suspected of such a plot. He is a member of St. Andrews Episcopal Church there. He has no business, but always seems to have plenty of money. Morally and otherwise he had always conducted himself with entire propriety in that city, so far as known. He let it be understood there that he was a descendant of General Fairfax, of Virginia. His connection with that family was doubted by the London police during the trouble of 1872; but Mr. Bliss said he thought from some things that it might be true that he was so connected.

Mr. Bliss was asked last night what he thought the motive of this man had been. He said he was very much in doubt on that question. Many things looked like money-blackmail. But it was difficult to suppose that that was the motive, since the call for money was never followed up, and advertisements looking toward money payments were never answered. It might be that there were some circumstances connected with this man's early relations with Trinity Parish affairs that had given him a grudge against Dr Dix. But Mr. Bliss's impression was that it would turn out that the man had "a screw in his bonnet."

Postmaster James said that Mr. Bliss deserved great credit for his management of this case, of which he had assumed the full direction. To Superintendent Gaylor was due the credit of running the man down. Mr. James told how thoroughly the whole ground had been covered during the search, even the corner letter-boxes on Fifth-ave., from Nineteenth to Fifty-ninth-st. which covered stations C, D, E, F, G, and H, from which most of the letters came, being carefully watched for three weeks. Nothing came of this, however, or of much other labor that had been expended. It was a great relief and a cause for congratulation, that a case that gave so much annoyance, and that seemed for a while to baffle all efforts to get at the truth had been at last brought to a successful termination.

WILLIAMSON AT THE WINDSOR.

TWO BRIEF VISITS TO THE CITY—NOTHING REMARKABLE IN HIS APPEARANCE OR ACTIONS.

A TRIBUNE reporter who examined the register at the Windsor Hotel last evening found the name "E. F. Williamson, Pittsburg," written twice in a bold and free hand. The first entry occurs on February 14, and the next on March 14. On inquiry at the desk a TRIBUNE reporter was informed that Williamson staid at the Windsor only three days at his first visit. The next time he remained five days, leaving on the 19th day of March. He was described as a small man, with full beard, genteel in dress and quiet and unobtrusive in his manners. He had the appearance of a man of wealth, and was in the city, not on business, but to visit some friends, a Scotch family living at the Windsor Hotel.

The announcement of Williamson's arrest and confession as the persecutor of Dr. Dix was received with astonishment at the hotel. The clerk said: "He is the last man I should have expected to find engaged in such an affair." Nothing peculiar in his appearance or actions led any one at the hotel to question Williamson's sanity, or to lead to the suspicion that he was the one engaged in sending the anonymous letters to Dr. Dix. The family referred to as having been visited by Williamson had retired, and no attempt was made to see them.

CLOSING DAYS OF LENT.

SERVICES IN THE CATHOLIC CHURCHES YESTERDAY.

In all the Catholic churches yesterday the Tenebræ service was held. This is only held three times in the year—on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday in Holy Week. In some of the churches the office was chanted in the evening. At the Cathedral on Fifth-ave. the service was held in the afternoon, and a large number of persons were present. About forty priests from the different churches in the city took part in the service. Cardinal McCloskey was also present, but he did not occupy the seat on his throne. The altar was draped in purple.

On the Epistle side of the sanctuary was a triangular candlestick, in which were fifteen lighted tapers at the opening of the service. The six large candles on the altar were also lighted. The priests and the choir, which consisted of about forty young boys dressed in purple cassocks, were divided into two choirs. One set chanted a verse of the psalms, and was answered by the other opposite. When each of the fourteen antiphons in the matins and lauds was chanted, an altar boy extinguished a light in the triangular candlestick, until only the candle at the apex remained.

At different parts of the service each of the nine lessons was sung by a priest. The eighth lesson was sung by Vicar-General Quinn, and the ninth by the Cardinal. Near the end of the service the Canticle of Zachary was chanted. While the last six verses were being rendered, the six candles on the altar were also extinguished. The fifteenth candle in the triangle, which represented Christ, was then taken behind the altar. A few prayers were recited, and noise was made to represent the confusion of nature at the death of Christ. At the masses in the morning, the Passion according to St. Luke was said.

In some of the Protestant Episcopal churches the day was observed by special services. A celebration was held at 7 a. m. and evening song at 8 p. m., and at the latter service a sermon was preached.

INDIAN WAR IN NEW-MEXICO.

A TALK WITH GOVERNOR WALLACE—THE NUMBER OF FIGHTING INDIANS REDUCED FROM 250 TO 80.

Governor Lew Wallace, of New-Mexico, who is at the St. Nicholas Hotel, in a talk with a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday about the Indian troubles, said:

"The East knows little or nothing about the fighting that is continually going on in the West with the Indians. In Colorado, it is true, that if an Indian kills a solitary white man it is telegraphed all over the country. In New-Mexico, however, we have had a war with the Indians during the last five months, and I have scarcely seen it mentioned in the Eastern press."

