plied to certain purposes, of which the reception of General Grant was not one. The Queen's Bench Division upheld the objection to the payment, and consequently the gentlemen who promoted the reception will be gratified with the opportunity of paying the expenses, not over $500, out of their own pockets.

The William Tell trick has ceased to be entertaining. On Thursday evening a circus performer in Rockport, Ind., undertook to shoot a potato off the head of a woman. He was an extremely awkward marksman. He neither hit the potato nor the woman, but he did kill a small boy who was standing outside and peeping through a hole in the canvas. The combination circus company did what it could to soothe the feelings and assuage the grief of the urchin's parents; it gave a performance for their benefit, and the treasurer handed them the "proceeds of the evening's show." The heart-broken father could not, however, be convinced that the account was balanced.

The mystery of the Williston Seminary (Easthampton) revolt is out. The decoration of the Principal's house with painted barber's poles at midnight was the work of a single student, who has since confessed it and been forgiven, on payment of the cost of repairing the damage done to the house. It seems that the outfit which he wore on that occasion was borrowed from different students, and was found bespattered with fresh paint, in their rooms on the next morning, when the faculty made their search of all the students' baggage. Of course the owners of the garments were at once put under suspicion, and the knowledge that those who were innocent were likely to be punished so weighed on the conscience of the youth that he made a clean breast of the matter. "And," the Principal adds, "he was one of the last boys in the school of whom we should have suspected such a thing."

In London as well as New-York practical charities are a conspicuous target for captious criticism. A correspondent of *The Echo* is anxious to learn what investments have been made of the enormous sums left by George Peabody, and what has been done for the poor working classes. He is prompted to ask these questions chiefly through a friend's being refused, on endeavoring to occupy rooms in one of the Peabody lodging-houses, on account of his having four children. It seems that it is against the rules to receive a married couple who have more than three children. The correspondent is also informed of some very strict rules, which seem better fitted for barrack-rooms than for workingmen's homes. He believes, too, that the authorities take very strict measures whenever there is a default in the payment of the rent. He complains, moreover, that lodging-houses which were built for the benefit of poor people have turned out so successfully that the undertaking has paid a handsome dividend, so that it puzzles him to see "where the charity is." In London as well as New-York there are meddlesome fools who are irritated whenever good is done in a other man's way for a different class from that which they regard as most deserving of assistance; and who are, moreover, dreadfully shocked whenever an honest effort is made to put a practical charity on a paying basis, so that it will never run down at the heel and go begging.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

ENGLISH OPERA.

At the Union Square Theatre, last night, "The Chimes of Normandy," an English version of a popular French comic opera, was presented for the second time to a New-York audience. Late in October last, Mr. Hess's company brought it out at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, when it was greeted by a large audience and abundant applause. The house was full last night at the revival of the opera by the same company, with an enlarged chorus, new scenery, and new costumes, under the Union Square management. Its sparkling vivacity and rapid action insure its popularity in spite of its faults as a musical composition, and few people last night seemed to fail of enjoyment. A song by *Germaine* and the servants' chorus were among the parts most appreciated. The revival, as the opera goes in this late season, will afford agreeable entertainment.

DRAMATIC NOTES.

Messrs. Scanlon and Cronin have appeared at the Aquarium in character sketches.

Signor Majeroni and his wife will receive a farewell benefit, at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, on next Friday evening.

It is announced that Mr. Patrizio will remain at the Opera House of the San Francisco Minstrels only till the end of the present week. He gave a new programme last night.

"A Celebrated Case" was produced last night at the Brooklyn Academy of Music by Messrs. Shook and Palmer, with the original scenery and cast from the Union Square Theatre.

It is intimated that Mr. Wallack intends somewhat to prolong his present regular theatrical season, in order to extend the prosperous run of "Diplomacy." This comedy continues to draw full houses.

The regular theatrical season at the Fifth Avenue Theatre will terminate next Saturday night. On Monday next a season of Summer theatricals will begin, with a double company in drama and pantomime.

Miss Mary Anderson, who was yesterday at the Sturtevant House, will act in Boston, on the 22d inst. with John McCullough, for the benefit of Mr. Harry McGlennen, of the Boston Theatre. Miss Anderson will appear as *Parthenia*, and Mr. McCullough as *Ingomar*.

"Camille" was produced last night, at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, with the following cast of parts:

Camille	Signora Majeroni
Armand	Signor Majeroni
Madame Prudence	Mrs. Louisa Eldridge
Nichette	Miss Gertrude Stanley
Nanine	Miss Nettie Boyd
Olympe	Mlle. Zelma Valdemir
De Varville	Gilmore Hall
M. Duval	A. H. Hastings
Gaston Rieux	Hamilton Harris
Gustave	J. Randall
The Doctor	John Matthews
Arthur	T. McArthey

Mr. C. W. Barry—well known as an able, judicious, and thoroughly trained actor, one of the old school, and worthy of his origin—appeared last night at the Broadway Theatre. The "Marble Heart" was acted at Niblo's. The production of the "Gascon" is deferred. Mr. Tony Pastor and his troupe came out at the Grand Opera House where they will remain during this week. The Hess Opera Troupe acted and sang at the Union Square in the "Chimes of Normandy," and Mlle. Aimee and her company sang "Les Cloches de Corneville" at the Park Theatre.

