The Sun.

THIRTY-NINTH YEAR. NEW YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1872. PRICE TWO CENTS.

UNSEATING THE JUDGES.

JUDGE BARNARD'S IMPEACHMENT OF THE HON. S. J. TILDEN.

What Mr. Tilden Says—He Says that he is a Member of the Bar Association, but not an Active Member—Declares that he has Never Vilified the Judge.

A SUN representative visited the Hon. Samuel J. Tilden at his residence last evening, and called the honorable gentleman's attention to the following protest by Justice Barnard:

To the Honorable the Judiciary Committee of the House of Assembly of the State of New York.

The undersigned, George G. Barnard, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, in the First Judicial District, respectfully represents:

That having been notified that certain charges have been preferred by the Bar Association of the city of New York against him for acts done in his official capacity as Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, which charges have been presented to your committee for investigation, respectfully enters his protest against the right and propriety of the Hon. Samuel J. Tilden acting as a member of your committee during the consideration of the same, for the following reasons:

First—That the said Samuel J. Tilden is a member of said Bar Association, the prosecutors in this case, and has been for a long time past engaged as a member of said association in endeavoring to excite hostility to the undersigned, and in procuring and bringing about his arraignment before the Legislature for the purpose of causing his impeachment and removal from the office he now holds.

Second—That said Samuel J. Tilden has written, and caused to be written, inflammatory articles for the public press of New York and Brooklyn, and in public speeches made by him has charged the undersigned with malfeasance in office, with other high crimes and misdemeanors, and has endeavored to prejudice and has prejudiced the public mind, with the design of influencing members of the Legislature so as to compass the removal of the undersigned from the office now held by him.

Third—That on many occasions, in public speeches and in private conversation, the said Samuel J. Tilden has made false charges and false assertions against the undersigned, and has declared that he would use all the influence of his position as member of the House of Assembly to procure the impeachment and trial of the undersigned before the High Court of Impeachment of this State, and removal from the office held by him.

And the undersigned charges, and is ready to prove, that the said Samuel J. Tilden sought a nomination and election as a member of the Assembly of this State with the avowed purpose of using his influence as such member to procure the impeachment of the undersigned.

These and other grounds and sufficient reasons which the undersigned will furnish to the committee and substantiate by proof if desired, disqualify, and should disqualify in the judgment of all fair-minded men, the said Samuel J. Tilden from sitting as a member of your committee when the charges filed against the undersigned are under investigation. He has constituted himself a persecutor and prosecutor of the undersigned. His judgment cannot be free from prejudice in the investigation. Therefore, I respectfully ask that your committee request the said Samuel J. Tilden to retire from the body of your committee while the charges against myself are under consideration and examination.

Conscious I have committed no wrong, I only ask a fair, just, and impartial investigation, seeking no favor. I am only desirous of an unprejudiced examination of my official acts, in accordance with the rights guaranteed to me under the Constitution of my State.

Should your committee have any doubts as to its authority to exclude the said Hon. Samuel J. Tilden from its deliberations during the investigation of said charges, the undersigned requests that the chairman of your committee present this, his protest, to the House of Assembly, and take the judgment of said House thereon.

While the undersigned does not fear the most unlimited investigations, and while he would not interpose the least embarrassment to such investigations, he feels it his duty in this proceeding to place upon record such a statement of facts relating to the qualifications of a member of this committee, so that hereafter no precedent may be established calculated to interfere with the independence of the judiciary or the fairness and justice of legislative investigation.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEORGE G. BARNARD.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24, 1872.

MR. TILDEN A MEMBER OF THE BAR ASSOCIATION.

"I saw the statement for the first time," said Mr. Tilden, "in one of the morning's papers, and hastily looked it over. There is scarcely one grain of truth in the mass of falsehood it contains. It is true that I am a member of the Bar Association, but I have not attended a meeting of that body for a year, and I think not for two years. Indeed, I never attended any of them except the one at which the Association was organized and one or two soon after. Nor is it true that I have had any agency whatever in preparing or procuring to be made the charges against Justice Barnard."

Q.—The second allegation is that you have written or caused to be written inflammatory articles in the public prints of New York and Brooklyn against Judges Barnard and Cardozo? A.—There is not the slightest truth in that statement. I have not a recollection of ever having written an article on the subject, nor have I procured anybody else to do so.

MR. TILDEN DECLARES HE HAS NOT SPOKEN AGAINST THE JUDGE.

Q.—Judge Barnard alleges that in speeches made by you you have charged him with malfeasance in office? A.—If I have made any such public charge, why does not Judge Barnard state the place where and the time when. I don't think I ever mentioned his name in a speech in my life, except in arguments in court.

Q.—He also charges that you have made false charges and assertions against him, and with having declared that you would use all the influence of your position as member of Assembly in procuring his trial before the High Court of Impeachment, and his removal from the office held by him? A.—That statement is totally false.

WHY MR. TILDEN WENT TO THE ASSEMBLY.

