THE CITY'S DIRTY STREETS.

THE ASSEMBLY PASSES A SUBSTITUTE FOR THE SENATE BILL.

Giving the Work in Charge of a Superintendent Under Direction of the Health Board, Instead of to Mayor Grace—A Close Vote—The Senate Voting for no Tolls on Canals.

ALBANY, April 19.—Johnny O'Brien was early in the chamber. He was accompanied by the Lieutenant, Barney Biglin, and several lesser lights. Seated in a large easy chair, where he could command a view of the entire floor, he issued his orders to Brodsky, Carpenter, Polar Hayes, and young Mr. Hamilton. His aids were stationed at different points about the chamber, from which they could watch every movement and signal to their chief instantly any important movement. Pointing to the centre position held by Barney Biglin at the rear of the chamber, Governor-General O'Brien said to me: "You have seen the shad poles in the North River? Well, our poles are all set around these shad here, and it will be funny if we don't make a good haul."

The first hours of the session were used up in a long speech by Dr. Fenner of Chautauqua on a motion to take his Oleomargarine bill from the committee, which he said was sitting down upon it, and send the bill to the Committee of the Whole. No one paid any attention to it. There was also a brief wrangle over a bill authorizing the Governor to appoint police officials for Niagara Falls, the constables now being Democratic. Gen. Spinola presented a remonstrance against it, signed by nearly every resident of the village of Niagara, and Mr. Seeman desired it as a bill to take the skinning of visitors to the Falls out of the hands of the men elected by the people, and give it to the Governor and some other men to be named by him. The House passed the bill with the hope that the skinning of tourists under the Governor's man would be more artistically and less brutally done than it is now.

It was nearly 1 o'clock when the Street Cleaning bill was announced from the Clerk's desk. To this time the chamber had been a scene of continual confusion and disorder, but in an instant all was changed. Every member dropped into his seat, while a dozen page boys went scurrying to the Clerk's desk to get fully sheets for members and Governor-General O'Brien and his aids.

The voice of Westchester's eagle was heard like the report of a Sharpe's (not Speaker) rifle as he sailed into the middle aisle. "Mr. Speaker, I move to recommit this bill to the committee, with instructions to strike out the enacting clause," he said. "When the vestibuled a personal grievance. The Speaker and he had, a few days ago, a very pleasant little confab together, the result of which was that at the Speaker's suggestion he had taken a message to Senator Robertson relative to the appointment of a Conference Committee on the Street Cleaning bill when it should get back to the Senate. There was nothing improper in it, and it was such a very pleasant little visit, but a certain New York paper had got hold of it and had called him a political trickster, and said that he had asked the Speaker to make him one of the Conference Committee. Both these allegations he denied, and he appealed to his dear friend the Speaker, to bear him out in the denial.

Speaker Sharpe was not slow in coming forward. Everything that had been done in the matter was highly proper, sir; far as he knew the gentleman from Westchester were concerned. Neither of them, he trusted, would condescend to do an improper thing. Then both gentlemen put their hands over their hearts, bowed low, and smiled sweetly at each other, and the Speaker sat down. It looked mightily as though both of them had been caught at a bit of sharp work," said an old hanger-on, "and were devilish glad to officiate at the funeral of the job in public; but they hate such other all the same, and such is watching for an opening to get in a knock-down blow."

This disposed of, Mr. Husted changed his motion to recommit the bill, with instructions to amend by restoring it to the precise form in which it passed the Senate. On this motion he made a brief but telling speech. He warned the Republican majority that a pestilence and death was even now hovering over the city of New York. He told them that this was due, as over two hundred leading physicians had certified, to the filthy condition of the streets of that city. Four weeks ago no cases of contagious fever were said to exist in that city, while typhus fever, small-pox, malaria, and other diseases were raging. He appealed to the Republican majority to forget for once party partisanship and rise to the dignity of the question. He cautioned them that in stirring up the city in the mess of political pottage in that city, they might drive from the party many more votes than they would gain.

