THE NEW CHARTER.

ARGUMENTS FOR AND AGAINST THE MEASURE—SPEECHES OF HORACE GREELEY, RUFUS F. ANDREWS, AND SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

ALBANY, April 4.—The Senate Committee on the new Charter for the City of New-York met in the Delavan House this afternoon at 4 o'clock, Senator Tweed in the Chair. There was a large attendance, including many gentlemen from the City of New-York. The Chairman said:

The Committee is met to hear the advocates of the opponents to the Charter for the City of New-York. We shall be happy to hear gentlemen representing interests in the city.

Mr. Horace Greeley then rose and said:

MR. GREELEY'S REMARKS.

I appear on behalf of a meeting of citizens convened at the rooms of the Union League Club, and representing a large amount of tax-paying interest, and earnestly devoted to good government. I feel very certain I speak the minds of a majority of that meeting when I say they do not wish to be regarded by your Committee as either advocates or opponents of the document now before you. They ask me to appear as one of their number to set forth certain amendments they wish to be made to that charter; but they do not offer them in any factious spirit, nor do they desire to be understood by you or by any member of the Legislature as enemies of the Charter reform. On the other hand, they ask me to appear before you and assure you that reform is an especial necessity of the city; and as they regard this document as embodying many excellent advances to reform, we are not here to ask you to reject it. We ask you to improve it; we ask you to adopt certain amendments that will make it more useful and more efficient, as we think, than it would be in the state in which it was first presented. Let me on their part thank you for your courtesy in giving us this hearing, and still more to thank the Senate for the care and deliberation with which they have evidently approached this important theme. We have waked up for several mornings past with the news in our ears that a new Charter had been adopted, or had been rejected in the Assembly, and it seemed to me that the citizens of New-York should have had time to consider any such document. We hear that this was rushed through on a previous question, or something of that sort, without having any time for amendment. I do not care who should be the framers of a Charter. No one man is able to frame a Charter for the City of New-York, and no document can be such a Charter as we read unless it had been duly and wisely discussed.

IMPORTANCE OF THE GREAT CITY.

I need hardly say to you, Mr. Chairman, that the City of New-York is a community of some consequence, and need not remind you that it is many years older than the State. There are probably many millions of people who know of the City of New-York who are not aware that the State of New-York has any existence. We are the representatives of a very large amount of property—far beyond that of the persons who actually reside in the city; for, beside the million living in the city, there are probably not less than two or three millions whose property is there, who are members of the community without being actual voters. Our time is spent there; our labor is given there, and whatever we have of fortunes or of hope of fortunes, is under the government and control of the body which you are called upon to reform. Allow me to say, I hope this will not be taken as an attempt to make a party Charter. That is something we entirely disclaim; in fact it is my opinion that you cannot amend a Charter or make a Charter for the benefit of a party. I remember a quarter of a century ago there was a convention to reform our Constitution. The convention was held under the auspices of what was called the "Herkimer School of Politics," whereof Michael Hoffman was the chief, and they substantially framed a Constitution; and yet from that day to this that same interest has never once governed the State nor elected the State officers, although the Constitution was made under their control, and to some extent for their benefit. What can be done at most is to benefit individuals; I doubt if you can benefit any party. We disclaim any attempt to benefit any interests except those of the people, who are obliged to live there and make their fortune.

PURIFY THE ELECTIONS.

Now in presenting to you the programme of resolutions which were adopted at that meeting (somewhat hastily, I admit), I shall refer to the first item on this card, which, indeed, lies at the foundation of what I have to say today. It appears to me to be not only the most important, but it ought to be the first contained in any measure for the reform of our City Government, that is the purification of our election. I don't care if any archangel were to make a Charter for the city of New-York, and then you were to elect by ballot-box stuffers, it would not be possible to have an honest government. Burke said that the foundation and aim of all good government was to get twelve honest, impartial men into a jury-box. In the same way I say that the foundation of all reform in the Government of the City of New-York must be the conviction that every legal voter is at liberty to cast one ballot into the ballot-box, and that no one else can cast any ballot whatever. If you have secured us that, you have secured us the thing we most need. To-day it is commonly believed in the City of New-York that a large proportion of the votes are fraudulently cast, and that votes so fraudulently cast or fraudulently counted have determined most of our recent elections; and just so long as this continues, just so long shall we have a bad City Government, though you make us the best Charter on earth. We are anxious, then, first of all, that there should be such an elective law as should embody these principles: First, that the receiver is as bad as the thief; that the man who incites or suborns men to vote illegally should be punished at least as severely as the person whom he incites to vote.