Q.—He also states that you sought nomination and election as member of Assembly with the avowed purpose of using your influence to procure his impeachment? A.—This allegation is equally untrue. It is not true that I sought nomination or election for any purpose whatsoever. I accepted the nomination with reluctance and after having had the proposition for some time under advisement. It was extremely inconvenient for me to leave my home and business and go to Albany the winter. When I did decide to do so it was with the understanding that William M. Evarts and Charles O'Conor would do the same, and was with reference to the general interests of reform in the government and administration of the affairs of the people of this city. Mr. O'Conor subsequently decided that he could best serve the cause in a different mode, as explained in a letter published at the time declining the nomination for the Assembly. Mr. Evarts's purpose was intercepted by his appointment as one of the representatives of the United States at the Geneva Arbitration. As to the election, there was no occasion to seek it. It took care of itself. The reform movement among the Democrats of the District from which I was elected, and of the District in which I reside, was overwhelming. The district from which I was elected gave the Democratic State ticket 4,758 votes, against 1,814 for the Republican State ticket, and it is safe to assume that, owing to the dissatisfaction of many of the Reform Democrats that the representatives of their movement were not admitted into the Rochester Convention, and other causes, at least 500 Democrats in that district voted the Republican State ticket, and I believe 1,000 and more did in the whole city. For the Republican candidate for Assembly 349 votes were cast, and in my judgment I received just about 1,000 votes from both the wings of the Republican party, whose numbers are very small in that district, and about 4,500 from the Democrats of that district.

THE REASON WHY

the gentlemen who nominated me desired I should run in that district, while I preferred to run in the district in which I resided, was that I was too much occupied in the cause to be able to give my attention to a personal canvass. In the district in which I live the Democratic State ticket received 5,553 votes, to 2,026 for the Republican. I believe that in this district also, at least 500 votes of Democrats were lost to the State ticket. My friend, Mr. Houghton, received 4,000 votes, about 1,000 from the two wings of the Republican party, and about 4,000 from the Democrats of the district. He beat Mr. Irving by about 2,500 majority. In stating the general purposes for which I consented to go to the Assembly, and that they were adequate to induce me to do so, which is positive of any question of the judiciary, I did not mean to intimate that it would not have been a perfectly just and adequate purpose to go there to investigate the well-established and notorious abuses in the administration of justice, and to reform them according to the facts disclosed; whether that reform should be effected through a convention to revise the Constitution, or by amendment of that instrument, or through the

IMPEACHMENT

of any judge found to be deserving it. No purpose could be higher or holier, or could confer greater service to the people of the city. In point of fact, it was other purposes which controlled my action. That evils exist in the administration of justice in this city is undisputed. A judiciary that does not have the public confidence is an evil half as great as a judiciary that does not deserve the public confidence. The metropolis of the Union, the centre of capital, commerce and business in the New World, cannot continue to maintain its prosperity, or to develop its growth if it does not have an administration of justice not only pure, but free from every reasonable suspicion. Such allusions as I have made to this subject in public speeches will be found in my speech at the Cooper Institute just before the election, and in the incidental mention of the subject in the House of Assembly. Those allusions were to a notorious and confessed public evil, without any animadversion upon any individual. I have no personal unkindness toward any of the judges. It is not without some degree of

PERSONAL RELUCTANCE

that I find it my duty to take part in investigations which may result in proceedings against individuals toward whom I have no enmity. I have no taste for the functions of a public prosecutor, but I do not intend to shrink from any duty which justice to the community among which I live may impose upon me.

Mr. Tilden also stated that he voted against the present judicial system in the Convention of '46; that he was then of opinion, and so declared in his speech that the structure of the Supreme Court was a violation of all sound principle; that thirty-two judges elected in eight districts, and exercising independent and concurrent jurisdiction over the entire State was an absurdity. He added that we have had thirty-two and latterly thirty-three Lord High Chancellors exercising discretionary powers of equity from Montauk to Niagara, granting injunctions and receiverships in respect to the same subject-matter. Being elected in localities, they became entirely subject to the influence of local political leaders, and where the local majority of one party was very large, public opinion had less power to influence.

MERE PARTISAN NOMINATIONS,

or the result of the contest between parties into which the community was disproportionately divided. These mischiefs have developed themselves in other parts of the State than the county of New York, to a less extent.

In Mr. Tilden's judgment complete relief would never be obtained until the system shall be changed, of course that there was no reason, he remarked, for not investigating thoroughly particular evils, and applying the remedies provided by the laws and the Constitution to the cases where any individual judge shall have violated his sacred trust.

"I have," he concluded, "made these answers to your inquiries out of consideration for the gentleman whose name you mentioned on entering, and not because I deem the paper called a protest worthy of any attention from me."

The above statement was taken down phonographically and read to Mr. Tilden, who certified that it was correct.

THE KANSAS BRIBERY.

