New-York Tribune.

VOL. XXXIII.....No. 10,003. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 25, 1873. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

BRITISH TOPICS.

NOTES FROM THE ENGLISH CAPITAL.

HOW THE ENGLISH HAVE PROFITED BY THE ALABAMA LESSON—CENSORSHIP OF THE STAGE—THE EASTER HOLIDAYS.

[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, April 12.—How well the English have learned their Alabama lesson you may judge by the discussion on the Carlist subscription. An effort is making in England, not without success, to raise funds for the purchase of arms and other war material to be used by the Carlists in making war on the existing Government. Mr. Gladstone was asked in Parliament whether he meant to stand it. He replied in the sleek official way, that the opinion of the Law Officers had been taken, and the Law Officers were of opinion that the subscription was not illegal, and that, therefore, it would not be stopped. Not many years ago this would have been perfectly satisfactory to everybody. If the Spanish Government had complained, they would have been told that no English law was infringed, and that therefore there was no ground of complaint. The Press would have approved this line of reply, just as they approved and applauded the line taken in the Alabama case. But the near prospect of paying £3,000,000 on account of having taken that line has enlarged the views of those who have to pay it. Spain is not considered formidable, but even a quarrel with Spain, and a Spanish claim based on the Alabama precedent, would not be pleasing to the English people, nor a satisfactory topic of inquiry in Parliament. The Press, as is natural, is much quicker to take the alarm, much more sagacious and quick witted, and far-sighted in such a matter than Government. The London papers, or some of them, have pointed out that whether this Carlist subscription be, or be not, a violation of existing English municipal law, it is a violation of the comity that exists, or ought to exist, between nations—the precise ground we took in the Alabama days, and were scoffed at for taking. If there be no law to stop such a scandal, make a law, cries the Press; and the leading journal of them all declares, in an article of singular frankness and good sense, that the Carlists have no more chance of conquering Spain than a Highland county would have of overrunning England, should the Highlanders choose to try. As Parliament is taking a vacation, there is not much chance of finding out what will be done, or what the managing men mean to do. There is no doubt they can be made to do whatever the country wants done, and the commercial interests, always strong, will force even this Government to take some steps, if no new sensation occurs to distract public attention. Apart from the mere selfish view, men do really feel that it is a scandal to permit war to be organized on English soil against a friendly country by indirect means.

English interest in the Atlantic disaster continues to be intense. The English papers are, properly enough, slow to condemn either the owners of the White Star line or the captain of the lost ship, but the sentence they will pass will be a severe one should either or both be finally adjudged guilty. They give the fullest hearing, meantime, to Messrs. Ismay & Co., the agents of the line, and to their friends who put forward stock excuses for them. It is evident, however, that nobody believes all that is alleged respecting the outfit of the Atlantic. There is an equally evident current of feeling against Capt. Williams, and some stories of his reputation while commanding the Guion ships are hinted at rather than told, which, if confirmed, will make it bad weather for him and for the line which employed him, in spite of them. What I hear is that he was not always sober. A passenger who twice crossed in ships under Capt. Williams's command tells me that he was drunk for days together; that he saw him drunk, and knew him incapable to manage his ship. The testimony in this case is beyond dispute. If it stands alone it may not be fatal; but if it occurred often, what can be said of owners who would put a ship into such hands?

The matter of stage-censorship is once more brought under notice, and notice, I need not add, of a kind not favorable to the censor. We have had a French company performing French plays in a London theater (the Royalty, in Dean-st. Soho) all Winter. It is not a strong company. Judged by French standards, it might be set down as fifth-rate, but better acting can be seen, as a rule, at the Royalty than in many, or perhaps any, of the English stages. The manager has seen fit, however, to perform some of the very worst pieces, from a moral point of view, ever given in a French theater, and such as are tolerated in but few French theaters. I need only mention that among them were "Fricoche et Cacolet," and "Le Rivoillon," two of the very freest plays ever produced at the Palais Royal, itself the freest stage in Paris. Their immorality is of the most coarse and vulgar stuff, their jokes gross beyond description, the stage business in some instances being worse than the language. These pieces, and others like them, the Lord Chamberlain—or rather Mr. W. B. Donne, who is the actual censor—allowed to be brought out on a London stage with slight modifications, most of the strongest-flavored points being retained.