"How many of the Indians in New-Mexico have taken part in this war?"

"Only the Indians on the Hot Springs Reservation openly. Before these Indians began their work of plunder, however, they sent all their women, children and old men to the Mescelero Reservation, where they are now supported at the expense of the Government, while the warriors of the tribe are fighting our army in another part of the Territory. The Indians had about 250 men when the war began. I telegraphed to Washington for more troops as soon as the fighting broke out. It was some time before I could make them believe that there was any fighting going on. There is a regiment of troops stationed in New-Mexico now. The number of fighting Indians has been reduced to eighty, and there is a prospect that the war will be finished. It will take some time, however, as it is almost impossible for the soldiers to bring the Indians to an open battle, owing to the character of the country. The Indians have killed 115 whites during the war, and have stolen their women, whom they carried into Mexico. The women are there at present, without any prospect of ever being recovered."

"Are there any other Indians in New-Mexico beside those on the two reservations you have mentioned?"

"There is a band of Comanches in the southwestern part of the Territory, but as they have confined themselves to making depredations in Texas and murdering Texans, we have not paid much attention to them."

ATTRACTIVE DISPLAY OF COSTUMES.

Simpson, Crawford & Simpson in their new store at Nineteenth-st. and Sixth-ave., have been devoting this week before Easter to a display of costumes of the latest designs and a general opening in all the departments.

A black grenadine is made en train over black satin. The front is shirred in tripple paniers edged with French lace, falling over a wide knife-pleating in the front. The basque is made with elbow sleeves, and French lace is used as garniture. An evening dress of peach blossoms and brown brocade is made with the front in paniers of peach blossoms edged with deep fringe showing peach blossoms, pink and brown. The train and back drapery is framed by irregular shirred puffs and large loops of peach blossom silk. The panier basque of brown brocade is finished with fringe showing the three colors. The neck is cut à la vierge. A street costume of gem d'azure blue gros-grain, is made with the skirt shirred in irregular puffs. The bottom is finished with a full ruching of silk. The redingote worn over this skirt is of blue and silver brocade lined with blue.

The underwear department of his house is very large and contains many new styles and handsome garments, some of which are composed almost entirely of lace and silk emboridery in gay colors.

A LAWYER'S THREAT OF SUICIDE.

John Bullene, jr., of No. 345 Fifth-ave., was missing from his home last night under circumstances which gave his wife and friends great alarm. Late last evening he sent a note to the house stating that he was about to commit suicide, that he had gone to Fulton Ferry with his pockets full of shot, and that his wife might look for his body in the ferry slip. His wife sent the note to Captain Berghold, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, and requested that officers might be sent in search of her husband. Detective Schmittberger, of the Precinct, visited Mr. Bullene's house, and got from his wife as much information as possible about her husband's habits. A dispatch was sent to the Police of the Fourth Precinct also asking them to watch Fulton Ferry. In this dispatch Mr. Bullene was described as fifty years old with iron gray hair and whiskers. Nothing was seen of him at the ferry slip, and although several detectives searched for him in various places uptown they were unsuccessful.

NATIONAL BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

The National Breeders' Association met Tuesday at the Everett House. Among the members present were J. P. Wiser, Canada; Charles Backman, Stonyford, N. Y.; W. F. Osborn, Connecticut; and L. D. Packard, J. D. Wilds, F. D. Norris, G. S. Moulton, George B. Alby, Thomas Merton, Shepard Knapp and Joseph Godwin, of this city. Thirteen stakes were arranged, ten of which are for events to take place this year.

COLLISION OFF SANDS POINT.

A collision occurred in Long Island Sound off Sands Point this morning, between the schooner Mattie Warren, of New-York, laden with coal, and a canal-boat in tow of the tug Abram Duryea. The Warren had a hole stove in her bow and ran into Cow Bay harbor for repairs.

AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

TWO NEW STATE OFFICERS.

THE GOVERNOR'S NOMINEES CONFIRMED READILY—SAVINGS-BANK MONEY MISSPENT.

The Senate yesterday confirmed promptly Dr. W. Smith, of Allegany, as Health Officer at New-York, and J. F. Weatherwax, of Herkimer, as State Assessor, in place of the Hon. James F. Briggs. Two more tax bills have been introduced in the Legislature. Mr. Lamb, the bank superintendent, has sent a report to the Assembly of the illegal expenditures made by savings banks. An abstract of the document is appended.

SAVINGS BANK EXTRAVAGANCE.

A LONG LIST OF ILLEGAL EXPENDITURES—DEPOSITORS PAYING FOR SUPPERS, PORTRAITS AND THE LIKE.

