ALBANY.

LEGISLATIVE WORK.

DEFEAT IN THE ASSEMBLY OF THE CORONERS BILL —MR. COWDIN'S DOCK DEPARTMENT BILL ORDERED TO A THIRD READING—THE SUNDAY LIQUOR QUESTION—PROPOSED BOARD OF RAILWAY AND TELEGRAPH COMMISSIONERS.

[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

ALBANY, May 10.—Next in importance to the Omnibus bill and the Woodin Charter, so far as New-York City is concerned, in proposed legislation, comes the Coroners bill and the Commissioner of Jurors bill. The Coroners bill would reduce the number of coroners and give each of them, in lieu of fees amounting to $15,000 yearly, a salary of $5,000, and would also reduce the salaries of their assistants. This bill met with a misfortune to-day, and it may be well to state that its opponents have very confidently predicted its ill luck. It was reached in the regular order of business and sent into Committee of the Whole by Mr. Fish, who for a week past has been watching his opportunity to do so. Mr. Fish then advocated the passage of the bill as a measure of economy for New-York City. During his speech, he said that he would call the attention of the Assembly to the fact that one of the coroners had been in Albany nearly all Winter lobbying against the passage of the bill. Tammany also had issued its orders that the bill must be beaten. This was natural enough, as the coroners were taxed $5,000 each at every election for the expenses of that organization. The bill did not affect the present coroners. It simply provided that their successors should receive a lower salary. It has been passed by the Senate by a unanimous vote, and deserves a like treatment by the Assembly. Mr. Mitchell opposed the passage of the bill, and in the course of his speech had read at the Clerk's desk a petition, signed by Dr. Austin Flint and others, against the reduction of the salaries of the assistants (physicians) to as low a point as $2,000. Competent men, the petition declared, could not be obtained at such a low salary. Mr. Holahan charged that the bill had been drawn up by a man who knew nothing about the enormous duties of the coroners. It would be utterly impossible for two coroners to do all the work of the office. Mr. Ecclesine also opposed the passage of the bill, and predicted that the Governor would veto it if it were passed. When the bill had been reported from the Committee of the Whole, Mr. Fish moved that it be ordered to a third reading.

While the vote was being taken, several of the city Democrats again made speeches against its passage. In the lobbies, in private talks with friends, they said they were confident that the motion to order the bill to a third reading would be defeated. And it was defeated by a vote of 47 Yeas to 54 Nays. Of the 54 votes, two were given by Republicans—Mr. Alvord and Mr. Langbein. The defeat of the motion was chiefly due to the absence of Republicans. Eighteen were absent, and only eight Democrats. All the votes in favor of the motion were given by Republicans. Mr. Fish will make another attempt in a fuller House to pass the bill.

Mr. Cowdin's bill for the reorganization of the Dock Department had better fortune. It was considered in Committee of the Whole and ordered to a third reading. While under consideration, on motion of Mr. Webb, the number of commissioners was reduced to one. The temperance question again came to the front, Mr. Langbein moving that one of the rules be suspended so that his bill permitting the sale of lager beer on Sunday might be considered. In explanation of his motion he said that he did not wish to press his bill in its present form as he saw that the Assembly would not pass it. He did desire to modify it, however, so that the defect in the Excise law, pointed out by the Court of Appeals—not authorizing the sale of liquor to be drunk on the premises by storekeepers—might be remedied. The motion was defeated by a vote of 59 to 48; 65 votes being required to suspend the rules.

The important bill reported by the Committee on Railroads authorizing the Governor and Senate to appoint a board of railroad and telegraph commissioners was also debated and ordered to a third reading.

At the Assembly's afternoon session Mr. Stein's bill for the removal of the Capitol from Albany to New-York and the erection of a Capitol there at once, was briefly debated and ordered to a third reading by a vote of 56 to 48. Members voted upon this bill apparently according to their personal preference, many country members voting for it and several New-York City members against it. The Municipal Commission amendments to the Constitution Mr. Fish persuaded the Assembly to consider in the first Committee of the Whole not full. The Assembly Committee on the Judiciary reported favorably to-day on Senator Wagstaff's bill legalizing the acts of Boards of Excise during the year ending May 1, 1877. Mr. Gilbert and Mr. Santee, members of the committee, dissented from the report. Mr. Nachtmann attempted to introduce a resolution instructing the Committee on Internal Affairs to report to the Assembly his Excise bill, but was ruled out of order, the introduction of a resolution under the order in which he proposed it being contrary to the rules. The Committee on Internal Affairs will not report the bill until compelled to do so.

Senator Prince, at the evening session of the Senate, presented the report of the Conference Committee on the bill containing the amendments to the new Code of Remedial Justice. The committee recommend that the operation of the code be suspended till Sept. 1 next, and that the amendments to the new code and the nine additional chapters, with the accompanying repealing sections, also go into effect on Sept 1 next. The laws and code existing on April 30 will then be revived till Sept. 1. The report of the Conference Committee was adopted by a vote of 22 to 6. Several of the former opponents of the new code voted in favor of adopting the report.