But with the opening of the high London season after Easter, we are to have a company of artists very different in character, and including some of the best names on the French stage. They desire to bring out some of the best pieces in the French repertoire by some of her greatest modern dramatists, by Emile Augier for instance, and by Victor Hugo. It was soon rumored, and is now known, that their plans were imperiled by the interference of the censor. The functionary who saw no harm in the libertine excesses of the Palais Royal, puts his veto on one of the masterpieces of Victor Hugo, the play of "Ruy Blas," the political tendencies of which seem to him objectionable. He prohibits "Paul Forestier" and "La Supplice d'une Femme;" the latter on the ground, I hear, that it depicts a passion too genuine in its manifestation to be tolerated by English prudery. For a similar reason, the whole catalogue of Alexander Dumas, jr., is interdicted, and we shall be denied the pleasure of seeing Mlle. Dudlee, one of the most admirable actresses of modern times, in her most celebrated characters. The "Princesse Georges" and the "Femme de Claude" are expressly excluded. I am far from saying these two pieces are of a healthful kind. What I say is that a censor who sees no harm in the filthiness buffoneries of *Le Revillon* is in no position to lay his hand on such pieces as those of Dumas, or Hugo, or Augier—pieces which fairly represent the French drama, which are of the highest order of modern French literature, and which never sin, to say the least, on the side of vulgarity. They deal, or some of them do, with topics which it is not now customary to handle freely on the English stage in the English tongue, but which in the form of Italian opera (with liberal English translations of the libretto) are freely treated, and which the most ingenuous English girl is taken three nights in a week to see and admire. It is idle to ask a reason for such things. A French writer suggests that the censor may not understand French well enough to catch the point or comprehend the general drift of what he licenses in "Fricoche et Cacolet." If this be the reason, it reveals a condition of things not a wait more absurd than the existence of a censorship itself is, or than the general manner in which the duties of that office are discharged.

I know of no anniversary or solemnity in America which corresponds to the arrival in England of Easter, and the approach of the Easter holidays. Good Friday is observed, if possible, more severely than Sunday. The shops are shut, the churches open, the streets empty, the theaters closed, amusements of all kinds suspended, hospitalities postponed. Many of the shops do not reopen till the following Tuesday, and most of those which do open on Saturday close at 2, and no shops expect business on Easter Monday. We have, therefore, practically four off-days in succession. I know nothing more depressing than a period of enforced leisure of this kind in England. The gloom of a London Sunday is proverbial. Taking the climate into account, it is probably more austere than anywhere else in the world. Not less proverbial is the heaviness of the Englishman in his amusements. I don't doubt he enjoys them in his own way, and that melancholy may be only an English form of mirthfulness, a different method of expressing spiritual or sensual delight. But upon the observer the influence is not inspiriting. If by chance you should be in the position of wanting anything done by the British Workman during the next fortnight, you are still more miserable. Sullkily independent at the best of times, he becomes an absolute despot during his saturnalia. Neither tears, nor prayers, nor money, nor even beer, will induce him to go to work. He will not scruple to leave your roof uncovered, your windows out, your carpets laid half way up stairs, or your house in darkness for want of an inch of gas-pipe. As his saturnalia occur several times a year, and as no Saturday is more than a half day, and Sunday is no day at all, and Monday morning never comes till toward 3 o'clock in the afternoon, there is no use being in a hurry in this country. The American notion of getting things done promptly was certainly not among the ideas carried over in the Mayflower. It is of purely indigenous growth. I advise no American to choose holiday-time for seeing London. There is another reason, to be sure, why he should not. It is the fashion to leave town while the Parliamentary recess lasts, and the saloons and parks and fashionable streets are comparatively empty.

In various ways, nevertheless, multitudes of people did contrive to spend yesterday as a non-ecclesiastical holiday. It is affirmed that 38,000 persons visited the Crystal Palace, where there was a concert of what is called sacred music. At various outlying theaters the same kind of performance, only not so good, was given. There were total abstinence demonstrations at still other theaters, and the Land and Labor League celebrated its anniversary by a public meeting in Trafalgar-square; not well attended, say the reports. Then the Labor Protection League had a procession, and marched from East London to Hyde Park, and there held a meeting, not having the fear of Mr. Ayrton before their eyes; or more probably, conforming to the now amended Park Regulations. People who did not mind the weather went a-pleasuring on the river and by rail to the hundreds of suburban resorts which offer their attractions to the wearied Londoner. But it needed much zeal to attempt this, for of late days we have been going back to Winter weather, and shivering in cold March winds that have no business to be blowing in these mid-April days.

G. W. S.

BRITISH FINANCES.

DISCUSSION IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS ON THE BUDGET—ACTION OF THE HOUSE.

LONDON, Thursday, April 24, 1873.

In the House of Commons, this evening, resolutions offered by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to carry out the proposals of the Budget were discussed. Mr. Ward-Hunt spoke in terms of condemnation of a financial administration which underestimated the revenue and overestimated expenditures. He also opposed the payment of any portion of the Geneva award in Exchequer bonds.

Mr. Childers defended the Government and drew a contrast between its administration of the Treasury and that of the Conservatives when they were in power.

The resolutions were finally passed except that reducing the duties on sugar one-half, which Mr. Lowe proposed should be recommitted.

SUICIDE OF A BRITISH EARL.

LONDON, Thursday, April 24, 1873.

