ALBANY.

CHARTER CORRUPTION INVESTIGATION.

A WITNESS WHO CONCEIVED HIS MISSION TO BE THAT OF TEACHER OF MANNERS—EXPLANATIONS BY THE ACCUSED ASSEMBLYMEN.

[FROM A REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

ALBANY, April 26.—The Committee investigating the alleged corruption in the matter of the Brooklyn charter held another session this afternoon, and opened with an impertinent witness, Robert Furey of Brooklyn, who said that he held no office, but whose occupation is generally stated as that of a politician, statesman, and ex-contractor. He was dressed in light gray clothes, twirled a cane, and looked sullen, as if the Committee's subpena had unreasonably interfered with his legitimate pleasures. He had paid nothing to have the Ogden bill defeated, had asked "Mike" Norton to use his influence against it, which he had done; had received no money in connection with it; and had in no way been engaged in any corruption on account of it.

In reply to a question of Mr. Forster as to the receipt of checks, he curtly replied, "None of your business;" and in reply to another, "You ought to know about that yourself." Mr. Forster appealed to Mr. Post, the Chairman, that the question ought to be answered, but that gentleman took no action. Furey also resented the application of the term "Boss" to Hugh McLaughlin by Mr. Fish, and in a few words sought to teach the Committee to be more respectful hereafter. Then, finding no other gentleman wanted to ask him a question, he walked away quite as triumphant as Samuel Weller.

Mr. Gallagher, one of the five Republican members who voted for the bill, made a statement under oath that he was opposing one of a similar character for Buffalo, one of the districts of which he represented, and could not consistently vote for this, and Mr. Gugel, another of the suspected members, stated that he had been a Liberal Republican, and had been nominated by Democrats as well as Republicans and represented a large Democratic district, and did not consequently feel bound by such strict party rules as a regular Republican.

The Committee, having obtained no condemnatory information, adjourned until Friday, when the newspaper correspondents will be called to testify. As the Committee, however, resolved in Executive session not to aggravate this present ignorance by demanding the sources whence these correspondents obtained this information, any examination of them seems useless.

A RAILROAD BILL DELAYED.

DESIRE OF THE NEW-JERSEY CENTRAL COMPANY FOR FURTHER ACCOMMODATIONS ABOUT NEW-YORK—OPPOSITION IN THE ASSEMBLY.

[FROM A REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

ALBANY, April 26.—The New-Jersey Central Railroad appeared as an applicant for special legislation to-day, and Mr. Forster, whose record has heretofore been excellent, appeared as its attorney, within 20 minutes after his appearance on another bill as the attorney of the Union Ferry Company. The New-Jersey Central Railroad Company want the privilege of possessing about ten acres of land in the limits of New-York City and down town for the purposes of warehouses, stations, wharves, and coal yards, and this bill proposed to give them that privilege, provided they should render a report annually to the State Controller. The bill, evidently to Mr. Forster's amazement, received considerable opposition, and he deemed it a judicious move to give it a report of progress. Under the circumstances of the case, the New-Jersey Central may content themselves for at least a year to come with its possessions, coal yards, wharves, &c., in New-Jersey.

APPORTIONMENT.

THE BILL TO BE REPORTED TO-DAY—FEW OF ITS FEATURES KNOWN—CARE WITH WHICH THEY HAVE BEEN KEPT SECRET.

[FROM A REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

ALBANY, April 26.—The Apportionment bill is to be finally unearthed. It has been guarded as religiously as the vestal ceremonies from the general public, and now, while it is so near its open report in the Assembly, the members of the Committee are strangely silent as to its contents. That it gives New-York County six Senators and twenty-four members is all that can be cajoled or coerced out of Judge Hogeboom, Chairman of the Assembly Committee, and the further fact that it gives Kings County three Senators and twelve members is something which he will not admit at all. Even Senator Woodin, who possesses usually the merit of frankness, declares that no bill is ready to be reported by the Joint Committee; it has been in nobody's hands but his own; the Republican members know nothing about it, and it will not be reported to-morrow.

The Republican members of the Committee seem to be in general ignorance of the propositions of the bill, even Mr. Sloan, the most attentive and intelligent of the Committee, confessing his inability to recite a single provision of the measure.

Judge Hogeboom, who ought to know the entire contents of the bill, which he intends to report to-morrow, admits that he is unwilling to tell its contents, and says in excuse that the bill has not yet been submitted to the Democratic members, although it appears to have been drawn for two weeks, and he feels under obligations not to tell its features until it shall receive the official sanction of the Committee as a whole.

END OF AN UNJUST MEASURE.

THE WHARF BILL VIRTUALLY KILLED—OBJECTIONS TO ITS PASSAGE.

