The Sun.

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RELICS OF THE EARLY DAYS

MEMORIALS THAT ARE EIGHTEEN HUNDRED YEARS OF AGE.

Sacred Treasures from the Imperilled Churches of Italy Sent to the United States for Safety—A Rare Exposition in the Monastery of the Most Holy Redeemer.

An invitation to call on the Rev. J. M. Gartner in the Convent of the Most Holy Redeemer in Third street, at 2 P. M. last Saturday, was answered by a SUN reporter, who rang the monastery bell at that hour and was warmly welcomed by Lay Brother Gabriel. After a few minutes waiting in the vestibule where hangs a magnificently decorated portrait of the Holy Father, the reporter was conducted by a winding staircase into a long, vaulted chapel beneath the foundations of the church. At the upper end of this subterranean chapel, which was draped with red and brilliantly lighted, was an altar literally covered with golden and silver remonstrances and reliquaries, glittering in a galaxy of shining tapers. Above the altar hung a beautiful painting of Jesus of the Sacred Heart. Within the altar rails sat a priest in the black habit of the order of the Sacred Heart, and with Mr. Dennis Sadlier of the New York *Gabet*. Another gentleman was leaning on the altar rail listening attentively to the conversation of the priest and Mr. Sadlier. They were all fixedly gazing at one of the reliquaries which the priest held in his hand, while explaining the nature of the holy relic it enclosed. Inserted in the walls of the chapel were stereoscopic lighted from above.

The priest who was conversing with the gentlemen was Father Gartner, of the Sclavonian Missionary Institute of Milwaukee. His fine face beamed with pleasure as he explained that he had just returned from a long pilgrimage in Europe, and had brought back not only 500 or more stereoscopic views of Rome, Naples, Florence, Venice, and the now celebrated town and valley of Lourdes, but also a large number of

SACRED RELICS,

some of antiquity dating back to the life and sufferings of the divine Saviour of mankind. He added that, owing to the disturbed condition of Italy for the last five years, the Holy Father and the Vatican Council had deemed it unsafe to leave the sacred relics which have been preserved in the churches of Rome and Italy, in the depositories where they have been kept for ages, and therefore all such relics have been removed from those churches to the Custodia Apostolica adjoining the Vatican; and now His Holiness and the College of Cardinals had decided to send a part of these relics to America as a safe place for them. Italy is of no safety for them. These relics are not to remain in the Convent and Church of the Most Holy Redeemer in Third street. They will after having been exposed for the veneration of the faithful on the high altar of the Church—the exposition beginning sometime about the 1st of February—be distributed to the various Catholics and bishops of America to whose custody they have been confided by the Sacred Penitentiary. Among the relics whose precise nature the Rev. Father described and gave permission to mention were pieces of the holy cross and

THE MANGER OF BETHLEHEM,

and some minute portions of the garments of the Saviour, of the Blessed Virgin, of St. Joseph, and of St. Andrew. In addition to these were relics of St. Augustine and many of the early saints, fathers, confessors, virgins, and martyrs. The reporter was informed that, divided in number in which these relics were enclosed in the relic cases. Each outer case can be removed by loosening certain screws. Within is an inner case of capsular. The rim of the capsular is of pure gold or silver; the face of glass, firmly fitted into the rim. Under the glass are several thicknesses of parchment, and on this parchment the relics gummed. The parchment is then sewed with silk and twist to the rim of the capsular. In which are small perforations, and the silk twist is secured with a knot and the seals of intersection in the back, and stamped with the Papal arms. If at any time either the silk twist or the seal of one of these capsulars should be broken, the relic would lose the Papal sanction as an authentic relic, and it may be kept and venerated in private, but not exposed on the altars of the churches for veneration.

Father Gartner related the legend of the finding of the true cross of the Saviour by St. Helena, the wife of Constantine the Great. Until the reign of the Emperor Hadrian, when Jesus was crucified had remained in the earth on Mount Calvary, where it had been buried with the

CROSSES OF THE MALEFACTORS,

who were crucified at the same time. They were buried, together with the nails and other instruments of the Passion by the Jews, because they were smeared with blood, and to the Jews blood is unclean, and whoever touches blood is unclean. St. Helena, directed by divine light, knew that the cross was buried there, and so an immense number of workmen were engaged in making excavations on Mount Calvary. As soon as the three crosses were found the Empress Helena was sent for. Arriving at the spot were a vast assemblage had gathered, she examined the crosses and, as no doubt, which was the true cross. While faithful Christian saints are called for the dead, they had recourse to test which of the crosses was the true cross. It was thought fitting to find an unburied body, therefore one was sought that had been buried several days, to arrest its tendency to decay. It was laid on the cross, which had been unburied with body, but it did not touch the true cross. It was laid on the dead it was touched the cross, and after making considerable search in the country, for the truth of which the Empress sent for you to Mosers. A. Pardee, E. P. Williams, Francis Walt, the Rev. Eugene Siebert, and many other respectable and well known persons in this

