The Sun.
It Shines for All.

THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1872.

Amusements To-day.

Booth's Theatre—A Scap in Well's, Closing.
Bowery Theatre—The Black Sheep, Leader of Lyons.
Bryant's Opera House—Sweet Lavender.
Empire Rink—N. Y. Buffalo Mangolds, Ass. Matches.
Fifth Avenue Theatre—Article 47.
Grand Opera House—Little Rosie.
Lina Edwin's Theatre—Hold Her Obstinate.
Niblo's Garden—Pulled and Petticoats.
New York Circus—Equestrian Academy of Music.
Olympic Theatre—Olympic Diamond.
San Francisco Minstrels—Sensation Novelty.
St. James Theatre—Mankind New Institution.
Tony Pastor's Opera House—The Expiring Magnet.
Union Square Theatre—Jealousy.
Wallack's Theatre—Ivy Green.
Wood's Museum—Humpty Dumpty, Matinée.

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Daily, per year, postage included	$6 00
Daily, six months, postage included	3 00
Daily, one month, postage included	50
Tri-weekly, per year, postage included	$5 00
Tri-weekly, six months, postage included	3 00
Tri-weekly, per copy, postage included	50
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Daily, per line, each insertion	$1 50
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Advertisements in Weekly Sun, three times per week, or Tri-Weekly Sun, six times, or Daily Sun, twenty times, at the rate of one line for each dollar.	
Business Notices, in Daily Sun, 75 cents per line.	

The Hon. CARL SCHURZ and the Hon. LYMAN TRUMBULL will address the honest men of the city of New York in Cooper Institute to-morrow evening. They are the champions of honesty. Democrats and Republicans who want an honest National Administration will listen to them with joy and satisfaction.

The life of the Republic is at stake. Casting to the winds every consideration of personal interest, these men and others are battling for the preservation of the nation. They are fighting the corruption that is gnawing out the vitals of the Republic. Let every man who believes in the possibility of an honest National Administration turn out to hear them.

Only the Fate of the Nation.

What if Secretary Robeson has been setting the law at defiance, and paying out the public money where a statute of the United States forbade the payments—what of it?

Isn't this a great nation? Is not the productive power of our people unexampled? Can we not stand a little squandering of the public money?

Do we want to deprive the King's table of its jester? Do we want to make the dinner parties at Washington dull? Do we want to take away from them their pretty story-teller? Can we have the heart to do all this just because he is a little loose in squandering the public treasure?

Possibly it would scarcely be worth while if the example set by Mr. Robeson were not to be contagious, and would never be followed. But if the country winks at what Robeson has done, then goodby to the honest administration of every Department of the Government. No such thing will be allowed to exist. If there happens to be an honest Secretary, he will be turned out. Corrupt men will succeed every Department, and to answer their designs and purposes it will be necessary to have a corrupt head to every Department.

How long can any nation withstand the downward tendency of a vicious and debauched Government? Its degeneration is immediate; its decline and decay are speedy, even if its overthrow and destruction be not certain.

Filled with wine and intoxicated with power, Robeson and his allies may be permitted to go on rioting; but the sober, reflecting voice of this country know very well that the fate of the nation depends upon putting an end to such a condition of things as has just been proved before the Robeson Investigating Committee at Washington.

The Alabama Treaty—Abandoning the Indirect Damages.

Mr. FESSENDEN of Maine has introduced in the House of Representatives a proposition to abandon the claim for indirect damages which Gen. GRANT's Administration has set up before the Geneva Conference. The proposition is contained in a preamble and resolution which have been referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and will doubtless be reported upon at an early day.