[FROM A REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

ALBANY, April 26.—A bill "to amend an act relating to wharfs, piers, &c.," which came up for discussion in the Assembly to-day, seems to be fraught with large interest for the Union Ferry Company. It takes away the slip next to the South Ferry-slip on the east side from the canal district, and gives it (as appeared in the discussion, not in the bill) to the Ferry Company. Under its present law the whole of the canal commerce coming to New-York is hawsered between slips Nos. 2 and 10 East River, and the crush and jam of canal boats visible there any day during the Summer season is proof enough of the inadequacy of its accommodations. The further compression of its space by even one slip would make matters almost intolerable. Mr. Forster, who introduced the bill, took it in charge to-day, but with little success, as Mr. Husted took the floor in opposition, and, pleading the nearness of the hour of adjournment, had progress reported. As progress, in legislative English, at this late day means annihilation, the bill is dead.

LEGISLATING FOR THE CENTENNIAL.

FINAL MEETING OF THE COMMISSION PREPARATORY TO OPENING THE FAIR—THE SUNDAY AND TEMPERANCE QUESTIONS UP FOR SETTLEMENT—REPORT ON THE WORK ACCOMPLISHED.

[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

PHILADELPHIA, April 26.—The United States Centennial Commission met in this city to-day. Forty-one States and Territories were represented. The meeting, which will probably continue for three days, is a special one, called by the President, Gen. Hawley, in response to the general desire of the Commissioners to assemble shortly before the opening of the Exhibition, review the work accomplished, and settle important questions that might be left open for their action. The Commission, it should be understood, is a legislative body for the Centennial, and its resolutions are binding upon the Director-General and all other managing officials. Very little business was transacted to-day. Several vacancies caused by resignation were filled by new Commissioners, who presented credentials from the Governors of their respective States. A. M. Holly and J. W. Jennings, Commissioners newly appointed by the Governor of Texas, presented their papers, and claimed to supplant the incumbents, Messrs. Parsons and Chew, both of whom were present and insisted upon their right to continue in office. No action was taken upon the question. The old Commissioners do not live in Texas, and the local papers have for a long time been calling upon them to resign, and denouncing them as obstacles to the State's taking her proper share in the Exhibition work.

President Hawley laid before the body a petition signed by about 3,000 persons, including the leading Protestant clergymen of Philadelphia, asking that the sale of spirituous liquors, beer, wine, and cider be not allowed upon the Centennial Grounds. A number of similar petitions had, he said, been received. A committee of five was appointed to consider the subject. The President also called attention to the fact that a number of memorials had been presented on both sides of the question of opening the Exhibition on Sunday, and the subject was referred to a committee of five. When it comes up for final disposition there will undoubtedly be an interesting discussion. As far as can be learned from conversation with the members, the prevalent opinion in the Commission is in favor of opening the grounds and the Art Hall and Conservatory, and possibly the Main Building. It is estimated that to close the fair entirely on Sundays would diminish the total receipts at least $1,000,000.

The Executive Committee presented a report explaining in general terms the work accomplished since the last meeting of the Commission in June, 1875. It contained no facts not already given to the public through the press, except the resignation of Dr. Charles Stillé, Chief of the Bureau of Awards. His successor has not yet been appointed. The report spoke in complimentary terms of his assistance in organizing the jury system. It also commended very highly the services of President Hawley, and Director-General Goshorn, and gave a deserved tribute of praise to the unselfish and patriotic labors of the gentlemen composing the Board of Finance. The Commission adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock to-morrow.

THE BLACK HILLS.

THOUSANDS SEARCHING FOR GOLD.

AN INDIAN RESERVATION INVADED — NON-INTERFERENCE BY THE GOVERNMENT—THE ROAD TO THE HILLS—NOT MUCH GOLD YET SENT TO THE SETTLEMENTS.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

CHEYENNE, W. T., April 22.—One of the most curious examples of the manner in which the Government observes or neglects its treaty obligations with the Indians is apparent in the history of the rapid settlement of the Black Hills. The larger portion of the Hills lies in the Territory of Dakota, and is on the only well-defined Indian reservation mentioned in the Treaty of 1867. The smaller but perhaps equally rich area, lies in Wyoming Territory, and this, with all the country north of the North Platte River to the Yellowstone River, and west to the summit of the Big Horn Mountains, in this territory, was set aside by the terms of the above-mentioned treaty for the use of the Indians, under the title of "unceded lands." White people were strictly prohibited from encroaching upon this region, and it is scarcely a year ago that, in pursuance of orders from Gen. Sheridan, the military forces of this department were actively engaged in capturing trains bound for the Black Hills and turning them back, even going so far as to carry out the letter of the order, and burn and destroy property in some instances. Emphatic warnings were sent out from Washington to the effect that this country was guaranteed to the Indians by treaty obligations, and must be held for them until such time as it could be obtained by purchase, or by the modification of existing law. The orders of the departments and of the military commanders have not been revoked, but stand to-day in as much force as ever. But no one hears of interference with the thousands who are pouring into the new gold fields; the military authorities have ceased to trouble them; even the Interior Department is silent. Yet the Government has not purchased the Black Hills nor any other portion of the unceded lands from the Indians, nor has the treaty been modified in the slightest degree. Thousands of people are wending their way to join the thousands already in the new Eldorado. Towns are being built, daily stage lines from Cheyenne to Custer City are carrying hundreds of persons northward; mail routes are established by act of Congress itself, and the people of the United States are snatching away from the Indians the richest portion of their unceded lands, and even part of their reservation, without so much as a "Thank you"—all this, too, in spite of treaty obligations which have the force of law.

