The Sun.

VOL. XLIX.--NO. 169. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1882. PRICE TWO CENTS.

TAMMANY SEEKS REVENGE.

FORMING AN ALLIANCE WITH REPUBLICANS IN BOTH HOUSES.

The Deal Made between Belden of the Canal Ring and John Kelly's Ambassadors—Electing a Republican Clerk of the Assembly and Giving to the Lieutenant-Governor the Appointment of the Senate Committees.

ALBANY, Feb. 15.—Jacobs and the Old Guard were neatly bowled down by the Tammany Senators to-day, and Ed Johnson, Stalwart Republican, was elected Clerk of the Assembly by Tammany votes. Tammany has opened fire with all its guns on the Democratic camp, and has formed an alliance, offensive and defensive, with the Republicans. It has been apparent for three weeks that if the Senate were ever organized it would be on the basis proposed by the Republicans, *i. e.*, by letting the Lieutenant-Governor name the committees. But the Democrats have clung to Jacobs long after hope was dead, and have given Tammany the opportunity to sink them all together by a deal with the Republicans. Tammany's wrath over its treatment by Speaker Patterson precipitated the Tammany-Republican marriage. Jim Belden of Syracuse officiated as high priest. What dowry the Republican bridegroom settled upon his Tammany spouse has not yet been made public, but a part of the consideration is well known.

The Democratic Senators have been negotiating with both Tammany men and Republicans for two or three days to bring about some arrangement for the appointment of committees without electing a President pro tem. They went up to the Capitol this morning all unconscious of the fate that was before them. A majority of the Republican Senators were alike ignorant of the situation. The usual order of business went on for a few minutes, when Mr. Pitts quietly moved to take from the table his resolution giving the Lieutenant-Governor power to name standing committees. This resolution has been voted upon a dozen times, and has always been kept upon the table by the combined Democratic and Tammany vote. When the name of Jas. Boyd, the Tammany anti-monopolist, was called, he voted "aye" in a loud tone. This was the first intimation of danger the startled Democrats had. Senator Jacobs glided over to the seat of Senator Doty, his McCarthy, the Republican leader, and inquired what Boyd's vote meant. McCarthy assured him that it didn't signify anything; but when the Clerk announced that the resolution had been taken from the table by a vote of 14 to 12, the Democrats saw the handwriting. On the vote on the adoption of the resolution the three Tammany Senators and the twelve Republicans voted for it, and twelve Democrats against it. Dr. Boyd explained his vote by saying that public interests demanded that no more time be lost, and as a portion of the Democratic majority seemed to be under the control of corporate influence, he would vote to intrust the appointment of committees to the Lieutenant-Governor.

Mr. McCarthy, who had assured Mr. Jacobs a moment before the result was reached that there was no new deal, felt called upon to clear himself from the suspicion of mispresenting the situation, and showed a letter that he had received while the first vote was being taken, which ran something like this:

> The Tammany men say they will vote with the Republicans to-day to give the Lieutenant-Governor power to appoint the committees. See that they have a chance to vote. J. J. BELDEN.

Mr. McCarthy said that this was the first intimation of the intention of Tammany that he had received.

Mr. Pitts moved to go into an election for Clerk at once, but at the request of the Tammany men he withdrew the motion.

The terms of the deal between Belden and John Kelly's ambassadors will probably not be known until the session is at an end. The Democratic members aver that the understanding extends to matters of legislation; that it takes in measures for the government of New York city, including a new charter. The immediate effect of it will probably be to put Grady at the head of the Cities Committee, Treanor at the head of the Commerce Committee, and to make Boyd a member of the Railroad Committee. In the Senate patronage, it is said, Tammany will get a liberal slice. Maurice F. Holahan can have the Assistant Clerkship, and lesser places will be give to other Tammany men.

Almost simultaneously with the breaking of the Senate deadlock the Tammany braves in the Assembly were scalping the Democratic supporters of Bunn for Clerk. The Democrats, led by Erastus Brooks, tried in vain to escape by a postponement of the vote. The Tammany men voted with the Republicans, and beat them. The vote was ordered. The Tammany contingent voted at first for their own candidate, Dougherty, who got 11 votes. When it was finished, J. J. Costello took his favorite position in the space in front of the Clerk's desk, and said: "The gauntlet has been thrown down to Tammany. We mean to accept and to fight it out if it takes all winter. I change my vote to Edward M. Johnson." (Loud applause on the Republican side.)

Mr. Maher said: "I expected fair treatment, but after the promises of the Speaker and his action in regard to them I change my vote from Dougherty to Johnson."

The rest of the Tammany men followed suit. Johnson got 65 votes and Bunn 53. Speaker Patterson, who had known that the storm was coming, had called Col. Murphy to the chair and slipped out. He was quickly sent for, and administered the oath of office to Johnson.

The Tammany men say that they had no understanding with the Assembly Republicans, and that they expect no patronage there. They voted for a Republican Clerk, they say, to show Speaker Patterson what they think of his unfairness in the make up of committees.