He was followed by Mr. Carpenter of Suffolk, who enjoys the reputation of being the father of the substitute, enough it would be safe to bet that he never dotted an i nor crossed a t in it, and that he never saw it until it was placed in his hands by the representative of the New York Spoils Brigade. Mr. Carpenter, when he rises to speak, reminds one very forcibly of Stephen A. Douglas in his best days, but the minute he opens his mouth all similitude ends. He started off by declaring that the Republicans of the State of New York had said that the streets of the city of New York could be cleaned just as well under the direction of a Republican official as under a Democratic Mayor. There was no reason why the expenditure of such a vast sum of money and all this power should be placed in the hands of a Democrat, when there were plenty of Republicans competent and anxious for the job. He ridiculed the idea of any epidemic in the city of New York, and said that to-day it was a healthier city than Brooklyn, Boston, or Paris. He closed by an effort to apply the gag law of the previous question, but this brought at least twenty members to their feet in protest. Mr. Brooks, Polar Hayes, and others appealing to him to withdraw his call for the previous question. But Carpenter had received his orders, and the eye of the great O'Brien was upon him, and he insisted upon his call for the previous question. "On that motion," shouted Col. Michael C. Murphy, "I demand the yeas and nays." Before the call was half through it became plain that Carpenter was beaten, and the would-be dictator attempted to withdraw his call, but the House would not let him. He was beaten badly.

Mr. Brooks of New York then got the floor. He is a member of the State Board of Health. Moreover, he never talks unless he has something to say. He said he regretted to have to say it, but to-day New York was the most unhealthy city in this country, if not in the entire world. This statement he backed up with figures giving the death rate during the last three months in most of the principal cities of this country and Europe, and comparing them with the death rate for the same time in the city of New York. He appealed to the rural members to pay some heed to the warnings and requests of the best men of both parties in that city and not to longer trifle with this question, which was indeed one of life and death to thousands and of people in New York city.

Speaker Sharpe then played his part of the little game. He called attention to the fact that it was now past the usual time for adjournment; that there was to be another session this afternoon, and hoped no one would object to the previous question being now ordered. No one did, and the roll call was begun on Husted's motion. Under the plan of asking to be excused from voting, several short speeches were made. Old Sam Hale said he did not believe that any bill could be passed if the original Senate bill was not, and therefore he was for Husted's amendment. Flanagan Crapser tried to be funny. He thought the great mortality in New York city was due to oleomargarine and lard cheese, and therefore he was in favor of sticking to O'Brien and the patronage. Dr. Polar Hayes thought this was a very large test for a very small chapel. That Ishmaelite in New York politics, Jackson S. Schultz, and the man miller, Thatcher Adams, with birds of a similar feather, were the cause of all the trouble. What was wanted in New York was clean streets. The people didn't care who did the work, but it seemed to be impossible to agree and unite. There was no good reason why this immense amount of money and patronage should not be intrusted to a Republican as well as to a Democratic official. Patronage and spoils and Johnny O'Brion had captured Polar Hayes. The roll was finally completed on Husted's motion, and it was defeated by a vote of 56 in the affirmative to 64 in the negative. The affirmative votes were all Democrats with the exception of ten rural Republicans who refused to follow Johnny O'Brien and Flanagan Crapser. They were Messrs. Alvord, Bowen, Butler, Ingalls, Fish, Husted, Lasher, Low, Skinner and Steele.

Then the question recurred on the passage of the Carpenter substitute. Its friends would need another vote. Three or four Republicans were absent, and messengers were despatched in all directions to find them. Only one was found, and he was at the bedside of a dying child. Frantic appeals were made to him to come to the House long enough to vote, but in vain. As the case proceeded the greatest confusion prevailed. The aisles and the open space in front of the Speaker's desk were crowded with excited gesticulators.

When the name of Mr. Bogart of Niagara was called he announced that he had as the time favored the substitute. But it was plain now that that bill could not be passed, and he should vote for it as a solatium as better than nothing at all. This seemed to be the feeling. It lasted for some time, during which Mr. Browning of New York, who had previously recited the great services his (the Tammany) organization would make if this power was given to the Mayor, rushed up to the Clerk's desk and offered to change his vote if necessary to pass the bill. Gen. Spinola also voted with a reservation that he would change it necessary to save the bill. It was not necessary, and the glory of the whole thing belongs to Johnny O'Brien. Following is the vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Armstrong, Baker, Beach, Benedict, Bogart, Bowen, Brennan, Brooks, Bradley, Campbell, Carley, C. A. Carpenter, J. S. Carpenter, Cashmore, Chickering, Cobden, Cowles, Crapser, Cullen, Derrick, Dickey, Doscher, Dutcher, Evans, Erwin, Frauenheim, Fish, Gillette, Gorsline, Hamilton, Hayes, Holt, Howland, Hunter, Hurd, Jackson, Lewis, Low, Morgan, Palmer, Peck, Phillips, Potter, Raines, Rice, Roberts, Robinson, Root, C. H. Russell, Scott, Seely, Shelby, Sheldon, Sipp, Sisson, Trimble, Turck, H. H. Torrey, H. M. Tuttle, Van Buren, Warner, Williams, Speaker—60.