Mr. H. H. Rockwell, during the day, introduced a bill in the Assembly repealing the new code and providing for the continuance of all actions begun since April 30 under the new code. This bill may possibly be passed by the Assembly, but it is doubtful, owing to the leaders in the opposition to the new code—Messrs. Lane and Hotchkiss—having changed their opinion so far as to favor its going into effect on Sept. 1. Even if it passed the Assembly t. e Senate would reject it.

Mr. Cowdin presented a bill in the Assembly to-day forbidding persons constructing or operating a steam railroad in New-York City south of Fulton-st., and between Broadway and South-sts. The bill for the erection of a new county to be called Nassau, from portions of Queens and Suffolk Counties, was ordered in the Assembly to be considered in the first Committee of the Whole not full.

Gov. Robinson has conferred freely with members of the Legislature concerning the advisability of vetoing the $1,000,000 appropriation for the new Capitol in the Supply bill. It is said he has suggested to the friends of the appropriation that they recall the bill and reduce the appropriation by one-half.

SENATOR WOODIN VINDICATED.

REPORT OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON THE PRETENDED TWEED CONFESSION—REVIEW OF THE TESTIMONY—THE CHARGES AGAINST MR. WOODIN DISPROVED.

ALBANY, May 10.—In the Senate this morning Mr. Carpenter, from the Special Committee on the Woodin investigation, presented the following report, saying that every member of the committee concurred heartily in it:

THE REPORT.

TO THE SENATE: The testimony taken by the committee and also a record of the proceedings are hereto annexed as part of this report. As preliminary to the statement of their conclusions, the committee deem it proper briefly to refer to certain portions of the testimony. The charges to which the investigation was directed were published by those who so positively disclaimed all knowledge of their truth that much of the time of the committee has been occupied in attempting to trace simply rumor to an authentic source in the hope that the author of the charges would either retract them or furnish some facts or circumstances tending to substantiate them. The first witness whom the committee proceeded to examine was William M. Tweed, from whom, however, no evidence was elicited in support of the alleged charges. The most remarkable feature of his examination was his refusal to answer questions; but neither his refusal nor his testimony impressed the committee with the conviction that he is able to furnish any evidence to establish the charges against Senator Woodin. As to his purported statement published in *The New-York World* of the 17th of April, he said "there might be a few facts in it, but the most of it is fiction." And in this connection reference may be made to Senate Document No. 54 of the year 1872. It there appears that the following question was put to him as a witness upon another investigation, in which the manner of the passage of the Tweed Charter became material: "Do I understand you to say that you did not know of any influence being brought to bear upon Republican Senators?" His answer was: "Only through their advocacy of the passage of the Election or Registry law."

Hugh J. Hastings testifies that in 1870 he received from Tweed a check for $2,000 in a business transaction, of which he gives the particulars and which was in no manner connected with legislation. From his testimony and that of Jenkins Van Schaick it appears that no part of this sum was ever given or promised to Mr. Woodin.

It appears from the testimony of ex-Senator Winslow, which is corroborated by other evidence, that the statement which connects him with Mr. Tweed in any pecuniary transaction is entirely untrue, and no circumstance has been produced in evidence tending to show that Mr. Woodin was the recipient of any money from or through Mr. Tweed or Mr. Winslow for either a proper or improper purpose. Here the committee might have been justified in closing the investigation and in reporting their conclusion that the charges referred to in the resolution under which they were appointed had in no particular been sustained; but your committee, acting upon what they deemed to be the spirit instead of confining themselves to the letter of their instructions, extended the scope of their inquiry and endeavored to ascertain whether upon any measure Mr. Woodin had been influenced by any pecuniary or valuable consideration in giving or withholding his vote, or whether there was probable cause for suspecting such improper influence. The committee therefore caused to be subpœnaed not only newspaper editors who had published rumors reflecting upon Mr. Woodin, but also their supposed informants and those who in the heat of political discussion had made assertions that might be construed into accusations against his official conduct. Not one of them, however, furnished to your committee a fact or circumstance tending to prove improper conduct. The Attorney-General was subpœnaed to produce the statement which was alleged to have been furnished to him by Tweed's counsel. He declined to produce it, stating that it was not evidence; that it was entirely improper "to make any use of it whatever, except upon giving certain stipulations to Tweed; and that the public interests required that it should not be exhausted." When informed that the committee would like anything which would give any clew to the subject of inquiry, he replied: "I can't give you any clew to the subject of inquiry here whatever, for I know nothing." It appears by the testimony of Mr. Tweed, his counsel, and the Attorney-General, that Mr. Tweed's statement was placed in the hands of an officer under restrictions that precluded him from disclosing its contents to the committee without giving certain immunities to Mr. Tweed. There is evidence tending to show that a large sum of money was raised in New-York and sent to Mr. Tweed at Albany during the session of 1870. How the money was used does not appear, but there is evidence to show that large sums were expended by Tweed among his friends and retainers in Albany. There is no evidence that any part of it was received by Senator Woodin directly or indirectly. It appears that it was determined by a Republican caucus to support the Tweed Charter, and its support by Mr. Woodin and his political associates in the Senate was induced by an arrangement in that body for the simultaneous passage of a stringent election law for the City of New-York, and for the retention in office of certain persons holding positions under the State Government and in the City of New-York, as well as by the support given to that charter by leading newspapers and by the Citizens' Reform Association of New-York. That there was an understanding by which Republican Senators were to vote for the charter in consideration of the passage of the election law is shown by the testimony of leading Senators of 1870 and others familiar with legislation during that session. It also appears that only two votes, one of each party, were cast against the charter in the Senate, and the belief existed among Senators that it was an improvement on the law then in force for local government of the City of New-York. But the committee extended their inquiries still further. Many witnesses within reach of process who were supposed to have confidential relations with Mr. Tweed in 1870, or after that time, as clerks, secretaries, financial or disbursing agents, or social companions, were subpœnaed and gave testimony. None of these gentlemen furnished any fact or circumstance tending in any manner to impugn Senator Woodin's official integrity. Some of them who spent a large portion of the session of 1870 in Albany did not know him by sight. Mr. Cuikins, the clerk of the Senate during that session, testifies that he heard no rumor or fact affecting the reputation of Mr. Woodin during the session, nor is there any evidence that such rumors or charges existed until long after the session had closed.

