The Sun.

THIRTY-NINTH YEAR. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 12, 1872. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

THE FIGHT OPENED ON INSURANCE SUPERINTENDENT MILLER.

The First Blood Claimed for Mr. Barnes—Imitating Tammany's Style of Legislation—Revival of Vandenburgh's Underground Railroad Bill—Creating a New Board of Emigration in New York.

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—Mr. Moulton, of New York, this morning opened the fight on Superintendent Miller by offering a resolution instructing the Committee on Insurance to investigate the affairs of that department. It first recites that portion of the Governor's message relating to purity of elections, and calls attention to the numerous charges made by the press against Superintendent Miller, viz., that he is receiving fees and perquisites for his own personal use which should go into the treasury of the State, particularly the one-third of one per cent, chargeable to insurance companies in transfer or withdrawal of securities under the Supply Bill of 1870; also accusing him of making illegal charges for special investigations; also, that money has been raised from insurance companies to pass laws for altering the insurance laws, and conferring additional powers upon the Superintendent. The resolution, after being amended by Mr. Jacobs so as to provide that the investigation should be made without expense to the State, except for service of legal process, was adopted. The first blood in the fight is claimed and allowed for Barnes. Many members who intended to attend Mr. Miller's reception this evening and drink his wine, after the passage of this resolution announced their determination not to do so.

THE CHARGES AGAINST SENATOR WOOD.

The Committee to investigate the *Tribune's* charges against Senator Wood were appointed this morning. Senator Ames offered a resolution naming as the Committee Senators Robertson, Allen, and Lord. Judge Robertson, however, declined serving, and on his motion Senator Ames was put in his place. The request of Mr. Tiemann not to be put on the Committee was complied with. The Committee is considered to be a fair one, and will doubtless strive to discharge its duties faithfully. I have cool authority for saying, however, that the whole affair is to be whitewashed, in the hope that it will stop further investigations in the same direction.

THE BUFFALO CHARTER BILL,

which was rushed through the Senate in the same manner as was the one which it proposes to repeal last winter, made its appearance in the Assembly this morning. Mr. Alderson, who has it in charge, immediately moved to go into Committee of the Whole on it in order to push it to an immediate passage. When the bill was on its third reading Mr. Jacobs moved to recommit it to the Committee on Cities in order to give the members a chance to see what was in it. He said this professed to be a Reform Legislature, but that thus early in the session it was adopting the worst feature of the legislation of the last five years, that of rushing through important measures without giving members an opportunity to see what it is they are voting for. He desired to know whether the charters for New York and Brooklyn were to be rushed through in the same summary manner. This gave Old Sat an opportunity which he was not slow to take advantage of. He was

OPPOSED TO HASTY LEGISLATION,

but in this instance he should vote for the bill, in order to return to the bill of the gentleman from Kings the offer to which the majority had pressed to his lips last winter, when they passed the bill which now it suits them to repeal. After some further discussion the bill was passed by a strict party vote. A few days hence, however, I learn that Mr. Jacobs discovered a fatal error in it which will necessitate its return to the Governor for correction. When it does make its appearance again he will doubtless read the Reformers another lesson on the evils of passing a bill to repeal a bad one without giving the Judiciary Committee time to see what the Tammany style of legislation they ought to be so severely critical of in the preparation of bills which were intended to be put through, in the words of one, "Fresh last winter, "without delay, debate, or amendment."

RESTRICTING THE POWERS OF THE MAYOR.

Mr. Pell introduced a bill which will take from the Mayor of New York the power of appointing policemen and restricting the city.

A bill was introduced by Mr. Whitbeck to repeal the Commonly known as the Central Park Gas bill, and which it is understood to be a rich plaum for many of the Tammany politicians. There is but little doubt of the passage of the bill.

ABOLISHING THE BOARD OF EMIGRATION.

Mr. Mackey, in affer the Commissioners of Emigration. He to-day introduced a bill abolishing the present board and creating a new one, to consist of Cyrus Curtis, Hugh Gardner, Andrew Carrigan, Cyrus H. Lourell, and Joseph Bimmerstal. I am told in this to do to hurry no Congressional one immediate action is being generally understood that Republicans to take this matter under its control at the session.

Mr. Pierce, the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, reported favorably the bill legalizing the extension of the term of Judge Redmond's Grand Jury, and it will doubtless pass within a day or two.

LEGALIZING TAMMANY'S CONTRACTS.

Senator O'Brien introduced a bill to legalize contracts made by the various departments in New York, and authorizing the Comptroller to raise money to pay the contractors. The Comptroller has refused to pay any money on these contracts, claiming that the contracts which they were made was not complied with. Many contractors have been compelled to raise work in consequence of this refusal of the Comptroller, and thousands of poor men have been thrown out of employment and are suffering for the money due them. It is in the interest of this class that Senator O'Brien has introduced this bill.