[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

ALBANY, March 24.—Superintendent Lamb, of the Bank Department, in the Summer of 1879 remarked that some of the savings banks were making illegal expenditure of the money of depositors in the form of gratuities to officers, contributions for benevolent objects and the like. He deemed it his duty to at once take the requisite steps to correct such apparent abuses of power, and to secure strict conformity with the provisions of the law restricting the expenditures of the funds of depositors. He therefore obtained from Attorney-General Schoonmaker a carefully prepared opinion on the limits of the power of savings bank trustees to make expenditures. Later Mr. Lamb sent this opinion of Mr. Schoonmaker to the officers of every savings bank in the State, and also a circular requesting them to inform him if money of the bank's in their charge had been paid out for any of the objects which Mr. Schoonmaker had declared to be unlawful. The banks complied with this request, but slowly, and it is not till lately that it could be said reports had been received from all of them. Assemblyman Grosse, about a month ago, introduced a resolution which was passed by the Assembly, requesting Mr. Lamb to make to the Assembly a detailed statement about these reports. Mr. Lamb sent his statement to the Assembly to-day. For the first time the names of the banks especially guilty are made known. It is a very interesting document and will undoubtedly be read with curious attention by the savings bank depositors of the State. Altogether it is found that these illegal expenditures amount to $309,000. In commenting upon these expenditures, Mr. Lamb says:

In the sums reported by these savings banks some payments for extra compensation during the war when prices were inflated I deem just and proper. A few savings banks promptly ceased making such payments after the occasion for them had passed, while others continued them for several years. The unlawfulness and the impropriety of the bulk of the payments herein reported will be very clear to any mind when it is considered that the carriers of savings banks have always maintained the vigorous restrictive prohibition of the use of the deposits and funds of the corporation or any part of them. Of the entire sum paid out scarcely 2 per cent was expended prior to 1862, in a period of forty-three years; while in the last eighteen years the payments aggregate 98 per cent of the whole amount. The difference is proof of the lapse in savings bank administration from those prudent, watchful habits which prevailed for so long a time in the conduct of these trust institutions. In the opinion of the Attorney-General restitution of the moneys unlawfully expended should be made by the trustees or officers who authorized the expenditure; and further, that it is the duty of the Bank Superintendent to demand restitution. I have been so occupied by immediate duties that I have not been able to give consideration to the matter yet.

Mr. Lamb's report, although on a very serious subject, contains facts in relation to the expenditures of the banks which will nevertheless make the depositors smile amid their anger at the waste. It seems to be a passion with the bank officers to have "portraits" of their associates. Money has also been expended evidently upon lobbyists at Albany, lavishly in gratuities to officers, in entertainments of various kinds, and even in the burial of deceased clerks. Below is a tabulated statement of the most remarkable expenditures—extracted from the mass of equally illegal expenditures:

Auburn Savings Bank—Portraits, $150.

Bank for Savings in New-York (Bleecker-st.)—For gratuities to veteran officers or their families, $9,354 22; for alleged service at Albany, $225; gratuity to teller of East River National Bank, $100; preparation of Savings Bank law, $330; total, $10,009 22.

Bowery Savings Bank—Five portraits, $2,371; gratuities to employés, in lieu of increasing salaries from 1863 to 1870, $69,025; gratuities, $700; funeral expenses of porter of bank, $100; for donations to policemen, $600; preparation of Savings Bank law of 1875, $428; alleged service at Albany, $100; total, $43,324.

Broadway Savings Institution, New-York—Three portraits, $4,280; extra compensation of employés, $425; total, $4,705.

Brooklyn Savings Bank—Portrait, $385; donation to United States Sanitary Commission, $5,000; services to secure relief from United States taxes, $950; additional compensation to clerks, $6,000; Savings Bank law, $153; alleged service at Albany, $50; committee of trustees to examine securities, $50; total $12,598.

Citizens' Savings Bank, New-York—One portrait, $1,000; to Savings Bank Association, $300.

Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn—Donation to United States Sanitary Commission, $1,000; gratuity to family of deceased veteran officer, $2,000; gratuity to clerk at time of his marriage, $250; one portrait, $60; gratuity to widow of deceased officer, $3,500; gratuity to officers, $11,600; gratuity to retiring teller, $500; total, $18,910.

Dry Dock Savings Institution, New-York—For entertainments from 1868 to 1875, inclusive, $3,380 89; testimonial of silver plate to president of the bank, $8,218 50; for alleged service at Albany, $25; for one portrait, $1,030; total, $10,293 39.

East Brooklyn Savings Bank, Brooklyn—Alleged service at Albany, $201.

East River Savings Bank—Charities, $38; gratuities to officers (1865 to 1869), $4,820; Savings Bank Association, $100; treasurer of Committee of Safety (1871), $500; alleged service at Albany, $100; five portraits, $499; total, $6,087.

Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, New-York—For contribution to Bank Clerks' Association, $250; for four portraits, $1,250.

Erie County Savings Bank, Buffalo—For entertainment, $570; three marble busts, $1,400.