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHENTICITY,

signed by Cardinal Trevesalato, the patriarch of Jerusalem. Duplicates are also sealed with the Papal seal, and are first sent to the Custodia Apostolica in Rome, to be distributed by the Vatican Council. After the Rev. Father Gartner had concluded the nature of the relics, he invited the gentlemen to an adjoining stereoscopic panorama located in the vaults of the chapel, and left them for a few minutes. All the views are beautiful and highly colored, especially those of the valley of Lourdes, where the Blessed Virgin appeared to the young girl Bernadette Soubirous. Bernadette Soubirous, a peasant girl of Lourdes, saw the apparition of the Blessed Virgin in the grotto of Nirabelle and discovered the miraculous fountain which pilgrims—now flock by thousands; the grotto of Our Lady of Lourdes erected above the grotto, and the grotto itself lighted with tapers, blazing above the limpid waters that flow from the fissure in the rock. The most interesting of all the pictures is one of Bernadette herself in her simple peasant's cap. She has a fine, pleasant face, but there is nothing remarkable in either the features or expression.

When Father Gartner returned to the subterranean chapel he brought three golden medals. He presented one to each of the gentlemen, explaining that they had touched the very spot in the grotto of Miraculle where Bernadette Soubirous saw the heavenly apparition.

SANTA ANNA'S SECRETARY.

Dr. Naphegyi's Great Expectations—The Most Brilliant of All the Swindlers.

Dr. Gabor Naphegyi was before Justice Kilbreth on Saturday on a charge of obtaining $1,500 by false pretences from E. M. Knox, of 194 Fifth avenue, and was held to await the action of the Grand Jury in $2,000. H. P. Norton signing the bond. Naphegyi is also under arrest on a charge of swindling W. Lyman, of 83 Liberty street, out of $5,000, Mr. Norton again being his bondsman. Naphegyi was Santa Anna's Secretary in Mexico and professes to have a claim against the United States for $1,100,000, 60,000 acres of land in Mexico, $25,000 worth of securities, the house and lot at 50 East Fifty-third street, furniture, plate, library, horses, carriages, Government bonds, the patent right to a machine to cause "emigration the banana tree, and other property. He has given checks on the Gallatin National Bank, in which he had no funds, to E. M. Knox, to Prof. Rizzio, of Broadway and seventeenth street, and to the carpenters, painters, and plumbers who have built a fine house and conservatory in his house in Fifty-third street.

Naphegyi lives like a sybarite in the most luxurious and gorgeous style; keeps horses, carriages, and servants; gives magnificent banquets and entertainments to the New York Geographical and Historical societies of which he says he is a member, and has moved in the best literary society in the city. He gives out that he is a wealthy Mexican; but the fact is he is a fugitive from justice from that country on a charge of swindling the City of Mexico out of $200,000 by obtaining a contract to supply the city with gas.

Naphegyi has victims in Pittsburgh, Harrisburg, and Philadelphia. Mr. John G. Miller says he is a liar, which accompanied the papers in the case written in Bethlehem, Pa., Dec. 23, 1873:

I can only add that Naphegyi is one of the most consummate villains, rogues, and swindlers in this or any other part of the country, for the truth of which I refer you to Messrs. A. Pardee, E. P. Williams, Francis Walt, the Rev. Eugene Siebert, and many other respectable and well known persons in this city.

Mr. Miller closes his letter with an account of the arrest and arrests of Naphegyi and his confederates in that region, one Major W. T. Kosinski.

THE BOND OF CHRISTIAN UNITY.

The Brooklyn Protestant Churches Uniting in Open Communion—The Rev. J. Hyatt Smith's Independent Position.

The services at the Bedford Avenue Reformed Church, Brooklyn, E. D., yesterday afternoon were impressive and significant. Six churches of different denominations were represented: Bedford Avenue Reformed, St. John's Methodist Episcopal, the Ross Street Presbyterian, the New England Congregational, the Lee Avenue Baptist, and the Lee Avenue Congregational. A communion table was spread, and 1,700 persons partook of the sacrament. It was estimated that the entire congregation numbered about 2,000. The Revs. Elbert S. Porter, D. D.; S. S. Jocelyn, J. Hyatt Smith, J. A. M. Chapman, and T. Holmes took part.