Mr. FESSENDEN boldly declares that "the doctrine which the United States are made to assume by the action of their legal representatives," in the demand for indirect damages at Geneva, "would impose upon this country new and onerous obligations in respect to the action of American citizens sympathizing with oppressed races grappling with tyranny, and with nations fighting for independence, and such doctrines are repugnant to the institutions and traditions of the American people, who have always sympathized even with the humblest of the human family when struggling for liberty." He also contends that "instead of increasing the stringency of the obligations of neutrals required by the existing law of nations, the highest interests of civilization demand that the liberty and rights of neutrals shall be extended, and the privileges and powers of States at war diminished." The resolution in which Mr. FESSENDEN sums up the matter is couched in the following language:

> "Resolved, That it is the opinion of this House that the United States should not consent to submit to any tribunal any such claims as are set forth in the notes of the Secretary of State of the United States of November 25, 1869, and March 8, 1871, relating to the claims arising out of the late civil war in this country, and that the President be requested to communicate to the Government of Great Britain the foregoing as the sense of this House, and that he be requested to communicate to the Government of Great Britain that this House does not consider that the United States are morally or legally bound by the action of their agent in the matter referred to, and that the foregoing be communicated to the Government of Great Britain as the sense of the American people."

It is to be hoped that this resolution will be adopted. The position in which the country has been placed by the Administration is entirely inadmissible, and must result in the failure of the treaty. By following the lead of Mr. FESSENDEN we may extricate ourselves from a complication, into which we ought never to have fallen.

Secretary Robeson's Virtue.

The evidence which Mr. ROBESON has been putting in since Mr. DANA refused to go on until the Chairman of the committee should be present is of a very amusing character. He appears to have been ransacking the whole list of his acquaintances to find men upon whom he could bring forward to swear that they never had any corrupt transactions with him.

We have heard of no parallel case since that of the woman who proceeded to establish her reputation for virtue by producing twelve of the leading citizens of the town to swear that they had never seduced her.

Mr. Fish and the Case of Dr. Houard.

Mr. HAMILTON FISH is struggling frantically to extricate himself from the disgraceful attitude in which he has placed our Government respecting the case of Dr. HOUARD.

In his letter to Vice-President COLFAX upon this subject Mr. FISH attempts to prove that Dr. HOUARD is not an American citizen. This letter is dated on March 12, and at that time the writer of it had in his possession: I., the original diploma of Dr. HOUARD, issued at Havana, and forwarded to the State Department by the U. S. Consular Agent at Cienfuegos; in this diploma Dr. HOUARD is spoken of as an American citizen; II., the certificate of CHARLES FOX, formerly Consular Agent at Cienfuegos, declaring that in 1869 Dr. HOUARD was enrolled as an American citizen at that Consulate; this certificate reached the State Department on March 2, from Dr. HOUARD's sister, Mrs. DUTTON of Philadelphia; III., the *cedula* or Spanish certificate of residence in Cuba of Dr. HOUARD, dated Jan. 10, 1870, in which he is described as a native of the United States; this certificate was received by the State Department on March 8, from Consul-General TORBERT in Havana. And yet, with these proofs in his possession, Mr. FISH attempts to argue that Dr. HOUARD is not a citizen of this country. However, we learn from the Washington correspondence of the *Herald* that in consequence of the receipt at the State Department of further official information from Cienfuegos, Mr. FISH's objections to Dr. HOUARD's nationality have been removed. Nevertheless he still denies the right of Dr. HOUARD to protection, *because he has not paid his income tax!*

Our people have had several excellent reasons to hate the income tax, but never so good a one as this. If an American citizen is to be abandoned by his Government to all the horrors and outrages of Spanish imprisonment, inflicted upon him solely because he is suspected of sympathy with Cuba—if he is to be refused all protection on the pretext that while living in a foreign country he has not paid his income tax at home, it is indeed time that such a tax should be abolished and prohibited forever. But how low is our Government sunk when such a reason is the best that can be assigned for its neglect in such a case!

"She is Hollow!"

Several years ago a worthy citizen of the United States who had been elected to the office of President saw fit to call to his assistance as Secretary of the Navy a landsman from the interior of North Carolina. This gentleman's ideas of cock-fighting, duelling, and chivalry were much more definite and distinct than his knowledge of ships.

