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AFTER THE INAUGURATION.

COL. SPENCER IN FULL UNIFORM RE-VIEWING GRANT.

Review of the Third New Jersey and Second Connecticut—Efficiency of the Old Guard in Guarding Willard's Bar—A Guardsman's Adventure with a Beautiful Octoroon.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The scenes to-day, barring the military, were not enlivening. The morning opened with a bright sun and less wind than yesterday, so that locomotion was not so difficult and uncomfortable. There was a great diminution from the crowds which yesterday filled the streets, and the avenues wore a slightly dejected look, the vacant frames of the exploded fireworks showing about the same degree of animation as many of the persons who walked the streets. The soldiers, however, were out in great force, patrolling singly, by couples, and in squads, seeing the sights, their varied uniforms adding a picturesque touch to the scene. Of the civic visitors it may safely be said that they will be glad when they get home. Two days or more ago the all-important question was how to get here. Now a matter of still graver importance is

HOW TO GET AWAY.

That portion of the multitude who, as a local paper said, in attempting to show how vast the gathering was and from what varied fields it arrived, came by turnpike, can walk home; but the majority are obliged to rely on the cars. The ticket offices are besieged, and sleeping car berths are vainly sought. As the day progressed the avenue was once more thronged. Military bodies again appeared on the streets preceded by their bands, marching to and fro to be reviewed, or on their way to departing trains for home. These added to the animation of the street, which soon took on almost as holiday an appearance as yesterday.

COL. SPENCER'S REGIMENT.

Of all the large military organizations which have visited Washington to take part in the inauguration ceremonies none have attracted such general attention as the Fifth Regiment of New York, Col. Chas. S. Spencer. After the review of yesterday, Col. Spencer made strenuous efforts to supply his regiment with quarters at the various hotels, so that they should not suffer the cold which penetrated the barracks to which they had been assigned. The Colonel's efforts, however, proved unsuccessful, but many members of the regiment last night found warmth in the lager beer saloons, and the Washington beer drinkers are lost in delightful astonishment at the quantity of beer which the men of the Fifth can consume. This morning Col. Spencer in full uniform was early astir attending to the wants of his men and looking out for their comfort. The regiment during its stay here have conducted themselves in the most orderly manner, and in every way reflected credit on the National Guard of the Metropolis. This afternoon Col. Spencer mustered the Fifth in front of their barracks and started on a march through the city. In Pennsylvania avenue they made a most decided impression. The soldierly appearance of the Colonel, the splendid music of the band, and the fine appearance of the helmeted troops attracted great attention and elicited applause. An immense and enthusiastic multitude witnessed the fine marching of the Fifth on the way to the White House, where, in the presence of an apparently endless concourse, they were again reviewed by President Grant, Gen. Sheridan, and others. After the review they paid a marching salute to Col. Webster, Adjutant-General of the District troops, and then marched grandly back through the avenue to the depot with flying colors and started for home. Col. Spencer and the Fifth have every reason to be proud of the record they have made in Washington. Grand

THE OLD GUARD OF NEW YORK.

Probably no military organization has attracted more attention in Washington than the Old Guard of New York. In the procession of yesterday they were generally and favorably noticed, but to-day they are even more conspicuous. They are nearly all fine looking men, and, with their waxed moustaches, remind one of Napoleon's old Guard who under Cambronne fought and died at Waterloo. They look and walk like soldiers, and their white uniforms, their natty undress caps, and martial bearing make them objects of attraction to the throng which, after the carnival, fills Pennsylvania avenue. They seem to know all this, for they are promenading the great thoroughfare with a graceful *nonchalance* which seems to say, "Let gazers gaze." They guard the bar at Willard's with an assiduity which makes it certain that it will not be stolen without their knowledge, though it must be said that of the bibulous portion of the Guard, all are sufficiently versed in the art of imbibing to show that they take without in the least degree disturbing their equanimity.

A GUARDSMAN'S ADVENTURE.

One of the Old Guard had an adventure to-day—a nice little adventure near the treasury building. Several of the Guard had been to the White House to witness the review of the Second Connecticut Regiment. Among them were two gray-headed men in company with a younger man. No. 3 was a tall man of spare build, thin features, hose, sandy complexion, and short, blonde side whiskers. One of his gray-headed companions wore no overcoat, and his white dress coat and golden epaulets shone brilliantly. No. 3 wore the cape of his dark overcoat thrown in graceful negligence over his manly shoulders, and on his head was perched his nobby undress cap, which looks like that of an officer of artillery. Evidently he was at peace with himself and all the world. After the Connecticut Regiment had passed, the three Guardsmen sauntered carelessly back toward Willard's with the throng which dispersed after the review. It was while passing down Fifteenth street, alongside the Treasury building, that No. 3 met with the little adventure. Like all the rest of the Guards, they attracted much attention, which they received with apparent unconcern. In front of them daintily

