THE ALBANY BARGAINING.

SENATOR COVERT'S KEEN THRUSTS AT THOSE ENGAGED IN THE DICKER.

Challenging the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and Senators to Deny the Charge that there was a Deal—A Tammany Man Appointed Assistant Clerk of the Senate.

ALBANY, Feb. 23.—The Belden-Kelly deal was further shown to-day by the appointment of Maurice F. Holahan of Tammany Hall as deputy to Clerk Vroman in the Senate. The appointment pointed a moral for a speech by Senator Covert of remarkable keenness and force, which sustained the record he earned in Congress as an orator of the first rank. In language that was caustic in the extreme, yet courteous and parliamentary withal, Mr. Covert laid bare the whole plot, showed the Lieutenant-Governor as clay in the hands of the potters, and followed Deacon Richardson's footprints to the door of the Executive Mansion. The details of the huckstering and bargaining were all brought out, not in the form of charges, but in sarcastic running commentary on the events of the past few days.

Mr. Covert said that he was ill when the committees were announced, but his health visibly improved when he saw the list. There seemed to be grave doubts as to how and by whom the committees had been made up. He had read and heard it stated that Deacon Richardson of Brooklyn had made a transit from [illegible] to the Capitol, that a voice had come [illegible] nomination to the chamber as to the make-up [illegible] standing committees of the Senate, and that he had heard that a certain local magnate from one of the very first families of this ancient borough had made suggestions as to the rounding up and complexion of those committees. The Chair would readily see that committees having charge of important matters wanted to know whether they had been regularly and duly constituted. As the lawyers would say, "they didn't want any cloud on their title." Referring to his own place as Chairman of the Committee on Villages, he said that there might be amendments to village charters—the village charter of Potsdam might be sought to be amended by the addition of an extra village marshalship, and they wanted to know that these amendments were put through under proper auspices, and that the village constable was sure of his title. The presiding officer had preceded the reading of the list of committees with the announcement that a majority of Democrats had been assigned to each. It reminded him of the artist who, having drawn a horse, and being in doubt as to what it was, wrote underneath, "This is a horse." There was no necessity for such an announcement to the committees as constituted, for a timid, small voice proclaimed their absolutely utter Democracy. The silver voice of his friend from the Sixth (Grady), issuing from the doors opening to six committee rooms of this Senate, proclaimed the absolutely utter Democracy of those committees. The resonant tones of his friend from the Fifth (Boyd) from the doorways and windows of five committee rooms proclaimed that they were Democratic. But he (Covert) wanted to know about the ewe lambs committed to his charge (the Committee on Joint Library and Committee on Villages). He wanted to read his title clear to those committees. He wanted the sphinx of the Executive chamber to announce his part and share and lot in them. He wanted the oracle of the city of Brooklyn to be heard from, so that himself and his associates might know to what extent they were under obligation to Deacon Richardson, to what extent they were indebted to the representative of the very first family of Albany for the formation of the important committees of this body. He had at first deprecated many of the charges made, to the effect that somebody, or a combination of somebodies had something to do with the make-up of the committees, until his eye fell upon an editorial article in that representative Republican journal, the "New York Times," like four feet long, staring at him. The three Tammany Senators did not vote that those outside the Senate chamber should make up these committees. They voted simply to let the presiding officer appoint them. There had been talk of a deal. All the newspapers had charged it, and the people of the State, irrespective of party, had watched and waited in vain for some denial. He asked Senators on the other side to deny it. They had voted to secure Democratic control here, but they had not voted to give extraordinary power to the occupant of the executive chamber, or to Mr. William Richardson, or to any old resident of this ancient borough. Until those other persons were heard from, he should watch and wait in doubt and uncertainty, and if they were not heard from he should early session to introduce a bill to provide telephonic connection between the composite office of the composite party in this Senate and the city of Brooklyn for use on occasion by the Executive and the representative of the first family of Albany.

Messrs. McCarthy and Pitts replied to Mr. Covert. The former digressed to explain how it happened that Syracuse elected a Democratic Mayor on Tuesday and a Republican Mayor by-law with Mr. Hill's active assistance over the question of their respective rights to speak to the German element. Mr. Pitts made his exit of a deal rather guarded by saying that the Republican Senators had made no deal. They were as much surprised as anybody, he said, when the Tammany Senators went over to them. They had made no bargains to patronage committees. He denied that the Governor had helped to make up the committees. He had talked with the Governor, and found that he did not agree with the arrangement of the committees; that he was not responsible for Mr. Covert, under a question of privilege to repeat slanders against public men.

Mr. Covert replied to Mr. Pitts in another brief and telling speech. He said that he had started no name, neither the Governor nor the Brooklyn deacon nor the Albany prominent man. It was a matter of public rumor that other fountains of information than the mind of the President of the Senate had been instrumental in making up these committees. When statements affecting the honor and honesty of the Senate—yes, and of the President himself—were made, it seemed proper that a denial should be vouchsafed.

