The Sun.

VOL. XLII.—NO. 152. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1875. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THERE IS MILLIONS IN IT.

DARIN'S TARIFF BILL KILLED, THEN REVIVED AND PASSED.

An Increased Tax on Whiskey Hereafter to be Distilled, but No Increase on the Stock on Hand. A Big Thing in Sugar. The Income Tax Voted Up and Then Voted Down.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—In the House to-day Mr. Coburn (Rep., Ind.) made an effort to get up what is known as the "caucus force" bill, reported by him last week; and Mr. Smith (Rep., N. Y.) made an effort to get up the constitutional amendment to regulate the election of President and Vice-President; but on motion of Mr. Dawes the House at 12 M. went into Committee of the Whole on the Tariff bill. (Mr. Hale of Maine in the Chair) the debate being limited to one hour. The pending question was on a proviso offered by Mr. Harris (Dem., Va.) to the 5th section, which was rejected.

Mr. Fort (Rep., Ill.) moved to strike out the 8th section, which provides that the increase of duties shall not apply to goods on shipboard bound to the United States on Feb. 10, 1875, nor to goods on deposit in warehouses or public stores at the date of the passage of the act. Rejected.

Mr. Dawes moved an additional section providing that nothing in the act of Feb. 8, last, (the Little Tariff act) shall be construed as imposing any duty on bolting cloths heretofore admitted free of duty, nor to require the use of a stamp on the payment of money in the savings bank pass books.

Mr. Beck (Dem., Ky.) moved an addition to that section that where silk goods contain more than 30 per cent. in the quantity of some other material there shall be a reduction of 10 per cent. of duty.

Mr. Beck's amendment was rejected and Mr. Dawes's adopted.

AN ARGUMENT AGAINST FREE TRADE.

Mr. W. E. Roberts (Dem., N. Y.) said he believed in calling free trade free trade, and he believed that that only was free trade which was absolutely free without any restriction whatever. In that sense he had never been a free trader, was not to-day, and never expected to be so long as he lived under the flag of his adopted country. He was not a free trader, as proclaimed on the stump by demagogues, because no man could go before an intelligent constituency in the United States and declare himself in favor of absolute and entire free trade. What would be the result of free trade in this country? Where would the revenue come from to meet the next outlay of the Government? It would have to come from internal taxation on the products and industry of the country, and yet there would be no industry in the country, for all would be swept away by this so-called free trade, and the mechanics and workingmen of this land would be left to starve, while those of Great Britain would be well paid. He believed in a tariff for revenue.

Mr. Cox (Dem., N. Y.) replied to his colleague (Mr. W. E. Roberts) and intimated that no member who attended the sessions of the House, and who attended to his business, and who was a man of intelligence, and not fond of ball-terdash, would understand that free trade meant the absolute removal of all restrictions, so far as revenue is concerned. No man on his side of the House had taken any such ground.

Mr. Hathorn (N. Y.) offered an amendment to tax imported mineral water. Adopted.

RESTORING THE INCOME TAX.

Mr. Loughridge (Rep., Iowa) offered an additional section imposing an income tax of three per cent. on all incomes between $3,000 and $10,000, and five per cent. on all incomes exceeding $10,000.

Mr. E. H. Roberts (Rep., N. Y.) moved to amend by providing for the appointment of assessors. Rejected—48 to 99.

Mr. Fort (Rep., Ill.) moved an amendment requiring the duties performed by assessors in connection with the income tax to be performed by collectors of internal revenue. Rejected—72 to 77.

Mr. Butler (Rep., Mass.) offered an amendment providing that tax on dividends, &c., shall be paid by corporations. Adopted.

Mr. Loughridge's amendment, as thus amended, was adopted—114 to 86.

Mr. Kellogg (Rep., Conn.) then moved to strike out the enacting clause of the bill.

Mr. Dawes appealed to Mr. Kellogg not to make that motion, but let it come from some other quarter.

Mr. Kellogg persisted in the motion.

Mr. Smith (Rep., Ohio) asked what, if that motion were carried, would be the condition of the bill in the House.

Mr. Dawes—It will be in the condition of the hen with her head cut off. [Laughter.]

Mr. Kellogg—My object is to put a better head on the hen. [Laughter].

Mr. Kellogg's motion was rejected by a vote of 102 yeas to 113 nays.

Mr. Colton (Rep., Iowa) moved a new section, taxing tea and coffee respectively 10c. and 2c. per pound. Rejected by 25 yeas to 113 nays.

Mr. Young (Dem., Ga.) moved to amend the income tax section by requiring all collectors in States and Territories to pay citizens of such States or Territories. Adopted.

TAXING THE BROKERS.

Mr. Phillips (Rep., Kan.) moved an additional section, imposing an additional tax of one-half of one per cent. on national bank notes, and one-tenth of one per cent. on sales of gold.