After singing and the invocation by Dr. Porter, the Rev. Mr. Jocelyn read the Scriptural lessons. The congregation united in singing "Rock of Ages," at the close of which Dr. Porter entered into an exposition of the sacrament, saying that a person could not look upon the great throng which filled the church without feeling that one prophecy was partially fulfilled. The Church was becoming one in Christ, the cross had risen above any denominational vanity, and men whose doctrines were not strictly in accord, could and did meet upon the common ground of Christianity. After the Apostles' Creed was recited by the congregation, the bread was distributed by the Rev. Dr. Porter and the Rev. J. Hyatt Smith, the former remarking that this was, indeed, a revival of the faith and a visible increase of love. The Rev. J. A. M. Chapman then entered into an exposition of the wine as symbolical of the blood of Christ, after which the sacramental cups were passed. A prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Sprole, after which the Rev. T. Holmes spoke briefly, saying that the sum and substance of all theology was an undying faith in Jesus Christ. The Protestant churches are beginning to feel that they cannot begin to quarrel in the face of the enemy.

Dr. Porter introduced the Rev. J. Hyatt Smith as the great forerunner of a reformation in the Baptist Church in America. Mr. Smith seemed to be much affected. Addressing the congregation as "brethren of all denominations," he said in that consecration of prayer the churches were the jewels, the cross the golden band which bound them together, and Christ the chief and central jewel of the whole. Such meetings were the first gleams of light ushering in the millennial day. His address, which was very brief, was full of brilliant and attractive metaphors, but before its conclusion his agitation completely overcame him, and stopping short, he lay back in his chair and covered his face. Subsequently he said he looked upon this day's services as a brilliant victory of truth over idolatry.

In the evening the Union services were held in the St. John's Methodist Episcopal and the Ross street Presbyterian churches.

THE POLICE IN A QUANDARY.

A Story of an Outrageous Robbery which they do not Believe.

Late on Friday evening Adolph Hank, a jeweller of 327 Ninth avenue, told Capt. McIlwain of the Thirty-seventh street station, that his store had been robbed of $2,000 in money and jewelry by masked robbers a few minutes before. He said that two men had entered his store just before his closing hour, and professing to be detectives demanded to search for two watches which they said had been pawned there. Hank said that he at once denied that any such watches were in his possession. They asked him to go into a back room to talk about it. He led them to the room, but before he could turn up the gas he received a blow on the back of the head that knocked him down, and one of the men sat down on him to prevent any outcry. He was then blindfolded and gagged. Three other men with masks on entered soon afterward, and the store was ransacked.

The safe was unlocked, so that the thieves had little trouble in stealing what they wanted. They stole money and jewelry to the amount than $2,000. They escaped through a door at the rear of the store. Mr. Hank said that it took him several minutes, nearly an hour in fact to release himself from his bonds and that his gas was lighted at the entrance, was removed by a policeman whom he called from the opposite side of the street.

Captain McIlwain with Detectives Murphy and Clinchy went to Hank's store to see what clue the thieves had left.

The house is three doors from the corner of Twenty-ninth street. It is a two-story and basement brick. The store is about two-thirty-five feet deep and has an apartment partitioned off in the rear in which Hank, who is a bachelor, sleeps. Hank showed the detectives a two-inch lead pipe carefully wrapped in a bag with which he said he was knocked down. The end was carved as to correspond with Hank's head. He said that the force of the blow had caused the curve.

The detectives also found a short iron jimmy, some twine, and a cloth gag. Upon inquiry about the premises they found a young lady on the floor above who told a story confirmatory of that of Hank. She said that about the hour of the robbery she saw a man standing on the opposite side of the street watching the house. She saw a policeman near him and thought nothing further of it. Soon afterwards she says she heard a scream, and then five men went out at the front door. Two men went up Ninth avenue and the other three went toward Eighth avenue. Hank shortly afterward went up stairs and told the lady that he had been robbed of jewelry, and after making considerable search in the police station spent the night with her and her mother. Capt. McIlwain, after making a thorough examination, concluded that there was more in the story than appeared on the surface, and directed Hank to appear before the police magistrate on Saturday morning and tell his story. He did so, and told what did not agree with the one told in the station. He left out the detective part of the recital, and said that the two men entered the store, one of them locking the door while the other assaulted him. While he lay blindfolded in the back room the three masked confederates entered. The valuables were carried from the front of the store and assorted within his hearing. While the thieves were working a customer entered, who inquired for the proprietor. The men said that Hank would be back in an hour, and the customer said he would call again at that time.

