WASHINGTON.

The Donnelly-Washburne Imbroglio in the House of Representatives.

Retraction of Offensive Epithets by Both Parties.

Donnelly Invites the Whole House to Take a Drink.

The Proposition Received with Immense Applause and an Immediate Adjournment to the Nearest Barroom.

WASHINGTON, May 4, 1868.

Movements of Mr. Stanbery—His Health.

This morning Mr. Stanbery paid a visit to the Executive Mansion and had an interview with the President. He afterwards called upon Mr. McCulloch at the Treasury Department where, he remained for some time. Mr. Stanbery's features are quite pale, and there are marked traces of his recent illness upon them. He is quite feeble still.

The Indians on the Upper Arkansas—Report of the Agent.

The Indian Bureau has received the following report from the Indian agent at Fort Larned:—

UPPER ARKANSAS, INDIAN AGENCY, FORT LARNED, Kansas, April 10, 1868.

Hon. THOMAS MURPHY, Superintendent of Indian Affairs:—

SIR—I have the honor to state that I have lately returned from the Indian camps of the Indians of my agency, and find them all in a very happy and quiet state. I issued their subsistence to them, and they appeared well contented in consequence. I found them, previous to the provisions being issued, in a very destitute condition, almost starving, the buffalo having left the country in which they were ranging. They appeared well pleased with their treatment by the government in supplying them with provisions. The effect has been exceedingly good, and it is to be sincerely hoped that this policy will be continued. It will do more toward keeping them in a state of quiescence, making them contented with their lot and tending toward civilizing them, by weaning them from their old habits, than any other plan that could be adopted. Most of the Indians of my agency are coming north on the Pawnee Fork and Walnut creek, and will be in the neighborhood of Fort Dodge and Fort Larned this spring and summer. There were various rumors sent east lately in regard to the Indians showing evidence of hostility in this neighborhood, all of which I beg to inform the department are absolutely false. Very respectfully your obedient servant,

E. W. WYNKOOP,
United States Indian Agent.

Retired Naval Officers.

By order of the Secretary of the Navy Commander J. C. Beaumont and Master F. H. Shepherd of the United States navy have been placed on the retired list.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, May 4, 1868.

Mr. WINDOM, (rep.) of Min., rose to a question of privilege, which was understood to be a resolution censuring Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, for writing a letter to Mr. Folsom abusive of his colleague, Mr. Donnelly.

Mr. WASHBURNE, (rep.) of Ill., asked leave to offer a resolution.

The SPEAKER said that the gentleman would postpone the offering of the resolution until after the return of the member from the Senate.

The members of the House then accompanied the impeachment Managers to the bar of the Senate.

JUDGEMENTS OF THE COURT OF CLAIES.

After the members returned from the Senate Mr. WASHBURNE, of Ill., offered a resolution, which was adopted, that the Secretary of the Treasury inform the House what judgements of the Court of Claims have been paid by the Treasury Department, the amount of each, in whose favor, at what time paid, and to whom paid, together with the names of the attorney or attornies.

RESTORATION OF GEORGIA.

Mr. BEAMAN, (rep.) of Mich., asked leave to introduce a bill to admit the State of Georgia to representation in Congress.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, (dem.) of Wis., objected.

Mr. BEAMAN gave notice that he would move to suspend the rules for that purpose.

THE DONNELLY-WASHBURNE IMBROGLIO.

Mr. WINDOM said that on Saturday he gave notice that at the earliest possible moment he would introduce a resolution of censure growing out of the letter written by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Washburne) concerning his colleague, Mr. Donnelly; but at the request of his colleague he had modified the resolution to one of inquiry, and because he himself thought that a resolution censuring Mr. Washburne would not reach the case, for the reason that one of the two gentlemen should be expelled.

Mr. ELDRIDGE objecting to debate, the SPEAKER stated that the gentleman from Minnesota must submit his resolution.

Mr. WINDOM accordingly submitted his proposition. The preamble declares that

Whereas, Elihu B. Washburne, a member of the House from the State of Illinois, on the 19th of April, 1868, in the columns of a newspaper named the St. Paul *Press*, made a violent attack on the character of Ignatius Donnely, a member of this House from the State of Minnesota, in which he charged him, among other things, of bribery and corruption, and of being a fugitive from justice; and, whereas, the said Elihu B. Washburne did, on the 2d of May, 1868, in his place in the House of Representatives, repeat said charges against the said Donnelly in the following words:—"The party from Minnesota has had the letter which I wrote to a gentleman in that State read to this House; it goes upon the records of the House and upon the records of the country, and there it will remain for all time. Mr. Speaker, every assertion made in that letter is true. Whoever says that there is a statement in it that is not true states that which is false. I never I should be called upon to make a personal explanation it will not be in reply to a member who is covered all over with crime and infamy, a man whose record is stained with every fraud—whiskey and other frauds—a man who has proved false alike to his friends, his constituents, his country, his religion and his God;" therefore

Resolved, That a select committee of seven members be appointed to investigate the truth or falsehood of the charges so made; with power to send for persons and papers, with leave to report to the House at any time.