The report which was current last evening that Earl De la Warr had committed suicide proves to have been well founded. His body was found this morning in the river Cam. It appears that the suicide of the Earl was the result of mental depression, caused by the death of a lady friend.

Charles-Richard Sackville-West, the sixth Earl De-la-Warr, whose suicide is mentioned in the above telegram, was born on the 13th of November, 1815. He was an officer of the Legion of Honor and a Major-General in the British army. He succeeded to the title of Earl in 1869, upon the death of his father, George John Sackville-West.

TRIAL OF THE TICHBORNE CLAIMANT.

LONDON, Thursday, April 24, 1873.

The trial of the Tichborne claimant on the charge of perjury is in progress. Mr. Hawkins began the opening address for the prosecution yesterday, continued it to-day, and at the adjournment of the Court this evening had not concluded. The court-room was crowded with spectators, and many titled and distinguished persons were present.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

CHURCH AND STATE IN PRUSSIA.

BILL IN THE DIET ON THE TRAINING AND APPOINTMENT OF THE CLERGY—SPEECH OF PRINCE BISMARCK.

BERLIN, Thursday, April 24, 1873.

The Upper House of the Prussian Diet today engaged in a debate which lasted six hours on the bill regulating the training and appointment of the clergy. Prince Bismarck made one of his powerful speeches in support of the bill. He defended the attitude the Government had taken as fully justified by the domineering assumptions of the priesthood. In the course of his speech he took occasion to deny the often repeated report that he instigated the occupation of Rome by the Italian Government.

THE WAR IN SUMATRA.

DETAILS FURNISHED BY THE DUTCH MINISTER.

THE HAGUE, Thursday, April 24, 1873.

The Minister of the Colonies has given to the press a detailed statement of the war in Sumatra, from which it appears that the Atchecnese asked for the aid of France and Italy before war was declared, but notes were received by Holland from the various Powers which contained the most friendly assurances, and showed that the intrigues of the Atchecnese had wholly failed.

THE REPUBLIC OF SPAIN.

EXCITEMENT IN MADRID—ARREST OF FOREIGNERS—EXPRESSIONS OF SYMPATHY IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Thursday, April 24, 1873.

A special dispatch from Madrid to *The London Times* says the temporary retirement of President Figueras, and the appointment by the Government of Señor Ply Margall to administer the duties of the executive office, has caused intense excitement in Madrid.

A rising of the population is imminent.

A dispatch from Madrid to-day says the city is quieter and there are less apprehensions of an outbreak.

PARIS, Thursday, April 24, 1873.

One Englishman and two Frenchmen have been arrested by the French officers on the Spanish frontier and sent to Perpignan. They are charged with holding commissions in the Carlist army.

MADRID, Thursday, April 24, 1873.

Señor Castelar has induced his colleagues to order the enrollment in the army of men 20 years of age throughout Spain.

LONDON, Thursday, April 24, 1873.

A mass meeting of the Democrats, to protest against the refusal of the British Government to recognize the Spanish Republic, is to be held in Trafalgar-square on the 8th of May.

THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

REMARKS OF THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA TO THE REICHSRATH—DEPARTURE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES FOR VIENNA.

VIENNA, Thursday, April 24, 1873.

The Reichsrath closed yesterday, with a speech from the throne, in which the Emperor made a fitting allusion to the World's Exhibition to be opened next month.

LONDON, Thursday, April 24, 1873.

The Prince of Wales will leave London to-night for Vienna, to be present at the opening of the International Exposition.

CABLE TELEGRAPHS.

MOVEMENT FOR CONSOLIDATION OF ATLANTIC CABLE COMPANIES.

LONDON, Thursday, April 24, 1873.

At an unofficial meeting of the shareholders of the Atlantic Cable Companies a resolution was adopted in favor of the consolidation of the companies and the amalgamation of all cable interests.

PROPOSED TELEGRAPH FROM PORTUGAL TO BRAZIL.

LISBON, Thursday, April 24, 1873.

The Director of the Portugal and Brazil Telegraph Company had an interview with the King today. He presented to the King, in an elegant casket, a map of the bed of the Atlantic over which the cable is to be laid, with specimens of the cable which had been selected. The section to extend between the Portuguese coast and Madeira will be completed by the manufacturers in June.

THE POPE AGAIN INDISPOSED.

ROME, Thursday, April 24, 1873.

The Pope has had a relapse, and is again confined to his bed.

MEXICAN POLITICS.

THE COALITION OF JUARISTS AND PORFIRISTS—QUESTIONS IN CONGRESS.

MEXICO, April 15.—The Juarist and Porfirist parties each desire to maintain their existence, and propose to unite on the nomination of Palacios for President of Congress. Iglesias's prospects for the office of Supreme Judge are better than those of the other candidates.

The proposal to prolong the term of the United States and Mexican Mixed Commission has not yet been ratified by Congress. The questions of the railways, it is expected, will be decided this month.

