# The Sun.

THIRTY-EIGHTH YEAR. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1871. PRICE TWO CENTS.


## MR. TWEED'S LEGISLATURE.

*THE FORESHADOWING OF THE REAL WORK OF THE SESSION.*

**The Tammany Republicans Looking After the Tax Levy—The Viaduct Bill to be Pushed Through—Staggering Figures.**

Correspondence of The Sun.

ALBANY, March 14.—The lightning train this morning brought a large delegation of distinguished New York politicians, among them Comptroller Connolly, Henry Smith, and B. Franklin Manierre, of the Police Board; George M. Van Nort, of the Central Park Commission; Chauncey M. Depew, the great census taker; Nelson J. Waterbury, Daniel D. Conover, E. S. Fancher, a prominent member of the Greeley Republican General Committee, who, as it is surmised, are here to look after the Boss's Tax Levy bill, which is the special order this evening in the Senate. In addition to the distinguished gentlemen above named Judge Tony Hartman, Hugh Smith, Harbor Masters Tom Ferris and Barney Kenny, Archie Bliss, the Adonis of Brooklyn, and other lesser lights, too numerous to mention, are here on various matters about which they are

VERY UNCOMMUNICATIVE,

but which keep them incessantly employed between the Capitol and rooms of the members. Notwithstanding the presence of the distinguished men named above, the boys are dispirited. He whom beyond all others they desire to see, "the King of the Lobby," the great Barber, is still absent. It was confidently expected that he would reach here to-day, and as the hour approached for the arrival of the train there was considerable stampeding from the Assembly Chamber. Had it gone on much longer the House might have lacked a quorum Speaker Hitchman, the most thoroughly business-like presiding officer who ever occupied the chair, wisely disregarded this circumstance, and kept things running in the usual routine until the hour of adjournment. It should be mentioned, however, that just before the adjournment, the irrepressible Boodrich, thinking from the number of empty benches that this was his chance to get unanimous consent, attempted to introduce the same old resolution discharging the Railroad Committee from the further consideration of the

ERIE DIRECTORS' BILL.

Several objections were made, and the attempt failed, Mr. Flagg, Chairman of that Committee, immediately afterward moving a recess.

At the railroad depot there was a large and anxious multitude waiting the arrival of the train. They eagerly watched the passengers as they alighted; but the longed-for Barber was not amongst them. The crowd were not consoled with the distinguished visitors already named. Eager inquiries being made, it was ascertained that he was still in New York, detained by sickness. The gentleman who seemed most deeply afflicted at his absence was the Hon. Abe Van Vechten, the right bower of the "Lobby King," who, it is reported, had brought down an easy riding ambulance to convey his chief to his quarters. Barber will be here to-morrow.

RAPID TRANSIT.

The subject of absorbing interest just now with New Yorkers is Senator Genet's proposed viaduct road. There is no doubt that the "Boss" and all of the New York delegation are in favor of the bill, and mean that it shall not only pass, but that the road shall be built. The bill, however, is to be somewhat amended. The city and Westchester county are to be bonded to raise the money. The opponents of the bill are active in its denunciation. They say that if it should cost over $40,000,000 to purchase the private land on the route and construct the avenue and five tracks with equipments, the interest and running expenses could not reach $4,000,000 annually; that if the number of passengers carried at fifteen cents should reach 200,000,000 annually, the receipts would be $30,000,000, and, if estimates which have been made that in two years it would reach 400,000,000 passengers annually are correct, the receipts would be $60,000,000 a year, or once and a half the entire cost of the road. They claim that with an honest administration of the business of building and operating this road 10 per cent. could be paid upon the investment, leaving ample room for all reasonable "pickings."

THE PNEUMATIC TUNNEL

bill was considered in Committee of the Whole in the Senate this afternoon, and demonstrated the fact that it has many friends and stands a fair chance of passing it it can be so amended as to overcome the objections of Mr. Tweed, who is opposed to its running under Broadway. Mr. Tweed is not opposed to the project but has no faith that the road will be built even if an affirmative bill be given. The subject was made a special order for this evening.

THE TAX LEVY,

introduced by Mr. Tweed some time ago, was reported this morning, and made the special order for this evening. It fixes the tax to two per cent. but this will doubtless be increased, as it is not at all probable that it would yield a revenue sufficient for the purposes required.

BEGINNING TO WORK IN EARNEST.

Bills introduced after to day cannot be read under the rules, unless by unanimous consent, so long as any previously introduced are ready for a third reading. This accounts for the rush to get them in to-day, and now the boys will go to work and put them through at a pretty lively rate.

A LAWYER FOR THE POOR.

Mr. Madigan introduced a bill providing for the appointment of an officer to be known as "the Public Administrator of the City of New York," whose duty shall be to defend all persons who are unable to employ counsel. The person appointed must be a resident of New York city and a lawyer, to hold office until the next general election for District Attorney, when his successor shall be elected. The salary shall be fixed by the Board of Supervisors, but shall not exceed $10,000 per annum. The Supervisors shall also name the number of assistants, clerks, &c., which he shall have, but there shall be at least two assistant public attorneys, one chief clerk, one assistant clerk, and one messenger.