How the Two Grant Senators Secured their Seats—Bribery and other Corrupt Means Used—Senator Caldwell Paying $60,000.

TOPEKA, Feb. 24.—The Bribery Investigating Committee reported to the House to-day. The report says, regarding the Senatorial election of 1867, that much money was used by Pomeroy, Carney, and Perry Fuller, but the committee had not the time to make a thorough investigation.

Regarding the election of last winter, the committee reports a mass of evidence showing bribery and corruption on the part of both Senator Caldwell and ex-Congressman Clarke. The proof is positive that Caldwell said his election cost him over $60,000, and that he paid of this over ten per cent. to ex-Gov. Carney; that he several times offered to refund to Clarke all his expenses if he (Clarke) would withdraw from the contest.

The report also says that Alexander Caldwell used bribery and other corrupt and criminal practices by himself and his friends, with his full knowledge and consent, to secure his election to the United States Senate. There was also an organized effort made from the commencement to keep important witnesses out of the way, and that it has been impossible to procure their evidence.

Fifty thousand copies of the report and evidence have been ordered to be printed, and a copy was ordered to be sent to each Kansas Senator and to the Vice-President, the latter to be laid before the United States Senate for its confirmation.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 24.—The *Democrat's* Topeka special, referring to the report of the Bribery Investigation Committee made to the House to-day, says that some curious facts have come to light. It seems that Senator Pomeroy and Sidney Clarke gave M. W. Reynolds, at that time editor of the Leavenworth *Daily Times*, their note for $1,000 in March, 1866, in consideration that that journal should support Pomeroy for reelection to the Senate and Clarke to Congress. Reynolds went back on them, and they refused to pay the note. Suit was brought, and Pomeroy and Clarke put in as defence the fact that the note was given for an improper purpose, and judgment was given for the defence. Reynolds had the papers all made out to carry the case before the Supreme Court at its next term; but just before the meeting of the court Reynolds received the appointment of Register of the Land Office, and the appeal was immediately dismissed. He is now the editor of a weekly paper which supports Pomeroy's reelection for a third term.

It also came out that the President of the Kansas Pacific Railroad promised Caldwell $30,000 to induce him to leave the Senate, and after the election refused to pay any more than he had already paid, which was $10,000. Mr. John Anderson, agent of the Kansas Pacific road at this place, and through whom the $10,000 were paid, and who also paid out large sums beside, as testimony shows, has not been before the committee. Here, with Ellen Smith, business partner of Caldwell and John Fletcher, and another person, who, it was proved, paid out money—to use the words of the report—were fugitives from the State. The report will cause great commotion in the State, and will show that money has been spread like water for years.

BREAKING MORRISANIA JAIL.

An All-Night's Job for a Troublesome Offender.

On Tuesday last, two men, calling themselves David Leonard and Joseph Crosby, were arrested for burglariously entering Mr. Robert's house in Willis avenue, Morrisania. They were up for examination before Justice Fullen, and, notwithstanding the proof was positive against them, the Justice remanded them, saying he would give his decision on Wednesday. The Justice has not been seen at the Court house since. Yesterday, between 12 and 1 o'clock, Leonard broke jail and escaped.

The prison is on the ground floor of the Town Hall, just under the court room. There are two rows of cells facing east and west. A door from the police station opens into the south end of the passage way on which the eastern tier of cells front. This passage way extends clear around the building to the southwest corner. The burglars were confined in separate cells on the west side. At the north end of the western passage way is a large door made of ¾-inch iron bars about five inches apart. A pendrous lock is attached to it, and the bolt of the lock slides into a piece of solid iron fitted into the wall. The cell doors are also of iron. The lock is a double latch spring. Whenever the latch is sprung it must be raised either bodily or with a key before the door will open. The hinges are the common gate or eye hinge, but to prevent the door from being raised off the hinges an iron cap is set over the top of the shaft portion which projects above the eye, and a screen is placed through the cap and into the shaft.

At the northern end of the jail and outside the big gate a stairway leads to the court room. After landing on the second floor a door separates the court room from the entry to the staircase. Another door opens into the jury room, which is in the northwest corner.

Leonard broke his bunk up, and by means of leverage pried the door up on its hinges, bursting the iron cap sufficient for the latch in the lock to clear the catch. The door then swung open. He then took a piece of board and inserted it between the wall and the iron gate close to the lock. Marks on the board show that he then sprung the door sufficiently for the bolt of the lock to clear the orifice, and by means of another piece of board crowded the bolt along the brick wall until the door was clear.

Then the gate swung open. He ascended the stairs, went into the jury room, raised the window at the north end of the building, and leaped to the ground, a distance of fifteen feet. The Port Morris Railroad is but a few feet from the northern end of the hall, and tracks show that Leonard took himself up this road toward the Harlem road.

Leonard and Crosby are young, good-looking, well-dressed men, and during their confinement two beautiful young women, attired without regard to expense, and professing to be their wives, were in daily attendance at the jail. Last night the young woman calling herself Mrs. Crosby called at the jail and affected much surprise at the escape of Leonard. She was not permitted to see Crosby.

