

competent for the House any or every day to go to the speaker's table and act upon the business as long as the majority speaks. Early in the session the House was referred to the special order, and for four months the members spoke in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union on that measure. It was not to change the Committee on Public Lands and an obstacle to the business during the last session, and it is referred to the fact that the opponents of the measure had resorted to every parliamentary mode to prevent a vote upon them. How long would there have been if the measure was passed or not?

Mr. JONES (Tenn.) asked the gentleman whether an opportunity was afforded to the opponents of the bill to get the floor before the previous question was moved.

Mr. STUART resumed, expressing his surprise to see the gentleman so short in his memory. Did he not know that every bill was drafted on the same model as the Missouri bill, and did he not know the last measure was fully discussed before the previous question was called upon?

Mr. DEAN said, his recollection was, no opponent of the bill was able to obtain the floor. His opponent reported a bill, the design of which was to take the whole of the public lands. For two months the Chairman of the Committee was making reports, he in vain struggled for the floor in the House.

Mr. HALL called the attention of the gentleman to the fact that his colleague (Bennet) not only made a speech, but an able one, against the bill.

Mr. DEAN—If he did I never heard it.

Mr. STUART. It is not important whether the gentleman did or did not, bear it. The speech was made, the gentleman should recollect he went home several times to his family.

Mr. JOHNSON (Tenn.) (Mr. STUART yielding the floor) said he understood the gentleman to remark that the House had occupied four months. But that bill was reported on the 21st of March, and was passed on the 21st of May. Within those periods it was postponed twice, and much other business transacted meanwhile. When the gentleman gets up to state a fact, he ought to know what he is talking about, and not to state what is untrue.

Mr. STUART said it was rather unkind in the gentleman to obtain the floor by his permission, and then conclude his remarks by personal disparage.

Mr. JOHNSON observed, he did not intend it.

Mr. STUART said, in the language of Chesterfield, "a well bred man never will insult me, and no other man."

Mr. JOHNSON—If the gentleman intended any personal allusion to me he could select some other place (Session).

The CHAIRMAN called to order.

Mr. JOHNSON explained—He had said no gentleman should state, as a fact what he did not know, and as the gentleman wanted to throw out Lord Chesterfield, he would repeat his own life upon a straw.

Because a hen is laid and an egg? No! A wheel, a sensible, well bred man.

Mr. STUART said the gentleman is as fortunate in his poetry as in his eloquence. To undertake to come up with him in his belle lettres attainments would be to come up with Lord Chesterfield used in several places in the House, and was referred to by the gentleman with proper respect, and he (Stuart) should pursue the course of conduct which had governed him heretofore, and that the most agreeable portion of his life had been spent among members of the House.

Mr. HALL spoke a few minutes in defence of the Speaker of the House, who, he said, had been unjustly assailed.

Mr. STUART concluded his remarks, saying it was the fault of the majority that business has been done.

Mr. JONES (Tenn.) remarked he had been here for a long time, and had never before seen so much time unprofitably consumed. Being satisfied that no speeches were to be made on the bill, he moved that the Committee rise, for the purpose of offering a resolution to amend the Constitution, and limiting the discussion to the five minute rule. Not agreed to.

Mr. NEWTON took the floor and commenced a speech in favor of the Homestead bill, not having an opportunity to express his views last session, but, without competing, gave way for a motion that the Committee rise, which was agreed to.

The House, without taking definite action on the Post Office Appropriation bill, adjourned.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.—ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 15, 1893.

Mr. BARCOCK, in favor of printing 300 copies of the Adjutant-General's Report, and 200 copies of Report of Commissioners of Emigration.

Mr. COOLEY, by bill, to amend the act incorporating the Buffalo T. Co.

Mr. HAVERTY, favorably on the Assembly bill to amend the General Railroad Law; also, connect the bill to incorporate the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Co.

Mr. BARCOCK moved that the report of the Committee be tabled. Lost—Ayes 11, Noes 11.

Mr. BARCOCK then moved to amend the report of the Committee by adding to the act imposing on the Company the regulations of the General Railroad Law, in respect to the capital and the percentage to be paid.

This was debated by Senators BARTLETT, BENNETT, COOLEY and BARCOCK.

Mr. BARCOCK then moved to amend the report of the Committee by providing that the Company should not receive, or accept, or exercise any right, gift or franchise, inconsistent with the Constitution or laws of this State.

Mr. WATSON argued that the amendment was needless, inasmuch as it was impossible for the United States to exercise any power. They had it not, and could not exercise it.