The sudden shifting of forces which put the regular Democrats in a minority in both Houses has made curious changes in the spoil-hunting brigade. The Tammany camp followers and Republican tide waiters are engaged in a lively scramble for places at the disposal of the Clerks of the two Houses. Besides, there are sergeants-at-arms and doorkeepers to be elected yet in both Houses. The Republican incumbents of these places are anxious to stay in, but the Tammany crowd is pressing hard and demanding concessions, and some of the Republicans will have to go so that the new will be a row. The rural Republicans are very averse to the sacrifice of any of their friends for Tammany's sake. In fact, they do not like the Belden-Kelly arrangement that gave them Tammany bedfellows anyway. "It is going to be a hard task to convince my people that this ain't a deal," remarked a rural Republican Senator to-night. "I wish the Tammany Senators hadn't come over to us. I expect to catch it when I go home."

The Senate committees are to be announced on Monday. Mr. Hoskins finds differences of opinion among Republicans as to whether the majority of each committee should consist of Republicans or Democrats. The Republican Senators have repeatedly said in the course of debate that they conceded a Democratic majority, but some of them now think that circumstances alter cases, and that they should take what they can get. The general opinion is that Mr. Hoskins will be advised to make the committees Democratic, and that after taking care of the three Tammany Senators, he will apportion the other Democrats to his liking.

The inner history of the bull-headed support of Jacobs that proved so disastrous to the Democrats yet remains to be written. It is a well-known fact that some of the wiser Democratic Senators were convinced in the beginning of the folly of making such a contest, but a sort of traditional Senatorial courtesy prevails which prevented a demand for his retirement, and the caucus tie was too strong to break.

The first general bill that passed the Assembly to-day was one reported by Chairman Brooks from the Ways and Means Committee. It appropriates $250,000 to continue work on the new Capitol. Old Salt and ex-Speaker Sharpe took the bill in hand. Stanley Browne took the chair in Committee of the Whole, and the appropriation went through with a rush. Chamberlain of St. Lawrence protested in vain against this putting of hands into the people's pockets and taking out money by millions. He desired to know how much the building would cost before he voted to appropriate any more money. Mr. Brooks said that he had offered a resolution of inquiry to that effect, and he was in sympathy with the views of Mr. Chamberlain. He thought the expenditure of $15,000,000 for a Capitol was a thing to be regretted, but he believed it to be sound policy to complete the structure. The appropriation asked for was to pay for material under existing contracts, and to complete unfinished work on the exterior and roof of the building. Messrs. Alvord, Tabor, Newman, and Sharpe supported the bill, and it was finally passed by a vote of 102 to 6. The negative votes were given by Benninger, Chamberlain, Godard, Hunt, Scott, and Stillwell.

Mr. Brown's resolution naming the Mayor, the President of the Board of Aldermen, the Commissioner of Public Works, and the President of the Board of Taxes and Assessments as a committee to consider and report as to the advisability of a new park in the annexed district was passed after its preamble had been killed. Mr. Catlin got Westchester County included, and Old Salt moved to add Ulster County but withdrew his amendment at Gen. Sharpe's request. Among the bills introduced were the following:

By Mr. Morrison—Granting a pension of one-half the amount of salary which any teacher in the public schools of New York city has been receiving when the teacher has arrived at the age of 60 years.

By Mr. Robb—Authorizing the Mayor of New York to appoint, without confirmation, a superintendent of Parks, who shall exercise all the functions of the Park Commissioners at a salary of $5,000 per annum.

By Mr. McMahon—Providing that underground railroads shall deposit five per cent on their gross earnings into the local treasury as compensation for the right of way.

By Mr. Brodsky—Amending the election laws so that hereafter ballots shall be enclosed with the number of the district where such ballot is required to be deposited in New York city; also authorizing the appointment by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, of a water commissioner for New York city, who shall employ engineers or surveyors, but the expenses shall not exceed $5,000 per annum; also, amending section 253 of the Code, so that a dispossess warrant issued by a certificate of a District Court of the city shall be issued in the name of the Justice in whom the final order was made; also, providing for the election of Aldermen in New York city after January next by Assembly districts.

By Mr. McClelland—Making it a misdemeanor for any street railroad corporation not to have a conductor on each car; also requiring druggists and others to place all poisons sold in a corrugated bottle or box bearing a label with the word "poison" on it; also giving the defendant in capital cases the right of choosing when the person on trial is liable on conviction, to the death penalty or to life imprisonment.

By Mr. Hickman—Providing that the capital of banking corporations shall not be less than $100,000 except in towns or villages of not over 15,000 inhabitants, where, with the approval of the Banking Superintendent, such corporations may be organized with a capital of not less than $25,000; also providing an oath to be administered to persons who desire to vote at political caucuses, and that swearing falsely shall be punishable by imprisonment in the State prison for not less than one year nor more than three years.