NAYS—Messrs. Alvord, Andrews, Benedict, Bogan, Bowen, Brooks, Browne, Browning, Bulmer, Butler, Cullin, Clancy, Clark, Cleary, Cole, Cohen, Dayton, Donnie, Donohe, Dougherty, Durand, Eagle, Fanning, Finley, Gallup, Hickman, Higgins, Hoffman, Holmes, Husted, Lasher, Lengwell, McDonough, McFerran, Meier, J. Murphy, M. C. Murphy, Newman, Norton, Niles, Patten, Patterson, Pinney, Stanley, Sheridan, Skinner, Smith, Spinola, Steele, Stilwell, Strait, Tallmadge, Tierney, Tully, S. R. Weaver—54.

Foster's amendment to the Constitution making the Erie Canal free, occupied the attention of the Senate.

Mr. Williams of Buffalo advocated the amendment as indispensable to the maintenance of the supremacy of the State in the carrying trade.

Lynde of St. Lawrence opposed it, and said the State had gone far enough in reducing the tolls to the minimum point. The people, in his opinion, would not consent to be taxed to keep the canals in repair in order that the outside world might use them for nothing. If New York could not compete in the carrying trade with the Welland Canal or the Mississippi River without this she must lose it. What the Erie Canal needed to defy competition was not an abolition of the small tolls that were now charged, but an enlargement of the capacity and efficiency of the canal itself. An amendment to the Constitution that would enable the State to do this would be far more effectual in preserving the supremacy of New York than the amendment now proposed.

Mr. Murtha supported the amendment, and presented statistics showing the rapid increase of grain products received at the ports of Boston, Montreal, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New Orleans during the last five years, all of which demonstrated the effective competition that had been made with New York in the carrying trade of the West. He believed that if the Erie Canal were made free the transportation over it would be doubled. At all events, he said, the people ought to have the opportunity to pass upon the amendment, which was all this bill provided.

A motion to order the bill to a third reading was carried by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Birdsall, Bixby, Foster, Fowler, Hogan, Jacobs, Loomis, Mills, Murtha, Robertson, Schroeder, Seebacher, Stevens, Strahan, Williams—15.

NAYS—Messrs. Baker, Brennan, Davenport, Halbert, Lord, Lynde, Madden, McCarthy, Pitts, Rockwell, Sessions, Wagner, Wendover, and Woodin—14.

ABSENT—Messrs. Astor, Eidman, and Winslow.

When the bill comes up on its final passage, Astor and Eidman will probably vote in favor of it, but on the other hand Loomis and Mills, who voted aye to-day, will probably vote against it, and Winslow certainly will, so that it is not likely to get the requisite 17 votes.

The Capitol Appropriation bill passed by a vote of 19 to 2, after nearly half the Senate had denounced the new building as a fraud.

The bill allowing the State Charities Aid Association to visit the charitable institutions of the counties and towns was discussed again today, and amended so as to permit the association to inspect only the county and town institutions, leaving those of the State to the supervision of the State Board of Charities. It will be put on its passage, as amended, to-morrow.

PROF. SAWYER ON TRIAL.

The Shooting of Dr. Theophilus Steele under Investigation in Court.

Prof. William E. Sawyer, the electrician, was put on trial yesterday in the General Sessions upon the charge of shooting Dr. Theophilus Steele, lately of 261 West Forty-second street, at Seventh avenue and Forty-second street on the afternoon of the 5th of April last. Prof. Sawyer wore black clothing and a white necktie. He held a white handkerchief to his face most of the day, and looked fixedly at Dr. Steele, a dark-complexioned, black-moustached Southerner, who seemed to be unconscious of Prof. Sawyer's gaze.