Capt. McIlwain and the police think that the stories are hardly credible. At the hour which Hank says the time of the robbery, dozens of stage drivers stand on the opposite side of the street and within easy view of whatever is done inside the store. They look through the store door to see the time. A policeman stands on the opposite side. The circumstance that throws most doubt on the story is that Hank's head does not show any marks of a blow, which it could hardly have escaped if he had been struck with a lead pipe with severity enough to bend it.

TWO PRESIDENTS FOR ONE BOARD.

The Fun they are likely to have at the Assistant Aldermen's Meeting To-Day.

Corporation Counsel E. Delafield Smith sent to Mayor Havemeyer on Saturday an opinion in relation to the legality of the reorganization of the Board of Assistant Aldermen. He says that the provisions of the charter of 1873 prohibiting the removal of the President of either branch of the Common Council except by a vote of four-fifths of the members of the board apply to the Presidents chosen before the adoption of the charter as well as to those who might be elected subsequently. He thinks that the clause in the charter which says "this section shall not be construed to require or authorize a reorganization of the existing Board of Aldermen or Board of Assistant Aldermen" exempts the Presidents whom the charter put in office from the risk of summary removal by new elections, and actually forbids any reorganization of either board. Mr. Smith concludes: "It is clear to my mind that Mr. Wade is President of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, and that unless disqualified by death or disease he should remain such until the first of January, 1875, if not removed by a vote of four-fifths of the elected members."

The Democratic Assistant Aldermen have determined to adhere to their action. They say that lawyers as eminent as the Corporation Counsel have told them that their positions are perfectly tenable. They hold that what the Corporation Counsel calls a reorganization of the board was really the first organization under the charter of 1873. They say that the clause in the charter prescribing the way in which the President of either branch of the Common Council may be removed was not intended to apply to the Presidents who were chosen before the charter became a law.

It is probable that both Mr. Wade and Mr. Strack will claim the right to preside at the meeting to-day. But as a majority of the board are Democrats it is likely that President Strack will officiate.

The Republican Assistant Aldermen say that under the Corporation Counsel's opinion Mr. William H. Moloney has no authority to act as Clerk to the board. The Democratic members hold that there is nothing in the opinion nor in the charter that forbids the board from changing their Clerk at any time.

Mayor Havemeyer has determined to act under the Corporation Counsel's advice, and has refused to affix his signature to the proceedings of the board because they were signed by President Strack and Mr. Moloney.

THE IMPRISONED OUTLAWS

A DAY OF EXCITEMENT IN A WHITE PLAINS COURT ROOM.

The Banditti of the Suburbs Paraded Before their Victims and Securely Lodged in the Westchester County Jail.

Hundreds gathered on Saturday in White Plains to attend the examination of the masked robbers, which was set down by Justice Porter for 10 o'clock, in the County Court House. Every hitching post in the village had as many horses standing around it as could be crowded together. The trains from both ways were crowded, White Plains had not seen such excitement in many years. The hall of the Court House was jammed long before 9 o'clock. The Sheriff's office was besieged, and officers were stationed at the door to keep the throng from breaking it down. Justice Porter arrived at 9:30 and took refuge in the District Attorney's office, locking the door to keep the eager crowd from annoying him with all sorts of inquiries.

Detectives Field, King, Lyon, and Elder shortly afterward appeared with four large valises, and the crowd in the hall made room for them. They went direct to the court room. A rush was made for choice positions, and the room was packed to the doors in less than three minutes.

THE BURGLARS' KIT.

The detectives spread the contents of their valises on a large table. There were jimmies from one to seven feet long, made in sections. The officers screwed the sections together and arranged them all, big and little, on the table in their respective sizes. Then they fished out of their travelling bags four dark lanterns, three red powder flasks, two large boxes of caps, a large coil of fuse, saws, files, punches, nippers, drills, iron wedges, a bunch of skeleton keys, several pairs of new handcuffs, eleven soft hats of different colors, two black masks, and about two yards of black cambric from which the masks had been cut. The tools were made of the best steel and displayed excellent workmanship. A crowbar about eight feet long, made in sections, attracted much attention from the countrymen.

The burglars' implements having been arranged so as to show to the best advantage, Judge Emmett's family were seated opposite the table. Deputies Ford and Haight marched Conroy, Kelly, Griffin, and Billy Woods, alias Burns, in (the latter having been just taken up from the city), and seated them on the opposite side of the table facing their tools and their victims. They sat motionless and their eyes sought the floor.