Mr. Buckner (Dem., Mo.) offered as a substitute for Mr. Phillips's amendment, a section providing that after the 1st of July next a tax of one-tenth per cent. shall be imposed on all sales of stocks, bonds, gold and silver bullion, coin, and other securities. The substitute was agreed to—yeas, 105; nays, 58.

Mr. Pendleton of Rhode Island moved to abolish the stamp tax on check stamps. Rejected.

Mr. Dawes then moved (amid much excitement and cries of "Where is the hen now?") to strike out the enacting clause of the bill. Carried—110 to 34.

The committee rose and reported that action to the House, whereupon Mr. Dawes moved to recommit the bill to the Committee of Ways and Means with instructions to report it with the whiskey section taxing whiskey hereafter to be made (not stock on hand) ninety cents a gallon, leaving the tobacco and sugar and ten per cent. sections in the bill.

On a vote by teller the result was announced as 104 to 91; but before the question was decided Mr. Garfield suggested to Mr. Dawes to withdraw the motion and let the bill go back to the Committee of the Whole, to which suggestion Mr. Dawes assented. He withdrew the motion and said he would let the House take the responsibility of concurring with the action of the Committee of the Whole in striking out the enacting clause. If the House concurred in that action it would be an end of the bill.

Mr. Smith (Rep., Ohio) moved to recommit the bill to the Committee of Ways and Means, with instructions to report it back with two sections, one imposing an income tax, and the other taxing whiskey 80 cents a gallon. Rejected—65 to 28.

THE BILL SAVED.

The House then proceeded to vote by yeas and nays on striking out the enacting clause, and it was not agreed to—yeas, 106; nays, 150.

The House thereupon went into Committee of the Whole and resumed the consideration of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Harris (Dem., Va.) a section was added allowing manufacturers to use licorice and other ingredients, free of duty.

Mr. Lawrence (Rep., Ohio) moved to make the duty on beer and ale $2 a barrel instead of $1, and to strike out the duty on sugar. Rejected.

Mr. Monroe (Rep., Ohio) moved to make the special tax on retail liquor dealers $50 instead of $25. Rejected.

Various other amendments were offered and rejected, and the committee rose and reported the bill and amendments to the House.

Mr. Dawes thereupon addressed the House on the necessity of providing for the deficit in the Treasury, and spoke of the impossibility of framing any revenue bill that would satisfy all sections and all interests. He referred to the income tax as a tax which was the most just and proper in theory, but as one which had proved objectionable in all countries where it was tried, because it was promotive of perjury and demoralization. Believing that the necessities of the Government called on Congress to pass some revenue measure before adjournment, he proposed to make one more effort in that direction, and if it failed then personally and as the organ of the Committee of Ways and Means, he should feel that he had discharged his whole duty in the premises. He therefore offered as

A SUBSTITUTE FOR THE BILL,

one taxing whiskey to be made hereafter ninety cents a gallon, tobacco and sugar as in the amended bill, and restoring the ten per cent. on the manufactured goods, and on that he moved the previous question.

The previous question was seconded, and the main question ordered—yeas, 131; nays, 114. The substitute was agreed to—yeas, 131; nays, 111.

The question then recurred on ordering the bill to be engrossed and read a third time, on which he moved the previous question.

Mr. Niblack made the point of order that under the new rule it would require a two-thirds majority to second the previous question on the first day of this bill coming before the House.

The Speaker sustained the point of order, and defended the propriety of the new rule from a reflection made upon it by Mr. Niblack, by reminding that gentleman that under the old rule one-fifth of the members present could prevent action on the bill.

The previous question was seconded by the necessary two-thirds, and the bill was then passed—yeas, 133; nays, 113.

THE BILL AS PASSED

levies a tax of 90 cents a gallon on all distilled spirits hereafter to be produced; increases the tax on tobacco from 20 to 24 cents a pound; increases the duty on cigars from $5 to $6 a thousand, and on cigarettes from $2.50 to $2.75.

SEC. 3. That on all molasses, concentrated molasses, tank bottoms, syrup of sugar-cane juice, melada, and on sugar according to the Dutch standard, for imported from foreign countries, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, in addition to the duties now imposed in Schedule G, section 2,504, of the Revised Statutes, an amount equal to 25 per cent. of said duties, as levied upon the several articles and grades herein designated, provided that concentrated melada or concrete shall here first be classed as sugar dutiable according to the color of the Dutch standard, and melada shall be known and defined as an article made in the process of sugar making, being the cane juice boiled down to the sugar point, and containing all the sugar and molasses resulting from the boiling process, without any process of purging or clarification; and any and all productions of the sugar cane imported in bags, mats, baskets, or other than tight packages, shall be considered as sugar, and dutiable as such. And provided further, that if the drawback on refined sugars exported, allowed by section 3,019 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, only one per cent. of the amount so allowed shall be retained by the United States.