Mr. Kennedy was understood to say that that was provided for in another bill.

Mr. Greeley—I have not examined that bill. All I say is, it ought to be distinctly laid down as a principle that to incite or suborn a man to vote is as great a crime as to cast a vote fraudulently. Who are the men who usually do the dishonest voting? They are usually poor and wretched persons whom nobody knows, nobody sees. To-morrow they are invisible. Now the law which strikes at the man who hires such persons and pays them, whether by office or by money, or only by letting them off from some petty offense, is a good one. There is where the foundation is to be laid. The law should swear every election officer to receive none but legal voters, and to count these votes exactly as they are cast. The man should swear that, and be punished for perjury if in any manner he receives illegal votes and counts votes fraudulently. That point should be covered carefully by your law. He should be sworn to do his duty, and he should be held to as strict account as a perjurer if he violated his oath; and if he signed an illegal return he should be punished as a forger.

Mr. Kennedy: The proposed law provides for all that.

Mr. Greeley: I have not seen that. In the Convention of this State, of which I was speaking, the great man, who was its master spirit, had conceived this idea—that the thing needed now was decentralization, a distribution instead of a concentration. I think, very unfortunately, (though I was one of his followers,) it was a mistake, and we now see the results of it. You have now State officers who are under no responsibility to the Governor nor to each other, who may be, in fact, on terms of hostility with the Executive, and yet he has no control whatever over these persons. You may have officers connected with the State prisons who are actually a disgrace to the Administration in power, and yet the Executive has no power of removal. So with regard to the canals. The Commissioner may be in direct opposition to the Governor of the State, and he may get blamed for their incapacity or corruption, and yet has no remedy for glaring evils.

This is a mistake which has been followed in our present Charter, for such fashions go downward from State to Municipal Governments, and such is now the foundation of our claim for better government. The precedent of decentralization has been too faithfully followed in our city. There is no responsible head of the Government of the City. In my opinion the best model of a government is the Federal Constitution, framed nearly a century ago. There you have a Chief Executive, and you may have a hundred thousand subordinates in higher or lower degrees, but the chief officer is responsible for them all. The model we have departed from, to our cost, both in the State and city, and that model we ask you now to conform to in the charter we are to make for our city. Make the Executive master of the situation, with no Executive Department that is not responsible to and removable by him. That is the improvement we ask for.

Now, let me point out to you some other amendments which I think are required. There was something said in regard to sectarian schools, but I don't think that can be attached to the charter. It is a matter that has no relation to it, and had better be considered separately.

The Chairman—I have seen clergymen of various denominations, and we shall arrange that in a different manner.

SUPERVISORS AND COMMISSIONS.

Mr. Greeley—Very well. Our meeting next asks you to abolish the distinction between the city and county government. It creates an idle Executive, which seems to us the source of all our woes. If you seek to find out the source of some wrong that has been done, you find that the Mayor has no power over the doer. You chase the thing from bureau to bureau, and you cannot find it. It seems to us that, having these two governments for the city and county gives a divided responsibility. We want a Mayor who shall be the head of the government, and to whom we can say, "There is a piece of corruption uncovered, you are responsible for these men failing to do their duty, for you have the power to remove them."

Mr. Kennedy—This being a local charter, having exclusive reference to the City of New-York, you can't join it to the county.

Mr. Greeley—Well, I simply say that unless you can have one Government there are abuses which you cannot reach.

The Chairman—You cannot reach them by a charter bill.

Mr. Greeley—We say in the next place that we should prefer the Central Park Commission to remain as it is. In the opinion of all intelligent citizens it has been exceedingly well managed. For myself, I can say that I know nothing of the politics of any single employe of that Board, but I know that in the popular mind the Park has been managed with exceeding fidelity and intelligence. We would like to let alone that which in every one's judgment is now done well. Of course if it should make the Mayor head of all the Government we should not object to his having control over it, but preserve it to us as it now exists.

The Chairman—We dont desire to change it.

TERMS OF OFFICE HOLDERS.

Mr. Greeley—I am glad of that. Another point this programme advocates is the limiting the term of all officers to the term for which the Mayor shall be elected. This you see is very important. The charter is based upon the theory that all officers of the City Government shall be absolutely responsible to one responsible head; but if there is to be a Controller here and a Street Department there, over whom the Mayor has no power, there can be no responsibility. Suppose that any officer has been appointed by some former Mayor. If the Mayor cannot control that man, we cannot hold the Mayor responsible for the Government of the city. He cannot be responsible for officers whom he cannot appoint or remove. It seems to us that the principle is essential that the Mayor should be responsible and that all officers should be accountable to him; but if you divide the authority you destroy responsibility in the premises.