Senator Woodin was also called as a witness and made a candid, unreserved statement of the charges and motives which influenced his action upon the charter and other legislative measures which were subjects of his official action as Senator. No reasons for his action appear other than such as would prompt an honest official in the discharge of his duty. He fully declared the amount and condition of his property in 1869, before he was Senator, in 1870 and 1871, and at the present time, exhibiting his bank account and stating details as to names, times, places, and amounts with amplest particulars. He detailed the amount of his property and sources of his income, and his expenses, both while engaged in public service and at home, appear to have been frugal and economical. He denied with emphasis and in every particular both the charges in question and also the truth of any rumor or statement attributing mercenary motives or conduct to him in his official capacity. Your committee are satisfied that these denials are true, and they would do injustice alike to the people of the State and to Senator Woodin if they should simply report that the charges referred to the committee are not proved. The committee therefore report that the testimony affirmatively disproves the charges as far as they affect Senator Woodin, and establishes that they are utterly without foundation.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

B. PLATT CARPENTER. A. SCHOONMAKER, jr.
E. C. SPRAGUE, GEO. R. BRADLEY.

THE RECEPTION IN THE SENATE.

Mr. Gerard moved that the Senate adopt the report and concur in its conclusions. He said he had no doubt the gratification felt by himself was shared by every Senator around this circle. The manly manner in which these charges were met seemed conclusive of the innocence of the party charged, and the conclusions of the committee met his hearty indorsement.

Mr. Kennaday said he sympathized with the Senator when he was first attacked, and he rejoiced at the report of the committee. The ordeal which the Senator had gone through with was a severe one, but he has come out of it without a smell of fire upon his garments. Though differing from him politically he had always found him fair and honorable. He has not only been exonerated and vindicated, but he stands now even higher than he did before this charge was brought against him.

Mr. Loomis hoped the conclusions of the committee would be acted upon at once and adopted unanimously.

Mr. Starbuck said: Mr. President, I have read with care the testimony taken before the committee. While it wholly fails to justify the charge made against the Senator from the XXVth District, it necessarily suggests to the mind some unpleasant reflections. It almost goes to the romantic length of proving that the Legislature of 1870, instead of having been a body of men some of whom achieved wide notoriety for venality and corruption, were in fact models of purity. I will neither specify nor indicate names, lest by possibility I might do injustice to men who are not here to answer. But that men have been examined by this committee who have denied any knowledge of facts which they do know, I entertain no more doubt than I do of my own existence. The occasion calls for this remark, for I would not leave these men to suppose that their denial of the truth of facts which the entire community have so long believed has any influence to change or modify the public conviction.

The report does not stop with declaring the charge against the Senator unproved; but it goes further, and declares the fact to be affirmatively established that the charge made is untrue. I fail to see how, under the testimony, the committee could have reached any other conclusion. Their action in this respect, I need not add, has my hearty approval.

Mr. Cole has known the Senator for a long time, and while he was smarting for seven years under charges enough to fight down the strongest man. He was rejoiced, as every man in the State will rejoice, at this vindication. The character of the members of the committee satisfied every man their action would meet the approval of every one. He felt at the time this charge came that it was for the purpose of defeating the action which the Senator was taking on legislation affecting New-York City, but it had failed.