PUBLIC OPINION.

Mr. Hayes has made hundreds of enemies by trying to treat the South justly, and this section of the Union can well afford a campaign of masterly inactivity. The South can well afford to be friendly with a man who is an enemy of South haters.—[Vicksburg Herald (Dem.)

The clamor of rash men, intent only on serving their own selfish ends, should be unheeded, and nothing should now be done which would imperil the future success of the Democratic party or again distract the country with fruitless agitation.—[Baltimore Gazette (Dem.)

It is almost certain that on a platform which declares against the Southern policy, which is silent on the subject of a reform in the public service and which endeavors to give greater prominence to the "protection of the colored man and the sharpers who controlled him for personal plunder, the Republicans will lose some of their present representatives.—[Milwaukee Sentinel (Rep.)

WESTERN GROPINGS FOR LIGHT.

From The Cincinnati Enquirer.

If John Kelly and his party in New-York favor T. A. Hendricks for President, T. A. Hendricks will be a very high man in the political pools. The Republican papers insist that the Democrats must nominate S. J. Tilden for next President. Can this be another one of the old man's mysterious moves?

THE FUNNIEST THING ABOUT GLOVER.

From The Washington Post.

The funny man of THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE manages to extract considerable quantities of the essence of humor from Mr. Glover's investigations. But he fails to strike the real fun of the thing, which is the awful solemnity of Mr. Glover himself in the premises.

GREAT CRY AND LITTLE WOOL.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

According to latest advices, the Democrats in Congress want to investigate the Florida election, not with a view of attacking the President's title, but merely to ascertain whether McLin tells the truth or not. They are like the fellow who attracted a crowd about him by earnestly looking for a lost object, which, when it was found, proved to be only a penny. "I didn't care a cuss for the cent," said the fellow, "I only wanted to see where the d——d thing had gone to."

ANOTHER NOTION FOR PENNSYLVANIA.

From The Philadelphia Press.

Protection is to be the battle-cry next Fall that is to lead us to victory. Why not make the great protection leader our leader for the campaign? Why not offer to the man whose whole life has been devoted to this struggle the substantial honors of its triumph? It would be a just recognition of his years of scholarly labor for the Commonwealth, and a graceful act to crown the closing decades of his life with the highest civic chaplet of the State. If with Carey as Governor, we place Hoyt or Wickersham or Grow on as Lieutenant-Governor, ready and active for all executive work and insuring a safe and strong succession in the not at all likely event of Mr. Carey's death in office, we would present such a ticket as was never before offered to Pennsylvania, and which only the Republican party could offer.

TILDEN RENOMINATED ALREADY.

From The Elmira Gazette (Dem.)

If the Democratic majority are disposed they can right the great wrong. It will not do to let personal or political hostility to Tilden stand in the way of doing him justice. There is a higher consideration than that at stake. It has become much more than a personal issue or matter. The Democratic party suffers more than the Democratic candidate whom that party fairly elected, and whose leaders now are lacking in pluck and honor and statesmanship. The same public sentiment that overwhelmed them in the election exists to-day, intensified and enlarged by the injustice done the noblest Democrat of his time, ablest statesman of the age; and which public sentiment will yet be strong and swift in compelling those in whom lies the power to right the wrong done him. If that justice is denied him at the hands of a faithless majority in the House, then there will be an irresistible determination to make good that wrong by making him the candidate of the party for President in 1880! And he will again be elected, and what is more, inaugurated.

A LOSS TO SCIENCE.

DEATH OF PROFESSOR JOSEPH HENRY.

HIS FINAL ILLNESS CONTRACTED WHILE PURSUING HIS RESEARCHES—A SKETCH OF HIS LIFE AND DISCOVERIES.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Joseph Henry, LL.D., Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, died at noon to-day, surrounded by his family and friends, after a long and tedious illness of more than five months. He had reached the ripe old age of eighty years. His death was a little unexpected to most of his friends, who thought he was recovering.