Assistant District Attorney Beecher said that the families of Dr. Steele and Prof. Sawyer were boarding at 261 West Forty-second street last spring. The ladies had some difference, and the gentlemen took opposite sides. Prof. Sawyer and his family moved. He then sent a letter to Dr. Steele, saying in it, among other unpleasant things, that Dr. Steele might "proceed to the devil with all possible celerity." Dr. Steele met, in the café of the Rossmore Hotel, on the afternoon of the 5th of April, a friend, Mr. Whelan. They took a drink at the bar and sat down. Prof. Sawyer entered and walked up and down, stopping occasionally in front of Dr. Steele and looking at him. Shortly afterward Dr. Steele got up to leave the hotel. Prof. Sawyer went ahead of him. At Seventh avenue and Forty-second street the men met. Prof. Sawyer addressed Steele, who stopped and asked what he wanted. Prof. Sawyer thereupon said that he wanted to be on good terms with Dr. Steele, who said substantially: "I don't want a word from you, sir. All that I ask is that you keep out of my way." Dr. Steele turned to resume his walk to his house. As he turned he saw a flash and felt the shock of a bullet wound in his nose. The bullet passed downward into his jaw. Prof. Sawyer walked rapidly down Forty-second street. Dr. Steele called for the police.

Dr. Steele, in his direct examination by Mr. Beecher, confirmed the opening so far as it referred to him. Lawyer William A. Beach then began a long and rigorous cross-examination. In reply to Mr. Beach's questions, Dr. Steele testified that he was a surgeon in the Confederate army, and, subsequently, Colonel of the Seventh Kentucky Cavalry. Before the war, in a duel, he shot a Mr. Blackburn of Kentucky.

"Did you not speak harshly of Prof. Sawyer after the misunderstanding?" Mr. Beach asked.

"I do not understand the term in the sense that you use it," was the reply.

"You are a member of the Southern chivalry, Doctor," Mr. Beach said, "and you know what the meaning of the term is among gentlemen."

"Well," the Doctor replied coolly, "I had expressed my contempt for him." [Laughter.]

"Did not the receipt of this letter [reading Prof. Sawyer's letter] cause you to feel harshly and speak in the same way?"

"It did not, sir, because I felt utterly contemptuous toward him, and knew that he was beneath the notice of a gentleman." [Laughter.]

The prosecution will be continued to-day. The defence, the understanding is, will be that the shooting was justifiable self-defence.

OVER THE MAYOR'S VETO.

Victories for the Elevated Roads and for Edison—More Vetoes.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday passed over the Mayor's veto the resolution permitting the Elevated Railroad Companies to erect and light lamps at the street crossings under their stations and at every street which their roads cross, by a vote of 19 to 2 Aldermen Slevin and Wells voting in the negative.

Alderman McClave moved that the resolution permitting the Edison Elective Illuminating Company to lay wires and tubes under the streets with a view to light the streets and buildings by electricity be passed over the Mayor's veto. The resolution was passed over the veto by 19 to 2, Aldermen Hawes and Waite voting in the negative.

Two communications from Mayor Grace were read vetoing the Board's resolutions giving permission to the United States Illuminating Company and the Brush Electric Illuminating Company to lay tubes, wires, insulators and conductors, and to erect lamp posts in the streets of this city. In the veto of the first resolution the Mayor says:

The failure to secure proper revenue to the city from valuable franchises within the gift of the Common Councils is one of the causes of our heavy burden of municipal debt. I repeat the recommendations made in former messages, that general ordinances be passed establishing rates under which the privilege of electric lighting may be secured by any company or individuals complying with regulations as to the manner in which the streets are to be occupied and adequate revenue be secured to the city from such occupancy. The principal use of illuminating franchises is not designed to be the lighting of the streets, but the furnishing of illuminating agents to private customers at a profit. The grantees expect to make money from light supplied by them either for private or public use. If they were obliged to enter upon and occupy private property for this purpose they would be required to pay for the right of way and to compensate owners fairly for the inconvenience and damage caused by their operations. There is no reason why the city should not be likewise properly compensated, especially in view of the public annoyance caused by the breaking up of the streets and the increasing danger of injury to city water pipes and sewers by the multiplication of the pipes of the various corporations under the roadways.