On the other hand, it may be stated that an effort was made to purchase the Black Hills, which was unsuccessful, and bills have been introduced in Congress to extinguish the Indian title thereto. Moreover, there is the old story of non-observance of the requirements of the treaty on the part of the Indians; of raids and murders along the frontier, and of numberless depredations committed by them. These are given as reasons why the treaty should no longer be observed. In other words, then, the United States makes treaties with a people who it is very sure will observe them only so long as the treaties please, and which it breaks itself whenever it finds a new gold-diggings. It treats with beggarly tribes whom it taxes its people to feed. It steals half the money appropriated to feed them, and if the Indians object to this and make up from the frontier settlers the deficiency, it sends troops to thrash them into making another treaty, which is observed in the same way as was the one preceding it.

The Black Hills country we have occupied. It is no longer barred to the people, though under the treaty we have no right to it. How rich in gold it is cannot yet be determined. It has valuable timber, excellent pasturage, and no small area of arable lands. If the mines should prove not worth the working, there is still room for many other industries in that region sufficient to employ a considerable population profitably. This population it will certainly very soon have, if one judges by the numbers journeying in that direction through Cheyenne. The unusually wintry weather of March and April seems to have had no effect in retarding the advance of the constantly-enlarging column. The Indians occasionally make a descent upon straggling travelers, but so far they have not checked the movements of a single party from this direction. This is doubtless due in no small degree to the nearness of the military posts of Fort Laramie and Camp Robinson. The road hence to Custer City, by way of Fort Laramie, Rawhide, Running Water, Cheyenne River, and Red Canyon, is much of the way over high natural divides and is generally almost equal to a turnpike. The distance is 228 miles, and the stages, which now leave here tri-weekly, make it in five days. Stations have been established at convenient distances, and accommodation, such as one usually finds on the frontier, is provided for the traveler. It is not always equal to that found in the Eastern States, but what difference does it make to a man on the way to the mines with visions of golden wealth in his head? A blanket, a piece of fried bacon, a cup of muddy coffee, and a hot and heavy biscuit are luxuries enough to satisfy the most exacting. Most people go in their own conveyances and carry their own provision. Many go out in fast freight teams hired here for the purpose. Saw-mills, printing-offices, stocks of goods of all kinds, and even a variety theater have already gone to Custer City, together with gambling outfits and the usual crowds which flock from one mining camp to another. Thus far little gold has been brought here, but owing to heavy snows and cold weather no mining could be done, and it will be midsummer before we hear what the result of all this search for gold is going to be. The present indications are that this region will be a good place for poor men. The gold is found in gulches and in quantities to pay the laborer all the way from $2 to $10, and even more, per day. The quartz leads have scarcely been prospected yet, and even if they are found to be rich in gold it will require capital to work them. Gulch-mining requires no capital but the pick and pan, and the possibility of "pockets" from which a fortune may be extracted in a day is a very attractive thing to the "pilgrim." New discoveries are reported almost daily along the eastern or Dakota side of the Hills, while on the western or Bear Lodge side, which has not been as yet so extensively prospected, there come reports of nuggets and "finds" that indicate an equally valuable district. Altogether there is no lack of encouraging reports, but a year will tell us what there is in the Hills.

Gen. Crook continues making preparations for his next expedition against the Indians. It is expected to start about the middle of May, and will be strong enough in numbers to permit of the division of the command into two or three flying columns which can follow the Indians with safety. A Summer camp will probably be established at old Fort Phil. Kearney, in charge of a force of infantry, and from this base, which is to be kept well supplied, rapid movements can be made through every part of the hostile country.

BROOKLYN'S CONDEMNED CRIMINALS.

RUBENSTEIN'S EMACIATION AND GLOOM — FUCHS CHEERFUL AND HOPEFUL—WHAT THE TWO MEN SAY.