Justice Porter took his seat and opened court. Col. J. B. Fellows appeared for the prisoners and Mr. Roosevelt for the people. Mr. Fellows inquired what disposition would be made of Burns, and the Court said that the cases of the three original prisoners would be disposed of first. After examining the warrant under which Burns was produced in Court, the Colonel said that he should offer no defence before that court. First, he had not been able to secure the attendance of such witnesses as he required, and secondly, because in the present state of

PUBLIC EXCITEMENT

he believed that all efforts to secure the discharge of his clients would be useless. Therefore he would waive examination in varrant. In the examination in New Rochelle of the three original prisoners, counsel said, was before his Honor as a police justice of that village and as police justice of New Rochelle the court had no jurisdiction in White Plains to continue the examination of Conroy, Griffin, and Kelly, or to begin the examination of Burns, but in the case of the three previously examined he would be willing, provided the court decided to hold them, to admit of a nunc pro tunc commitment. But in the case of Burns he excepted to the jurisdiction of the court. The District Attorney ruled the objection and replied that as a justice of the peace his jurisdiction extended over the whole county. As a justice of the peace he was ex-officio police justice of New Rochelle. Col. Fellows replied that if the court was considered as a police court of Westchester county he would so accept it and waive examination in Burns's case, but he insisted on the nunc pro tunc order in the other cases. Mr. Roosevelt had no objections, and the request was granted. Then Mr. Roosevelt demanded that the prisoners be committed without bail to the next Grand Jury. They were committed without bail. Then there was a rush for the jail to see the elephants as they went to their cells, but Sheriff Carpenter was too smart for the crowd. He told his deputies to double-lock the cells, and they hurried their terrified and trembling prisoners across the Bridge of Sighs and had them safe in cells before the multitude reached the yard. A surging excited mass surrounded the entrance to the prison, threatening summary vengeance on the outlaws, but after waiting for half an hour the disappointed crowd had been outwitted and slowly strode away.

BETWEEN TWO FIRES.

The Sheriff has a double source of anxiety about his boarders. There is a disposition to lynch the robbers by the outraged community, and there is also an expedition fitting out to rescue them. But ample precautions have been taken to frustrate either enterprise. The next Grand Jury convenes Feb. 3, but it is probable that the banditti will not be tried before the March term of the Over and Terminer. If the robbers do not get away before that time the Sheriff will be entitled to much praise. The White Plains jail is not noted for holding professional thieves and outlaws very long.

On Saturday Deputy Sheriffs Wellington and Kellogg, of Berkshire county, Mass., called at the Sheriff's office to see the burglars. They instantly recognized Billy Woods, alias Burns, who assisted in robbing a family named Rowe in Lennox some time in October. Kelly had visited a friend in Pittsfield a few days before the burglary. He was seen there by Mr. Rowe and by the officers, who regarded him with suspicion. When the robbery was committed Mr. Rowe recognized Kelly and told the officers.

Kelly stands a poor chance of breathing free air again during his natural life. Should he escape conviction in Westchester county he is to be taken to Catskill. From there he is to be taken to Massachusetts, and if he should escape there New York will still insist on his serving out his unexpired sentence in State prison.

ANOTHER OUTLAW IN CUSTODY.

Dennis Brady, who is supposed to be one of the robbers who have been the terror of the suburbs, was arrested on Friday night in the Bowery by Detectives Lyons and King, and identified in the Eldridge street police station by Miss Alice Post of Catskill, N. Y., as one of six masked men who bound her and robbed her father's house some time ago. Two years ago, with Patsey Conroy, Thomas Cummins, and Mike Hurley, Brady robbed the Kensington Park Bank of Philadelphia of over $100,000. They impersonated detectives sent to watch the bank by night, gained entrance and tied the watchmen, and secured the money. Brady came to New York, married in the Fourth Ward, opened a saloon in Bayard street, gambled away his share of the bank robbery, and began to steal again. He is to be taken to the Greene county jail to await trial for the robbery of Mr. Post's residence.

A General Strike in the Schuylkill Coal Region—Nine Thousand Men Idle.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Jan. 10.—The proposition of President Gowen to reduce the wages on a sliding scale from $2.50 to $2.25—in accordance, it is alleged, with the programme agreed up n in New York on Tuesday between the great coal companies—has resulted in a strike. The men called their meetings, rejected the proposition, and 9,000 miners in this region alone are idle, and all the great coal operations of the region stopped. The men will not, under any circumstances, submit to the Gowen proposition, and unless he receds there will be a prolonged strike, for the men were never so well prepared before to resist. Men will income seem to think that President Gowen will not long continue the operations of the Reading Company. The miners of Columbia and Northumberland counties are affected directly by this action of the Schuylkill men, and are idle from indirectly. They will be heard from to-day.

The Helena Conflagration—Loss $850,000.