The forces under Gen. Lozada are continually decreasing.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND FORGERIES.

AUSTIN BIDWELL DELIVERED TO THE BRITISH AUTHORITIES.

HAVANA, April 23.—Bidwell, the alleged Bank of England forger, has been delivered over to the English Consul on the order of Captain-General Pieltain, and will probably be sent to England in a man-of-war. Several of the confederates of Bidwell, including Wilson, are still in Havana.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Rumors come from Constantinople that the Sultan is seriously ill.

Twenty thousand coal miners in Leicestershire, England, have struck work.

The tramway between Lisbon and Cintra in Portugal will be opened to public travel next week.

Among the emigrants who sailed, on Wednesday, from Liverpool for America were 100 operatives from the manufacturing town of Yeevil, Somerset.

An explosion of fire-damp occurred, yesterday, in a coal mine in the parish of Rhiwabon, North Wales, by which several miners were killed and wounded.

The Welland Canal is unusually low, and a number of vessels are fast for want of water. In the long level at Welland it is four feet below the usual Spring hight.

The President of Hayti has returned to Port-au-Prince. While at Jacmel a banquet was given in his honor by the merchants of that place. The probabilities are that Dominignez will be the next President of Hayti. The Assembly opened on the 20th inst.

A private letter received in Baltimore from a Baltimorean at Pernambuco, Brazil, states that a bitter controversy is going on between the Archbishop of Pernambuco and the Masonic Fraternity. The press had taken sides with the Masons, and it was thought the difficulty would culminate in the expulsion of the Jesuits.

The Captain-General of Cuba has informed the English Consul that the trial of O'Kelly must continue. If O'Kelly's guilt is established, the Captain-General will exercise clemency; but he cannot stop the course of the law. The Captain-General has given strict orders to treat O'Kelly with the utmost kindness, and see that nothing is wanting to insure comfort. A brother of O'Kelly has telegraphed to Captain-General Pieltain demanding clemency. The British Consul-General Dunlap has telegraphed to the British Consul at Manzanillo asking him to do all he possibly can for O'Kelly, and informing him that the moment the tribunal decides, Captain-General Pieltain will act.

IRON PATHWAYS WESTWARD.

REORGANIZATION OF THE NEW-YORK, WEST SHORE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

The officers of the New-York, West Shore and Chicago Railroad, having their office at No. 20 Nassau-st., stated, yesterday, that the corporation had been reorganized with a view to prosecuting the enterprise. Willis Phelps of Springfield, Mass., has been elected President, vice J. M. Courtenay resigned; and James Bell of Albany, Vice-President. Those new in interest are represented to be the Hon. Norris Winslow of Watertown, N. Y.; the Hon. John P. Page of Rutland, Vt.; Abraham Altman of Buffalo; Israel G. Whitney of Boston; John W. Phelps of New-York; Donald D. Warren of Watertown, N. Y.; B. L. Solomon and A. W. Greenleaf of New-York; John G. Kellogg of Oswego; H. M. Farrell of Watertown, and E. R. Wiggin of Boston. The contract for the building of the road from New-York to Buffalo has been made with a construction company. The officers further state that those interested in the company have subscribed $2,000,000 to the capital stock of the company, and have resolved to increase it to $5,000,000. They have sent Gov. Page to Europe to negotiate the sale of securities through the Amsterdam Syndicate. When the road is completed it will be a competing line with the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad on the west shore of the Hudson River.

The officials state that the Company owns 56 acres of land, with great water frontage, at Hoboken, where freight can be discharged from the cars into ships lying off the piers, thus obviating the delay, trouble, and expense of transferring it to and from ships by the present methods, the necessity for employing which has driven a large part of this city's natural traffic to Boston, Portland, and other Eastern cities. They say that additional railroad facilities are essential to the prosperity of New-York, as the business of the country is increasing at a rate that is out of proportion with the present means of transportation. The main lines connecting the Western States with New-York City are overburdened with business, and the New-York Central and Hudson River roads are about to lay two additional tracks.

LAKE SHORE AND ERIE RIVALRIES.

The confirmation of the intelligence that Mr. Devereaux, General Manager of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, had resigned in order to enter the service of the Erie and the Atlantic and Great Western Companies, has caused a sensation in railroad circles, and intense indignation among the Lake Shore lenders and their adherents. Horace F. Clark, President of the Lake Shore, is said to be particularly angry at this desertion, and rumors of trouble between the Lake Shore and the Erie managers operated unfavorably upon the stock market yesterday.

Rumors have prevailed for a few days past that the Erie Investigating Committee intended to present a bill to the Legislature prohibiting the formation of any closer relations between the Erie and Atlantic and Great Western Railways, such as the leasing of the former to the latter, or a consolidation of both. The Erie managers say that they have no knowledge of the Committee's intention, and if it exists deprecate the application to them alone. They say that if any act of this character is passed it should be made general so as to apply to all the roads of the State, as it would not be fair to allow the New-York Central to absorb the Lake Shore and other roads, and yet to restrict the Erie. This course, they say, would reduce Erie to the level of a local road. As the Erie Committee were not in this city no information could be obtained from them by reporters in relation to the matter.

