T. MURPHY'S LEGISLATURE.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE RING SUFFERING FROM A BLACK EYE.

The Charter Recommitted to the Committee of the Whole for Amendment—Rebels in the Republican Camp—The Tax Levy for 1873—Tweed's Status in the Senate.

ALBANY, Feb. 25.—As intimated in my despatch of last night, the apparent harmony among the Republicans on the charter was today sadly disturbed by the representatives of the press and hay loft constituency, who believe that reform consists in something besides demolishing one Ring for the purpose of establishing another. It was quite evident this morning that something had gone wrong. United States Commissioner and Counsel to the Board of Health Davenport was early on hand, arrayed in a new suit of pepper-and-salt, in earnest consultation with Messrs. Opdyke, Pierson, Patterson, and others.

When the Assembly was called to order it was generally expected that Mr. Pierson would make the motion which he gave notice of last night, to suspend the order of business in order that the charter might have its third reading. But the old gentleman had evidently been posted as to what he might expect if he made the motion, and prudently forbore. The House then went into Committee of the Whole, the leaders meanwhile holding earnest consultation as to what would be the best course to pursue under

THE NEW ASPECT OF AFFAIRS.

It was finally decided that Mr. Opdyke, who has apparently become the leading spirit of the Custom House gang, should take the initiative in feeling of the pulse of the House. This he did by moving to recommit the charter to the Committee on Cities, with instructions to strike out sections 68 and 69, and consolidate sections 70 and 76 so as to take away all the extraordinary powers proposed to be conferred upon the Superintendent of Police, and put that officer entirely under control of the Police Commissioners.

Mr. Blumenthal asked that the committee be also instructed to make certain amendments to the sections relative to the Department of Buildings, at the same time stating that owing to the haste with which the charter had been pushed ahead, he, a member of the committee, did not know what it contained, and he doubted if any other member, with the exception of the subcommittee who had the fixing of the amendments, did.

Before a vote was taken on Mr. Opdyke's motion, Gen. Batcheller of Saratoga obtained the floor, Gen. Batcheller of Saratoga obtained the floor and moved as an amendment that the charter be

RECOMMITTED TO THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

Opdyke endeavored to choke Mr. Batcheller off on a point of order, but failed. Mr. Batcheller, who is one of the best speakers in the Assembly, then proceeded to give his reasons for making the motion. He said that he was called away at the time this bill had been ordered to a third reading. If he had been here he would strongly have objected to this style of legislation. He said that only twenty-five of the 125 sections of this bill, which enacted an organic law for the government of 1,000,000 of people, had ever been considered by the Assembly, and that they were now asked to vote upon them under the pressure of the party whip and the operation of the previous question. He was opposed to this sort of legislation. It was a violation of the Constitution and the rules of the House, and a violation of the solemn pledges of reform made by the Republicans last fall. He saw no good reason for forcing this bill through under the crack of the party lash and the gag of the previous question. He presumed he should vote for the bill on its final passage, but he wanted a chance to consider it and know what he was voting for. He would say to Republicans of the professions made last fall when the cry was raised that good men should be sent to the Legislature in order to stop such hasty legislation as disgraced former Legislatures and which it was now proposed to imitate. He claimed that the Speaker and Clerk had been chosen solely on the strength of those pledges of reform, and see whether they could afford to pass this charter without at least

A SHOW OF HAVING CONSIDERED IT.

He was not willing, and would not put himself on such a record. The people of the State expected Republican party to redeem the pledges made to set its face against corruption in high places in every form; and if they did not do it then the people would hurl them from power at the next election, and they had shown their fear of the Republicans had the power to do it in this case, and there was no occasion for this unseemly haste. It was a momentous question for legislation for a million of people, and ought to receive the most careful consideration. He thought it a good thing that the charter of the city of New York should come here; and if he had his way it should be brought here every year for revision, in order that the pure men and influences of the country might be brought to bear to strip it of the jobs and corruption which were engrafted in it by the bad and corrupt men of the metropolis. He protested against thinking that within two years the people who were so anxious to rush this charter through will be just as anxious to have it repealed.

Mr. Batcheller's onslaught fell upon the Custom House gang like a thunderbolt. They had expected some opposition, but they did not believe since Opdyke was harmonized, that there was an left in the Assembly who dared thus to confront them. The question was who should lead off him. Mr. Pierson, the Chairman of the Committee on Cities, positively declined. Opdyke was quite too fresh in people's minds to call against the General, though perfectly willing to undertake the contract. The Bald Eagle of Westchester, who had come to the aid of the Custom House in cracking the party whip and putting on the gag last Friday, sat with folded wings and refused to take up the squeaking for something. Artful Dodger Fort, who had thus been entirely ignored in putting the job through, smiled serenely and evidently enjoyed the predicament into which the Custom House had got itself by refusing to take his advice. Finally Speaker Cornell, who had called Mr. Fort to the chair, came to the rescue.