SEC. 4. That so much of Section 2,503 of the Revised Statutes as provides that only ninety per centum of the several duties and rates of duty imposed on certain articles therein enumerated by Section 2,504, shall be levied, collected, and paid, be and the same is hereby repealed; and the several duties and rates of duty prescribed in said Section 2,504 shall be and remain as by that section levied, without the abatement of ten per centum, as provided in Section 2,503.

SEC. 5. That the increase of duties provided by this act shall not apply to any goods, wares, or merchandise actually on shipboard and bound to the United States on or before the tenth day of Feb., 1875, nor on any such goods, wares, or merchandise on deposit in warehouses or public stores at the date of the passage of this act.

SEC. 6. Provides that nothing in the act of Feb. 8, 1875 (the little tariff act), shall be construed to impose any duty on bolting cloths heretofore admitted free of duty, or to require the use of a stamp on entries of receipts in the pass-books of savings banks.

One Democrat only (Clymer of Pennsylvania) voted for the bill. About forty Republicans voted against it.

THE DOUBLE CHAMPION.

Last Night's Billiard Match in Tammany Hall—The Precedence Decided.

The match between Maurice Vignaux and A. P. Rudolphe for the championship of America and the Delaney badge, was played in Tammany Hall last night in presence of an assemblage of perhaps 400 persons, among whom were twenty ladies. As on the night before, the game was 600 points French caroms, and there was no change in the umpires, the referee or the marker.

The game opened at 8:15, Vignaux leading with a cipher, which was dittoed by Rudolphe. Neither player showed more than ordinary skill until the 6th inning, when Vignaux rolled up 16 by very careful play, and Rudolphe replied by a run of 19, one point of which was made by a long draw from the centre of the table. The 7th inning closed with 60 for Rudolphe, 35 for Vignaux, and at the close of the 10th inning Rudolphe was 50 while Vignaux remained *in statu quo*.

At the close of the 16th inning, Vignaux was 187, Rudolphe, 150.

In the 18th inning Vignaux was steadily increasing his majority, playing with great coolness, and manifesting no doubt of his ability until the 18th inning when he played a safety shot, to which Rudolphe replied with another.

The 24th inning left Vignaux at 288, Rudolphe at 185.

In the last inning Vignaux had two "freezes." Contrary to the custom of the billiard professional, he did not wait for the referee to decide, but nodded to his umpire and had the balls spotted. The spectators in each instance gave him hearty sound of applause. The inning yielded him 56, and in the 25th he cleared 66, playing with unwonted ease and confidence. Rudolphe followed with 27.

In the 26th inning, Vignaux had scored 354, Rudolphe, 222; in the 26th, Vignaux, 396; Rudolphe, 224; in the 28th, Vignaux, 422; Rudolphe, 247.

Vignaux opened the 31st inning with a series of simple carooms; then exercised for a few minutes with draw shots; then tried his 'prentice hand at a bank or two, running in an occasional cushion kiss and massé; and closed, after scoring 69, with a close miss on a draw shot at long range.

Rudolphe seemed completely demoralized. He was very subdued in manner, much to the surprise of those who are accustomed to his eccentricities in public, and was evidently resigned to his fate.

In the 31st inning Vignaux was at 508, Rudolphe at 251; in the 32d, Vignaux was 519, Rudolphe 258; in the 34th, Vignaux 538, Rudolphe 271; and in the 38th, Vignaux 593, Rudolphe 323.

In this last inning Rudolphe got himself together and worked hard to retrieve his fortune, but after scoring 41 he made a bad miss and stepped down and out, giving place to Vignaux, who ran the game out.

Highest Runs—Vignaux, 60, 66, 69; Rudolphe, 32, 35, 41.

Vignaux's average, 154; Rudolphe's average, 85½.

Time of Game—Three hours and fifteen minutes.

Mr. Vignaux is now not only champion of the world, but champion of America also. It is proposed that he shall next play for the championship of New Jersey; but should he win that he would probably be barred from any further contest. Mr. Vignaux has, however, determined not to enter into competition with the professionals of the provinces, and will remain content with his proud titles of champion of the world and champion of America. The betting on this match was 2 to 1 on Vignaux at Chris. O'Connor's.

The match between Cyrille Dion and Rudolphe, which was partly arranged for to-night, is off.

SIXTEEN AND NINETEEN.

The Boundary Between the Penitentiary and the House of Refuge.

No one feature of the trials in the Special Sessions appeals so forcibly to the occasional visitor as the singular developments daily made there of the ages of boys. Of the many penalties which it is in the power of the Court to impose, the one most feared and shunned by the habitual criminal is a sentence to the House of Refuge. The reasons for this fear are very cogent. The boy who goes there must remain until he is twenty-one, unless discharged sooner by the justices, and the treatment of the inmates of the institution is not generally reported to be of the most tender nature. The law governing the House of Refuge prohibits the justices from sending any person there who is more than sixteen years old. The young criminals of the metropolis are perfectly conversant with these facts, and so dozens of little fellows scarcely two feet high are daily heard to swear themselves into the Penitentiary as from seventeen to twenty-one years of age.