By Mr. Johnson—Providing that the repeal of the laws conferring upon a graduate of the Law Department of the University of Albany, the Law School of Columbia College, and the Law Department of the University of the City of New York the right to be admitted to practise as an attorney and counsellor at law, shall not affect the right of a person who was a student in or was graduated on or before April 1, 1881, to be admitted within one year after this amendatory act takes effect.

Mr. Hickman introduced a bill relative to the enlargement of the Erie Canal. It authorizes the Canal Board to cause to be constructed in place of the existing locks one tier of locks 26 feet in width and 236 feet in length between the gates, with sufficient height of wall for ten feet depth of water, and to deepen the canal by taking one foot in depth from the bottom and placing the earth so removed upon the banks, so as to raise the dam two feet. The work is to be completed before the commencement of the season of 1883.

Senator Mackin introduced three bills to-day suggested by the Banking Commission appointed by Gov. Cornell under the act passed last year giving him that privilege. The Commission have not aimed to make radical changes, but have rather confined themselves to such verbal and formal alterations as seemed necessary in order to bring together the many statutory provisions relating to the subject. The revision so submitted embraces the whole body of the laws relating to banks, banking, and trust companies in force at the date of the report. The Commission advises that some amendments be made to the "private banking" laws, but no specific suggestions are put forward.

The Feeling in the City—What the Tammany Rank and File Say.

The news of the political escapade created considerable feeling among the Democratic factions in the city. The County Democracy expressed their indignation freely, and sent John Kelly over the threshold of Florida with a shower of curses. The Irving Hall Democrats were sneering and saturnine. The Purroy offshoot of Tammany were, if possible, more intensely indignant than the County Democracy. What is left of Tammany in the city openly expressed its approbation of the course taken by its Senators and Assemblymen. No one asserted that the anti-monopolists had made anything by the movement. Spinola, Kearney, Nichols, and other leaders are in Albany, and Mr. Kelly is in Jacksonville, Fla. Mr. Edward Cahill, an ex-member of the State Committee and a warm personal friend of John Kelly and Senator Grady, took an active part in the preliminary skirmish at Albany. He said yesterday that no other course was left open to the Tammany members of the Legislature.

"I speak by the card," he added, "and I know what I am saying. Speaker Patterson negotiated with the Tammany members for their support. The negotiations were conducted under a pledge of secrecy. In return for the votes of the Tammany members he pledged himself to make Major Haggerty Chairman of the Committee on Railroads, and to place two other Tammany men on the same committee. He also agreed to give Tammany three places on the Committee on Cities, two on the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, and a strong representation on all other important committees. On this definite understanding he was elected Speaker. A day or two afterward he called on Nichols, Kearney, and Spinola, and asked them to release him from its pledge of secrecy. He said that he wanted to confer with Dan Manning and Rufe Peckham of the State Committee. They replied that they had no objection, and off he sailed for Peckham and Manning. He returned not long afterward, saying that he only agreed to give Tammany two of the members of the Committee on Cities. Spinola, Nichols, and Kearney replied that the understanding was different, but rather than have any trouble they would accept the two places, provided Col. Michael C. Murphy, an Irving Hall Democrat, was made Chairman of the committee. It is easy to see that Patterson had made his bargain irrespective of Manning and Peckham, and that it did not meet with their approval. He was seeking an excuse on which to repudiate the agreement. He conferred with them a second time, and quickly found an excuse. On that day they sent a message to Kearney, Nichols, and Spinola, declaring that he was relieved from every pledge, because the Tammany members had voted against Bunn for Clerk. It was a mere subterfuge. We never agreed to vote for Bunn. The bargain had been struck on the committees alone. Mr. Patterson's friends had made the first advances, and Mr. Patterson violated his pledges and his word of honor. That's all there is of it. Tammany has been forced to right herself, and, for one, I honor her." (This report of the conversation has been read and endorsed by Mr. Cahill.—REP.)

Ex-Civil Justice Timothy J. Campbell was non-committal. "I'm on the fence, and out of politics," he said. "I'm running the *Illustrated Times*, and making a newspaper not second to THE SUN in interest. Everybody is saying it is the best thing a young man who buys it the worth of his money. The newspaper business is a better business than politics. It's more respectable. I'm glad that Irving Hall got a representation on the committees, however. I always meet them to catch a little something occasionally, as sure as you're born."

Alderman Kirk was in ecstasies over the action of the Tammany members of the Legislature. "Thomas Maher, the Assemblyman from my district," said he, "is a greater and a better Democrat than Samuel J. Tilden, and he will last longer in the affections of the people. His constituents are running to me in droves and expressing their satisfaction."

A knot of the Alderman's Tammany constituents were bent over the blue book, trying to ascertain whether sixty-five votes would not remove Speaker Patterson.

VIEWS OF ALDERMAN SAUER.