TRIPPED THREE YOUNG LADIES,

all elegantly attired, and stepping with the elasticity of youth. Presently one of them turned her face slightly toward the rear, revealing a countenance fairly radiant with beauty. A little—she was a brunette, with oval face, red lips, dark, flashing eyes, and on her face and in the quiver of the feather of her jaunty hat an indescribable coquetry which set the Old Guard No. 3 in ecstasies. He thought the bright glance was directed to him. Leaving his gray-headed companions he stepped forward, and with what he intended to be a killing air, saluted her and her companions with, "Ladies, how did you enjoy yourselves at the ball last night?" Still no reply, and the guardsman hardly knew what to make of it, though he was not long in doubt, for the lady furthest from the one addressed, seeing her companion spoken to, turned her face upon the smiling officer who looked upon her and saw that she was

A BEAUTIFUL OCTOROON.

He took in the situation with a readiness which would give him fame as a general if his decisions in war were as quickly made as his decisions in love. He saw at a glance that the beautiful brunette was a colored woman, and his face took on a somewhat ghastly expression as he said: "Oh, I guess I made a mistake. I thought you were somebody I knew." Then he retreated to his gray-headed companions, in whose sober face he found mightily little comfort. Meanwhile the ladies tittered and laughed a little, adding coals to the heat of No. 3, who, I venture to say, wished just then that he was back in town. In this order the procession moved along the avenue. At Willard's the ladies passed on with a graceful sweep, No. 3 reviewing them with a desperate sort of a shake to his head, after which he rushed into the barroom to drown his sorrows in the flowing bowl.

REVIEW OF THE THIRD NEW JERSEY.

Among the finest of all the military organizations which have participated in the celebration is the Third New Jersey, an eminently soldierly body of men, whose marching and drill have surprised more than one old soldier. After their appearance yesterday the West Point cadets sent a delegation of ten to the regiment's quarters in the National Armory, offering to compete in a drill with ten men of the Third. The crack company of the Third is C, Capt. De Hart. They can do the manual and company evolutions to perfection. Nearly all the members of the organization were absent when the cadets visited the armory, but they were informed that they could be accommodated this morning. The Third were anxious for the trial to come off, but up to this hour (3 P. M.) the cadets have not appeared. The regiment has just passed along the avenue on the way to their barracks, after marching in review before President Grant, Gen. Sherman, and the Cabinet. A multitude witnessed the display, and cheered the old Third lustily. The President occupied the stand in front of the Executive Mansion, and his military instinct seemed stirred by the fine marching of the Third. When the regiment had passed he exclaimed, "Good for New Jersey!" and the boys are reasonably proud of such a compliment. The field officers of this regiment are Col. J. Madison Drake, Lieut.-Col. William A. Morrell, and Major John C. Rose. They are accompanied by the Eighth Regiment Band of New York. They will start for home to-night, carrying with them not only the just pride that they have well sustained the reputation of a State which sent so many fighting regiments into the war, but that they have as well won a national reputation as one of the best drilled and finest marching regiments in the country.

THE SECOND CONNECTICUT REVIEWED.

Another display of the morning was the review of the Second Connecticut Regiment, Col. S. R. Smith. They marched from their armory at about ten this morning and proceeded down Pennsylvania avenue in superb style, the spectators frequently breaking into cheers while watching the splendid marching of the gray uniformed corps. On the stand in front of the White House President Grant awaited the regiment. Among those on the stand was Gen. Jo Hawley. Many men of the Second served under Hawley in his old regiment the Seventh Connecticut Volunteers, and the General took a pardonable pride in the Second's soldierly bearing. There were also on the stand Gen. Phil. Sheridan, Senator Buckingham, Gov. Jewell, and several prominent citizens of New Haven and other parts of Connecticut, and a bevy of ladies. The Second marched down the avenue in a style of which they may justly be proud. They were headed by their own drum corps of thirty in the gray uniform of the regiment, followed by Felsburg's Second Regiment Band of thirty pieces, making fine music. The announcement that the President would review this corps this morning had drawn an immense assemblage to the vicinity of the White House, and to this was added the vast throng which followed the regiment from its starting point. As the first company passed the stand a murmur of applause ran through the crowd who sometimes broke into cheers as this or that company did that which was almost impossible, march better than another. Their return march through Pennsylvania avenue to their barracks was almost an ovation.

FINAL PARADE OF THE OLD GUARD.

This afternoon the Old Guard made a final parade in full uniform with bearskin hats, and were reviewed by the President, after which they started for home with music from Dodsworth's band. They made a great impression in their final march. This morning the military cadets gave an exhibition drill and dress parade on Pennsylvania avenue, between Ninth and Tenth streets, and were reviewed by the Secretary of War, who was accompanied by Vice-President Wilson, Speaker Blaine and wife, Sir Edward Thornton, Blacque Bey, and others. The avenue was kept clear by ropes stretched from curb to curb, and thousands of persons witnessed the evolutions of the cadets. The West Point boys displayed remarkable proficiency both in manual and in field movements, and they won enthusiastic cheers from the multitude. The cadets will start for West Point at 7:30 to-night. Many military organizations have left to-day and all the civilians who could get away have gone.