MINORITY REPRESENTATION—OTHER PROVISIONS.

Another principle, which we thought it would be right that you should embody in this bill is that no voter should vote for more than 10 out of 15 Aldermen to be elected. I believe this would now be nothing novel. It is the same principle that we recognize with regard to the inspectors of election, the principle of the representation of minorities. I could wish very much that the Legislature would recognize that principle in the Charter. However I do not press it. The principle will be sure to meet with universal adoption shortly. I am asked a hundred times in a month what are the emoluments of this or that officer of the corporation, and I am always obliged to say that I don't know. There is something bad there. For instance. A man is paid so much as Controller and so much as a Commissioner of the Sinking Fund. One man is a member of the Police Board, and he is also a member of the Board of Excise. Now what we believe to be just and right is to give a fair salary to every officer and have done with it. Pay him a fair salary, and require him to do the work for the money, so that we may know how much he is paid, and what his duties really are. I also think it would be desirable that the Mayor should have the appointment of the Corporation Counsel, because if he were secretly the enemy of the Mayor (and I have known such things), the latter might be led into a great deal of trouble by simply following his advice on legal matters. I think, too, that the docks and wharves ought to be under one board of commissioners; but I will not insist upon that. I think, too, there ought to be a regulation providing that persons shall not hold more than one office under the City Government. You will see how necessary that is. If you take the Controller's report you cannot tell what are the names of the persons receiving salaries there. They appear only as a "first clerk," "second clerk," and so on, and we do not know whether these men exist or not, or whether they are absolutely earning their money or not. People understand that there are a good many men receiving salaries who do not personally render any service. We want every man not to be ashamed of being paid, not of having his name appear on the list. Let us have their names; let it be shown that A, B and C are clerks in such a department; they are paid so much money and here are their desks.

The Chairman—We thought that more a matter of ordinance than of State law.

Mr. Greeley—I think it would be better to fix it here. You intend to give us a Board of Aldermen, and no doubt the first Board will be a good one; but the next will be a poor one, and I am afraid that in a little time you will want to deny that you had anything to do with the working of the Board. We want it fixed now so that we may be safe in future. Our charter should not be for a day, but for all time. In reference to the appointment of officers by the present Mayor, A. Oakey Hall, I think it would have been better if the charter had given the appointment to the new Mayor, so that we might have a new deal all round. After referring to a few subordinate points, Mr. Greeley closed with a reference to the present registry, which, he said, was of little benefit as a check against frauds at elections.

Mr. Rufus Andrews, representing the Union Republican Committee, spoke at some length in regard to the new Charter. His remarks were, in the main, highly laudatory of that instrument.

REMARKS OF MR. TILDEN.

The Hon. Samuel J. Tilden, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, said:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE: When casually here at the close of last week on business, confined to one single topic, beyond which, under no circumstances, did I propose to extend it, and it was casually suggested to me that you were about to act finally on this question, I felt so deeply the importance of that question to the people of New-York that I requested of you that it might be deferred for a few days that the citizens of NewYork might have an opportunity to press their ideas upon the subject. I did not at that time contemplate returning here myself. At the request of several gentlemen, for whom I entertain a high respect, at some inconvenience to myself I have come back to make some observation upon the question as it now stands. I came here, Sir, to aid no party of men, nor to injure any party of men; I come here, simply to contribute what I may be able, however little, to a result in which you, I, and all of us have a great interest, and you a great duty.

Now, the great interest and great duty that those of us who belong to the party to which you, Mr. Chairman, and myself belong, is that we look as far as we can safely and prudently to give self-government to the people of New-York. Now, I think there are some particulars in which this bill could be amended to carry out that object more fully. Some of these I will specify.