Some of these cases wherein age plays so important a part are very funny, and occasionally some pretty sharp contrasts are drawn. John Brannan was placed at the bar yesterday, and pleaded guilty to stealing a box of cheese. He is a bright little fellow, who looks to be about thirteen years old. When Justice Flammer propounded the usual question as to age, he answered promptly, "Nineteen, sir." "Five months in the Penitentiary," said the stern Justice, and the Lilliputian 19-year old ambled nimbly over the Bridge of Sighs, smiling, and winking to the policemen.

The next to follow Brannan was a green hand in the police courts. His name is Frank Agrew, and he stands six feet high. He was accused by Officer Keely of attempting to pick a gentleman's pocket. He has been in the city only two weeks, having come from Chicago to join the navy. He heard the charge and pleaded hard for mercy in view of his tender years. "I am 16 yet, your Honor," he whined. "Then we'll send you to the House of Refuge," was the answer, and the giant was led off.

Large Fire in Somerset, Mass.

BOSTON, Feb. 23.—A fire in Somerset, Mass., this morning, destroyed the Post Office, the Masonic building, the grocery store of N. S. Davis, market building, Grand Army Hall, the large grocery store of B. T. Read, and three dwellings, with most of their contents. Loss about $200,000; insurance about $11,000, in Holyoke, Dorchester, Quincy, Springfield, and Hingham offices.

The Day After the Birthday.

There were eighty-six men and women arraigned before Justice Kilbreth in the Tombs yesterday morning. The prison pens fairly overflowed, and many of the prisoners were guarded in the open court room by the policemen who had arrested them. Of the eighty-six, seventy were charged with drunkenness on Washington's Birthday. A few were discharged, but the greater number were sent to the cells.

Rear Admiral Meade's Life Insurance.

Suit was begun yesterday in the Supreme Court of Kings county, before Judge Tappen, by Capt. Meade of the United States Navy, to recover $30,000, the amount of a life insurance policy held by his father, the late Rear Admiral Richard W. Meade, brother of Gen. Meade. The suit is brought against the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company.

The War in the Western Union.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—J. C. Smith, of the New York Merchants' News and Maritime Exchange, testified before the House Committee on the Judiciary to-day, concerning its disagreements with the Western Union Telegraph Company, but said that company had not refused to send despatches for the Exchange on account of criticisms on the company.

The Grand Opera Ball To-Night.

The grand opera ball to-night in the Academy promises to be the event of the season in the magnificent building. On the floor committee are the well-known actors, H. J. Montague, George Clarke, Charles R. Thorne, Jr., Lester Wallack, Dion Boucicault, Charles Rankin, Claude Burroughs, and Arthur Wallack.

VOTING AWAY THE MONEY.

THE POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL IN THE SENATE.

Agreeing to the Repeal of the Pacific Mail Subsidy—Increasing the Appropriations for the Army—The Colorado Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—In the Senate to-day, Mr. Logan (Rep., Ill.) from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the House bill to equalize the bounties of soldiers who served in the late war, and asked for its present consideration.

Mr. Howe (Rep., Wis.) objected on the ground that the morning hour to-day belonged to the Committee on the Library, and it was his desire that it should be occupied in the consideration of bills from that committee.

Mr. Logan gave notice that he would ask the Senate daily during the morning hour to consider this bill until it shall be disposed of.

The President then called for the business on the calendar, the Committee on the Library being entitled to the floor.

Mr. Howe called up the bill making further provision for the accommodation of the library of Congress. It proposes to have a new building erected in Judiciary square for the library.

Mr. Edmunds (Rep., Vt.) offered a substitute authorizing the extension of the western front of the Capitol building, not to exceed 34 feet, and proposing an appropriation of $500,000 to begin the work.

THE PACIFIC MAIL SUBSIDY.

Mr. Edmunds (Rep., Vt.) from the Judiciary Committee, submitted a report to the Senate to-day on the question whether the contract with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for the semi-monthly China mail service is still obligatory on the United States. The committee report that in their opinion the Government is not bound in law to carry this contract into effect. The main reason assigned for this conclusion is that the company did not furnish the ships required for the additional service at the proper time, and that the Postmaster-General had no lawful authority to accept the vessels when tendered subsequently. And his act cannot bind the Government. Read and tabled.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Post Office Appropriation bill, the pending question being upon the motion of Mr. West (Rep., La.) to strike out the clause in the House bill repealing the act of 1872, which authorized a contract to be made with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for steamship service between San Francisco and Japan and China.

After some debate Mr. West withdrew his motion, and Mr. Sprague (Rep., R. I.) renewed it.

The Senate then proceeded to strike out the clause. Yeas, 11; nays, 52: as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Cameron, Conover, Cragin, Flanagan, Frelinghuysen, Mitchell, Morton, Patterson, Pease, Sargent, and Sprague—11.