His reasons for vetoing the resolution giving the franchise to the Brush Company are as follows:

This resolution fails to provide for adequate compensation for the franchise intended to be granted, and is not sufficiently stringent or specific in its provisions for regulating the manner of making up and relaying of the streets. Resolutions recently passed by the Common Council authorizing the laying of pipes for the conveyance of steam for supplying power and heat provided for compensation and security to the city, which, although insufficient, are far more adequate than those stimulated in this respect then. The growing demand for street privileges should increase the price of them, and forbid their being practically given away without security to protect the city against damage to the water pipes and sewers. So long as a business companies have the right to tear up the streets and replace them by their own workmen, the pavements will be in bad order. It is not sufficient that such work shall be done under the supervision of the Department of Public Works. It should be done directly by that department, and paid for out of the money previously deposited by the persons or companies for whose benefit the streets are disturbed.

The two vetoes were laid over, under the rules of the Board.

Strike of Boiler Makers.

PITTSBURGH, April 19.—The boiler makers here, numbering 5,0, struck to-day for an agreement for one year at the present wages, which range from $2 25 to $2 80 per day, and for time and a half time for repair jobs, double time for night work, triple time for Sunday, and quadruple time for Sunday night. The contest is on a Knox rate of wages.

Beatty's Parlor Organs
In use everywhere. They give entire satisfaction.—*Adv.*

Carter's Little Liver Pills are
Exceedingly small and sugar-coated. One is a dose—*Adv.*

Relief from the worst of aches. Use German Corn Remover. It never fails. Sold by all druggists, 25 cts.—*Adv.*

CONKLING AND ROBERTSON.

Talk that the New York Senator Holds the Senate—Extra Session Rumors.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—There seems to be some foundation for the rumor that Conkling has succeeded in persuading several Senators on both sides of the Chamber that the courtesy of the Senate must prevail in the matter of confirmation of nominations. Mr. Conkling is now reported as believing that no nomination will be confirmed unless endorsed by both Senators from the State to which it is credited. There seems to be some feeling, or at least pretence of it, that a more lively war would be precipitated were Robertson rejected than would follow his confirmation, and in view of Mr. Garfield's ostentatious friendliness toward Mahone, as shown by the sending of bouquets, some of the Democrats feel more like standing pretty rigidly upon the courtesy of the Senate than they did at the beginning of the Administration.

One of the Democratic Senators is reported as saying that the rejection of Robertson would do more damage to the Republican party in New York than his confirmation would, and on this account that he felt more disposed to vote for rejection and to screen himself behind the shield of Senatorial courtesy. It is not believed, however, that a majority of the Senate at present would vote against the confirmation of Judge Robertson unless it could be shown that he was not a fit person for the place. Extra session talk has been revived to-day, a rumor being that unless the deadlock is broken by Saturday the President will issue a call for an extra session to convene in June. On the basis of this rumor came the resolution offered by Senator Blair this morning, recommending the calling of an extra session. Mr. Blair says that the resolution was offered wholly on his own motion, and that only one or two friends knew that he purposed offering it. Yet the act has caused a good deal of gossip. It is also said that a weekly paper published in Philadelphia and owned by Wharton Barker, a close friend of Mr. Garfield's, contained a hint of the possibility of a called session that was not written until after an interview with Mr. Garfield. The paragraph intimated that in view of the importance of the pending question and the temporary nature of Mr. Windom's arrangements, it might be well to call an extra session in June, and the speedy arrival of the hot weather would make a very short session, and one wholly devoted to the pending question inevitable.

It is not at all certain, however, that an extra session would break the Senate deadlock.

In the Senate to-day Mr. Logan made a long speech in refutation of the charges which have been made and which he characterized as slanders—that he at any time sympathized with secession. He read in support of his denial of the charges a letter which he had received from Senators Lamar and Pugh, who served with him in Congress at the outbreak of the war, bearing testimony to his (Mr. Logan's) loyalty to the Union at that time. He also quoted from speeches made by him to show his opposition to secession, and challenged anybody to show any speech in which he had upheld the rebellion. He denied explicitly the various charges that he had raised a company to join the rebels, and read letters to prove that those charges were absolutely false.

THE MONKEY THAT BIT A CHILD.

A Vexed Question About Its Ownership in a Suit for $50,000 Damages.

On March 4, 1880, a large, half-starved monkey, which, it is alleged, had escaped from the Bowery Museum, 578 Bowery, bit a little girl living in a rear tenement house at 19 Chrystie street. A suit to recover $50,000 damages from Middleton & Uffner, proprietors of the museum, was on trial yesterday in the Court of Common Pleas before Judge Daly. The little girl who was bitten, Flora Bennecke, now about 6 years old, sat with her aunt, Mrs. Barbara Kietz, in court, and showed a fierce scar across the bridge of her nose, and reaching to a corner of her eye, was a large, red, unsightly scar, where the monkey had bitten her.