Harlem Savings Bank—For gratuities to employés, $625.

Home Savings Bank, Albany—For the purchase of flowers, which were placed on the coffin of deceased trustee, $20.

Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks, New-York—For service at Albany in procuring amendment to charter of bank, $600.

Irving Savings Institution—For alleged services at Albany, $50; for lunches to trustees (1872 to 1879), $1,569 96.

Manhattan Savings Institution, New-York—For gratuities to employés (1859 to 1867), $3,125; entertainments to trustees (1864 to 1871), $1,940 53; providing uniforms for clerks joining the Home Guard (1861), $300; providing substitute for first teller (1863), $158; service for procuring relief from United States taxes, $975; for committee of seventy (1871), $500; one portrait, $1,250; savings Bank law, $119; additional allowance of 15 per cent on all salaries except president (1875), $6,195; extra compensation (1876), $6,195; total, $20,737 53.

Metropolitan Savings Bank, New-York—Gratuities to employés from 1868 to 1875, $2,650; services and expenses of chairman of Finance Committee, (1874 to 1877), $4,050; total, $6,700.

Monroe County Bank, Rochester—Gratuities to officers and clerks at times of their marriage, $968 25; twenty-seven portraits, $2,660; gratuities to officers and clerks (1865 to 1875), $31,600; gratuities to officers, $1,300.

New-York Savings Bank—Alleged services at Albany, $50; gratuities to policemen who arrested four burglars, $550; donation to family of cashier of First National Bank of Northfield, who was murdered while refusing to open the bank safe to burglars, $100.

Onondaga County Savings Bank, Syracuse—Gratuities to officers, $950; wedding presents to employés, $200; crayon portraits of trustees, $2,386.

Rochester Savings Bank—Christmas and wedding gifts to employés, $600; for entertainments to trustees, $1,405 92; gratuities to the widows of deceased officers, $2,100; gratuities to officers, $1,500; total, $5,605 92.

Seamen's Bank for Savings, New-York—Gratuities to deceased officers, $4,625; contribution to Bar Association to suppress the Tweed Ring (1872), $250; donation to family of deceased teller, $1,500; donation to employé to reimburse him for box lost, $5; gratuities to employés (1865 to 1872), $16,080; service of attorneys at Albany, $1,000; alleged services at Albany, $675; contributions to Committee of Seventy (1871), $1,000; one portrait, $2,000.

South Brooklyn Savings Institution—Gratuities to employés, $810; three portraits, $1,365; cigars at trustee meetings (1872 to 1879), $304.

Williamsburg Savings Bank—Extra compensation to employés (1865 to 1876), $39,991 69; sixteen portraits, $3,250.

Union Dime Savings Institution, New-York—Gratuity to family of deceased veteran officer, $1,250; alleged service at Albany, $125; three portraits, $1,980; service of trustees as master builders and master mechanics in superintending the erection of the present bank, $7,935.

In the above table only those expenditures are given which are obviously of an improper character. In many instances the illegal expenditures are greater than stated in the table, some of the items having been omitted. The entire amount illegally spent by each New-York and Brooklyn bank is given in the following statement:

Bank for Savings, in the City of New-York, $10,009 22; Bowery Savings Bank, $43,324; Broadway Savings Bank, $4,705; Brooklyn Savings Bank, $12,593; Dime Savings Bank of Williamsburg, $900 14; Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn, $18,910; Dry Dock Savings Bank $10,269 39; East Brooklyn Savings Bank, $201; East River Savings Institution, $6,087; Eleventh Ward Savings Bank, $515; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, $1,500; German Savings Bank of Brooklyn, $82 74; Harlem Savings Bank, $635; Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks, $1,175; Irving Savings Institution, $1,619 96; Manhattan Savings Bank, $20,737 53; Metropolitan Savings Bank, $6,700; New-York Savings Bank, $725; Seamens' Bank for Savings, New-York City, $30,235 35; South Brooklyn Savings Institution, Brooklyn, $2,849; Union Dime Savings Institution, New-York, $15,526 71; West Side Savings Bank, New-York, $101 40; Williamsburg Savings Bank, $45,281 69.

TWO NEW APPOINTMENTS.

DR. SMITH MADE HEALTH OFFICER AT NEW-YORK—MR. WEATHERWAX SUCCEEDS STATE ASSESSOR BRIGGS.

[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

ALBANY, March 24.—Governor Cornell to-day sent a message to the Senate containing nominations for two important State offices. These were Dr. William M. Smith for Health Officer of the Port of New-York in place of Dr. S. O. Vanderpoel; and James H. Weatherwax for State Assessor in place of the Hon. James A. Briggs.