The Senate chamber and galleries filled up as Mr. Covert continued and his brother Senators listened intently to the speech, which bristled with keen points. One of the most striking lines was when, in referring to the charges against the Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Covert pointed directly at Mr. Hopkins, and said, with raised voice: "Yet there he sits, silent and mute and dumb." In commentation on Mr. Pitts's admitted talk with the Governor about the committees, he said, in tones full of scorn: "What business has the Governor with the standing committees of this Senate?"

Dr. Boyd got the floor as soon as Mr. Covert sat down, and the Republicans looked very, very at one another, and evidently feared he, too, were getting into deep water; but the Doctor only reported a bill to change the name of a gas company, and then the Senate adjourned for the session. Tomorrow afternoon Mr. Covert will introduce his bill, a copy of which he has prepared. To-day's debate will not be the last on the same subject.

In the Assembly Mr. Livingston of Putnam got up his special order on the proposed investigation of the Elmira Reformatory. Old Salt, who wants the charges investigated by the State Prison Committee, had an agreement with Mr. Livingston over the question of postponing the discussion until next Thursday. Mr. Livingston accused Old Salt of having a personal interest in the managers of the Reformatory, and Old Salt jumped up in a rage and said: "The gentleman from Putnam is guilty of unparliamentary language and I say, in addition, that he lies from top to bottom." The Speaker's gavel fell, and the fight ended. The postponement was agreed to.

Bills introduced in the Assembly:

By Mr. [illegible]—Providing that no person selling goods on the installment plan shall make any contract covering the payment of any money for such goods unless such contract shall state that 75 per cent of all sums to be returned to such purchaser if he or she [illegible] performance of such contract, and it [illegible] ve or recover any goods from [illegible] no failed in his or her [illegible] same paid has [illegible] shall [illegible] deducted from [illegible] rates.

[illegible] to the [illegible] Supreme Court.

By Mr. Sharpe—Providing [illegible] to make a copy yearly as now [illegible] every chattel mortgage duly filed shall [illegible] be valid until paid and satisfied.

Bills introduced in the Senate:

By Mr. McArthur—Providing that no action or proceeding shall hereafter be maintained in any of the courts of this State to a division or other person to recover any of a deceased husband's real property, nor to recover his personal property, if the widow has survived her husband and for five consecutive years next prior to his decease without a judicial or legal separation, unless there shall have been a previous demand, after said five years.

By Mr. Bass—Providing that all telegraph and electric light wires and cables used in any city shall hereafter be placed underground in the streets of such city; that every company now using such wires and cables should submit a plan to the Board of Aldermen, for approval, on or before March 1, 1882, together with the number of underground conduits and that in case of their failure so to do within the specified period the Board of Aldermen is authorized to remove these obstructions.

Too Poor to Bury Their Child.

Hattie Fleet, four weeks old, died at 514 West Fourteenth street yesterday. Her parents are so destitute that they are unable to defray the funeral expenses. The child was taken to the Morgue, and will probably be buried in the Potter's Field.

FRANCES DE NYSE RELEASED.

Justice Power Decides that She Cannot be Held as a Vagrant.

Justice Power heard testimony yesterday in the case of Miss Frances De Nyse, who was convicted of disorderly conduct by Justice Smith, released by Judge Donohue, and rearrested by Detective Adams on the charge that she was found upon the public highway disguised in a manner calculated to prevent identification, being dressed in male attire. It was claimed that under the code this was vagrancy. The examination began with the cross-examination of Detective Adams by the counsel for the girl. Detective Adams swore that he lived at 175 Henry street; that Police Sergeant Meakim lived in the same house; that he had seen the prisoner once when she lived in the same house disguised in male attire; that he had talked with Sergeant Meakim several times about arresting her, and had told the Sergeant he intended to do so.

Detective Adams was asked a number of questions relative to his relations with Sergeant Meakim's family, the inference from the questions being that his motive in making the arrest was jealousy of the prisoner, who, in her character as a young man, had taken precedence with a young woman member of the family. The counsel for Miss De Nyse claimed the right to ask these questions on the ground that they would develop the policeman's motive in making the arrest. Detective Adams denied that he was actuated by any such motive, and the witness, at the instance of Assistant District Attorney Brady, excluded the questions.

Detective Adams further testified that he knew both of the arrest that the prisoner was a woman; that when he made the first complaint he had all the information he had when he made the second. He admitted that he had made the second complaint in anticipation of the discharge of the girl by Judge Donohue. He said that when he arrested the girl for Boyle was not pain of disguised and that she was at the same house she lived in Sergeant Meakim's house.

Assistant District Attorney Brady claimed that, on the testimony of the detective, the girl should be held and the counsel for the prisoner contended that there was no disguise within the meaning of the law, that she had committed no offence, and that to further detain her would be an outrage.

Assistant District Attorney Brady offered to prove by letters found on the person of the girl that she assumed the disguise for immoral purposes. Counsel for the girl objected to the introduction of letters unless it was shown that the prisoner wrote or answered them. After further argument Assistant District Attorney Brady withdrew the offer to produce the letters and rested his case. Judge Power announced that the prisoner was released.