To night the newsboys are crying the newspapers with "All about the murder," which is somewhat of a relief from the cry of "All about the inauguration," and indicative to some extent of the fact that the great throngs have materially disappeared. Pennsylvania avenue is resuming its normal condition, and to-morrow the inauguration will be in thought as well as fact a thing of the past.

Comments on the President's Inaugural—A Warning to the Country—The Louisiana Outrage may be Repeated in New York.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—There was nothing about the show of yesterday, or connected with the winding up of Grant's first term and the beginning of the second, which will render it of especial interest to future chroniclers of inaugural ceremonies. There was one thing, however, which was noticeable both on yesterday and to-day whenever the President showed himself to the crowd—the entire lack of enthusiasm with which he was received. Whether this is the fault of the President or the crowd I will not pretend to decide. It may be that the American people of to-day do not enthuse as readily as their progenitors did, or it may be that there is an entire want of that magnetic influence about Grant which, without a word spoken, will, with a simple gesture, draw applause from a crowd. Without undertaking to settle this question, I, as a veracious chronicler, record the facts and leave discriminating readers to draw their own conclusions.

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS

was not remarkable for anything but faint praise and damn. and promises that, if we are not judge by past transactions, will never be fulfilled. His efforts during the past four years to restore harmony, public credit, commerce, and all the arts of peace and progress have been so singularly directed, and have resulted so badly that it was to be hoped that he would not continue to fight it out on this line. During the four years to come, his ideas about the theory of government changing with general progress will hardly be accepted by intelligent Americans as either safe or sound. We have been taught to believe that the theory of government, as laid down by our great statesmen of the past was deduced from the great central Directory at Washington, wielding power without the complicated machinery of local State Governments, which were so jealously guarded at the beginning of our national existence.

A WARNING TO THE COUNTRY.

In view of the recent unwarranted exercise of power in sustaining the unconstitutional decision of Judge Durell in Louisiana, his bold declaration that no executive control was exercised there that would not be exercised in any other State under like circumstances, ought to arouse the country to a just sense of the danger that threatens Republican institutions when any one man constitutes himself the sole judge of election returns; for, after all this was what Grant did in the Louisiana case. He had made up his mind before the election took place that his side ought to win, and because it didn't win he was convinced that the other side had won by fraud, and therefore Judge Durell did right in enjoining Warmoth & Co. from counting the votes. And he ordered his troops to sustain the judge and thereby overturn the lawful State Government.

NO SAFETY FOR OUR STATE GOVERNMENTS.

It is possible that certain bad men might ask a United States Judge to enjoin the constitutional authorities in the State of New York from exercising their legal powers, and that a Judge might be found base and reckless enough to issue the injunction. If it happened, also, that the President had decided long before that the election ought to be set aside, he tells us most emphatically in his inaugural that he would sustain the Federal Judge with his bayonets. For these as well as other reasons the inaugural address is severely commented on by Democrats and Liberals. The paragraph just referred to did not meet the approval even of some of the Administration leaders in the Senate. They thought that it was, in view of the unanimous report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections in the Louisiana case, rather a taunting of the red flag in their very eyes.

DISAPPOINTMENT EVERYWHERE.

The visitors who came in shoals to witness the great show that had been so extensively advertised in Administration papers were not at all satisfied with what they got for their money. They soon gratified their curiosity in viewing the abortions on art in the Capitol, to say nothing of the abortions of Congressmen as seen from the House and Senate galleries. They expected the grand procession, of which they had heard so much, to compensate them not only for disappointments in other directions, but also for the superabundance of misery they had endured at the hands of hotel clerks, boarding-house keepers, and hash millers. They were cruelly disappointed, and are now making desperate efforts to get back home, dissatisfied with everything, even with the depletion of their pocketbooks.

THE RUSH FOR HOME.

The crush at the depot to-night is something to be remembered by those who were in it. It was little same as last night when the great tide of home travel set in. A large force of police were on the ground, but they were wholly unable to keep back the crushing body of men and women who forced upon them, and whenever a train backed into the depot a scene of indescribable confusion ensued. How it will be to-night remains to be seen. but last night the roads were unable to accomodate those who sought transportation, and many persons remained about the depot all night. The near by hotels were packed until no more could get inside the doors. These houses were kept open all night, and it was not an uncommon sight to see men who had been fortunate to get a place to lean against a wall standing fast asleep, their fingers clasped upon the handles of their carpet bags. These crowds make the harvest fields of the thieves and pickpockets, who ply their avocation with great success. Among the notable cases last night was that of Judge Underdunk of Wilmington, N. C., who, while attempting to board the Richmond train at 11:20, was robbed of a wallet containing $200 and $70,000 in notes, &c., belonging to a Southern railroad with which he is connected.

Not Congressmen.