The Senate, upon receiving the nominations, went into executive session and considered them for nearly two hours. A majority of the Senate were in favor of immediate action on the nominations; but a strong minority favored delay. The plea was made by the minority that more information regarding the nominees was necessary before wise action could be taken upon them. Senator Madden well expressed the views of these men when he said brusquely: "Mr. President, I don't believe this man Smith ever smelt salt water, and as for Reeswax or Weatherwax I want to know something more about him before I give him my vote." Senator Madden is an ardent personal friend of Mr. Briggs, one of the State officers it was proposed to displace, and he therefore did all in his power to defeat the nominee for State Assessor. After a long debate, however, the proposal to delay action was rejected by a large vote, and Mr. Weatherwax was confirmed by a vote of 19 to 11. Dr. Smith was then quickly confirmed as Health Officer by a unanimous vote. He received 27 votes in his favor; Senators Robertson and Forster refraining from voting.

Dr. Vanderpoel was appointed Health Officer by Governor Hoffman upon the resignation of Dr. Carnochan. He has therefore held the most lucrative office in the State for eight years. His reappointment was nevertheless asked by ex-Governor Morgan, by Thurlow Weed, and by a large number of the members of the Ship Owners' Association of New-York. Dr. Wm. M. Smith, the new Health Officer, is a man of about fifty-five years of age, and is a resident of Angelica, Allegany County. He is one of the noted physicians of the southern tier of counties, and has a very large practice. He represented Allegany County in the Assembly in 1857 and 1860, was Governor Dix's Surgeon-General, and was a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Cincinnati in 1876. At the outbreak of the War of the Rebellion he joined one of the volunteer regiments of the western part of the State as surgeon, and served throughout the war. He became brigade surgeon during the conflict, and was offered a medical position of even higher rank, which he declined.

The Governor appointed Mr. Weatherwax as State Assessor, in response to the demand of the farmers for representation on the Board of State Assessors. Mr. Weatherwax is a proprietor of a large dairy farm at Manheim, Herkimer County. He is about fifty years of age. He was Sheriff of Herkimer County from 1867 to 1870. As Supervisor of Herkimer County he must have gained considerable knowledge of the duties of a State Assessor. The removal of Mr. Briggs was opposed by the members from Brooklyn, his residence, on the ground that the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, and indeed all the cities of the State, were thereby left without any representation on the Board of State Assessors. In view of the large proportion of the State tax ation borne by the cities of New-York and Brooklyn they argued that this was an impolitic course to take.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

THE LOST TUNNEL BILL REVIVED—MORE TAXATION SCHEMES.

[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

ALBANY, March 24.—The Assembly is endeavoring to quicken its pace. A resolution was passed by that body to-day for the holding of sessions hereafter on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons. Neither the Assembly nor the Senate did much business of general interest in the line of law-making to-day. Dr. I. I. Hayes introduced a bill, which failed of passage last year, authorizing the construction of a tunnel beneath the Hudson River between Jersey City and New-York.

The special committee on the revision of the Tax laws of the State reported two bills to-day. One of these bills is intended to secure the taxation of non-residents. It provides that all persons doing business in the State of New-York and not residents of this State shall be assessed and taxed on all sums employed in their business, whether money or credits, the same as if they were residents of this State.

Mr. Youngs introduced a bill to confirm the action of the Commissioners of New-York and Connecticut who recently marked out the boundary line of the two States. This bill will unquestionably be adopted. The bill to suppress tramps, which recently passed the Senate, was made a special order for consideration on Tuesday next. Mr. Varnum endeavored to have his bill reforming the excise laws—which is favored by Dr. Howard Crosby, of the Society for the Prevention of Crime—made a special order for Monday next, but was defeated.

Mr. Gunther (Greenburgh) introduced a resolution to-day favoring the abolition of the National bank currency and the issue of greenbacks.

The bill which Mr. Steele reported from the Joint Committee on Assessment and Taxation is designed to cover the taxation of all corporations, except savings banks, institutions for savings, and life insurance companies.

The Assembly Committee on Assessment and Taxation invites suggestions in writing from the public. In the Canal Board to-day the resolution offered by Mr. Wendell, "that William T. O'Brien be appointed Collector of Tolls at New-York, at a salary of $1,200, and that he be allowed three clerks at $100, $75 and $60 per month," was adopted.

A bill has been introduced to incorporate the Real Estate Exchange of New-York, with a capital of $100,000. The charge for sale of each parcel of real estate shall not exceed $5.

SORRY HE IS NOT A MURDERER.

UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT AT WIFE MURDER.