On the 7th of last December, contrary to the wishes of part of his family and several of his best friends, Professor Henry determined to make a trip to Tompkinsville, Staten Island, where he was to superintend some experiments upon oils for the Light-House Service. The objection was based upon the Professor's habitual indifference to his physical health when conducting any experiments of this character, and it was feared that he would fail to dress himself properly for any sudden change of weather. The fears of his friends were well grounded, for he so neglected ordinary precautions that he caught a severe cold, which settled in his kidneys, and stimulated into activity there the seeds of the disease which finally took his life, viz., nephritis, a complaint somewhat akin to the malady known as Bright's disease. The Professor was soon brought back to Washington, and has been unable to transact any important business since. When the National Academy met here, on the 16th of last April, he insisted on being permitted to go down stairs from his apartment and open the session as president. His friends again protested against his subjecting himself to the excitement which they knew would be produced by the occasion, but he insisted, and was supported down stairs to the chair, which he filled for a short time, and then relinquished it and retired, very much exhausted, to his bed. He rallied again after this, and until last Saturday appeared to be getting slightly stronger, but at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of that day he was seized with a painful difficulty of breathing, and sank gradually to his death to-day at ten minutes after 12 noon. His mind was perfectly clear, and the fact that he never alluded to himself or his approaching dissolution at any time before death is somewhat strange. On the contrary, he spoke to one of the gentlemen who called in the morning at seven, saying that he would be better in a week or ten days, and then could attend to some business matters which concerned him and the Institution. Although he was so weak that he could not keep his eyes open, he asked that certain letters be read over which he had asked his private secretary to write yesterday. This being done by his wife, he asked that the direction of the wind be given to him; and then in answer to his wife, who asked him, ten minutes before he breathed his last, how he felt, he said that he was a "little oppressed" and wanted fresher air. Thereupon his friends, all moved out of the room, with exception of his immediate family, who saw him soon gasp and silently pass away with his eyes opened and fixed on the wall. Professor Henry leaves a wife and three daughters, and although he had saved but little money during his long service here, yet by the generosity of his friends the family are well provided for. He will be buried here at Oak Hill Friday morning, the 17th instant.

The opening address of the President of the National Academy of Sciences was read at the meeting last April by the secretary, Professor Hilgard, and indicated a full knowledge on the part of Professor Henry of the precarious condition of his health, as on that ground he tendered his resignation of the presidency. No action was taken by the Academy upon the proffered resignation, and a later communication from him, before the close of the meeting, presented various suggestions for the conduct of the Academy, and bore the impress of his evident foreboding that those were his parting words.

HIS LIFE AND DISCOVERIES.

Professor Henry was born in Albany, N. Y., on the 17th of December, 1797. He was of Scotch Presbyterian descent. He lost his father at an early age, and was adopted by an uncle, who sent him to attend a school at Galway, Saratoga County, where he remained until he was fourteen years old. He did not at first exhibit any remarkable aptitude for study, but was specially fond of the perusal of works of fiction. After the death of his uncle, he was put with a cousin to learn the trade of a jeweler; but two years after the business was given up, and Joseph Henry found himself without employment. There is a story that he was arrested in a career of idleness by seeing some books upon his mother's table the reading of which led him to devote himself to the acquisition of knowledge. He at once began a course of lessons in the Albany Academy; and he was a pupil of the celebrated Professor Hamilton, who visited this country for the purpose of introducing the method of learning languages by interlinear translations. Joseph Henry, to support himself, became a district school teacher. His connection with the Academy was several times renewed, and in 1826 he was appointed Professor of Mathematics in that institution. He was also a private tutor in the family of General Stephen Van Rensselaer, and was the assistant of D. S. Romeyn Beck, principal of the Academy, in his chemical researches. Dr. Henry also studied anatomy and physiology with Drs. Tully and Marsh, having an idea at that time of entering the medical profession. But afterward he was offered an appointment on a survey of a route for a State road from the Hudson River to Lake Erie, which he accepted. When this work was completed, the Professorship of Mathematics was tendered him and accepted. Before entering upon the duties of this new position, he cooperated with Professor Eaton, of the Rensselaer School, in a geological survey of the State of New-York. He began his academical duties in 1826. In 1827 he conducted a series of experiments in electricity. In 1828 he published an account of various modifications of electro-magnetic apparatus, which attracted much attention both in this country and Europe. He was the first to prove by actual experiment that in the transmission of electricity for great distances the power of the battery must be proportionate to the length of the conductor. He was also the first who actually magnetized a piece of iron at a distance, and he is said to have invented the first machine moved by the agency of electro-magnetism. In 1829, at the Albany Institute, he exhibited electro-magnets possessing a power superior to any yet known. One of them, now in the cabinet at Princeton College, New-Jersey, sustains 3,600 pounds, the battery occupying but a cubic foot of space. He also exhibited at the Albany Academy, in 1831, the experiment of transmitting signals by means of the electro-magnet through a mile of wire, ringing a bell at the further end. Accounts of these experiments were published in *Silliman's Journal of Science* in 1831, and contain the essential suggestions of the magnetic telegraph.