"I heartily endorse the action of the Tammany members," said Wm. Sauer, President of the Board of Aldermen. "They will be honored by all who know the circumstances. I can't see why the County Democracy should howl over the result. They have deliberately decided that Tammany Democrats are not regular Democrats. You might as well blame a countryman for not taking a hand in a 'Beadle-I-win-and-tails-you-lose' game, as to have Grady, Haggerty, and the others. I went to Albany early in the session to try to settle matters on an equitable basis, but I was not there when Charles Patterson got out of his bed and came down to Albany at midnight to seek a bargain with the representatives of Tammany Hall. All that Mr. Cahill says of that bargain is true. Ed. Murphy of Troy was Patterson's bondsman. He needed one, and Murphy's endorsement was satisfactory to our people. After Tammany had fulfilled her pledges and elected him speaker, he violated his word of honor and repudiated his obligations. No man felt worse over his violation of his pledges than Mr. Higgins, the spokesman of the committee who made the overtures to Tammany Hall. Hubert O. Thompson, Dan Manning, and Rufe Peckham's influence was too much for Patterson. He flung personal pledges and honor to the winds at their bidding, and he richly merits the contempt of all honest men. I know of no bargains between the Tammany members and the Republicans. The action of the County Democracy and of a good many rural Democrats left us no other course open to them. Even while conducting negotiations with Tammany, they were doing everything they could to belacher the organization. Under a pretence of an embrace they were trying to drive a knife into us. One of their members had the impudence to introduce a measure looking to a repeal of the charter of the Tammany Society. The County Democracy are the real assassins of the Democratic party. They are the men who first drove bargains with the Republicans in this city, and the men who wormed their way to State Conventions as the representatives of the County Democracy, who rewarded them with credentials of regularity after the consummation of the bargain which gave half of the patronage of a great Democratic city to the Republicans. The cry of treason comes from them with a poor grace. You will find that the action of the Tammany Assemblymen and Senators will be sustained by their constituents."

WHAT EX-ALDERMAN REILLY SAYS.

Ex-Alderman John Reilly is Tammany's leader in the Fourteenth Assembly District, and one of the most outspoken men in the organization. "There is no doubt that the Tammany Senators and Assemblymen did right," he said last evening. "They were elected as Democrats by Democratic votes, and had a right to be treated as such by the leaders of the so-called regular Democracy. But they received no recognition, and I don't blame them for voting with the Republicans. Still, I don't think they would have done so had Speaker Patterson lived up to his contract. He agreed to give Tammany Hall certain places on the committees. We relied upon his promise because Mayor Murphy of Troy told us that he was a man of his word. But the Speaker broke his word and insulted the Tammany members. Tammany Democrats always strike back when they are hit, and our Senators and Assemblymen got square with Manning and the other leaders of the so-called regular Democracy, and they did their work well. They gave the County Democracy people the goose."

"Was any bargain made with the Republicans?"

"I don't believe there was any dicker," the ex-Alderman replied. "I think that everything was done on the spur of the moment, and simply to get even with the people who tried to put Tammany under."

"Will the Tammany organization stand by the members of the Legislature?"

"The organization to a man will endorse them, and from what I hear people say, I believe that their acts will be approved by a majority of the Democrats in this city. I am ready to bet $100 against $50 that J. J. Costello, the Tammany Assemblyman from my district, could be reelected to-morrow by a much bigger majority than he got last fall."

"What will be the effect of your members' action to-day on Tammany's chances for recognition by the next State Convention?"

"We don't care whether we get in the Convention or not," Mr. Reilly answered. "We are more regular than the County Democracy. They are recognized by the Democratic National Committee as the regular organization, and they will get the Democratic National Convention. We don't care about that. We are the people who pay the taxes, and we don't care a cent for the patronage. We don't care whether we get in the Convention or not." Mr. Reilly answered. "We are more regular than the County Democracy. They are recognized by the Democratic National Committee as the regular organization, and they will get the Democratic National Convention. We don't care about that. We are the people who pay the taxes, and we don't care a cent for the patronage. You will see live Democrats at the next charter election. There'll be a thousand chances for some ducks to get struck by lightning."

"But what will the effect on Tammany be?" we asked.

"Say, old man, hold on," Mr. Langdon replied. "I want to tell you a story. Do you remember the sawed-off coon who used to jerk a blacking brush on the corner of Canal street and West Broadway? He wore ragged clothes, all patched up with red flannel and corduroy and tin foil, and you could count all his toes without pulling off his boots. I saw him once with a tin overcoat made out of rusty pans and old oyster cans. It was while Sammy was running for President. Well, I pulled up there one morning to get a shine. The coon was shivering with cold, but was as chipper as a sparrow. 'Had your breakfast yet?' I asked him. 'No,' he says. 'I'ts bin ordern it, an' they're gittin' ready in chile.' I asked him what he had ordered, and he said he'd ordered a tender-loin steak smothered in onions. That took me down. I looked at his clothes. 'See here,' I says, 'hadn't you better spend a part of your money for clothes, and pass that tenderloin steak? He got away with me, sot much,' he said. 'I put it all here—slapping his stomach—what it'll do de mos' good, an' make me live all de longer.' And that's just what Tammany's been doing—make no mistake, young fellow. She don't care so much about her clothes, but she wants to live. Now, come down to Tommy Lynch's, and I'll blow you off."