VANDERBILT'S UNDERGROUND RAILROAD

scheme made its appearance in both Houses to-day. It proposes to build a road under Broadway to the junction of Eighth avenue, with branches connecting with the various railroads, for the purpose of making which connections it shall have the right to run on the surface. The capital stock is fixed at $10,000,000, in shares of $100. The following gentlemen are named as Directors: Andrew Gibney, Maj. Schell, Henry Bergh, G. P. Lowery, Charles Tracy, John B. Mahon, Chas. H. Marshall, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., Wm. H. Vanderbilt, Lohan, J. A. Livingston, Jas. Taylor, and J. C. Bockmont. It authorizes the company to lay two or more tracks, and to propel their cars by steam or other power. The usual provision is made for damage to streets, sewers, &c. The route is the same as that proposed by the Pneumatic Company, and is understood to be introduced in order to defeat that project, the father of it failing to make an arrangement by which he could get in as one of the incorporators of the latter company.

The Arcade bill has not yet put in an appearance, but I am told that it will soon, and that it will be so amended as to meet all objections heretofore made to it.

THE ERIE RAILROAD.

Another large batch of remonstrances from citizens residing along the line of the Erie Railway petitioning against legislation whereby the control of that road would be put in the hands of British stockholders, made their appearance to-day. I understand that nearly every member residing along the route of that road has been notified that such remonstrances are to be sent to him and that they will be signed by a great majority of his constituents. The passage of Senator O'Brien's bill regulating the classification act is beginning to be seriously doubted.

COMPTROLLER GREEN'S BILL RECOMMITTED.

The bill of Comptroller Green, which created such a stir both here and in New York last week, was to-day referred back to the Special Committee of New York Senators. If it ever comes back from there—which is doubtful—its friends will fail to recognize it. There is not the slightest hopes of passing any bill conferring such powers upon one man. The Republicans say that they made a great cry last winter about putting so much power into the hands of one man, and they do not propose to stultify themselves this winter by quadrupling the power and giving it to one man.

Had Mr. Green brought his bill here as it was originally drafted in New York, there would have been no difficulty in passing it. But I am creditably informed that all of the objectionable features were incorporated in it after it left the hands of the gentlemen who originally drafted it. It is certain that no such bill as that was can pass this Legislature, and those who are ambitious of great power will be compelled to rely upon smuggling something into the proposed new charter.

Mr. Jacobs presented resolutions of the Brooklyn Railroad Association, relative to assessment and taxation in that city.

Mr. Bennett introduced a bill providing for a free bridge between Brooklyn and Newtown.

THE DUTIES OF PORT WARDENS.

Senator Benedict presented a memorial so composed by a bill amending the act organizing Wardens of the Port of New York. It provides against interference in the direction of property adversely to the wishes of the owners or their representatives, where present, and that wardens shall only exercise their duties in respect to such property so represented upon the application of the parties in interest.

Senator Tiemann introduced a bill to limit and define the powers of Corporation Attorney of the City of New York.

DIVIDENDS OF LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Senator Parry introduced a bill providing that no life insurance company shall accumulate from the premiums received from policyholders accruing to such policy from the date of the last to the date of the next succeeding anniversary, and to distribute the profits so found to be equitable either in cash or a credit upon or in a prior anniversary in advance payment with the policy.

Senator Madden introduced a bill providing for the repeal of chap. 907 of the laws of 1869, relative to permitting municipal corporations to aid in the construction of railroads, nothing in the proposed act to conflict with any corporation which has already commenced the construction of their road.

MISMANAGEMENT IN THE BUILDINGS DEPARTMENT.

John W. Marshall, architect of New York city, and Secretary of the Building Association of which Mr. Tostevan is President, is here with damaging evidence against the management of the Department of Buildings, of which James M. Macgregor is Superintendent. He proposes to show the number of lives that were lost last year through the mismanagement of that department, and also the monopoly created in favor of certain builders in New York. No young man, be he an architect or builder, can undertake to start in business for himself unless under great disadvantages if Mr. Macgregor does not feel favorably inclined toward him. A committee of the most prominent builders and property holders will be here next week, ready to present all the evidence required.

THE SEVENTY ON HAND.

Messrs. Wheeler and Blumenthal, of the Sub-Committee of the Committee of Seventy, arrived to-day to watch the legislation on New York city matters. They during the severity of any measures that far introduced. The Legislative Committee of the Committee of Seventy will be here next week with the charter which has been agreed upon by that body.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections to-day had under consideration in executive session certain results raised by Mr. Fields. No definite action was taken, and they requested Mr. Clinton to appear before them next week and argue the questions raised by Mr. Fields. It is generally believed that neither Fields, Blair, or Dunphy will be unseated.

The Ways and Means Committee have agreed on a bill providing for employees of the House who were fired out by Speaker Smith. The bill to provide for the payment of the employees of the city and county of New York will be introduced tomorrow and an early report made to pass it.