In 1832 Professor Henry was appointed Professor of Natural Philosophy in the College of New-Jersey, at Princeton, where he lectured during a single year, and, in the absence of Dr. Terry, Professor of Chemistry, upon Natural Philosophy, Mineralogy, Geology, Chemistry, Astronomy and Architecture. He resumed at Princeton his private experiments and researches. In 1835 he declined the Professorship of Natural Philosophy in the University of Virginia. In 1837 he visited Europe, where he had an opportunity at King's College of explaining his magnetic discoveries. In 1846, on the organization of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, Professor Henry was appointed its secretary. He had previously been invited by the Regents to give his advice as to the best methods of organizing the Institution. He had not, at first, intended permanently to leave Princeton, to which college he was much attached, but his services at the Smithsonian were so valuable that he was persuaded to remain, and it owes to him more than to any other man, save its founder, its undoubted usefulness and prosperity.

When the Lighthouse Board of the United States was organized, President Fillmore appointed Professor Henry one of its members. He was, during the War of the Rebellion, one of a commission, being associated with Professor Bache and Admiral Davis, to examine and report upon various inventions intended to facilitate military and naval operations. He was elected upon the death of Professor Bache, president of the National Academy of Sciences, established by Act of Congress in 1863. He was also a member of various learned American and European societies; and received from Harvard University the honorary degree of LL. D. In May, 1830, Professor Henry married Miss Alexander, of Schenectady, a sister of Professor Alexander, of Princeton. He was the author of "Contributions to Electricity and Magnetism" (1839), and many of his papers are to be found in "The American Philosophical Transactions" in *Silliman's Journal*, in *The Journal of the Franklin Institute*, and in other scientific periodicals. He was also the author of the annual reports of the Smithsonian Institution from 1846 to 1877. He published a series of meteorological essays in the Patent Office Reports. He propounded, in an address as president of the American Association for the Advancement of Education, a theory of elementary education, his idea being that we should begin with the concrete and end with the abstract, thus following the order of Nature.

Among Professor Henry's investigations and discoveries may be enumerated the following: The first application of electro-magnetism as a power to produce continued motion; an exposition of the method by which electro-magnetism may be employed in transmitting power to a distance; the discovery of currents of induction of different orders and the neutralization of the induction by the intervention of plates of metal; investigation of molecular attraction; original experiments in acoustics; experiments on various illuminating materials for lighthouse use; observations to the comparative temperatures of sun-spots, and of different portions of the sun's disk; observations on the red flames on the border of the sun as observed in the annular eclipse of 1838; observations on the source of the power which develops the plant in the bud and the bird in the egg; observations on the laws of sound in relation to fog signals.

To Professor Henry is due the original idea of procuring dispatches regularly in respect to the weather, tabulating them, and presenting them daily on a map of the United States. This was carried out at the Smithsonian Institute for some time previous to the outbreak of the War of the Rebellion. The occupation of the telegraph wires for military purposes and the fire in the Smithsonian Building deranged the system, and it was then undertaken by the United States Signal Service. Professor Henry originated and successfully urged upon the telegraph proprietors in this country and Europe the plan of permitting the announcements of astronomical discoveries to go free over the lines by land or cable throughout the world. His most recent studies have been in connection with planning fog signals for the lighthouse service, and several new and valuable additions to the laws of sound are the result of these labors, which have been mostly described in THE TRIBUNE'S reports of the meetings of the National Academy of Sciences.

In person, Professor Henry was of more than medium height, and of large and sinewy frame. The kindliness of his nature was stamped upon his features, and his lips ever bore a patient smile which, however, did not detract from a certain firmness of expression. His manners were gentle, suave and dignified, even toward his opponents and in the heat of scientific discussion. To his friends, and especially to the younger men of science, Professor Henry was always ready to give encouragement in their pursuits, and to aid their efforts in opening new pathways to research. He had a quick appreciation of whatever was meritorious in the work of other inquirers into the mysteries of Nature, and he took evident delight in commending such work. Hence he continually made friends and kept them; friends who will mourn his loss as a personal sorrow. Although a specialist in several distinct lines of study, Professor Henry constantly recognized the broad scope of the sciences, and urged progress in every branch. His plans were notably far-reaching, and many of them, as carried out by the Smithsonian Institution and the National Academy, have given permanent direction to the development of knowledge. For a score of years past, Professor Henry has been venerated as well as loved, and he was appropriately called "the Nestor of American Science." The sum of $40,000 was contributed last Winter, by some of his friends, to form a fund of which the interest should be paid to himself and his immediate family so long as any survive. Afterward the income will revert to the National Academy of Sciences, to be used for the promotion of original research.

ALBANY.