An enterprising merchant of this city took a magnificent steamer down to Washington to show her. He invited the Secretary of the Navy, with a distinguished party, to visit the ship. They accepted the invitation. The Secretary came down, evidently conscious of his high official and personal importance. As he stepped on board, the instant his foot touched the deck, he exclaimed:

> "*My ——, sir, she is hollow!*"

He had always labored under the impression that the hulls of vessels were *solid*.

The present condition of things is much more calculated to call forth a heartfelt ejaculation; for now it is the Secretary himself who is morally hollow and rotten to the core.

Somebody who Answered.

Secretary ROBESON should be more careful of his papers. A telegram from New York, addressed to him, was picked up on the floor of the room where the Investigating Committee met the other day, stating that the author had called at the *Tribune* office, and found GREELEY, WHITELAW REID, and SINCLAIR all absent.

It is evident, however, that there was somebody in who answered his purpose. The *Tribune* comes over ROBESON's friend as if it were an egg of its own.

Unwillingness in the Wrong Place.

The poor fellows who are dependent for their gas light, daily bread, and sleeping accommodations on the Navy Department are very unwilling witnesses.

The contractors who have profited by violation of law are unwilling witnesses.

ROBESON is unwilling.

Now, if this unwillingness applied to making fraudulent appropriations of the people's money, instead of making needy to having such misappropriations exposed, how much better it would be!

That Iron Plating.

It has been shown in what way Mr. ROBESON contracted for the iron plating for ships—in utter disregard of law and the practice of the Navy Department.

Now will the Secretary tell the young men of the country where he got the iron plating for his conscience?

The Osage Indians have a hard time of it in their efforts to live in peace and quietness. The tribe had a reservation in Kansas guaranteed them in perpetuity by the Government; but it was overrun by squatters who settled on it in defiance of treaty stipulations that the Indians should be protected in their rights. Finding that they were to be crowded off their own lands, the Indians, who had many farms under cultivation, for the sake of peace consented to move to a reservation in the Indian Territory, that they were hardly settled in their new home before a large number of the same squatters who had intruded on their lands in Kansas sold out the property they had acquired by trespass, and followed their former victims into the Indian Territory, where they have endeavored to repeat their indecencies. In this attempt they are backed, it is the Government has recent a peremptory order for the immediate removal of the trespassers, and not its execution in the hands of the military commander of the district in which the reservation is situated. When it is considered that the Osages were driven out of one reservation by the same men who are now seeking to drive them out of another, and that they are not only in the occupancy of their present possessions by virtue of an act of Congress, but own their lands by right of purchase, it will be seen that there is not the least apology to be offered for the squatters who are striving to rob them. Their title to their lands is complete, and they should have the same protection in their rights that is afforded to the whites who own farms in the States or Territories.

The veterans of the Soldiers' Home in Dayton, Ohio, have appointed a delegation to attend the Cincinnati Convention, with the several direction to support the Liberal Republican opposition to GRANT. If the poor fellows do not suffer in their comfortable home for this they will be fortunate. Don't they know that it is the Democrat who pays for their fuel and clothing, and that too, while he is paying off the national debt, which takes nearly all his spare money? If they do not, they are likely to have the matter explained to them in this light as soon as their action is known at headquarters.