HELENA, Mon., Jan. 10.—At the time the fire broke out yesterday in Chinatown a heavy wind was blowing directly toward the heart of the city, and the flames soon spread over the whole of Chinatown, and despite the heroic efforts of the firemen and citizens jumped Bridge street. Thence they swept down both sides of Main street, entirely destroying every building except Kessler & Miller's saloon, until stopped by Miller & Rosecrans's store and Bohm's old banking house. The east side of Clover street and the buildings between it and Main street were destroyed, leaving everything on Jackson street to near the St. Louis Hotel, and on both sides of Wood and Bridge streets to First street. Among the buildings destroyed were the International and Cosmopolitan hotels, Travis's livery stable, the First National and the People's Bank and the contents of their vaults and safes, which were thought to be fireproof; Gans & Klein, Goldberg Bros., Lovenberg & Co., Loeb & Bros., dry goods; Western Union Telegraph office, *Gazette* printing establishment, Koenigberger & Bro., tobacco; Parchen & Painter, drugs.

The fire had the effect of leaving those much-talked of ordinances become laws "by the lapse of time after in a neglect to sign them," according to his own defence published in to-day's papers, he had manfully and promptly signed them, trusting for support to the votes of the people and in the law of necessity, of humanity, rather than in the quibbling arguments of lawyers; if, on next Tuesday, instead of erecting against the people ramparts and barricades of policemen within a mile of the City Hall, he would come out like a man on the steps of that public building, acknowledge that from want of accurate information, or some other causes best known to him, he has not yet taken any proper measures for the relief of the unemployed, but will immediately do it and no longer ignore any longer the wishes of the people, we dare say that half the sensation and irritation produced by the indifference of the city authorities for the starving workingmen, and by the provoking defiance of the well fed police, would have no cause of existence.

THE COMMITTEE OF SAFETY.

ROBESON IN A RAGE.

Congress Inquiring About his Expenditure of that $1,000,000—Enlisting Seamen Without Any Authority of Law.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—On Friday last Mr. Beck offered the following, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be directed to inform the House how many if any of the fifteen hundred men sought to be added temporarily to the navy by the bill now pending in the Senate of the United States, which passed the House of Representatives on Dec. 9, 1873, have been enlisted, giving the date of said enlistment, and amount expended in consequence thereof, and that he further inform the House how much of the appropriations made for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, was expended prior to Jan. 1, 1874; and that he further inform the House how much of the $1,000,000 appropriated by the present Congress has been expended, and for what purpose.

For a wonder this did not attract the attention of the Republican side of the House, and no objection was made. However, a determined effort will be made to-morrow to have it reconsidered. It has thrown Robeson into paroxysms of rage. It is a shot that goes through his rotten hulk below the water line, and he can't keep afloat if he is forced to answer.

The bill authorizing 1,500 additional seamen has not yet become a law, the Senate not having acted upon it; but notwithstanding this Robeson enlisted the men and mustered them into the service. Indeed, before Congress assembled he had taken that responsibility, and the bill now pending before the Senate is simply an enabling act. At the very time he did it the protocol with Spain had been signed, and the whole question as to the delivery of the Virginius was settled. There was no excuse for the measure, so far as the difficulties with Spain were concerned. This was admitted by Mr. Schofield, Chairman of the Naval Committee. On Friday he said

When the bill to increase the number of enlisted men in the navy to ten thousand was before the house, I said, the bill being under my charge, that I would not of myself have agreed to enlarge the number of men in the navy on account of our supposed difficulties with Spain alone, because I had no doubt that the Virginius would be in one of our ports in a very few days. I happened to know, what I suppose was unknown to the House generally, or to the country, that the order for her delivery had been given and a vessel has been sent from this country to Cuba in order to receive her, and therefore I stated that I would not, on account of any threatened difficulties with Spain, vote to enlarge the number if I had not been of the opinion that the navy needed this enlargement all the time for ordinary purposes."

Mr. Beck asked if he believed the House would have passed the bill but for the belief that war was imminent.

Mr. Schofield replied: "I believe the House would never have passed the bill if they had not thought that there was danger."

Mr. Garfield said that the Secretary of the Navy had informed the House that he had taken the responsibility of increasing the number of enlisted men, and asked Congress to pass a confirming law. This is not true in point of fact. That such a letter was addressed to the Committee on Appropriations is possible, but it was not communicated to the House. It was carefully concealed from the House, and under the force of the war feeling the bill passed, that was told the very worst part of this business. The resolution calls for information in regard to expenditures of the regular appropriations for the present fiscal year and the extraordinary appropriations of this session. The total amount appropriated for the pay of the navy this fiscal year is $15,500,000, and during the first quarter $5,650,000 of this money was expended. This shows that it had been used for other purposes than to pay officers and sailors. If the attempt to rescind the resolution is made to-morrow other important facts will come out.