NAYS—Messrs. Ahorn, Allison, Anthony, *Bayard*, *Begg*, Bogy, Boreman, Bruce, Caldwell, Carpenter, Chandler, Clayton, Conkling, *Cooper*, *Davis*, *Dennis*, *Eaton*, Edmunds, Ferry (Mich.), *Goldthwaite*, *Gordon*, *Hager*, *Hamilton* (Md.), Hamilton (Tex.), Hitchcock, Ingalls, *Johnston*, *Kelly*, Logan, *McCreary*, *Merriman*, Morrill (Me.), Morrill (Vt.), *Norwood*, Oglesby, Pratt, Ramsey, *Ransom*, Robertson, *Saulsbury*, Scott, Sargent, Schurz, Stevenson, Stewart, *Stockton*, *Thurman*, Tipton, Wadleigh, Washburn, West, Windom, and Wright—52. Democrats in italics.

The bill was then read a third time and passed, the clause in regard to the Pacific Mail contract remaining just as it came from the House.

THE ARMY BILL.

Mr. Allison (Rep., Iowa) called up the Army Appropriation bill. The amendments proposed by the Committee on Appropriations were disposed of as follows:

Striking out the proviso "that hereafter when troops or officers change stations their families shall receive transportation over land grant and subsidized railroads which receive no payment from the United States." Agreed to.

Increasing the appropriation for hire of quarters for officers and troops, safe keeping of stores, &c., from $1,000,000 to $1,500,000. Agreed to—yeas, 37; nays, 24.

Striking out the provision that no part of the money for the purchase and manufacture of clothing, preserving and repacking stock, &c., shall be paid for the use of any patent, except that for the preservation of cloth from moth or mildew. Rejected.

Increasing the appropriation for the manufacture of metallic ammunition for small arms from $75,000 to $100,000. Agreed to.

Appropriating $200,000 for overhauling and repairing ordnance, protecting armament in sea-coast defences, dismantling guns, &c.

Increasing the appropriation for the manufacture at national armories of the new model breech-loading musket and carbine adopted upon the recommendation of the board of ordnance and fortification under the act of June 9, 1872, from $100,000 to $200,000. Agreed to.

Excepting district attorneys and clerks of the courts of the United States from the provisions of the clause, providing that hereafter only actual travelling expenses shall be allowed to any person holding employment under the United States. Agreed to.

MORE AMENDMENTS.

Mr. Sherman (Rep., Ohio) submitted as an additional section the bill which passed the House on the 6th of January last for the relief of certain States and Territories on account of ordnance stores issued to them during the civil war, which provides that all issues of arms and ordnance stores made to the States and Territories between the 1st day of January, 1861, and the 9th of April, 1865, having been made at the urgent request and for the benefit of the Union, the Secretary of War may credit the several States and Territories with the sum charged to them respectively for arms and other ordnance stores. Agreed to.

Mr. Harvey (Rep., Kan.) submitted an amendment authorizing the expenditure of $850,000 before the end of the present fiscal year, for supplies when it may be found to the advantage of the Government to purchase immediately. Agreed to.

The House bill also provided that the restriction in regard to railroads should not apply for the purpose of the transport of troops or supplies when the sole condition of transportation is that the company shall not charge the Government higher rates than they do individuals for like transportation, and when the Quartermaster-General shall be satisfied that this condition has been faithfully complied with.

After a long discussion, on motion of Mr. Bogy (Dem., Mo.), the whole clause relating to the payment of railroads was stricken out, with the understanding that the matter should go to a committee on conference, with a view to perfecting a section. The bill was then reported to the Senate, and the amendments made in the Committee of the Whole were agreed to. It was then read a third time and passed.

BRANCH MINTS.

Mr. Morrill (Rep., Vt.), from the Committee on Finance, reported adversely on the bills to establish branch mints in St. Louis, Chicago, Indianapolis, and Omaha, and they were all indefinitely postponed. He also submitted a written report on the subject, which was ordered to be printed, and the following resolution, which was placed on the calendar:

Resolved, That as it appears expedient to establish a branch mint for the coinage of silver, the President of the United States be requested to institute inquiries as to the proper place for the establishment of a branch mint at some point in the Western States, or in the Mississippi Valley, taking into account all questions of economy and facilities of distribution, and to report to Congress at the commencement of the next session of Congress.

Mr. Hitchcock (Rep., Neb.) moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill to enable the people of Colorado to form a constitutional and State Government, and for the admission of the said State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States.

Mr. Sargent (Rep., Cal.) moved to adjourn, which was lost—yeas, 23; nays, 27.

Mr. Hitchcock's motion was agreed to.

Mr. Edmunds (Rep., Vt.) said the gentlemen who had charge of the leading business of the Senate notified him that in the twelve years a law on this subject had been in force, and thus they put it out of his power to call up the Civil Rights bill, as he intended to do upon completion of the Army Appropriation bill.