AN EAST SIDE FISH MARKET.

Mr. Campbell introduced a bill incorporating the East side Fishmongers' Association, with a capital of $200,000. It authorizes the Association to erect a fish market at the foot of Delancey street. Should the bill pass, it will be a death blow to the Fulton Market monopoly.

ROUTINE BUSINESS.

In the evening, the Senate bill to confirm the lease by the city of New York of a piece of land to the Foundling Asylum of the Sisters of Charity, was, on the motion of Mr Frear, read and passed.

Mr Jacobs reported the Annual Appropriation bill, as follows:

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| Common Schools | $2,325,000 |
| Interest on Bounty Debt | 335,000 |
| Interest on the General Fund debt | 190,000 |
| State Prisons | 400,000 |
| Legislative expenses | 95,000 |
| Militia | 200,000 |
| Contingent expenses | 50,000 |

To all state Departments the same as last year.

The salaries of the Judges of the Court of Appeals and Commissioners of Appeals are increased to meet the requirements of the amendment to the constitution adopted in 1869.

On motion of Mr. Campbell, the bill to prohibit the use of old barrels for packing flour, fruit, and vegetables was referred to the sub-Committee of the Whole, to be reported complete.

EXIT CANAL SUPERINTENDENT.

ALBANY, March 14—Evening.—The Senate Chamber has been crowded this evening, and although the session has been short and the debates without especial interest, the most important matters of legislation of the whole session have been considered and acted upon. First came the bill to abolish the office of Canal Superintendent. Mr. Wood, Republican, opposed the bill in a long speech. After he had concluded there was a brief and spicy colloquy between Senator Hardenbergh, who has supported the ring with remarkable ability, and Messrs. Kennedy and Parker, Republicans, which ended in its being ordered to a third reading by a strict party vote. During the pending of this bill Boss Tweed acted

LIKE A CAGED LION.

He walked restlessly about the chamber with a much troubled expression of countenance, and finally moved (rather prematurely, to cut off the discussion, that the Committee rise and report the bill. He wanted to get the tax levy. Mr Kennedy turned rather sharply on the Boss, and said it was time the Senator from the Fourth learned that there were some other interests in the State worthy of consideration besides those of the city of New York. The Boss replied good humoredly that he was always ready to learn from a competent teacher, but he did not think the Senator from the Twenty-second (Kennedy) was such a teacher. But the tax levy bill came on, and was read through, and

PASSED WITHOUT A RIPPLE,

except that Mr. Kennedy moved an amendment providing that no money be appropriated for religious societies or schools under sectarian management. This was negatived by a party vote, and the bill was ordered to a third reading. Thus the most important measure of the session was disposed of in a fifteen minutes' debate. The bill directs the Board of Supervisors of the county of New York to raise, in 1871 and 1872, a sum not to exceed two per cent. on the valuation of the real and personal property of said city, as fixed by the Tax Commissioners for 1871, out of which are to be paid all the expenses of the City and County Government, the interest on the city debt, and the proportions of the State tax chargeable on the city. It makes the Mayor, the Comptroller, the President of the Public Park Commission, and the

COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS,

the Board who shall fix the amount to be raised within the above limit and apportion the disbursement. The Boss was now in high feather and cracked his jokes all around the chamber.

Next came up the bill to extend the Pneumatic tunnel under Broadway. The Boss made an effort to prevent the extension of the tunnel under Broadway, but Genet, Norton, Hubbard, and other Democratic Senators routed him on the question, and he met with a defeat which he bore good naturedly, and the bill was ordered to a thirn reading.

Senator Creamer introduced a bill which authorizes the Board of Supervisors to consolidate the past and future debt of the city, and provides that all stock hereafter issued shall be registered as coupon stock of the denomination of $500 at 6 per cent. interest, payable in gold or currency, at the option of the Comptroller. These bonds are made redeemable in not less than twenty nor more than fifty years, the interest to be paid quarterly or semi-annually. Present bonds may be converted into this registered stock. The bill also provides that the Comptroller may create a public stock of the city and county, to be known as the consolidated county stock. The present city stock may be converted into county stock, and *vice versa*. The bonds of the consolidated stock are to consist of bonds of $500 each.

Mr. Tweed introduced a bill for closing the offices of Sheriff, County Clerk, and Register of the city and county of New York on holidays.