The California papers are attributing the recent earthquake in that State to the railroads. A Mr. STEWART of San José had been lecturing on earthquakes just before this one came, and had advanced the theories that instead of being caused by internal forces they are the result of electric currents moving on the earth's surface, and that iron railroad tracks are conductors of the electricity that causes them. Mr. STEWART thinks that the Pacific and other railroads have done valuable service for California by distributing the earthquake forces of that State over the continent, by which the danger and intensity of the shocks are lessened. One would naturally suppose that the severity of the shocks which immediately followed the delivery of Mr. STEWART's lecture would have shaken the faith of those who accepted his theories. But they were not severe enough to do that. On the contrary it is urged that exactly the atmospheric condition required to bring two electric currents together then existed, and that their contact created the earthquake. It is further said that the shock was felt all along the lines of the railroads from Oakland to Winnemucca, and that off the line of the railway any considerable distance there was either no perceptible shock, or a very slight one. But the fact on which Mr. STEWART's supporters mainly rely to substantiate his opinions is that San Francisco, which stands on very quaky ground, and is notorious for its shaky spells, in this case almost entirely escaped, receiving no shock sufficient to cause alarm, though at Oakland there was a startling one which lasted a minute. It is also said that Sacramento never felt an earthquake that was not more severely felt at San Francisco until the railroad track was laid; and that since the railroad has been built there have been four other earthquakes on its line, none of which reached San Francisco. The inference drawn from all this is that the railroads have saved San Francisco by distributing the earthquake through the interior.

Senator O'BRIEN has introduced a bill into the Assembly to give the Judges of the Supreme Court, Superior Court, Court of Common Pleas, and Marine Court, power to appoint the officers of their respective courts. This is a power which the Judges should certainly possess. It was conferred on the Comptroller by the Tammany Ring in order to keep the court patronage within the power of the Ring. Comptroller GREEN, whose whole time should be occupied in guarding the treasury, can have no reason for deciding to retain all the extraordinary powers of his predecessor. Notwithstanding the Bar Association prosecutions, a Judge is still supposed to be dictator in his own court room, and he should certainly have something to say in the appointment of the officials in immediate attendance upon him.

The Reunionists and Reformers who have called a Convention to be held in Cincinnati on the 1st of May, the same day that the Liberal Republican Convention is to assemble, have an organization which extends all over the country. It has many members in Texas, Missouri, Tennessee, and other Southern States; but its greatest strength is among the Germans of the Western States. It includes Democrats and Republicans within its ranks, while the other Cincinnati Convention is to be composed exclusively of Republicans. The object of calling the Convention at the same time and place as that of the Liberal Republicans is best known to those who issued the call. Its professed objects are very similar to those of the Liberal Republicans, and it is to be presumed that there were reasons satisfactory to the leaders for calling the Convention at such a time. The Cincinnati *Commercial* says that the members of the organization will come to Cincinnati great in influence and numbers.

WHEN CHARLES J. JENKINS was removed from the office of Governor of Georgia in 1868 by Gen. MEADE, he took with him the record of warrants drawn upon the Treasury, with other books and papers, and the seal of the Executive Department. These he has always refused to give up, as he has not recognized the authority of his successors in office until now. But as he is satisfied that Gov. SMITH was duly elected by the people of Georgia, the ex-Governor has returned the property to that gentleman, accompanying the delivery with a letter in which he gives a recital of his official and extra-official acts, and expresses the satisfaction he derives from the reflection that the seal "has never been desecrated by the grasp of a military usurper's hand—never been prostituted to authenticate official mistakes of an upstart pretender."

The Englishmen in India are in great trouble because they have made of punishment still lently severe to effectually terrify the hearts of the natives. Blowing from the mouth of cannon has been found too mild a measure to create an adequate degree of consternation; while as for hanging, that operation is looked upon by the Hindoos as merely a speedy dispatch to Paradise. The *Delhi Gazette* in this emergency makes several suggestions in relation to a suitable mode of treatment to be adopted with the East Indian subjects of Great Britain. It proposes that any native of India who murders a European shall, upon conviction, be branded in the forehead with a large M to denote his crime. Then both his arms are to be amputated above the elbow. And after this he should be transported to England for twenty-one years, and round the Cape confined in an iron cage, whipped once a month, and at the hour of the day on which he committed the murder exhibited with the wild beasts in the Tower of London during the whole period of his transportation. If the man survives all this when the twenty-one years have expired, instead of releasing the poor wretch he is to be put to death by decapitation, his body given for dissection, and burned if the felon be a Mussulman, or buried if a Hindoo. This disposition of the victim's remains is to be made in order to destroy his hopes of salvation in a future state. Whether the method proposed by the *Gazette* will be adopted or not remains to be seen. It would begin full keeping with many of the measures adopted by the British in India in their treatment of the natives.