THE ITALIANS' BANKER ROBBED.

The Hard Earned Savings of Many Frugal, Industrious Immigrants.

Yesterday Capt. Kennedy was informed that Jerolomo Volpurre, an Italian, had been robbed of about $1,500 at 30½ Baxter street. The Captain learned that Volpurre lived in a room on the fourth floor of the large tenement of that place. He was employed in 125th street, and through his industry and frugality is supposed to have accumulated a fortune of about $10,000. His countrymen had unlimited confidence in his integrity, and judged him an important subjects concerning themselves. What little money they could save from their earnings they converted into gold, and intrusted to Volpurre. He had a large trunk which he constantly kept locked, and in which he kept the trust money. Yesterday morning a stranger who appeared near the door of Volpurre, who was absent at work, and asked a young girl whether Volpurre was in his room. She told him that he was not and then he left her. About half an hour afterwards the stranger with another man was seen by a woman descending the stairs. The coat of one man seemed to protrude as though something was concealed beneath it. Volpurre's door had been forced, the trunk had been broken open, and the furniture had been broken and scattered about. The girl and woman gave such accurate description of the men that Capt. Kennedy recognized them.

The detectives arrested Joseph Santarelli, of 18 Baxter street, an ex-convict, who came down from Auburn a few days ago after serving several years for forgery. Yesterday in the Franklin street police station in custody of Detective Dorcy, he continually kept his hand in his breast pocket, but the detective watched him so closely that he did not dare to draw the dirk that he concealed there. He was searched in the Captain's room, and $15 was found in his pocket. While Dorcy was feeling him about the legs he felt something tied around one of them. He was asked what that was, and he replied that his leg was injured, and he had a large plaster on it. On removing the plaster and declares the will have read his secession speech in Faneuil Hall, Boston, in December, 1860. This was at the time Toombs and Yancey were at the Hub to vaunt the power of cotton and intimidate Northern men. Calhoun accompanied them and out Toombed Toombs in defence of the rights of the South.

THE RESULT IN DOUBT.

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An American Vessel Boarded by a Spanish Gunboat.

HAVANA, Jan. 10.—The brig Margaret, Captain Blakeney, from New Orleans, arrived here this morning. The Captain reports that the brig was boarded last night by a Spanish gunboat ten miles of the Morro, and he was required to show the vessel's papers. The commander of the gunboat also wanted the brig's hatches raised, but Captain Blakeney refused and the gunboat left.

More Public Money Missing.

There is a defalcation of between $1,000 and $2,000 in the school fund in the Tenth District of Newtown, Long Island. The investigating committee have found that the collector's books are badly mutilated, entire pages being missing. The collector is to be arrested.

NEW JERSEY.

Ex-Mayor Moses Bigelow, of Newark, is dead.

Horace B. Fletcher was run over and killed by a railroad locomotive, in Paterson, yesterday.

There is excitement in Greensburg, four miles from Trenton, over the death of James A. Grant, an infant child found in a vacant lot shortly after taking a dose compounded by a druggist.

Adam Carr, Republican, is to contest John Hopper's right to a seat in the State Senate, in Paterson, on Saturday, before Judge Barnsdow. Four hundred witnesses have been summoned.

Alderman Watson, of Paterson, was put off an Erie train by a conductor, not having a ticket, he refused to pay extra fare. He sued the conductor and magistrate who ejected him, and a jury on Saturday found them guilty.

On Saturday, John W. McIntyre broke several ribs and injured his spine by a fall from the Dr. and W. treestle in Hoboken. The workmen showed him to lie on the ground over two hours before summoning the police.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

George Wilkes, editor of *The Spirit of the Times*, appeared in the Essex Market Police Court on Saturday to answer John Chamberlin's charge of libel. At Mr. Wilkes's request the examination was postponed one week.

Supervisors Van Schaick, Billings, McCafferty, and Monheimer inspected the Ludlow street jail on Saturday. They were well enough satisfied with everything that they saw except the billiard table, which they thought out of place in a prison.

Col. Devoe, the Superintendent of Markets, has given some of the women whose stands were removed from the sidewalks of the streets bordering on the Washington Market, permits to erect stands in Clinton, Essex, and other up-town markets, at the nominal rental of $1 a week.

The report printed by some of the newspapers that Prof. Theo. F. Dwight of the Columbia College Law School gave a certificate to Wm. M. Tweed at the request of ex-Judge Garnard, and upon which the latter admitted Tweed as an attorney at law, does the eminent and learned professor great injustice. The professor did no such thing.