THE EIGHTH WARD THUNDERBOLT,

Senator Norton, came up to-day. I am informed that he has come here at the request of numerous Senators who wish to consult him in relation to New York matters. They remember the fight he made against the present charter, and believe that he can give them much valuable information as to what the city needs. A number of Republican Senators have been in consultation ever since his arrival.

THE PATERSON POISONING.

Libbie Garrabrant and Van Winkle Bogert Indicted for the Wilful Murder of Burroughs—Pleading Not Guilty.

After an investigation of three days, the Grand Jury in Paterson yesterday came into the court with indictments against Libbie Garrabrant and Van Winkle Bogert for the wilful and deliberate murder of Ransom F. Burroughs. Both were arraigned yesterday afternoon, and both pleaded not guilty. The point as to how the arsenic was administered to Burroughs seems not to have been fully demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Grand Jury, and consequently they make the indictment in four counts, so as to be sure and cover the precise manner in which the poison was given, whether in a rice pudding (as Libbie Garrabrant said) or otherwise. The amount of poison given is stated to have been "ten grains of white arsenic," and it is alleged to have been administered on Dec. 7, 1871, and that Burroughs's death occurred on the 15th of December, three days after taking the arsenic.

Libbie Garrabrant was brought into court a little after 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and the indictment read to her. She bore an unusually serious aspect, but betrayed no emotion. When asked, "Are you guilt or not guilty?" she calmly replied, "I am not guilty." She was then removed from the court and remanded to jail.

Van Winkle Bogert was then brought in and arraigned on a similar indictment. Unlike Libbie, his face looked pale and haggard, and it was evidently with difficulty that he could restrain his emotion. He also pleaded "Not guilty," and was again lodged in jail. Ex-Senator Frelinghuysen, Esq., Mayor of Paterson, has been retained as counsel for Libbie, and Col. A. B. Woodruff as counsel for Bogert. Both are able criminal lawyers, and it may be depended upon that all will be done possible in behalf of their unfortunate clients.

Judge Bedle announced that it would not be possible to try the cases until the April term of the court. In anticipation of difficulty in impaneling a jury, the Judge directed Sheriff Towsend to impanel a jury of one hundred good men for service at the April term of the Court.

The Grand Jury also brought in a presentment against William Nelson of the Paterson *Press* for his treachery in making public the last confession of Libbie Garrabrant, in disregard of his solemn promise and the edict of the Court. Judge Bedle said he would take the matter into consideration, and determine what to do about it.

THE FIRST NOTE OF THE CAMPAIGN.

The Call for the Republican National Convention—To Meet in Philadelphia on the 5th of June—Everything Lovely.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The Republican National Committee to-day unanimously agreed to the following call for the National Convention:

We, the undersigned constituting the National Committee designated by the Convention held at Chicago on the 22d day of May, 1868, hereby call a Convention of the Union Republican party, at the city of Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the 5th day of June next, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States. Each State is authorized to be represented in the Convention by delegates equal to twice the number of its Senators and Representatives to which it will be entitled in the next National Congress, and each organized Territory is authorized to send two delegates.

In calling this Convention the Committee remind the country that the promises of the Union Republican Convention of 1868 have been fulfilled. The States lately in rebellion have been restored to their former relations to the Government. The laws of the land have been faithfully executed, public faith has been preserved, and the national credit firmly established. Government has been economically administered by the reduction at the same time of the public debt and of taxation, and the funding of the national debt at a lower rate of interest successfully inaugurated. The rights of our citizens abroad have been protected by treaties, and immigration encouraged by liberal provisions. The defenders of the Union have been faithfully remembered and the rights and interests of labor recognized. Laws have been enacted and are being enforced for the protection of persons and property in all sections. Equal privileges are secured to all citizens under the National Union. The privilege and immunities of American citizenship have become a part of the organic law, and a liberal policy has been adopted by which all who accept the results of the war and the amendments have been adjusted in the interest of peace throughout the world, while the national honor has been maintained and its flag honored by foreign powers. Public faith, responsibility enforced, safeguards established, and now, as heretofore, the Republican party stands pledged to correct all abuses and carry out all reforms necessary to maintain the purity and efficiency of the public service. To continue and firmly establish its fundamental principles, we invite the cooperation of all the citizens of the United States.

The names of the members of the Committee present were authorized to be appended to the above call, and those of absent members obtained before it shall be officially published.

Why Didn't Fulton See to this before the Maryland Convention?

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—At the meeting of the Republican National Committee to-day, Mr. Charles E. Fulton of Maryland offered a resolution, that in view of the proposed renomination of the present Executive, this Committee would respectfully suggest to those holding commissions under the general Government, the propriety of abstaining from, seeking, or accepting appointments as delegates to the National Convention. Some of the members expressed themselves to the effect that the resolution was out of order, and yielding to their request Mr. Fulton withdrew it.

THE COCKFIGHTERS.

Descent on a Hoboken Cock-Pit—A New Nominee for the Presidency.