RESULTS OF THE CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

HARTFORD, April 24.—The Board of Canvassers to count the votes cast at the recent State election will meet in this city to-morrow and make an official declaration. The latest revision from authentic sources (and one which will not be varied by the official count) shows that the total vote of the State for Governor was 86,880. Mr. Ingersoll polled 45,039, Mr. Havens 39,245, the Temperance candidate 2,541, and there were 35 scattering, which makes Mr. Ingersoll's majority 3,238, and his plurality 5,824. Mr. Hill, for Lieutenant-Governor, has a majority over Mr. Griswold, the Republican candidate, of 1,402, and a plurality of 3,942. Mr. Hall, the Republican candidate for Secretary of State, against whom special opposition was made on the ground that, as Chairman of the Railroad Committee in the House last year, he conceded certain resolutions, is defeated by M. H. Sawyer by a majority of 2,414, and a plurality of 5,127. He was behind every candidate on the ticket, but only 55 behind Mr. Haven, candidate for Governor, who is 881 behind the average majority of all the rest of the ticket. Mr. Nichols, the Republican candidate for Treasurer, comes very close to an election, being defeated by Mr. Raymond by a majority of only 175 on a total vote of 86,507. He runs 1,336 ahead of Mr. Haven. Dr. Goodrich is elected Controller over Mr. Rockwell by a majority of 1,046 and a plurality of 3,588. The political decision of the two Houses of the Assembly will not be changed from the report already published by the official canvass. The Republicans are in a majority of one in the Senate and in a minority of 23 in the House.

THE RICHMOND SWITCH DISASTER.

PROVIDENCE, April 24.—The charred remains of another victim of the Richmond Switch disaster have been identified by a button and a piece of woolen shirt as the body of Jerry Creamer, sailor, who leaves a wife and seven children in Boston. Parts of two more bodies remain without apparently the possibility of identification. Inquiries were made for four or five missing persons who are believed to have been on the ill-fated train.

ALBANY.

THE CURRENT OF LEGISLATION.

SHALL THE JUDGES BE ELECTED OR APPOINTED?—THE QUESTION TO BE DECIDED BY THE PEOPLE AT THE NEXT ELECTION—THE NEW CITY PRISON BILL—THE CANAL APPROPRIATIONS—CHARTER GOSSIP—THE POLICE JUSTICES BILL—NEW-YORK SHIPPING INTERESTS—CITY SALARIES—NEWSPAPER CLAIMS.

[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

ALBANY, April 24.—In accordance with the provisions of the new Judiciary article of the State Constitution the question is to be submitted to popular vote at the next general election, whether the judges of the State shall continue to be elected, or whether they shall hereafter be appointed by the Governor, by and with the consent of the Senate. The judges, with regard to whom this question is to be determined, are the Chief Judge and Associate Judges of the Court of Appeals, the Justices of the Supreme Court, the judges of the Superior Court and Court of Common Pleas of the City of New-York, the Superior Court judges of Buffalo and Brooklyn, and the several county judges. The bill to carry into effect this provision of the Constitution, as it passed the Senate this morning, provides for the submission of two questions, one in regard to the judges of the Court of Appeals and of the Supreme Court, and the other in regard to the other judges named above. It is presumed that the people will vote to elect the judges of the higher courts and to have the inferior judges appointed by the Governor.

The bill which has already passed the Assembly, providing for the location and erection of a new city prison in place of the Tombs, was favorably reported this morning from the Senate Committee on Cities. The Mayor, Controller, and President of the Board of Aldermen are appointed Commissioners to superintend the work, and must select a site within 90 days after the passage of the act. Commissioners are to be appointed by the Supreme Court in the usual manner to appraise the value of the real estate taken for the site. The building is to be paid for by the issue of bonds, but it is directed that 20 per cent of the principal of said bonds, in addition to the interest, be raised by taxation yearly from 1873 to 1878 inclusive, and paid into the sinking fund for the reduction of the city debt. This will make 120 per cent for the six years, and will be a handsome contribution to the sinking fund.

Both houses met in joint convention at 12 m. today in the Assembly Chamber to compare nominations for Regent of the University to supply the vacancy caused by the death of the Hon. John A. Griswold. Martin I. Townsend of Troy was found to have received the votes of 81 Assemblymen and 23 Senators, and John D. Spicer, also of Troy, to have received the votes of 33 Assemblymen and seven Senators. Mr. Townsend was thereupon declared to be elected.