## *THE JOBSON MANUSCRIPTS.*

**The "Sun" Shining in Judge Quinn's Court—The Ven. D. Wemyss Jobson Sues a Newspaper for a Balloon Letter—A Vision of Dublin Stout, Cheese, and Onions.**

The Ven. D. Wemyss Jobson's suit against Mr. Henry C. Bowen, of the *Brooklyn Union*, was again before Judge Quinn, in the First District Court, yesterday. Mr. Jobson is a writer whose voluminous works are well known to metropolitan editors. He is likewise an art critic, and resides at 171 Hudson street, opposite the Vanderbilt bronzes. Having already amply supplied the editors of New York papers with his literary productions, he turned his benevolent attention to the papers over the East River, with the view, he says, of increasing their languid circulation. He left with the managing editor of the *Brooklyn Union* sundry articles, among them a balloon letter from Paris. These manuscripts were to be returned. Mr. Jobson says, if not used. They never appeared in print, and Mr. Jobson called several times for the manuscripts, but did not get them. He got instead a glimpse of the managing editor imbibing Dublin stout and eating cheese and onions. Getting neither his articles nor an invitation to lunch, Mr. Jobson sued Mr. Bowen for $98, the alleged value of his manuscripts, being at the moderate rate of $50 per column.

The case came on in February, but was postponed. When it was again called, a question was raised as to Mr. Jobson's testimony on the previous occasion. Judge Quinn said that the report in THE SUN was accurate. The SUN report was referred to, and the result was that the motion to dismiss the case was denied.

The testimony was again gone through yesterday. Mr. Jobson called the managing editor of the *Union* a "person," and the proprietor a "saint." Defendant's counsel in return styled Mr. Jobson a "literary itinerant," and was squelched with the reply, "You are a pettifogger."

Judge Quinn said that the preponderance of evidence was in favor of the defendant, and that the plaintiff could not recover.

The Ven. D. Wemyss Jobson is as well as can be expected and will be about again to-morrow. He resides at 171 Hudson street, opposite the Vanderbilt bronzes.

## *O'NEILL, THE PRINCE OF ULSTER.*

**A Grand Pageant on St. Patrick's Day—A Company of Irish Giants to Parade in the Uniform of the Ancient Gallow-Glasses.**

During the reign of Queen Elizabeth she was visited by the valorous Shane O'Neill, the Prince of Ulster. O'Neill was accompanied by several regiments of Gallow-Glasses, the bravest of the Irish soldiers. These men paraded through London, and astonished the English by their gigantic size and the magnificence of their uniforms. O'Neill was probably one of the bravest men Ireland ever produced. He was a standing terror to the Earl of Sussex, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The Earl advised Queen Elizabeth to imprison the whole party when they arrived in London; but the Queen was so pleased with the knightly grace and bearing of the Prince of Ulster, that she provided his party with magnificent accommodation, and they remained her guests over five months, much to the chagrin of the Earl of Essex.

The Gallow-Glasses were stern Roman Catholics. An attempt was made to excite Queen Elizabeth against them on this account, but it totally failed. The uniform of the Gallow-Glasses was robes of saffron color, reaching to the knee and richly ornamented. They bore immense shields with Phenician devices, and claimed to be descendants of the ancient Phenicians. They carried enormous battle axes, some of them so large that the Cockneys were unable to lift them.

On St. Patrick's Day an Irish association of this city will parade in the uniform of the Gallow-glasses. Thousands of dollars have been spent, and an accurate representation of the Prince of Ulster's parade in London will be given. All the members of the company are over six feet in height. (James Curtin, who will personate the O'Neill, is six feet seven inches in stature. Stalwart heralds and a native bard will take the head of the procession. It has been reported that the Hon. Thomas C. Fields would assume the character of the bard; but this is probably untrue, as Mr. Fields's duties at Albany will prevent his appearance.

This effort to revive the ancient glories of the Irish nation deserves every encouragement. We are sorry to hear that some of the associations, through envy, have endeavored to throw these Gallowglasses out of the procession, and we are glad to hear that the matter is in a fair way for adjustment.

**The St. Patrick Procession.**

The societies will assemble at Fourteenth street and Second avenue, and thence the procession will start. They will cross Second street to Bowery, thence to Chatham street and City Hall, where the Mayor and Common Council will review them, then up Broadway to Fourteenth street, across to Seventh avenue and Twenty-third street, then to First avenue, down First avenue to Eighth street, then to the Cooper Institute, where the Grand Marshal will review, address, and dismiss them. The guests are Mayor Hall, Sheriff Brennan, County Clerk Loew, Wm. M. Tweed, P. B. Sweeny, Richard O'Gorman, and Michael Connolly. The procession will start sharp at 10 o'clock.

**The Hon. James Murray's Little Floral Investment.**

We are informed that the Hon. James Murray, who is one of the best fellows living, keeps a keno game, which fact is known to many of his friends and admirers; also to those who invest in keno generally. The Hon. James has lately become impressed with a sense of the deepest veneration for the histrionic excellence of Miss Alice Dunning. To testify his appreciation in a manner which should call forth some acknowledgment from the actress was what was the matter with the Hon. James. He purchased a $250 bouquet on Thursday evening last, stuck his card in it, and gave the usher twenty-five cents to carry it up the middle aisle and lay it upon the stage of Lina Edwin's Theatre. He had been watched. At length Miss Dunning came forward. The usher elevated the bouquet above his head and glided down the aisle. He lifted it gracefully over the footlights and laid it on the toes of the goddess. Amid the deep silence which followed a shout rang out, "Keno!" From the gallery came an answer, "Correct!" The Hon. James followed the usher out to take a drink. He was supposed to be repeating Richelieu's curse, but his words could not be distinguished in the general laughter.