Word was received at the Jersey City depot yesterday that a train coming from Washington had on board three New York thieves who had robbed several passengers. Detectives Nugent and Howard were sent to Elizabeth, and Detective Whitney to Newark, to intercept the train. They found the men they wanted, but they jumped off at the Grove street crossing in Jersey City and escaped. They were subsequently captured at the ferry. They described themselves as Charles D. Teare, Thomas Ryan, and Wm. Malley, 71 Eighth avenue, New York. They were locked up for examination.

T. MURPHY'S LEGISLATURE.

MORE TROUBLE OVER THE CUSTOM HOUSE RING CHARTER.

A Tempest Brewing on the Pro Rata Freight Bill—Railroads and Passes—How about the Usury Bill?—William M. Tweed without a Single Friend in the Senate.

ALBANY, March 5.—The New York charter is still the absorbing topic. Collector Arthur has been here since Monday, laboring day and night with Senators to insure its passage immediately and in the shape in which it passed the Assembly. He shows himself but little about the Legislature, leaving that part to Davenport, but remains in his sumptuous apartments at the Delavan, as Squire Sweeny used to do, and from there sends his orders to his subordinates and invitations to the Senators to call and see him and dispose of a bottle of wine while they discuss the situation. Last night, in company with Senator Madden, he called on Gov. Dix, to try and ascertain how he felt about the charter. It is said the interview was not entirely satisfactory to the Collector. Woodin, the Chairman of the committee, is said to be very desirous to have the charter reported this week and disposed of next. There is no question but that a majority of the Senate, if they were left to act without the pressure of the party whip, would change the appointing power and put it in the hands of the Mayor, but some of them say they cannot afford to quarrel with the party merely to do justice by Mayor Havemeyer.

COMPTROLLER GREEN'S POSITION.

Another thing which seriously embarrasses any opposition to the charter, to judge by the comments, is the notion that if the control of the appointments is left to Mayor Havemeyer, Comptroller Green will be retained. There is no disguising the fact that Mr. Green is very unpopular here with all parties, and many who are opposed to the charter say they are willing to see it pass, if for no other purpose than to get him out of the Comptroller's office.

DISCUSSING THE CHARTER.

The final hearing on the charter before the Senate Committee on Cities was begun this afternoon at 4 o'clock, and lasted till 10:30 P. M. The Senate chamber was crowded most of the time with a large audience. Among those present I noticed the Hon. Hugh Hastings, Ed Webster, Senator Caldwell, Superintendent of Buildings Macgregor, W. A. Booth, William Haw, Jr., ex-Mayor Opdyke, Gen. Barnum, Col. F. Seaver, Alderman Cooper, ex-Alderman George Starr and F. Swift of Coney Island, and nearly all the Senators, members of Assembly, and others. The gentlemen who spoke in opposition to the charter were Judge Emott, D. B. Eaton, Dexter A. Hawkins, and Dr. Dorman B. Eaton. Ex-Mayor Opdyke and United States Commissioner Van Buren, counsel to the Board of Health Davenport defended it.

After the hearing had been closed Senator Woodin announced that there would be an executive session of the committee to-morrow to consider the charter.

It is generally believed to-night the charter will be reported as soon as Friday morning if not to-morrow evening, and that it will be put through the Senate next week without material amendments. The following is a brief sketch of remarks:

The Hon. James Emott of the Committee of Seventy first addressed the committee, presenting these points. He objected to the restricted power given to the Mayor, saying he was made but little better than an ornamental dummy. The Board of Aldermen would seem to be created merely to make the heads of departments, and would be effective executive instead of a legislative body. He thought the Mayor should be clothed with the power which should properly reside in it. In conclusion he cautioned the Republican party not to make a partisan charter, but one that would commend itself to the whole of the people.

THE CHARTER PREFERABLE.

Mr. Dorman B. Eaton, also of the Committee of Seventy, followed. He said he was almost prepared to say he would as soon have no charter enacted as the one proposed, unless the same was materially amended. He then showed that the charter could not be made to answer the purpose aimed at. He thought there should be an examination of all the clerks in the departments as to their habits and qualifications. He thought this very essential. Another point was that the charter did not require that the examination of charges against policemen should be public. This he regarded as a great oversight. These examinations should be made in public.

Section 9 provides that all the persons in public departments shall be paid no greater salaries than are now paid. He said he would venture to say that three-fourths of the officials are now paid more than they are entitled to, or are attempting to force the Comptroller to pay them excessive amounts. He would amend this clause by making it read, "no more than they are now legally paid." He also claimed that all pay rolls should be open to public inspection at all times. These pay rolls were very important, and if his party, the Republican party, ever just before an election increased the pay rolls—a thing which, he said, he hoped it would not—then he did not like as well as the Republican party—then he hoped that party would be defeated.

NO POLITICAL ASSESSMENTS.