In Jersey City and Hoboken there are a number of cock-pits in which fights take place regularly once or twice a week. These places are known to the police, and having lately been brought to the notice of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, they have resolved to break them up. For this purpose a descent was arranged to take place on Wednesday evening upon the pit kept by one Carney, on Newark street, Hoboken. A squad of police was detailed to watch.

About two o'clock yesterday morning notice was given the police that a fight was going on, and the descent was made in force. The Chief of Police entered first, and found nearly two hundred persons congregated. As soon as he was seen the birds were turned out and a stampede followed. Every outlet was guarded, and not a single person escaped. The birds were left, the police entered, and the men were ordered to fall in line.

In the crowd were a number of well known politicians and others, whom the officers of the Society had not expected to see. There being no room in the station house for so large a crowd, they were released with a reprimand.

Before releasing the crowd Mr. Evans, agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, made a speech to them saying that he had intended to take them all to the station house, but as many of them were unaware that engaging in sport of this kind was criminal, he decided to let them go this time. The crowd cheered lustily, and nominated Mr. Evans for the next President of the United States by acclamation.

The Defeat of Senator Harlan.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Great interest has been manifested here in the contest in Iowa over the election of Senator Harlan's successor. The devotion of Mr. Harlan to the personal fortunes of the President, and the backing of the Methodist Church, were supposed to be enough to carry him through, but the balloting in caucus, where it took 61 to nominate, ran: First ballot, Harlan, 38; Allison, 60; Wilson, 22. Second, Harlan, 42; Allison, 59; Wilson, 2. Third, Harlan, 42; Allison, 63; Wilson, 17. It should be stated that Wilson did not desire the position, but went into the contest to defeat Harlan, and the strength of both Allison and Wilson was anti-Harlan all the time.

A FIGHT FOR THE WIGWAM.

THE YOUNG TAMMANY TRIBE EUCHRE THE WAMPANOAGS.

The Great Chief Kelso Seizes the Lodge of the Sachems—Hayes, the Mohican, Terrifies Kelso—The Fat Chieftain Travels—600 Policemen Afraid of one Judge.

The action of the Council of Sachems, expressed in their published resolutions, closing the doors of Tammany Hall to the recently elected General Committee, caused intense excitement among the young members yesterday, in view of the fact that a meeting of the General Committee had been called for last evening. The young men have inaugurated and have been attempting to carry out a movement whose intent is to oust the old fellows whose control of public affairs has brought such deep and lasting disgrace upon the Society. Ignoring their officers, they held a meeting and elected a new General Committee from among themselves, on the plea of purifying the Association and restoring it to its pristine leadership in political affairs. Then the Sachems got together on a similar pretext, elected Augustus Schell Grand Sachem, and admitted over a hundred new members from among the most prominent citizens. Thus was the Society split into two factions. The Reform Democrats, whose meeting place has been in Apollo Hall, had taken action in regard to a new registration of voters, preparatory to the calling of primary elections. When they saw what was going on they postponed the calling of the primaries, and have since been waiting for a chance to slip in between the contesting parties and

CARRY OFF THE PRIZE THEMSELVES.

The old men under the title of the Council of Sachems did not recognize the new General Committee, claiming that it was only the old corrupt committee in a new form. They insisted that no General Committee had been elected this year. The young men, on the contrary, ignored the Council of Sachems, and issued the call for last evening's meeting, just as though the old fellows were not in existence. The Sachems thereupon, to prevent their carrying out their object of assuming to be the representatives of the Tammany Society, met and passed the resolution alluded to, ordering the janitors of the Fourteenth street building not to open the hall to any political meetings until further orders. This put the General Committee upon their mettle, and yesterday morning they held hurried and excited caucuses, wherein a flank movement was planned upon the Sachems. Their orders were kept very secret, but it was resolved to make application to Judge Barnard for a *mandamus* compelling the janitors to open the hall, and the Hon. William Hitchman was chosen to fill the rôle of plaintiff. He could not be found, and Justice Scott was substituted. The Hon. John E. Develin was then hunted up to act as attorney. He quickly arrived, and without loss of time drew up the following affidavit:

JUSTICE SCOTT'S AFFIDAVIT.

Supreme Court, county of New York.—John Scott, Justice of the Society of Tammany or Columbian Order in the city of New York.—John Scott, plaintiff in the above entitled action, on behalf of himself and all other members similarly situated, complains against the Society of Tammany or Columbian Order, defendants in said action, and says:

I. That the said defendants are a corporation, incorporated and organized under and by virtue of the laws of this state, to wit, the 25 of the laws of 1805, and that the said plaintiff is one of the corporators of said defendants.

II. That the managers or directors of said defendants are denominated sachems, and that the said defendants are a charitable corporation, authorized and required by law and the terms of their charter for the purpose of enabling them the better to carry into effect the benevolent purpose of affording relief to the indigent and distressed.