That the use of the steam plough on the level lands of the West will ultimately become almost as common as that of the reaping machine, few can doubt, who have observed the progress of steam culture in Europe. In England there are established companies employing twelve hundred men in the manufacture of steam ploughs for export and home use; and it is said that as many as five hundred of the machines are sold in that country for hire by companies and individuals. A tract of five hundred acres near London, which would not bring a rent of three dollars an acre for ordinary culture, brought a clear profit of $18,000 on grain crops after being steam ploughed. In Germany and Scotland the steam plough has been successfully introduced. The Duke of Kent, too, has learned the value of steam in agricultural operations, and uses four hundred ploughs that are worked by that power. In our land they are certain to consider extensive use in the United States.

Large numbers of the deluded victims of emigration in Kansas during the past season. The winter season is imminent and cold, and the feeds killed the prairies are unable to afford food. While the strong and healthy survived the exposure, the weak have gone under, and the public are crowded with their corpses. In one city several hundred emigrants have found graves. It is to be hoped that the experience of the past season will teach our western farmers the necessity of providing proper shelter and food for their families against the cold weather. Emigrants are no harder than the buffalo which, though protected by a heavy coat of hair, is forced in some northern latitudes and a large mortality ensues during the bitter northwestern winters.

THE LIBEL SUIT.

A Letter from Philadelphia—What May be Interesting to Gentlemen in Pennsylvania

PHILADELPHIA, April 9, 1872.

To the Editor of The Sun.

SIR: You are the victim and are hunted down by a set of scoundrels who wish to make you an example, and terrify for the future any who will presume to expose corruption.

The villains who are after you are combined. They belong to the robbers of both State and General Governments, and also have banded with them the great railroad robbers—men who, in controlling Legislatures everywhere for their own selfish ends, do not hesitate to use tools so base and degraded that however they may have thrived upon gains so ill gotten, they are pointed at and shunned by all decent, honest men.

These railroad monopolists—and they are but few in number comparatively—are destitute of all honor and integrity. Ostensibly with an object of promoting the interests of the roads with which they are connected, a close observation proves that they are quite as ready to cheat their own stockholders as they are the public. With one hand they extort the highest possible rates of freight and passage, as against the public; with the other hand they put on sleeping cars, parlor cars, fast freight lines, express lines, in which they alone are interested, and in which the stockholders of the roads bear the expense and get no profit. Thus in every way they defraud their own stockholders.

Nor is their rascality confined to dealing with their own roads. By collusion with the controlling interest in other roads they are robbing by leases and contracts, helpless stockholders who have no voice. By ostentatious, but worthless guarantees, they are parading the benefit and value of these contracts before the public; but in reality they are themselves really bolstered up in credit by the contracts made.

This state of plunder and fraud cannot go on forever. Have we not in this whole community a man who will dare to expose the whole thing in such a way that the strength of the people will be brought to crush it? It may be done without necessarily opening to a case of libel. Only *publish contracts* made by these scoundrels—contracts for sleeping cars, fast freight, contracts for possession of other roads, and others of that class.

Make your paper a vehicle for such exposure, and it will prosper. Do you ask how to get hold of these? Let me tell you. They have cheated and robbed so many who are *acquainted with these matters*, that it only wants a spokesman, to put him in possession of information within their reach, and which they can swear to. Let it be known that *you are ready to expose the whole thing*, and there will swarm around you a mass of facts that they will not dare to deny, and you will make the whole breed of thieves tremble in their shoes, and the public will demand more purity in legislation and in railroads, the great corruptors of the times.