Reporters sent in search of Augustus Schell and O. B. Potter failed to find them. One looking for Mark Lanigan was more fortunate. "I've been to Tony Pastor's," he said, "to see 'Patience,' and I'm full of music. I know nothing about the fight at Albany, but I can tell you something about the fight at New Orleans. Ryan and Sullivan are going to spar in Madison Square Garden on Saturday night and you'll find all the County Democracy, Irving Hall, and Tammany and Anti-Tammany Democrats among the spectators."

Palestine Commandery Drill and Ball.

The fourth annual reception, drill, and ball of Palestine Commandery, No. 18, Knights Templar, took place in the Academy of Music last evening. The drill was under the command of Capt. J. E. Fillmore, and was witnessed by a large number of the friends of the members. The Academy was decorated in the usual manner, and the exhibition in the drill called forth much praise. Much of New York was present.

Mrs. Garfield Appealed to by Mrs. Scoville.

CHICAGO, Feb. 15.—Mrs. Scoville, sister of Guiteau, the assassin, has written Mrs. Garfield a long letter urging her to intervene in behalf of the assassin. It is an appealing appeal, and implores the widow of the late President to look upon Guiteau as "brain-sick, deluded, and crazy."

PANICKY DAY IN CHICAGO.

ANOTHER DISASTROUS DECLINE IN GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Brokers Excited and Disposing of their Property in Heavy Blocks, Regardless of the Price—Failure of H. O. Kenyon & Co.

CHICAGO, Feb. 15.—There was a continuation of the panic on Change to-day. It was a period of wild speculative excitement. The floor of the Board of Trade has not been so crowded since the culminating days of the August wheat deal. It was a scene of turmoil and confusion almost indescribable. The trading in wheat was mainly for April delivery. This future opened very irregularly at prices ranging from $1.21⅝ to $1.22¼. Then the market bobbed back and forth with feverish unrest. Scalping was lively, and the sales on orders were very heavy. This sort of thing kept up until about 11½ A. M., when Charles Mair sold 200,000 bushels of wheat in a lump and told the purchaser that it was on account of H. O. Kenyon & Co. This was the first intimation that anything was wrong in that quarter. It was like a thunder clap from a clear sky. H. O. Kenyon & Co. is one of the leading firms on the Board, and does an immense business. It has always been known as a bull firm, but as it has kept out of speculation, nobody suspected that it could be in danger of being swamped. The house has been a large buyer from $1.30 down, but several of its customers have closed out their deals.

The Mair sale was a signal for an instantaneous tumble in prices. It was known that Kenyon & Co. were long of wheat and corn, and that they had trade with nearly every important firm on the Board. Two or three million bushels of wheat were suspended over the pit. The men who had trade with Kenyon & Co. dumped their stuff on the floor, and let anybody have it who wanted it. The consideration was no object. The drop was something frightful. It was April wheat went from $1.22 to $1.17⅝ in seventy minutes and from $1.21 to $1.18 in twenty minutes. Prices stuck at about $1.18@$1.18⅛ for some little time, and the excited operators fanned a minute or two to catch their breaths sufficiently for them to find out that somebody had stepped in and taken on a load of property and checked the decline. Nevertheless, the market at the close of the session of the big Board was exceedingly debilitated and shaky, though a recovery of 1¼ @1⅝ cents from bottom prices was marked.

Corn behaved very much like wheat, in whose footsteps it travelled as nearly as possible. A decline of 2⅛@2⅜ cents was recorded in corn from the extreme high prices reached during the day.

Pork behaved very queerly. It opened 20 cents below Wednesday's closing figures, fell off an additional 10 cents, and recovered 30 cents; then fell with equal celerity 25 cents, and then, without a moment's warning, dropped an additional 30 cents, closing 30 cents below the closing price of Tuesday afternoon. Nobody could make anything out of it.

The decline in prices during the twenty-four hours terminating with the close of business on the call board is given briefly as follows: Wheat for March, 2⅝; April, 2; May, 1⅞; June, ⅞; corn for March, 1¼; May, 1; June, ⅞; July, 1⅛; Oats for March, ⅝; April, ⅝; May, ⅝; June, ⅝. Mess pork, 57½ for March, 32½ for April, and 25 for May. Lard, 32½ for March, 25 for April, 22½ for May, and 22½ for June. Short ribs, 22½ for March, 25 for April, and 22½ for May. April wheat closed at $1.19⅞, but on the curb, subsequently, it sold for $1.20⅝. Mess pork, which closed at $17.37½ on call, sold on the curb at $17.50.

