter.

Did He Tell Minister West That the Resolutions Were Buncombe?

The Briton Says He Did, and Mr. Hewitt Flatly Contradicts Him.

A Chance for an Explanation on the Floor of the House.

The sensation of the hour is the political scandal involving the good name of Representative Abram S. Hewitt. The dispatch sent out from Washington to the Philadelphia *Press* Friday night upon which the talk is founded stated that after Mr. Hewitt had offered the O'Donnell resolutions he personally visited the British minister, and apologizing for his action, assured the English representative that it was a buncombe measure, and that he (Hewitt) had offered it to forestall one of more belligerent purport. The British minister, it is intimated, plainly notified his government that the resolution in question did not represent the true sentiments of congress, and that they could be ignored without offense to the United States.

Minister West was out of town yesterday and last night, but before leaving he suffered himself to be interviewed. "Mr. Hewitt will not deny that he came to me and said what he is represented to have said," he observed in plain Anglo-Saxon.

"Did you telegraph these facts to your government, as reported?"

"That is a matter upon which I must decline to speak."

He said, further, that Mr. Hewitt called purely in the interest of friendly relations between the two countries, and that he (West) did not think more aggressive resolutions would have met with favorable consideration.

Mr. Hewitt was intervied in New York Saturday on the subject. He said:

"In regard to the statement that I called at once on the British minister and informed him that the resolution didn't mean anything and would amount to nothing, and in other terms belittled it, I have only to say that it is wholly untrue. It is true that after the passage of the resolution I called on Minister West, but my visit was simply a social one. He had called on me and I returned his call. My visit had nothing whatever to do with O'Donnell or the O'Donnell resolution."

"In the course of the conversation during your stay with Mr. West was any reference made to the O'Donnell resolution?"

"Yes, it was discussed by us. I took the position that an American citizen in a foreign country had been on trial for his life, and that as an American citizen he was entitled to a fair trial, and that it was the duty of the American government to see that he had such a trial. Further, when an American citizen had been convicted of a crime and had been sentenced to die, and the time elapsing between the sentence and the execution was so short as to prohibit a proper examination of the record to ascertain if the trial had been fair, then it was the duty of the government to ask for an extension of time."

"What did Mr. West say to that?"

"He said that O'Donnell had had a fair trial. I replied to him that that was precively the point at issue and on which our government ought to be satisfied before the condemned man was executed.

Mr. Hewitt entered at length into the details, emphasizing his denial of the truthfulness of the reports, and putting himself squarely on record in contradiction of Minister West, saying in conclusion: "I hold that it is the duty of the government to see that American citizens in foreign countries are protected in their rights, and that even when guilty of crime they are entitled to a fai rtrial, and that where time is necessary to ascertain the facts the government should insist that the time be granted. I think Great Britain has made a mistake in denying this request for time to make an examination. The time will come when she will regret her action. I made no apology to Mr. West, nor was it necessary to make one. I have not seen him since, and I do not know whether he made any representations to his government concerning my position or not. My position was that of Marcy, Webster, and Seward in reference to the rights of American citizens abroad. I shall be sorry when our government takes any other position."

He also denied the statement that he had offered a fellow representative $1,000 to oppose the resolution.

Mr. Hewitt will be in Washington this morning.

The first intimation of there being any doubts as to the course of Mr. Hewitt with reference to the O'Donnell resolution came from the house committee on foreign affairs, and it is alleged was given out by the chairman himself. Previous to this it is stated that there had been considerable discussion of the subject, especially by the democratic members of the committee, and this resulted in Hon. Perry Belmont visiting the state department, where, after an interview with Secretary Frelinghuysen, he was shown the dispatch of Minister Lowell. It was not until after the tenor of this dispatch had been discussed by members of the committee that the matter became public. The entire subject was the general topic of discussion among members and senators last night, and the opinion was generally expressed that Mr. Hewitt could not do less than rise to a question of privilege in his place in the house and finally settle this question so seriously affecting his character as a legislator and his character as a man.

A prominent member of the diplomatic corps said that he could not believe that Minister West would venture upon any suggestions to his government in this matter unless he had good grounds for doing so. He had been educated in the diplomatic service of one of the most exacting of governments, and his long experience in handling delicate matters of state made him fully aware that a mistake in a matter of this character, connected so directly with the legislative branch of the government to which he is accredited, would be a blunder nigh akin to a crime, the effect of which would be likely to seriously embarrass his career in the public service. "You see," said the diplomat, in conclusion, "under the statements that have been printed, the only reasonable inference is that Mr. Hewitt called upon her majesty's representative to apologize for a resolution offered by himself in the American house of representatives, ostensibly in earnest, but in reality to satisfy a clamorous constituency."