Yours truly,

ESSENCE OF MEANNESS.

The Jail Limits of the American Marshalsea—A Jailor Sued for Allowing a Prisoner to Visit a Dying Child.

The trial of the suit by Martin Maas against ex-Sheriff O'Brien for $5,238, upon the plea that Ramon S. Latorre, against whom Maas had a judgment for that amount, had been allowed to escape from Ludlow street jail, was continued yesterday. Judge Barrett denies the motion made the day previous to dismiss the complaint, holding that where a party is held on a civil commitment, he is not entitled to jail liberties. That being so, the proof in the case that Latorre was without outside of the four walls of the jail, was *prima facie* evidence of an escape.

Mr. Donohue, who was counsel for Latorre, testified that his client was an Illegitate Spaniard, and that he was a quiet, inoffensive man, a child. He referred to facts said to be found on inspection of Latorre's books, showing that there was no ground for the charge that he had fraudulently disposed of his property, upon which he had been thrown into prison.

Warden Tracy testified that he had found Latorre in Ludlow street jail when he took charge of it in January, 1868. Down to the 23rd of June following when the suit was commenced Latorre was in jail every night, and if he was out two or three times in the day time, as had been testified, it was without his leave. Mr. Tracy did not consent, and during his absence and at his orders. On cross-examination Mr. Tracy admitted that after the 9th of June he went out with Latorre to Bath, L. I.

Q. What did he pay for your soup? A. Nothing.

Q. Who paid the expenses? A. I think he paid the hack hire. I had a child whom I went to see. Latorre was with me. My brother also had a sick child there.

Q. Had you anything to do with the article in THE SUN of April 5? A. I have no control over the newspapers.

Q. Did you have anything to do with putting the article in THE SUN? A. No.

Q. Didn't you know it was going in before it appeared? A. No sir.

Q. Didn't you go to Latorre's room and say you want his consent to publish it? A. I did not go into his room.

Q. Was it after this you went and said that you went with Mr. Latorre to the hack? A. I think after the child died—after the consent was given to go out, but before the death of the child.

Q. Why did you go with him? A. The child had been ill long before I knew of it. I had been in the habit of going to see the child. Latorre was in the habit of paying for the lessons of the child, and I was going to see the child and I came with him. I had never seen the child before I went to Latorre's room.

Adjourned to this morning.

A BROOKLYN FAMILY FEUD.

A Quarrel over Conflicting Religious Beliefs Terminating in a Serious Battle—The Friends of Each Side Joining in the Fray.

At 2 o'clock yesterday morning, as Henry Clinton was returning to his home, 54 Warren street, Brooklyn, he met his brother-in-law, Alexander Elliott. They had long been on unfriendly terms in consequence of their religious beliefs, Clinton being a Catholic, and his wife and her father Protestants. A discussion arose and Elliott knocked Clinton down. Clinton arose, brought a number of his friends to his assistance. Elliott also shouted for help, and his friends responded to the call. At the round up the two men and their friends joined in the battle which soon became general.

James Clinton, who was the first to come to his brother's assistance, was felled to the ground by a blow on the head from a cavalry sword. As he lay on the sward one of them knocked in a brutal manner and his hand horribly mangled. The blow on the sword cut down through his cap and inflicted a wound there in his four and very deep. One of the Elliotts, Alexander, known as Sandy, was cutting the hands badly, seriously. Charles Gray had his ear cut clean from his head by a blow on the sword. Bill Perry got his wrist cut badly.

On the arrival of the police the Elliott brothers were arrested and James Clinton called from the premises and carried to his home at Warren and Hicks streets. The Elliotts and the Clintons begin to the fight, and deny that either party was the aggressor. Sandy Elliott, who is a boiler maker, committed them yesterday afternoon to the Raymond street jail, to await the result of Clinton's injuries.