Had Justice Fuller attended to his business and disposed of his case as the law requires Leonard would not have escaped.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The statement in Friday's SUN, to the effect that Mr Gil Davis of Tarrytown endeavored to present a bill for $15 for groceries to Buckhout before he was hanged is incorrect so far as Mr. Davis is concerned. It was Mr. Leonard, not Mr. Davis, who had the bill.

A CONVENTION IN INDIANA.

MAKING A TICKET AND PLEDGING IT TO WORK FOR GRANT.

Everything Fixed by the Officeholders—A Lively Fight over the Governorship—Will Cumback Going Back on Orth.

Correspondence of The Sun.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 23.—They had a Republican State Convention here yesterday. It was a healthy Convention. The officeholders were in the majority. They had their wires all fixed, and the machine beautifully oiled, but it emitted some frightful squeaks. After some trouble the officeholders got a respectable gentleman to open the proceedings of the Convention with prayer. The respectable gentleman asked the Almighty to restrain the partisan spirit of the Convention, and to stop all ebullitions of temper which might destroy the harmony of its actions. The members of the Convention then pulled off their overcoats, and after some jawing had a little fight. The fight occurred after the organization.

THE CANDIDATES.

Three candidates were named for Governor. One was Tom Browne, with an e. Tom is a lawyer, and is called a smart politician. He was born in Maryland, but moved to Indiana when he was a little boy and was apprenticed to a wagon maker in a locality known as Hoop-pole Heaven.

One of Tom's opponents was Gen. Harrison, a grandson of Old Tippecanoe. He is as cold as an icicle, and has the reputation of being an aristocrat. He don't deserve this reputation, for he eats with a knife and never uses a butter knife. The opponent of both was Godlove S. Orth. Everybody knows Godlove. He spells his name Gottlieb when he is among the Germans, and served sixty days in the navy as commander of an old ram on the lower Ohio. Godlove developed more strength than he was supposed to possess. He would have got the nomination had it not been for Will Cumback, who came back on Godlove very heavily, in retaliation for the manner in which Godlove went back on him on the memorable occasion when Cumback received the caucus nomination for United States Senator.

BROWNE WAS NOMINATED

on the second ballot.

The nomination was received with such astonishing screams and roof-raising yells that the gentleman who had offered prayer picked up his hat and retired. Browne then made a speech. He said nothing about Grant in his speech. He didn't of the slightest consequence to Useless or his Administration. He said nothing about honesty or corruption. The only thing that he did say worthy of quotation was: "If the Lord spares my health—and I believe that he will, for I know he has work for me to do in this campaign—I will give you all an opportunity to see me. This strange use of the word 'spare' brought down the house. Browne continued: "I will promise to make at least two hundred and fifty speeches to you between this and the end of the campaign." This alarming announcement was also received with cheers.

HAIL TO THE CHIEF!

A big brass band then floored Browne with a lively air, accompanied by the clanging of cymbals and the banging of drums. Then there was howl for Orth, the great naval hero. The old sailor, for the occasion, looks like an uncticuous and oily. He sailed into the Democracy right royally, swearing eternal hate to any man tinctured with Democratic principles. The big brass band, however, soon sent him to cover, and the air was rent with cries for Harrison. After a vigilant search he was discovered cowering near the closed Presidential chair, his place of enlistment. Then he made a speech, but neither he nor Orth had one word to say in favor of Gen. Grant.

ORTH'S VICTORY.

After the nomination of a Lieutenant-Governor, there was a fight for the nomination of Congressman at large. Among others Orth was named for the position. He got the nomination. Will Cumback was then put in nomination. The Convention by W. S. Lingle, the patentee of the Greeley corn-sheller, Godlove was pensively nibbling crackers and cheese in the wings of the platform. After he received the nomination he appeared to be immensely astonished. The scene is thus described by an eye witness:

He started to the front with a decline, but was seized by half a dozen stalwart conspirators who, despite his frantic leaps, kicks, epileptic convulsions, and guttural protests, succeeded in holding him.

GODLOVE IN TEARS.

Then the repentant Lingle admitted that he had used Mr. Orth's name without authority, and Mr. Orth's holders, thinking that he was already nominated, let him go, and he rose to explain how fervently he had hoped to be let alone. Tears, emitting a strong odor of onions, fell thick and fast down the flushed cheeks of the gallant tar as he piteously pleaded to be released from the necessity of making the race. All to no purpose. The Convention wept, but sternly roared for Orth and they wept and they roared for man, chastened and disheartened, finally took the nomination amid a storm of tearful applause. There are some parties who maliciously insinuate that this remarkable scene was rehearsed last night at the Kuklux Klan.