The SPEAKER ruled that this was a question of privilege, as the charges affected the character of a member of the House. It was, however, subject to the rules of the House. If there was no objection it would be received as a question of privilege.

The CHAIR caused to be read the sixty-first rule, in effect that after the Speaker rules a member's words as unparliamentary he shall not be permitted to proceed in case any member object without leave of the House, which puts the responsibility after the speaker's call to order on members to object to the speech continuing or to debate it. The rules do not clothe the Speaker with arbitrary power, but only to arrest a member in debate, and the member, he repeated, could proceed only on leave of the House.

Mr. SPALDING (rep.) of Ohio, offered a substitute for Mr. Windom's resolution, saying he wished it to be read for information. He submitted it with the best of feelings towards both gentlemen and the House:—

Whereas, The debate in this House on Saturday, the 2d inst., arising on the personal explanations of the member from Minnesota and the member from Illinois, is filled with invective of so gross a nature as to be highly prejudicial to this body for dignity and decorum; and

Whereas, The House itself was in fault in not checking such disorder in the progress of the debate, and especially as the Speaker did repeatedly intervene in that behalf. Therefore

Resolved, That it is the pleasure of the House that no part of said proceedings be published in the *Congressional Globe*.

Mr. WINDOM declined to accept the substitute, and said that his reason for changing the resolution to one of investigation instead of censure was because he believed that one or the other of the gentlemen was not entitled to his seat on this floor. Certainly if his colleague was guilty of one-hundredth part of the offences charged against him he should be expelled as early as possible. If not, the gentleman from Illinois should be expelled for slander. This was the reason why he went to the root of the matter. There was nothing of a personal character in the movement further than he thought the House should investigate the subject. It was usual to appoint the mover of a resolution of this kind the chairman of the committee, but he requested that he should be excused from serving as chairman, because he was from the same State as Mr. Donnelly. He then yielded to

Mr. DONNELLY said he had requested his colleague to present the resolution demanding an investigation to prove the truth or the falsity of the charges made by the gentleman from Illinois. He believed he could conclusively demonstrate that there was not even the shadow of truth in any of these charges. He wanted it to go to the country that if he was apparently placed here in the position of defendent it was at his own request. He challenged investigation into his whole life and character. He recognized the force and justice of the resolution offered by his distinguished friend from Ohio (Mr. Spalding.) He was aware that in the debate on Saturday he transcended the rules of parliamentary discussion, and in so far as he offended against the sense of propriety of the Speaker or of the House he would make this his humble apology. He would ask them to remember the provocation—not the ordinary provocation given in debate, but which reached to the very life of his character—provocation based on wholesale charges of crime. Even in the heat of passion, in the vehemence of debate, he had made no assault on the private character of the gentleman from Illinois. If the House would turn to the report of the debate they would see that he attacked only his public character and his personal characteristics as manifested on this floor. He had made no assault on his honesty or integrity. He asked that these facts be remembered when the House form the judgment on his remarks. He concluded as he began, by challenging a full investigation, and he should ask if these terrible and sweeping charges were not sustained by the gentleman before the committee, that the full measure of the law be applied to him by that body.

Mr. SPALDING regretted that he was not in the House on Saturday, for he thought he could have interrupted some portion of the debate, which was of so bad an aspect that it ought not to be permitted to go out as the records of the House. But he was not here. Members, however, saw fit not to intervene, though he read that the Speaker amply discharged his duty. He regretted the proceedings, for he had for both the gentlemen interested the highest respect. If the gentleman from Minnesota had come into the House on Saturday, as he did to-day, leaving out vilification and abuse, and called for a committee of investigation, he would have had no hesitation to grant it, because he thought the letter written by the gentleman from Illinois was a very hard one—a very hard one, full of the Billingsgate abuse of the fish market. He never found anything to compare with it on this floor.

Mr. WINDOM called him to order for unparliamentary language. (Laughter.)

The SPEAKER—If the gentleman from Minnesota desires the words will be taken down by the clerk.

Mr. SPALDING, joining in the general good nature exhibited, said:—"Take them down, sir, take them down. (Renewed laughter.) I will yield the floor and will go on no further." He resumed his seat.

The SPEAKER—If the gentleman insists the words will be taken down. Does the gentleman withdraw his request?

Mr. WINDOM—I withdraw it.

Mr. ELDRIDGE renewed the demand.

The Speaker thought the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin came too late.

Mr. DONNOLLY would say this:—the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Spalding) had misconceived his motives; he had no desire for vengeance; he asked for a committee because he believed there was ample proof of the falsity of the charges of the gentleman from Illinois, who had repeated them. He was willing to concede that the gentleman spoke under intense excitement and heat. He could scarcely think the gentleman meant it. He repeated that he had no desire for vengeance, but his character and reputation were involved. If the gentleman would rise in the face of the country and retract the charges he would ask that the matter go no further. But the House would concede that when he was charged with crime he must follow it up. That was precisely his position.