**A Fourth Ward Spree.**

John McBridge and Dennis Foley went on a spree in the Fourth Ward yesterday. Foley accused his friend of stealing a watch and chain from him, and called an officer, who arrested McBride. They went before Justice Dowling, but Foley refusing to make a complaint, McBride was released. On the way out of the court room Foley, who had meanwhile sobered up a little and become ashamed of arresting his friend on charge of theft, when that friend had taken his watch merely to keep it from the hands of thieves who might have stolen it while he was drunk, quietly gave Mr. McBride the watch, and swore that hereafter he would be a sober man.

**The Scottish Rite of Masonry.**

Templar Lodge No. 3, Lodge, of Perfection, A. A., Scottish Rite of Masonry, revived the charter, and elected its officers under authority of the Deputy of the State, Orrin Welch, 33d degree, on Saturday evening, March 11. The following officers were elected: C. T. D McClenahan, Master; J. H. H. Ward, Senior, and W. H. Gibson, Junior, Wardens; Wilson Small, Grand Orator; M. Kelly, Master of Ceremonies; R. H. Clifford, Treasurer; W. V. Smith, Secretary; Col. W. Lynch, Captain of the Guard. The Lodge will on Friday evening next work in secret Master's degree. Eleven candidates were elected last meeting. All was harmony, and the Lodge starts forth with old officers and a prosperous future.

## VIRTUE ITS OWN REWARD.

*FORMAL DISSOLUTION OF THE TWEED MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION.*

**The Philanthropist's Admirers Reluctantly Putting their Money Back into their Pockets—Exit Tweed Monument Association—What the Boys had to Say.**

At a special meeting of the Tweed Testimonial Association yesterday afternoon in the Oriental Club House, called by the President, Justice Edward J. Shandley, the many gentlemen who attended spent much of the time in giving animated expression to varied views of the letter from Senator Tweed to the Judge. A resolution directing the Treasurer to return to each donor the amount subscribed was unanimously adopted; and that gentleman read the list of contributors, with the sum which each gave, showing that the amount actually received during the few days the books were open was $7,973, as follows:

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| Richard O'Gorman | $1,000 | Thomas H. Ferris Association of the 12th Ward (of which Ferris gave $100) | $217 |
| Oriental Club | 4,730 | Edward J. Shandley | |
| as follows: | | Association of the 7th Ward, M. H. Whalen, Pres. | 672 |
| Ed. J. Shandley | 1,000 | Ed. Hinsse, of Yonkers | 500 |
| — Brothers | 1,000 | Judge Jas. C. Spencer | 500 |
| A Friend | 500 | Vincent C. King | 100 |
| Wm. Miles | 250 | Thomas B. Asten | 100 |
| Bernard Smyth | 500 | R. R. Wheatley | 20 |
| Wm J. Florence (comedian) | 500 | John Quinlan | 20 |
| Wm. H. Tyrell | 250 | Harvey H. France | 50 |
| A Friend | 100 | George Ranseman | 25 |
| Francis H. Doane | 100 | Children of an Orphan School | 12 |
| Charles Green | 100 | Wm. Sloss | 10 |
| J. O'Connell Lynch (of the *Irish American*) | 100 | Frank Duffy | 5 |
| Ed. D. Basford | 100 | Robert Lindsay | 5 |
| James Donahue | 50 | Dr. John Mallson | 5 |
| Joseph Lyons | 25 | Thomas G. Wilson | 1 |
| Capt. Jas. E. Boyle | 50 | John Gillen | 1 |
| Maj. D. P. Conyngham (of the *Sunday Democrat*) | 50 | | |
| Richard O'Grady | 50 | | |

The foregoing list having been read, Justice Shandley said that only last evening he received letters from several gentlemen offering to subscribe munificently for the Tweed monument; one gentleman pledging himself to pay any amount from $1,000 to $10,000. These proffered contributions he would personally acknowledge to-day, and not formally place them in the possession of the Association. He (and he trusted those he was addressing) had found some consolation in the fact that the movement, notwithstanding the impediments placed in its way, was a successful one; and that what was at first merely a local enterprise, intended as a compliment by his immediate constituents of the Fourth Senatorial District to their representative in our State Legislature, had grown beyond its originally prescribed limits and become a general one, evidencing the wide-spread reputation and popularity of that gentleman. To certain of the members of the Association it was known that he (the Judge) had, in view of the liberality exhibited by so many friends of Mr. Tweed, contemplated eventually making a public proposition that the testimonial finally take the form of the establishment of a grand public charitable institution, bearing Mr. Tweed's honored name, and so overcome the prejudices that the same proposition had engendered, and passing the fame of that statesman, philanthropist, and patriot down to future generations. Mr. Tweed has willed otherwise, and, said Justice Shandley, we must submit.