Joseph Wootten, a German corn doctor, living at Third-st. and South Fifth-ave., was separated from his wife and child some months ago, and the woman went to live at No. 51 West Eleventh-st. He has been jealous of her ever since, and has watched her whenever she left her boarding-place. Last night Mrs. Wootten went to the shoe store at No. 14 Sixth-ave. to buy a pair of shoes. Her husband was watching her movements and when she emerged from the store he sprang to her side. Throwing his left arm around her neck he bent her head backwards and with his right hand he drew a sharp knife across her throat. Blood spurted from the wound over her face and clothing. He let his wife fall to the ground and tried to escape, but he was pursued by several men, and arrested when near his home. Mrs. Wootten was taken to her boarding-house and attended by a police-surgeon. The wound was found to be a serious one, but the carotid arteries had not been severed, and the surgeon said the woman would probably recover. In the Mercer Street Police Station, where Wootten was locked up, he said he had attempted to kill his wife because she was unfaithful to him, and he was sorry that he had not been successful. Mrs. Wootten's friends said last night that she was a good woman, and that her husband's charges against her were utterly false.

LORD & TAYLOR'S GRAND STREET HOUSE.

Opening day at Lord & Taylor's Grand-st. establishment is an event of considerable interest to the people living on the East Side, and three days of this week have been devoted to the exhibition of their new goods in the suit and millinery departments.

In the suit department is a costume composed of a surtout of the new coachman's gray over a perfectly plain skirt of cordoroy velvet showing blue, red and green in its combination. The surtout is cut double-breasted with the fronts sloping from the waist line. A wide rolling collar finishes the neck. A costume of seal brown gros-grain and brocade is made with the short underskirt, finished on the bottom with a double box pleating. The long overskirt is shirred on the sides, the bottom cut in large squares showing Van Dyke brocade between the squares. The basque is plain with coat cuffs of brocade. A black gros-grain is handsomely trimmed with deep silk chenille and cut jet fringe. A tiny pleating of cardinal satin peeps from beneath the black silk pleatings at the bottom of the skirt.

The millinery department is evidently the centre of attraction, as every lady who attends church thinks she must wear a new bonnet on Easter Sunday. A white chip hat of quaint shape is trimmed with folds of gold color and pale brown carelessly twisted around the crown and caught with a pink cameo and gold ornament. On the top of the crown are bunched three ostrich tips showing pale blue, brown, gold and pink. The face is lined with a shirring of pale pink satin. A flaring bonnet of leghorn has the crown surrounded with a band of pale pink ostrich feathers, held by a filigree gold quiver and arrow with cameo head. The face is filled with pink crêpe roses and mignonette. Strings of pale pink satin ribbon. A bonnet of white tulle has the crown nearly surrounded with a wreath of fine white flowers and a bunch of pansies and mignonette nestled amongst loose folds of tulle which continue to form the strings. A profusion of natural flowers are used in decorating the house, and in this department it is hard to distinguish the natural from the artificial.

ARMY ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Captain E. B. Atwood, assistant Quartermaster, has been relieved from duty in the Department of Texas, and ordered to report to the commanding officer, Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for duty at that post.

First Lieutenant W. L. Carpenter and W. S. Wyatt, of the 9th Infantry, have been transferred from Company G to Company B, and from Company B to Company G respectively. Lieutenant Carpenter has been ordered to join his company.

The general court martial recently appointed to meet at Willet's Point, New-York Harbor, has been dissolved.

NAVAL ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Passed Assistant Engineer A. F. Dixon is ordered to the Minnesota. Cadet Midshipman Harry Kimmell is detached from the Tuscarora and placed on waiting order. Assistant Engineer E. R. Freeman from the Minnesota and ordered to the Tuscarora.

He was bound to investigate the matter thoroughly and satisfactorily. Little four-year old boy: "Mamma, were all of you big folks babies once?" Mamma (busy writing): "Yes." Boy: "What, everyone?" "Yes, darling, and don't ask any more questions now." Boy (persistently): "Well, who took care of the first baby, then?"—[Council Bluffs Nonpareil.

He was charged with being drunk. "No, your Honor. I was not." He was tried and found guilty; in fact, he was hardly sober then. "I'll give you ten days or ten dollars," said the Judge, as he tossed the papers aside. "Then, your Honor," said Pat, "give me the tin dollars."

XLVIth CONGRESS—IId SESSION

REGULAR REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS.

A PETITION IN THE SENATE AGAINST THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE—AN ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN—A CONTINUATION OF THE STRUGGLE IN THE HOUSE OVER THE REFERENCE OF MR. TOWNSHEND'S BILL.

SENATE.....WASHINGTON, March 24, 1880.

In the Senate to-day a petition of Alfred Watts and sixty-six others, citizens of Thomaston, Me., was offered by Mr. BLAINE (Rep., Me.) asking an inquiry into the legality of the bridge now being erected between the cities of New-York and Brooklyn. The original act of Congress, said Mr. Blaine, which gave permission for the construction of that bridge, contained a provision that it should be so constructed as not to obstruct, impair or injuriously modify navigation of the river. Some wires are already stretched across, and it is is found that all vessels that have spars and masts of a height of 120 feet are unable to pass under it, and that really embraces the great majority of the sailing—ships, and barks, and brigs and large schooners. It is the common highway between the New-England States and New-York and New-Jersey.