When at the jail, and before being placed in a cell, Sandy Elliott complained to the keeper of his left hand, which was cut to the bone. Assistant Keeper Meyers was then called to dress and at a glance felled him to the floor, with blows of his fist in the temple. Sandy was bleeding. The keeper was taken to Raymond street jail.

A Lie For Which Knocking the Reformers.

There appeared in the Hon. Alphonso Taft's Cincinnati Commercial, on an event notice, the statement that Senator Trumbull's speech in Chicago was in favor of the Cincinnati Convention. Mr. Trumbull, in a letter to the Chicago Tribune, in accordance with the facts, denies that he ever said any such thing. The witnesses included that called upon Senator Trumbull, and who heard his speech, but that he said nothing about the Cincinnati Convention. The Tribune, in its issue of Tuesday morning, publishes the following letter from Senator Trumbull:

> CHICAGO, April 8, 1872.
>
> DEAR SIR: I have seen the statement in the Cincinnati Commercial that I said in my speech here that I was in favor of the Cincinnati Convention. I did not say any thing about it, and I am not in favor of it. I am for the nomination of Mr. Greeley, and I think it will be made. Yours truly,
>
> LYMAN TRUMBULL.
>
> To JOHN WRIGHT, Esq.

Adjourned to this morning.

THE ALBANY LEGISLATURE.

VANDERBILT'S RAPID TRANSIT SCHEME IN THE SENATE.

Reported Favorably after being only Three Hours in Committee—A Bill to Abolish Imprisonment for Debt—A Compromise on the Williamsburgh Ferry Question—The Disowned Charter.

ALBANY, April 10.—The result of yesterday's election in this city seemed to have soured the usually amiable disposition of the Speaker this morning, and he pounded his desk and scolded his "primary department" nearly half the time of the session. But for some reason the boys wouldn't pay any attention to the lectures and good advice which he gave them. They seemed to think that the hundred days for which they had hired out having expired, the schoolmarm no longer had any control over them, and so the transaction of business proceeded amid a scene of confusion and noise that would put to the blush a Tammany primary in the bloody Sixth Ward. In the Tammany legislation of the past two years there were at least a few members who knew what was being done, but it is very doubtful whether there was a single member outside of the Speaker and Clerk who confined his attention for more than five minutes at a time to the business in hand this morning.

FIELDS AND HAWKINS.

Col. Hawkins this morning moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed authorizing the Comptroller of the City of New York to pay two-fifths of the cost of the improvement of Sixth avenue (commonly known as the Boulevard) between 110th street and Harlem River. He claimed that the property owners who were benefited by these improvements ought to pay for them and not the city. Fields opposed the reconsideration. He said the gentleman from New York was wrong again, as he always was. In the olden time, he said, men came here and represented the people who sent them and knew what they wanted; but in this Reform Legislature things were different. The property owners, he said, had once paid for the improvements of this avenue, and the Central Park Commissioners having afterward widened it for the ornamentation of the city, he believed the city should pay one-half the expense of widening the avenue as provided by the bill. He had been one of the Central Park Commissioners for fourteen years, and had discharged his duty without remuneration or censure. He continued at some length, and when he sat down, Hawkins, having been convinced that he was "wrong as usual," withdrew his motion. Fields then passed to his seat, and the two great Reform leaders shook hands heartily and renewed their vows to stand shoulder to shoulder in the cause.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

Mr. Husted introduced a bill which provides that "no person shall be arrested or imprisoned on any civil process leading out of any of the courts of this State," and abolishes all laws inconsistent therewith. The bill is accompanied by a long memorial, signed by Silas M. Stillwell, the author of the present law abolishing imprisonment for debt, passed forty years ago. After reciting the history of that law and how its beneficent effects have been felt all over the civilized world, he claimed that imprisonment for debt has not been entirely abolished, and urged the passage of this act in order that many poor debtors now confined in our jails may be liberated.

