m a special dispatch—the only instance on record of a tady being so honored.

GENERAL NOTES.

The rage for household decoration is making itself more and more felt in current literature. The latest exhibition is in a large monthly magazine called *The Art Amateur*, edited by Mr. Montague Marks, full of all manner of discussions and news on the whole range of domestic art, with admirable engravings, and a separate sheet of designs for embroideries and for the use of amateur painters on china. A good deal of the letter-press is from recognized authorities, Mr. Clarence Cook, Mr. Frederick Vors, etc.

Poetic tags are appended to marriage notices in the Michigan papers. For example: "At Medina, by the Rev. G. M. Lyon, Mr. Oliver Hill, of Davisburg, and Miss Mina Lyon, of Medina." "Oliver, you have from her childhood home our Mina taken; May she by you be ne'er forsaken. And may her love to you prove always true and unshaken." This pleasing custom enables a mother-in-law, if she be wedded to immortal verse, to give immediate expression to clairvoyant intuitions respecting the happiness of the bridal pair.

An observatory is to be erected on Mount Etna this Summer. *The Athenæum* states that a site has been selected 9,652 feet above the level of the sea, where there is now an oblong building, originally occupied by the English when occupying Sicily in 1811, and repaired, after having fallen into decay, when the present King of Italy visited the locality in 1862. Both astronomical and meteorological, as well as seismological, observations are to be carried on at this new observatory, which will be the property of the University of Catania.

The Ritualistic services at St. Clement's, which have caused much uneasiness among the Episcopalians of Philadelphia, have been condemned by a special committee empowered by the Diocesan Convention to investigate the case. The innovations which are mentioned include unusual vestments, genuflexions, the lifting up of the consecrated elements, prostrations within and without the chancel, and auricular confession. These practices are declared by the committee to be in entire contrariety to those of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and the Committee on Canons has been directed to prepare a canon whereby any church which shall maintain such usages may be deprived of representation in the Diocesan Convention.

In justice to the Adventists, it should be stated that their newspaper organ, *The Boston Crisis*, denounces the Pocasset child-murder as "red-handed wickedness, diabolical bigotry and inexcusable religious frenzy." It says: "There is no church in that place, nor ever has been, connected in any way with the Massachusetts Advent Christian Conference." It denies that any person implicated in the matter do now or ever did belong to the denomination," and, by way of clinching the matter, adds: "But one copy of *The Crisis* is taken in the town." This disavowal is natural, and just what was to be expected. Whatever Advent doctrines were entertained by the Pocasset lunatics were loosely picked up and mixed with semi-Mosaic incompatible with any methodical organization in any civilized country.

The consumers and the consumed, the public and the oysters, may not like it, but the Baltimore fish pool brings momentary relief to all who are connected with the trade. All the oyster-packing firms are in the new combination, and there will be one price and no competition. The company will purchase the cans and solder, and the packing will be let out by contract to the firm which makes the lowest bid. The packers have been competing so briskly among themselves for the Western trade that they have sacrificed their interests by resorting to light weights, short measures and ruinous prices. They have concluded to "pool their issues," and to do less business for more money. The can-makers and the oyster-shuckers take it for granted that they are to get better wages and to be released from the necessity of organizing a strike every few months.

The Princess Louise and the Governor-General of the Dominion are soon to visit Quebec, where Lord and Lady Dufferin were so popular. The programme of the week's festivities, as outlined by the reception committee, is as follows: First day—Arrival of the vice-regal party and reception by the Corporation and citizens generally at the wharf; general illumination in the evening. Second day—Military parade in the morning, inauguration of Dufferin Terrace in the afternoon, State reception in the evening in the Legislative Council Chamber. Third day—Drives to the Montmorenci Falls or other points of interest around the city; Mr. Lavalle's grand cantata in the Skating Rink in the evening. Fourth day—Official dinner at Spencerwood in the evening. Fifth day—Lacrosse club sports in the afternoon, and grand ball in the Music Hall at night.

The English Bench has decided informally that a woman can tell a better lie than a man. At the Devon assizes in Exeter, during the trial of a perjury case, the counsel for the defence made use of the remark that a woman would say anything. Baron Huddleston, in addressing the jury, observed that he could not go as far as the counsel, but it was a well-known fact that a woman told a lie better than a man did. It was a remarkable circumstance that when a woman was determined to say that which was untrue she did it a great deal better than a man. Whether it was that a man was more conscious of his dignity was a metaphysical question he could not answer, but it was certain that a woman did tell a story much more logically and perseveringly than a man could. He was glad that it was a question for the jury to say whether the girl should be believed, for he himself admitted his incapacity to gauge the veracity of a woman when she appeared in the box.