In opening the case for the prosecution, Mr. Alfred Steckler said that on the day of the occurrence the monkey had first been seen sitting in a rear window of the Bowery Museum. Climbing along a clothes line, it gained a window in the third floor of the tenement house in the rear, jumped in at a window, landing on the back of Mrs. Aronson, who sat near the window sewing, and alarmed her so that she came down the stairs to the fourth floor, and there attacked Flora Bennecke, biting her in the face in a frightful manner. The monkey was followed to the roof, and shot and clubbed to death.

The first witness, Mrs. Klotz, described the child's injuries, and said she had taken her at once to St. Francis's Hospital. Dr. Haupt, the house surgeon at the hospital, said that the laceration was a bad one, and that the scars would doubtless become more conspicuous as the girl grew older. The muscles of the nose were impaired by the sewing up of the wound, so that the girl's voice was ruined permanently.

Mrs. Aronson said that she was sewing with a machine when the monkey jumped upon her lap, knocked it off, and then jumped upon a table and seized a beefsteak, which it swallowed almost whole. Mrs. Cohen saw the monkey running up to the fourth floor, and saw it jump upon the little girl and bite her face.

Gordon Campbell, a deputy sheriff, said that on March 4 the museum was in charge of a receiver, and that on account of some differences between the former proprietors he (Campbell) was put in charge of the building. There were two monkeys there on the day of the sale.

James E. Sherwood, the real estate agent who represented the owner of the museum, said that on March 1 he bought in the museum at the receiver's sale for Middleton & Uffner, and that the purchase was concluded on March 2. On that date they took the keys and had possession of the building.

With this testimony the case for the little girl rested. Mr. Foster, the attorney for the defendants, at once asked that the suit be dismissed. It had not been proved, he said, that the monkey had come from the museum premises; or that it was a ferocious monkey of bad previous reputation, or even that it was the description of Ohio Arter the Great Earthquake—The Killed and Injured—Cremation in Ruins Accepted—Popular Opinion Against the Boundary Settlement—Successful Peaches—The Bee's Business—The Preservation of Bees' Wax—Farmers' Institutes—Is the Irish Land Bill—Sir Stafford's Severe Speech—Ireland Not Ripe for Home Rule—Mahone Man—Out in the Cold World—The Tales Book of an Hour, Indoor Game Man in Search of Work, Mr. Beck's Wife, Poetry, Sunshine, Kansas Senator I'm on the Broomstick Road, Turning of the Tide—Graphic Description of the Battle of Gettysburg by an Ex-Confederate Officer, Quackery in Connecticut, An Old-Fashioned Kissing Bee, Spring Poetry, Ladies Acquitted by the Cuban Juries, How to Get Married Nowadays, Weather Vanes, The New Czar, Cats Eat Ice Cream, Poetry of Spring, Pond, Trees and Flowers, Sunshine, Everybody Loves Lettuce, Latest Telegraphic News, Sunbeams, Notes on Science and Industry, Ladies' Department, Many Columns of Editorial Matter, and Agricultural Matter, Financial Intelligence, and Markets.

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Why suffer from rheumatism, gout, diabetes, gravel, dyspepsia, when you can be cured by using the only genuine Vichy, from the Springs Hauterive, Celestins, Grande Grille, Hospital, to be had of all respectable druggists, grocers, and wine merchants?—*Adv.*

FLOCKING TO OUR SHORES.

THE ARRIVAL OF SIX THOUSAND IMMIGRANTS YESTERDAY.

A Total of Sixty Thousand Predicted for This Month and of Half a Million for the Year—The Increase Chiefly from Germany.

Yesterday was a day to be remembered at Castle Garden. There were landed there 1,141 immigrants from the steamship Silesia, 422 from the Alsatia, 1,311 from the City of New York, 1,200 from the England, 1,416 from the Hapsburg, and 1,101 from the Ethiopia. There were on the six steamships 6,891 immigrants.

This is the greatest total for any April day that President Starr or Commissioner Charles Hauselt has any knowledge of. On the day that President Starr entered the Commission there was a greater total, namely, 7,950, but that was in May, the 19th, 1873. As it happened, also, about the same number arrived on May 19, 1872. Commissioner Hauselt predicts that the total for the present month will not fall short of 60,000, and that the total for the year will not be less than half a million.