Mr. Jacobs regretted that the Senator (Cole) had seen fit to refer to anything relating to political matters. The occasion was one upon which every one would agree in the vindication of the personal and official character of a member of the Senate. He had known the Senator for many years, and had never heard anything affecting his integrity that for one moment he thought or believing. He was rejoiced at the vindication of his personal character and integrity.

The report was adopted by a unanimous vote—Yeas, 30; Mr. Bixby adding to his affirmative vote the exclamation "with a hearty amen."

THE ELLIS INVESTIGATION.

CONTINUATION OF THE TESTIMONY BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

ALBANY, May 10.—The Senate Committee on Banking resumed the investigation of charges against Superintendent Ellis this morning, and the charge relative to the Bank of Lansingburgh was taken up. The reports of the bank to the superintendent for 1876 and 1877 were put in evidence.

Henry L. Lamb testified that no knowledge had ever come to the superintendent showing that the capital of the bank was impaired, or that any illegal methods of business had been going on, until March 13, 1877, when the president and cashier announced that the bank was insolvent. The superintendent then made requisition upon them to repair their capital or close up, and they closed up. There was no official notice of the kind of stocks which the bank held sent to the department. Mr. Ellis had instituted a rule requiring a schedule of such stocks, but it had never been the law; it was simply a precautionary measure of his own. The report of the bank's condition in March, 1875, showed the profits to have been $176,511. In June the surplus was $150,000, and the profits $55,229. In September the surplus was $150,000, and the profits $19,825, having paid a dividend on the 1st of July. In December the surplus remained the same; profits, $18,803; March, 1876, profits, $17,137; June, profits, $8,683; September, profits, $1,762; December, surplus, $110,000; profits, $6,785. They bought Lake Shore and Michigan Central when those roads quit paying dividends. They had also been holding New-Jersey Central, which had also been paying dividends, and ceased. There is nothing in the law that prohibits them from investing in railroad stocks with their surplus and capital. According to their last report the depositors had a guarantee of $290,000 for their protection.

The New-York State Loan and Trust Company was the next institution examined by the committee. The committee waived an extended examination, as it appeared that Mr. Ellis's authority in this case was very limited. The Loamers' Bank was next considered. This bank would not admit any authority of the department over it. Mr. Chas. Tracy gave it as his opinion that the department had no jurisdiction. While the question was pending, the bank went into a receiver's hands. In the case of the Security Bank of New-York, thefts by the cashier had been discovered by the directors, and they had resolved that, finding so much loss, they would not make up the capital, but close up the business. This was done, and the depositors did not lose.

Ernest Hall, attorney for the German Savings Bank of Morrisania, testified that the depositors must have got more under Mr. Ellis's actions than under the first proposition which he and Mr. Hold had made.

The committee will meet at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, on Monday next, at 10 a. m., to continue the Ellis investigation. The management of the Third Avenue Savings Bank will be inquired into.

REDUCTION OF CANAL TOLLS.

THE LEGISLATIVE RESOLUTIONS ORDERED INTO OPERATION BY THE CANAL BOARD—THE FREE LIST.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 10.—At the meeting of the Canal Board to-day, Lieut.-Gov. Dorsheimer offered the following:

Resolved, That the rates of toll upon grain and flour be reduced in accordance with the resolutions of the Legislature, dated May 4, 1877.

The resolution was adopted by the following vote: Yeas—Messrs. Dorsheimer, Bigelow, Olcott, Thayer, and Ogden—5; Nays—Messrs. Fairchild, Walrath, and Van Buren—3.

Resolutions were also adopted reducing the rates of toll on peas and beans, staves and headings, coal and iron ore, lumber, salt manufactured in this State, and all up freight, except foreign salt, in accordance with the resolutions of the Legislature. A resolution was also introduced by Mr. Ogden, and adopted, abolishing the toll on furs and peltries, pork, beef, bacon, lard, tallow, and lard oil, wool, corn meal, dried fruits, cotton, manufactured tobacco, hemp, clover and grass seed, hops, domestic spirits, leather, bar and pig lead, coffee, live cattle, hogs, sheep, domestic woolens, and domestic cottons.

A resolution that the new rates of toll take effect on Friday, May 11, was adopted.

MR. PACKARD ON THE LOUISIANA THANKSGIVING.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 10.—Ex-Gov. Packard to-night sent the following dispatch to Senator Blaine:

The overthrow of the lawful State Government was appropriately celebrated to-day. Detachments of the army and navy of the United States participated with the White League of Alabama and Louisiana in this celebration of Democratic success. Did poetic justice require that the honors of this achievement should be thus equally divided in the absence of the Commission? The gray accorded the post of honor to the blue, and asked no apology. The Custom-house and Post-Office were closed in admiration of the event. It is probable that United States interference will not be required hereafter.

S. B. PACKARD.

INSURANCE INTERESTS.