District-Attorney Phelps, in the course of his admirable address before the Psi Upsilon Fraternity at New-Haven last Wednesday, urged young men who were anxious to exert an influence in public affairs to make a special study of such subjects as pauperism and crime, political history, the legislation of States, local government, and, above all, political biography. He ridiculed two sorts of dandies—the literary and the social. "Culture with the first," he remarked, "means to dawdle about clubs and to fill vapid ears with equally vapid talk about art and literature and music and nothing, having few ideas themselves, and conveying none to others; continually trying to measure the ocean in a half-pint pot. The other is the social dandy, whose idea of culture is never to dine without a dress-coat. His sensivity never reaches further than the billiard-table, nor does his enthusiasm rise higher than a languid approval of a pretty face or fine voice in the street or on the stage. These are the creatures who talk of politics as inconsistent with culture and refinement, and above the healthy, honest meaning of the words. True culture never avoids a duty, however disagreeable, nor does true refinement suffer by any necessary contact with anything." He deprecated hypercritical judgments on either politicians or political methods. "You say," he exclaimed, "that the debates in Congress are unseemly, and sometimes disgraceful, but contrast them with the sessions of a Presbytery!" He remarked that an obstacle to the advance of young men in political life is the arrogance which too many of them affect in their relation to public affairs. They are too apt to assume that because they are well read and cultivated that they may be at once assigned to command without ever carrying a musket in the ranks. From old soldiers, not, dusty and begrimed with battle, the brightness of the new uniforms commands but slight respect.

MUSIC.

THE CHILDREN'S "PINAFORE."

It must be confessed that we have seen a good deal of "H. M. S. Pinafore" here this Winter in one shape or another. We have had troupes that were good, bad and indifferent, we have had troupes of amateurs and troupes of professionals, "Church Choir" troupes and troupes which laid claim to no ecclesiastical connection whatever, white troupes and black troupes, but it has remained for Mr. Ford, the Philadelphia manager, to introduce to us what is one of the most entertaining of all, a troupe of children. "Pinafore," as it is now being done at Wallack's by a number of children whose ages range from five to fifteen years, is certainly vastly amusing. The most striking features of the performance were the very evident delight which they all took in their work, boys and girls alike, principals and chorus singers, and the remarkable intelligence that they displayed. They seemed to grasp the peculiar spirit of fun that pervades the piece quite as well as any of their elders, and they entered into the acting and singing of the little opera with a hearty enjoyment that was charming. Of course their work was not highly finished—such a thing was not to be expected. Children of the ages of these have neither the range nor the power of voice, to say nothing of the cultivation and stage experience necessary to give such a work as this very perfectly, but they had other qualities, a naïveté and freshness, an earnest intentiveness in doing what they had to do, that were irresistibly attractive, and that were, perhaps, worth the others that they did not have. Moreover, they have been capitally trained, and the work of the chorus was remarkably good: prompt and accurate, and in some respects quite equal to any of the grown-up choruses that we have heard in this opera, so far as the singing merely is concerned, and decidedly better than any of the others in the acting. The voices of both girls and boys are pure and fresh, and, so far as the music lies in their range, perfectly true. As to the stage setting, it is much the best "Pinafore" deck that has been placed on the stage here.

The solo parts are almost all nicely done, though none of them deserve very detailed notice. The *Josephine* is remarkably good, so are two or three of the male parts, but the best are the *Hebe*, an absurdly funny little witch of some seven or eight years old, and little Belle Goodman, an enchanting baby of four or five, who plays the *Midshipmite*, and sings a preposterously absurd song between the acts. "The Children's Pinafore" is a performance which is sure not only to please the young folks, for whose especial delectation it is given, but even more those of larger growth who have seen it given seriously by older people, and can appreciate the fun of it as it is given by these youngsters.

FRANZ RUMMEL'S RECITAL.