Anthony Comstock was in court, and it was rumored that he would arrest Miss De Nyse on another complaint. Miss De Nyse went to the office of her counsel, and afterward went away in a carriage in company with a young man who said he had associated with her for a year and did not know she was a woman. It was said that she was to be taken care of by her father, Dr. Leland, and that she will go away from New York for the present.

WHY WAS SHE DISMISSED?

Charges that a Public School Teacher Lost her Place Because She is a Protestant.

The question whether Miss Eugenie Ackerman was properly dismissed by the Board of Trustees of the First Ward as a teacher in the Primary Department of Grammar School No. 29, in Greenwich street, will come before the Board of Education at the next meeting. She was appointed a permanent teacher about three years ago. It became necessary for the local board to dismiss one teacher, because of a surplus in the male department. Instead of taking a teacher from that department three of the five members of the local board decided to take a teacher from the male department for the female department, and a teacher from the female department for Miss Ackerman's place, and to dismiss Miss Ackerman. An appeal was taken to the Board of Education, and the matter has been before the Committee on Teachers for some time.

On the part of the majority of the local board it is claimed that Miss Ackerman was properly dismissed, because she was the last teacher appointed. On the part of Miss Ackerman it is claimed that as there was no surplus of teachers in her department, and as there were no charges against her as a teacher, she was improperly removed. It is further claimed in her behalf that two of the trustees who voted to remove her had no right to a seat in the local board, because he is a resident of Harlem.

Some of Miss Ackerman's friends say that the real reason for her dismissal is that she is a Protestant, and that the Catholics have tried to get the appointment of teachers to the exclusion of Protestants; that at least one of the local board is opposed to the public school system, and in favor of sending Catholic children to the Catholic parochial schools. It is also alleged that when Miss Ackerman was charged, she was told that if she would take the blame upon herself she would be allowed to keep her place. She said that she was not guilty, and for the time she had worked, but that the teacher who took her place was placed upon the pay roll for part of the time she had served, and for which she was not paid.

AMUSEMENTS.

Italian Opera—"Rigoletto."

There would seem to be a close correspondence—in Mme. Gerster's share in the performance and the numbers in the auditorium. The desire of hearing the favorite *prima donna* last night brought together a very respectable audience, which would probably have been a crowded one if it had been generally anticipated that by the illness of a necessary performer the opera was to be changed to one in which Mme. Gerster bears a principal role.

For "Il Trovatore" was substituted "Rigoletto," with Cimini in the title role, Gerster as *Gilda*, Lazzarini as the *Duke*, and Fissini as *Maddalena*. The result was a representation marked by some strong points, but, on the whole, not very smooth or symmetrical.

TWO MISSING STEAMSHIPS.

Both the City of London and the City of Limerick Believed to be Lost.

The steamship City of London of the Centennial line, which sailed from London on Nov. 16, and has not been heard of since, is regarded as lost by her agents, William H. Thompson & Co. Wreckage from the vessel is reported to have been washed ashore on the Irish coast. Mr. Thompson said yesterday that he feared that the city of Limerick, now forty-seven days out from New York, is lost also. She was a sister ship to the City of London. Previous to sailing on Jan. 8 she was put in the dry dock at Lee Bacon and made ready for her voyage. She was commanded by Capt. Sherry, and had a crew of 40 men and 14 cabin passengers. She was in charge of 250 head of cattle, composing a portion of her freight. Mr. W. H. Ross of the firm of Ross was one of the passengers. The City of London, on her last voyage, had also been in charge of cattle. Both vessels were built for and primarily owned by the Inman line. Mr. Thompson said that the City of London was 355 feet length, 40 feet in breadth, 32 feet in depth, and her tonnage was 2,000. The dimensions of the City of Limerick were: Length, 374 feet; breadth, 40 feet; depth of hold, 32 feet 3 inches; tonnage, 2,000. The City of Limerick was commanded by Capt. Wilson. The City of Limerick was 365 feet 1 inch long, with a breadth of 38 feet 4 inches, and 32 feet 3 inches depth of hold.

High Prices for Fish.

The prices of salt-water fish of all kinds is fifteen per cent higher at the beginning of Lent this year than it was at the same time last year. Codfish, haddock and herring are the fish most in demand in Lent. Codfish is sold for ten cents a pound and haddock for eight, an increase of three or four cents in each case over the prices in October. In an average week the amount of codfish sold in Fulton market alone is 150,000 pounds, and in all the demand is four times as great. In Lent 3,000 times as much fish of all kinds is sold in Lent. The chief supply for this market is drawn from fishing banks off Long Island, and on the south shore of Long Island.

Fish Commissioner E. G. Blackford said yesterday: "Instead of one fine day in a week for the sale there are four days in which fish is taken, and besides that at this time of year the weather is early auspicious for fishing. Not a fishing vessel went out of the bay for four days yesterday. But I do not believe that these high prices can prevail more than a few days, for the demand will be felt from all over the thickly peopled country, and when the high prices come down they will far below [illegible] rates."

[illegible] w Dr. Bailey Managed It.

[illegible] Bailey deposited in trust for [illegible] a bank book stated, various [illegible] withdrew them [illegible] Bed, and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]