SPEAKER CORNELL GLAD OF AN OPPORTUNITY.

He commenced by saying that he was glad of an opportunity to explain himself. He had at first stated that the charter should have been made a special order for one week ago to-day in order that there might be an opportunity to go through it section by section, if it consumed the whole week. But it was put off until Thursday morning, time had been wasted in considering the first twenty-five sections that, on Thursday afternoon, he was importuned by members to allow the bill to be progressed and passed to a third reading. He resisted, however, and was still desirous that the bill should be recommitted and duly considered. The long discussion of Thursday night, however, so completely tired out him and most of the other members of the House that he consented to its being done on Friday morning.

It is just justice to the Speaker to state that it was understood that but for him the gag would have been applied much sooner than it was. But the explanation of the Speaker only served the more thoroughly to convince the honest members from the rural districts that a mistake had been made, and confirm them in their determination to rectify it.

Mr. Opdyke believed the majority were making a great mistake by attempting to force this charter upon the city of New York without proper consideration, and Mr. Clapp of Putnam, while he was prepared to vote on the charter now, did not believe the Republicans would dare to refuse the request of Mr. Batcheller, and not let this bill go back to the Committee of the Whole and be carefully considered.

REBELS IN THE REPUBLICAN RANKS.

Mr. Blumenthal then congratulated the Republican party upon the fact that there were still gentlemen in its ranks who dared to rebel against the dictation of the managers and concede to much.

He was followed by Mr. Pierson, who made a lame attempt to apologize for the manner in which the bill had been rushed ahead, claiming that he did not think there had been any hasty action.

Mr. Opdyke rose to explain. He thought that if Mr. Batcheller had become as exhausted as he and by the discussions of Thursday and Friday night he would not again be willing to subject himself to the exhausting process. He was became again exhausted, and moved that the House immediately go into Committee of Whole on the charter. Before a vote was taken on this motion, however, Messrs. West of Oswego and Brewer of Chautauqua took occasion to place themselves on record as opposed to being driven to the crack of the party whip or gagged by the previous question.

The motion was then put and lost, and the Mr. Batcheller was adopted by an overwhelming vote.

Mr. Husted then moved the charter was then made a special order for to-morrow morning.

THE EFFECT.

What the effect of this is to be is now the question of every one is asking. United States Commissioner and Counsel to the Board of Health Davenport is said to have declared that his client and expressed a strong doubt whether the charter would be passed. If there is he believes it will be of no good. Probably the determination to take from the Superintendent of Police the control of the City of New York, with the charter as prepared by Davenport is not in the hands of that officer, he prefers the Superintendent, had something to do with this opinion. Certain it is that he immediately rushed off to the telegraph office and sent word to Deacy Ellis to come up immediately and bring all of the gang he could with him. The chances are that the red bag of Marshal Sharpe will have to be brought to Albany before things can be again harmonized.

A NEW DANGER FOR THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

There is a rumor here to-day that Tammany has captured the Apollo Hall organization in New York, and that Senator O'Brien is now out in the cold. The presence here last night of the Hon. John Morrissey is said to have been in connection with this matter. The rumor has caused the utmost consternation in the camp of the Custom House. It is well known that many of the provisions of the charter were based on the existing combination between the Custom House and Senator O'Brien, as the embodiment and dictator of Apollo Hall. If this report proves true, it will necessitate an entire reconstruction of the charter.

TAXATION IN NEW YORK.

The following important bill in relation to taxation in New York for 1873 was, after being amended so as to take from Comptroller Green the extraordinary powers it at first proposed to give him, ordered to a third reading:

AN ACT in relation to taxation in the city of New York for the year 1873.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SEC. 1. The officers named in section 8, chapter 574, laws of 1871, or such other officers or authority as may hereafter be authorized by law may, from time to time, and at any time prior to the first day of July, 1873, by the concurrent votes of said officers reconsider, revise, and redetermine any estimate made under the provisions of section 8 of chapter 574 of the laws of 1871, and of section 2 of chapter 578 of the laws of 1871, and the estimate so reconsidered, revised and redetermined and approved by the concurrent vote of said officers, shall thereupon become appropriated as the amount of money required for the several objects and purposes designated in the said sections of the chapters aforesaid, and shall be established as the amount of money to be raised by tax in the city and county of New York, in the year 1873, under and in pursuance of the provisions of said chapters and of the laws of 1871, and the amount so established shall be certified to the Board of Supervisors by the Comptroller, as provided by said chapters. Said officers may at any time during the year 1873 transfer any surplus from any appropriation made, as aforesaid, to such other purposes or objects of the said city and county as may, in the judgment of said officers, require the same. Any surplus of any appropriation existing at the end of any year after providing for claims of said year, payable out of said appropriation, may be transferred by the Comptroller to the general fund of the city or county, and deducted from the amount to be raised by tax in the following year. The said officers shall meet upon a call of the Mayor, at the request of the Comptroller, by a notice personally served on each; subsequent meetings shall be held as the said officers shall direct. For all purposes of this act the officers therein named shall be considered county as well as city officers, and any of the powers of the said officers may be exercised by a concurrent vote of the board present at any regularly called meeting.