The objection to the commission system is not that the State ought to have a commission. No man ever objected that in 1807 a commission was appointed to lay out streets in the City of New-York. No man ever objected that when there was a specific work of construction not involving the exercise of the ordinary powers of Government, that it might be done in that mode. When the question was argued before the Court of Appeals in respect to the Police Commission the distinguished and illustrious judges, and maintained the extreme views on the side against the judgment of the Court, I refer to Judge Brown, who made a number of exceptions, to which the principle did not apply. One of these was the Central Park, an institution forming no part of the ordinary functions of the Government, involving a period of construction, which period was not as yet expired. When Mr. Hoffman was upon the stump in 1866—I remember it well, for I think I heard the speech through, I am not quite sure of that—he expressly excepted the Central Park from the decisions made by the Democratic party on that subject. At the same time, without referring further to that subject than I now do, I shall allude to what was the real strong governor's objections to the system of Commissioners was, that the ordinary powers of government were seized hold of by the party then dominant in Albany in the State Government, and that New York in its local affairs was governed by the State, and not by its own people. No doubt there had been evils and abuses that had led to that state of things. It is almost always the case that when usurpations of power, or perversions of power, arise, that some public evil is pleaded as the ground and excuse. Now, Sir, what I want is self-government for the people of the City of New-York to the largest fractional extent, and the criticism which, it strikes me, this bill is in some degree subject to, is this, that after the first appointment of these various offices, self-government in the people of the City of New-York is in abeyance for from four to eight years. Sir, by that bill the appointment of all these officers is to be made by a gentleman now in office. It is precisely as if in the bill it had read "not that the Mayor shall make these appointments, but the individual who to-day fills that office." On the 31st of December, by the provisions of this bill, his term of office will expire. Then, Sir, what will be the situation of his successors For two years he will have no power whatever over the administration of the Government of which he is the nominal head. All these functionaries survive him. Their terms go beyond his term, and he has not the power to remove them; not the power to enforce any practical responsibility as against them. He is a mere cipher. Then, sir, at the end of two years another election takes place, another Mayor is elected. Still, these officers extend their terms clear beyond his—the shortest of them being for four years, and the longest of them for eight—many of them five. Sir, I say in all kindness and deference, this is not self-government. For the next five years it is a government in which the people will have no voice—none whatever—for that long period. The act proceeds in the same way in which the acts creating commissions have done. A gentleman is designated who makes these appointments. To all practical intents and purposes they are commissions just as under the old system. Now, Sir, I think it ought to be remedied; I think it can be remedied.

Take for instance the Department of Public Works. Under the Republican system of commissions the Street Department and the Croton Board have been reserved to the control of the city authorities. They stand, as under the old system, anterior to the time when these commissioners began to be formed. The Mayor has the power to remove them with the consent of the Board of Aldermen. Under this bill that power is obliterated. At present the Aldermen, by a two-thirds vote, have the power to remove. Under this act that power is obliterated. They can not be appointed without confirmation. Under this bill that power is obliterated. Now, Sir, this is not self-government. What do you have? You have an Executive denuded of executive power. The Mayor has no power on these functionaries except to impeach them, and all experience has shown that that is a dilatory and insufficient resource, not to be relied on in the ordinary administration of the Government. I think that the bill would be more conformable to sound maxims of government if corrected in this respect. This charter is deficient in another respect, in that it makes the election of charter officers coincident with that of the State and Federal officers. The municipal election of a million of people is of sufficient importance to be dealt with by itself, and by so doing you avoid the mixing of municipal interests with State and national interests. What I object to in this bill is that you have a Mayor without any executive power; you have a Legislature without legislative power; you have elections without any power in the people to affect the government for the period during which these officers are appointed. It is not a popular government; it is not a responsible government; it is a government beyond the control and independent of the will of the people. That the Mayor should have real and substantial power is the theory we have been discussing for the last four or five years. It is the theory upon which we have carried on our own controversies against our adversaries, and are now here. After a period of 20 years, for the first time, the party to which I belong possesses all the power of the Government. I have a strong and anxious desire that it should make the City of New-York a Government popular in its form.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am not afraid of the stormy sea of popular liberty. I still trust the people. We, no doubt, have fallen upon evil times. We, no doubt, have had many occasions for distrust and alarm, but I still believe that in the activity generated by the effectual participation in the administration of the Government you would have more purity and more safety than under the system to which we have been accustomed. It is in the stagnation of bureaus and commissions that evils and abuses exist. The storms that disturb the atmosphere clear and purify it. It will be so in politics and municipal administration if we will only trust the people.

Mr. Chairman: This Committee and this Legislative body may render a service to the people such as falls to the lot of few, such as will be a service to them and an honor to you. I hope, Sir, that with your best facilities applied to this subject, you may achieve results that will be satisfactory to all.

Mr. Joseph F. Daly, for the Citizens' Association, and in behalf of the signers of a petition representing, he said, one-fifth of the taxable property of the city, advocated the immediate passage of the charter, and said its adoption would raise the credit and reputation of New-York.

MAINE.

CHARTER ELECTION.

CALAIS, Me., April 4.—G. M. Wentworth, Democrat, was elected Mayor of Calais, to-day, by about 100 majority.

VIRGINIA.