To show the decrease and increase of immigration since 1873 the following figures are given, denoting the totals for May in each year from 1873 to 1880, inclusive: 52,197, 27,053, 18,209, 13,116, 9,882, 11,450, 18,325, 55,083. The following are the totals for April during the same years: 42,743, 18,162, 13,670, 6,645, 7,095, 8,197, 11,406, 45,578.

The total for this month up to last night was 34,526, and the total since Jan. 1 was 80,069. Excluding yesterday, the total for April so far has been 27,635, or 8,937 more than for the corresponding period of April last year. The increase this year, excluding yesterday, over the corresponding period of last year is 19,805.

A casual look at the immigrants as they sit on the benches in Castle Garden, or as they are met on their way westward in the cars, or as they troop up Broadway, showing in contrast with well-dressed American business men and clerks is apt to beget a feeling of commiseration, but, in fact, the hearts of most of the immigrants are filled with hope, and there are only a very few of them that are wretchedly poor. A steerage passage is discouraging to the women, and they and their children come off the ship looking their worst, both in face and in clothing. The fashions of men and women are strange, but an examination of the texture of the fabrics will generally show that comfort has not been neglected.

As to the amount of money they are possessed of, it is very difficult to make any estimate. When the question is asked them they usually, it is believed, understate the amount. A Frenchman who arrived last week on the Labrador was burdened with 50,000 francs in gold, packed in belts which he wore. The more thrifty, however, do not carry their money.

Commissioner Hauselt says that one German banking house in this city paid out over $100,000 to immigrants who arrived last week in three German steamships, and who, on their arrival here, presented drafts which they had purchased in Europe. There were in these three steamships about 3,600 immigrants, which would give an average of nearly $30 to each. There are some, of course, who are driven to emigrate by extreme poverty, and these arrive in Castle Garden penniless.

An employee at Castle Garden said yesterday that, taking what might be called the best class of the German immigrants, perhaps a quarter of the whole number, the money they brought with them in coin or drafts would average $1,200. The Germans are better off in this respect than those of any other nationality except the Swedes. The Swedes are just beginning to arrive this year. They bring under country customs to make changes later in the year than the Germans or the Irish.

About one-half of the 1,416 immigrants on the Hapsburg yesterday were Poles, and the Poles, it is said at Castle Garden, usually come to this country poor, having little more money than is necessary to carry them to their destination.

"The Germans come with money, and the others come with nothing," said a German employee yesterday.

"They (the immigrants) have been preparing for this during all these dull times," said Commissioner Hauselt, "and now they are coming. The German Government hates to see them go, but it can't stop them. I don't know of any special cause operating now in Germany to produce this great emigration. The crusade against the Jews that has been going on there has not resulted in any marked increase of Jewish immigration to this port. I think the causes lie here as well as there. The Germans now in the West are probably sending encouraging reports to Germany, or rather have been doing so, and the amount of prosperity on the other side has not been sufficient to prevent these letters from producing a very considerable effect. The impression in Germany is that everybody in America is making money."

Present indications seem to forecast an increase in emigrants from other parts of Europe besides Germany, but that the German increase was the greatest. Three-fourths of the immigrants on one of the steamships yesterday which came from Glasgow were Germans. The fact was that there were not enough vessels sailing from German ports to bring all who wanted to come. More persons, he said, were now buying their railroad tickets to the West here than formerly. Usually, through tickets to the West were purchased in Europe. A recent increase in the price of railroad tickets has made many immigrants delay purchasing them until their arrival here, in the hope that the price would fall.

Late yesterday afternoon the England had not yet arrived at her wharf, and it was considered doubtful whether it would not be better to keep her 1,200 (estimated) immigrant passengers on board until to-day, because all of the departments at Castle Garden were filled. This was particularly true of the baggage department, where, on account of the amount of baggage and the variety of places in the West, Northwest, and Southwest to which it was destined, the employees were at their wits' end to dispose of it properly. All of the boats were in use in transferring immigrants from the steamships which had arrived, and none could be used to convey the sick to the hospitals on Ward's Island. The temporary hospital at Castle Garden was crowded.

THE TAXATION OF BANKS.

A Draft of the Tax Commission's Bill as Reported to the Legislature.