The extent of the business in provisions done to-day may be judged from the following summary of reported sales of pork and lard on the regular and call boards, the reported trades aggregating probably fifty per cent, of what are actually made: Pork—February, 1,000 barrels; March, 5,600 barrels; May, 14,000 barrels; year, 500 barrels; total, 177,500 barrels. Lard—February, 250 tierces; March, 37,500 tierces; April, 62,750 tierces; May, 42,500 tierces; June, 1,750 tierces; year, 1,800 tierces; total, 146,050 tierces. The pork sales reported represent over $3,000,000 in money.

The extent of the Kenyon & Co. failures is not known, but it is currently believed that the house was long from 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 bushels of corn. Messrs. St. Clair & Morgan, the resident partners, will make no statement of the condition of the firm, further than to say that they could not respond to calls for $60,000 margins, in addition to what they had already put up, and that they were obliged to order their trades closed out. It is understood that the firm had a surplus of about $200,000, which was used up in protecting the trade of slow-moving customers. Who these customers are is a mere matter of speculation. One report is that Handy and his crowd gave Kenyon & Co. the slip on a big lot of wheat after the usual Cincinnati style. Another story is that the losses are on account of large operators in and about New York and Watertown. Mr. Morgan says that if their customers come up the firm will be able to pay about 60 cents on the dollar. Mr. Kenyon, senior member of the firm, lives in Adams, N. Y., and is rated at $250,000. He is a large malt dealer and a banker.

E. L. Fisher, a dealer in oats, has also suspended. His liabilities are probably from $15,000 to $20,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15.—There was great uneasiness at the Commercial Exchange to-day. Wheat took a downward turn again, and the outlook for a panic in the trade in the city started up afresh. Grady or some other fine bubby-lugger may find out that New York, like Brooklyn, can get along with one-headed commissions. Purroy ought to be fired out of the Fire Department, and Hubert O. Thompson ought to be given a chance to go home. Dan Manning ought to be slaughtered in the Tax Commissionership, and Porter'll be dropped from the Board of Charities and Correction, and George Cauffield'll be skipped out of the Commissionership of Jurors, and Billy Mitchell, and Manny Hart'll be dissolved, and'll be one of those edifying days when everybody gets left, and don't you forget it. With Ed. Kearney and Charley Blake to tinker up a charter, some of the cream-o'-candy turkeys'll roost lower. It's none o' my pudding. I'm one of the people. I never get nothing. I only want to tell you, that's all.

And then just look how nice the whole thing'll work next fall. Arthur, he'll want a Stalwart for Governor. He'll drop Cornell—that's dead sure. And he'll slap up Dick Crowley or Starin or some other Stalwart plum, and Tammany'll go for him in return for votes on the county ticket and a share of the patronage. You'll see live Democrats at the next charter election. There'll be a thousand chances for some ducks to get struck by lightning."

"But what will the effect on Tammany be?" we asked.

"Say, old man, hold on," Mr. Langdon replied. "I want to tell you a story. Do you remember the sawed-off coon who used to jerk a blacking brush on the corner of Canal street and West Broadway? He wore ragged clothes, all patched up with red flannel and corduroy and tin foil, and you could count all his toes without pulling off his boots. I saw him once with a tin overcoat made out of rusty pans and old oyster cans. It was while Sammy was running for President. Well, I pulled up there one morning to get a shine. The coon was shivering with cold, but was as chipper as a sparrow. 'Had your breakfast yet?' I asked him. 'No,' he says. 'I'ts bin ordern it, an' they're gittin' ready in chile.' I asked him what he had ordered, and he said he'd ordered a tender-loin steak smothered in onions. That took me down. I looked at his clothes. 'See here,' I says, 'hadn't you better spend a part of your money for clothes, and pass that tenderloin steak? He got away with me, sot much,' he said. 'I put it all here—slapping his stomach—what it'll do de mos' good, an' make me live all de longer.' And that's just what Tammany's been doing—make no mistake, young fellow. She don't care so much about her clothes, but she wants to live. Now, come down to Tommy Lynch's, and I'll blow you off."

Reporters sent in search of Augustus Schell and O. B. Potter failed to find them. One looking for Mark Lanigan was more fortunate. "I've been to Tony Pastor's," he said, "to see 'Patience,' and I'm full of music. I know nothing about the fight at Albany, but I can tell you something about the fight at New Orleans. Ryan and Sullivan are going to spar in Madison Square Garden on Saturday night and you'll find all the County Democracy, Irving Hall, and Tammany and Anti-Tammany Democrats among the spectators."

Palestine Commandery Drill and Ball.

The fourth annual reception, drill, and ball of Palestine Commandery, No. 18, Knights Templar, took place in the Academy of Music last evening. The drill was under the command of Capt. J. E. Fillmore, and was witnessed by a large number of the friends of the members. The Academy was decorated in the usual manner, and the exhibition in the drill called forth much praise. Much of New York was present.

Another Malicious False Alarm of Fire.

AT 8:48 last night a fire alarm sounded from Twenty-fourth street and Avenue A. There was no fire, but Chief Fisher found that the door had been broken from the alarm box.