SEC. 2. Any balances of appropriations heretofore made and remaining unexpended, after allowing sufficient to satisfy all claims payable therefrom, may, from time to time, be transferred by the Comptroller, with the approval of said officers, to the general fund of the city or county of New York, and the amount thereof may be deducted from the amount required to be raised by tax in the year 1873.

SEC. 3. In order to provide for the payment of the amount of money required for State purposes, and chargeable to the city and county of New York for "various other general public deficiencies," under and in pursuance of the provisions of chapter 731 of the laws of 1872, the Comptroller of the city of New York is hereby authorized and required to issue bonds of the city and county of New York, payable in ten equal annual installments, commencing in the year 1874, on such day in each year as the Comptroller shall determine, bearing interest not to be adjusted by the Comptroller and Mayor, and sealed with the official seal of the corporation, attested by the clerk thereof, and may be issued as coupon or registered bonds; the same to be transferable if registered in the usual manner, according to the rules prescribed by the Comptroller; and the said bonds shall bear interest not exceeding seven per cent. per annum, payable half yearly. The Board of Supervisors of the city and county of New York are hereby authorized and directed to order and cause to be raised by tax, upon the estates by law subject to taxation within the city and county of New York, an amount sufficient, in each year, to pay the interest on the bonds herein authorized, and also an amount sufficient to pay and redeem the said bonds at their maturity.

SEC. 4. The amount of money required by provision of section 8, chapter 732 of the laws of 1872 to be raised and included in the tax levy of 1873, shall, instead of being raised in 1873, be raised and revenue bonds issued therefor in the year 1874, in the manner as provided in said section 8 of said act.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect immediately.

In the Senate Senator Graham introduced a bill which provides that any business man who shall attend three seasons of trusting to the report of any commercial agency shall recover from them the full amount of his loss.

THE CASE OF MR. TWEED.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections reported favorably the bill to repeal the section of the Revised Statutes that gives a member of the Legislature power to qualify at any time during the term for which he is elected. This bill was introduced by Senator Robertson, and the resolution of inquiry into the charges made against Senator Tweed. If Tweed cannot qualify then the Senate is going somewhat outside of its duties in investigating the acts of a man who is not a member of the Senate. So long as Tweed can, by taking the oath of office, take his seat in the Senate, so long it is proper for Senators to exercise a supervisory authority over him; but now that they propose to practically expell him, it seems foolish to go into his acts as reported by the press. It would seem that the early report of the bill from the committee shows that they are willing to let the Boss off without scorching him.

RE-APPORTIONMENT.

The House resolution appointing a Committee of nine Assemblymen and five Senators to re-apportion the State, was before the Senate this morning. The opinion of Senator Woodin was that the apportionment was unjust. Senator Ryan thought that it should not be disturbed. An impression was prevailed that it is power to fix it was exhausted by the last Legislature, but the question was finally laid on the table that Senator Winslow, who is now absent, might make his point on it.

EVENING SESSION.

The Assembly consumed three hours this evening in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Norton in the chair, discussing the bill to exempt mortgages from taxation. The only development was that the representatives from the rural districts are almost unanimously opposed to the bill, while those from the cities are unanimously in its favor. The bill was progressed and made a special order for Thursday evening.

The Senate ordered the Beach Pneumatic bill to a third reading. Mr. Tremain alone voting in the negative. Senator Tiemann says that he has an offer of $250,000 for the franchise of Broadway, and he will read it in the Senate at the proper time.

The bill to amend the act to suppress gambling was ordered to a third reading—so amended that the punishment is reduced to not more than two years and extending its provisions to gambling on railroad cars, race courses, or driving parks.

THE CHARTER.

The whole of to-morrow will be consumed in the Assembly in reading and discussing the charter. The programme of the Custom House gang is to get through with it if they are compelled to hold an all night session. Marshal Sharpe has arrived, and Deacy Ellis and others are expected every minute. The managers seem to be confident that after conceding the reading through of the charter they will be able to whip the kickers in and pass it without material alteration. On the contrary, there are many who are willing to risk money that the charter, in its present shape, will not pass at all. The fight will show whether or no the Custom House has lost its grip.

Another delegation of citizens of New York waited upon Gov. Dix to day to urge him to commute the sentence of Foster. The Governor, as yet, has given no intimation as to what he should do.

A GLOOMY PROSPECT IN SPAIN.

Threatened Outbreak in Madrid—The Public Buildings Occupied by Troops—Many Families Leaving the City.