A TRIBUNE reporter conversed recently with Fuchs and Rubenstein, the convicted murderers, confined in Raymond Street Jail in Brooklyn. They occupy adjoining cells, and a loose-fitting steam pipe running through the partition wall near the floor, though rendering neither of the prisoners visible to the other, affords them a means of communication. This pipe-hole must be a boon to the imprisoned men, for both speak German in such a peculiar dialect that even the German attendant finds difficulty in understanding them. In their personal appearance and manner the men present a marked contrast. Rubenstein, sallow and emaciated, seemingly half crazed by dread, crouches all day long in a corner of his cell, muttering Hebrew prayers. Fuchs, brown and healthy, smokes his pipe hour after hour, and is always glad to talk with any one who can understand his barbarous German. Rubenstein's health is undoubtedly very feeble. He coughs frequently, and continues to suffer from the kidney disease which afflicted him last Summer. He still maintains the devotional zeal which he has exhibited from the first. It is literally true that he does almost nothing from morning to night but repeat prayers, and that too with an earnestness which seems to indicate that he places no little value upon their audible rendering. On Saturdays he converses with no one, not even with his relatives, who are assiduous in their attentions. He said to the reporter: "You have come too late. I cannot talk with you now. I have not time. If you had got here an hour ago, I would have spoken with you. To-morrow is visiting day, and you must not come then to see me, and Friday I shall not have time to see you; but if you will come some day with a Jew who can talk with me about what interests me, I will see you. Don't let others know you are coming, for if you bring anybody with you I won't say a word." It is said that this speech has become a sort of formula with him, and that very probably if one were to go a second time with a Jew he would refuse to converse. The attendant said that Rubenstein had faith to believe that his devotional zeal would eventually deliver him, and that in his religious exercises he probably had in view present release rather than future salvation. He is certainly a disgusting and at the same time a pitiable wretch, as he lies in a heap in the corner, his long hair dangling about his face which his bright, black eyes make all the more haggard.

It is a relief to turn from Rubenstein to Fuchs, who has a pleasant and expressive face, at least in contrast with his fellow-prisoner. Fuchs is very sanguine in his hopes of a commutation of his sentence. He said: "Why not be hopeful? It is not pleasant to despair. I have a good lawyer who has worked hard for me, and who would do anything he could to help me." The reporter said, "You appear to be in excellent health." "Yes," he replied, "of course I am; the room is small and I cannot take much exercise, but my mind is calm and I don't let things worry me." On being asked if his bed was comfortable and if he slept well, he said, "Oh, yes, the bed is good, and if it was not I could sleep on the floor;" and then he said something further hurriedly, and in the worst possible German, about his Savior, which suggested that he was quoting the verse of Scripture that Christ had not where to lay his head. Fuchs said that he had talked a good deal with Rubenstein through the pipe-hole, and that it helped to pass away his time. He smiled at mention of Rubenstein's devotional exercises, and intimated that as for himself a prayer or two a day was enough. He added: "It is awfully stupid here; I haven't much to read, and very few can talk with me. If you should come again, please bring me a German newspaper; they will let me have anything I can pay for."

One of the jail officials said, in speaking of the rumor that the sentence of Fuchs was to be commuted, that it was probably at present nothing but a rumor, but that it would not be surprising if it proved to be true finally. He further remarked that in his opinion neither of the men expected to be hung, and that Fuchs was always hopeful and cheerful. With regard to the possibility of another trial for Rubenstein, it is stated that the writ of error is to be argued at the General Term of the Supreme Court, which will meet at Poughkeepsie on the second Monday in May. If the Supreme Court affirms the judgment of the lower court, the case will doubtless be carried to the Court of Appeals in behalf of Rubenstein.

THE GREAT WORKS AT SOUTH PASS.

MAJOR COMSTALK'S REPORT—HOW THE RIVER IS MADE TO SCOUR OUT ITS OWN CHANNEL.

[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The second report of Major C. B. Comstalk, Corps of Engineers, showing the progress made by Mr. James B. Eads in the improvement of the South Pass of the Mississippi River, describing the work on the 7th of February, 1876, has been transmitted to Congress. The plan of improvement is to confine the current of the river into a contracted channel by means of two parallel jetties, and thus force the water to scour out a deeper channel across the bar. Major Comstalk describes the condition of the jetties on the 7th of February, 1876, as follows:

A row of piles starting from the land's end on the east side of the pass follows the general direction of the pass, and curves slightly to the westward, the intervals between the piles varying from 8 to 20 feet, and the length of the row being 11,941 feet. In November the outer pile was in 35 feet of water outside of the bar. A row parallel to the first and 12 feet nearer the channel makes a double row for 5,004 feet from the land's end. This second row has a line of sheet-piling driven on its east side for its whole length. Along the channel side of the second row of piling, as far as it extends, and then along the channel side of the first row of piles, mattresses, all touching the piles, have been sunk, superposed on each other so as to make a continuous dam. The lower layer of mattresses is usually from 40 to 50 feet wide, the widths of the layers diminishing toward the surface of the water, where they are usually 25 feet wide. At first the mattresses were allowed to sink in their places by the accumulation of sediment; latterly they have been usually sunk by rubble-stones thrown on them. Capt. Brown states that on the mattresses 25 feet wide, near the surface of the water, about 10 pounds of stone are now used per cubic foot of mattress, and about 5 pounds on the 35-foot mattresses which are nearer the foundation. On Feb. 7 this jetty, including the sheet-piling, was up to low water for a distance of 10,731 feet from the land's end. The foundation mattresses extended 550 feet further.