He also called attention to the water meter provision, and wanted whatever was done in the matter to be subject to the approval of the Board of Apportionment. He suggested an amendment prohibiting any assessment upon officials and clerks for political purposes. Among other changes he wanted stricken out the privilege given to the *City Record* to insert other than official advertisements. He also proposed an amendment concerning the estimates of the Board of Apportionment, requiring that before such estimates shall become final they shall be published in the *City Record*, and otherwise have full publicity given them, thus giving the citizens an opportunity to be heard upon them. He said these estimates would aggregate perhaps twenty or thirty million dollars, and yet this bill allows this board to meet by themselves in private and dispose of this vast sum of money according to their own views and ideas. He also wanted to associate the Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas with the officer of the Law Department in matters requiring the employment of counsel. He did not want this officer of the Law Department to have the temptation before him of giving a share of business to members of his profession through favoritism or for other reasons.

He proposed to strike out the provision for submitting the charter to a vote of the people. He regarded this proposition as unwise. The charter was altogether too complicated to submit it to a popular vote; besides, it was a pernicious principle. You might as well submit to the people for approval all laws passed by the Legislature.

He urged the organization of a board of finance. So also he was opposed to placing the Department of Public Works in the hands of one man. He proposed this so as to have non-partisan boards, so as that each party represented in them. He spoke at some length of the vast power put into the hands of the head of the Department of Public Works, and declared that there was a reason behind the political throne in this matter.

He was in favor of giving the appointing power to the Mayor, and said he did not believe he would make any appointment which the Republican party ought to object to. The Republican party had nothing to expect from the majority in that city, but with such a man as Mr. Havemeyer the Republican party have much to expect, and will receive it.

MR. HAWKINS STIRS UP THE COMMITTEE.

Mr. Dexter A. Hawkins rose and was proceeding to say that the gentleman preceding him had covered ground which he had intended to take up, when Senator Woodin informed him that the committee would be happy to hear any new ideas.

Mr. Hawkins said that he knew that, and it was his intention to speak of other matters, but he was sent here to speak to this committee, and he felt it his duty to speak.

Senator Benedict—We do not need to have a thing said over again that has been said.

Mr. Hawkins—I come here to represent a portion of the people throughout the State—political reformers—who have for the past three years voted with the Republican party, and who wish to vote with it still if they are not driven away by the action here.

Senator Woodin—Oh, we are content to hear you until 12 o'clock, if you have anything new to say.

Mr. Hawkins—Very well; I will endeavor to be brief. He then said that there should be a provision that in case of vacancy in the office of Mayor there should not be a new election without ten days' notice. He criticised the manner of providing for appointments, the immense powers given to the heads of departments, the manner of making estimates, and the appointing power. He detailed the difficulty in reference to Counsel to the Board of Health, to show how the reformers were put in a false position, and how they had thought Mayor Havemeyer had turned against them, but found he had not. To the contrary, the Mayor said he had been imposed upon by an arrangement entered into between Mr. Thurlow Weed and A. Oakey Hall.

The Mayor said he was ready to put the man Croker out of office immediately if he could only get a sufficient cause. Facts are in the possession of the District Attorney sufficient to put the man out of office, but he will not give them. When we asked for them we were told, "No. We will not give them. We will hold this matter as a club over Mayor Havemeyer. We will not give him so great an opportunity to make himself popular with the Republican party." Mayor Havemeyer has been put in a false position. Further, he wrote to the President that he did not think Mr. Bliss was a fit person for the office of District Attorney.

A SPECK OF TROUBLE.

Mr. Hugh J. Hastings here arose and contradicted this statement concerning Mr. Bliss.

Mr. Hawkins—District Attorney Bliss told me this himself.

Mr. Davenport—Mr. Bliss and Mr. Hawkins have not been on speaking terms for the past three years.

Mr. Hawkins—That's nonsense. I speak to Mr. Bliss every time I meet him.

Senator Woodin—Now, Mr. Hawkins, if you confine yourself to your proposed amendments the committee will be obliged to you. It is getting late, and we cannot give time to listen to these matters.

Mr. Hawkins then closed with an appeal to the committee to give the Mayor the nominating power and the Aldermen to confirm.

Dr. Sam Hall said he was representing the Eighth, Ninth, and Sixteenth Ward Reform Associations, and asked that the Aldermen be elected by districts, that the elections take place in spring, and that the Mayor have the appointing power.

EX-MAYOR OPDYKE'S NOTIONS.

Ex-Mayor Opdyke spoke of the necessity for reform in the local government of New York. He was in favor of confining the voting for municipal officers to taxpayers. He thought that was the only way to secure good government. His experience in the city had convinced him of this. He referred to the duty before the committee, and expressed the hope that they would succeed in securing a good government to the city.

He was in favor of the section which gave the nominations to the Aldermen and the confirmations to the Mayor. He had no part in drawing that section, and knew nothing of it until he found it in the bill. He then detailed his experiences in nominating officers while Mayor of the city, and said in one case he had named thirty men, one after another, for a single office. Finally, there was a compromise by their giving him a series of names, from which he selected one, and to his surprise the appointment was made in a few minutes.