MADRID, Feb. 25.—The Federalists in this city are excited and threaten an outbreak. Precautions have been taken to prevent conflicts in the streets. All public buildings and many private houses in the discontented quarters of the city are occupied by the troops. Gen. Burgos is in command of the militia, and also has at his disposal the entire force of the guardians of the peace. The army is firm in its support of the Government. The measures to insure order have proved effective, and the city to-night presents its usual aspect of tranquillity.

The official gazette announces the appointment of Gen. Pavia, who is recalled from the north, as Captain General of Madrid, and Senor Salesvince as Civil Governor of the city. Gen. Contreras has been appointed to the chief command in Catalonia, and Gen. Lagunero, Military Governor of Barcelona.

Gen. Novillas will replace Pavia as Commander-in-chief of the army in the northern provinces.

PARIS, Feb. 25.—The advices from Spain received by leading bankers here represent the prospect as gloomy, and say families are leaving the capital and principal cities.

A special despatch to *La Liberté* from St. Jean de Luz, dated to-day, says there is a panic in Bilbao. Pamplona is daily expected to fall into the power of the Carlists, and troops are hastening to reinforce the garrison.

The Spanish Ministerial Crisis Ended—The New Ministry.

MADRID, Feb. 25.—The Ministerial crisis has terminated by the election to-day of the following Government by the National Assembly:

Figueras, for President of the Council, received 231 votes.
Castelar, Minister of State, 236 votes.
N. Salmeron, Minister of Justice, 229 votes.
Pivy Margall, Minister of the Interior, 226 votes.
Acosta, Minister of War, 149 votes.
Oreiro, Minister of Marine, 156 votes.
Tetuan, Minister of Finance, 159 votes.
Chao, Minister of Public Works, 172 votes.
Serna, Minister of the Colonies, 173 votes.

After the newly elected Ministers had taken their seats, Senor Figueras addressed the Assembly. He declared that there would be no change whatever in the programme of the Government.

Sewing Machine Sales.

The sales of sewing machines in 1872, just reported, show the following remarkable results:

	Machines.
The Singer Manufacturing Company sold	219,778
Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company sold	174,088
Howe Machine Company (estimated) sold	145,000
Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company sold	52,010
Domestic Sewing Machine Company sold	49,364
Weed Sewing Machine Company sold	42,444
Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Company sold	33,639
Wilson Sewing Machine Company sold	22,666
Amor, B. H. O. & Sewing Machine Company sold	18,800
Gold Medal Sewing Machine Company sold	18,457
Florence Sewing Machine Company sold	15,783
E. P. Howe Sewing Machine Company sold	14,807
Victor Sewing Machine Company sold	11,301
Davis Sewing Machine Company sold	11,276
Rices Sewing Machine Company sold	6,053
Remington Empire Sewing Machine Company sold	4,982
J. E. Brunsdorff & Co. sold	4,362
Keystone Sewing Machine Company sold	2,665
Bartlett Reversible Sewing Machine Company sold	1,000
Bartram & Fanton Manufacturing Company sold	1,000
Secor Sewing Machine Company sold	811

THE SEVENTY'S PROTEST.

BAD FAITH OF THE CUSTOM HOUSE REPUBLICAN RING.

Formidable Resistance to the Attempt to Strip Mayor Havemeyer and Clothe Chief of Police Davenport with Autocratic Powers—Faith in Governor Dix.

The meeting of citizens called by the Committee of Seventy to protest against the passage by the Legislature of the charter for this city pending in that body was held last evening in the great hall of the Cooper Institute. Among those on the platform were Mayor Havemeyer, Comptroller Green, Alderman Ottendorfer, Judge Emmott, ex-Gov. Salomon, the venerable Peter Cooper, John Foley, Emil Sauer, Simon Sterne, Prof. Glaubensklee, Robert Hoe, and George the Count Joannes. Mr. James M. Brown, the President of the Committee of Seventy, presided.

Prof. Theodore W. Dwight was the first speaker. He said that after the success of the great reform movement of last fall it was thought that this question of a charter for the city of New York would be settled in a manner that should conduce to the best interests of the city. Believing this, the Committee of Seventy had consulted with the Republican Central Committee. They met them in no factious spirit. They met to agree on details and not to criticise, and yet the Republicans had framed

A PARTISAN CHARTER,

and had undertaken to lay the blame of any faults which it contained upon the Committee of Seventy.

The question in which the people of this city are most interested is, shall the Mayor have any responsibility or not? The framers of this charter propose to give to the Aldermen the power to select the heads of the departments, and to the Mayor the right to reject them. If he does reject them, then the Aldermen meet again and do just what they did at first.

This, the Professor continued, was wrong and contrary to the method pursued by the Federal Government and by the governments of all of our States and leading cities. It was virtually depriving the Mayor of all power. To compensate in a measure for thus taking away the Mayor's recognized rights, the gentleman who had proposed it had inserted into the amendment a provision giving him the power of removal by and with the consent of the Governor of the State.