Mr. Finerty said last night that he had no information on the subject, and thought it was proper to give Mr. Hewitt a hearing before he formed or expressed an opinion. In the event that the matter comes up in the house to-day it may be predicted from the general expressions of members that there will be a lively and prolonged debate.

Capt. O'Meagher Condon, in an interview last night, said of Mr. Hewitt:

"His conduct throughout seemed to be that of one who was sincere and earnest in his undertaking. He gives to his colleagues and to his country, however, a clear statement of what actually transpired in his interview with the British minister. If he gave the minister sufficient grounds to enable the latter to cable to his government that a solemn act of congress was a mockery and a sham, his conduct deserves the serverest censure. If the minister, however, without sufficient authority, undertook to inform his government that the house of representatives in a matter where the life of a human being, our fellow-citizen too, was at stake, acted hypocritically and treacherously, prompt official action should be taken in the matter. Some one is evidently guilty of the grossest outrage conceivable on the integrity and honor of every member of the house of representatives—of an insult to the government which took action in consequence of the passage of their resolution, and perhaps of the death of one of our citizens, which would most probably have been arrested but for this cablegram, which announced to the British government that the congress of the United States had stultified itself, had made a request that it wished to see refused, had mocked a fellow creature and a fellow citizen under the death sentence by openly asking for a respite and secretly telling his executioners to carry out their bloody work."

HIDDEN TREASURE.

Large Sums of Money Found in a Pennsylvania Farm House.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 13.—In a farm house about five miles east of this city large sums of money have been discovered at different times secreted in various places. Nearly two years ago several masked men entered the house, which was occupied by Michael Ulrich and his wife, two old people. The aged man and his wife were frightened almost out of their wits by the intruders who, on entering, at the points of several revolvers, demanded money. This action was supplemented by the infliction of severe physical torture on the inmates, which induced Mr. Ulrich to indicate to the robbers where about $1,000 were located.

The robbers left with the idea that they had secured all the money on the premises, but subsequent developments prove they were much mistaken. Mrs. Ulrich died about two months ago, and on the day of her death her husband, accompanied by his son-in-law, carried to the bank at Middletown a large number of gold and silver coins in a three bushel bag. The weight of the treasure tested the strength of both men in carrying it from the wagon to the bank. Several days afterward Mr. Ulrich found a large number of notes of various denominations in a nook of the house and took them to the same bank in which the coin was deposited. The notes represented more money than the coin.

Another pile of money has been unearthed in the farm house within a week, which is the largest haul of all. This consisted of ten twenty and fifty one dollar notes, and was found by Mr. Ulrich, wrapped in a piece of paper in a sewing basket in an old chest. As soon as he found the money he conveyed it to the Middletown bank. Until he made these several deposits Mr. Ulrich never had any use for a bank. About $15,000 have thus far been found secreted in the Ulrich mansion, and the old man has hopes of unearthing more.

PENDLETON AND PENNSYLVANIA.

An Anticipated Conference in Philadelphia That Did Not Take Place.

Special Dispatch.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 13.—There is reason to believe that the democratic protectionist leaders of Pennsylvania, being now in the minority in their party management, have been thrown lately into strong sympathy with Senator Pendleton, of Ohio, as the representative of another minority ring of the party, and that a coalition is to be formed between them. It is known that Senator Pendleton was expected in Philadelphia Saturday night; that prominent Pennsylvania politicians were here; that a conference was to have taken place between Pendleton and one or two of his friends, as these Pennsylvania leaders, at either one or the other of two of the leading hotels of the city. The conference did not take place, as Senator Pendleton did not arrive, although it is certain he was expected.

It is believed by Senator Pendleton's friends here, and so stated by them, that his recent defeat is due to the bitter hostility of Wash. McLean, caused by the rejection of his son John by a near relative of Mr. Pendleton, to whom he is said to have made a proposal of marriage some years since.

A Religious Enthusiast's Suicide.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—Coroner Meninger, of Brooklyn, held an inquest to-day at the house of Jacob H. Rothschild, who shot himself through the head last night in a fit of religious insanity. Abraham Rothschild, the brother of the young man, testified that Jacob acted strangely in the evening, and that when he went to his room he followed him. He then became very violent in his actions, claiming to be a martyr and calling himself Christ. Fearing that the noise would reach his mother's room, Abraham tried to quiet him, but was thrown down upon the sofa. He then ran to the door to lock it, when he heard the report of a pistol, and Jacob fell upon the floor dead. Minnie Rothschild corroborated her brother's story. Dr. Atkinson testified that he had treated the deceased for nervous debility, and that he was at times affected with mania and delusions. The jury rendered a verdict of suicide while suffering from a fit of temporary insanity.