A NEW CONTINENTAL RECEIVER.

JUDGE WESTBROOK APPOINTS JOHN P. O'NEILL.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

ALBANY, May 10.—Judge Westbrook caused an order to be filed to-day appointing John P. O'Neill receiver of the Continental Life Insurance Company, fixing the receiver's bonds at $200,000, and directing the receiver to deposit the assets of the company with the United States Trust Company of New-York whenever and as often as they shall reach the sum of $10,000. The bondsmen named are John J. Bradley and Edward Kearney. The order also requires the receiver to file in the Albany County Clerk's office an inventory of the property and effects of the corporation.

Mr. O'Neill is a reputable lawyer. He was some years ago District-Attorney in Philadelphia. He has been in this city about three years, and his practice has been mainly in criminal or quasi-criminal cases. The last case of any note in which he appeared was that of August Cesar against Philip Kriezer, in which the plaintiff sought to recover $100,000 for the alleged seduction of his wife. The jury disagreed.

FAILURE OF ANOTHER LIFE COMPANY.

THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF ALBANY REPORTED INSOLVENT BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INSURANCE.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 10.—Superintendent of Insurance Smyth announces that, having caused an examination of the affairs of the Atlantic Mutual Life Insurance Company of Albany, he deeply regrets that the result of such examination is unsatisfactory. The examination shows the liabilities of the company to be $1,153,853, and assets $1,043,468, showing a deficiency, as regards policy-holders, amounting to $110,385. The Superintendent will apply to the Attorney-General to close up the affairs of the company, and apply for the appointment of a receiver. The annual report of Dec. 31, 1876, is as follows:

Capital stock		$110,000 00
Surplus in favor of policy-holders		103,653 71
Deficit for stockholders		$6,336 29

The Superintendent has deducted from the bonds and mortgages $31,000, which is the cash value appraised on property less than the money loaned upon it. The excess of value of real estate, as reported by the company, is $15,000, and has also been deducted. One item, "cash deposited in banks, $162,548 11," is canceled, as it is not deposited in any regularly incorporated bank. It is in the care of the Hope Banking Company, which is conducted for private interests. The Superintendent adds to the liabilities $5,500, the amount of two death losses which fell due in 1876, but were not reported in the statement. The company's real condition Dec. 31, 1876, after making such deductions from assets and addition to liabilities, were as follows:

Liabilities.		
Reported by company	$1,148,353 00	
Added by examiner	5,500 00	$1,153,853
Assets.		
Reported by company	$1,252,016 71	
Deducted by examiner	208,548 71	$1,043,468
Deficit for policy-holders		$110,385

The report further states it is improbable that the condition of the company has improved since Dec. 31, 1876. In January, 1877, a dividend was paid to stockholders of 7 per cent in gold, being $8,050 currency, apparently never authorized by the directors and entirely illegal, the company's capital being impaired by its own showing, as the surplus, as regards policy-holders was only $103,661 71, while the capital was $110,000. The Superintendent thinks that while the stockholders will suffer severely the policy-holders' interests will be protected best by winding up the company.

STATEMENT OF THE FORMER NEW-YORK AGENT.

The Atlantic Mutual Life Insurance Company had an agency in New-York City until two months ago, when it was withdrawn, as was also the Philadelphia agency, and the premiums have been collected direct from the home office. James A. Taber, the former New-York agent, said last evening to a TRIBUNE reporter that the company failed solely because it did not have enough business during the last six months. It began about 14 years ago in Utica with a capital of $110,000, which had accumulated until it had reached its present sum. Afterward the company moved its headquarters to Albany. It had paid dividends to policy-holders every year until this, and he was much surprised to learn of its condition. It had always borne a good reputation and has managed carefully and economically. The officers were too conservative, if anything, and did not spend money where it might have been used to obtain business. The death losses had been heavy, while the expenses of running the company had been light. The losses in this city had not been heavy, but in Pennsylvania, outside of Philadelphia, were especially so. The president and vice-president were not paid any salaries, and at Albany the expenses of clerks did not exceed $600 or $700 a piece per annum. During last year the total amount paid out for salaries was not greater than $7,000. Mr. Taber did not think there had been any dishonest management, although of course the dividend of last year ought not to have been paid. The company, he said, was probably unaware of its insolvency at the time. No exception could be taken to Superintendent Smyth's report, yet it was evident that everything at all doubtful had been lopped off. Many things formerly allowed in making an examination, such as balances in the hands of agents, office furniture, etc., were now entirely omitted. Much of the company's stock was in Utica, the remainder was in Albany and in New-York. The assets were mainly United States bonds and bonds and mortgages. There was about $200,000 of the former and $848,000 of the later. The Schenectady and Saratoga bonds amounted to $28,000. There were premium notes and loans of $200,000, about $25,000 of deferred premiums, $25,000 from premiums and in the course of collection, and $25,000 of accrued interest. Mr. Taber thought the item of $162,548 11 in the Hope Bank was good, as the Vice-President of the company, James Henuricks, was a man of wealth and President of said bank. He understood that collaterals had been given by the bank, but probably Superintendent Smyth did not consider them trustworthy. If the affairs of the company were managed judiciously no policy-holder should lose a dollar. Probably half a dozen first-class insurance companies in this city would reinsure the Atlantic Mutual on the strength of Superintendent Smyth's statement.