III. That the said defendants, under and by virtue of their charter or authority, have purchased and now own real estate situated on Fourteenth street, being a building between Irving place and Third avenue, and that in said building is a large meeting room for the use of the corporation of said defendants.

IV. That the Board of Sachems of said defendants, acting illegally, with intent to deprive the corporators of the said defendants of their rights and privileges of entering and occupying the said meeting room, have passed a resolution or by-laws, and caused the said building to admit no meeting or gathering except under the instructions of a majority of the Council of Sachems, and further ordered that such action of the Sachems is in violation of the rights of the corporators and the rights of all other corporators or said defendants.

Wherefore this plaintiff prays judgment that the resolution be declared void, and that the said defendants, their Sachems, officers, employees, and janitors, be prohibited from carrying out the said resolution, and prevented from exercising the power of excluding any of the members of said Tammany Society of Columbian Order in said meeting room and building known as Tammany Hall.

DEVELIN, MILLER & TRUST,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

City and county of New York, ss.: John Scott, the plaintiff in the above entitled action, being duly sworn, says that he has read the foregoing complaint, knows the contents thereof, and the same is true of his own knowledge, except as to the matter therein stated on information and belief, and as to those matters he believes them to be true. JOHN SCOTT.

Sworn to before me.

SETH M. ELDRIDGE, Notary Public.

OUTMANŒUVERING THE SACHEMS.

Armed with this the party proceeded to the Supreme Court, Special Term, where Judge Barnard was awaiting them, and made formal application for the desired mandamus. His Honor said he saw no reason to refuse Mr. Develin's request, and the following order and a summons to the several Sachems were issued and placed in the hands of the Hon. James Hays for service:

At a Special Term of the Supreme Court, held at the City Hall, in the county of New York, on the 11th day of January, 1872. Present, the Hon. George G. Barnard, Justice.

John Scott, sworn as a member of the Society of Tammany, or Columbian Order, in the city of New York.—On reading the complaint in the above entitled action and affidavit, whereby it appears that the Board of Sachems of the said Society of Tammany or Columbian Order have passed a resolution by which they exclude the corporators of the said defendants from the building owned by the said defendants, situate on Fourteenth street, between Irving place and Third avenue, in the city of New York, known as Tammany Hall, and from the public meeting room in this building, in violation of the rights of said corporators, and praying that the said Board of Sachems, and John E. Develin, of counsel for the said plaintiff, it is answered that the said defendants, their officers, employees and janitors be and they are hereby prohibited and restrained from carrying out the said resolution of the Board of Sachems, and are also prohibited and restrained from interfering with or preventing any corporators of the said defendants from meeting in said building, or said meeting room, or from having access to the same, the further order of this Court; and that the said defendants, their officers, employees, and janitors show cause at a special term of this Court at Chambers, in said Court House, on the 15th day of January, 1872, at 12 o'clock, noon, why this injunction order should not be made permanent. GEORGE G. BARNARD,
Judge of the Supreme Court.

HAYES FLEW AROUND

with a will, and succeeded before nightfall in catching Justice Dowling, Boss Tweed, and the Hon. Charles G. Cornell, upon each of whom he served a copy. The other Sachems had got wind of the little game and had blown themselves out of the way. Meantime the most intense excitement prevailed. The Committee crowd were boasting that they would hold their meeting, and the Sachems were equally certain that they would not. These laughed at the notion of a *mandamus*. They maintained that there could be no grounds for issuing such a writ, and said that they would resist it in every possible way. They alleged that the General Committee had never been part of the Tammany organization; that the Society had allowed the Committee the use of the hall for years as a favor, but that they had not thereby acquired a right to it.

High words were exchanged on both sides, and some of the more hot-headed talked freely of employing force if necessary, the one party to obtain an entrance and the other to keep them out. Superintendent Kelso having been notified of the state of affairs, and fearing that trouble was likely to ensue, ordered all the reserves in the various police stations to report to him at 5 o'clock. At the hour 600 of these he marched to the hall and took possession, intending to allow no person to enter. A large crowd congregated outside and awaited developments.

SIX HUNDRED POLICEMEN IN TAMMANY HALL.

Shortly before 7 o'clock Jimmy Hayes trotted up the granite steps and served a copy of the writ upon George Coffin, the janitor of the building. Then dodging into the meeting room, he was astonished to find every seat occupied by a policeman. There were six hundred of them in and around the building. Jimmy's heart sang within him at the sight; but recognizing Superintendent Kelso seated in the President's chair, he suddenly remembered that he still had a copy of the mandamus in his pocket, and his courage returned. He advanced boldly forward and handed the Superintendent the writ. Mr. Kelso took it and read it over. Then arising, he ordered his men to follow him out of the room. Once on the sidewalk, he dispersed them to their several precincts, leaving behind only the usual squad for the preservation of order.