More News From the Celtic.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—The steamer Pavonia, which has arrived at Liverpool from New York, and which spoke the steamer Celtic on Thursday night, met on Friday afternoon the tug Challenger, which was sent out to search for the Celtic, and indicated to her the Celtic's position on Thursday, namely, latitude 50°, longitude 22-26°. The Pavonia reports that the Celtic was apparently doing well and that the weather was favorable.

A Fire in Prison Workshops.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 13.—The fire in the workshops at the state prison this morning caused a loss of $10,000, fully insured. The fire originated in the sand shop, which, together with the paint and blacksmith shops, was destroyed. The convicts were orderly and well behaved, and some of them assisted in fighting the flames.

Waylaid and Murdered.

JACKSON, MISS., Jan. 13.—Last night, near Crystal Springs, Edward Greaves (white), while on his way home, was waylaid and murdered by unknown persons. Luke and Richard Miller (colored), aged 18 and 23 years, are suspected of the crime. Both have disappeared.

Fatally Stabbed.

MOUNT CARMEL, PA., Jan. 13.—John Lindermuth last night entered John Omble's house, and soon after a quarrel took place, during which both men were seriously stabbed. Omble was stabbed four times, and his injuries are fatal. Lindermuth is in prison.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

—Dr. Henry J. Bigelow has purchased the much admired Buddhist temple at the Boston foreign exhibit, at a large price, and will present it to the art museum.

—The officers of the First Corps of Cadets, of Boston, who last year passed over their customary dinner to the governor, because of their small love for Gen. Butler, will receive Gov. Robinson as their guest to-morrow evening, at the Somerset club.

—The trustees of the Bethel A. M. E. church, of New Haven, who expelled their unwelcome minister from this church two weeks ago, were each fined $1 and costs in the city court. They appealed to the superior court. They still keep the church locked against the minister.

—Two men went into Millard & Crane's large grocery store in Schenectady, N. Y., when the proprietors were at supper and sent the clerk into the cellar after potatoes. They then took from a safe bonds, mortgages, and promissory notes worth $2,900 to Mr. Millard, but worthless to the robbers, who, when the clerk came up, excused themselves and escaped.

THE EGYPTIANS' RETREAT.

All the Tribes Around Khartoum Have Declared for El Mahdi.

The Recall of Arabi Pasha From His Exile Advised.

Activity of the Chinese in Their Preparations for War Against the French.

Affairs in Ireland—Other Interesting News From Foreign Countries.

THE EGYPTIANS' RETREAT.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—The city of Khartoum is now considered lost to Eygpt. Col. Coetlogon, commanding the forces there, again telegraphs to the khedive for instant orders to retreat. The Mudir of Khartoum has returned from a tour of inspection of the country toward Sennaar, and reports that all the tribes of the provinces around Khartoum have declared for El Mahdi. The Berber tribes are also raising El Mahdi's standard.

Col. Coetlogon's spies from El Obeid bring reports that the main body of El Mahdi's forces has been provisioned for a long march, and that it is advancing upon Khartoum in numbers variously estimated at from 70,000 to 90,000.

Capt. Richard Burton, the recognized authority in Mohammedan movements, advises the recall of Arabi Pasha, who is now in exile at Colombo, Ceylon, and the use of his services to suppress the Mahdi revolt. Capt. Burton writes: "The Soudan once thoroughly aroused, the light of the fire will inflame the whole Mosiem world. Arabi Pasha has already proclaimed El Mahdi of the Soudan an imposter, urging that the savior of Islam must come from the Arab tribes Koreish, to which Arabi Pasha belongs. Arabi Pasha would proclaim a religious war against the impostor, causing all the Bedouin tribes to forsake El Mahdi."

CAIRO, Jan. 13.—The government has received advices from Saukin that an agreement has been effected with several hitherto hostile chiefs on the Saukin-Berber route to Khartoum, by which it is hoped that the evacuation of the Soudan will be facilitated. It is intended to dispatch Abdel-Kader, the minister of war, to Khartoum to supervise the evacuation.

El Mahdi demands £2,000 ransom for five nuns and four priests whom he holds in captivity. The Austrian consul is asking merchants to subscribe the amount. It has been decided to retain Suakin in Egypt. What other ports will be retained has not yet been settled.

The rebels made a night attack on Tokar on Dec. 20, but were repulsed. They looted the house of one of the principal merchants of the town, carrying off his wife and daughter. The garrison lost five killed and seven wounded. The rebels are entrenched 600 yards from the town. The garrison is short of ammunition. Letters from Sinkat state that that town cannot hold out beyond the thirtieth instant. The garrison is suffering severely from cold.

ACTIVITY OF THE CHINESE.