Mr. DAWES, (rep.) of Mass., was present on Saturday and listened to the remarks of the gentleman from Minnesota and the reply of the gentleman from Illinois. He took his own share of the odium which these remarks justly cast on this body. It was his duty, which he failed to perform, to have striven as well as he might to interrupt and put a stop to the proceedings. He had nothing to say on his own connition for having sat here and listened to remarks of the character of which no man could find a parallel in the debates of Congress. Certainly in the time that he had been a member of the House. He had never heard anything which could compare with those remarks, both as to their personal character and the degrading and offensive language used on that occasion.

Mr. WINDOM interrupted, insisting to know whether the words "degrading and offensive" language were in order.

The SPEAKER said if the gentleman made his point of order he would give his ruling.

Mr. DAWES—I wish to know on what meat my friend from Minnesota has been feeding.

Mr. WINDOM—I ask that the words be taken down.

The SPEAKER, after some explanation, remarked that the language which had been used in debate was not creditable and honorable to the House. He said this on Saturday and was still of the opinion. Hence to characterize it as such was not out of order.

Mr. DAWES, resuming, said he did not transgress any rule in deprecating what he believed to be its violation. He was not on the floor to defend the gentleman from Illinois or the gentleman from Minnesota. The gentleman from Minnesota had a right to defend himself from the base attacks in the letter of the gentleman from Illinois. The preamble of the resolution of the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. Windom) recited as worthy of the consideraton of this House the remarks made by the gentleman from Illinois at his seat on Saturday in reply to the gentleman from Minnesota. He begged the attention of the House to the circumstances to see whether the House was in a condition to pass a resolution which would censure the gentleman from Illinois. The gentleman from Minnesota had risen in his place to-day and apologized to the House and the Speaker for his unparliamentary language. If the House would look at the reports they would see that the gentleman from Minnesota, although he had put his apology on the ground that heat and provocation had led him to say many things which in cool and calm consideration he would not have uttered. If they would look at the reports they would see he had corrected his remarks and made them less offensive, and he assumed that the gentleman, after looking all over the reports, concluded to let them go to the country as they appear in the *Globe*. He called the attention of the House to what the gentleman had chosen to leave on that paper, and he inquired of his colleagues or any other gentleman why he did not call the gentleman from Minnesota to order for using as severe language as he could command?

Mr. WINDOM, in reply to Mr. Dawes, said that the resolution simply recited the letter of Mr. Washburne and a portion of his remarks on Saturday, and asked for a committee to investigate the truth of the charges. There was no imputation on the gentleman from Illinois. He desired none.

Mr. DAWES, during the colloquy, said he was here as no particular man's friend; he was not here to oppose any investigation, but he was here to see that there was not foul play.

Mr. WINDOM denied, as charged, that he was here as the *prochain ami* of his colleague. He had given the gentleman from Massachusetts one-fourth of his time, and could not yield any longer. He (Mr. Windom) had called one gentleman to order. The gentleman from Massachusetts did not call any one to order. So Mr. Windom contended that he did better than Mr. Dawes did. (Laughter.) If his colleague were guilty he condemned him also; he condemned his colleague for a violation of good taste, but he would not condemn his colleague for the use of severe language toward the gentleman from Illinois until the latter proved his colleague to be guilty of the charges. In such an event he would commend everything the gentleman from Illinois had said against his colleague. If the gentleman from Illinois should fail to show his colleague was guilty then every member should condemn him in language as severe as that employed by his colleague.

Mr. WOODBRIDGE (rep.), of Vt., said he was rather pleased that the matter had come before the House. With his education and instincts he had thought, ever since he had been here, that it would be far more commendable to the House and more creditable to constituencies and the country if they would conduct themselves in debate and on all other occasions with the spirit and courtesy which become gentlemen. The results of their action would have greater influence and effect on the country and they would be far more respected than they were to-day. He rose to say a word because his friend from Minnesota, for whom he had the highest respect, mentioned that he (Mr. Woodbridge) had been charged by the gentleman from Illinois with having made such a remark, and he (Mr. Woodbridge) had heard it. It would have been improper for him to say that he would meet him here or elsewhere. (Laughter.) He should have taken the course every true hearted Yankee should take when character is aspersed. He knew his friend from Illinois said what he ought not to have said on that occasion, and he (Mr. Woodbridge) was irritated by the remarks; but he knew where the gentleman's reputation came from and on what he based his fame—it was economy. There could be no more successful man in Congress than his friend from Illinois. The gentleman was not of his style precisely. (Laughter.) He did what he deemed was right; he accorded to the gentleman the same credid that he claimed for himself, but it did seem to him when a poor woman or orphan came to ask for the discharge of a debt which the government owed, and which was just as much of a debt as though he owed it to the speaker, the gentleman should not get up in his place and cry "robbery, peculation and destruction." It is not, Mr. Woodbridge said, in accordance with my taste; it is in accordance with his.