Mr. Blaine said further that these petitioners came from one of the largest commercial towns, the largest in ship-owning of any town in the United States, per capita, whose business is almost entirely navigation, and all others engaged in it are feeling already very great alarm as to the possible and permanent effect of that structure. Mr. Blaine said he knew nothing himself of the facts embraced in the petition, but it came from a very high source, and he asked that it might be referred to the Committee on Commerce. It was a subject that should be inquired into before it gets too far for remedy if it be not already too far.

The petition was so referred.

Mr. DAVIS (Dem., W. Va.) presented a petition praying that Congress take no action to disturb the present condition of the finances. Mr. Davis spoke in favor of the memorial.

The bill to place Somerville Nicholson, now captain, on the retired list of the Navy as commodore was favorably reported.

The House bill defining the duties of the Reporter of the Supreme Court of the United States was reported adversely.

The House joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Navy to organize a board to inquire into the present condition of the double-turreted monitors and the probable cost of completing said vessels, was reported and placed on the calendar.

Mr. PLUMB (Rep., Kan.) introduced a bill to provide for the payment of bounty to certain discharged soldiers. Referred.

The resolution for the appointment of an Assistant Librarian of the Senate was taken up.

Mr. HILL (Dem., Ga.) explained that, owing to the increase a fee of the Library, the Librarian now in charge could not do all the work required of him.

Mr. EDMUNDS (Rep., Vt.) remarked that up to March 4, 1879, the administration of the Library was perfectly satisfactory to all. It had not grown much since, and the inconvenience now felt was simply a result of the policy adopted at that date of turning out efficient officers and replacing them by political favorites. The appointment of another such man would be no day good. If the Librarian came to his work early in the morning and endeavored to familiarize himself with the books in the Library, he could easily become an efficient officer, but if the office was to be regarded as a sinecure, given in reward for political services, an addition to the force would do no good.

Mr. DAVIS (Dem., W. Va.) said that the force was inadequate.

Mr. HILL remarked that there was but one white man connected with the Library. If the Librarian was absent, the latter was left in charge.

Mr. CONKLING (Rep., N. Y.) said he did not know why the Senator from Georgia had remarked that there was but one "white man" in the Library.

Mr. HILL (interrupting) stated that he was not aware that he had used the word "white."

Mr. CONKLING said the whole Senate had understood the Senator to use the phrase "but one white man." He merely wished to remark that, before March 4, 1879, there was a colored man in the Library—an unusually intelligent mate—who was perfectly familiar with all the books, and performed his duties well. So that the Senate lost nothing by his being black. But that man was turned out when the new majority came in.

Messrs. COCKRELL (Dem., Mo.) and KERNAN (Dem., N. Y.) opposed the resolution, thinking an increase of force unnecessary.

The resolution was then amended on motion of Mr. HOAR (Rep., Mass.), so as to require the assistant to attend on the floor of the Senate during its sessions, and passed, yeas—32; nays, 21—not a party vote.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the bill on the calendar to incorporate the National Educational Association.

Mr. CARPENTER (Rep., Wis.) opposed the bill.

Pending debate the morning hour expired, and the Senate resumed consideration of the Geneva Award bill.

Mr. KERNAN (Dem., N. Y.) said in his judgment the insurers could properly in the position that the insured owners would have occupied had they not been insured. They are entitled now to be paid as provided in the bill reported by the Committee on the Judiciary, as the first claimants to the money in the hands of the Government. Mr. Kernan cited judicial decisions to support his opinion that the insurers became subrogated to all the rights of the insured loser. He argued that the award was based on the principle of allowance to individual owners of uninsured vessels and to underwriters who had paid losses on insured vessels, and that we could not equitably refuse to distribute it accordingly. He sympathized with those, and there were many such among his own constituents who suffered by reason of enhanced war premiums and indirect losses. But he could not vote to take the money from those on whose account it was awarded and give it to those, however worthy, whose claims were rejected by our own tribunal.

Mr. CARPENTER (Rep., Wis.) submitted a resolution requesting the President, if not incompatible with the public interests, to communicate to the senate any correspondence not heretofore published between the United States and Spain in regard to the fulfilment by the United States of the requirements of the Ninth Article of the Treaty of 1819 between the United States and Spain. Adopted.

At 3 p. m. the Senate went into executive session, and, when the doors were reopened, adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After prayer by the Chaplain, the SPEAKER declared that the first business in order was the question whether the proposition submitted yesterday by Mr. McLane (Dem., Md.) providing that the bill introduced by Mr. Townshend (Dem., Ill.) last Monday, and referred to the Committee on the Revision of the Laws, shall be taken from that committee and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, presented a question of privilege.

Mr. BLACKBURN (Dem., Ky.) raised the point of order, that under the first clause of Rule 1, defining the Speaker's duties, the journal of yesterday would have to be examined and approved by the Speaker before the unfinished business relating to Monday's journal would come before the House.