HONG KONG, Jan. 13.—"Two transports are loading at Canton with the troops for Hainan. It is now said that 3,000 men will go to protect the island against the French."

"M. Tricon has returned to Haiphong, having secured a complete ratification of the treaty of the twenty-fifth of August from the new king of Annam at Hue."

LONDON, Jan. 13.—The Chinese authorities have fears of the French entertaining designs upon the city of Canton, and the natives are very uneasy.

Haiphong dates of the seventh instant, state that Admiral Courbet will advance upon Bac-Ninh without waiting for re-enforcements.

A dispatch from Canton to Reuter's Telegram company says: The authorities of the province of Kwangtung, of which the city of Canton is the capital, are vigorously preparing for war. They are building a telegraph line between Canton and the Tonquin frontier. The viceroy of Canton has issued a proclamation summoning the people to prepare to repel the French invaders, at the same time expressing friendship toward other nations.

PARIS, Jan. 13.—Admiral Meyer telegraphed to Admiral Peyron yesterday that the state of the public feeling at Hong Kong was very satisfactory. The pirates were being vigorously pursued, and were gradually forsaking the Delta.

The Europeans far east are very confident concerning the success of the French enterprise.

The *Temps* states that since the arrival of the French expedition in Tonquin the Catholic missionaries have been subjected to renewed persecution in the southern provinces of China. A furious mob in the province of Quang Lee destroyed the house of Pere Pernet, who was arrested and maltreated, receiving several blows from the flat side of a sword. He was also threatened with death. The Chinese demand a ransom of 7,000 francs for his release. Probably, however, Pere Pernet will be taken to Canton. Other missionaries have also been arrested at the instigation of the Mandarins, who have ceased to respect the treaties.

MEETING OF WORKINGMEN.

PARIS, Jan. 13.—A meeting of 4,000 unemployed persons, including several women, was held in the Salle Levis to-day. Violent speeches were delivered favoring an armed revolution as the only means of ending the stagnation in trade. The delegates present from workingmens' associations, however, adopted a more moderate tone, expressing the belief that an appeal to the chambers would mitigate the crisis. A proposal that the workingmen go to the Palais Bourbon, en masse, on Monday, was rejected. The meeting separated quietly.

WHAT THE TRANSFER MEANS.

BERLIN, Jan. 13.—The Berlin *Post*, referring to the transfer of Count Herbert von Bismarck from the German embassy at London to that of St. Petersburg, says: The transfer is convincing evidence of good relations between Germany and Russia and a gratifying augury of undisturbable and continued friendship between the two countries.

NO NATIONALIST MEETING.

DUBLIN, Jan. 13.—The nationalist meeting, announced to be held in County Fennanagh to-day, at which Mr. J. G. Biggar, M. P., for County Cavan, was to have spoken, was prohibited by the authorities.

The Limerick branch of the National league has passed a resolution to confer the freedom of the city upon Michael Davitt and upon Messrs. Gray and Dawson, members of parliament. The presentation will be made the occasion of an extensive demonstration, and a banquet will be given in honor of the three gentlemen. The date of the presentation has not been fixed.

The garrison at Ennis Killen has been ordered to make preparations to accommodate 1,000 additional troops, which are to be sent there in view of the nationalist meetings announced to be held during the coming week, one at Cavan on the sixteenth instant and another at Boyle on the twentieth.

The Iowa Senatorship.

DES MOINES, Jan. 13.—The state legislature meets to-morrow, and on Tuesday evening a republican senatorial caucus will be held. It is predicted that Senator Allison will be renominated by acclamation. The time for the holding of the democratic caucus is not yet given out. It is probable that the democratic nomination will be tendered to C. N. A. Merritt, or to L. G. Kinne, the late candidate for governor.

JAMES NUTT'S OVATION.

Incidents of His Trip to Pittsburg—What a Dreamer says of the Coming Trial.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 13.—Young James Nutt, who killed Dukes, is now in the Allegheny county jail. He left Uniontown yesterday morning in charge of Sheriff Sterling, of Fayette county, and arrived in this city at 9:40 a. m. At Dunbar, sixty miles from this city, John Heenan, a ruddy-faced young Irishman, boarded the train and approaching the prisoner clasped his hand and exclaimed: "Bless my soul, Jimmy, but I'm glad to see you. You'll be better off in Pittsburg jail than you were in the hog-pen up there. I hope you will prosper in your trial." Nutt replied: "I want change. I think it will do me good." The Irishmen, who had a few days before finished a term of imprisonment in the Uniontown jail, then leaped from the train, and at his signal a large crowd of laborers and furnace men who had gathered at the station sent up a mighty cheer.