Mr. MULLINS, (rep.) of Tenn., arose and, interrupting Mr. Woodbridge, shouted—Mr. Speaker!

The SPEAKER—For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. MULLINS (in a loud and earnest tone, which provoked general laughter)—I rise to a point of order. Is it in order for the gentlemen to "slang-whang" one another? (Renewed laughter.)

The SPEAKER—The Chair woyld inform the gentleman that "slang-whang" is not in order. (Excessive laughter in all parts of the House.)

Mr. MULLINS—Mr. Speaker, another question—(cries, amid uproarious laughter, "Take down the words!" ha! ha! ha!)—Is it the rule to speak to the subject under discussion or turn loose to browbeat or lecture at pleasure?

The SPEAKER—Gentlemen must confine themselves to the rules.

Mr. MULLINS—I want the point enforced. (Laughter.)

Mr. WOODBRIDGE said it would seem that the gentleman on the other side was always clear headed and logical, and, therefore, he would not call his friend to order. His friend from Tennessee had got his steam up. A few weeks ago a resolution of inquiry was introduced relating to the pay of the employés of the House.

Mr. MULLINS again interrupted Mr. Woodbridge, saying his question of order was that the gentleman should address himself to the subject under discussion; but he drifted away to another matter. He said, remarked Mr. Mullins, I could raise the steam, but he was so far North I could— (Laughter.)

The SPEAKER reminded Mr. Woodbridge that he must confine himself to the subject.

Mr. WOODBRIDGE—I should have said a word or two more if my fervent friend had not risen to a point of order. The gentleman from Illinois made a remark respecting me which was entirely improper, to which I replied, and the gentleman in the magnanimity of heart——

Mr. MULLINS (again rose to a point of order)—I insist for the third time that the rule cannot be carried out.

The SPEAKER (to Mr. Woodbridge)—If the gentleman persists it will be in contempt of the rules.

Mr. WOODBRIDGE, to Mr. Mullins—Will the gentleman from Tennessee allow me to publish my last sentence?

Mr. MULLINS—Not a bit—not a bit. You will have to take it all back, according to the terms of the resolution. (Laughter.)

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Ill., did not propose to make a lengthy speech. The Speaker would bear him witness that, although impulsive, he was not in the habit of getting into personal collisions and quarrels with any man, and he endeavored, so far as his temperament permitted, not to violate the rules of the House. He knew how important it was that the rules should be observed, not only to the character of the House, but to its individual members, because if they confined themselves to the rules they would not transgress and perhaps bring reproach upon themselves. He had never on any occasion transgressed without asking pardon of the House. If, then, he transgressed on Saturday, which the Speaker held he did not, as he was not called to order, he should ask, as it was his duty as a representative and as a man to ask, that he might be pardoned by the House. He had nothing further to say than that he was glad that what has occurred here was to become a matter of severe judicial investigation. If the gentleman from Minnesota declined to yield the floor to the gentleman from Massachusetts, who did not speak for him, he would give way for him. He was proud to number the gentleman from Massachusetts among his dearest friends—a man who had served with him longer than any other man here, and who had been associated with him in a great deal of legislative business, and for whom he cherished the strictest regard.

Mr. ROBINSON, (dem.) of N. Y., asked leave to offer the following, which request was refused:—

Whereas, The House has recently lowered its dignity in permitting the most opprobrious epithets towards the Executive and other co-ordinate branches of the government, resulting in a party effort at impeachment, one of the articles of which is on the propriety of speech, and the progress of which is lowering the dignity of the country; and whereas, these epithets are now turned against each other in language which this House permitted without objection on Saturday, therefore

Resolved, That this House, confessing its sins herein, hereby lays the whole subject on the table.

Under the operation of the previous question Mr. Windom's resolution for a committee of investigation was agreed to.

Mr. SPALDING again offered his resolution for the suppression of Saturday's debate from the *Congressional Globe*.

The SPEAKER ruled it to be a question of privilege.

A question was raised as to whether the House had the right to suppress any of it proceedings, and after some conversation on this subject the Speaker ruled that the House may judge what are and what are not proceedings.

Mr. DAWES said it was due to the House, and he would ask the gentleman from Minnesota to have expunged from the *Congressional Globe* that part of the speech which reads as follows:—"What if God, in a moment of enthusiasm at one of the gentleman's speeches, were to pluck him to his bosom and leave this wretched nation staggering on in darkness and to ruin." I do not understand that the gentleman's family manifest such an intense desire to get into Congress. I fancy the gentleman haranguing the assembled hosts of heaven, the Cherubim and the Seraphim, the angels and the archangels; how he would sail into them; how he would rout them, horse, foot and dragoons; how he would attack their motives and fling insinuations at their honesty; and how he would declare for economy, and urge that the wheels of the universe must be stopped because they consumed too much grease. [Laughter.]