A row of piles, forming the west jetty, from 16 to 20 feet apart, and 7,704 feet in length, runs approximately parallel to the lower portion of the piles of the east jetty, and at a distance of 1,000 feet from it. Another short row at what is called Kipp's Dam, connects the head of this main row with the west shore of South Pass. Mattresses have been placed against the upper side of this short row, and the dam raised above water. On the channel side of the main row the mattresses have been brought up to low water for a distance of 5,900 feet from its head, and opposite a point 9,944 feet from the head of the east jetty. The foundation mattresses extend 500 feet further down. On the west side of the main row of piles a single tier of mattresses has been carried down 4,200 feet from the head of the west jetty. In the progress of the work on the west jetty, and apparently to obtain some scour more rapidly than by the slower process of bringing the mattress jetties up to the water-surface, an attempt was made to close the Kipp dam and the upper 3,000 feet of the west jetty by planking, called aprons. These aprons were of plank fastened to string-pieces, were 75 or 100 feet long, and of such width as to reach from the top of the first or second layer of mattresses, already sunk, to the water-surface. They were floated to their places against the line of piles, and then righted up with a pile-driver, or by some other method. The aprons being in position along the Kipp dam, the head of water of 8 or 10 inches resulting, scoured out a hole in and below the dam, carried away several piles and a part of the apron, so that a mattress-dam and an additional row of piles were finally needed to make the Kipp arm secure.

On the east side of the sheet-piling of the east jetty the bottom has been scoured out near to the piling in some places to the depth of several feet by the action of the waves and the varying difference of water-level on its two sides. Both results show the difficulty attending the use of sheet-piling or planking in such positions. Several mattresses near low-water level, although loaded with stone, have been lifted off their beds and slid channelward by the action of the waves on the exposed parts of the jetties. To prevent this displacement in the future the plan has been begun of driving piles about once in 35 feet along the channel-edge of this upper tier of mattresses, and through the lower tiers. The experiment was also tried of driving stout stakes 4 or 5 feet long through the top mattresses and into that below. It is reported that some of the piles at the outer end of the east jetty, which have been driven about five months, are badly honeycombed by the teredo.

On Feb. 7 the distance from the end of that portion of the east jetty which was up to low water mark from the end of the jetty was about 1,000 feet. The corresponding distance for the west jetty was about 1,800 feet. As far down as that point of the west jetty the river current was thoroughly confined. On comparing the soundings, herewith transmitted, with those on the map accompanying my report of Nov. 20, 1875, it will be seen that, counting from the head of the east jetty downward, the depth of water from the first 2,000 feet from the head of the east jetty has not materially changed. In the next 2,000 feet, reaching to the head of the west jetty, the deepest water has increased by about two feet. In the next 4,000 feet below head of west jetty the deepest water has increased on an average by about four feet. In the next 3,000 feet, which brings us to the end of those portions of the jetties which are up to low water, the deepest water has increased on an average by about three feet. From this point to the end of the jetties, a distance of about 1,000 feet, the scour has averaged about one foot, but with some filling at the immediate ends of the jetties. A few soundings made on Feb. 25 showed a considerable scour since Feb. 7, and that by following the deepest water 12 feet could then be carried out of the pass at average high water. On March 5, I am informed that a schooner drawing 13 feet was, with some difficulty, taken to sea through the South Pass.

BARNUM'S NEW SHOW.

The "greatest show on earth," as Mr. Barnum delights to call it, made a parade yesterday morning through the city. The procession, which was composed of about 25 wagons variously constructed and adorned, started from the American Institute building at Sixty-third-st. and Third-ave., proceeded down Third-ave., through the Bowery and Chatham-st., by the rear of the Post-Office, up Broadway and Sixth-ave. to Forty-second-st.; thence to the American Institute building. Among the features of the parade the Roman chariots driven by women attracted much attention. A steam organ brought up the rear of the procession.

A rehearsal of the main features of the programme for the opening to-night was given last evening, at which a number of persons were present by invitation. The full company in costume appeared, and several difficult feats of bareback riding were performed. The trained elephant also gave an exhibition of his performances.

BURGLARIES AND THEFTS.

John F. Blandleye, formerly employed by A. T. Stewart & Co., yesterday obtained goods valued at $82 from James McCreery & Co., by representing that he was sent for them by his former employers. When the transaction was reported to the superintendent of the store, who knew that Blandleye had been discharged, the prisoner was followed and arrested while dividing the goods with John Bowers. At the Washington Place Police Court both men were held in default of $1,000 bail each.