At every station along the Baltimore and Ohio railroad crowds of people were waiting, and as the train passed by men cheered and women waved handkerchiefs. At Connellsville young Nutt secured a Pittsburg morning paper, containing a telegram to the effect that Frederick Joyce, a champion dreamer of Youngstown, Ohio, claimed to have dreamed a couple of nights ago of his trial, the vision carrying him clear through the case. The trial, he says, will last two weeks, will be full of sensations, and altogether will be one of the most noteworthy murder trials on record. Pleas on either side will be the finest ever delivered by man; the charge of the judge will be evenly balanced, and the jury will go out, while scores of ladies will pray aloud for the prisoner. In just forty-five minutes after the jury retires a verdict of "not guilty" will be rendered. There will then be great manifestations of joy in Pittsburg and young Nutt will be feted, dined, and loaded with presents. He will remain in Pittsburg four days after his acquittal and will then return home. Young Nutt smiled when he had finished reading and said: "That young chap must have been a dreamer."

At West Newton three young women boarded the train and presented Nutt with a beautiful bouquet of flowers. An immense throng was in waiting at the depot in this city and there was much disappointment when the train arrived, and it was found that Sheriff Sterling and his charge had left the train just before it entered the yards. A rush was made for the jail, but too late. Nutt was searched immediately upon his arrival at the jail and was then placed in his cell.

James S. Nutt's Sunday in jail was very quiet. This morning Drs. Ayres and Wiley, late of the Dixmont insane asylum, spent two hours with him. Their object was to make observations from which to testify for the prosecution concerning Nutt's mental condition. He did not know this, and talked freely. The rest of the day he spent in reading, keeping closely to his cell. Maj. Brown, Nutt's counsel, says everything is ready for the trial. He claims to have evidence supporting the theory of emotional insanity and other testimony, the character of which he declined to state, which would be so strong as to render a conviction impossible. The commonwealth's representatives have nothing to say, but Duke's friends claim that Judge Stowe will weaken the insanity theory in his charge to the jury. The same counsel that appeared at Uniontown will have charge of the case. Nutt's mother, his sister Lizzie, who was the subject of Duke's letters, and other relatives, will arrive to-morrow and remain until the verdict is announced. Hundreds of witnesses will be subpœnaed. The trial is only the topic of conversation on the streets to-day.

Effects of the Recent Gales.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 13.—Bark Belle Wooster, at this port, from Cordenas reports: Jan. 8, between Capes Lookout and Hatteras, experienced a heavy southeast gale and heavy cross sea; hove to for twelve hours and had decks swept of everything movable. Jan. 9, off Hatteras, passed through a large quantity of yellow pine lumber. Schooner N. Stone, Capt. Pitcher, from Mobile for Phildelphia, with a cargo of yellow pine lumber, was taken in tow off Dau Baker buoy, Delaware bay, by tug Startle, and was proceeding up when it was noticed that the schooner was sinking. The put tug on all steam and made Newcastle in time to beach her before she sank. The Startle brought Capt. Pitcher and four of the crew to Philadelphia. The mate and two men remained by the schooner, which is full of water.

Capt. Small, of the schooner Agnes I. Grace, which arrived here today from Galveston, reports that on the night of Jan. 10, Cape Hatteras bearing fifteen miles distant, he passed a wreck resembling a large steamship. He lay near until the next morning, when no signs of anything could be seen. The Grace made the run from Galveston to this port in ten days—one of the quickest runs on record.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—The steamer Bermuda, which arrived to-day, brought Capt. J. B. Foster and eighteen of the crew of the whaling schooner Union, lost at Barbuda.

The steamer Chateau Leoville, which arrived to-day from Bordeaux, reports that on Jan. 4, at 9 p. m., in latitude 45° 50', longitude 40°, she fell in with the steamer Celtic, hence for Liverpool, disabled. Offered assistance, which was refused.

Trouble With Discharged Railroad Men.

PENDLETON, OREGON, Jan. 13.—The trouble with the discharged railroad men continues. Yesterday morning the military drove the mob from the reservation. About 150 of them then started down the track toward Umatilla, the ringleaders boldly declaring that the next train would not be permitted to reach Portland unless it carried them. The company feared that obstructions would be placed on the track, or that the rails would be torn up, but the train left here on time at 3 p. m., and passed the mob, which was in two squads of about seventy men each. The track was not disturbed, and the train reached Umatilla on time. The company still expect the line will be tampered with on some of the high trestles or sharp curves, and the trains are run slowly when approaching dangerous points. Everything was quiet in the city at 9 p. m.