BENJAMIN NOYES EVADING TRIAL.

Benjamin Noyes, charged with conspiracy to defraud the policy-holders of the New-Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company, was not tried yesterday in the Oyer and Terminer at Newark, before Judge Depue, simply because he was not there. Wm. B. Guild, jr., of Mr. Noyes's counsel, asked for a postponement on the ground that his client was not prepared for trial. Mr. Noyes had learned that other indictments had been found against him, and he was not present because he would be liable to arrest on the other indictments, and perhaps be unable to furnish bail. If the case were postponed for a week, Mr. Noyes would be able to give bail on the new indictments and would return for trial. Judge Depue said that Mr. Noyes was in contempt and had shown disrespect to the court. If he had been present the court would have been disposed to grant the application, but to do so now would be inconsistent with the self-respect of the court. The course to be taken in the matter would be left entirely with the Prosecutor.

Prosecutor Abell directed the calling of Mr. Noyes on his bail, and then his bondsman, ex-Judge Wm. B. Guild, sr., was called to produce him. Neither responded, and Judge Depue directed that a rule be entered forfeiting the bail. The Prosecutor stated that he did not propose proceeding with the trial in Noyes's absence, and the case was set down for Thursday next. The amount of Noyes's bail is $5,000, and he deposited with his bondsman that sum in Government bonds, so that Mr. Guild is secured against loss.

LECTURES AND MEETINGS.

At the regular meeting of the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange on Wednesday a resolution was adopted reconsidering the action of the committee at a previous meeting, by which the commission in certain cases was advanced from ⅛ to ¼ per cent. The commissions therefore remain the same as heretofore.

At the meeting of the New-York Public Health Association, at No. 12 West Thirty-first-st., last evening, Dr. S. F. Morris of the committee appointed to confer with the officers of the various medical charities in reference to establishments, reported progress, and suggested the establishment of provident or self-supporting dispensaries, after the plan adopted in England, to meet the demand in this city. The report was favorably received, and Dr. Willard Parker and several other well-known gentlemen were added to the committee, which is to make further investigations and report at a future meeting.

The veterans of the Mexican war, besides decorating the graves of their deceased comrades, have also an annual address in honor of some distinguished military patriot connected with them by association. This year they have selected the natal place of one of their most honored heroes, Gen. Worth. To give character to the ceremonies, a stand will be erected directly in front of the New-York Club-house, which will be occupied by invited guests, among whom will be Gen. Hancock, Gen. Hooker, Gen. Gibbon, and other officers who served in the Mexican war. Gen. Sickles and staff will also be present. The oration will be delivered by Col. T. B. Thorpe, who served under Gen. Taylor and was an intimate personal friend of Gen. Worth.

The regular monthly meeting of the "Ladies' Art Association" took place on Wednesday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Richmond L. Phillips in Twelfth-st., Mrs. Henry Peters Gray presiding. The subject of discussion was "Painting on Glass," a paper on the art being read by Miss S. M. Pelingill. A report on "The origin, purposes, and results of Art Exhibition and sale," and a report on the "Art Classes of the Association" were also read. A course of five lessons in "Ceramic Decoration" will be begun on Monday next, and a class in English art needlework in the Fall. Letters from Washington and Philadelphia on the art societies and picture galleries of the two cities were read. Mrs. Edward Moran was elected to honorary membership, and five ladies were admitted to society fellowship. The exhibition of the afternoon consisted of ancient illumination, in Hebrew script, ceramics, painting on linen, shells and wood for household decoration.

"Susan," said the madame of a boarding-school, "you say your young mistress wishes to absent herself from the class-room this afternoon; is the reason for her staying away very urgent?" "Yes, mum, it is 'er gent."—[New-Orleans Republican.

Such is the force of habit. It is said Mr. Tilden on arising even now goes to the open window to hear if his country calls, and then, with a smothered sigh, begins to pull his shirt on over his head.—[Buffalo Express.

HOME NEWS.

THERMOMETER YESTERDAY AT HUDNUT'S IN BROADWAY.

9 a. m., 47°. Noon, 50°. 3 p. m., 52°. Midnight, 45°.
Highest during the day, 52°. Lowest, 44°.
Average, 48°. Same day, 1876, 58⅛.

PROMINENT ARRIVALS.