The Assembly resumed the consideration of the bill making appropriations for extraordinary repairs to the canals this morning, and after 2½ hours' discussion on various items ordered the bill to a third reading. But few alterations were made in the bill as reported from the Canal Committee, the most important being to strike out an appropriation of $25,000 for a dam on the Cayuga and Seneca Canal. A few items were increased, and the bill, as passed, appropriates about $800,000, or between $600,000 and $700,000 less than was appropriated last year.

The New-York Charter was sent to the Governor this morning. If a supplemental bill is introduced it will be immediately after the Charter is signed, which will not be before a week or ten days.

A large delegation is here from Kings County looking after the Brooklyn Charter. They are not yet agreed in what shape they desire it to pass, but Senator Perry has it in charge, and is trying to fix it up so that it will be satisfactory to all parties.

Judge Hogan is here, with other New-Yorkers, for the purpose, as reported, of trying to kill the bill to reorganize the Police Justices' Courts. Mr. Dorman B. Eaton is also here to urge its passage. The bill as it passed the Assembly is now before the Judiciary Committee of the Senate. Mr. Eaton also represents the 7th Regiment in the matter of the Armory bill, and is authorized to consent to the striking out of the clause in the Assembly bill which permits the Common Council to appropriate a portion of Reservoir-square. With this clause stricken out, the bill will simply require the Common Council to provide a site for an armory for the regiment, without naming the locality.

A bill introduced by Mr. Campbell of New-York has passed the Assembly, and is now before the Senate Commerce and Navigation Committee, entitled "An act for the better protection of the shipping and mercantile interests in the City and County of New-York," of which the following is a copy:

SECTION 1. The Mayor shall appoint and license as large a number of citizens and such citizens as he may think qualified to be public watchmen in and about the City and County of New-York; said appointments and license to continue during the pleasure of said Mayor, not exceeding one year.

SEC. 2. It shall not be lawful for any person to act as a public watchman upon any dock, pier, slip, vessel, warehouse, or place of business without being licensed as aforesaid by the Mayor.

SEC. 3. Every person so appointed and licensed by the Mayor as a public watchman shall pay into the City Treasury sum of $5, as a license fee, upon receiving such certificate of appointment, and the sum of $1 upon the renewal of each and every such license.

SEC. 4. Every such person shall wear, in a conspicuous place about his person, to wit, upon the outside lappel of the coat or jacket, a metal badge, on which shall be inscribed the name of such appointee, the words public watchman, and the number of such license.

SEC. 5. The Mayor shall, previous to granting any license as a public watchman, fix a scale of prices to be paid for such services as the said watchman may be called upon to perform; and such price list shall be printed upon the reversed side of the license issued to the appointee.

SEC. 6. And no person shall claim, demand or receive, any remuneration or pay for services as a watchman, unless he shall have been duly licensed and shall wear his badge as the insignia of his office.

SEC. 7. It shall not be lawful for any person to represent himself as, or to wear or exhibit any badge, inscriptive card or device purporting or implying that he is employed or authorized by the captain, owner, lessee, or agent of any dock, pier, slip, vessel, storehouse, or place of business without being duly authorized so to do by the Mayor, under a penalty of $25 for every offense.

SEC. 8. All persons who shall violate or fail to comply with any of the provisions of this chapter shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished pursuant to the provisions of Sections 20 and 21 of an act relative to powers of the Common Council of the City of New-York and the criminal courts of said city, passed by the Legislature of the State of New-York Jan. 28, 1853, or in lieu thereof shall forfeit and pay into the city treasury the sum of $50 for each and every offense, except where a penalty is prescribed in said chapter.

SEC. 9. This act shall take effect immediately.

The Assembly passed a large number of minor bills this evening, among the number a bill to compel Controller Green to pay the salaries of clerks and officers of the Marine Court as fixed by a resolution of the Supervisors, passed in 1872. The bill requiring the Controller to recognize and pay the officers on Sheriff Brennan's pay-roll came up for a third reading, and was amended by appointing Judges Porter and Pierrepont and John McKeon Commissioners to examine and decide on the legality of the Sheriff's claims, their decision to be final.

The Assembly Judiciary Committee has unanimously agreed to report a bill for the settlement of newspaper claims for advertising, the leading features of which are are follows: The Government is to appoint three Commissioners to whom all newspaper claimants who are dissatisfied with the decision of the Board of Audit can appeal within 30 days, and the decision of the Commissioners on their claims is to be final; a defect of authority for advertising shall not be a bar to the claim provided the authority was given by a city official within the fair scope of his office, and the advertising was actually done in good faith.

The Senate, after a long session, finished with the regular Appropriation bill, and ordered it to a third reading. The section appropriating $125,000 for the aid of academies was again violently attacked, but to no purpose. The friends of the appropriation had much the best of the argument. Messrs. D. P. Wood and Woodin spoke for it, and Messrs. Johnson and Lowery against it. No question has been so thoroughly discussed as this appropriation in both Houses. The decision of both Senate and Assembly is that the academies deserved to be encouraged, and few will grumble at being taxed one-sixteenth of one mill on the dollar for that purpose.