EVENING SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

THE BIENNIAL SESSIONS AMENDMENT BILL DEBATED IN THE SENATE AND KILLED—THE BONDED INDEBTEDNESS BILL ORDERED TO A THIRD READING—THE GOVERNOR'S VETOES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

ALBANY, May 13.—Mr. Skinner's amendments to the Constitution providing for biennial sessions of the Legislature, which recently passed the Assembly, were considered by the Senate to-night. Senator Turner made an able speech in favor of the amendments. He showed by an analysis of the laws passed by the last and the present Legislatures, that six-sevenths of all the bills passed are of a petty nature, and only one-seventh are of a general character, applying to and needed by the whole State. Out of 270 bills thus far signed by the Governor, only forty-eight are general bills. They had cost the State about $1,000 a bill. The utility of biennial sessions had been demonstrated in twenty-four States. The reduction in the State's expenses that would be brought about by having a session of the Legislature every other year was also an object. Senator Ecclesine said that there were abuses of government every year which needed correction, and, moreover, biennial sessions would degrade the Senate to the rank of the Assembly.

Senator Goodwin said the great evil of legislation was its uncertainty; what was done one year was undone the next. If there was a session every other year the laws would be better digested. Senator Hughes thought the people of the State had too little work done for them by the Legislature, and said that he was earnestly in favor of the amendment. Senator McCarthy said that he had yet to learn that there was a popular demand for biennial sessions. The friends of the amendments did not take into account a city of a million inhabitants, and other large cities, which every year needed legislation. He did not believe that the amendments were asked for by the people or the press, and considered them of a "clandestine" character. Senator Turner, in reply, read extracts from THE TRIBUNE and other papers, showing the favorable interest of the press and people in the amendments. On motion of Senator Ecclesine, while the amendments were being considered in the Committee of the Whole, the first three sections were stricken out by a vote of 8 to 15.

When the amendment was reported to the Senate, Senator Turner obtained a direct vote upon its merits. He moved that that the report be disagreed to, and that the amendments be ordered to a third reading. The motion was defeated, 9 to 18. On motion of Senator Ecclesine the amendments were then killed.

The Senate to-night ordered to a third reading the Compromise New-York Bonded Indebtedness Bill, and Senator Hogan's bill for the repavement of Fifth ave., from Fifty-ninth-st. to Ninth-st. The last-named bill has been amended so as to provide that the Mayor, Controller, Corporation Counsel and Commissioner of Public Works are to have the selection of the kind of pavement to be used.

Senator Ecclesine attempted to secure the consideration of the Excise Bill authorizing the issuing of licenses to restaurants in the first Committee of the Whole not full, but failed from lack of a two-thirds vote. In the Assembly the friends of the bill have not yet been able to secure the submission of the favorable report of the Committee on Cities concerning it.

The Governor vetoed one of the most important bills passed by the Legislature, to-night. It was entitled an Act in relation to the Canals, and was a complete form of government for the canals under the new system established by the creation of the Superintendent of Public Works. The Governor's main objections are that the bill ties the hands of the superintendent in respect to the financial management of the canals, and subjects him to vexatious litigation, under pretence of protecting the canals from political influences. It is said a vigorous attempt will be made to-morrow to pass this bill over his veto. The veto of some of the items in the Supply Bill naturally causes wrath, but no attempt will be made in those cases to override the veto. Mr. Alvord said that he rejoices to see that the Governor had the power of vetoing items in the Supply Bill, and moved to lay the veto on the table, a motion that was carried.

LEGISLATIVE EXTRAVAGANCE CHECKED.

ITEMS IN THE SUPPLY BILL VETOED BY THE GOVERNOR—REASONS FOR HIS OBJECTIONS.

ALBANY, May 13.—Soon after the Assembly met this evening, the Governor returned, by the hands of his private secretary, the bill making appropriations for deficiencies known as the Annual Supply Bill, with objections to certain items. Following are the items objected to and the substance of his objections as stated:

For the library of the Fourth Judicial District, the sum of $750, to be paid on bills therefor certified by the presiding Justice of said district.

This item was objected to and not approved for the reasons stated for disapproving a similar item in the Supply Bill of last year, as follows: "It is unequal and unjust to compel the tax-payers of the State to contribute money for the establishment of law libraries in the various counties of the State. The practice has gone too far already. It never should have been begun and should be stopped at once and finally. There is no more reason for supplying lawyers with their books than in supplying doctors and clergymen with theirs, or farmers and mechanics with their implements and tools. The convenience and advantage which the lawyers and judges will have from these libraries may easily be obtained by voluntary associations, and by contributions from those who are to be benefited by them." I can see no reason for changing the views there expressed. They apply with equal force to those large appropriations for additions to law libraries, although originally written as to the foundation of one.

The same objection is made to the appropriations for the law libraries of the Sixth Judicial District, at Delhi and Binghamton; of the Eighth Judicial District; of the Seventh Judicial District, at Rochester, and for each of the other district law libraries of the State.