Mr. SPALDING asked whether it would be necessary for him to offer another resolution so as to omit that from the report of the gentleman's (Mr. Dawes') speech? [Laughter.]

Mr. DONNELLY said that there is in the extract no charge of crime, nothing affecting the personal character of the gentleman from Illinois. In the flight of my imagination I transported the gentleman to that realm to which we all hope to go. (Laughter). But not only that; I gave him a prominent and conspicuous place in that abode. (Laughter). I cannot see what there is in that paragraph to offend the taste of the gentleman from Massachusetts. I can search pages of oratory and find abundant instances of the same kind. I did the gentleman infinite honor in transporting him to Heaven. (Laughter.)

Mr. DAWES called the attention of Mr. Donnelly to what he said, "If he (Mr. Washburne) lay dead tomorrow in this chamber what heart in this body would experience one sincere pang of sorrow?" A point of order was in order as to the power to strike out any portion of a speech; when the Speaker said the pending resolution did not propose to strike out anything, but that what was said on Saturday should not be incorporated in the *Congressional Globe*—that portion of his speech which read as follows:—"And if there be in our midst one low, sordid, vulgar Saul or Barron mediocre intelligence, one heart callous to every kindly sentiment and every generous impulse, one tongue leprous with slander, one mouth which is like unto a den of foul beast giving forth deadly odors, if there be here one character which, while blotched and spotted all over, yet raves and rants and blackguards like a prostitute, it is the gentleman from Illinois."

Mr. DONNELLY said that was the concluding paragraph of his remarks. For this he was called to order by the Speaker, and he thought properly. He immediately at that time apologized to the House for it and he would, at the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts, suppress that paragraph from the *Congressional Globe*. He was never aware that in that paragraph he had transcended the limits of parliamentary decorum; and he would further say that if he should publish that speech in pamphlet form he would therein also suppress that paragraph. This he was willing to do in obedience to the offended good taste of the House.

Mr. ELDRIDGE asked whether this was not on all fours with the eleventh article of impeachment. (Laughter.)

Mr. DAWES said the gentleman from Minnesota had done what he thought he ought to have done, and he thanked him. He would ask the gentleman to go a little further, and would call his attention to another paragraph.

Mr. WINDOM inquired if Mr. Donnelly should strike those paragraphs out of his speech whether Mr. Dawes would kee them in his remarks?

Mr. DAWES replied "No."

Mr. PIKE, (rep.) of Me., then proposed that Messrs. Donnelly and Dawes have a private talk over modifying the speech. (Laughter.)

Here several points of order were raised amid confusion.

Mr. DAWES said he did not desire to read any more. He asked the House to strike out from his remarks the extracts he had made.

Mr. ELDRIDGE objected.

Mr. SCHENCK, (rep.) of Ohio, wished to call the attention of the House to the state of the case for fear members would involve themselves in some great absurdity. Sometimes it was better to have the official record of what they do preserved, than leave to history misrepresented accounts which were sure to go abroad. But there was something more in this case. They had just passed a resolution, in which they cited from the debate, as the ground on which the resolution was based, remarks made by the gentleman from Illinois, and it was now proposed to suppress the records and take away the evidence on which the resolution was based. He would not be disrespectful, but would say that the House was putting itself in a position to induce outsiders to say that it was acting absurdly and covering up its tracks. As these things would be said, and they are, it was better for the country that the records of proceedings either for instruction or warning, for praise or reproof, should be preserved, rather than keep out of the history of the country and allow that they should be engaged in the idle attempt to gargled accounts to take their place.

Mr. DONNELLY said:—I have been a member of this House five years, and during that time I have never had until this occasion the slightest collision with any member. I have never before assailed any one with abuse. I can say, in the language of that good man, Abraham Lincoln, "I never willingly planted a thorn in the breast of any human being." If I have sinned in this instance it was because I have suffered. I have the highest respect for this House, and for none greater than for the distinguished member from Massachusetts (Mr. Dawes); and although I do not think my flight of imagination last Saturday, in which I transported the gentleman from Illinois to the realms of eternal bliss, was a violation of Parliamentary propriety, yet that there may be more no offence to the taste of the House I I will agree to suppress in the *Congressional Globe* even that paragraph in deference to the respect of the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. ROSS (dem.) of Ill.—I rise to a question of order. If the gentleman from Minnesota has transported my colleague (Mr. Washburne) to the regions of eternal bliss, I object to his taking him down. (Laughter.)

Mr. DAWES said the statement of the gentleman from Minnesota had fully answered his purpose, and he would now himself vote against the resolution.

Mr. WASHBURNE—As the gentleman from Minnesota has withdrawn these offensive portions of his speech I withdraw what I said in reply.