Some time during the night of Monday, some burglars, having secreted themselves in the unoccupied store at No. 79 Walker-st., ascended to the roof and entered the store at Nos. 80 and 82 White-st., by means of an open scuttle. From the first floor, which is occupied by G. L. Kelty & Co., the burglars carried away several sample lace curtains and embroidered piano-covers, valued in all about $536 35. Detective Dorcey arrested three men, professional burglars, on suspicion, and took them before Justice Bixby, who remanded them to the Police Station for identification. One of them was identified as having been concerned in robbing a cigar store in the Fifth Precinct on Saturday last.

STAY OF COMMITMENT FOR McKEE AND MAGUIRE.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 26.—In the United States Circuit Court this morning Judge Dillon overruled the motion in arrest of judgment in McKee's case, and sentenced him to two years in the County Jail and to pay a fine of $10,000. Judge Krum asked a stay of commitment until a petition to Washington asking for a remission of the imprisonment part of the sentence could be heard from, and the Court granted a stay of two weeks, requiring the defendant to give additional bond in the sum of $25,000. A stay of two weeks was also granted in the case of Con. Maguire.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The Brooklyn sailed from Port Royal, S. C., on the 23d inst., for Hampton Roads; the Ossipee and Manhattan left Key West April 25, for Port Royal, S. C.; the Lackawanna is on her way from Acapulco to the Sandwich Islands; the Tennessee, Ashuelot, Kearsarge, Palos, and Yantic were at Shanghai March 14, to sail in a few days to the southern part of China; the Saco left Yokohama early in April for San Francisco.

Orders.—Commander C. F. Hanton is detached from the Navy-Yard at Norfolk and ordered to temporary command of the Nantucket. Lieut.-Commander Nicoll Ludlow has reported his return home.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—In the Supreme Court to-day, on motion of Mr. Clinton Rice, T. B. Dalton, esq., of West Point, Miss., was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor of this court.

On motion of Mr. E. G. Lapham, Nathaniel C. Moak, esq., of Albany, N. Y., was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor of this court.

No. 218—The New-York Life Insurance Company, plaintiff in error, agt Charlotte Seyms. These cases were argued by Mr. Matt H. Carpenter and Mr. J. A. Garfield of counsel for the appellants and plaintiffs in error, and by Mr. Clinton Rice for the appellee in No. 217 and Mr. Joseph Casey for the defendant in error in No. 218.

Adjourned until to-morrow.

THE LAST BROOKLYN CONUNDRUM.—Why is Mr. Henry C. Bowen already entitled to be called a cherub? Because he has no "bottom facts."

HOME NEWS.

THERMOMETER YESTERDAY AT HUDNUT'S, IN BROADWAY.

9 a. m., 46°. Noon, 52°. 3 p. m., 59°. Midnight, 43°. Highest during the day, 59°. Lowest, 39°. Average, 47½°. Same day, 1875, 49⅞°.

PROMINENT ARRIVALS.

Brevoort House—Kurd von Schlözer, German Minister at Washington; John G. Thompson, Sergeant-at-Arms of the United States House of Representatives; ex Gov. J. Gregory Smith of Vermont, and Capt. Cook of the steamship Russia....*Fifth Avenue Hotel*—Sir Charles Stirling, and Col. the Hon. Charles William St. Clair of Scotland, W. J. Florence, and Postmaster E. W. Keyes, of Madison, Wis....*St. Nicholas Hotel*—James Warrack, British Vice-Consul at Chicago.....*Gilsey House*—Major Jarel A. Smith, U. S. A....*Astor House*—Bishop A. D. Pellicer of San Antonio, Texas....*St. James Hotel*—Ex-Mayor J. H. Sprague of Hartford....*Albemarle Hotel*—Judge John J. Monell of Fishkill, N. Y.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The wooden stairway at Clinton Hall is so worn away as to be dangerous.

A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against the Messrs. Wrisley, lessees of the New-York Hotel.

The late controversy on the merits of Walt Whitman's poems has caused an eager demand for them at the libraries.

Fashionable women are usurping beggars' privileges when they carry a panier, meaning, literally, "basket," filled with bones.

It is the intention of the founder of the Free Training Schools for Women to reestablish that institution in spite of adversities.

New telegraph poles are being erected all along West-st. They are several feet higher than the old ones, and much more substantial.

Libel suits are threatened by Mrs. Catherine Hodges against those who have accused her of fraud in connection with the Free Training Schools.

The Governor's Room in the City Hall has been thoroughly renovated, the ceilings have been frescoed, and the floor covered with new velvet carpet.

Next Saturday the Controller will open bids for the lease of the franchises of the Cortlandt-st. ferry for five years, and of the Chambers-st. ferry for one year from May 1.

The new route to Philadelphia will be formally opened to-day. An excursion train from the foot of Liberty-st. will start at 8:45 a. m., arriving at the Centennial grounds at 1:15.

Agents of all the principal through freight lines in the country met yesterday at the Metropolitan Hotel, and compared accounts preparatory to settling the claims of each road for freight paid to other roads.