Justice Shandley then declared the Tweed Monument Association dissolved.

EXCITEMENT IN THE CITY HALL.

The excitement in the City Hall and County Court House over Mr. Tweed's letter was very great. Some enemy of the Boss had started the story on Monday that every officer of the city was to be assessed one month's salary for the benefit of the Monument Association. The boys, believing this story, were very sorrowful. Such a blue Monday was never before known among the tomcod politicians. When Tweed's letter appeared in THE SUN yesterday morning, they were overjoyed.

"That was the best letter that was ever written," said a gentleman with a decent-sized diamond and a velvet coat, who held a $2,500 place in one of the departments, and who had been fearful of an assessment. "Tweedy's sound as a dollar. Of course any fool ought to know that they don't get up statues to a man that's a livin'. Only dead men ought to have statues. Them fools on the SUN ought to knowed better than that. That's where Tweedy's got 'em."

A few shrewd politicians had got up early in the morning and had read THE SUN. Many of these boys thronged into Mr. Smyth's office and overwhelmed him with certified checks for the monument fund. They professed the most profound astonishment when told that the Boss had resolutely put his foot upon the project, and seemed very sorry when their checks were refused.

But the general sentiment of the people, without regard to party, seemed to be in favor of the erection of a monument to be named after

the Great Friend of the Poor, and to be ornamented with his statue.

**Boss Tweed's Mistake.**

*From the Brooklyn Union.*

Boss Tweed's letter to the objects to the scheme of his admirers in attempting to raise a statue in his honor before he is dead. He says that statues are never erected to men while they are living, which is a very serious mistake. To say nothing of the great bronze Vanderbilt statue on the Hudson River depot, there were dozens of statues erected in honor of the Duke of Wellington before he died. Mr. Tweed is very modest, and he does not like to be laughed at, perhaps. But if his friends will make a statue of him, we do not see how he can help it. It may be well, too, to remind Mr. Tweed that Washington allowed a statue of himself to be sculptured by Houdin for the State of Virginia, and even stood naked before the sculptor while he was modelled.

## *FIFTY HORSES SMOTHERED.*

**The Burning of the Grand Street and Newtown Railroad Stables in Brooklyn—Suspicions of Incendiarism.**

At about 4 o'clock yesterday morning fire was discovered in the extensive stables of the Grand street and Newtown Horse Railroad Company, on Meeker, near Kingsland avenue, Williamsburgh. The main building is of brick, 75 by 125 feet, the rear of which was partitioned off for stables for the horses. Here all the most valuable horses were kept. Adjoining this building on the southeast was a long wooden shed in which the unserviceable horses were stabled. Here was where the fire originated. As soon as the fire was discovered the employees of the Company rushed into this shed, loosened all the horses they could, and led them out. Before all were removed, however, the roof fell in and engulfed about a dozen animals in a sea of flame.

The horses in the main building were thought to be out of immediate danger, but when the men entered the stables to remove them they were all smothered by the dense smoke that filled the building. Over 54 out of 120 horses were lost. The building itself was but little damaged. The loss on stock is about $10,000, and on the building and hay destroyed about $8,000. The amount is $30,000.

There has been some difficulty in the management of the Grand street and Newtown Railroad. One set of directors elected Daniel Mauger President, whereupon a number of employees appointed by his predecessor, Mr. Frederick Cochen, were discharged.

Mr. Cochen having been reinstated, Mr. Mauger's men were compelled to give way to others of Mr. Cochen's selection. This caused dissatisfaction, and the presumption is that the fire originated from design on the part of some one or more of the discharged men.

Mr. Cochen has for some time been apprehensive of mischief, and passed a number of nights in the stables until recently, when presuming probably that the danger was over, he left the premises in charge of his employes.

**New Phase of the Long Island Oyster War.**

The Long Island oystermen are carrying their war upon the New England poachers upon the Sound oyster beds up to the Legislature. A bill has been prepared asking that body to make it unlawful for any non-resident to use or occupy any portion of the lands under Jamaica bay. Any person who has been a resident of the town for one year can obtain exclusive possession of not more than three acres. Dredging is made a misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment. Any non-resident now holding oyster beds must vacate them after Jan. 1, 1872. This will create a stir among New York dealers, who have such extensive beds that it requires a small fleet of sloops to carry off the oysters. The bill as framed has the almost unanimous approval of the people, but will meet with a strong opposition. A similar bill has been prepared to apply to Suffolk county. In this county are several canning factories, which employ hundreds of girls, and the dealers have sloops to take the bivalves to this city. In winter the dealers go to Virginia, where they carry on an extensive business.