THE RICHMOND TROUBLES—MAYOR ELLISON STILL HOLDING THE CITY HALL.

RICHMOND, April 4.—Gen. Canby has not yet furnished troops for ejecting Ellison from the City Hall, and the United States Marshal is now summoning a larger civil posse to demand his surrender. If that posse should fail to obtain possession, it is understood the General commanding will furnish troops.

The colored people of this city are to-day celebrating Evacuation Day, and a large number of them are gathered around the City Hall.

The members of the New-York Coöperative Clothing Manufacturing Co. have made arrangements for the opening of a retail coöperative clothing establishment in May next.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY TOWNS.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET ELECTED, WITH A REPUBLICAN LEGISLATURE, PROBABLY.

FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

Towns.	1870 Rep. Jewell.	1870 Dem. English.	1869 Rep. Jewell.	1869 Dem. English.
Bridgeport	1398	1631	1501	1569
Fairfield	—	—	437	475
Bethel	—	—	205	165
Brookfield	—	—	103	149
Darien	135	115	100	109
Danbury	—	—	800	775
Easton	—	—	125	150
Greenwich	—	—	436	565
Huntington	154	144	153	165
Monroe	117	154	126	170
New-Canaan	257	224	258	233
New-Fairfield	—	—	62	112
Newtown	—	—	229	444
Norwalk	937	796	944	774
Redding	—	—	179	162
Ridgefield	—	—	219	197
Stamford	607	587	682	616
Sherman	—	—	76	106
Stratford	286	233	275	237
Trumbull	117	163	125	162
Weston	—	—	64	152
Westport	193	313	198	300
Wilton	180	196	212	174
Total	—	—	7569	7961

HARTFORD COUNTY.

Towns.	1870 Rep. Jewell.	1870 Dem. English.	1869 Rep. Jewell.	1869 Dem. English.
Hartford	2859	3407	2766	3275
Avon	107	90	108	75
Berlin	236	190	255	202
Bloomfield	144	170	112	184
Bristol	392	401	380	399
Burlington	65	163	69	165
Canton	273	162	276	204
East Hartford	316	280	330	268
East Windsor	226	174	242	191
East Granby	70	115	67	129
Enfield	404	255	391	258
Farmington	222	200	400	291
Glastenbury	340	326	338	378
Granby	181	156	213	152
Hartland	—	—	71	97
Manchester	380	233	369	212
Marlborough	46	58	51	72
New-Britain	790	733	792	671
Plainville	164	92	—	—
Rocky Hill	maj. 31		83	109
Simsbury	175	165	148	182
Southington	358	378	370	425
South Windsor	147	187	154	186
Suffield	310	282	355	306
West Hartford	164	92	162	100
Wethersfield	251	183	253	266
Windsor	maj. 70		212	271
Windsor Locks	134	193	121	179
Total	8754	8796	9088	9167

NEW-LONDON COUNTY.

Towns.	1870 Rep. Jewell.	1870 Dem. English.	1869 Rep. Jewell.	1869 Dem. English.
New-London	751	644	798	624
Norwich	1317	1089	1404	1132
Bozrah	94	71	107	64
Colchester	248	217	265	238
East Lyme	—	—	128	142
Franklin	81	80	74	91
Griswold	236	140	237	133
Groton	—	—	463	326
Lebanon	—	—	255	136
Ledyard	128	156	145	139
Lisbon	54	71	50	72
Lyme	—	—	154	85
Montville	—	—	212	136
N. Stonington	236	139	253	174
Old Lyme	108	133	101	122
Preston	162	245	152	267
Salem	—	—	91	73
Sprague	—	—	103	157
Stonington	—	—	569	334
Waterford	157	175	163	205
Total	—	—	5664	4710

TOLLAND COUNTY.

Towns.	1870 Rep. Jewell.	1870 Dem. English.	1869 Rep. Jewell.	1869 Dem. English.
Tolland	134	149	157	147
Andover	63	52	64	66
Bolton	45	72	50	71
Columbia	67	107	74	107
Coventry	193	131	215	137
Ellington	137	137	169	144
Hebron	131	177	148	132
Mansfield	242	152	246	180
Somers	140	140	161	143
Stafford	—	—	375	350
Union	84	71	94	58
Vernon	523	285	566	227
Willington	125	79	140	77
Total	1894	1553	2459	1839

WINDHAM COUNTY.