Mr. Franz Rummel's first pianoforte recital took place yesterday, and was in every way an emphatic success. The programe was an excellent one, composed of such pieces as were best suited to exhibit the finest qualities of the performer, and it was arranged with excellent judgment. His playing is rather manly, vigorous and passionate than delicate and poetical, and he has a strong technique, and a beautiful touch, and his phrasing is uncommonly fine. And everywhere throughout his work there was evidence of careful and thoughtful study, of intelligence, and of fine artistic feeling. Of all the pianists that we have had in this country he most resembles Rubinstein, for his nature is more closely akin to the strong, fiery one of the Russian than to any other. Like Rubinstein, Rummel, carried away by passion and interest in his work, sometimes strikes false notes and wrong chords, but also like him, he has excellences which counterbalance these a hundred-fold, and his slips are of a sort that no one not possessed with a petty spirit of cavilling would dream of thinking of twice. His first number yesterday afternoon was Liszt's arrangement of the A minor prelude and fugue for organ of J. S. Bach. This was given with admirable breadth and freedom of style, and with faultless clearness. It was followed by the E major Suite of Handel. In the last two movements of this, the Courante and Air and Variations (in the latter of which, the famous "Harmonious Blacksmith," he has already been heard in public), he was especially good. His playing of Beethoven's "Sonata Appassionata" was perhaps the best thing that he did during the concert. It has evidently been a favorite object of study with him, and his rendering of it was strong, sympathetic and symmetrical. In Mendelssohn's "Variations Serieuses" he brought out with great power the strongly marked sentiment of the different variations, and he followed this number with a refined but spirited performance of Schumann's charming "Faschingsschwank." He closed the concert with four Chopin selections, the Berceuse, op. 57, the Impromptu, op. 29, the valse in D flat, op. 64, No. 1 (perhaps the most familiar of all Chopin's waltzes), and the Polonaise in A, op. 40. In the first and third of these he was less satisfactory than in anything else during the concert. The Berceuse was somewhat flat and lacking in sentiment, and the last part of the waltz was taken so fast that it was anything but effective, for the rhythm was wholly lost. But the Polonaise was magnificent. It gave scope for all his great power and splendid technical brilliancy, and it brought to a fitting close as delightful a recital as we have had here in many a day. The next recital will be on Thursday afternoon next, and among the principal selections will be the Beethoven Sonata, op. 27, No. 2, Mendelssohn's Fantasia, op. 28, Schumann's "Etudes Symphoniques," and the Bach-Liszt Prelude and Fugue in C major.

AIMÉE AT THE PARK.

Mlle. Aimée and her troupe have left Booth's Theatre and are now singing "Le Petit Duc" at the Park Theatre. The piece has already been noticed at length in THE TRIBUNE, and it is not now necessary to say anything about its merits. The opera sounds decidedly better at the Park than it did at the other house, which was rather too large for the voices of most of the leading members of the company, and opera-bouffe is, anyhow, always much better enjoyed in a small room than in a large one. The performance has gained much in smoothness since the first night and now goes off without the slightest hitch. Mlle. Aimée is as sprightly as ever and has made some decidedly effective changes in her manner of singing the song of her, in which M. Dupuis is also excellent, much more refined and delicate than any other Prince we have seen in this city, and yet much more funny. The piece has unquestionably been very successful and will run throughout the week.

PUBLIC OPINION.

The Democratic scheme to overthrow the National Government has resulted in closing up the Republican ranks. It is now an unbroken line. A solid front now and a grand triumph in 1880.—[Burlington Hawkeye (Rep.)

The Democratic party in this State is badly split into factions, but with the great stake of the Presidential election and the many offices to be filled, we look to the making of a truce of differences, a combination for the spoils, and a specially reunited party.—[Syracuse Journal (Rep.)

The Democracy now turns tail from a battleground of its own selection—so much the worse for the Democracy! And if the South is frightened off by Radical clamor into desertion of political principle and of political allies, we may look for a solid North and a divided South as certain events of a near future.—[Richmond Whig (Dem.)

REPUBLICAN SUCCESS IN NEW-YORK SURE.

From The Kingston Freeman (Rep.)

The recent events in Congress have succeeded in cementing the Republican party; it has not before been so solid since 1872. The policy of conciliation and surrender has disappeared, and all are "stalwarts." On the other hand, the Democrats are hopelessly divided, and the action of Governor Robinson in removing the New-York officials is steadily widening the breach between him and Tammany. To make the Republican triumph certain and sweeping, the Democrats in Congress have only to keep right on in the way they have been pursuing for the past seven weeks. Governor Robinson and Tammany can help on the result by their quarrels if they choose. But even though the Democracy should reconcile its differences and present a united front, the Republicans can carry the State at any time on a full vote. The State is numerically Republican, and nothing but apathy and dissensions can account for the losses of that party in the past.

THE BOOT ON THE OTHER LEG NOW.

From The Troy Times (Rep.)

Not long ago the Democrats were defending the summary removal of Mr. Gorham from the secretaryship of the Senate on the ground that during the recess of Congress he engaged in political work for his party. And now Sergeant-at-Arms Thompson of the House of Representatives has gone off to Ohio, where he is making arrangements for the approaching gubernatorial canvass, meanwhile neglecting his official duties entirely. Thus the Democratic managers vindicate their reputation for consistency.

THE REAL DEMOCRATIC GAME.

From The Pittsburg Commercial-Gazette (Rep.)

We hope the President will veto their political legislation if passed. Admit that the new law is merely cumulative, and the fact remains that it is not needed, and is forced forward as an expression of Democratic antagonism to anything that can possibly be used to prevent their carrying the Presidential election by riotous and fraud. They are simply marching around, but aiming at the same result as in the bill recently vetoed. Their hope is that the President will surrender little by little, one point at a time. This he cannot afford to do. The country is fully aroused to the importance of this struggle. It realizes that the rights and liberties of the people are involved. Besides, the time has come when the people wish to know whether appropriations are to be made or not. The assumption that the President must surrender, in order to secure appropriations for the current expenses of the Government, is not to be tolerated.