For printing and binding an amended edition of the New-York Code of Public Instruction, to be prepared by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and by him distributed, one to each of the school districts of the State, the sum of $12,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

This item is objected to and not approved for the reason that no existing law authorizes any such codification. The present bill elsewhere provides for printing, binding and distributing an amended edition of the School Laws of the State. The Code of Instruction, so-called, is only ten years old; the new one will contain only the same statutes as the amended edition of the laws mentioned above, and some outside notes, and the main expense of compiling it will be in the annotations, and not in the laws. * * *

For repairing the highway upon the Cattaraugus Indian Reservation, running from Gowanda through said reservation in the town of Perrysburg in Cattaraugus County, changing the line thereof, and for the erection and repair of bridges thereon, the sum of $2,000, etc.

This item is objected to, and not approved, for the reason that the Legislature has been forbidden, by Section 18 of Article 3 of the Constitution, to pass any private or local bill for laying out, altering, working or discontinuing roads, highways and alleys. * * * The prohibition in the Constitution is positive, and no exception is made to it, and it applies as much to Indian landers any other. * * *

For repairing the road across the Onondaga Indian Reservation * * * a distance of about one and one-eighth miles, the sum of about $500, etc.

This item was contained in the Supply Bill of last year in precisely the same language, and was then and is now objected to and not approved, for the same reasons given, for disapproving the last mentioned item.

For the clerk of the Assembly for preparing the appendix to the Clerk's manual, pursuant to a resolution of the Assembly adopted May 23, 1877, $300. * *

This item is objected to and not approved. The Constitution and the Statutes alike forbid this appropriation. Under the nominal excuse of extra services, prior to 1874 large amounts were annually voted to the clerks and employés of the Senate and Assembly. By an amendment to the Constitution, adopted in November of that year, the Legislature was forbidden to grant any extra compensation to any public officer, servant, agent or contractor. Chapter CXII, of the Laws of 1875, provides for the compensation of the clerks of the Senate and Assembly a salary of $3,000 each. Further allowances by that statute bring the compensation of the Clerk of the Assembly up to $5,250. The statute then declares that "no extra allowance shall be made to the officers and employés above named on any pretence whatever." The appropriation for the payment of the regular compensation has already been made in the general appropriation bill. * * *

[Several similar appropriations are objected to for the same reason.]

For the County of Cayuga as an equitable reimbursement for certain expenses incurred and paid for the trials and the appeals thereon of Michael Donohue, John Coughlin, Patrick Kagan, Thomas E. Hardy and Patrick Clifford, Edwin Thomas, Harvey Thorpe, William Hart, convicts indicted for murders and assaults, $7,014 [illegible]

This item is objected to and not approved, for the reason that it is in every proper sense a private claim consisting of very many separate items, and under the Constitution is subject to the audit and allowance of the Board of Audit before the Legislature has power to appropriate money for its payment. This objection alone is fatal to the item without considering the question whether such an appropriation ought ever to be made to counties to defray the expenses of trials for crimes committed within their borders * * *

For the City of Syracuse as an equitable reimbursement and voluntary payment of the local assessment and expenses of paving certain streets in said city in front of lands belonging to the State, $2,861.

This item is objected to and not approved. On principle, the State ought not to be compelled to pay to its municipal corporations assessments for local improvements within their limits. The property of the State is ordinarily of much more benefit to the particular locality in which it lies than to the State itself, and to sanction a principle that the cities and villages of the State may, in their discretion, assess State property for local improvements, is to open the door for unlimited calls and drafts on the Treasury for monies to be expended at the discretion of such local authorities * * *.

For the City of Utica, for the local assessment and expense of grading Canal st. from the old City Line to the Whitesboro road, $559 12.

This item is objected to and not approved, for the reasons last above stated, and for the additional reasons that the assessment in question is of an unprecedented character, the property upon which it is levied being the Erie Canal. To levy assessments against the State upon this highway of commerce is totally inadmissable under any circumstances. To commence such a practice at a period which it is claimed that the tax-payers of the State should take upon themselves the payment of all the expenses of maintaining the canals is intolerable.

For the Blind Asylum at Batavia, $10,000.

This item is objected to and not approved for the reason that I learn from official sources, and from persons immediately connected with the management of the institution, that there is no immediate necessity for the expenditure provided for by this appropriation, and that no injury or serious inconvenience will be caused by its omission.

The same reason is given for not approving the appropriations to the Inebriate Asylum at Binghamton of $7,554 50.

For the payment of a canal certificate, with interest thereupon, given to Jesse Canal Commissioner in charge of the lands in course of the canal to McAlpine in 1877, addressed to the Auditor Canal Department for extraordinary expenses incurred in the discharge of his duties as a resident engineer, the sum of [illegible]

This item is objected to, and not approved for the reason that I learn from the records of the Canal Board and the Canal Department that its payment has been repeatedly refused by different Auditors of the Canal Department, and by the Canal Board, and the Canal Board has once, at least, held that the claim should be properly presented to the Board of Audit.

For Weed, Parsons & Co., for printing, expressage and postage, for the commissioners to revise the statutes, payable on the certificate of the chairman of the commission as the work progresses, $5,000.