Towns.	1870 Rep. Jewell.	1870 Dem. English.	1869 Rep. Jewell.	1869 Dem. English.
Pomfret	159	79	163	82
Putnam	311	131	316	123
Sterling	109	79	113	81

LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

Towns.	1870 Rep. Jewell.	1870 Dem. English.	1869 Rep. Jewell.	1869 Dem. English.
Cornwall	152	183	173	204
New-Milford	307	381	327	408

NEW-HAVEN COUNTY.

Towns.	1870 Rep. Jewell.	1870 Dem. English.	1869 Rep. Jewell.	1869 Dem. English.
Bethany	87	145	75	151
Cheshire	194	201	196	227
Guilford	286	231	324	268
Madison	243	214	242	229
Seymour	168	206	192	239
Woodbridge	104	57	104	55

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

Towns.	1870 Rep. Jewell.	1870 Dem. English.	1869 Rep. Jewell.	1869 Dem. English.
Middletown	717	908	685	873
Chatham	171	163	192	162
Clinton	182	85	195	107
Cromwell	124	161	132	159
Durham	133	135	133	129
East Haddam	285	193	312	224

HARTFORD, April 4.—The indications are that English is elected, although few returns are yet received from Windham and Litchfield Counties, where Republican gains were hoped for, but where the storm would most likely affect the Republican vote. The Democrats will make gains in both Houses of the Legislature and possibly carry the Senate.

HARTFORD, April 4.—Serreno H. Scranton, Republican, is elected Senator in the VIth District by 100 majority.

STAMFORD, April 4.—Democratic Representatives for the first time in twelve years have been elected in the towns. James H. Olmstead by 146 majority, William A. A. Keeler by 94 majority, E. A. Woodward, Senator, by 50 majority. Jewell, for Governor, has 20 majority, a loss of 46.

NORWALK, April 4.—Norwalk—For Governor—Jewell, 937; English, 796. For State Senator—Hoyt (Dem.), 741; Woodward (Rep.), 983. Two Republican Representatives elected.

Wilton.—For Governor—Jewell, 180; English, 196. For Senator—Hoyt, 176; Woodward, 199. One Democratic Representative elected.

New-Canaan.—For Governor—Jewell, 33 majority. For State Senator—Hoyt, 29 majority. One Republican Representative elected.

Darien.—For Governor—Jewell, 135; English, 115. For Senator—Hoyt, 141; Woodward, 109.

Greenwich is yet to hear from.

HARTFORD, April 4.—Hartford gives Jewell 2,859; English, 3,407, and reflects Charles R. Chapman, Democrat, for Mayor, and the rest of the city ticket by over 500 majority. The Democrats have 4 majority in the Common Council. English, for Governor, is no doubt elected. The Legislature will be close, but the Republicans count on a majority in each branch.

WASHINGTON.

CHANGES IN THE TARIFF BILL—THE SIXTEENTH AMENDMENT—NOMINATIONS.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

The Committee of Ways and Means has agreed to strike out of the Tariff bill the following items: On vessels of cast iron not otherwise provided for, and on andirons, sadirons, tailors' and hatters' irons, stoves and stove-plates of cast iron, 1½ cents per pound; on cast iron, steam, gas, or water pipes, 1½ cents per pound; on all other castings of iron not otherwise provided for, 35 cents ad valorem. This will leave the duty on these items the same as it is under the present law, which is considerably less than those rates.

Mr. Julian presented a joint resolution to-day to amend the Constitution of the United States by adding Article 16, as follows:

SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

SEC. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

The following nominations were sent in to-day:

Joseph Hobson, to be Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Third District of Iowa.

Morris Friedsam, to be Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Fifth District of New-York, vice Andrew Willman, declined.

Albert T. Lowry, to be Postmaster at Placerville, Cal.

Thomas B. Davis, to be Postmaster at Beverly, Mass.

Moses Hallett, to be Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of Colorado Territory.

The Secretary of the Navy, in response to a resolution, has sent to the House of Representatives all the information in his possession relative to the Oneida disaster. The report includes a sketch of the positions of the Oneida and Bombay, with all the attendant facts, and the report of the British Naval Commission. Secretary Robeson, in his accompanying letter, says, from a close examination of all the circumstances, the disaster occurred through the bad navigation of the Bombay, and the reckless disregard of human life, and of the common obligations of humanity.

THE ATLANTIC YACHT CLUB—ANNUAL REGATTA.