ALBANY, April 19.—The Joint Committee on Assessment and Taxation, with the Commission, met to-night. Judge Van Cott, from the Commission, presented the following bill:

To provide for the taxation of banks and of moneyed capital engaged in the business of banking, receiving deposits, or otherwise.

SECTION 1. All banks and individual bankers shall annually, before Feb. 1, pay to the Comptroller a State tax on the business in this State of one-half of one per cent. on the average of all sums of money received on deposit and of all sums employed in such banking business during the year ending the preceding 31st day of December.

SEC. 2. They shall also file with the Comptroller, before February 1 of each year, a detailed statement of the amounts upon which the tax is based. Failure to comply with this provision imposes a penalty of double the amount of the tax imposed, to be recovered in an action to be brought by the Attorney-General.

SEC. 3. Detailed statements must be made so as to be inspected by the Comptroller, or clerk designated by him, during business hours of any day on which business may be transacted.

SEC. 4. Stockholders shall be assessed on the value of their shares of stock, said shares to be included in the valuation of the personal property of such stockholders in the assessment of taxes at the place where such bank or banking association is located, and not elsewhere. Each stockholder shall be allowed all the deductions and exemptions allowed by law in assessing the value of other personal property held by individual citizens of this State, and the assessment shall not be at a greater rate than is assessed upon other moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens.

SEC. 5. A detailed list of stockholders, with the amount of shares owned by each, shall be kept in the bank at all times for inspection.

SEC. 6. When the stockholder does not reside in the same locality where the bank is located, the collection of the tax is to be made by the Tax Collector and County Treasurer.

SEC. 7. Every bank shall retain so much of any dividend belonging to such stockholders as shall be necessary to pay the taxes imposed.

SEC. 8. All obligations, liabilities, and taxes heretofore incurred under chapter 590, Laws of 1880, shall be enforced.

SEC. 9. This act shall take effect immediately.

Judge Van Cott also presented a communication relative to the bill entitled "To provide for the equalization of assessment and taxation, and to reduce taxation on real estate." The Commission think the burdens of taxation cannot be lightened and the revenues of the State cannot be increased by illusory and unconstitutional legislation. The committee decided to report to the Legislature to-morrow the amended bill, which taxes the interest on the moneyed obligations of every village, town, city, and county.

Court Calendars This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Nos. 11, 12, 13, 28, 4, 43, 44, 52, 53, 58, 60, 61, 62, 63, 77, 95, 96, 106, 108, 113, 139, 140, 162, 180, 182, 185, 186, 190, 197, 198, 203, 204, 211, 220, 221, 227, 231, 232, 237, 238, 239. TRIAL TERM—See No. 77. Notice calendar. PART I.—See published trial terms. Nos. 4302, 1020, 2539, 1862, 2965, 3151, 1527, 2124, 2237, 3100, 3221, 3262, 3311, 3343, 3144, 2410, 2415, 3175, 3247, 3296, 3305, 3306, 3307, 3308, 3309, 3310, 3311, 3312, 3313, 3314, 3315, 3316, 3317, 3318, 3319, 3320, 3321, 3322, 3323, 3324, 3325, 3326, 3327, 3328, 3329, 3330, 3331, 3332, 3333, 3334, 3335, 3336, 3337, 3338, 3339, 3340, 3341, 3342, 3343, 3344, 3345, 3346, 3347, 3348, 3349, 3350, 3351, 3352, 3353, 3354, 3355, 3356, 3357, 3358, 3359, 3360, 3361, 3362, 3363, 3364, 3365, 3366, 3367, 3368, 3369, 3370, 3371, 3372, 3374. PART III.—Case unfinished. Nos 2567, 2841, 3270, 3272, 4145, 2526, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601. PART IV.—Case unfinished. Nos 2334, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601. PART V.—Case unfinished. Nos 2334, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601. PART VI.—Case unfinished. Nos 2334, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601. PART VII.—Case unfinished. Nos 2334, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601. PART VIII.—Case unfinished. Nos 2334, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601. PART IX.—Case unfinished. Nos 2334, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601. PART X.—Case unfinished. Nos 2334, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601. PART XI.—Case unfinished. Nos 2334, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601. PART XII.—Case unfinished. Nos 2334, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601. PART XIII.—Case unfinished. Nos 2334, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601. PART XIV.—Case unfinished. Nos 2334, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601. PART XV.—Case unfinished. Nos 2334, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593,