Mr. COOLEY followed in an argument on the constitutionality of the powers of Congress.

Pending the debate, Mr. JONES moved the order of the day, this being Tuesday—Executive Session.

The Lieut. GOVERNOR declared that the Senate was in Executive Session.

Mr. COOLEY moved to resume the consideration of legislative business.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the report of the Select Committee on the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Co.

Mr. BARCOCK's amendment was adopted, 23 to 2.

Mr. BARCOCK then moved another amendment, but it was also adopted.

Mr. CLARK moved to amend, providing that the capital stock of the bill, and in good faith subscribe to five per cent, paid.

Mr. BENNETT said amendments were calculated to embarrass the bill, and he should oppose them.

Mr. BARCOCK had another amendment, which, in a general law, conveyed to those parties a power they wanted.

Mr. VAN SCOONHOVEN followed. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

A long and prolix debate took place in reference to what should and what should not be placed upon the Journal of the Assembly on reference to the Speaker's course in the vote upon the Canal resolutions. The whole day was thus away in talk.

HAVANA.

Arrival of Vice-President King—Cardenas Fire—Tribute of Staves.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

Havana, Monday, Feb. 7, 1893.

Mr. King, the Vice-President, arrived here last evening from Key West. He appeared to be much excited, as in passing from the boat to a carriage, his head reclined upon the shoulder of the officer who accompanied him from the Falcon. The weather, which for a number of days was cool for this latitude, is now mild and agreeable, which probably will have a beneficial effect on Mr. King's health.

Since I last wrote to you, the most valuable part of Cardenas has been destroyed by fire. It appears that it had its origin in the following manner: Some time since a small store was burnt, when the soldiers obtained a good deal of plunder. This whetted their appetite for more opportunities of the same easy manner of enriching themselves. In the mean time complaint had been made against them for stealing sugar from a building adjoining a guard-house. This petty pilfering was through a hole in the partition, that separated their place from the store of an American house, Messrs. G. F. Sanford & Co., and in this incident the fire originated. The flames spread rapidly, during which the soldiers robed with impunity. A stranger witnessing their conduct would have supposed it was a place given up to the soldiers for plunder. The cordon of soldiers around the flaming district prevented the owners of the houses from going in to save their property, except when bribed; and a lady was even robbed by a soldier of some jewelry she was wearing, and many of the principal inhabitants had their houses completely gutted by these ruffians. After the fire burnt out, the Lieutenant-Governor went to the barracks and told the soldiers that they were not three companies of soldiers, but three bands of robbers. For this he said to side with the Crocotas. Investigations are going on, as in all these things—as the robbers, as usual, are Spaniards—

it will end in nothing more than some stupid scribbling on paper, which the Spaniards call declarations, and the owners will again be robbed by de Jussieu.

In closing some of the articles published in our papers in relation to this affair, or rather misfortune, but in them you will read nothing but laudatory remarks about the attendance of the public authorities and other hating stuff—no real description of the fire or any hint against the plunderers. However, of what I write you may be assured, if any fault is to be put in an honorable witness of the whole scene.

The British man-of-war has lost its suit against the last brig taken as a slave. That is not surprising, and if the next should be taken full of slaves, it will be managed in the Court here just as was an albatross voyage.

The persons tried for conspiracy are not condemned as yet, although the trials are said to be ended. The Fiscal calls for the death of nine gentlemen, and recommends that the Count of Pozos Dales shall be degraded from his rank; pay the costs of the trial, as it is called, and be banished to Spain, for eight years, and all this without legal proof. The Count is only suspected, and the Fiscal himself has not been able to prove him guilty, as he says, because the Count is cunning. Of what he and the other prisoners have been accused, I have never been able to learn, except it be for having been engaged in the conspiracy, another vague accusation. FAITHFUL.

Havana Markets.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

Our market in relation to SUGAR has been more abundantly supplied within the last few days, and the stock has risen to about 20,000 in the public and private stores. Business is reported on the 21st of March, and was passed on the 21st of May. Within those periods it was postponed twice, and much other business transacted meanwhile. When the gentleman gets up to state a fact, he ought to know what he is talking about, and not to state what is untrue.

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City debt, amounting on the first of January, 1893, to the sum of \$18,885,500. There are in the hands of the Commission of the Sinking Fund, applicable to the payment of the debt, \$1,250,000. The amount of the debt, as shown in the statement of the Commission of the Sinking Fund, is \$18,885,500. The amount of the debt, as shown in the statement of the Commission of the Sinking Fund, is \$18,885,500.

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