Fifth Avenue Hotel—The Hon. John Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury; ex-Congressman Chester W. Chapin of Massachusetts, and Senator William H. Barnum of Connecticut....*Windsor Hotel*—Attorney-General Charles R. Train of Massachusetts, ex-Gov. James E. English of Connecticut, and Col. Moggridge of the Royal Engineers, British Army....*Brevoort House*—Assistant Postmaster-General Thos. J. Brady.....*St. James Hotel*—Congressional Delegate Stephen B. Elkins of New-Mexico....*Hotel Brunswick*—Rear-Admiral John Rodgers and Pay-Inspector William W. Williams, U. S. Navy....*Astor House*—Ex-Congressman John Cessna of Pennsylvania....*Everett House*—Ex-Gov. John W. Stewart of Vermont, and Signor Brignoli....*Hoffman House*—Congressman James W. Covert of Queens County.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Long lace mittens will be worn again.

Bretonne work has become a mania with fashionable ladies.

The Permit Bureau in the Mayor's office has issued 1,850 licenses under the new dog ordinance.

Kettle-drum invitations are issued on a card representing a box of tea with an urn placed upon it.

Richard Henry Stoddard entered upon the discharge of his duties yesterday as City Librarian.

A subscription has been started at No. 2 Bible House, at the instance of a large number of his personal friends, to raise funds for the erection of a monument to the late Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg.

The creditors of Sigmund Goge and Charles M. Wyant, bankrupts, held a meeting yesterday afternoon at the office of Register Reichum, and chose Charles F. Abbott of No. 212 Broadway as assignee.

Ascension Day was observed yesterday with much ceremony in the Catholic and Episcopal churches. In the Catholic churches the Paschal candle, which has been lighted since Holy Saturday, was extinguished.

Capt. Gunner of the Street Cleaning Bureau yesterday reported to the Police Commissioners that there were cleaned last week 262 miles of streets, and that 12,692 loads of ashes and 8,292 loads of garbage were carted away.

The steamer Jesse Hoyt leaves Pier No. 8 North River at 10 o'clock every Sunday morning for Long Branch. This excursion trip gives an opportunity to see the wrecked steamship Rusland. On the return the boat leaves Long Branch at 4:30 p. m.

Postmaster James received yesterday a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury thanking the members of the Post-Office commission "for the zeal, care, and intelligence with which they discharged their duty" in investigating the causes of the falling of a part of the Post-Office roof.

Secretaries Sherman and Evarts arrived in the city last evening from Philadelphia, where they had been in attendance at the opening of the Permanent Exhibition. Secretary Sherman, whose business here is of an unofficial character, will return to Washington by this evening's train.

Trains for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, White Mountains, &c., connecting with the New-Haven steamers leaving Pier No. 25, East River, at 3 and 11 p. m., begin running on May 14. The steamers of this line have been thoroughly overhauled and refitted preparatory to Summer travel.

Mrs. Goodwyn's Dramatic Recitations this evening, at Chickering Hall, will extend over a wide field of literature, from Browning to Mark Twain. Among the serious selections are Jean Ingelow's "Songs of Seven" and Longfellow's "Sandalphon," and among the comic is the Courtship of Miss Squeers.

Twenty-first-st., between Seventh and Eighth-aves., has been repaired. The pools of water which once threatened to engulf horses and small boys have been drained, the hills and valleys that relieved the monotony of the pavement have been made level; in fine, travel through this block has lost all spice of danger.

A new counterfeit $50 bill on the Central National Bank of this city is in circulation. The engraving is well done, and the signatures closely imitated, but the paper is a trifle heavier, and the bill one-eighth of an inch shorter and narrower than the genuine. One of these bills was presented yesterday at the bank by three men, who rushed out of the door when the cashier hinted that it was spurious.

The Memorial Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic solicit subscriptions to defray the expenses of Decoration Day, and to aid in erecting the Soldiers' Home at Bath. Last year, after deducting the expenses of Decoration Day, they were able to pay over $500 to the treasurer of the fund for building the Home. Subscriptions may be sent to the chairman, Samuel G. Adams, No. 169 Broadway, or to any member of the Finance Committee at headquarters, The Cottage, Union-square.

The Indian Commissioners are busy investigating bids for the Indian supplies, at No. 79 Walker-st. Over 300 bids have been put in for food, clothing, utensils, &c., samples of which have been submitted and are now under examination. It was expected that awards would be made yesterday, but Commissioner Stebbins stated to a TRIBUNE reporter that the board would not complete its work for several days, and the awards would not be made before the completion of the work. The bids made this year exceed in number those of last year by over 100.

Mabel Leonard, the child actress, was again before Judge Donohue yesterday in search of a guardian. Her mother on Wednesday married John P. Rogers, who, the officers of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children say, is now under bail to keep the peace toward his wife. He put in a claim to the child as her stepfather, which was opposed by the society. Meanwhile it was agreed that, to enable her to fulfill her engagement, she should be placed in charge of F. C. Harriott, the husband of Miss Clara Morris, to produce her in court at the end of two weeks, with her salary of $40 a week.