Victory was claimed by the Tammany rebels sent to the several ward headquarters, where the delegates were waiting, that the hall was open, and in an incredibly short space of time they had arrived in full force. Every seat was occupied and many stood about in the aisles. Tickets of admission had previously been distributed to all those who were known to be loyal, and a determined Tammany stood at the door and refused to allow any person to enter who was not provided with the necessary pasteboard. The consequence was a conspicuous absence of the smiling lights who were wont to form such a feature of those meetings. Tweed, Connolly, Hall, Brennan, Dowling, Cornell, Develin, were somewhere in the background, but Hayes was far between, and the ancient glistening of countless diamonds had departed. Instead was

A COMPACT BODY OF SOLID-LOOKING MEN,

in substantial apparel and weather beaten headgear, and an old political reporter, on looking around the assemblage and recognizing each familiar face, might well imagine himself in a convention of ward permitters. Owing to the short notice, there were very few gods in the gallery.

Pending the arrival of some of the distant delegations, the new rulers of the city's political destinies amused themselves by smoking and chatting about the events of the day. Tony Ponn raised a thick fog, which partially obscured the brilliancy of the gas and set the weak lunged to coughing. At length, shortly before 8 o'clock, the Hon. Harry Genet mounted the rostrum and rapped the meeting to order. He was neatly attired in black, and wore the only diamond visible in the room.

On motion of ex-Alderman Woltman, Mr. Genet was made temporary Chairman, and Daniel Scully and John T. Tully, Secretaries.

CALLING THE LIST OF DELEGATES.

Mr. Genet said that the first business before the house was calling the list of delegates. The First Ward was contested. The Second, headed by William Furlong, the Third by Andrew D. Purtell, the Fourth by Thomas Coman, and the Fifth by Terence Duffy, were accepted without opposition. The Sixth, headed by Joseph Dowling, was accepted without opposition. Whether by accident or design, the Brennan delegates had not been notified of the meeting, and were conspicuous by their absence. The result created much merriment. The Seventh, headed by Edward J. Shandley, and the Eighth by John Kelly were accepted. The Ninth was contested. The Tenth by John Scott, the Eleventh by Henry Wolman, the Twelfth by the Hon. Chas. O'Conor, and the Thirteenth by Timothy Campbell, were accepted. The Fourteenth was contested. The Fifteenth, headed by John F. Tully, and the Sixteenth by Patrick Gibney, were accepted. The Seventeenth was contested. The Eighteenth, headed by Augustus Schell, the Nineteenth by Tobias Phillips, and the Twentieth by Erasius Littlefield, were accepted. When the Nineteenth was called the Hon. William Hitchman arose, and said that he understood there was a contesting delegation present. He wanted to know whether it was so. There was no answer. The Thirty-first and Twenty-second were both contested.

THE HON. PETER GILLESPIE'S SPEECH.

The Chairman suggested that the contesting wards be passed upon without a hearing. This brought the Hon. Peter Gillespie, of the Seventeenth, to his feet. In an eloquent speech he opposed the suggestion as far, at least, as it related to his own ward. Cornell's delegation had come to contest without any credentials and upon a bare ticket. The regular delegation presented credentials signed by three of the inspectors. Cornell's delegation had cast out 214 votes, while the regular delegation had cast 1,200. There were no grounds for a contest. [Applause.]

It was moved and carried that a committee to examine the credentials of the contesting delegations be appointed, and to report at the next meeting. The Chairman appointed Messrs. Coman, Scott, Shandley, Wolman, and Flanagan. The meeting then took a recess for half an hour to enable the Committee to act.

During the recess the members generally remained in their seats, having previously lighted fresh cigars and resumed their stove-pipe hats. The Committee retired into an inner room back of the stage, and evidently examined the contesting delegations with much care, as it was fully a quarter past nine when they reappeared, as a signal that they had completed their labors. The members in the meantime had shown numerous signs of impatience by

CAT CALLS AND STAMPING.

Ex-Senator Genet rapped upon the table, and hats were doffed, cigar stumps disappeared, and silence prevailed. The Committee then proceeded to read their decisions. In the First Ward the delegation, headed by Jeremiah Kennedy, was accepted. The announcement was greeted with hisses and applause.

Mr. Genet—The question will now be on the acceptance of the report of the Committee. All in favor of the report signify their assent by saying "aye."

"Aye!" shouted half the meeting.

Mr. Genet—Contrary "no." Carried.

A storm of noes followed which fully equalled the ayes in volume.

The delegation of the Ninth Ward, headed by William G. Bergen, was announced as regular by the Committee.

Mr. Genet began putting the question.

The Hon. Tim Shea (rising)—I move you, sir, that the meeting disagree with the report of the Committee.

Mr. Genet—All in favor say "aye." Contrary "no." Carried. [A solitary "no" followed.]

In the Fourteenth Ward the delegation, headed by James Hayes, was chosen.

Mr. Genet began putting the question.

Mr. Clancey (rising)—I move you, sir, that the meeting disagree with the report of the Committee.