VANDERBILT'S UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.

In the Senate but little business was transacted this morning. Senators Palmer, D. P. Wood, and Woodin were appointed a Committee of Conference on the New York charter. Senators Murphy and Benedict eulogized the late Erastus D. Corning, and advocated the passage of a resolution calling on the Senate to attend the funeral in a body. Bills were then presented by large numbers. The most innocuous one came from Senator Robertson.

It provides that Cornelius Vanderbilt and such others as he may associate with himself shall be incorporators to build an underground railroad in New York. The capital stock is to be $1,000,000, in shares of $100 each. The directors to be thirteen, and elected annually. The company shall construct a tunnel, and run upon it a double track railway, steam to be used as the motive power. The corporation is not to be allowed to require any occupancy of streets except those specified in the bill. The line of the road is to begin at a point on the westerly side of Broadway in the City Hall Park, thence easterly and underground, passing in front of the old City Hall, to cross Chatham street, thence under and across to the street to Chatham through Chatham street, Park Row, by tunnel or covered way, or with the consent of the City Hall place by tunnel or open cut to Pearl street, thence in the same manner and direction to Madison, thence due east to corner Madison and Pearl streets, thence northeasterly through Madison street by tunnel, or open cut or covered way, to Division street, thence easterly under or on Division street, thence northeasterly under and across Bowery, Bleecker street, thence to Lafayette place, to Astor place, thence and transverse Astor place and Eighth street to the northerly side of Eighth street, thence across the blocks between Eighth street and Washington square, to the northerly side of Eighth street to Fourth avenue, thence northerly under the Fourth avenue to Fourteenth street, thence under Fourteenth street to Union square, thence southerly under Union square to Fourteenth street, thence southerly under Fourth avenue to Twenty-third street, thence under Twenty-third street to Fifth avenue, thence southerly under Fifth avenue to Twenty-fifth street.

THE POWER OF THE COMPANY.

The company shall have power to purchase the route the grounds, and construct the road, and to charge compensation for the proper warrants and accommodation of the railway and reasonable toll. Centre street may pass in the name of the City Hall to Broadway, and they may construct the line in the street. The company may also construct a branch from the main line at or near Fifty-sixth street, and with any other steam railroad in such manner as may be agreed upon by the parties thereto. The company may also construct a branch from the main line at or near Fifty-sixth street and under the Central Park, to intersect the tracks of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, and shall have power of sufficient dimensions and number of tracks for the convenience of the railway and public travel, and tracks or roads to the number of four in any one street. There shall be no compensation paid for the use of any "public grounds, parks, or places" taken by the company.

Power is given to lay a temporary rail or tramway from the route of said tunnel through Baxter street to and across Chatham street to Roosevelt street, and the same shall be used for the purpose of the road, to be operated by horse power, for the purpose of the road, and for no other purpose. Power is given to elevate the grade of any street or avenue where the grade line of the railway of the road shall be at least four feet above the level.

THE HARLEM FERRY EXTENSION.

Bills passed the Senate without any opposition to incorporate the "Union Ferry Company" to run ferry boats between Long Island City and Pier 1 in New York and thence in some place to be set out in the East River, Sunday excepted, during the hours from and to be fixed by the Commissioners of Pilots.

Senator Cornell introduced the bill to extend the Harlem Ferry Company's franchise for a term of years, and to authorize the construction of a bridge for the Harlem River. Senator Murphy introduced a bill to authorize the Harlem Bridge, Tunnel and Ferry Company to construct a tunnel under the East River, and to connect the Harlem Railroad with the Long Island Railroad. Both bills were referred to the Committee on Railroads.

Senator Cornell introduced the bill to incorporate the Harlem Ferry Company, which was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

Senator Murphy introduced a bill to incorporate the Harlem Bridge, Tunnel and Ferry Company, which was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

Senator Cornell introduced a