Before proceeding with the Colorado bill, the Senate, at 6:40 P. M., adjourned until to-morrow, when it comes up as the unfinished business after the expiration of the morning hour.

A Farmer's Strange Death.

Patrick Gallagher, the foreman of Mr. James M. Morrison's farm, in Eastchester, near the Scarsdale station of the Harlem Railroad, died yesterday from injuries received in a remarkable accident. Last Tuesday Mr. Gallagher was chopping down a tree near the farm house. He slipped and fell, while delivering a heavy blow with the axe. In falling the axe was turned, and its sharp edge cut a slice from the back of Gallagher's head. When found he was unconscious, and sank rapidly until his death.

A Possible Commodore.

John Rendel, a boy of thirteen, disappeared from his home and was subsequently found in the United States frigate Vermont, having enlisted in the navy. He said that a man had induced him to enlist by saying that he would get him a good position if he gave him half of his pay, and that the man represented himself to be his guardian and said the boy was seventeen. Upon a writ of habeas corpus the boy was before Judge Lawrence yesterday, but the parents were so well pleased with their son's place that they allowed him to go back.

The Flat-Iron Homicide.

John O'Toole was on trial yesterday in the Oyer and Terminer under an indictment for murder. He engaged in a quarrel on the 26th of July in Teresa Hesler's saloon, at 306 East Forty-ninth street. Soon afterward he went to his room in the same house, and it was charged threw a flat-iron from a window upon the head of Mrs. Hesler while she was putting up the shutters in the street below, killing her. The case is not concluded.

Death of a Noted Colored Man.

DETROIT, Feb. 23.—George Debaptiste, colored, famous in the ante-bellum days as conductor on the underground railroad, died yesterday, aged sixty-four years. He was steward of the White House in 1811, and President Harrison died in his arms.

THE LOUISIANA OUTRAGE.

The Action of the Returning Board Pronounced illegal by the Unanimous Vote of the Select Committee—A Divided Opinion.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—In the House this morning Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.), from the Select Committee on Louisiana Affairs, submitted two resolutions, the first from the whole committee, recommending to the House of Representatives of Louisiana to reseat the members who were thrown out under the erroneous application of a rule by the Returning Board; and the second, which was not unanimous, that Mr. Kellogg be recognized as the Governor of the State.

The majority report, signed by Messrs. Foster, Phelps, Potter, and Marshall, sustains the Conservatives on the following grounds: First, that the registration was incorrect and exceeded the true colored vote; second, that a larger proportion of voters registered than is usual in the Northern States; third, that 1874 was a year of political change, in which the vote throughout the States was seriously affected against the Republican party—"a change resulting largely from the financial distress of the people;" fourth, that it was not to the interest of the Conservatives to intimidate the colored people; fifth, that there is no evidence to show such intimidation.

They hold, therefore, that in November, 1874, the people of the State of Louisiana did fairly have a free, peaceable, and full registration and election, in which a clear Conservative majority was elected to the Lower House of the Legislature, of which majority the Conservatives were deprived by the unjust, illegal, and arbitrary action of the Returning Board.

As to the resolution recommending the recognition of Kellogg, Messrs. Phelps and Foster think that as Kellogg is and has been the acting Governor of Louisiana for the past two years, to deny his right and install another in his place after this lapse of time might involve incalculable mischief to the legal and political interests of the State. To avoid the mischief and confusion of change, a majority of the citizens of Louisiana seem willing to accept as a compromise Kellogg's recognition and the restoration to the Conservatives of the control of the lower House. For these reasons Messrs. Foster and Phelps do not wish to oppose the recommendation that the administration recognize Gov. Kellogg be recognized; neither, in view of the fact that they know nothing of the merits of the case as judged by competent evidence, do they wish to be understood as urging it. They only wish to record their agreement with those of their associates who believe that such a compromise might, by making a termination of the uncertainty in Louisiana, be on the whole less intolerable than the present situation of that distressed people.

But to any resolution recognizing Kellogg Messrs. Potter and Marshall are utterly opposed. They find nothing to justify the belief that Kellogg was elected. That he seized the Government by the aid of Federal troops through a void and fraudulent order, which prevented the counting and return of the votes, should be a standing presumption against him. When the people, assembled in the Houses of his Government, had successfully regained the office he had usurped, he was again reseated by Federal power. Through the forms of law by which he had intrenched himself, he once more sought to nullify the choice of the people at the late election, and he called on the President for Federal troops to break up the meeting of a Legislature. For Congress to recognize a usurpation so gross and so oppressive is, they think, to establish a precedent by which, under pretexts that can readily be found, any State Government may be overthrown by the will of the people nullified, fraud and violence made permanent and republican forms perverted to destroy liberty. In their judgment all that is needed in Louisiana is to withdraw the Federal troops and leave the people of that State to govern themselves.