This item is objected to and not approved. The total expense of this commission to the State cannot fall beneath $200,000, and may go beyond it. For this vast expenditure the State has received, in my judgement, no benefit and much harm. The commission ceased to exist on the first of the present month. There is no such officer in existence as the chairman of the commission, so that there could be no official certificate on which the appropriation could be paid if it were approved.

A number of appropriations for building bridges over the canal in various towns through which it runs are objected to because there is "no money in the Treasury which can safely be applied to such purposes."

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

GOVERNMENT INDICATIONS.

Synopsis for the Past 24 hours.

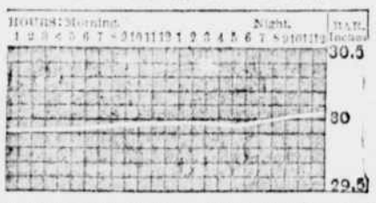
WASHINGTON, May 14, 1 a. m.—The barometer has fallen in the Gulf and south Atlantic States, with a slight depression central in the latter. The pressure has risen slightly in the Middle States and New-England. Northeast winds, rainy and threatening weather prevail in the Ohio Valley and south Atlantic States. Northerly winds continue in the interior of Texas. The pressure has generally fallen on the Pacific Coast with increasing cloudiness and light rain.

Indications.

For the Middle Atlantic States, northeast to southeast winds, cloudy and possibly rainy weather, stationary temperature and falling barometer.

For New-York and New-England, northwest winds, partly cloudy, cooler weather, stationary pressure.

[illegible] OBSERVATIONS



The diagram shows the barometer readings in inches for the 24 hours preceding midnight. The irregular white line represents the oscillations of the mercury during those hours.

TRIBUNE OFFICE, May 14, 1 a. m.—There was a steady rise of air-pressure yesterday, and the sky grew gradually clearer. The temperature was low, especially in the morning and evening. The moisture of the air has decreased.

For this city and vicinity, fair and cool weather, followed by warmth and increasing cloudiness may be expected to-day; clouds and rain are probable to-morrow.

WINTER WEATHER IN MAY.

DES MOINES, Iowa, May 13.—The snow-storm of Saturday and the freeze of Saturday night injured the grape crop and all the young vegetables in this region. It is thought that the grapes are nearly all killed, and the cherry crop much injured. Apples were beyond the reach of injury, and not much corn was up, and no harm was done to that crop.

MILWAUKEE, May 13.—There was a heavy frost throughout the State last night. Considerable damage was done to corn, potatoes and garden stuffs. Some counties also report a great injury to fruit.

BOSTON, May 13.—There was quite a heavy frost in this vicinity last night, and considerable damage is reported to vegetation. The northern parts of New-Hampshire and Vermont were visited with a snow-storm, and the mountains are reported to be covered. Growing crops have sustained much damage.

RICHMOND, Va., May 13.—The weather during the past two days has been quite cold in this section. In the Northwestern part of the State, along the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, the thermometer was below freezing point last night, and ice formed in various localities.

FORT JERVIS, N. Y., May 13.—A heavy frost in this section last night destroyed considerable of the young vegetation. Ice formed in some localities.

MAUCH CHUNK, Penn., May 13.—The weather has been extremely cold for the past few days, with light snows. There was a heavy frost this morning, which did some damage to the crops.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., May 13.—There was another frost here last night, and it was quite heavy. The weather is colder to-night, with prospects of more frost. The crops are damaged to some extent.

ALARM IN MILL RIVER VALLEY.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., May 13.—The inhabitants of Mill River Valley, and particularly the residents of Williamsburgh, have been much alarmed by rumors of the unsafe condition of the Goshen Reservoir, from which is drawn the Summer supply of the mills on that fatal river. In response to a petition, the County Commissioners, accompanied by a number of citizens, examined the reservoir on Saturday. They will order the removal of the "flash-boards" and institute other precautionary measures. Many families have long kept watch all night for an expected flood, and a universal feeling of dread prevails in the valley which nothing will entirely remove.

THE CAMPAIGN OF FRAUD.

Continued from First Page.

on the table. On this there was a roll-call, and the vote stood 128 in the affirmative, to 108 in the negative. The House divided almost strictly on party lines. Messrs. Mills, of Texas, and Buckner, of Missouri, voted with the Republicans, and Messrs. Fort, of Illinois, and Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts, voted with the Democrats. The latter left his seat just as the roll-call began and went to the cloak-room. He returned just before the result was announced and was the last to record his vote. He also came to the assistance of the Democrats later in the afternoon, when a new question of order was being discussed.

As soon as the result of the vote referred to above was announced, Mr. Conger then insisted on his point of order that the resolution gave very great and uncommon powers, both to the committee and the sub-committees which it created; and further that the power to sit during the recess of Congress could only be given by a suspension of the rules, which required a two-thirds vote of the House.

Some discussion occurred on these points, and both of them were overruled by the Speaker.