THE CHIEF THIRD TERM ORGAN CRIES "GO SLOW!"

From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat (Dep.)

We heartily agree with all that is or can be said against any attempt to make a political junketing trip out of the proposed reception to Grant on his arrival in San Francisco. The fewer the politicians in that crowd the better it will be for Grant and for his future prospects as a Republican candidate. He has travelled abroad as the representative not of a political party, but of a whole people. And he should be received on his return in the same way. He comes back, as he went forth, an eminent citizen of this country, deserving well of every American. Nothing can be gained to his candidacy, or to the certainty of his election, by a partisan reception on American soil. He will very soon be the declared choice of a majority of the people for President of the United States, but there is no necessity just now for forcing the issues involved in this choice, and there is still less necessity for greeting him in California by a horde of hungry politicians, every one of whom will be suspected of selfish motives in the cordiality displayed

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

GOVERNMENT INDICATIONS.

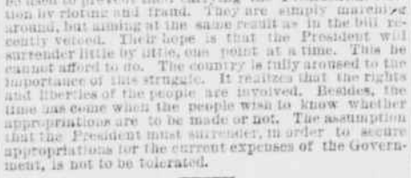
Synopsis for the past 24 hours.

WASHINGTON, May 9, 1 a. m.—The barometer has risen over the Lower Lakes, East Gulf and Atlantic States, with continued northeast winds in the latter. Clear weather prevails in the Middle States, New-England, the Lower Lake region and Ohio Valley, but cloudy weather is reported from the Upper Lakes and the Northwest, with stationary or falling barometer, and warmer southeast winds. The pressure has fallen on the Pacific Coast, with occasional light rains in the northern portions.

Indications.

For the Middle Atlantic States and New-England, south and west winds, rising, possibly followed by falling barometer, slightly cooler, followed by warmer, clear weather.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.



The figures at the top show the barometer readings in the city by tenths of inches. The perpendicular lines give divisions of time for the 24 hours preceding midnight. The irregular white line represents the oscillations by the mercury during those hours.

TRIBUNE OFFICE, May 9, 1 a. m.—The barometer rose a trifle yesterday morning and evening, but remained stationary during the greater part of the day. Clear and partly cloudy weather prevailed. The temperature ranged between 48° and 69°, the average being 7½° higher than on Wednesday. The amount of moisture in the air is large.

Clear or partly cloudy weather, possibly followed late in the day by increasing cloudiness, may be expected in this city and vicinity to-day.

A gentleman was disturbed from his rest in the middle of the night by some one knocking on the street door. "Who's there," he asked. "A friend," was the answer. "What do you want?" "I want to stay here all night." "Queer taste; stay there by all means," was the benevolent reply.

AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

THE STREET RAILWAY BILL ALTERED.

ONE LARGE SALARY REDUCED—MR. STRAHAN'S BILL RENDERED MORE EFFECTIVE.

In the Assembly yesterday, Mr. Braman's Street Railway bill was considered. Several new sections were added, and the bill was laid over for future consideration. One of the sections lays down the conditions under which a street railway may be constructed in Broadway. The Senate passed the bill reducing the Commissioner of Jurors' salary from 15,000 to $5,000. The Governor immediately signed the bill. A new section has been added to Mr. Strahan's bill. It regulates the power of removal. At the evening session General Sharpe's bill to protect the lower part of this city from the elevated railroad companies was ordered to a third reading.

THE STREET RAILWAY BILL.

SOME CONCESSIONS MADE—DESIGNS ON BROADWAY OPENLY AVOWED.

[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

ALBANY, May 8.—The Assembly after stolidly resolving to hold an afternoon session to-day, rescinded the resolution so as to be able to attend a base ball match. The morning hours were occupied partly in considering Mr. Braman's remarkable railroad bill; a bill ostensibly intended to permit street railroad companies who have not yet laid tracks under charters granted by the Legislature to change their routes. It has been the universal belief in the Legislature that the bill in reality was intended to enable some one of the street railroad companies of New-York to place tracks on Broadway. The bill was accordingly very coldly received. Mr. Braman himself called up the bill. Instantly there was an alert expression upon the faces of the leaders of the Assembly. Mr. Braman, in an embarrassed manner, moved that the bill be recommitted to the Committee on Railroads, with instructions to report forthwith a long amendment, which he then sent to the clerk's desk. The amendment, briefly described, requires any railroad built upon Broadway to pay to the city 3 per cent of its gross receipts yearly, to keep that thoroughfare in repair from Fourteenth-st. to the Battery, and to remove dirt and snow from the street. The amendment also directed the company not to charge more than 5 cents fare a passenger from the Battery to Fifty-ninth-st. By an amendment made to the bill the other day by Mr. Fish, elevated railroads were excluded from the provisions of the act. Mr. Braman followed up his proffer of amendments by proposing that the bill should not apply to any existing railroad, nor to any railroad whose charter had expired. The debate then proceeded.