There arrived in this city on Tuesday 36 mustang horses, which were brought from California to run a race against time for the largest stake ever offered. They were accompanied by six men, and were in fine condition.

A worldly-minded young man, desirous of shocking the feelings of a pious employer, who had a propensity for catechising his clerks, on being asked what Lent commemorated, replied: "The forty days and nights Jonah was in the whale's belly!"

The new steamer Maryland passed down the East River on a trial trip yesterday, and her singular appearance attracted general attention. She will be used on the new route for transferring passenger trains from Harlem to Jersey City by way of the East River.

Lieut.-Col. Mitchell, Major G. Sauer, and Major C. Belknap have been appointed an Examining Board in the First Division, N. G. Last Saturday Major Züngling, 3d Cavalry; Lieut. J. Miller, Separate Troops, and Lieut. Sumner, Washington Gray Troop, were examined by the Board.

At the Yorkville Police Court yesterday a much-married German, named George F. Pusch, was charged by one of his fathers-in-law with having six wives. Imagine the terror of the unfortunate man had the half dozen mothers-in-law grimly marched into court and taken the front seat!

Capt. Kennedy of the Ninth Precinct Police was arraigned before the Police Commissioners yesterday, charged with having illegally discharged several prisoners who were taken to the police station where he was in command. In the absence of Judge Fullerton, who is an important witness in the case, and is counsel for the Captain, the case was adjourned for one week.

A second meeting of the creditors of D. A. Taylor and John Wilson, the surviving partners of Taylor, Gibson & Wilson, was held at the office of Register Fitch yesterday. All the creditors that have appeared have agreed to accept the proposition made at the last meeting—35 cents on the dollar in cash, and 30 cents in notes secured by good indorsers, to be made payable next Fall.

An explosion occurred in Hopgood's torpedo factory, at One-hundred-and-forty-second-st. and Eighth-ave., yesterday, in which Lavinia Blauvelt and Sarah Hickman were severely injured. It was not clearly ascertained how the explosion was caused. There was much excitement and confusion for a time, and in the rush from the building several of the employes received bruises.

James Redpath, a coachman employed by Edward Cooper, the son of Peter Cooper, was yesterday arraigned at the Washington Place Police Court charged with cruelly treating his horses. It was alleged that he placed in the mouth of one of the animals a "bit burr" made of a piece of leather from one side of which sharp nails project. When the nails pierce the horse's gums the pain causes him to prance and appear spirited. Redpath was required to give bail in $300 to answer.

Capt. Lowery proposes to make the mind of each officer of the Sixth Precinct a "rogues' gallery" for that precinct. On Tuesday night five noted thieves and burglars were incarcerated, and as each platoon of men was paraded at roll-call the prisoners were brought up stairs and shown to the policemen, who for fully two minutes silently took a mental inventory of their whole appearance. It must have been a trying ordeal to young men who trusted to preserving an incognito in crime, or who had a lingering spark of self-respect remaining.

Gen. Dix, the Rev. Dr. William Adams, Wilson G. Hunt, Howard Potter, and ex-Judge John K. Porter, who were named by the Committee of the Bar Association as a tribunal to report on the allegations against Charles O'Conor in connection with the Forrest case, have accepted the appointment, and will meet to investigate the matter in Chickering Hall next Saturday at 12 a. m. Gen. Dix has been elected President of the investigating body, and Duane L. Peabody has been appointed Secretary.

An inquest was held yesterday on the body of Dallett Bliss, who shot himself in Central Park last Friday. Ernest C. Bliss, his brother, and Dr. Lee, Mr. Bliss's former physician, testified that the health of Mr. Bliss had always been good, and that he had no nervous disorder. His business was very prosperous, and they considered the act done in a period of insanity. Officers of the Park police testified as to the finding of the body in the lake at One-hundred-and-fourth-st. and Seventh-ave., and the finding of Mr. Bliss's pistol, with one barrel discharged, near by. The verdict was of suicide under temporary insanity.

The statement was made yesterday at the office of the Department of Public Works that the disagreeable, fishy flavor and odor and the dark color of the Croton water noticeable at present are owing to the raising of the water by the Spring floods, to the deposit of sediment in the feeding pipes, and to the spawning of fish in the Croton River. By the opening of the fire-hydrants throughout the city and the consequent blowing out of the water mains, which has recently been done, the deposit of sediment will soon be removed. The other evils are only temporary and will correct themselves, so that in a few days the water will be as clear and pure again as ever. In its present condition, however, it is not regarded as unhealthy.