ANOTHER SNUB FOR ROBESON.

Mr. Randall's Pointed Rebuke Which was Applauded by the House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Secor Robeson went into seclusion for a while after the House, by a very significant vote, refused to accept his leadership. He has been occupying his time in attending to his subsidy schemes and his new navy project, trusting evidently that the House would forget its record in regard to him. Robeson is never abashed by anything. Such a rebuke as he received would have deeply mortified a man of sensitive feelings and of genuine self-respect. Yesterday he again attempted to take the reins into his hands, and again got a significant hint from the House, and a stinging intimation from Mr. Randall that his record was still perfectly well remembered. He had endeavored to prevent the consideration of Richelieu Robinson's Irish resolution. He failed, and Robinson lashed him into a loss of temper, so that he ran afoul of Mr. Randall on a point of order. As Mr. Randall was clearly getting the better of Robeson on the point of order, and as the House was clearly with Randall, Robeson threw out a taunt. He said in an insulting and blustering tone that he called the gentleman from Pennsylvania to order. He was asked to state his point of order. This was his reply: "The gentleman from Pennsylvania is not Speaker of the House, though he seems unable to remember the fact."

The remark was such a petty, insolent exhibition of temper as is not often heard in the House. Mr. Randall, with great dignity and with most suggestive tone, simply said: "I am a member of the House," and then added slowly and with special emphasis, "and a member in good standing." The reference to Robeson's own record was clear and the applause which followed was the most suggestive hint that Robeson has ever received respecting the estimation in which he is held. The hint silenced him for the rest of the day.

The episode, though brief, has been a subject of some comment to-day. It is noticed that Robeson's manner has changed completely this session. When the Democrats were in a majority he was careful never to offend, and tried to win friendship among Democrats by an effusive exhibition of good nature and good fellowship, and by claiming and winning them. Since the Republicans have obtained control Robeson's real nature has been made manifest. It has also been made plain to him that the House will not permit him either to lead it or to try to bully it, nor to fling petulant taunts at its most respected members.

AN INVASION BY BRITISH INDIANS.

Hunting the Buffalo in Montana and Keeping Agency Indians from Supplies.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Capt. O. B. Reed, at Camp Poplar River, Montana, recently sent out a scout to see about the half breeds and British Indians reported to be trespassing on the reservation. The scout found wherever he went on Milk River, half breeds and Crees, all in comfortable log huts, clustered together in groups of from two to a dozen or more. These camps extended along the river about forty miles. There were about two hundred families, averaging six or eight persons each, all well supplied with ammunition and hides, the main herd of buffalo being near them.

The buffaloes have crossed the Missouri River by white hunters, and fall into the hands of these trespassers, who take good care to keep between them and the agency Indians, thus depriving the latter of an important part of their subsistence, to which they are entitled.

Capt. Reed has reported that these camps afford an excellent field for the operations of illicit traders, who are said to sell large quantities of liquor to the Indians.

Horses are stolen frequently from both whites and Indians, and the situation causes much complaint among the agency Indians, who are almost wholly deprived of their usual supply of meat and robes this winter.

Gen. Terry, in transmitting the report, recommends that these camps be broken up and the Indians driven across the borders. Their presence, he says, is a clear violation of law, and they are a mischievous and vicious class of Indians.

Gen. Terry says: "We have been throwing clods of earth at these people long enough; the time has come, I think, when we should begin to throw stones. But in view of the opinion expressed by the General of the Army, I hesitate to take any action whatever until it shall be expressly authorized by my superiors. I respectfully ask for instructions."

These reports have been transmitted by Secretary Lincoln to the Indian Bureau for its information.

GEN. GRANT REVIEWS THE TWELFTH.

Going Through the Motions a Little Irregularly According to Militia Ideas.

Gen. Grant sat in a box at Madison Square Garden last evening, to witness the review of the Twelfth Regiment. After guard mount the regiment was formed for drill and equalized into eight commands of sixteen files front. During the drill Gen. Grant appeared to be slightly bored, especially when mistakes were made in movements.

"That's pretty good," he said, when the movement "right of companies rear into column" was executed. The excellence of the manual of arms also seemed to please him.

It was 9:40 o'clock before the review took place. Then Gen. Grant in mufti, with a rather shabby silk hat, walked down to the front and centre of the regimental line, accompanied by Gen. William T. Ward and other Brigade staff, in gorgeous uniforms and cocked hats. Gen. Grant showed himself a little rusty. When the order was given to present arms, the general forgot that in advancing three paces as prescribed in the tactics, and saluting, sword still and touched his hat. Again, in the passage in review, he added to the regulation response to the salute of the Colonel, and his hand went to the visor a movement of his hand to his hat as each company commandant passed.

"It is a small man to walk with; he keeps such nice step," said Col. Ryder of the Ninth. In fact, the general does observe the cadence of the step as well as when he was a West Point cadet.