Result of a Drunken Spree.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—Edward Gilfeather, 20 years old, who is employed as night watchman in a wholesale liquor store, No. 121 Liberty street, was found dead this morning in the sample room of the store. He was sitting naked in a chair. On a lounge near by lay an unconscious woman, also in a state of nudity. She was recognized as Mary Roe, 40 years old, a dissolute character well known to the police. They had "sampled" the liquors in the room, as every bottle was found uncorked. The ambulance surgeon who was summoned pronounced Gilfeather dead and the woman to be suffering from acute alcoholic poisoning. She was taken to the Chambers Street hospital, but she has slight chance of recovery.

Death of a Noted Physician.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., Jan. 13.—Dr. Henry A. Dubois, a noted physician, died here today of paralysis, aged 73 years. He was a lineal descendant of Jacques Dubois, the French Huguenot, who took refuge in Holland, and in 1675 came with the Dutch settlers to Kingston, N. Y.

Death of a Priest in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 13.—Rev. George C. Berger, member of the order of redemptionists, and assistant pastor of St. Alphonsus' church, died this evening, aged 44 years. He was a native of Bohemia, and nephew of the late Bishop Newman, of Philadelphia.

RIGHTEOUS INDIGNATION.

The Tempest Stirred Up by One Little Dispatch—The Wrath of Various People.

The Chicago *Tribune* of Friday, Jan. 11, contains the following extraordinary dispatch, which may lie at the bottom of many of the singular and contradictory rumors now afloat here:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan 10.—[Special.]—There was a new departure in social matters here to-day. The receptions held by the cabinet officers have for many years been public, similar to those which presidents give at regular intervals during the season. No cards are issued. The purpose is understood to be that the public, without formality, may call at the homes of the members of the cabinet without invitations, as they do upon the family of every public man in Washington. Mr. Frelinghuysen has chosen to make a new departure. Yesterday he directed a lackey to turn from his doors *all the ladies* who do the society writing for the great journals of the country, and under no circumstances to give them admission. These ladies are generally welcomed in the highest circles, and are frequently much embarrassed by the persistent requests of persons prominent in social life to accurately describe their clothes. One of the ladies refused admission to the Frelinghuysen mansion is the gifted daughter of one of the most distinguished general officers of the union army, who, in her father's lifetime, was a leader in society, and to whom every door is gladly opened. Her father did much to preserve the union and to make the present administration possible.

This dispatch has excited much indignation among the friends of the people so willfully attacked, and among ladies whose duties as writers for different journals have brought them into relations with the family of the secretary of state. The special correspondent evidently refers to the Wednesday afternoon receptions held by the cabinet families each week and to which, as he says, no cards are issued, as, by the laxity of official etiquette here, every one is free to enter the houses of certain officials on these reception afternoons. The writer of this article can state upon personal knowledge that five ladies representing between them such journals as THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN, New York *Tribune*, New York *Times*, Springfield *Republican*, Chicago *Times*, Louisville *Courier-Journal*, St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, San Francisco *Call*, and the San Francisco *Chronicle*, called at the house in question, and were received with the same unfailing courtesy and delicate attentions which have marked the ladies of this family in all their social relations here. They were also on that occasion verbally invited to attend the card reception on the following evening, and three of them did so, the others having previous engagements elsewhere. As to these lady writers being embarrassed by persistent requests of prominent society people to describe their clothes, that is the greatest fabrication of all, as, in an experience of seven years, the writer of this article has never known of a prominent person making such a request. The wives of prominent men receive altogether more attention for themselves and their clothes than they care for, and frequently ask if it is always necessary to have such things mentioned, &c. Insignificant people and social adventurers, however, are not lacking who pursue all ways of gaining notoriety for themselves, and the social paragraph is their constant ambition. This wanton attack upon a family of ladies who are pronounced in their encouragement of all kinds of work by which women can earn a competence or livelihood, and in all charities and kindly deeds, cannot be let pass, while there are writers here under the obligations of friendship to them. Nor can the writers for such journals as have been mentioned rest under the imputation cast upon them by the clumsily worded paragraph telegraphed from here on Thursday. Secretary Frelinghuysen's family have at times had their kindness and hospitality abused in ways to justify them in turning certain flagrant offenders from their doors, but all lady writers were not barred from their house this week, and if any were the circumstances should be given clearly and in detail, and not hinted at in general and ambiguous terms.

Chalmers-Manning.

The contested election case of Chalmers versus Manning will come up in the house elections committee to-day, when argument will be heard upon the prima facia case as presented. Gen. Chalmers will appear for himself and also by counsel, in the person of Gen. Harris, of Mississippi. Mr. Manning will be represented by Hon. Eppa Hunton, of Virginia, and associate counsel. It is stated that one of the democratic members of the committee is thoroughly impressed with the justice of Gen. Chalmers's claim, and will vote to report in his favor. Gen. Chalmers himself is very confident that upon the testimony presented by him he will be seated beyond all shadow of doubt. It is reported that the case of Frederick versus Wilson will also be taken up.