The reports were ordered printed. As the result of a colloquy between the members of the committee as to which was the majority report and which was the minority, it may be stated that all the members of the committee report against the action of the Returning Board, that Messrs. Foster, Phelps, Potter, and Marshall unite in a report that there was no general intimidation in the State, but a free and fair election which resulted in favor of the Conservatives, who were deprived of the result by the wrongful action of the Returning Board; that Messrs. Hoar, Wheeler and Frye unite in a minority report, and that Mr. Foster assents with Messrs. Hoar, Wheeler and Frye to a compromise, recognizing Kellogg as Governor, and giving the majority in the House to the Conservative delegates.

THE OLD WORLD'S NEWS.

The Bonapartists Indignant and the Republicans Elated.

PARIS, Feb. 23.—The organs of the Bonapartists are indignant at the passage by the Assembly, yesterday, of Mr. Wallon's amendment to the Senate bill, and express their disapprobation in violent articles. The republican papers, with the exception of *Le François*, are jubilant over the passage of the amendment. *Le François* thinks only half of the work necessary to be done has been accomplished.

The Ministers, with the exception of M. Tailhaud, Minister of Justice, and Baron Chabaud-Latour, Minister of the Interior, supported the amendment of M. Wallon. Mr. Tailhaud voted "no," and Baron Chabaud-Latour abstained from voting.

In the Assembly to-day the Senate bill was considered in detail and passed clause by clause. The following are its most leading features: It appoints the number of Senators to each department. The Seine and Nord have five each, and the others four, three, or two according to population. The Senators are to be elected by colleges composed of Deputies of the Assembly, Councillors-General, Councillors of Arrondissements, and delegates from the municipalities. Senators representing departments and colonies are to sit nine years. One-third of their number must be elected every three years. Those chosen by the Assembly are irremovable.

Vacancies by death, resignation, or other cause, before the expiration of the term, are to be filled by the Senate itself. The Senate, equally with the Chamber of Deputies, is authorized to initiate laws; financial bills, however, must first pass the Deputies. The Senate may become a high court of justice to try the Ministers, and also any other dignitaries, or any persons accused of conspiring against the State. The first Senate shall be elected one month before the dissolution of the Assembly, and commence its duties on the day the Assembly separates.

Clause 5, relating to the appointment of the seventy-five Senators by the Assembly, was not finally adopted. M. Delpit, a Conservative Liberal, moved an amendment providing that these Senators be selected from a double list of names presented by the President of the republic. The clause, with the proposed amendment, was referred to the Committee of Thirty for reconsideration.

The third reading of the bill organizing the public powers was fixed for to-morrow.

A resolution that the Senate bill do not take effect until the passage of the Public Powers bill was rejected.

M. Raoul Duval, who conducted the debate on behalf of the Bonapartists, continued throughout the proceedings to move exceedingly liberal amendments with the hope of detaching the Left from the two Centres and defeating the bill, but the coalition stood firm, and all the motions were rejected by overwhelming majorities.

The Bonapartists accused the members of the Left of abandoning their principles and forsaking national sovereignty. As a final desperate effort to defeat the bill they moved an amendment providing that it should become a law until ratified by universal suffrage. They declared if the bill was thus ratified they would submit. It was the duty of the Left, they said, to vote for this amendment if they really wished to control the affairs of the State. Eight millions of voters could not without their consent be placed in the hands of a body elected as this bill contemplated.

The amendment was lost, receiving only the votes of the Bonapartist Deputies.

Washington's Birthday in Berlin.

BERLIN, Feb. 23.—Mr. Davis, the American Minister, gave a dinner yesterday in celebration of Washington's Birthday. There was a large company present, including members of the diplomatic corps. Toasts were drank to President Grant and Emperor William. The houses of the American residents in this city were also decorated in honor of the day.

A Deficit in the Georgia Treasury.

A deficit variously estimated at from $152,000 to $1,000,000 was discovered recently in the Treasury of the State of Georgia, and an investigation is in progress under the direction of the Legislature. Thus far, according to the latest news received in this city, the actual deficit is $98,000, which was said in his statement to the committee that Mr. Henry Clews was the financial officer of the State in New York prior to his administration.

A Minister's Wife before the Footlights.

Mrs. Ada Gaddis, widow of the late Rev. M. P. Gaddis, formerly pastor of the State Street Congregational Church, Brooklyn, last night made her debut in Mrs. Conway's Theatre in an adaptation of Dumas's play of "Helene." Before her marriage Mrs. Gaddis is said to have been on the stage, but not for a long time, and as soon as she became a preacher's wife she abandoned the profession.

The Revolution in Venezuela Ended.

HAVANA, Feb. 22.—Advices from Venezuela say that the revolution in that republic has ended. An official agreement has been signed, by which the rebels have delivered up their arms, and the insurgents are allowed to leave the country unmolested. No action is to be taken against the others engaged in the revolution, nor is their property to be confiscated.

ERNEST ORTWEIN HANGED.