Mr. Hepburn—This bill when it first came to our attention was in such shape that no fellow could find out what it meant. No one knew positively that it applied to New-York or came from that city.

Mr. Braman—The bill did not come from New-York, nor did I know when I introduced it that it applied to a railroad there.

Mr. Hepburn—Well, Mr. Speaker, as originally introduced it applied to the St. Nicholas Avenue, Manhattanville and Forty-second Street Railroad Company. I hold in my hand some amendments which I think will open up the occupation of Broadway to competition. If the people of New-York are willing to have a railroad on Broadway I am perfectly willing that they should have one. But I think the thoroughfare should be open to competition. In the words of Colonel Sellers, "There's millions in it." Mr. Lorillard and others have offered a million of dollars for the privilege of putting a railroad on the street. A general bill, properly drawn, giving the local authorities full permission to grant the right to occupy Broadway to some railroad company after it has secured the consent of the property-owners would, it seems to me, be unobjectionable. I am in favor of such a bill.

Erastus Brooks—I offer an amendment forbidding the construction of a railroad on Broadway. It is the only great thoroughfare that we have in New-York that is unobstructed. I am sure that the people of New-York do not want it given up to a street railroad. Twenty years ago I introduced in the Senate a petition, signed by A. T. Stewart and other prominent citizens of New-York of that day, asking the Legislature to grant them such a charter, and offering $2,000,000 for it. Three things should be required in considering this bill: first, that no railroad shall be built; second, if a railroad is authorized, the property-owners shall have it; third, that those who will pay the most for the privilege shall have it.

Mr. Fish—I believe that property will be greatly benefited by the building of a street railroad on Broadway. The elevated roads have had the effect of depreciating the price of property on that street. But I would put up the franchise to build a road on that street at public auction, giving it to the highest bidder.

Mr. Brooks withdrew his amendment prohibiting the building of a road on Broadway, at the request of Mr. Hepburn, who wished to offer some amendments, and would include among them some proposed by Mr. Brooks. Mr. Hepburn then offered the bulk of amendments, and moved that the bill be laid on the table with instructions to the Clerk to have the amendments printed. The motion was adopted by a large vote notwithstanding Mr. Braman's protest. As now proposed the bill has the following authors: Section 1, Mr. Braman; Section 2, Mr. Fish; Sections 3 and 4, Mr. Braman; Sections 5 and 6, Mr. Hepburn; Section 7, Mr. Brooks. The bill is as follows:

SECTION 1. It shall be lawful for any existing railroad corporation organized under the act entitled "An act to authorize the formation of railroad corporations and to regulate the same," passed April 2, 1850, and the acts amendatory of the same, or the successor of the grantees of any franchise heretofore granted by the Legislature of this State authorizing the construction and operation of a railroad, which has not yet begun the construction of its road, and which has voted or shall hereafter by a vote of two-thirds of its whole number of directors vote to change, extend and alter the routes of its road or its terminus, and which has complied or may hereafter comply with the requirements of section 18, article 3 of the Constitution of this State, to construct, maintain, operate and use such changed, extended or altered routes, and shall have the same right and power to construct, maintain, operate and use its road upon, along and through such changed, extended or altered routes as if its road had been located there in the first instance; nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorize the change of either terminus in any county other than the one in which or adjoining that in which it was previously located.

SEC. II. This act shall not apply to any elevated railway.

SEC. III. Any consent of the local authorities of the City of New-York that may be hereafter given in pursuance of the provision of this act, to any existing street railroad company in said city, to extend or change its line or route to and along that part of the street of said city known as Broadway, lying between Fourteenth-st. of said city and Battery-place, or any part thereof, shall be inoperative and void unless granted on terms and conditions that shall at least require the railroad company so extending or changing its line to operate and maintain for a fare of 5 cents for each passenger carried, a continuous line of road in connection with, and as part of such extension north of Fourteenth-st., as least as far as Fifty-ninth-st. in said city, and shall further require the annual payment by said company into the Treasury of said city of at least 3 per cent of the gross receipts of its entire line, exclusive of its extensions, forming what is commonly known as a cross town street railroad south of One-hundred-and-thirteenth-st., and also require said company, at its own expense, to repair and keep in good order the pavement of the carriageway of all that part of Broadway between Fourteenth-st. and Battery-place, also at their own expense to sweep and remove the sweepings from the carriageway of said Broadway between Fourteenth-st. and Battery-place, once in every twenty-four hours, weather permitting, said company to own the sweepings, and also at its own expense to remove the snow from said portion of the carriageway of Broadway immediately after each fall of snow, the city to provide convenient places to dump the same. But nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize the construction of any street railroad on Fifth-ave., in said City of New-York, or any part thereof, or to authorize the use of locomotive or dummy engines in the operation of street railroads in any city of this State, or to revive the charter of any railroad company which has lapsed or been forfeited by any cause or repealed to to extend the existence of any railroad company.