The Atlantic Yacht Club held a meeting, last night, at the Club rooms, in Montague-st., Brooklyn Vice-Commodore William Peet presiding. Nearly all the yachts in the Club were represented, the principal business of the evening being the consideration of the annual regatta and cruise. The Regatta Committee, as elected, consists of W. H. Douglass, J. I. Sparkman, C. I. Lippitt, H. H. Hogins, and G. H. Granniss. The regatta will be held on Tuesday, June 2, the course to be from Delaplaine House: for schooners and first-class sloops—around Sly Spit to and around the light-ship, back south of Beacon on Romer's shoals; for second and third-class sloops—around south-west Spit to Outer Bay buoy, returning south of the Beacon on Romer's shoals; for fourth-class sloops—to and around the North to West Spit and back. The race to be subject to the same rules of allowances as the regatta of last year, and to be sailed in eight hours. The appointment of the time for holding the Summer cruise was postponed to await further intelligence as to the time of the arrival of the ocean racers.

HOME NEWS.

THE WEATHER.

New-York.	Hour.	Ther.	Bar.	Wind.		Hour.	Ther.	Bar.	Wind.
April 4	7	35°	29.34	N.	April 4	6	35°	29.72	N.N.W.
	13	37°	29.18	N.		9	34°	29.39	N.N.W.
	3	37°	29.13	N.		11	34°	29.67	N.N.W.

REMARKS.—Yesterday, Monday, April 4, was a rainy and snowy day, under an overcast sky. It rained and stormed from midnight to 3:15 a. m.; 3:15 to 4:30 snowing; 4:30 to 1 p. m. either rain or mist; snow and rain 1 to 4; snow 4 to 11. Snow depth, 2 inches. Water produced, 74-100 of an inch. Note.—3d, from 11 p. m. to 12 stormy; rainy. Rain depth 1-100 of an inch. In April, 1869, on the 4th, at 11:17 a. m., there was a snow squall for about 18 minutes. In 1868, on April 4 and 5, 1 75-100 inches of snow fell. In 1865, not any snow fell in April. In the great snow storm of April 8 and 9, 1863, 3 inches fell. In other years snow has prevailed on April 10 and 13. A great snow-storm occurred in April, 1862.

PROMINENT ARRIVALS.

Astor House—Bishop Wood, the Very Rev. J. H. Carter, the Rev. M. A. Walsh, the Rev. T. F. Hopkins, the Rev. J. O'Connor, and the Rev. M. J. Power, Philadelphia; Bishop Gorman of Nebraska, Gen. E. W. Leavenworth, and Gen. Cross of White Plains. (Bishop Wood and Bishop Gorman arrived here yesterday in the Ville de Paris, having been in attendance at the Œcumenical Council.) ==== St. Nicholas Hotel—J. Cooke of Philadelphia, Dr. Herrick of Albany, Henry Keyes of Vermont, and George Dunlap of Chicago. ==== Fifth-Avenue Hotel—J. S. Clarke, the comedian; Homer A. Nelson, Secretary of State; Gen. J. J. Bartlett, late U.S. Minister to Sweden; ex-Congressman Windom of Minnesota; John L. King of Springfield, Mass.; T. H. Canfield of Vermont, and J. Wool Griswold of Troy. ==== Clarendon Hotel—Mrs. Gov. Hoffman, Col. R. Lenox Banks of the Governor's Staff, and M. Sarasté, Paris. ==== Hoffman House—Col. J. Schuyler Crosby of Gen. Sheridan's Staff. ==== Metropolitan Hotel—Gen. B. F. Bruce of Madison County, and Judge Cochran of White Plains. ==== Mr. George L. Lorillard, owner of the yacht Meteor, which was lost off the coast of Egypt, arrived here yesterday in the Ville de Paris, and is at the Everett House.

THE CITY.

Subscriptions amounting to $500 were paid in at the meeting of the First Coöperative Lot Association, last evening.

The Legislative Committee on the Fulton Fish Market visited that institution yesterday, pronounced themselves satisfied, and hurried off to Albany.

Miss Lillian S. Edgarton, who lectured last Friday evening at Cooper Institute, will repeat her lecture, "Woman is Coming," under the auspices of the Young People's Association, at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, next Thursday.

The body of an unknown man, aged about 35 years, having light hair and small mustache, and wearing brown coat, light vest, and check pantaloons, linen shirt and calico under-jacket, was found yesterday in the Harlem River at the foot of One-hundred-and-twenty-third-st.

Tammany Society met last evening at Tammany Hall, but, out of respect to the memory of ex-Grand Sachem Daniel E. Delavan, adjourned, after appointing a Committee to draft suitable resolutions relating to the deceased. Officers of the Society will not be elected until next May.

Yesterday afternoon a deputation of property-owners and residents in the Twentieth Ward called upon Mayor Hall and thanked him for vetoing the resolutions of the Common Council calling for the paving of Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, and Twenty-ninth-sts. with wooden pavement.