At this point some one in the audience called out "Who is this renegade." Prof. Dwight replied that he was there to discuss principles, and should not mention names. The audience, doubtless, knew who introduced the amendment. Here some one shouted, "It was Tom Murphy." [Hisses and groans.]

After quiet had been restored the Professor proceeded. He said that this saving clause, as it had been termed, was of no use as the power of removal hinged upon the right to appoint. And this latter right was taken away by this charter. He added that it was a leading view of the Committee of Seventy that the Mayor should have the

SOLE POWER OF APPOINTMENT

and of removal. But as they could not get a provision to that effect inserted in the charter, he was authorized to say that they were willing to have it amended so as to give the Mayor the power to appoint and to the Board of Aldermen the right to confirm. They would, however, never accept such a charter as this law presented, in which all theories of government are inverted.

All petty, trivial, and partisan considerations should be set aside, and a charter should be framed which the city can grow by and by which shall place this city in the rank of being the leading cities of the world. [Applause.]

Mr. Howard Potter read resolutions strongly denunciatory of the proposed charter. The resolutions were adopted unanimously.

Mr. Parke Godwin was the next speaker.

He said that the chairman of this city was its constitution, and that in framing it we should bring to it the same wisdom that we would if we were making a constitution for our State. We should look to the good of the whole people.

THIS CHARTER WAS PARTISAN.

It was framed in this city by a self-appointed committee and presented at Albany as a partisan charter. Indeed, its chief advocate recently proclaimed on the floor of the Assembly that it was framed Republicans approved by Republicans and would be passed by Republican votes. This charter, said the speaker, was not calculated to complete the reforms begun a year ago. It deprived our good and honest Mayor (applause) of powers that he ought to have. It conferred upon the Superintendent of Police powers never given to any officer in this State. It was not to do away with old evils, and it opened the door to new evils.

Mr. Godwin added that he had been told that a combination existed between certain henchmen of the old Ring and certain other fellows who would like to manipulate the Finance Department. There were in that department certain vouchers that would perhaps aid in convicting the rascals. It was known that the incorruptible and the immovable Andrew H. Green (loud applause) now controls that department, and that while he is there the vouchers will be safe. Of course they want to get him out. Under this charter such combinations would be possible. It puts it in the power of eight men in the Board of Aldermen to get possession of all the departments. If they do not imitate the old Tweed Ring in its worst days, they will have made such a protest to-night that they will be frightened from doing it. [Applause and cheers.]

When the applause had subsided Mr. Joseph H. Choate was introduced by the Chairman.

Mr. Choate said that he was a Republican of the strictest sort, but with no mark of

THE RING ON HIS NECK.

As a Republican he protested against this charter. It was not framed to benefit this city. It ought to be entitled an act of treachery and bad faith on the part of the local managers of the Republican party. It had its good points. But one bad point that overshadowed all its good points is that it strips the Mayor of his power and gives it to the Board of Aldermen. After infinite trouble we had just escaped from the thraldom of four men, and we were now to be handed over to the power of eight men. The evil was the same and the result would be equally ruinous.

Mr. Choate continued:

A SEVENTEENTH AMENDMENT

ought to be made to the Constitution of the United States which should read as follows:

Whereas, Messrs. Bliss, Davenport, and other gentlemen, now having charge of the New York Legislature, have made the Government of the United States, as at present constituted, a laughing-stock throughout the world.

Resolved, That hereafter the power of appointment shall be vested in the Senate, and that the President shall be sent up in a balloon to the moon, or somewhere else, to look at. [Laughter and applause.]

One apology offered for taking power from the hands of the Mayor was that he could not be trusted. This was absurd, as everybody knew. Mayor Havemeyer did not need to call on anybody to vouch for his character. [Applause.] He was a citizen of good credit and of renown when some of his accusers were yet in their swaddling clothes. [Loud and long continued applause.] Everybody except these people believed in him, and no amount of slandering can take away from him the abiding faith which the people have in him.

Mr. Choate concluded by saying that if the Assembly passed the bill he had faith in the Senate. If they failed to do their duty he was willing to rely upon the Governor. The executive chamber at Albany might be their Thermopylæ. There the Committee of Seventy and all good citizens must make their last stand. Judge Emott, ex-Gov. Salomon, Jackson S. Schultz, and the Hon. Oswald Ottendorfer followed in stirring addresses.

The following named gentlemen were appointed a Committee to visit Albany to-day to use their influence against the passage of the charter: Theodore W. Dwight, Jackson S. Schultz, James Smott, Howard Potter, Joseph Choate, Dorman B. Eaton, Edward Solomon, Oswald Ottendorfer, Robert Hoe, and Benjamin Tatham.