**Going Home from the Masquerade.**

Between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday morning the neighborhood of Turn Halle, in Meserole street, Williamsburgh, was aroused by the shrieks of a girl. A number of gentlemen who were attending a masked ball in the hall ran to her assistance. Her masquerading costume had been torn to ribbons, and a man was seen running down Meserole street. The girl said that she had attended the ball with a young man, and that because she would not drink to excess he had insisted that she should go home. As he was drunk she complied, and on the way he set on her and beat her, tearing her clothes from her back.

**Morrisania's Democratic Ticket.**

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| *Supervisor* | The Hon. Wm. Cauldwell. |
| *Justice of the Peace* | Wm. F. Brown. |
| *Assessors* | James Gibney (long term), Charles Fritz (short term). |
| *School Trustees* | Gustav Pfeiffer, Judge Flanagan, T. W. Timpson. |
| *Constables* | John Malson, Tom Brown, John Lavor, John Rice, and James Flanagan. |

## *FAVRE PROTESTS AGAINST GERMAN REQUISITIONS.*

**Favre at the Prussian Headquarters—French Railways—Louis Napoleon on his Way to England—Expulsion of Germans from France—Disorders in Paris.**

PARIS, March 14.—M. Jules Favre has gone to the headquarters of the Emperor William at Ferrières, to protest against the requisitions still levied by the Germans in some portions of France. The Prussians continue their exactions in the occupied departments.

FRENCH RAILWAYS.

Gen. Faidherbe reports that the Germans will redeliver to the French on the 15th inst. the railways held by them in the north of France. The malcontents of the National Guard at Montmartre have given in to the authorities, and returned all the cannon in their possession. All apprehensions of trouble at Montmartre have vanished.

LOUIS NAPOLEON.

It is said that the ex-Emperor Napoleon passed through Verviers, Belgium, to-day on his way to Chiselhurst.

DISORDERS IN PARIS.

Some disorders have occurred in the city. Among the events of the day was the mobbing of several policemen. The press urge upon the authorities the adoption of stringent measures for the restoration of order.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM'S JOURNEY.

LONDON, March 14.—The Emperor William and party have arrived at the city of Nancy, where they were enthusiastically received by the German troops. They go to Metz to-morrow, and after an inspection of the city and fortress, will continue their journey to Berlin.

THE EXPULSION OF GERMANS FROM FRANCE.

BERLIN, March 14.—The German Government has asked information from that of France whether the decree issued by the late Government of the National Defence for the expulsion of Germans from France has been cancelled. An immediate reply was requested, but M. Favre desires time for consideration, and it has been granted.

PEACE CONVENTION.

Baron von Arnim and Herr de Balan, the latter German Minister to Belgium, have been appointed to participate in the Peace Convention at Brussels.

GERMAN CONTROL IN FRANCE.

A decree, dated on the 5th inst., but just published, abolishes the Governorships of Versailles, Nancy, and Rheims, the duties of which are transferred to the military commanders. The Germans also relinquish the administration of affairs in the occupied departments of France, so far as education and religion are concerned, reserving, however, the right to resume it in case the French arrangements prove unsatisfactory. The Germans retain the management of the postal, railway, and telegraphic service in those portions of France held by them.

## *REDDY'S LAST FIGHT.*

**An Encounter with Bill Tracy in Mace's Saloon Last Night—The Scattering of the Sports—Reddy Put Out.**

At 10 o'clock last night a small party, consisting of Jem Mace, Pooley Mace, Lew Baker, and one or two other friends, were standing talking at the end of the bar of the Capitol saloon, kept by Jem Mace at Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue, when Reddy the Blacksmith and three or four of his boon companions entered, much under the influence of liquor.

Jem Mace had just returned from Albany, where he had been giving exhibitions with a theatrical troupe. He had begun training for his fight with Joe Coburn, and his friends were congratulating him upon his appearance. Jem Mace desires to keep a respectable and quiet house.

Reddy the Blacksmith, in his drunken and quarrelsome condition, was anything but welcome. Reddy opened by saying that he would bet a thousand to five hundred that Mace would win the fight. Mace in his quiet way said that he should do the best he could to retain the good opinion of his friends.

"Oh, you can whip the s——of a ——easy enough, but you ought to kill him," said Reddy. "He came into your house and tried to break up your business and injure your character in a manner."

"Oh, well, never mind that," said Mace, "we will settle all of our difficulties when we get in the ring."

While this conversation was in progress, various persons were passing in from the theatre and other places for drinks. Among others who came in were Billy Tracy and a small party of friends. Billy Tracy is the man who was fighting in the saloon at Houston street and Broadway when Reddy killed Haggerty. This was the first time they had met since the occurrence.

Every one in the house felt that there would be trouble as soon as they saw Tracy enter. He was and is a devoted friend of Haggerty, and has repeatedly declared that his friend Haggerty was cruelly murdered by Reddy on the night of the shooting.

When the men saw each other, there was trouble. Reddy the Blacksmith stood at one end of the counter, and Tracy at the other, both drinking with their friends. When their eyes met, they instinctively started toward each other.