He Backs His Opinion.

The advices from Ohio last night did not tend to harmonize several democratic representatives from that state who do not approve of the nomination of Payne for senator, and they roundly asserted that at least ten of the members of the legislature would bolt the nomination when it came to a vote. This statement aroused the indignation of Col. Ike Hill, who says that all talk of bolting is nonsense, as all the democrats will take their medicine, and no matter how distasteful it may be every mother's son of them will toe the mark and vote straight out for Payne. In proof of the sincerity of his convictions on this subject he says he stands ready to wager $500 that not a single democrat will bolt the nominee of the caucus.

The Kentucky Senatorship.

A telegram from Frankfort, Ky., last night says that the friends of Mr. Blackburn are somewhat apprehensive that there will be some unforseen combination sprung by the Williams men at the eleventh hour, and fear that in the event of a break up a boom may be started either for him or a dark horse that will upset every calculation. The supporters of both the leading aspirants do not regard it as finally settled that Mr. Carlisle is out of the race, and are anxious in this connection also. Senator John Bennett will be complimented with the votes of the republicans in the legislature.

Exploding a Canard.

The sensational story of a quarrel between Senators Logan and Sewell that has been extensively circulated proves to have been manufactured from whole cloth, and to be utterly without foundation. It can be authoritatively denied, so far as one of the principals is concerned, that there has been any misunderstanding whatever, and as the other left Washington for Philadelphia Thursday, the day before the alleged quarrel occurred, it is a fair presumption that the mutual vituperations did not occur by telephone.

Tobacco Decision Reversed.

Secretary Folger has complied with the request of the representatives of the tobocco growing interests and reversed his former decision in regard to the duty on Sumatra leaf tobacco. Under the new ruling importers of Sumatra tobacco will be compelled to classify their importations of tobacco with regard to its class or kind and not as to the quantity or percentage of tobacco in separate packages. Importers will have their remedy by protest and appeal.

The Striking Sailors Stick.

MARSEILLES, Jan. 13.—The steamship companies, having again declined to accept the conditions of the striking seamen and stokers, the strikers' committee has prevailed upon those who have up to the present time held aloof from the strike to join the movement.

The Weather.

Generally warmer, fair weather, westerly winds, rising barometer.

Yesterday's thermometer: 7 a. m., 27.0°; 11 a. m., 34.4°; 3 p. m., 40.7°; 7 p. m., 42.7°; 11 p. m., 41.9°; maximum, 43.8°; minimum, 26.7°.

A PRIEST'S GOLDEN JUBILEE.

The Fiftieth Anniversary of Cardinal McCloskey's Elevation to the Priesthood.

Impressive Celebration Ceremonies at the Cathedral in New York.

Large Number of the Clergy Present in Their Brilliant Canonical Vestments.

Addresses Presented to the Venerable Prelate and His Reply.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—Fragrant incense, sweet music, and the flashing lights from a score of candles aided in giving a holiday appearance to the interior of the Roman Catholic cathedral yesterday. The cathedral was crowded to its utmost capacity with ladies and gentlemen, who not only filled all the stationary seats and those temporarily placed in the aisles, but choked up every spot where it was possible to stand. The dresses of the worshipers were mainly sombre in character. Contrasting strongly with these were the richly robed priests and prelates, about 200 in number, forming, with the dresses of the choristers, acolytes, and altar boys, a kaleidoscopic picture in white, red, purple, and gold, sharply contrasting.

The occasion for this gathering and for the celebration of the pontificial high mass was the observance of the golden jubilee of Cardinal McCloskey, the fiftieth anniversary of his elevation to the priesthood. A prelude on the great organ was heard, and then, at 11 o'clock, the doors of the sacristy being thrown open, the clergy filed into the sanctuary. The long procession of white-robed priests was preceded by the cross and candle bearers in white, a half-hundred boys in red, and a dozen of the Christian Brothers in modest dress of black. The choristers and acolytes passed into the sanctuary. The Christian Brothers and secular clergy, whatever seats remained in the free body of the church. These being filled by hundreds, after bending the knee, passed into the sanctuary and took seats there. The ... were followed by Dominican monks in their cassocks. Franciscan monks in dark brown robes, with ropes about their waists, and capuchin monks with brown robes partly hidden by their white lace surplices, over which hung their pointed hoods, and the Jesuits, whose peculiar black dress was wholly hidden by their surplices.