The Rev. Dr. John Hall delivered a temperance address at Dr. Thompson's Church last evening. He believed the apprehended loss to business interests and the revenue from the restriction of the liquor traffic would be no real loss, but would be compensated for by the diminished number of criminals and paupers.

Last evening a fire occurred on the second floor of the two-story frame shed on the bulkhead at the foot of James-st. in the premises of Joseph Snelling, caulker and shipwright; loss, $500. The first floor is occupied by the Long Island and Flushing Express Companies; loss by water, $100. The building, owned by the Long Island Express Company, was damaged $300.

Mr. Harrie M. Coffee, the promising young sculptor, to whose efforts the success of the Cooper Union class in sculpture is mainly due, was presented last evening by his pupils, the members of that class, with a gold Geneva watch and chain. The charms of beauty were not wanting on the occasion, and an excellent supper was spread by Mr. Coffee before his guests.

At a meeting of defrauded soldiers last night, a letter was read from Gen. John A. Logan, under date of March 31, saying that the petition of the soldiers to be reimbursed of the money stolen by Herman is now before the Committee on Military Affairs for their action. A letter was also read from H. F. Sherman to Henry J. Smith of No. 237 West Tenth-st., claiming to be the author of the bill allowing the soldier $20 each for expenses.

The April term of the United States Circuit Court opened yesterday. The Grand Jury was duly impaneled and briefly charged by Judge Woodruff. The calendar was then called, many of the cases being reserved, others set down for next week, and a few for this week. A calendar of the cases reserved will be called on Monday, April 18. No criminal business is set down for this term. Judge Woodruff will sit in New-Haven part of this month.

After four days' sessions the Conference of Eastern German M. E. Church, under the Presidency of the Right Rev. Bishop Ames of Philadelphia, adjourned, to meet next year at Poughkeepsie. The Chairman made a short address, congratulating the Conference, among other things, on the fact that while their organization counted some 8,000 members, not one-fourth of one per cent had fallen short in the performance of their duties, and after announcing the stations and ministers, the Bishop pronounced the blessing and the Conference was dissolved.

The 122d semi-annual meeting of the New-York Typographical Society was held at their rooms on Saturday evening. The Board of Officers chosen is as follows: President, James T. Miller; Vice-President, Edwin A. Elcock; Secretary, Thomas C. Faulkner; Treasurer, John G. Clayton; Librarian, John Craw; Directors, George Frecker, Charles McDevitt, William T. Burns, J. N. Macklin, George F. Cook, S. F. Baxter, J. P. Boss, F. W. Ferguson, John L. Jewett, H. Bessy, and H. S. Hull; Trustees, George Parsons, J. B. Crawford, William McCrea, and C. C. Savage.

Disagreeable as the weather was last evening it did not prevent the Young Ladies' Society from meeting at the Madison-ave. Baptist Church. Quite a large audience there to enjoy the concert arranged assembled for the benefit of the Home for the Aged. It is only necessary to name the artists to make the character of the concert plain: Geo. W. Morgan performed on the organ and S. B. Mills on the piano, while the vocal numbers were sustained by Mme. De Lussan, Mrs. Jenny Kempton, Miss Gibbs, and Signori Errani and Randolfi—the whole under the conductorship of Mr. Dachauer.

Last evening a fire occurred in the attic of No. 303 Broadway, occupied by John E. Lake, photographer. It was confined to that floor. Mr. Lake's loss on stock is $1,000; insured. Third floor, Mr. E. Walcott, dealer in fancy goods; loss $500 by water. The front portion of the second floor is occupied by Wm. G. Watson & Son, dealers in sewing silk; loss, $300 by water. John F. Kelly & Bros'. stock of jewelry on the rear of this floor was damaged $300. The first floor is occupied by C. E. Evans, general railroad agent; slight loss by water. The building is damaged $500. The origin of the fire is unknown.

The funeral services of Daniel Delavan were performed yesterday morning in Thirteenth-st. Presbyterian Church by the Rev. Dr. Burchard, pastor, and the Rev. Dr. Peckstan of Eleventh-st. and Sixth-ave. The following gentlemen assisted as pall-bearers: Gen. L. Dix, Messrs. Wilson G. Hunt, Henry Storms, Douglas Taylor, Casper C. Childs, Thomas Dunlap, Isaac Bell, and Ralph Bogart. There were present in the church, among many other friends of the deceased, Police Commissioners Brennan and Bosworth, Superintendent Kennedy, William Cauldwell, Alderman