Mr. SPAULDING—I ask leave to withdraw my resolution.

Mr. DAWES asked to suppress from the *Congressional Globe* the paragraphs which he had read from Mr. Donnelly's speech.

Mr. ELDRIDGE objected.

Several motions were repeatedly made, amid much confusion, to adjourn.

Mr. DONNELLY ironically asked—Is it proper for me, in the present temper of the House, to propose that the House imitate the illustrious example in the case of the Secretary of War and General Thomas, and go out and take a drink? (General laughter—some saying, "Agreed"—"My whistle's dry"—"I say amen to that"—"Ha! ha! Good! Ha! ha!")

Mr. WASHBURNE—I belong to the temperance society. (Laughter.)

Mr. DONNELLY (in an under tone)—So do I.

The SPEAKER, in reply to Mr. Donnelly, said that was not a question to be determined by the Chair, although he always felt gratified if gentlemen could so settle their difficulties.

On motion of Mr. VAN WYCK the House, at half-past five o'clock, adjourned.

The Speaker will to-morrow announce the select committee to investigate Mr. Washburne's charges against Mr. Donnelly, who will press a thorough investigation.

PHILADELPHIA WEAVERS.—A meeting of weavers was held on Saturday night at the public house Front and Master streets, at which the following bill of prices was agreed upon and ordered to be sent to the different shops for approval:—For 8 pairs single cotton chains, 16c.; 8 pairs worsted, 16c.; 8½ pairs worsted, 17c.; 9 pairs worsted, 18c., 18½c. a 19c.; 9½ pairs worsted, 19½c., 20c. a 20½c.; 10 pairs worsted, 21c., 22c., 22½c. a 23c.; 10½ pairs worsted, 23c.; 11 pairs worsted, 23c.; 11½ pairs worsted, 24c.; 12 pairs worsted, 25½c.; 12½ pairs worsted, 26½c.; 13 pairs worsted, 28½c.; shading in proportion. For superfines as follows:—For 13 pairs, 20c.; shading in proportion. The committee enjoined the agreement with the three-ply weavers for all the piles to be paid 3½c. per pair, clear of winding.—*Philadelphia Age, May 4.*

THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Question of Confirming the Governor's Appointments—Alleged Treachery in the Democratic Camp—The Broadway Surface Railroad Bill Passed by the Senate—The West Street Widening Bill—The Trial of General Cole.

ALBANY, May 4, 1868.

The negotiations between the democrats and the Governor's party were in progress the whole forenoon. Little has transpired of the result thus far beyond the fact that Senator Tweed, who in all his movements is guided by the advice of his bosom friends, Peter B. Sweeny and Comptroller Connolly, has decided not to unite in the movement for confirmation of the Governor's nominees. He deems this to be the best policy for his party, and it is on purely party grounds that he persists in a refusal. The offices which are to be filled will be vacant next year, when he, or whosoever may then be Governor of the State, can enjoy the privilege of appointing all democrats to occupy them. Such is the position of affairs between the chiefs on both sides, but it is now reported that treachery has been at work in the democratic camp, and that enough of the rank and file have been secured to unite with the Fentonites in making the majority of votes requisite to confirmation. The reward for their treachery will be one-third of the appointments and the passage of the tax levies, big jobs, donations and all.

THE BROADWAY SURFACE RAILROAD.

The Broadway Surface Railroad bill was brought up in the Senate this morning. It is not so designated, of course, in the titles, which merely authorizes "transportation underground in the city of New York," and the organization of a company for that purpose. It is more familiarly known as the Vandenburg plan for a tunnel under Broadway, although its real object all along was a surface railroad. The disguise was never thrown off so completely as today. When the Clerk had read the bill through the first section was amended by the addition of the corporators of the original Broadway railroad—the men who have been here for years trying to get their scheme through the Legislature. The route was was then changed so as to pretend to run the road under Church street (the extension thereof being completed) from the Battery to Canal street, thence under Mercer street to Washington square, and under Fifth avenue to Broadway at Madison square, making a counterpart to and rival of the East Side or Central Underground Railroad which has just been authorized. It was amusing to observe the innocence of the original projector of the road as he sat by and watched the progress of the bill. He has a mania, if the feeling may be so expressed, for the construction of an underground railroad along the line of Broadway, and has haunted the Legislature for years in pursuit of his object. He became quite joyous over the work of today, unconscious of the band of surface men who were incorporated in mass with his own friends and who show their purposes should the bill become a law. And here comes a question. The bill was pushed with so much celerity to-day, after its long inactivity, as to suggest the inquiry, have the Governor's agents also agreed that he shall sign this bill if the nominations are confirmed?

THE WIDENING OF WEST STREET.

The Governor to-day vetoed the bill for the widening of West street by extending the bulkheads further out into the river. It is thought it will be passed over the veto.