BOSS TWEED TO A DOT.

Mr. Genet—All in favor say "aye." (About a quarter of the meeting shouted "aye!") Contrary, "no." Carried.

The noes were overwhelming, but no attention was paid to them, and the meeting surged into a broad laugh, followed by prolonged applause.

The Seventeenth Ward delegation, headed by J. Winthrop Chandler, was carried without opposition. In respect to the Twenty-first Ward the Committee announced that they had concluded to refer the matter back to the ward for a new election, to be superintended by Lawrence D. Kiernan, Richard Croker, and the Chairman of the Committee on Contested Seats.

The Chairman put the question, when Mr. Kiernan arose and said that he hoped no new election would be ordered, but that a committee would be appointed to count the ballots already cast. The election had been regularly held, but the ballots had not been counted, and were now in the possession of the captain of the precinct in the station-house. [Applause and cries of "hi! hi! hi!"]

Mr. Kiernan moved to lay the other motion on the table and to substitute a motion that the Committee on Contested Elections be delegated to count the ballots already cast. This was seconded from every part of the house and carried amid applause.

Mr. Kiernan—When will the Committee report?

Mr. Genet—I can't say.

Mr. Kiernan—I move that the action of the Committee be made final. Carried.

JOHN MASTERSON LOOKING AFTER HIS OWN TICKET.

When the Twenty-second Ward was called John Masterson popped up on the right and moved that the ticket headed John S. Masterson be accepted.

A Man in the Front followed. He did not think that the Committee had any desire to throw the Hon. Michael Connolly overboard. He appeared as a representative of Mr. Connolly [applause], and if the ticket headed by him should not be adopted, it would cost three or four good men from the Committee, and substitute three or four others who were not so good. He hoped for the interests of Tammany hall Mr. Masterson's motion would not be entertained.

Mr. Genet—The question is on the adoption of the report naming the delegation headed by Michael Connolly as the regular delegation. All in favor signify their assent by saying "Aye."

The ayes were feeble, and the noes overwhelming.

Mr. Genet—Lost. The question is on the adoption of the delegation headed by John S. Masterson as the regular delegation. All in favor signify their assent by saying "Aye."

They were carried.

Mr. Woltman—I move that when the Committee adjourns—

Aleck Ward—Mr. Chairman—

Mr. Woltman—Mr. Chairman—

Mr. Genet—Mr. Woltman—

Mr. Woltman—I move that when the Committee adjourns, it adjourns to meet at the call of the Chair.

The question was put and carried.

Mr. Woltman (quickly)—I move that the Committee do now adjourn.

Aleck Ward and a dozen others—Mr. Chairman—

Mr. Genet—It is moved and seconded that we do now adjourn. All in favor—

Aleck Ward—Mr. Chairman, I hope that the gentleman will not press—

Mr. Genet—All in favor say "Aye."

"Aye!"

Mr. Genet—Carried.

In a few moments more the hall was deserted.

Messrs. Tweed, Hall, Connolly, and others have resigned as Sachems, and their places will be filled at the meeting on the first Monday in February.

LAWLESSNESS IN NEW MEXICO.

The New Orleans Outrage Repeated in Santa Fe—Grant's Postmaster Charged with the Responsibility—A Minority Speaker.

SANTA FE, Jan. 10.—In the House of Representatives to-day, the Speaker ordered the lobby cleared by the Sergeant-at-Arms. That officer being unable, without assistance, to carry out the order, he called on the Sheriff of Santa Fé for aid, but it was refused. The disorder then became so great that Speaker Rudolph adjourned the House till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. The Democrats, being a minority of the House, remained and proceeded to elect a Speaker and pass resolutions admitting Democrats as members in place of three Republicans expelled and one deceased. They then had Speaker Rudolph and two other Republicans arrested and taken to the hall of the House, and held them there as prisoners. They were then taken before the Supreme Court on a writ of *habeas corpus*. The Court gave the defendants until to-morrow at 11 o'clock to answer.

The Speaker of the House has called on Gen. Granger for a military guard to-morrow to keep the mob out of the lobby. The action of the Democratic minority has been loose and disorderly in the extreme, and they have endeavored to bully and intimidate the majority by threats of personal violence. The Republicans are firm and resolved to maintain their rights by all necessary means. Much excitement exists, and both parties are armed.

The daily *New Mexican* (Republican) editorially charges Postmaster Sullivan, the editor of the *Daily Post*, and Secretary Winters with the responsibility for the lawlessness that has been rampant in the Legislature for some days past. The *Post* is an uncompromising supporter of President Grant.

Fatal Mine Explosion in Wales.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—Another terrible explosion is reported yesterday in Wales, in the Oakwood colliery, while the men were at work. Many escaped, but one gang was shut off, and all have probably perished. Eleven men have been taken out alive, and parties are now exploring the mines for others who are missing. Immediately after the explosion the works were burned.