Isaiah T. Williams, register in bankruptcy at No. 4 Warren-st., resigned yesterday to return to the practice of law, and Register John W. Little of the Newburgh District has been appointed in his place. Mr. Little has his office at No. 4 Warren-st., where Mr. W. Harlock, who supervised the proceedings for Register Williams, will also remain. Mr. Williams has held office for the past ten years—ever since the present Bankruptcy law went into effect—and he is the first of the registers in this city to resign. He is also United States Commissioner, which position he retains. All the cases now pending have been transferred to Mr. Little, and he will act in them until they are closed as though they were originally referred to him. He gives bonds for $25,000.

James Flynn of No. 439 East Eleventh-st. was at work yesterday with a number of other laborers employed by the Street Cleaning Bureau, in Sixth-st., near Avenue A. Flynn quarreled with a fellow-laborer named Thompson about the work, and a fight ensued. Flynn struck Thompson in the face, and the latter retaliated by knocking him down and stamping upon him. Flynn shouted for help, which was not given, and in a few minutes he became insensible. Thompson then fled. The injured man was conveyed to the Seventeenth Precinct Station, and was then removed to his home. Officers were sent out in search of Thompson, who had not been arrested last evening. It is feared that Flynn is suffering from concussion of the brain, which will terminate fatally.

A man giving the name of John Watts was arrested yesterday on a charge of obtaining money from the charitable by false pretenses. A. B. Tompkins of No. 50 West Fifty-first-st., the complainant, in his affidavit stated that a few weeks ago the accused, by representing that Watson J. Hildreth, the lawyer, had sent him to him, and also that he was in need of money to bury his wife, succeeded in obtaining $2. Mr. Tompkins then called upon Mr. Hildreth, and learned that Watts had visited him on the same errand, representing that Mr. Tompkins had sent him there. From Mr. Hildreth Watts obtained $6. Peter Cooper, Congressman Willis, Alderman Rollings, and other well-known citizens were similarly imposed upon. The swindler was committed for trial by Justice Flammer, at the Fifty-seventh Street Police Court, in default of $1,000 bail.

George Tappan of No. 181 High-st., Brooklyn, and Mrs. May Jones of No. 303 West Forty-seventh-st., arrested on Wednesday evening, were arraigned yesterday at Jefferson Market Police Court. From pawn tickets found in possession of the prisoners, 90 yards of dress silk, valued at $150, was recovered by the officers and identified by William E. Keyes of Nos. 339 and 341 Eighth-ave. Mrs. Jones is the mother of Leland J. Jones, one of the boys who was convicted a few weeks ago of complicity in the assault on Thomas W. Gerrard, at his store, No. 227 Eighth-ave., and sentenced to two years in State Prison. This gave Detective Titus a clew, and he traced the property to Tappan, who said he had pawned it for Mrs. Jones. Mrs. Jones admitted that she knew her son had stolen the goods, but was afraid to expose him. Tappan was committed to the House of Detention as a witness in default of $500 bail, and Mrs. Jones was sent to the Tombs to await trial in default of $1,500 bail.

BROOKLYN.

Henry Skinner, 56 years old, was found dead yesterday in his room on the fourth floor of a tenement house, No. 69 Lafayette-st. He was very poor, and his death was the result of disease and want.

A fishing-net, valued at $60, and belonging to Elias L. Stockton of No. 277 Third-ave., was burned with acid on Wednesday night by a man named Fitzgerald, a rival fisherman.

At a meeting of the Aldermanic Railroad Committee in the Common Council chamber this evening, property owners will be heard on the granting of the petition of ex-Alderman Richardson for the extension of his railroad from Flatbush to Washington-ave.

The body of a drowned man was taken out of the water at the foot of Conover-st. yesterday by John Dias. From the fact that there were two ugly cuts in the head, it is thought that the man may have been murdered. The drowned man was about 45 years old, medium height, dark hair and chin whiskers, and wore a striped calico shirt, gray trousers and vest and black coat.

William Morris, a lawyer in the Halsey Building, charged with assault upon two young girls who came to his office asking alms, was discharged yesterday and the two girls, E. Lannigan, age 13, of No. 6 Tiffany-place, and Lizzie Ellis, age 10, of No. 417 Baltic-st., were sent to the House of the Good Shepherd. Mr. Morris claimed that the charges of the girls were made for the purpose of blackmail.

The body of a Scotchman named Jamie Howie, several weeks ago was found in the river at the foot of Gold-st. with $6,000 in United States bonds in a belt about his waist. At the time the Coroner was able to find no relative to whom the money could be given. The United States Consul at Newcastle-upon-Tyne has recently sent word to Coroner Simms that Howie's wife and son are living at Castleside. The consul's letter was sent to Algernon S. Sullivan, the Public Administrator of New-York, to whom the bonds had been turned over.

Ex-Mayor Edward A. Lambert, who defr