SEC. IV. For the purposes of this act the local authorities whose consent shall be requisite to authorize the construction, maintenance and operation of a street railroad, or any extensions alteration, or change of the line or route thereof in any town, village or city shall be taken and held to be respectively the Supervisors and Commissioners of highways of each town, the Board of Trustees of such village, and in the case of a city its Common Council and Mayor or in whatever body or boards and officer or officers its legislative function may be vested.

SEC. V. The Legislature may when any road shall be opened for use from time to time alter or reduce the rate of freights, fare, or other profits upon such road.

SEC. VI. The Legislature may at any time dissolve any corporation founded under this act; but such dissolution shall not take away or impair any remedy given against any such corporation, its stockholders or officers for any liability which shall have been previously incurred.

SEC. VII. In all cases whenever the consent of the local authorities has been given for the location, construction, maintenance and operation of a railroad, or for the alteration, change or extension of the route of any street railroad now organized under existing laws, the franchise for the use and maintenance of such railroad shall be put up at auction and sold to the company which will give the highest amount for such use, the sale to be conducted by the financial officer of the city, town or village in which such road is located, and the proceeds of the sale to be paid into the treasury of said city, town or village for the redemption of its debt.

GENERAL LEGISLATION.

THE COMMISSIONER OF JURORS' SALARY REDUCED—MR. STRAHAN'S BILL AMENDED.

[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

ALBANY, May 8.—The Senate passed to-day Mr. Varnum's bill reducing the salary of the Commissioner of Jurors of New-York City from $15,000 annually to $5,000. The Assembly concurred in a slight amendment made by the Senate subsequently, and Mr. Varnum thereupon personally took the bill to Governor Robinson, who at once signed it. This ends a struggle to reduce this official's salary which has lasted about five years. Mayor Cooper has had it in his power since May 1 to appoint a successor to the present Commissioner at the old salary, but has refrained from doing so.

The Senate also considered Mr. Strahan's remedy for a prolonged delay on the part of the Aldermen and Mayor in appointing the heads of the departments, namely, authorizing a commission, composed of the Mayor, Controller, District-Attorney and City Judge, to make such appointments after the expiration of thirty days. The Committee on Cities reported the bill for the consideration of the Senate. The bill was amended in two particulars—the name of the District-Attorney was stricken off, he not being a city officer, and the following important new section was added:

SECTION II. No removal from any office, the appointment to which is provided for in the last section, shall be made except for neglect of duty or misconduct in office during the officer's term. A written statement of the alleged grounds of removal with specifications thereof stating with reasonable certainty time and place shall be furnished to such officer, and a reasonable time thereafter shall be allowed before the hearing thereon, and the officer charged shall be entitled to know the evidence and to cross-examine the witnesses in support of the charges, to examine witnesses in his own behalf, and to be heard by counsel. The Mayor is hereby authorized to administer oaths to witnesses upon such hearing.

Senator Pomeroy urged that the bill be immediately ordered to a third reading, but the motion was vigorously resisted by the Tammany Senators and was defeated. The bill was then made a special order for Tuesday next.

The Assembly passed to-day Mr. Brooks's bill authorizing the construction of a ten-acre island on Robbins Reef.

Ex-Speaker Husted offered a resolution to-night for the final adjournment of the Legislature on May 22. The resolution will probably be considered to-morrow.

ANGRY SCENE IN THE ASSEMBLY.

MR. ALVORD CENSURES THE MEMBERS FOR LACK OF DIGNITY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

ALBANY, May 8.—The Assembly returned from witnessing a base-ball match this afternoon in ill-humor, and held an evening session, which was consequently marked by exhibitions of ill-feeling. Mr. Baker's bill, directing the publication of the session laws in independent newspapers, as well as in those advocating the principles of the great parties, was brought up for consideration. Debate on the bill was diverted however, into a discussion of the relative merits of independent and partisan newspapers. Speaker Alvord, in the course of a long speech, roundly denounced the independent newspapers, and said that they were generally edited by blatherskites. Mr. Williams (Greenbacker), who is universally regarded as the wit of the Legislature, then eloquently praised the independent press, and also sarcastically reviewed the Speaker's course as presiding officer since he promised to run impartially the representatives of the three parties. The Assembly was evidently amused by Mr. Williams's speech. The complacency with which members listened to an attack upon himself was very irritating to Speaker Alvord, however, and he angrily said that if the Assembly did not defend its dignity in the future he would. If was the most astonishing attack upon the Speaker, he said, he had ever known. The Assembly took no steps to resent the attack, however, and the bill was ultimately laid over for consideration to another day.