At the close of this touching scene Gen. Lewis Wallace moved uneasily in his seat. He seemed to have the stomach ache, for he arose with his arms pressed over his chest and tried to get a suspension of the rules so as to make way for a resolution endorsing Grant's administration. Pandemonium broke loose. The whole Convention was in an uproar. Order was restored. A half dozen voices cried "Damn Grant," and a hundred more shouted, "No, no, don't, not now!" Gen. Wallace and his resolution were then referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

THE GERMANS RESTIVE.

Candidates for State Auditor, Treasurer of State, and Reporter of the Supreme Court were nominated. Meanwhile the Germans began to get uneasy. They had been yelling like good fellows and voting as the officeholders told them, but as yet their interests had not been recognized. They grew hungry, and when the nomination for Clerk of the Supreme Court were in order they made a break for it. Then there was a row. The officeholders couldn't see it. They plastered the Germans with soft solder, but in vain. "Now or never," was the answer. After growling like tom cats for twenty minutes the nomination was finally given to a German named Charles Scholl.

It was the intention of the officeholders to keep Grant's name out of sight until the nomination of a State ticket, when the candidates would be pledged to a Grant platform. This intention was carried out. The platform backed up Grant's Ku-Klux business and closed with the following resolution:

THE CLIMAX OF FRAUD.

Resolved, That the Administration of Gen. Grant has been consistent with the principles of the Republican party, and eminently just, wise, and humane, and such is fulfilled its pledges, and deserves our cordial support; and therefore we instruct our delegates to the National Convention to vote for Grant and Colfax as our candidates for President and Vice-President.

The resolution endorsing the Administration was received with loud applause from the Postmaster element. As soon as the reading was concluded, Col. Billy Wilson of Lafayette, hurriedly assumed the perpendicular, and moved the adoption of the resolutions as a whole, which was done with but a single dissenting voice—a long-drawn, sonorous "No!" from the back seats.

The adoption of the platform without discussion was a disappointment to many who had anticipated some lively and impassioned oratory. Although there has been a strong sentiment against committing the party to Grant's renomination, Mr. Colfax has been flooding the country with letters urging it as a means of keeping peace in the family.

The Lesson for the Times—Opinions of the Press.

From the Paterson Guardian.

Three brawling English loafers from the *New York Times* visited Mr. Amos Cummings of the New York SUN, to chastise him for something that had appeared in the paper. One of them went out with a sore head. The account of the matter and the speech of Mr. Cummings in court, printed in our paper to-day, are extremely rich and racy.

From the Meriden Literary Recorder.

Last Wednesday night, as Mr. Amos J. Cummings, managing editor of the New York SUN, and Dr. John B. Wood, his trusty lieutenant, were sitting in the inner tabernacle of the SUN building, engaged in preparing SUN-shine for the million, a heathenish union of the *Times* office obtruded his unwelcome presence into the sanctum, and informed Mr. Cummings—who at once is a gentleman and a scholar and a muscular Christian—that he was a liar! Mr. Cummings, without suffering his work to be in the least interrupted, very mildly informed his friend of the *Times* office that Delevanie language was not permissible in the SUN building, and that if the offensive phrase was repeated he should severely chastise the offender. And Mr. Cummings is a man of his word every time. The stupid boor a second time spit out the word "liar!" when Mr. Cummings moderately arose from his desk with the air of a man who had an unpleasant duty to perform and was loth to perform it, set back his chair, rolled up his coat sleeves, and in a very short space of time polished off the *Times* man of unpretty language in most magnificent style. And that's all there is to it; but it has taken six lawyers two days to explain the matter, and they are not through yet.

CRESWELL'S NEW SPECULATION.

The Post Office Department as a Machine for Selling Patent Boxes.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25.—The Postmaster of this city yesterday published the following order:

Post Office Department—Carriers' Instructions.—In consequence of the delay and time lost through the neglect at private residences to respond promptly to the call of the letter carriers and the greatly increased business under the free delivery system, the Post Office Department has given instructions that no more than thirty seconds shall be allowed for the delivery of each letter. If the carrier's call is not answered in that time, he will note the fact in pencil upon the letter, take it with him, and deliver it on the next trip. Letters cannot be delivered by placing them under doors. The Post Office Department therefore urges the placing of private letter-boxes upon all dwelling-houses, offices, stores, &c. HENRY H. BINGHAM, Postmaster.

Here is the African in the fence. The new patent letter-box to be placed inside the doors is a Philadelphia concern. The patentee is an own cousin of John A. J. Creswell, who has approved the patent and authorized it to be used in all Government buildings. By this order every citizen of Philadelphia is practically ordered to secure one of the boxes. It is said here that Creswell owns one-half of the patent.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY SUN REPORTERS.

The Last Opportunity to See the Black Crook Goat.

Saturday was the last night of the "Black Crook." This evening the "Naiad Queen" will be produced, with new scenery and all the artists and superb effects of the "Black Crook," with the addition of four premiere danseuses. The Majilions, the illuminated fountain, the cloud veil, Zimmerman's great goat on horseback, the clown dog, the superb dance, and all the other great "Black Crook" novelties will be introduced. Next week Mrs. John Wood will positively make her appearance at this theatre.