The statement that the Quarantine Commission was to be abolished is not true, the Commissioners whose terms are made to expire on the passage of the appropriation being those appointed for a special purpose connected with the Quarantine establishment. Through the efforts of Senator D. P. Wood, the Chairman of the Finance Committee, nearly all the appropriations which belong in the General Appropriation bill are now included in it, and as a consequence the Supply or Deficiency bill will be insignificant next year. Heretofore the appropriations for nearly every purpose have been divided between the two bills, part of an official salary, for instance, being in one bill and part in the other. By this confusion it was almost impossible for a member of the Legislature or any one else to estimate the expenses of the State for the coming year.

The Senate Canal Committee has reported in favor of putting the lateral canals in navigable order. The choice was between expending $100,000 to repair damages and subjecting the State to innumerable claims for damages. Whatever course may be taken in this matter, there is no escape for the tax-payers. The date now fixed for the opening of canal navigation is May 15.

The bill introduced yesterday, directing Controller Green to pay the arrears of Mr. Van Nort's salary was reported to-night, and immediately put on its passage, but failed to go through, owing to the absence of 10 or 11 Senators. It will be passed tomorrow. It directs the Controller to pay Mr. Van Nort at the rate of $10,000 a year for the period he has filled his office and to pay his salary hereafter in monthly installments.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.....ALBANY, Thursday, April 24, 1873.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. PERRY—Providing for the collection of unpaid taxes for improvements at Prospect Park, Brooklyn. By Mr. WINSLOW—Relative to the entering of judgments. By Mr. WOODIN—Authorizing the City of Auburn to purchase lands for cemetery purposes; also, providing for the removal of the State dam at Owasco Outlet, near Auburn; also, relative to local improvements in Auburn.

BILLS PASSED.

Authorizing the town of Westfield, Chautauqua County, to borrow money to construct a bridge; providing for the improvement of Newtown Creek; to supply the village of College Point, Queens County, with pure water.

The bill providing for the care of the lands and buildings known as Washington's Headquarters at Newburgh was lost, the vote reconsidered and the bill referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Amending the charter of Fulton, Oswego County; incorporating the Port Richmond and Bergen Point Ferry Company; incorporating the village of Warwick, Orange County; providing for submitting to the people the question, Shall the office of the Judges of the State be hereafter filled by appointment, pursuant to Section 17 of Article VI. of the Constitution? For widening, opening, and grading One-hundred-and-sixty-seventh-st., in Morrisania; localizing the adoption of minor children by adult persons; authorizing the County Clerk of Livingston County to sign certificates which were not signed by the former clerks; incorporating the Arion Musical Society of Rochester; amending the acts relative to common schools in Utica; for the relief of sick prisoners confined upon civil processes; relative to the common schools of Richmond County; for the relief of the Refuse Transportation Company of New-York City; for the supply of water for the City of New-York to be acquired in Putnam County.

The Senate then went into Committee of the Whole on the Appropriation bill. Progress was reported at 2 o'clock, and the Senate then took a recess.

EVENING SESSION.

Senator LEWIS, from the Committee on Canals, reported favorably the following resolution:

Resolved, if the Senate concur, that the Hon. the Canal Commissioners be respectfully but earnestly requested not to expend upon the Genesee Valley, Chemung, Chenango, Crooked Lake, or Black River Canals any more money than is absolutely necessary to enable them to be used the coming season, and that no extraordinary work be done upon said canals unless it be upon such parts thereof as are necessary for supplying water to the Erie Canal.

Carried.

The Committee are led to make this recommendation for the reason that there is an unusually large quantity of lumber and property in readiness and being prepared to ship to market upon said canals, amounting, it is claimed, of lumber upon the Genesee Valley Canal, to 70,000,000 feet, which is a much larger amount than usual. There are in this canal 119 boats, valued at $101,500.

The Conference Committee on the bill relative to regulating elections in Brooklyn, reported that they had agreed to all the Senate amendments.

The report was agreed to.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. MURPHY—For laying crosswalks in the Eighth and Twenty-second Wards in Brooklyn. By Mr. PERRY—For the better security of mechanics and others in Kings and Queens Counties.

The Senate then went into Committee of the Whole on the Appropriation bill.

The amendment of Mr. Lowery to strike out $125,000 to Academies was lost.

Mr. Lowery then moved to make the amount $75,000. Lost. Progress was then reported.

Mr. Tiemann reported favorably the bill relative to the salary of Commissioner Van Nort. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

The Supply bill was made the special order for Tuesday next. The House again went into Committee of the Whole on the Canal Appropriation bill.