He said there was a feeling of antagonism between the present Mayor and the Aldermen, and the result would be the same as he experienced if he had the nomination. There would be a dead-lock, just the thing we do not want in New York. For himself, with the knowledge he had acquired in his experience, he said he would rather have the power given by this bill than absolute power.

MR. TIEMANN'S ARGUMENT.

Senator Tieman thought it would be best to give the Mayor the power to appoint and the Board to confirm within five days. If he did not confirm in five days then the appointment becomes absolute.

Mr. Opdyke replied that it was, after all, a matter of opinion, one individual thinking one way, and another thinking other. He had spoke of the different Departments, maintaining that they could be much better managed by one man than by a large number. He was also in favor of a spring election. He said he came here more especially to vindicate the provision relative to the appointment power.

Mr. Davenport attempted to answer some of the objections made by Mr. Eaton. He said the Department of Public Works was given no new powers, and as to the appointing power he cited a number of cities where the same mode as provided for in this bill was in practice.

PRO RATA FREIGHTS.

I inquired of Senator Johnson to-day what had become of his pro rata freight bill. He replied that he had been using every effort to get it reported by the Railroad Committee, but had been unsuccessful. He said that the committee had put him off with promises to report it soon, and he had frequently threatened to introduce a resolution taking it from them, but they had appealed to his good nature and he did not press it. "But" said the Senator, "I have got done fooling. The committee are going to give Mr. Depew a hearing on it to-morrow, and if they do not then immediately report it I shall introduce a resolution to take it from them and bring it before the Senate."

The Senator expects that it will be reported adversely. But suppose he shall be able to pass it through the Senate. He thinks that many Senators who voted against the bill last winter cannot afford to do so this winter. Should the bill come before the Legislature there will be a lively fight, as it is a matter of vital necessity on the part of the railroads that the bill be killed.

THE TWEED INVESTIGATION.

Senator Johnson to-day said that he had not decided as to his course in conducting the investigation of the late Boss Tweed. He says that he does not propose to make a fool of himself in this matter. He wants full power to probe the whole question to the bottom. In answer to a question as to how far back he intended to go, the Senator replied, "To the time when Miles Standish landed on Plymouth Rock if necessary to capture the Tweed." When asked how he proposed to go to work, he said that he intended to strike the trail right here where it is fresh and follow it until he captured either the fox or the hound.

THE POLICE JUSTICES BILL REPORTED.

The Judiciary Committee of the Assembly this morning reported the bill to remove the Police Justices of New York and reorganize their courts. A pressure was made upon the committee to have the appointing of the new Justices conferred in the Board of Aldermen, but it failed, and the bill is reported substantially as introduced, the appointing power being in the hands of the Mayor, subject to confirmation by the Justices of the Superior Court. There seems to be but little doubt of the passage of the bill.

THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD EXTENSION.

The Senate was very quiet to-day, having yesterday exhausted the bottled thunder of a week. Mr. Tieman introduced a bill to authorize the Third avenue road to extend its tracks. They are to run from the present track in Third avenue to one through Forty-second street to Tenth avenue. They may lay a single or double track as they please, and are to pay into the city treasury $1,000 each year as a compensation for the franchise.

The same Senator introduced a bill providing that all railroad trains shall come to a full stop upon reaching any drawbridge. In all cases of transgressing the engineer is to be fined $1,000.

Mr. Weisman introduced a bill which provides that every ale, beer, or lager beer barrel that holds more than five gallons shall have marked on it the gross weight of such barrel. In all cases of neglect to comply with the act the fine shall be not more than $10 nor less than $5, and imprisonment for thirty days. The person making the complaint gets half the penalty.

THE TWEED OATH BILL.

The bill of Senator Lowery repealing the section of the revised statute that gives a member of the Legislature the power to take the oath of office at any time during his term, was ordered to a third reading in the Senate. The only amendment made was in the title, which is merely more specific. The discussion did not show any opposition to the bill, but did indicate that Mr. Tweed had no friend in the Senate. Even those Senators who were in the past considered so much his that they were scarcely their own, did not raise a voice in opposition. The repeal of this section leaves it mandatory that a member must take his oath of office within fifteen days after his term commences, so that by its passage the Senate get at Allen's resolution of expulsion in a roundabout way.

RAILROAD PASSES.

Senator Lewis introduced a bill providing that every member of the State Legislature shall ride on the several railroads of the State during his term of office free. This is a bill that has been offered several times before this year. Past Legislatures made a joke of it. Perhaps this one may swallow it.

A SPICY DEBATE ON USURY.

The Senate this morning considered the Usury bill of Mr. Winslow, providing for the loss of all interest above seven per cent. The discussion took a wide range. Senator Dickinson said that the people of his district were opposed to the bill.

Mr. Bowen—I am opposed to the repeal of the usury laws.

Mr. Lewis—If the bill passes I should like to have it perfected. I think that if the lender exacts more than legal interest he should lose all interest.