After the review there was a dress parade, and a presentation of his own picture to Col. Cruger by the non-commissioned officers.

Sleep More than Death's Sister.

A discussion arose at the Dock Board's meeting yesterday over the suspension of John Campbell and Patrick Ring, by Chief Engineer Greene. Commissioner Lambert said:

"I, for one, will not submit to any assumption of superior authority on the part of Mr. Greene, and move that he be made to submit all charges against employees to the Board for action thereon."

Mr. Greene claimed that Campbell was found asleep, on a pipe and "sound asleep at that, and he believed he was asleep or only snoozing," asked Commissioner Vinchis.

"He was only looking to see a man steal iron and then catch him at it," said Mr. Lambert.

"Sleep is sure death in this department, but we, of course, want to make sure of it," said Engineer Greene. After considerable discussion the motion was adopted.

The Financial Situation in Paris.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—A despatch to the *Standard* from Paris says: It is semi-officially stated that the new shares of the Union Generale will be pronounced valid, and that outside brokers will be requested to pay the differences they owe to the bankrupt company on transactions in the new shares.

Great consternation exists among the unauthorized brokers, as thereby the position of the Lyons official brokers will be rendered more grave. The outlook is darker, and the position of the markets is becoming more complicated.

England's Foreign Policy.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—In the House of Commons this afternoon Sir Charles Dilke, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, denied that any French troops had been prepared for embarkation to Egypt. The Government, he said, still adhered to the European concert as a means of solving foreign difficulties and, he hoped, that its influence would be useful in the Egyptian question. He denied the existence of the reported revolt at Herat. In regard to the Jews in Russia, all the precedents showed that English interference in the internal affairs of a foreign country would meet with a rebuff.

Assault upon a British Naval Officer.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—Commander Wm. H. C. Selby of the British man-of-war Falcon, while on a shooting excursion near Artaki in Asia Minor, was seriously wounded by an Albanian with an axe. At the request of Lord Dufferin, the British Ambassador at Constantinople, Said Pasha, the President of the Turkish Council of Ministers, has sent a strong contingent of troops to arrest the assailant. A Turkish and a British man-of-war have proceeded to Artaki. Commander Selby is in a critical condition.

Explosion of Infernal Machines.

EDINBURGH, Feb. 15.—Two boxes, containing infernal machines, which had been delivered at two different addresses, exploded to-day on being opened, and injured persons were injured.

A suspected Russian has been arrested in connection with the affair. The prisoner is believed to have been prompted by personal motives.

The Balkan Insurrection.

VIENNA, Feb. 15.—The Balkan insurrection has now the support of nearly all the Christian population of Turkey. The Turkish troops are reported to be keeping a close watch of the movements of the insurgents.

A Medal to President Woolsey.

NEW HAVEN, Feb. 15.—The professors of Yale College this afternoon presented President Woolsey with a handsomely engraved gold medal commemorative of the fifty years' service at Yale College of that distinguished professor.

THE INSURRECTION IN STEUBEN.

History of the Trouble that Called Forth the Governor's Proclamation.

BATH, N. Y., Feb. 15.—The Township of Greenwood, in Steuben County, a peaceful agricultural community, with a population of 1,400, is assessed at a valuation of $260,000. A bond tax of $8,000 is now sought to be collected. In 1872 the town was bonded for $30,000 for the Rochester, Hornellsville and Pine Creek Railway, the Commissioners issuing bonds in violation of an agreement not to do so until the legality of the acts of the County Judge had been tested.

In November, 1873, the Court of Appeals decided that the bonds were illegal. In May, 1874, the Legislature passed an act legalizing the acts of the Commissioners. The town continued to litigate, and only a few months ago, when all legal remedies were exhausted and the legality of the bonds was sustained, the railroad was abandoned, the town having nothing to show for its bonds, except a few miles of inexpensive grading.

The bond tax has been spread upon the rolls a number of times, but the inhabitants refused to pay it, while paying the State and county tax. The collector made levies and advertised the sales, but there were no bidders. The taxpayers assembled in large numbers for intimidation, and one would-be bidder was knocked down.

In April, 1878, the Sheriff attended the sales with a posse of fifty men, but the collector, who was in sympathy with the taxpayers, claimed that the levies were not legal, and let the sales go down. On the 7th of the present month the collector advertised ninety-two sales. The Sheriff attended with twelve deputies. Two hundred and fifty taxpayers were present, many carrying clubs.

One man bid, when he was jostled by the crowd and dared to bid again. There was no more bidding. The collector advertised ninety-eight sales for to-day. The deputy sheriff attended with a posse of forty men, at an expense of $500 to the county. Two hundred and fifty taxpayers also attended, and were quiet and orderly. The collector claimed that he was not sure of the legality of the levies, and adjourned the sales indefinitely.

NO DUEL IN VIRGINIA.

Smith and Riddleberger Say they are Satisfied, and Cordially Shake Hands.

RICHMOND, Feb. 15.—Rumors which have prevailed since yesterday aftern