THE ELEVATED RAILROAD.

The friends of this measure were somewhat astonished to find this afternoon that it had been killed, although passed by both houses. The paradox is explained in this way:—The Senate having passed upon it, it was transmitted to the Assembly, where some amendment was made and it was also passed. Hence the statement that it had passed both houses. It had to go back to the Senate, however, for concurrence in the amendments, and there its enemies took advantage of the chance to send it to the Committee on Municipal Affairs, where it will "sleep." Assemblyman M. C. Murphy is charged with the murder of this little innocent, which, curiously enough, lived as long as it did under the title of an act "to provide for the collection and application of revenues in the county of New York in certain cases."

THE COLE TRIAL.

Mr. Brady commenced his argument to the jury at ten o'clock this morning and closed at half-past two. Mr. Tremain followed this afternoon for the people, speaking three hours to the adjournment of the court. He will rest the case to-morrow morning, when Judge Ingraham will charge the jury.

Passage of the Broadway Tunnel Bill in the Senate—The Tax Levies—The Governor's Veto of the Sheriff's Fees Bill Sustained.

ALBANY, May 4, 1868.

The Broadway Tunnel bill, whose route was changed to-day so as ostensibly to constitute a road up Church street, Mercer street, Fifth avenue and Broadway, was passed by the Senate this evening. This change is said to be intended for a grand strike on the merchants below Washington square and upon the private residents along Fifth avenue. The real object of the bill is a Broadway surface railroad.

The lower house is very indignant over the passage by the Senate of the two tax levies, with so many of the donations stricken out. The democratic house will sit a month rather than yield these donations.

The vote by which the Governor's veto of the Sheriff bill was sustained was reconsidered. During the vote a messenger who was sent in search of a Senator who was expected to vote in the negative was waylaid outside the Capitol and compelled to abandon his search. After some filibustering the veto was sustained—yeas 20, nays 11—not two-thirds voting to pass the bill.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, May 4, 1868.

BILLS PASSED.

For the extension of Bushwick avenue, Brooklyn.

Amending the Revised Statutes by providing for a summary disposition of bawdy house keepers.

Incorporating the New York and Brooklyn Pneumatic Tube Company.

Appropriating $250,000 in aid of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company; the vote was 18 to 11.

THE WIDENING OF WEST STREET VETOED BY THE GOVERNOR.

A message was received from the Governor vetoing the bill authorizing the widening of West street from the Battery to Hammond street. The objections are that it involves an extravagant expenditure and gives control of the work to the Street Commissioner, while the Common Council already possesses ample power to cause the improvement to be made should that body deem it advisable. The message was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. NORTON a recess was taken till four o'clock P. M.

Afternoon Session.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

The Vanderburg New York Underground Railroad bill was ordered to a third reading; also the bill granting $10,000 a mile for fifty miles in and of the Northern New York Railroad.

Also the New York County Tax Levy. It was amended by fixing the appropriation for the completion of the new Court House at $850,000.

THE TAX LEVIES PASSED.

The City Tax Levy was next taken up. The only important amendment made was providing for a new street cleaning contract, at an annual expenditure not to exceed $700,000, in the event that the present contract shall be annulled. The two bills were then passed—the county levy receiving 24 yeas to 1 nay; the city levy 23 yeas to 6 nays.

THE SHERIFFS' FEES BILL—ATTACK ON A PAGE.

Mr. MURPHY called up the question whether the bill increasing the fees of sheriffs shall pass notwithstanding objections of the Governor.

Pending this question Mr. MORRIS rose to a question of privilege, and stated that while the messenger of the Sergeant-at-Arms was proceeding to the lodgings of Senator Humphrey to procure his attendance to vote on this question he was waylaid by some ruffian who forcibly prevented him from proceeding.

Mr. MORRIS moved that the messenger be brought before the bar of the Senate to state the facts. This was ordered and the messenger stated that while proceeding to the lodgings of Senator Humphrey he was stopped in the hall of the Capitol by a man whom he did not know, who told him he must not go any further in that direction, and walked him around the Park.

Several Senators denounced the outrage, and during the debate Mr. Humphrey appeared in his seat.

After debate and many dilatory motions the veto was sustained by the following vote:—For veto, 11; against veto, 20—not two-thirds. Mr. Williams was the only absentee.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, May 4, 1868.

The Assembly met at half-past seven o'clock.

The Senate amendment to the prison printing contract was concurred in.

BILLS PASSED.

Relative to foreclosures of mortgages.

To extend and improve portions of Fourth street, Brooklyn.

To incorporate the Marsh Land Drainage Company.

To incorporate the International Dock Company.

To authorize Kings county Supervisors to borrow $50,000 to reimburse moneys expended for the benefit of the poor.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The Cunard mail steamship Java will leave this port on Wednesday for Liverpool.

The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office at twelve o'clock M. on Wednesday.