Three Old Sports in the Clutches of the Police.

Three of the most respectable old citizens of the Oriental district were picked up for fast driving yesterday afternoon. They were the Hon. James Olvany, Capt. Thomas Connolly, and Mr. Burke, who keeps a horse hotel. They were racing on Seventh avenue when they were picked up. Mr. Olvany, who is Vice-President of the Montgomery Club, was half a lenth ahead. When they were thrown into the police cells they howled so loudly that they woke up the sleepy man, chained and disheartened, finally took the nomination amid a storm of tearful applause. There are some parties who maliciously insinuate that this remarkable scene was rehearsed last night at the Kuklux Klan.

Harlem to City Hall in Fifteen Minutes.

The Committee of Ninety have sent to the Legislature a very important bill for rapid transit from the Battery to Harlem. The bill really provides for the immediate construction of a rapid transit road. The Commissioners named are William F. Havemeyer, R. W. Townsend, John Foley, Meyer Stern, and five other equally respectable citizens. The Commissioners are authorized to receive subscriptions for sixty days. If the people do not subscribe enough, then the city is to furnish the money and the work is to be pushed forward without delay, at other points simultaneously upward of 5,000 men. It is estimated that the loss to the people in time and in taxes for this want every six months would more than pay for the whole cost. The Commissioners named have the confidence of the whole community. It is believed that the Legislature will pass this act.

The Rev. Mr. Hepworth's New Church.

The following subscriptions have been contributed toward the erection of Mr. Hepworth's new church, at Fifth avenue and Thirtieth street: Oliver Charlick, $10,000; H. B. Claflin, $5,000; A. S. Hatch, $5,000; C. L. Anthony, $5,000; Peleg Hall, $5,000; James L. Phipps, $5,000; Mrs. Ann M. Green, $5,000; A. Binney, $5,000; John Sniffen, $5,000; Henry Hilton, $5,000; E. R. Holbrook, $2,500; W. Libbey, $2,500; W. Tost, $1,000; E. H. Perkins, Jr., $1,000; W. E. Dodge, $1,000; W. E. Dodge, Jr., $500; A. N. Battestone, $1,000; S. W. Fay, $1,000. Altogether over $100,000 have been collected during the past two weeks. The architect's plans for the church are under consideration.

Fatal Result of the Italian Fight.

Giovanni Petrelli, the Italian who was stabbed at 37 Mulberry street on Washington's Birthday, by Miguel Rossa, a fellow-countryman, died at the Park Hospital early yesterday morning. Petrelli, in his *ante-mortem* statement, said that Rossa and himself were old friends; that he discovered him in the rear yard insulting his wife, when he endeavored to drive him from the premises. During the struggle Rossa drew a dirk knife and stabbed Giovanni in the abdomen, back, and left shoulder. Coroner Young held a *post-mortem* examination yesterday.

Who Stole Mr. Wick's Chickens?

Mr. Jacob Wick, residing at Rockaway avenue and Bergen street, Brooklyn, is a fancier of chickens. He loves to be awakened by their crowing and cackling. Yesterday morning he awoke and listened for the familiar notes of his birds. Not hearing them, he jumped hurriedly from bed and ran to the coop in his yard. Of the twenty-three birds that went to roost the night before, not one was left. All had been stolen. Mr. Wick intends to be at the big match on the Coney Island road next Wednesday.

Nathan Wilson's Wives.

Nathan Wilson, a fat, musical, and mirthful colored man, about four years ago married Agnes Norman. They lived together until a week ago, when Nathan made the acquaintance of Jennie Fields, a beautiful mulatto. Nathan went home and told his wife that he would "live no longer with a nigger wench when he could get a beautiful woman almost white." Nathan then left the house and after and married Miss Fields. Nathan was held for bigamy at Jefferson Market yesterday.

The Island Guard Overpowered.

Last night at 9 o'clock Gray and Hogan, convicts on Blackwell's Island, overpowered the guard and tying up the boats belonging to the penitentiary, jumped into the boat belonging to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, and rowed over to this city. The guard started in pursuit, and securing the services of the detectives of the Fifty-ninth street station, scoured the northern part of the city. Up to a late hour the outlaws had not been recaptured.

The Missing Morrisania Justices.

Late on Saturday night Justices Fullen and Browne of Morrisania, who had been missing three or four days, were seen crossing Harlem Bridge in a barouche. Where they had been is the query in Westchester county. None of their friends suspect that they had been attending Long Island cock fights, or that they had been locked up in New York for getting on a jury.

An Incendiary Plot Discovered.

A Miss Brown, of Miller's place, Westbury, L. I., while walking behind her father's barn found a letter containing a plan to burn the Presbyterian church and school house of that place. She at once started for her father's house, and on her way was shot at by some unknown persons who were concealed a few rods from the barn. A watch has been placed over the church and school house.