Mr. FORT, from the Ways and Means Committee, reported the Tax bill to provide ways and means for the support of the Government. It provides for levying the following taxes: For the general fund, 2 mills on each dollar of valuation of real estate and personal property; for the free school fund, 1½ mills; for interest and principal of the State debt, ½ mill; for the redemption of the State bounty debt, 2 mills; for the new Capitol, ½ mill; for academies and union school departments, 1-16 mill.

Mr. FORT also reported a bill authorizing a tax of ½ mill for the deficiency in the sinking fund.

BILLS PASSED.

Amending the act fixing the salaries of county judges and surrogates. Mr. RAY moved to recommit the bill with instructions to strike out the section authorizing boards of supervisors to audit accounts for stationery and clerk hire. Carried. The bill was so amended and reported. Mr. PRINCE then moved to recommit the bill with instructions that it be amended by adding New-York, Kings, Westchester, and Erie to the counties excepted. Lost.

EVENING SESSION.

The question pending at the time of taking a recess was on Mr. Prince's motion to recommit the bill amending the act fixing the salaries of County Judges and Surrogates, with instructions to prohibit the Board of Supervisors from auditing expenses for clerk hire and office rent, excepting in the counties of New-York, Kings, Westchester, Erie, and Albany. After discussion the motion was lost. The bill was then passed by 67 to 30. It fixes the salary of County Judge of Chautauqua at $2,000; those in the counties of Yates, Schuyler and Putnam at $1,000; in Kings, $10,000 for County Judge, and $10,000 for Surrogate; in Albany, Monroe, Rensselaer, and Westchester, the salaries of Surrogates are fixed at $4,000; in Oneida and Onondaga, Surrogates $3,500; in Queens, Dutchess, Ulster, Orange and Columbia, Surrogates $3,000. The increase of salaries is to take effect on the 1st of January, 1873.

BILLS PASSED.

Making provision for a systematic repairing of the highways throughout the State; to exempt the Home of the Incurables of Westchester County from taxation; to authorize the transcribing of certain records from one county to another; to amend the charter of the Oneida Park Association; to amend the act for the suppression of obscene literature; providing for paying the clerks of the Marine Court of New-York, under a resolution of the Board of Supervisors; to punish the taking of fish from private ponds; authorizing the establishment of a female department to the Western House of Refuge; to amend the charter of Sing Sing.

Authorizing the Supervisors of Kings County to borrow money to construct a female department to the Penitentiary; amending the act providing for local improvements in the City of Brooklyn, and to amend the act restricting the power of the Common Council in the matter (this is better known as the bill to settle the claims of contractors against the City of Brooklyn); providing for the release of the dower interest of married women. Adjourned.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

....."Prof." Dehoune, a wooden-legged tight-rope walker, while performing at Charleston, S. C., yesterday, fell 60 feet, and was dangerously hurt in the head and leg. The fall was caused by the breaking of the rope.

....United States Collector Bailey has seized, at Albany, 29 locomotives and 38 passenger and three baggage cars, belonging to the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, for non-payment of taxes.

....A suit has been entered in the Circuit Court at St. Louis, by St. Louis County, against ex-County Collector Constantine McGuire and his bondsmen, for $50,000 alleged to have been collected by him as taxes and not paid over to the county, according to law.

....In the Boston Superior Criminal Court, yesterday, John Hutchinson was convicted of swindling the sexton of St. Paul's Church out of about $1,500 through a pretended business experiment. Hutchinson is a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and was formerly connected with the diocese of Nova Scotia.

....A. Debelley, a member of the Board of Trade, shot himself in the head, last night, in Chicago, and it is believed will die. He was a French Marquis. At the age of 21 he received $200,000 in gold, which he squandered in Europe in two years. On his arrival in Chicago he engaged in business and lost money in "corners."

....The Fifth Triennial Convention of the Congregationalists of the North-West concluded its session at Chicago Wednesday. A resolution was adopted expressing a desire that the Directors of the Western Education Society shall decline to aid into the ministry any young man who uses tobacco or opium, or is connected with any secret oath-bound society.

WASHINGTON.

POSTAGE STAMPS FOR GOVERNMENT OFFICERS.

NEW AND HANDSOME DESIGNS ADOPTED—DIFFERENT KINDS FOR EACH DEPARTMENT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The designs for the postage stamps to be used by the officers of the Government, which by law are required to be of different design from the ordinary stamps, have been made and accepted. The designs will cover all the present denominations of stamps, and the color of the ink will be the same as that used now, and the size of the stamp will be the same. Each denomination, from the one cent stamp to the ninety cent, will be printed for each department, and every one will contain the name of the department for which it is intended. The specimens are by far the handsomest stamps yet issued, and are easily distinguished. The medallions as used in the ordinary stamps will be retained, the change being in the borders. At the top of the stamps are the words, "Department of State," "Department of War," or whatever department they are intended for, and on either side of the medallion is a star with the letters "U. S." The stamps intended for the President are marked "Executive." These official stamps are to be furnished on requisition to those entitled to them by