PROTECTING NASSAU-ST.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

ALBANY, May 8.—General George H. Sharpe persuaded his fellow-members this evening to order to a third reading the bill forbidding the erection of an elevated railroad in any street south of the City Hall not now officially selected as a route for the roads. General Sharpe intended to state that in sending the bill to the Committee on Cities he had meant no disrespect to the Committee on Railroads, but was cut off from making the statement by the action of the chairman in putting the motion suddenly.

ALBANY NOTES.

ALBANY, Thursday, May 8, 1879.

The bill to extend the distribution of Croton water in New-York was passed to-day.

The bill to prevent the use of issue paper ballots was ordered to a third reading to-day.

Mr. Hayes to-day introduced a bill to appropriate money for the Board of Regents to purchase objects of natural history. It appropriates $4,000 for the purpose.

Senator Harris to-day offered a long resolution directing the Committee of Finance of the Senate and the House Committee of Ways and Means to prepare a bill which will provide for the creation of a commission composed of eminent citizens, selected solely with reference to their qualifications for the work to be performed, to make an examination of the tax laws of the State; also, to prepare a bill thereon.

The Senate passed to-day Mr. Ecclesine's Excise Commissioners' bill; also the bill extending the time for the construction of the New-York and Long Island Bridge.

CLOSE OF THE CRICKET MATCH.

THE ENGLISH TEAM VICTORIOUS.

THE AMERICANS SCORE 139 IN TWO INNINGS AGAINST 253 BY THEIR COMPETITORS IN ONE INNING.

The international cricket match between the English and American teams was resumed yesterday on the St. George's Grounds, Hoboken, at 11:45 a. m. The attendance was not as large as on the first day. The ground had been well rolled during the interval and was in as good condition as when the first ball was bowled on Wednesday. L. Hone and S. S. Schultz, who were at the wickets when play was suspended Wednesday night, opened the play, facing the bowling of C. Newhall and Sprague, of the American team. Schultz only made a two hit before his wicket was taken by a ball from Sprague. Hone was now the only member of the original Lord Harris's team left to be disposed of. He was joined by DeCourcy Forbes, but Newhall knocked the balls from his wickets in the air before he had a chance to score. His place was taken by Braithwaite, the professional of the Marion Club of Philadelphia. Hone, after making one more single hit and a long hit for four runs, which disturbed the spectators on the grand stand, was caught out neatly by Robert Newhall from Sprague's bowling. All the Englishmen who had been in Australia were now out. Their aggregate score amounted to 242 runs, being an average of a little over thirty-four to each man, and nearly trebling the total score of the American team. It was noticeable that the score of the Englishmen were made by bold and free hitting. The remaining members of the English team, Brewster, late of the Staten Island Club, and Lane, of the same club, only added five more runs to the score, which, when concluded, stood 253. Of these, 248 had been made "off the bat," and only five were made entirely through errors of the fielders.

The outlook for the American team was not at all reassuring when it started on its second inning, being 169 runs behind. Messrs. Cross and Moore were the first batsmen for the defence, while Lane and Hornby began the bowling for the attack. The latter bowled with his left hand after the old-fashioned underhand style. Moore, after making a good leg-hit from Lane's bowling, had his wicket taken by one of Hornby's underhand balls, which came hopping along the ground. With the exception of Robert Newhall, no one on the American side was successful in batting. He began by hitting a ball from Lane over the east fence for six runs, and continued hitting freely all around until his score reached twenty-three, when he went too far forward to hit a short-pitched ball and was quickly "stumped" by Webbe. Before 3 o'clock the entire eleven were out with the very low score of fifty-five runs, making a grand total for the two innings of 139.

The fielding of the English team was admirable, and that of Hornby especially so. He handled the ball with either hand with equal readiness. After the game was over C. A. Newhall said that he had never seen men in better batting trim than these Englishmen. Their continuous playing for the past twelve months in England and Australia had probably made them as good a batting team as could be found in England. Mr. Brewster, of the Germantown Club, said that the American defeat was doubtless owing to the splendid batting of the Englishmen. The following is the score for the two days:

AMERICAN TEAM.

FIRST INNING.		SECOND INNING.	
J. H. Moore, run out	5	b. Hornby	3
C. E. Hallowell, c. and b. Lucas	0	c. Schultz, b. Lane	0
C. A. Newhall, c. Lucas	2	b. Lane	0
Robt. Newhall, st. Webbe, b. Lane	9	st. Webbe, b. Lane	23
H. J. Cross, run out	17	st. Webbe, b. Lane	5
F. Brewster, b. Sue	5	c. Hornby, b. Lane	5
D. S. Newhall, c. Lucas b. Lane	16	c. Hoyle, b. Hornby	6
J. T. Souter, c. Schultz, b. Lucas	5	b. Lane	11
R. H. Moeran, c. Hornby, b. Lane	3	run out	0
F. W. Kessler, c. Hoyle, b. Lucas	12	c. Hornby, b. Lane	1
J. E. Sprague, not out	6	not out	0
Extras	4	Extras	1
Total	84	Total	55

Grand total, 139.