The Weather To-Day.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The Signal Office predicts that westerly winds will continue with warm temperature and increasing cloudiness over the New England and Middle States on Wednesday. An area of low barometer will move eastward to the lower Missouri accompanied by southeast and northeast winds, cloudy weather and possibly snow from the upper lakes to the Missouri.

Edwin Forrest's Estate.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25.—An inventory taken of the late Edwin Forrest's personal estate shows that he had property valued at $320,386, over $100,000 in securities on deposit, stocks, &c.; jewelry, $4,071; paintings, $47,000; and 7,357 books.

CURIOSITIES OF CRIME.

John C. Loring, recently engaged in the dry goods trade in Boston, was arrested in that city yesterday at the instance of H. B. Claflin & Co. of New York, who claim to be his creditors to the amount of $30,000, which they allege was obtained by false representations. The officer making the arrest had a requisition from Gov. Dix. Loring's counsel obtained a writ of *habeas corpus*, and a hearing will be had before Judge Chapman.

Emanuel Francforter bequeathed about $5,000 to his relatives and charitable societies. The evidence showed that the witnesses had signed their names previous to the testator affixing his. Surrogate Hutchings decides that this invalidates the will.

In the meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration yesterday Mr. Wallach strongly objected to the confirmation of Nicholas Muller as the Erie Railway emigration agent in Castle Garden, that person, Mr. Wallach said, having been convicted of swindling emigrants.

While James Peck of 210 Grand street, Williamsburgh, was driving a truck loaded with carbolic acid yesterday afternoon at Sixty-fifth street, South River, one of the carboys burst and burned him so badly that it was necessary to remove him to the Ninety-ninth street hospital.

"A Father and a Husband" is informed that, on the report of two Sanitary Inspectors the Board of Health orders by general regulation the removal of any person of small means to a hospital capable of giving proper medical attention and treatment of that disease. The judgment of the inspectors will be received by the Board of Health as sufficient evidence that the disease is small-pox.

Cirilio and Emilia C. de Velaverde, husband and wife, both of whom are engaged in furthering the objects of the Cuban insurrectionists, have sued Jose Ferrer de Couto, editor of *La Cronistia*, the Spanish organ in this city, claiming $10,000 damages, for the publication of an article asserting that Emilia Casanova de Velaverde had, for the ostensible purpose of obtaining means to fit out a Cuban expedition, sold jewels intrusted to her by wealthy Cubans, and converted the proceeds to her own private use.

THE GREAT DAY IN THE HOUSE.

Continued from First Page.

to-night, but that the session should be for debate only on the pending resolution.

Mr. W. R. Roberts (Dem., N. Y.) moved an adjournment. Lost.

Amid a good deal of confusion and a variety of propositions and suggestions the House at 8 o'clock took a recess till 7:30 o'clock. The evening session is to be for debate only, and no business whatever is to be transacted.

THE EVENING SESSION.

The House reassembled at 7:30 P. M., Mr. Leonard Myers of Pennsylvania in the chair as Speaker *pro tem.* There was a slim attendance of members, but the galleries were packed almost as densely as they had been in the day session. The body of the hall, however, was partly clear of female incursionists, though there were a few of them occupying the seats of members.

Mr. Wakeman (Rep., N. Y.) argued against the resolution, and declared he was not even satisfied that the body of the offence had been committed.

Mr. McCrary (Rep., Iowa), one of the members of the special committee, made an argument in support of the resolution. A good deal had been said in this debate of yielding to popular clamor. He did not regard this as a matter of popular clamor. The people were excited because they saw corruption in high places, and in legislative bodies, and on the judicial bench, and they felt that if corruption got into Congress and undertook to shape and control legislation, their liberties would be in danger. In conclusion, he said that every member of the select committee had only desired to discharge his duty faithfully and according to his oath. If the House could find all those men acquitted, it was for the House to decide; but he for one felt it would be an unfortunate thing for the country if the House should pass over without any punishment the cases of the two gentlemen named in the resolutions now under consideration.

Mr. Comings (Dem., Mo.) argued against the resolution.

GEN. HAWLEY'S SPEECH.

Mr. Hawley (Rep., Conn.) next addressed the House. He said he was inclined to look upon the report of the select committee with respect. He thought it deserved the support of the House, and he should give it his support at least. In regard to the first resolution he quoted from Oakes Ames's letter to McComb, and from his testimony, to show that the intent to influence members by distributing the Credit Mobilier stock was fully proved. Mr. Ames had again and again repeated on the witness stand this same creed of his, saying after all this exposition, after all this shame brought on the House, if not on him, that he holds that a Congressman has a right to invest anywhere and at all times in whatever he pleases. Mr. Ames in this had defied the true high moral sentiment of the country, the sentiment of Chevalier Bayard of Delaware. It had been said that the House must not yield to popular clamor on the matter, and must not gratify the insatiate thirst for blood of the public press for a victim. This was an appeal which touched his sympathy. He abhorred and defied the mob, but he respected the people. The House must not, therefore, decide too soon that this was a mere popular clamor, merely the voice of a hungry and sensational press. He admired the courage with which the public clamored for punishment. He admitted that the public ear was stunned, and the public judgment confused by incessant cries, sometimes rash, sometimes, and sometimes with none. But, on the other side they were constrained by a warm regard for associates and by their affections and ties of friendship to be honored in business and in politics. They had to do as they knew best between these opposing influences. The press of all parties had not continued for months to deal in its strongest sarcasm, and sometimes in its extravagant demands, without there being some sympathy behind them. He hoped that whatever the House would do the result would prove to the people that Congress was master of the situation, above all corporations, above all corrupting influences. He loved some of the men whose names were involved in this matter, but had not friend whom he would not vote to censure, or to expel, if he had been found to have been tampering with the national honor. [Applause on the floor and galleries.] He saluted the Chevalier Bayard.