Mr. Conger then objected to the resolution on the ground that it authorized the chairmen of sub-committees to administer oaths and take testimony, which was not in accordance with the rules of the House.

On this there was a half-hour dispute, which was closed by General Butler, who took the side of the Democrats. He said that during the impeachment trial of Andrew Johnson, a witness was summoned by the chairman of a sub-committe, and refused to answer questions that were put to him; he was brought before the House as a recusant witness, and was directed to answer. Thus, General Butler said, the House had passed upon this very question.

The Chair overruled all the points of order that were made, except one which was urged against conferring power upon the committee to report at any time; and this portion of the resolution Mr. Potter withdrew.

Before calling the previous question Mr. Potter said that he had introduced this resolution at the request of political associates; it contemplated nothing except an inquiry, and whatever might be the result of that inquiry, he disclaimed any present intention whatever to disturb the title of President Hayes; what action the facts would demand would be a matter for future consideration.

HALE'S AMENDMENT CROWDED OFF.

Mr. Hale asked Mr. Potter to yield to him to offer an amendment. He said the Speaker had promised that the Republicans should have an opportunity to be heard, and that he had prepared an amendment after consultation with some of his party friends which was wholly germane to the subject of the original resolution, and the object of which was to extend the scope of the investigation, and not to limit or stifle it.

The Speaker said that Mr. Hale was right in what he said; that he had promised to recognize him to offer his amendment, and had assured Mr. Hale that if it was not admitted, either through the calling of the previous question or otherwise, then he should have the opportunity to get a vote upon it at a later stage of the proceedings.

Mr. Hale asked if Mr. Potter would allow his amendment to be read.

This Mr. Potter refused to do, but asked Mr. Hale to state its purport.

"Will the gentleman let it be read?"

Many members on the Democratic side said, "No, no, no; we have had enough of it."

A colloquy lasting several minutes here occurred between Mr. Potter and Mr. Hale, the upshot of which was that Mr. Hale admitted that his resolution referred to other States than Florida and Louisiana, and Mr. Potter refused to admit it.

Mr. Hale then accused the Democrats of being willing only to investigate a portion of the frauds, and denounced the action of the Democrats as unfair in the extreme.

General Butler asked if Mr. Potter would allow him to add the words "South Carolina" after Louisiana.

Mr. Potter refused to do this. After Mr. Potter had risen to call the previous question, he yielded several times to Republicans, and Messrs. Hale and Garfield improved the opportunity to charge home upon the Democrats an intention of making a limited investigation for campaign purposes, and not one that was intended to bring out all the facts in the case. These attacks made the Democrats feel exceedingly uneasy, and they repeatedly called upon Mr. Potter to insist upon the regular order, and to stop this debate in which they were suffering so severely. Finally Mr. Potter called the previous question.

When a vote was taken, the Democrats, with few exceptions, voted in the affirmative, while the Republicans kept their seats and refused to vote. They then made a point that no quorum was recorded, and a call of the House followed. Finding that they were unable to proceed with the business as long as the Republicans refused to vote, the Democrats at length adjourned the House, leaving the resolution to come up to-morrow morning, immediately after the reading of the journal, as unfinished business.

[*For the details of the debate see Second Page.*]

GENERAL WASHINGTON NEWS.

VIGOROUS WAR AT CINCINNATI.

THE BOOKS AND PAPERS OF ALL THE DISTILLERIES TO BE SEIZED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Commissioner Raum sent an order on Saturday evening to General Sewell, who is representing the Internal Revenue Bureau in Cincinnati, to seize the books and papers of all the distilleries in the Cincinnati District, for the purpose of making a thorough examination of them. It is believed at the Treasury Department that this investigation will be followed by the seizure of several of the largest distilling houses in that district.

STREET ASSAULTS UPON LADIES.

JUSTICE WYLIE CALLS THE ATTENTION OF HIS JURY TO THEIR FREQUENCY.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The number of assaults upon women which have taken place in the District of Columbia during the past six months, is unprecedented, and the evil has assumed such proportions that Justice Wylie, in addressing the jury on Friday in the case of Evans, who was on trial for an assault upon a lady, few nights ago, while she was waiting for a car on Seventh-st., near Pennsylvania-ave., called attention to the subject and used very severe language in regard to it. He said that ladies, either young or old, are no longer safe from insult while walking alone in the streets of this city, nor are the outrages committed alone by representatives of the lower classes. Some of those who are called respectable are guilty of them, and they especially should be made to suffer the full penalties of the law. Young women, he said, on appearing alone on the streets of Washington after dark, are attacked like the children of Bengal, and these tigers in human form do not stop to ascertain whether their victims are respectable or not. So serious has this evil become, he said, that he is tired of it; hardly a day passes that a case of this kind is not either brought before him or before the lower Court.

A LARGE IDEA BY SCHLEICHER.

AN ISSUE OF $40,000,000