Pickpockets on the Third Avenue Cars.

As Mrs. Mary Lyons, of 7 East Twenty-seventh street, was entering a Third avenue car at Eighth street, a young man jostled her in the doorway and then jumped off the car. As soon as she sat down she missed her pocketbook. The young man wore a dark coat, light pants, and a little round dark hat. He was crosseyed. The pocketbook contained $27.

A Good Policeman's Death Warrant.

Last night at 10 o'clock a number of the notorious Forty-fifth street gang went into Louis Miller's saloon at 838 First avenue and created a disturbance. Officer Tully having been called in was set upon by the gang. His club was wrested from him by Patrick Reeler and Charles Clemping. He was then severely beaten with the club and struck in the head with paving stones, after which the ruffians escaped. Tully was borne to the police station, and having been attended by Dr. Swan, it was ascertained that his skull had been fractured in two places. Tully is the officer who was voted a silver medal for arresting Simpson the scuttle thief.

A $300,000 Fire in Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 25.—On Saturday night the American Iron Works, owned by Jones & Laughlin, were partially burned. The upper rolling mill with six trains, rolls, spike, bolt, and nut factory, pattern shop, pattern storehouse, and foundry were entirely destroyed. The loss is probably $300,000 to $350,000; insured for about $100,000, distributed among some fifteen offices, mostly of foreign companies. The portion burned will be rebuilt in sixty days. The works were the most extensive in America, and afforded employment to 2,500 hands.

SPARKS FROM THE TELEGRAPH.

Mr. William C. Bryant sailed from Havana on Saturday for Vera Cruz.

The Alabama Legislature has passed a bill to provide a sinking fund for the redemption and final extinction of all the liabilities of the State.

Gov. Brown of Tennessee has called an extra session of the Legislature on the 12th of March, to apportion the State into Congressional districts and for other important business.

Bernhard Behler, employed in Miller's brewery, Salem, Ill., fell into a vat of boiling water on Friday. He was dead in a few minutes, and so badly scalded that the flesh came off his bones.

The steamer John Kyle sank in nine feet of water near Commerce, Mo., on Saturday. She had about 500 tons of freight valued at $200,000. The boat was valued at $10,000; insured for $75,000.

The Virginia Legislature has passed a bill prohibiting Collectors and Assessors from receiving the coupons issued under the Funding act of March 31, 1871, in payment of taxes. The bill provides that nothing but gold or silver coin or United States Treasury notes and notes of national banks shall be taken for any debts due the State.

The West Virginia Constitutional Convention has decided to retain the clause which disqualifies attorneys and salaried officers of railroads from being members of the Legislature, but struck out the clause disqualifying preachers. The members are required to take an oath that they will not accept a consideration for their vote. Charleston was made the seat of government until changed by law.

LOOKING AT QUARANTINE.

SEEING THAT THE PORT PHYSICIAN HAS DONE HIS DUTY.

The Agents of Three Great Steamship Lines Declare that they have no Complaints to Make against Dr. Cornochan.

The investigation into Quarantine matters was continued on Saturday. Nothing tending to criminate Dr. Carnochan was brought to light. Mr. Francis W. J. Hurst, agent for the National line of steamers, testified as follows:

We carry passengers and bring a great many immigrants—50,000 a year from Liverpool and Queenstown. We have added six new steamers within the past two years.

Q.—Have you any complaint to make in regard to Quarantine? A.—No; we think they are quite particular enough. We have not had any ships detained except those that had sickness on board. The only charges we have paid have been $50 a ship for fumigation and taking small-pox patients to the island. I do not think these charges excessive. I do not see how I could be dissatisfied with the state of affairs at Quarantine. The Helvetia was detained at Liverpool some three or four weeks, at a cost of $8,000. We carry as many passengers and more freight than any other line. In cases of small-pox, the Quarantine authorities take the patients away and take care of them, and we pay the expenses of them, and also of vaccination—25 cents a head.

TESTIMONY OF J. L. HARRIS.

I should say that it was a very difficult thing for immigrant ships to arrive in New York free from disease, and if sickness is on board it is necessary that they should be delayed at Quarantine a considerable length of time. Have known ships stay all winter at Quarantine, and passengers allowed to go to New York with the permission of the Board of Health. The fee for vaccinating steerage passengers would be 25c., and 50c. for cabin passengers. I used to think that boarding vessels in the lower bay was impracticable in winter time, from the inclement weather. I think it necessary to detain vessels coming from ports infected with the yellow fever. During the past year numbers of ships have arrived at the port with yellow fever. Cholera was quarantined, and unless strictness had been enforced great destruction of life in New York would have ensued. Vessels infected with yellow fever when they arrived had their cargoes taken out by lighters. Am acquainted with Dr. Carnochan. As a surgeon he stands as high as any doctor. According to my observation I am not aware that he has been too rigid in his duties. I would not give the snap of my finger for a health officer who would be a man higher in his own ship if he would have permitted me to board the cargo.