The SPEAKER replied that the journal of Monday had not been disposed of, and it would be inconsistent to take up Tuesday's journal before Monday's for consideration.

Mr. BLACKBURN argued that it was not demanded by the rules that the House should approve the journal; but it was imperative that the journal of one day should be read at the desk immediately after the assembling of the House on the following day.

Mr. REED (Rep., Me.) contended that Tuesday's journal could not be read until Monday's journal had been approved; and he referred as the authority for Rule 21, which declares the order of business "after the journal has been read and approved."

Mr. GARFIELD (Rep., Ohio) quoted in support of Mr. Reed's position Section 5 of the Constitution, which provides that each House shall keep a journal; not that a clerk shall keep it.

Mr. BLACKBURN quoted from "Cushing's Manual" in support of his position.

After a short but confused debate upon Mr. Blackburn's point of order, participated in by Messrs. BLACKBURN, HUTCHINS (Dem., N. C.), REED, F. WOOD (Dem., N. Y.), and CUMMINGS (Rep., Mich.), the SPEAKER stated that it was obligatory upon the House to approve its journal. The Chair would, however, submit the question to the House, whether the journal of yesterday must be read before the journal of Monday must be approved.

Mr. CONGER (Rep., Mich.) objected to any proceeding except the submission of the privileged question to the House. In the course of his speech he was frequently interrupted by Mr. HUTCHINS (Dem., N. Y.) and Mr. SPRINGER (Dem., Ill.), and some amusing passages of words took place between those gentlemen and himself.

Mr. SPRINGER raised the point of order that it was the duty of the Chair to decide the point of order, subject to an appeal by the House.

The SPEAKER replied that he desired the construction of the House as to whether yesterday's journal should now be read.

The vote resulted—yeas, 115; nays, 127—a party vote, with the exception of Messrs. Bicknell, of Indiana; Bloock, of Wisconsin; Morse, of Massachusetts; Phelps, of Connecticut; Covert and F. Wood, of New-York; Ross and Smith, of New-Jersey, and Belknap, Bachman, Clymer, Coffroth, Kletz, Wise and Wright, of Pennsylvania, who voted with the Republicans in the negative.

On the announcement of the result, Mr. KNOTT (Dem., Ky.) raised the point of order that the reading of the journal, being required by a rule of the House, could not be dispensed with without unanimous consent.

The SPEAKER replied that the House by a majority vote had put an interpretation upon the rule; and in obedience to the voice of the House, he would overrule the point of order.

Amid a great deal of confusion and noise the Speaker was plied with points of order by Messrs. Bland (Dem., Mo.), Hutchins, Blackburn and others, all of which points he overruled, and directed the Clerk to read Mr. McLane's proposition. Much amusement was occasioned by the violent gesticulations of Mr. T. Turner (Dem., Ky.), who at this point rose and moved to adjourn, and that being defeated he moved to take a recess until 8 o'clock. This motion having also been defeated, Mr. McLane's proposition was read, as follows:

Whereas, The House, being of the opinion that the reference of House bill 5,165 to the Committee on the Revision of the Laws was incorrect under the rules,

Be it Resolved, etc., That said committee be discharged from its further consideration, and that the same be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The SPEAKER again announced that the pending question was, whether that proposition presented a question of privilege.

Mr. McLANE explained his proposition. He took his exception to the journal of Monday. It had been approved by the Speaker and read to the House, but had not been approved by the House, and before it was approved he submitted, as a question of privilege, that it was his right to have bills referred according to the rules.

Mr. ROBESON (Rep., N. J.) argued that it was the right of the House to see that its rules were properly conformed to. Under the rules, it was left, if not to the honor, at least to the judgment of the members that the proceedings should be correct.

Mr. TOWNSHEND (Dem., Ill.) rose to interrupt.

Mr. ROBESON—I insinuate nothing against the gentleman. He did nothing that was liable to censure as a dishonorable thing. I think he had a mistaken idea of the effect of the rules and used an indistinct rule to accomplish a purpose which the House did not mean should be accomplished.

Mr. SPRINGER (Dem., Ill.) contended that the bill, having been referred to the Committee on Revision of the Laws, could not be taken away from that committee and referred to any other without a suspension of the rules. Any other movement would be revolutionary.

Mr. OSCAR TURNER (Dem., Ky.) appealed to the majority to let the whole question drop and proceed to the consideration of the appropriation bills.

Mr. MILLS (Dem., Tex.) said that in his seven years of Congressional life, he had never seen such an uprear of the waters about the reference of a bill as had taken place yesterday or to-day. I was not a question as to the prerogative of the committees. There was some thing that laid deeper than that. What was it? Why did not the men who were opposed to cutting down the tax on the wood in shirts of the poor man come up like men and v