THE WEAK SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITORS STILL DETERMINED NOT TO BE TIRED OUT.

A Greater Multitude than Ever Before—The Transparent Settee Trick Abandoned—The Bank's Officers Boasting of Ability to Pay, but yet no Statement.

It was about 9 o'clock on Wednesday night when the first of those who yesterday applied for admission at the Third Avenue Savings Bank made his appearance on the steps of the bank. From that hour they kept stringing along and taking on their vigil in front of the institution. When the officer on that beat made his rounds at midnight, twelve or thirteen were on the steps. They were evidently taking time by the forelock, though it was then so dark that they must have been obliged to feel for the forelock. A curious incident of yesterday morning at 6 o'clock, was the coming of a man's wife to take the place of her husband, who had tenaciously held a place in the line from midnight. She held the place while he went home to breakfast, and thence to his daily labor.

The multitude continued to increase, until at 10 o'clock it was greater than on the preceding day. Those in line reached on the one hand half way down the block to Twenty-fifth street, and on the other around the corner and half why down the length of the bank in Twenty-sixth street. They were as anxious as ever to get in, and they pressed ahead just as they have done day after day. But the big doors of the bank are strong, and all they could do was to await the opening.

ADMITTING THE TICKET DEPOSITORS.

Meanwhile those holding Wednesday night's tickets were admitted at the side door, and the formation of the line inside was begun. At 10 o'clock the outer doors swung back and President Lyon made his appearance on the back steps. Then the inner doors were unlocked, and the two converging lines were told off into the bank in pairs; taking one from the head of each line. More were admitted yesterday morning than for some days previous, and the settees which had been ranged across the bank were moved back a peg. These settees were made to stand against the wall. During the early days of the run they stood against the wall. As the run progressed two of the settees, back to back, were arranged across the space to the west of the business part of the bank, leaving just space for a passageway. As the run progressed, these settees were day after day moved a few feet nearer the front door. The natural result was that fewer depositors could get into the bank. The settees finally reached the front end of the parrallelogram, about ten feet from the door. Yesterday they were moved back some feet, and more were admitted. How many were paid will be shown below.

At 10:15 A. M. there were 161 in the line inside, and 100 in the line outside. Some three hundred were not in the line. At 11:50 A. M. the significant sign, which is now somewhat worn, made its appearance:

> There are as many inside as can be paid before 3 o'clock. The bank will be open at 10 o'clock to-morrow.

This led to a partial dispersion of the depositors. Prior to that the closing of the doors had had a dampening effect upon the people, and the number of those in line had been thinned down to sixty at 10½ o'clock. From that time their numbers increased again, until at 11:42 A. M. those in line numbered 200, who then began to be thinned down by the process of retiring in. When the sign appeared the lines lost much of their strength, and only about the usual number remained.

Capt. Cameron and Sergeant Groo, with a section of men, were at the bank yesterday morning. Before noon the force was left in charge of Rounds-man Schultz. Sergeant Groo was one of the most efficient sergeant Randall was in command.

The curbstone brokers did not appear yesterday. There was one case of an excited individual who offered to buy a book at par; but it looked very much like bluffing, and the SUN reporter saw no money change hands. The man with the cube overcoat on Wednesday afternoon, who had cried out the "Pacific Mail matter was a tempest in a teapot" did not appear yesterday. He had probably gone to get the $250,000 that he was to loan the bank?

RATHER THIN.

Mr. Daniel Merritt, first clerk to the Bull's Head Bank, did appear. The gentleman says that his name is William H., and not Daniel. Mr. Merritt thought that the SUN gave him an unnecessarily severe notice. Mr. Merritt expresses the utmost confidence in the bank, and adds that he and his friends have money in it and promise to let it remain there. Mr. Merritt explains his book buying operations by saying that as he was coming out of the bank he met an individual who asked him about the solvency of the bank. Mr. Merritt asserted his belief that it was a sound institution; whereat the depositor said, "If you think the bank is all right, suppose you buy my book?"

Mr. Merritt says that he was angry at the doubtful tone of the individual's remarks, and told him that he'd give 95 cents on the dollar for his book, not to make money, but to prove his confidence in the bank. Mr. Merritt further says that his operations were not intended to make money, and that he paid par for some of the books. Mr. Merritt insisted that he had no other object in buying books. A bystander told him that it had a

SUSPICIOUS LOOK,

an official in another bank buying books, but Mr. Merritt replied that his only intention had been as above stated. Mr. Merritt cited one offer that he had seen made and rejected on the same day for ten cents on the dollar. He also informed the reporter that a man had told him (Mr. Merritt) that a depositor who had drawn $1,200 from the Third Avenue Savings Bank and taken it to the German Savings Bank, was told by the President of the last named institution that the Third Avenue was as good as any bank in town.

A curious feature of the line inside yesterday was the number of women dressed in black. And there were many aged women. One was especially notable. She had a kindly, motherly exp