The NEW YORK HERALD—Edition for Europe—will be ready at half-past ten o'clock in the morning.

Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, six cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—RISTORI.—We are not surprised at the unexampled furor which Ristori's "Sor Teresa" created in Havana among people who thoroughly understood life in the convent and who bowed acknowledgment to the genius which gave a glimpse of that life without offending religious sensibilities. In any other hands the character of the wronged wife, the agonized mother made the unwilling instrument of a daughter's sacrifice, and the mother superioress attentive to the call of duty, would not only be a failure but a reproach. Around her are grouped a number of uninteresting characters, if we except that of Guillermina (Luigia Giech), and throughout the play there is an absence of effect like that which gives point to some of her other well known characteristics. It is, then, the highest triumph of dramatic art to be able to concentrate within herself the entire interest of the tedious play and to enchain the attention of her hearers as much as in the Court of Elizabeth, Mary Stuart's prison at Fotheringay, or amid the wild tumult of the French Revolution. Whatever may be her conception of a character, Ristori gives a startlingly vivid and life like realization of it on the stage. As Isabel Suarez the mother's love and the wife's withering denunciation of her recreant husband were photographs of the heart. In the scene in which her daughter is compelled to submit to the ceremony of taking the veil the innermost depths of the mother's heart are exposed. As the circle of nuns surround the kneeling girl the terrible nature of the sacrifice weighs down the mother's heart, and if ever agony has been depicted on the human countenance, the face of Ristori was convulsed with it last night during the scene. There was something grand and sublime in her rebuke of the daring intruder whom love for the unwilling novice drew within the hallowed precincts of the cloister. The character of the nun loses none of its sanctity when interpreted by Ristori, but even her earthly love is made subservient to it. The death scene was fearfully real in its concentrated agony and sudden relaxation of all the nerves, as if the heart'strings had snapped asunder. The character of Guillermina, as interpreted by Luigia Giech, was a fitting companion picture to the title *rôle*. There was not, as we have said, much opportunity given to the other characters to earn commendation. Madame Ristori will play again tonight, at a matinée to-morrow, and on Thursday and Friday.

BARNEY WILLIAMS' BROADWAY THEATRE.—This house was crowded last night with an immense audience such as Barney Williams and his accomplished wife always draw in this city, and, in fact, for that matter all over the country. For the first time in four years the popular Irish drama of "Connie Soogah" was produced, in which Mr. Williams, as Corney McGrath, and Mrs. Williams, as Nellie Nolan, assumed the leading parts. The scenery, which embraces some of the best known points in Irish landscape, was newly got up for the occasion, and it is admirable. Without being sensational—for there is a good historical story in the piece—the play affords opportunities for attractive scenic effects and tableaux which are not lost in the excellent manner in which the play is put upon the stage. The inimitable fun of Mr. and Mrs. Williams kept the house not only in good humor, but in ecstacies of delight during the evening. The audience seemed to feel, and with justice, that there is no entertainment where one expects to find genuine humor so well illustrated as where Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams are the leading spirits.

THE PET PHILO-DRAMATIC ASSOCIATION.—An interesting dramatic entertainment in aid of the Samaritan's Home for Aged Men, 267 West Thirty-fourth street, will be given at the French theatre on Wednesday evening by the Pet Philo-Dramatic Association. Mr. Robertson's successful comedy "Caste" will be given on the occasion with a well selected cast. Miss Ettie Robinson will take the part of Esther Eccles, while Mr. Phillips will personate Sam, and the rest of the characters are evenly distributed. For the sake of the charity as well as the "Philos" it is hoped that the French theatre will have as large an audience on the occasion as graced the last performance of "La Belle Hélène."

ESCAPE AND RECAPTURE OF A CASTLE PINCKNEY PRISONER.—Information was received at headquarters on the 29th that a colored prisoner confined in Castle Pinckney, for the murder of Mr. B. F. Bradford, of Walterboro, had made his escape. An escape from the seagirt fortress seemed almost impossible, and speculation was rife as to the whereabouts of the convict. Swimming to either the city or the island seemed an impossibility, and it was supposed that he had been taken in by a shark while making the attempt. Yesterday, however, the mystery was solved, and the prisoner was arrested, a voluntary inmate of Fort Moultrie. How he escaped, and why he chose Fort Moultrie as his ark of refuge, is as yet unknown, but as there are colored troops at both places, the inference is clear that it must have been with some connivance on their part. When first noticed he was walking unconcernedly about the fort, and said that he had come there to visit a friend. He was afterwards seen by an officer in one of the beds, but on attempting to arrest him he offered a strenuous resistance. He was finally overpowered and given to the guard, but succeeded in eluding them, and would have escaped but for a timely pistol shot, which brought him to the ground.—*Charleston News, May 2.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

A MEDICAL WONDER—HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.

Rheumatism, neuralgia and gout, in the worst stages; scrofula, king's evil, erysipelas, old ulcers, and the worst