YESTERDAY'S SPECTACLE IN THE PITTSBURGH JAIL YARD.

Executing the Death Sentence on the Murderer of the Hamnett Family—Confessing the Crime and Imploring for Mercy.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 23.—Ernest Ortwein, the murderer of the Hamnett family, was hanged in the jail yard at noon to-day. The crime for which he suffered was committed on the night of April 29, 1874, near Homestead, a village on the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad, six miles above this city. His victims were John Hamnett, a well-to-do farmer, his wife Agnes, two daughters named Ida and Emma, and a bound boy named Robert Smith. The murder was discovered early next morning, the burning of the house attracting the attention of the neighbors, and during the day the remains of the unfortunate family were taken from the ruins. At the time of the murder Ortwein was engaged as a farm hand by Mr. Hamnett, and treated as one of the family. He is a native of Germany, and has been in this country about two years. After his arrest he made a confession, and has since expressed himself willing and ready to pay the penalty of his crime. His spiritual advisers, who have been in constant attention, left him last night at midnight. Ortwein then requested to be called at 6 o'clock and retired. He slept soundly until 6 o'clock this morning, and he partook of a hearty breakfast shortly before 7. The final religious services were held in his cell a little after 9 A. M.

TO THE SCAFFOLD.

At precisely 12 o'clock Ortwein was conducted to the jail yard. Sheriff Hare headed the solemn procession, while Deputy Sheriff Cluley brought up the rear. The Rev. Messrs. Hertzberger and Pizer, with the prisoner between them, were praying aloud. The Sheriff halted at the scaffold steps, and the clergymen offered up a last prayer, Ortwein meanwhile kneeling with his hands bound behind and the fatal noose about his neck. At the conclusion of the prayer, Ortwein exclaimed in German, "Dear Lord Jesus, O God, I commit my spirit!" He then arose and ascended the steps of the scaffold, accompanied by the clergymen. His extraordinary nerve did not desert him at the last moment, and as the fatal cap, "a white one," was being placed over his head, he bade those near him a pleasant "good by." Then in a loud, firm voice he said:

What I have to say is this: I suffer what I have deserved. I committed the murder. I am ready and willing to die. I most heartily thank all for the kind treatment to me. May God have mercy on my soul. I hope to meet you all in heaven. For Christ's sake, Jesus Christ have mercy upon my soul. O, Father, into thy hands I commend my spirit.

A SHOCKING SPECTACLE.

At three minutes after 12 the drop fell. As the noose tightened about Ortwein's neck the white cap was lifted, revealing his face just as the first shock of death was felt. It was a sickening spectacle. The eyes started from their sockets, the tongue shot out, and the face first flushed crimson, then turned black, or at least seemed to do so. The fall evidently broke his neck, as there was but a slight convulsion of the limbs. He was a powerfully built man, however, in prime health, and his chest continued to heave and throb at least five minutes. His heart ceased to beat at about seven and a half minutes after he fell. He was left hanging for some twenty minutes longer, when the body was cut down and delivered to Mr. Denoon, the undertaker. It is understood that it will be taken to Dr. Dickson's hospital for a post mortem examination.

Ortwein made a will before his death in which he left all his claim to property in Germany to his relatives. He also made a full confession, and among his latest requests was that it should not be published until some days after his burial.

AN OLD PRISON DISMANTLED.

A Leap from the Windows and an Ignominious Climb Back Again.

The dungeons of the old Jefferson Market prison, which are exposed for the first time are disappearing beneath the picks and crowbars of a host of laborers. By this afternoon they will not exist, and their destroyers will begin to burrow for the foundation bed of a new prison house, which will excel in height every other municipal building. On Thursday the corner of the wing in which men awaiting examination were detained, was knocked off by a party of workmen who did not know that it was occupied. James Harrison, charged with theft, sprang through the opening, clambered down the ragged edge of a contiguous wall, and escaped. On Friday Justice Bixby ordered that a small room near the street entrance of the court should be prepared for prisoners. Yesterday thirteen men and several women were locked in it, and guarded by Officer Curtis. As Officer Dillon was conducting John Williams, a burglar, to this pen, the latter leaped out of an open window. Just as his head was sinking beneath the window sill the officer grasped his coat collar and upheld him in mid-air. Other officers helped to drag him back into the court room.

The lower stories of the old-time mansion at West Washington place and Greene street have been secured at an annual rental of $1,800 for the courts. The basement is traversed by twenty-four iron cells, and the sections thus formed are to be used as cells. The arch that once divided the dining rooms on the floor above has been removed, and in the clear space thus obtained the criminal court will be established. The second story is to be occupied by the civil court. The house is owned by Dr. Champlin, of Cornwall, N. Y., and stands on a part of the old Champlin farm, which was anciently limited by Washington square, West Washington place, and Greene and West Fourth streets. The neighbors, who dread the unseemly scenes that will probably be enacted in the v