Mr. Madden—I move to strike out the enacting clause. I believe in the usury law. If it is intended to repeal it, then let us meet the question squarely, and not get at it in this roundabout way.

THE EFFECT OF THE LAW.

Senator Winslow said that if the people understood the bill they would not object to it. Now the national banks and the State banks were outside of the law. There goes out of the State two hundred millions of dollars every year that would be retained if the usury laws were repealed.

Mr. Woodin said it was all humbug that Senators' constituents were as a body opposed to this bill. What the people thought was that the bill was an absolute repeal of the usury law. They did not object to a partial repeal, but were—as was the Senator—opposed to removing all restraint.

The argument is not hopeful for repeal of the law. Senator Winslow stated that he introduced his bill not that it was entirely satisfactory to him, but that he had conversed with several members of the lower House and they would only vote for a qualified repeal. It has been reported that New York capitalists would be on hand to use weighty arguments for the bill when the time for action came. Even that will hardly do now. Senators have spoken their views, and the question is one that they can hardly back water on.

The Weather To-Day.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The Signal Office predicts for Thursday in New England and the Middle de States low temperature and clear weather in the morning, followed in the afternoon by southerly winds, increasing cloudiness, and decidedly higher temperatures.

MR. OXFORD'S ADVENTURES

SCRAPS FROM THE HISTORY OF A NOTED HIGHWAYMAN.

An Exile from Home—Robbing a Gambling House—Murdering a Prison Keeper and Outwitting the Police—Caught at Last.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 17.—John Wilder Smith alias John Oxford, who has just been sentenced to seven years at hard labor in the State Prison at San Quentin for horse stealing, is one of the most [illegible] rascals and the most expert thief in the State. His exploits in California since 1851 rival those of the famous Joaquim Murietta and the equally notorious six fingered Jack. Oxford or John Wilder Smith is 31 years of age; he was born in Waltham, Mass., and came to this State in the winter of 1851. His family are well to do farmers near Waltham. John when young was vicious, and at the age of 8 years ran away to Boston. His genteel appearance enlisted the sympathies of a merchant, and through him John obtained the position of bell-boy in the Revere House. While there several rooms were robbed, and the thefts traced to him. He was sent to the House of Correction for Juveniles. After a short time he escaped, and shipped as cabin boy on a clipper ship of Gliddon & Williams's line for San Francisco.

JOHN TAKES A FRENCH LEAVE.

When the ship arrived at this port, John deserted. He hid himself among the sand hills at the Presidio until the ship sailed. Then, half starved and nearly naked, he sought employment, but was unsuccessful. He connected himself with the gang of thieves which for many years have infested South San Francisco.

His first exploit was to knock a gentleman on the head with a sand bag, in Mission street, and rob him of $700. Chief Crowley and Detectives Lees and Ellis got on his track, but failed to fasten the crime on him.

He followed highway robbery diligently and profitably, obtaining a high standing in the brotherhood of appropriators. The Arcade gambling saloon, running through from Clay to Commercial street, and kept by Jack Gamble, was his favorite resort, and the proceeds of his robberies were gambled off at roulette, *rouge et noir*, and monte. At the close of the games in the evening, the money was placed in a large iron safe. John conceived the plan of robbing this safe.

PUTTING UP A BIG JOB.

He took into his confidence Chas. Mickle, better known as Coyote Charlie, now doing a term of years in San Quentin. The proprietor of the gambling house had in his employ as private policeman one Robert McDougall. McDougall's duty was to stay in the saloon all night. He was useless in his vigilance. This fact was unknown to the burglars, and was the ultimate cause of their detection. They forced their way into the saloon, and had begun operations when they were surprised by McDougall. He threw the glare of a bull's-eye lantern full upon the burglars, and almost instantly fired at them with his revolver. His aim was inaccurate. A desperate struggle ensued. John, with a clasp knife, cut the policeman severely on the hand, and temporarily disabled him. They gagged and bound him, and robbed the safe of $5,000.

One day, while he was walking down Montgomery street, he was recognized by McDougall, arrested and sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

KILLING A KEEPER.

He remained in prison one year and nine days, when he and two other convicts killed one of the guards and escaped.

John went to Napa county and worked at cobbling. One of the keepers of the prison happened in Napa City and recognized and recaptured him.

After his discharge he went to Marysville and resumed his old business of robbery. He was arrested on five separate charges of grand larceny, convicted, and sentenced to twenty-five years' imprisonment. Before John escaped serving his sentence I will let him tell in his own way:

"Well you see I had $750 that the Sheriff was keeping for me, and after I was sentenced he took me out to a restaurant to get supper. While we was sitting at the table I told the Sheriff that I wanted my money. He gave it to me, and I counted out $500 in a bank bill and put the $50 in my pocket. Says I to the Sheriff, 'Isn't there a back door here somewhere? I want to go out,' and I kind o' put up one corner of my eye at the money on the table.