All these were seated when the procession of the higher order of the priesthood entered. These wore the rich copes of cloth of gold lined with red, and each wore his mitre. Each bishop was accompanied by his secretary, and the brilliant procession was preceded by Mgrs. Quinn, Preston, Doane, and Seton, dressed in their robes of purple. The bishops were Wiggar, of Newark; McQuaide of Rochester; Wadham, of Ogdensburg; Ryan of Buffalo; O'Farrell, of Trenton; McNierny, and Conroy, of Albany; Spaulding, of Peoria, Ill., and Loughlin, of Brooklyn. They were followed by the venerable Archbishop Corrigan, coadjutor archbishop of the diocese of New York. When these had all assumed the seats allotted to them the service of the mass was begun. The officers of the mass were Bishop Loughlin, of Brooklyn, celebrant; the assistant priest, the Rev. Father A. J. Donelly, of St. Michael's church; the deacon, the Rev. Dr. P. F. McSweeney, of St. Bridget's church; the subdeacon, the Rev. Henry C. MacDowall, of St. Agnes's church; and the masters of ceremonies, the Rev. Charles E. McDonnell and the Rev. John M. Farley, of the cathedral. Boys, fifty in number, and each dressed in surplice and cassock, formed the chancel choir, where the Rev. A. Lammel presided at the organ. These sang the Gregorian chants and intoned the responses. The great choir of seventy voices, under the direction of Prof. William F. Peecher, sang the music of Guilmant's grand mass in E flat.

The post communion had been said, and the mass nearly completed, when the notes of a triumphal march pealed from the chancel organ, and announced the entrance of Cardinal McCloskey from the sacristy. He was dressed in the full robes of a cardinal, the brilliant red of the princes of the Catholic church. He was preceded by the bearer of the arch-episcopal cross, and Mgrs. Quinn and Preston supported the feeble prelate as he moved slowly toward his throne. The entire congregation received their cardinal standing and with bowed heads. He sank into his chair on his throne, trembling violently, and then tears, which chased one another rapidly down his pallid cheeks, kept him busy wiping them away with his delicate lace handkerchief. The chancel choir sang "Ecce Sacerdos" as he walked toward his throne. At the conclusion of the mass the venerable cardinal pronounced the papal benediction in a voice that could not be heard beyond the sanctuary rail. His pale, shrunken hands trembled as he held the crozier and made the sign of the papal cross above the heads of the vast congregation. Then he sank back into his seat, apparently exhausted. For him, Mgr. Quinn pronounced the indulgence for 100 days to all present who fulfilled certain religious duties.

The mass ended, Bishop Loughlin, of Brooklyn, on behalf of his associates, presented the address of the bishops.

After short addresses to the cardinal from the Order of Christian Brothers and from the St. John's College Alumni had been read, John E. Develin, accompanied by Eugene Kelly and William O'Brien, entered the sanctuary and read an address on behalf of the laity.

The cardinal rose after the reading of this address, and with deep emotion said:

The congratulations which come to me from the bishops of the province, most of whom it was my happiness to consecrate; from the priests of the diocese, most of whom were promoted by myself to holy orders and whose zeal and labors have effected so much for our religion; from the devoted laborers in the great work of Christian education; and also from the devoted laity, fill my heart with joy on this fiftieth anniversary of my ordination. At that time few thought that I, so feeble in health, would outlive all those who were my contemporaries in the ministry, and when, shortly after my ordination, I went to Europe for the advantage of additional study, my friends supposed that I would not return. Providence spared me beyond my expectations. The progress of the church referred to in these addresses is true, and so true that it is clearly the work of God and not of men. What of success may have attended my efforts must be attributed to the good will, zeal, and co-operation of the clergy and laity, for by them have churches, convents, hospitals, and various charitable institutions increased in numbers and usefulness beyond my most sanguine hopes. The secret of this success may surely be found in the assistance rendered to me by the priests and people of the diocese. I am satisfied that the same generous support will always be extended to my coadjutor. May Almighty God, whose mercies have so abounded among us, bless you, the clergy, and the faithful, and grant to all an increase of faith, hope, and charity, of zeal and devotion in the cause of our holy religion.

At the close of the mass the cardinal pronounced the benediction. When all the cathedral ceremonies had been concluded, the clergy went to the orphan asylum, at Madison avenue and Fifty-first street, for dinner. The cardinal has received many presents and testimonials on the occasion of his golden jubilee, and they were exhibited in the parlors of his house, back of the cathedral, yesterday. Among them are a golden chalice from the pope, accompanied by a congratulatory letter; a handsome, elaborately designed crucifix, ten feet high, and made of olive wood that grew in the garden of Gethsemane, presented by the Franciscan monks; a copy of the address from the clergy of New York engrossed on parchment and set in an immense frame of a gilded Gothic design; moccasins and basket work from the Indians of Maine, and a marble bust of him-