ENGLISH TEAM.

A. P. Lucas, c. Cross, b. Moeran	98
F. Penn, c. Cross, b. D. S. Newhall	51
C. Hoyle, run out	31
A. N. Hornby, run out	27
A. J. Webbe, b. Moeran	20
L. Hone, c. R. Newhall, b. Sprague	10
S. S. Schultz, b. Sprague	5
De C. Forbes, b. C. Newhall	0
Braithwaite, c. Kessler, b. C. Newhall	1
Brewster, not out	3
Lane, b. R. Newhall, b. Sprague	3
Byes, 2; leg byes, 3	5
Total	253

THE WARREN COUNTY FRAUDS.

EX-SENATOR CORNISH FOUND GUILTY—NOLLE PROSEQUIS ENTERED IN THE PHILLIPSBURG RING CASES.

[FROM THE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

BELVIDERE, N. J., May 8.—A large audience thronged the court-room during the day to listen to the summing-up arguments in the case of ex-Senator Cornish. Chief-Justice Beasly, at the opening of the court, announced his time as precious, and limited the summing-up to two hours a side.

Prosecutor Harris, in opening the argument, reviewed the case for three-quarters of an hour. "In union there is strength," he quoted, as well in evil as in good alliances. He reviewed the Warren County ring, and characterized the present as the greatest crime of all—a conspiracy to suppress the frauds and forgeries and prevent the exposures imminent from the political disaster which had befallen the ring. He reviewed the evidence, showing a guilty knowledge on the part of the defendant. Every line of his secret letters to Mattison showed that guilty knowledge.

Judge Green followed in an exhaustive argument for the defence. He impeached the testimony of Mattison and Cummins as State Prison evidence. The letters to Mattison were written under cover for Mattison's wife. Cornish, an innocent man, had been brought into this matter through his friendship for Mattison and Strader, two then reputable citizens, whom he believed innocent.

He was followed by C unsellor Shipman, who briefly addressed the jury, declaring that Cornish was a respectable citizen, an innocent man, drawn by circumstances into an apparently criminal position.

Attorney-General Stockton closed the debate, declaring that the conspiracy had been fully proved.

Chief-Justice Beasly charged strongly against the prisoner, and the case was given to the jury at 4 o'clock p. m. When they returned it was with a verdict of guilty, with an earnest recommendation of mercy.

Prosecutor Harris asked the advice of the Court in regard to the Phillipsburg ring cases, and a nolle prosequi was directed to be entered in them. A nolle prosequi was also entered in the case of John C. Danley, indicted for conspiracy to defraud the County of Warren.

DEBTS OF A MILLION.

WHAT A DRY GOODS FIRM OWES.

DETAILS OF THE SUSPENSION OF WHITTEMORE, PEET, POST & CO.—$270,000 DUE TO NEW-YORK BANKS.

Members of the firm of Whittemore, Peet, Post & Co. said yesterday that the suspension on Wednesday was decided upon after consultation, and that there was little hope of a resumption of business. The causes of the failure, one of the partners said, were substantially those given in THE TRIBUNE of Thursday. The firm was organized by Anthony & Hall, each of whom put in $100,000 in cash. In 1873 the general capital was $400,000, over advances of $250,000 to the Wilcox Mill, now the Meriden Mill of Meriden, Conn., and the Kent and C. F. Mason & Co. Mills of Rhode Island, and a withdrawal of capital within a few years on account of the deaths of three special partners weakened the firm. These causes, in addition to subsequent losses on the mills, finally brought about the suspension. The credit of the firm has been weak for some time.

The liabilities of the firm, this partner said further, consist of acceptances or open accounts, balances due manufacturers and others who have consigned goods, with barely any debts due the trade in this city. The total is about $1,000,000. The assets consist of stock on hand consigned, and on which the firm has made advances and accounts due from jobbers and others for merchandise purchased by them. It is impossible to estimate how much the assets amount to owing to the uncertainty of realizing on the mill property and the probable inability to collect the over advances of $250,000 which have been due since 1872-73. A meeting of the creditors of the firm will probably be called next week to decide upon methods of settlement. It is feared that one or more mills will be forced to suspend on account of this failure.

Among bank officers yesterday the failure was a prominent topic. President Buell said that the Importers and Traders' Bank did not now hold any of the firm's paper, having declined to purchase any after March, when some time it held run out.

President Seney, of the Metropolitan Bank, declined to give the exact amount held by this bank, saying: "We consider that our business with customers is confidential and not for public inspection. What we do hold we regard as safe, and to-day we declined an offer of cash for some acceptances that do not mature until July." It was said by persons who claimed to be familiar with the matter that the amount due the Metropolitan was $50,000.

Other banks had two classes of securities, bills receivable and acceptances. The former are generally good, and there will be little loss on them. The liabilities of the firm