CALEB CUSHING'S CHANCES.

THE LATEST SURVEY OF THE SITUATION IN WASHINGTON.

The Democrats to Vote as a Unit for Confirmation—Senator Morton Leading the Opposition—Cameron Converted after Seeing the President.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The nomination of Caleb Cushing for Chief Justice has stirred up all the passions and prejudices of the Simon-pure Radical Republicans. There are a few like Charles Sumner who, regarding the fruits of the war safely plucked and preserved, can ride above old-time partisanship and view the nomination from a purely professional standpoint. These men would probably prefer a man for Chief Justice whose character was nearer up to the high standard of a Jay, a Marshall, or a Taney, but they justly fear that they might go further and fare worse at Grant's hands. The abilities and attainments of Mr. Cushing are conceded. He is not a great lawyer, like Chase, O'Conor, or Jerry Black, but he is nevertheless a giant compared with a Williams or a Wait. He has been to a certain extent in the market at the service of any cause, provided the fee was large enough; but the professional standard has been lowered in these venal days, and Mr. Cushing is to be judged by that standard, and not by one that existed in the brighter and better days of the Republic. The Democrats will vote for his confirmation on these grounds, and also because they believe he still has some of the old "leaven" of States' rights in him, and on all great Constitutional questions will be conservative. They know that he is a blunt, bluff man, and that his convictions, if he has any, are anti-Federal. Above all, it is a much better nomination than any they had hoped for, and while they will not take an active part in the fight, still they will vote as a unit for his confirmation.

CUSHING'S REPUBLICAN SUPPORTERS.

There is still another element for Cushing—the superserviceable Republicans. These are headed by Conkling and whipped in by Cameron. The former was the only man of the Judiciary Committee heartily for the nomination, or at least who pretended to be. Edmunds agreed to report it favorably because it was not expedient to risk antagonizing the President. Frelinghuysen was animated by the same lofty considerations, and Carpenter, while he was afraid of Cushing's Democratic bias, said he was a Bohemian and would always be on the strongest side. Cameron at first was bitterly opposed to the nomination and declared his purpose to fight it first, last, and all the time. He remained in this rebellious condition of mind until Saturday afternoon. Then the President sent for him, and he became quite pacific. To-day Cushing called to see him at Willard's, and he told Cushing that he was for the determination to support the nomination. His change of heart was caused by the assurance that Caleb was sound on reconstruction and railroads. Can it be possible that the would-be Chief Justice pledged himself in advance? However, if he did he will have to stand by and support him. Taney was pledged on the great issues of his day, and Chase was supposed to be. Moreover, Caleb on the bench will decide according to the law and precedents, provided the popular feeling is not too strong the other way.

OPPOSED TO CONFIRMATION.

The tide is running against centralization, and it is quite safe to trust Caleb as Chief Justice. The Simon-pure Radicals will not trust him, and they are making a bitter fight against him. The *Chronicle* is the organ of this party, and yesterday and to-day the entire editorial page has been devoted to attacks on Cushing. His celebrated opinion while Attorney-General, in regard to the rights of colored men, and Chief Justice Taney's reference to it in Dred Scott decision are quoted, and Mr. Sumner is asked how he can consistently support its author for Chief Justice. In one of its editorial articles yesterday the *Chronicle* says: "That such a Democrat, without even a satisfactory war record, judged from a Republican standpoint, should be nominated by a Republican President for an office second in importance to none other, will excite unqualified amazement until it shall have been satisfactorily explained. It is reported that the President has been advised to this course by leading Republicans who have hitherto stood high in the confidence of the whole country." This is understood to refer to Ben Butler, who is generally credited with Cushing's nomination. One thing is certain, Butler is unceasing in his efforts to secure Cushing's confirmation, and told your correspondent to-night that he felt certain of success.

LOOKING UP CUSHING'S RECORD.

Of course the Hoars and all of Butler's antipodes from Massachusetts are dead against Cushing. Indeed, the feeling among Republican representatives is much stronger than among Republican Senators. One representative told me he could get about hundred and fifty Republicans to signe remonstrance to the President and Senate against Cushing. This is a little strong, but not more than fifty out of the way. Senator Morton will head the fight in the Senate, and he has been industriously at work looking up Cushing's record, and declares he will have read his secession speech in Faneuil Hall, Boston, in December, 1860. This was at the time Toombs and Yancey were at the Hub to vaunt the power of cotton and intimidate Northern men. Calhoun accompanied them and out Toombed Toombs in defence of the rights of the South.

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