A QUESTION SQUARELY ANSWERED.

Mr. Cox (Dem., N. Y.) reminded Mr. Hawley that during the last election he had declared at a public meeting that there was no ownership of Credit Mobilier stock on the part of Senator Wilson, while the evidence now showed there had been. He would like to know how his indignation fired from Connecticut came to make the statement.

Mr. Hawley said that whatever he might think of the purpose of the question, he would answer it squarely. He had risen on the stage in Hartford, after half an hour's conversation with Senator Wilson, and had declared that gentleman to be, to the best of his belief and knowledge, innocent of any complication whatever, directly or indirectly; and in the first flush of his indignation he had defied the world to prove that he was so complicated. If the evidence since showed that he was mistaken, it was not his fault. He had said what he believed.

Mr. Cox—All right.

Mr. Hawley stated in conclusion that he would vote for the expulsion of Oakes Ames, and would vote as he thought proper on the next resolution.

Mr. Blair (Rep., Mo.) made a legal argument against the resolutions.

Mr. Ritchie (Dem., Md.) described himself as begirt by doubt, on all the points involved, and

Mr. Conger (Rep., Mich.) assailed the committee itself for having outstepped its powers and lost sight of its duties. The committee, he said, had been instructed simply to inquire whether any member of the House had been bribed; and a most lame and impotent conclusion the committee had reported, that old Oakes Ames by some certain process was guilty of an intent to bribe somebody, the committee did not know whom.

The House at 11:10 o'clock adjourned.

Contents of the Weekly Sun.

THE WEEKLY SUN, published this morning, contains the following:

The Credit Mobilier Disgrace—Report of the Poland Committee—Exciting Debate in Congress; The Impeachment of Vice-President Colfax—Ben Butler's Strategy—How he Saves his Clients Ames and the Bank Accomplices; A Christian Statesman's Memory Refreshed; The Poland Report with the Whitewash Rubbed Off—The Plea of Innocence Exploded—How the Interest on the Credit Mobilier Conspirators were Advanced by Congressional Legislation; The Louisiana Outrages—Report of the Senate Investigation Committee—Proceedings of the Senate Investigation Committee—The Kansas Senator's Greenbacks—Further Illustrations of Political Christianity; The Other Kansas Senator—He Gains a Temporary Victory; Cuba and Spain—Revolution Imminent in Cuba; Parties in New York; Affairs in Spain—Progress of the new Republic; The Frontier Fisheries—What the Treaty of Washington gave to England; Steam on the Canals; Two Women on the Block—A Terrible Story of Crime and Retribution in Naples; The Famous Suppressed Comedy of Victorien Sardou—Notice of "Dodge Sam;" Ancient Sports in the West; The Tendency of British Emigration; A Revival of the Arkansas Troubles; Hints on Fashion and Dress; Notes on Science and Industry; Many Columns of Editorial Articles and Agricultural Matter; Life in the Metropolis—Interesting Sketches of City News; Story—The Handsome Housekeeper; Financial Intelligence and Markets.

The WEEKLY SUN contains a complete epitome of the news of the week from all parts of the United States and the American continent. Copies in wrappers ready for mailing to the old country may be had at the desk of our publication office. Price three cents.

BROOKLYN.

Yesterday, Shrove Tuesday, was celebrated in all Catholic churches with appropriate ceremonies.

Yesterday morning Thomas Nolan, who was insane on the subject of Fenianism, jumped from the window of his sleeping room, on the third floor of 83 Carroll street. He died an hour afterward.

Monday morning a kitchen range in Henry Will's residence, Johnson and Cuton avenues, Williamsburgh, exploded. Mr. Will's son was dashed against the wall and injured seriously. The windows were shattered and the ceilings and walls broken and destroyed.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

Oliver Optic will begin a new story in the next number of the *Russia Companion*.

The grand championship game of shuffleboard will take place at Krausch's Caledonia House, 138 Reade street, to-morrow.

As a mark of respect to the memory of the late Daniel D. Leary, the flags on the shipping in the port were at half mast yesterday.