By Mr. Judd—It is an impossibility for a vessel from Liverpool to come in perfect health. It is a common thing sailing ships from Liverpool come in filthy. I know that vessels coming from Charleston and Savannah during the prevalence of an epidemic in those places have been detained in Quarantine. I know of no case where a consignee or importer knows anything about it. I would not regard any person as an authority but a medical man.

By Mr. Boyd—As a general thing captains would deceive you rather up the fact of sickness being on board their ships? A.—The frigate Cumberland, that came from the Spanish Main, I put down for a sixty-day quarantine.

Mr. Boyd—Q.—Are the opinions of merchants any authority on Dr. Carnochan's conduct? A.—Merchants are honorable men; but they would not scruple to get ships out of quarantine. I would not trust any one but myself, were I in office, with the duties of quarantine.

WHAT ANOTHER AGENT THINKS.

Ernest West examined—Myself and partners are agents for a steamship line from a Prussian port. Have two vessels. During last year made four trips. They had three cases of small-pox and one case of cholera. We ship no steerage passengers. We carry cabin passengers, which we deemed unnecessary, and had to supply the passengers with fresh provisions. Had to pay for this, and $7 for each passenger. Witness read a bill showing several items charged for attendance given to the Wert Bank Hospital, and various charges for transporting provisions. A charge of $100 was made for transporting passengers and baggage to New York. Fumigating twice was charged $100. The rate amount of the bill was $900. Our provision bill amounted to $6,000. Total expenses to about $10,000.

By Mr. Boyd—Forty-two deaths from cholera had occurred on board the Franklin. She carried 650 passengers. She also carried a miscellaneous cargo. There were six or seven cases of cholera on board when she arrived. The crew were ordered to the pumps to have brought the cholera to the city as the passengers, had they been permitted to go ashore. I don't think $40 too much for conveying passengers to the hospital. There were seventy cholera patients altogether taken to the hospital. I do not know whether $50 is too much for burying a cholera patient. If cholera had broken out at this port ships from New York would have been refused admission to other ports. We had to fumigate and wash out with constant pumping—divided the hold and commenced to bail with buckets through a hole which we made in the deck—the water gained rapidly, the water gained rapidly, not lights in nineteen risings and fires. At 10 P.M. water had gained to five feet in the hold, but we kept pumping and bailing. At daylight we saw "help" in distress. Saw a vessel bearing N. E. distant four miles. At 7 A.M. vessel began to settle, and found all our efforts were in vain. Lowered the boat and jumped in, thirty minutes after wards the vessel settled to port and went down. We were picked up in sight, which proved to be the brig Sarah Crowell, Capt. Geo. H. Morris, of Yarmouth, N.S., who kindly received us on board and provided for us in the most generous manner. The Sarah Crowell was a wooden vessel, built by Brewer in 1853, and owned by Latham, Loud & Co. of Boston. Cargo partly insured.

Sustaining the Erie Management.

ELMIRA, Feb. 25.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of citizens was held at the opera house in this city last evening, to take into consideration the proposed legislation in regard to the Erie Railroad. His Honor Mayor Fox presided, with the chief business men of the city as vice-presidents. Speeches were made by the Hon. G. L. Smith, the Hon. J. J. Hicks, the Hon. Lucius Robinson, the Hon. E. P. Brooks, and S. B. Tomlinson, Esq. Resolutions were unanimously passed protesting against the repeal of the charter, and against any special legislation in relation to the Erie Railway.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

No Peace between Grant and Sumner—Gen. Oglesby a Candidate for Mr. Trumbull's Vacancy in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Collector Forney dines with Mr. Sumner this evening, being on a missionary expedition. Mr. Sumner thinks the President has been disappointed in his efforts to destroy those whom he could not use regardless of their own sense of duty, and is not disposed to take the back track. He thinks that peace and harmony in the party can be restored if Grant would withdraw from the contest and let the party be free to select a Republican whom they could all support heartily, and who would be a credit to the party and the country. There is not the slightest prospect of any peace being made between Grant and Sumner which will induce the latter to support Gen. Grant for a place he thinks him unfit by nature and education to fill.

Gen. Oglesby of Illinois is here looking over the political situation, and announces his intention of being a candidate for Trumbull's vacancy in the Senate. Mr. Trumbull has not yet decided to be a candidate for reelection. The Grant men are claiming that the Missouri delegation is instructed to vote for Grant and Colfax. The fact is, they are not only not instructed, but many of the delegates are openly hostile to him. It is a significant fact that the editor of the Missouri *Democrat*, Grant's organ in Missouri, who has been here for some time, conceded before starting home that he was satisfied Gen. Grant could not be reelected, as the current was not running that way.

THE PRESIDENT ALARMED.

Collector Arthur to be Removed—The New Orleans and Philadelphia Collectorships.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.