"I expect there is,' says he, and he gathered up the money and put it in his pocket. Well, we went to the back door and I went out, and he stood in the door as if he was waiting for me to come in, but I didn't come in."

After this escape John was finally brought to grief in Alameda county. He was arrested in Santa Clara for larceny, and the Grand Jury found six indictments against him. He pleaded guilty to one indictment, received a sentence of five years, and the other indictments were quashed. He served out this sentence, and had been released only eight months when he was arrested for horse stealing, and sent back to prison for two years and a half, which sentence he also served out. One year and a half had elapsed from the time of his last release when he was again sentenced to four years' imprisonment.

ANOTHER ADVENTURE.

The cause of John's last trouble I will let him narrate:

"You see, sir, I was pinched for lending my coat to a man. Well, after I got out of San Quentin I went to Sacramento and worked at shoemaking. In the shop was an apprentice whom the boys used to kick and maul, and I took his part and saved him many a flogging, besides giving him instruction in his work. The boy offered to make me a present of a good coat, and I used to lend him mine to wear when he went to see his girl. Well, one day he stole a locket out of his mistress's house to give to his girl; he didn't see her that day, so he chucked it into the coat pocket and left it there. When it was missed they searched everybody and found it on me. The boy cleared out and I was sent up for four years. After I had been in San Quentin about ten days Judge Clarke found that I was innocent and started a petition for my pardon, but they learned that I had been in San Quentin before, and let me stay."

JOHN'S ADVENTURE IN THE BAY.

John escaped and came to San Francisco. One night he staked a comrade to play cards, and they made $3,000. The man refused to divide, and John quarrelled, in which John shot the man in the shoulder.

For this he was sentenced to Alcatraz Island. His escape he thus narrates: "Me and Boyd Miller got a couple of pieces of scantling and tied them together and went out into the bay one dark night. I knew a Chinese song, and I sung it, so as to make folks on the island think we were fishermen. Nobody but Chinese fishermen are allowed within five hundred feet of the island after sundown. Well, the tide struck us and carried us to within twenty feet of Goat Island, but the current wouldn't let us get any nearer. Our raft kept us up to our arms in water. I can't swim a lick. After a while the tide carried us toward a schooner, and we hollered, asking them to throw us a rope, saying that we belonged to a schooner that had been wrecked at the Heads. They picked us up and landed us at Second street. We were pretty near done up, but we got three good drinks and hunted up a boarding house. The next day the officers came to the place where we were; they wanted Miller, but I covered him up in the bedclothes and they didn't find him. We dodged the officers around Oakland, San Pablo, and Martinez, and finally made our way to Napa. It was the time that Sam Brannan was talking about building his railroad, and he wanted somebody who knew the '54 folks to go among them and electioneer for his road. Somebody told him I was his man, so he gave me $500 in money and a horse, saddle, and bridle, and started me out. I took part of the money and bought a horse for Boyd Miller, and we went off up to Santa Rosa and went to deadling monte. We got broke and came down to Calistoga.

JOHN'S PROFITS ON SHOES.

"I had a letter of introduction which Brannan gave me when I started out to electioneer for his railroad. I took it to Judge Ross, who was keeping hotel at Calistoga, and told him I wanted some tools and leather to set up business with. He got me about $500 worth of stuff, and I went to work. Rosa had a big lot of Irishmen at work digging grapevine holes, and every time I half-soled a pair of shoes I would charge it to about ten of 'em. After a while a fellow came along and wanted to buy me out. I sold to him for $250, and he packed up the shop and carried it off. Rosa heard I had sold out, and was in a terrible sputter for fear he wouldn't get the money back he had paid for the tools. He came down on me the same night for a settlement. I brought out my accounts against his Irishmen (about $1,200, and as he was so anxious for a settlement I made him pay the difference. I gave Miller $300, and started him off, and have never heard from him since. Capt. Adams captured me a few months ago. I have got seven years this time, and I don't know how I will make it with my trial here. I have got away with many a job. They had twenty-four charges for grand larceny against me at Stockton, but they didn't make 'em stick. You know I shot that deputy sheriff at Almaden. I enlisted, and the United States officers wouldn't give me up. It is true that I took old, but when a man has been in San Quentin as long as I have, getting twenty-five lashes nearly every day, and one hundred and twenty-five lashes and your head shaved when you were discharged, he cannot help looking old."

A Chance for Another Expedition.

CHICAGO, March 5.—Henry M. Stanley reports this morning the absconding of his agent, A. M. Dorland, with nearly $800, the proceeds of his Sunday evening lecture.

A REPUBLIC IN NAME ONLY.

A Majority of the Spanish Assembly Hostile to a Constituent Cortes—Signs of Trouble in Madrid—Demanding a Dissolution.

MADRID, March 5.—The bill introduced in the National Assembly yesterday by Señor Figueras, President of the Ministry, does not meet with the approval hoped for by the Government. A meeting of two hundred and thirty-six Radical Deputies, a majority of the entire Assembly, was held on Tuesday evening, and unanimously dis