An exciting main between New York and Philadelphia chickens was fought in New Jersey yesterday. Result—Philadelphia, 7; New York, 5.

The Press Lodge, Knights of Pythias, holds its regular meeting to-day at 1:30 P. M., at Bleecker street and Bowery. The first rank will be conferred.

The managers of the Catholic Protectory acknowledge $1,014.35 from the St. Joseph's Literary Society, the proceeds of lectures by ex-Gov. Louis E. Lowe.

David Buckley was yesterday in the General Sessions sentenced to two years and six months in Sing Sing for a burglary committed in 1858. His case had been plea-bargained.

Yesterday, twenty-two soldiers in the late war met at 5 Pine street in this city, and organized a colony to settle at Fort Wallace, Kansas, on the line of the Kansas Pacific Railroad. Major Benson is at the head of the enterprise.

Emanuel Francforter bequeathed about $5,000 to his relatives and charitable societies. The evidence showed that the witnesses had signed their names previous to the testator affixing his. Surrogate Hutchings decides that this invalidates the will.

The Hon. Charles M. Owen died at his residence in Stockbridge, Mass., on Monday, in the 79th year of his age.

The Marshall House in Alexandria, Va., where Col. Ellsworth was killed at the commencement of the late war, was burned on Monday night. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

The steamer Volunteer, from New York bound for Wilmington, ran ashore at Kitty Hawk, on the North Carolina coast, on Sunday morning during a snow storm. The vessel is broadside to the beach. A portion of her cargo is being taken out.

Messrs. Hasson Lynch, and John T. Abrams, citizens of Cecil county, Md., were killed by the 8:30 A. M. train from Philadelphia yesterday morning while walking on the track. Two trains were passing in opposite directions. They stepped out of the way of one and in front of the other.

One cold after another will, with many constitutions, securely establish the seeds of consumption in the system. Those in need of a remedy will find Dr. Jayne's Expectorant always prompt, thorough, and efficacious.—*Adv.*

For weather strips for doors and windows go to E. S. & J. Torrey's, 106 Fulton street, near Broadway.—*Adv.*

THE COST OF OUR ARMY.

An Appropriation of $28,000,000 for 30,000 Men—Or a Cost of $1,000 per Man—The Senate adding $1,000,000 for Headstones in National Cemeteries.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—In the Senate this evening, Mr. Cole (Rep., Cal.) called up the Army Appropriation bill, and several amendments reported from the Committee on Appropriations were agreed to, including the following:

Reducing the amount for the payment of the army $365,000.

Reducing the amount for subsistence $270,944.

Reducing the amount for purchase and manufacture of clothing from $1,525,000 to $800,000, and providing that so part of it shall be expended for any army uniform of different pattern from that prescribed by the army regulations during the late war, until the supply now on hand shall be exhausted.

Reducing the amount for national cemeteries from $75,000 to $50,000.

Giving the Chief Medical Purveyor of the Army supervision of the purchase and distribution of all hospital and medical supplies.

Appropriating $5,000 for experiments with Gatling guns, and $100,000 for experiments in improving the cast iron guns now in the service by lining them with steel.

The bill was then reported to the Senate, and the amendments made in committee were concurred in.

Mr. Ames (Rep., Miss.) offered an amendment providing that hereafter all regimental and company organizations, and all other branches of the military service shall be open to colored men without restriction of any kind, and directing the Secretary of War to obliterate at as early a day as possible all distinctions now existing between organizations in the army on account of race or color; also providing that the number of colored men enlisted in the army shall at no time be less than the number now allowed by law to two regiments of cavalry and two of infantry.

The amendment was tabled, 22 to 19.

Mr. Logan (Rep., Ill.) offered an amendment appropriating $1,000,000 for headstones in the national cemeteries, and amending the laws relating to these cemeteries so as to provide for procuring more decent and durable headstones.

The amendment was agreed to with an additional proviso that the Secretary of War shall first determine the size, the models, and material of the headstones, and may contract with different parties for separate quantities of them.

In reply to a question by Mr. Casserly, Mr. Stewart, having charge of the bill, stated that the amount appropriated was about $29,000,000, and that it was generally calculated that our army cost about $1,000 per man.

Mr. Casserly said that according to a statement he had seen lately, the British army cost only about $800 per man.

The bill was then passed.

Weekly and monthly payments for furniture and carpets at B. M. Cowperthwaitt & Co.'s, 155 Chatham street.—*Adv.*

Dress Coats for balls, &c., for sale and hire. Broadway misfits on hand. SHEA, 427 Broome st.—*Adv.*

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY, Feb. 25—P. M.—While the volume of business at the Stock Exchange was less than usual, yet the operations in a few of the leading specialties attracted much attention, with intervals of decidedly active speculation. Western Union Telegraph, Pacific Mail, Lake Shore, Erie, Central, Ohios, and Boston, H