"You are a d—d coward and murderer," said Tracy. "You killed my friend in cold blood. He was the best man that ever breathed. You murdered him without his laying the weight of his finger on you, and without any provocation."

Reddy stood with his hands in his breeches pockets, his back against the counter, moving backward and forward. He did not seem to take exceptions to the words of his opponent; but every one else in the room got out of the way as quickly as possible, apprehending bloodshed. Some went into the hall and others into the reading-room, to avoid the shots that seemed inevitable. Lew Baker was the only man who seemed to have nerve enough to attempt to keep the men from killing each other. He jumped between them and said: "Now both of you must take your hands out of your pockets. I ain't going to have you shooting each other if I can prevent it." They applied to each other every epithet in the calendar. Tracy said that he was not a fighting man, and never had fought any one but Reddy, and had licked him. Reddy retaliated by calling Tracy a liar, and adding that he killed Haggerty in self-defence.

Two policemen who had been sent for entered the hall, but were seemingly afraid to enter the room where the bloodthirsty fighters were contending. Lew Baker alone kept his ground, and was determined to keep the men from killing each other. He stood between them like a stone wall, first compelling one and then the other, who seemed on the point of shedding blood to desist. Every one else was petrified. The danger of collision at one time seemed so imminent that the policemen were induced to go in to quell it, but Reddy said that he did not want any of their interference. They turned and went out without even attempting an arrest. Finally through the efforts of Lew Baker alone Reddy was induced to leave the house. Two men were on either side of him. He had one hand on his pistol.

**Influence at the Tombs.**

Mary H. Bishop of East Sixty-first street went to the City Prison to see her brother, who was awaiting trial on a charge of grand larceny; and while she was talking with him Frederick Flagstad, one of the Tombs loungers, approached and offered to effect her brother's release for $30, saying that he was a private detective and had influence with the magistrate. Unluckily for the impostor, the lady had heard of this kind of thing, and instead of becoming Flagstad's dupe she made the facts known to Justice Dowling. Flagstad's influence with the magistrate sent him into one of the cells as a prisoner.

**A Weakness for Gold.**

Charles Lisenstine was up in the Special Sessions for pocketing a $3.50 gold coin belonging to a foreigner.

"Do you plead guilty?" inquired the Justice.

"Yes, your Honor; but it was owing to a weakness in my head."

"Does that weakness ever prompt you to give away money?"

"Sometimes, your Honor."

"If that is the case, I will let you off with a month's rest in the penitentiary, to enable you to strengthen your head."

**Battle in a James Street Barroom.**

The Hon. Francis Mulrooney and his wife Catharine went to Michael Halley's liquor store, at 85 James street, yesterday, and when Mr. Halley attempted to put Mulrooney out that gentleman struck him in the eye and closed it. Mr. Halley, not liking this kind of thing, closed in on Mr. Mulrooney, and Mrs. Mulrooney fell upon him with bottles from the rear. Then the Hon. Francis drew a bayonet and attempted to stab Mr. Halley. But a blow from Officer Wondling's club settled Mr. Mulrooney, and Mr. and Mrs. Mulrooney were introduced to Justice Dowling, who committed them to the Tombs.

**Exhibition Drill of the Seventy-first.**

The members of the gallant Seventy-first Regiment, of which Col. Rockafeller is the commandant, are preparing for a public drill in the Academy on the 11th of April. Three superb prizes, the gifts of Capt. David Banks, Jr., formerly of the American Guard, are to be awarded to the best drilled men of the rank and file.

## GRANT'S WORK IN THE EAST

*THE PEOPLE'S VERDICT ON THE REMOVAL OF SUMNER.*

**The New Hampshire Election—Immense Republican Losses—Probable Gain of Two Democratic Congressmen—The Governor Possibly Republican—A Close Shave.**

CONCORD, March 14.—The election in the State of New Hampshire for Governor, Railroad Commissioner, three Congressmen, and members of the Legislature took place to-day. The Republicans supported James Pike, and the Democrats James A. Weston for Governor. Up to 6 o'clock this evening the election returns showed large Democratic gains, and the election of Weston is possible if not probable. Bell, Democrat, is elected to Congress in the Second District.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Manchester gives Pike 1,670, and Weston 1,703, against last year, Stearns (Rep.), 1,691; Bedel (Dem.), 999, and Flint 34. Manchester gives Stevens (Rep.) for Congress, 1,565, and Bell (Dem.), 1,794.

Plymouth gives Pike 122, and Weston 215. Last year it gave Stearns 141, Bedel 157, and Flint 58.

Warner gives Pike 176, and Weston 259. Last year it gave Stearns 193, Bedel 234, and Flint 19.

Forty-eight towns heard from foot up: Pike, 7,521; Weston, 8,064; and Cooper (Labor Reform), 109.

THIRD DESPATCH.

Hillsboro gives Pike 149, and Weston 244. Last year it gave Stearns 149; Bedel 206; and Flint 57.

Andover gives Pike 93; Weston, 223. Last year Stearns 84; Bedel 158; and Flint 38.