The Counsel to the Board of Police being out of town yesterday, no action was taken in regard to the injunction served upon them by the Health Commissioners on Tuesday. The vaccinating corps were reinstated in the rooms from which they had been ejected on Tuesday, where the business of the Inspector of the First District was also conducted. Mr. Crittenden, assistant to the Counsel, was busily engaged in preparing affidavits and statements to be presented at the hearing before the Superior Court on May 4. It is claimed by the Police Commissioners that the issuing of this injunction was contrary to the statute, which makes it necessary to give eight days' notice. The Health Commissioners claim that this statute related to the Metropolitan Police and Health Departments, and has been repealed. They state that they set up this defense in two instances in which injunctions were issued in 1873 against the Board of Health, and that Judge Pratt of the Supreme Court decided that the statute had been repealed by the new Charter.

In the foreclosure suit of John Farley against Simeon Farrell, Judge Van Vorst, in Supreme Court, Special Term, decides against the defendant. Farrell bought property at Sixth-ave. and One-hundred-and-twenty-third-st. from Farley, giving a mortgage for part of the purchase price. There had been recent improvements on both the avenue and street, but the assessments for them had not been laid. Farrell claims that Farley promised to protect him against all assessments for these improvements, both believing that the city would have to pay for them, but Farrell had to pay about $1,200, which he wished to set off against his mortgage. The deed contained only the ordinary covenant against incumbrances. Judge Van Vorst holds that the deed is conclusive as to all previous agreements between the two men, and as it provides only for the incumbrances at that time, the plaintiff is not bound to pay subsequent assessments, though laid for previous improvements. J. C. Brown appeared for plaintiff; John E. Burrill and Dennis Quinn for defendant.

BROOKLYN.

A large number of Grand-st. property owners have united in a petition to the Legislature remonstrating against the assessment levied upon their land for widening Grand-st. from First-st. to the Ferry.

The Supervisors yesterday accepted the proposition of the Board of Aldermen to exchange a piece of land adjoining the Court House for the 27th Regiment Armory, in order that a building may be erected to accommodate public offices of the city.

Supervisor Howell yesterday vetoed the resolution passed by the Supervisors on April 19, 1876, authorizing the appointment of a select committee to confer with the standing committees to prepare and transmit to the Board of Estimate the annual statement of the Board of Supervisors.

Officers of the Brazilian corvette paid an official visit to the Navy-Yard yesterday. They were received by Admiral Rowan and staff, who escorted them through the departments, and on board various ships and monitors. The Colorado honored them with a salute and hoisting of colors.

Of the $25,000 stolen from the Fulton Bank by Mr. Rogers, the teller, Detectives Folk and Corwin recovered $19,519 75. The counsel for Rogers's bondsmen yesterday tendered the difference, $5,400, to the President of the bank, but he claims $470 58 additional, which was disbursed in effecting the arrest, and the return of the money.

The Common Council resolution ordering the Board of City Works to advertise for proposals for facing the Hempstead Reservoir dam was yesterday discussed by the latter body. Commissioner Adams recommended that action be deferred until Commissioner Fowler should return from Utica. Gen. Slocum thought action should be taken at once. There being a tie vote the matter was deferred for the present. The water will be kept at 11½ feet.

The annual report of Thomas W. Field, Superintendent of Public Schools, contains much interesting information. Seven new school-houses have been erected during the year, making added accommodations for 11,000 pupils, at a cost of $535,492. The increase in annual attendance over the year 1874 amounts to 3,290 pupils. Inexperienced young girls, he says, should not be employed as teachers. He recommends the establishment of forty-one additional primary classes, to accommodate 2,750 pupils.

JERSEY CITY.

The Hudson County Grand Jury completed their labors late on Tuesday night, and will present the bills found next Monday.

The body of a little girl, supposed to be that of Ann Curtis, who was blown off a canal boat at Stearns's dock on the morning of March 29, was found in the water below the Central Railroad dock yesterday morning.

Samuel B. Derrickson, the famous lawyer of Hoboken, was acquitted in the Court of Quarter Sessions yesterday on a charge of resisting an officer. He will be tried on another indictment shortly for immoral conduct toward Catherine Clemmens.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday Mary Snyder was found guilty of atrocious assault and battery on Constable Peter Donahue. She bit a piece out of his arm when he attempted to arrest her in Kroipfeiffer's saloon, in West New-York, on Feb. 17.

William Dolan, age 50, who lived at West End, and was indicted for an attempted indecent assault on Alice Vail, a gray-haired old woman, was arraigned in the Court of Quarter Sessions yesterday, pleaded not guilty, and was placed under $3,000 bonds for trial.

Messrs. Halsted and Potter of the Board of Works and Chief-Engineer Dougherty, accompanied by Mayor-elect Charles Seidler, went to Paterson yesterday to inspect the water facilities of the Passaic River with a view of furnishing the city with a better supply of water.

NEWARK.

The letter-carriers of this city have challenged the Brooklyn carriers to play a game of base ball.

The annual meeting of the Newark Presbyterian City Mission Society was held last evening. The Rev. Dr. Joseph T. Smith of Baltimore delivered an address.

The Essex Law Club has been organized, with Henry Young as President; S. V. Hulse, Vice-President; P. A. Gifford, Secretary, and W. J