Hopkinton gives Pike 217½, Weston 231. Last year, Stearns 253; Bedel 173; and Flint 54.

The results in these towns, representing different sections, show Democratic gains all over the State.

CONCORD, March 14—9 P. M.—Returns from 54 towns foot up 919 net Democratic gain, and 60 towns show Pike to be 130 ahead of Weston.

The complexion of the House is not yet determined, but the prospect is the Senate will be Democratic, owing to the large Democratic gains in Grafton county.

The Republicans fear the defeat of Gen. Griffin in the Third Congressional District. But few returns of his vote however have yet been received.

FURTHER DESPATCHES.

Returns from 105 towns give Pike 18,011, Weston 18,220, Cooper 219, scattering 116. The Republican loss is 1,257. Weston in these towns falls short 127 of a majority.

The vote of Concord is as follows: Pike 1,422, Weston 1,130. Last year it gave Stearns 1,442, Bedel 455, and Flint 593.

Nashua gives Pike 953, Weston 713. Last year it gave Stearns 1,039, Bedel 618, and Flint 105.

CONSTERNATION IN THE WHITE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The telegrams from New Hampshire announcing a complete Democratic triumph have created consternation in the Presidential camp. It was supposed that all New England was safe and that Mr. Sumner had no friends to resent the blow struck at him in a Republican caucus by order of the Executive. It is feared that Connecticut will follow in the same way, and if it does Gen. Grant as a Presidential candidate must be dropped by all here except his office holders.

FIFTH DESPATCH.

Dover gives Pike 759; Weston, 638. Last year it gave Stearns 1,029; Bedel, 274; Flint, 238.

Keene gives Pike 797; Weston, 497. Last year it gave Stearns 795; Bedel, 307.

One hundred and thirty-eight towns give Pike 23,385; Weston, 23,654; Cooper, 250; scattering, 132. The Republican loss is 1812. Weston is now short 113 of a majority. It looks as if the Democrats had elected all three members of Congress.

Mr. Rollins, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, concedes the election of Weston.

THE DEMOCRATS REJOICING.

PORTSMOUTH, March 14.—The Republicans give up the contest for Governor, and the Democrats are jubilant. The Republicans have carried the county offices. The vote for Senator is close, but probably Marcy, Democrat, is elected. The vote in this city for Governor is—Pike 1,044, Weston 914, scattering 5. Republican loss since last year, 417.

CONCORD, March 15—Midnight.—One hundred and fifty-four towns give Pike 33,335, Weston 33,173, scattering 132. Net Republican loss, 2,233.

**A Good Suggestion.**

*From the Cincinnati Commercial.*

Of course the first and last objection that will be urged to Charles Sumner as the Republican candidate for the Presidency, is that he is impracticable. We are aware that Mr. Sumner is troubled with principles. He has, however, seen more of his "impracticable ideas" converted into hard facts by the logic of events, than has fallen to the fortune of most men. We have tried a large assortment of one-horse practicable persons in the Presidency, and most of them have been failures. Why not try a first-class impracticable man? He might be a great success. Sumner at least is a gentleman, and his family would not give the country any trouble.

## *COCK FIGHTING ON LONG ISLAND.*

**Judges Hobnobbing with Liquor Dealers, who Wisely Drank Plain Soda—Large Sums of Money Lost and Won.**

A cocking main between Brooklyn and Long Island City was contested last night at a tavern on the line of the North Side Railroad in Queens county. The conditions were to fight all of the thirteen birds that fell in from three pounds to five pounds; $20 on each battle, and $100 on the main.

This fight has created much interest on the Island, and a large sum was staked on the result. At the hotel, which is but a short distance from the depot and a Justice's court, a large crowd was assembled long before the hour of the fight, which was announced to begin at 8 o'clock.

Among the number were judges, politicians, liquor dealers, dog-fighters, b'hoys from the Twenty-first Ward, and well-to-do, respectable people. Winfield Newtown sent a delegation. While the birds were being weighed, the b'hoys chucked for drinks with the farmers. Dog-fighters talked dog, and the judges hobnobbed with the liquor dealers, who invariably drank soda.

One tall, burly, innocent villager was requested to hold a dog. Unwittingly he took the animal in his arms. His pipe, a large meerschaum, was immediately taken from his mouth, with the remark, "If yer draps de purp yer lose de pipe." All sorts of tricks were resorted to to make him drop the dog. He held fast, however, and, on promising to treat all hands, his pipe was returned.

Such tricks as these enlivened the crowd while waiting for the opening of the pit. At last "honest Tom" gave the call, "This way for tickets." The price ($2) prevented most of the roughs from going to the pit.

The first battle was between two 5-pound birds, a dark red and a brown. The red belonged to Brooklyn, and, after a splendid fight, killed his antagonist. The betting before the fight was in favor of the brown. Such a rattler did the red, however, prove to be, that before he gave the death blow the odds in his favor were $10 to $5.

The party