WASHINGTON

Meeting of the Female Dress Reformers.

PANTS AND PETTICOATS.

Sharp Tirade of Doctress Lydia Hasbrouck Against the President.

One of Mr. Lincoln's Jokes Laid at His Door.

The Court Dress to be Worn at the White House.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CRUISE.

Delay in the Elections in the Unreconstructed States.

WATHINGTON, April 28, 1869.

Pants and Petticoats—Woman's Dress Reform Convention—Stirring Speech of Doctress Hasbrouck—President Grant Dissected—A Noisy Demonstration.

The National Dress Reform and Equal Rights Association held a meeting at Union League Hall this evening to discuss the great question of pants and petticoats. The association seemed to be composed of two women in breeches, to wit:—Doctress Mary Walker, of Washington, and Doctress Lydia Sayre Hasbrouck, of Syracuse, N. Y. The audience was mainly composed of young scamps, who came for amusement and who kept up the most boisterous demonstrations during the proceedings. Doctress Walker presided and opened the speaking with a stirring address, which brought down the house and sent the boys into ecstacies. Doctresss Hasbrouck followed at considerable length, concluding with a regular attack upon President Grant for his contempt of women in breeches. She said:—

Up to my quiet home in the North came the call to come and meet with us in council, that we may strengthen each other in the right and gather renewed forces for the work that is before us. For years I had fought the good fight, instant in season, and perhaps sometimes out of season, and although when the call came I was resting from my public labors and noting the doings of others, I did not feel that I had the right to say nay simply because I had worked my way to the full fruition of my ideas of freedom in dress and woman's rights, save the one inherent right of casting the ballot on public election days. As I was canvassing the matter in my own mind I came to a prompt decision by seeing a notice in one of the New York dailies that President Grant had sent the insulting message to Dr. Walker "that he would receive her when she came dressed in garments suitable to her sex." (Laughter.) I believe the Washington papers were responsible for this taunting morceau, and as every insulting paragraph derogatory to dress reformers or women's rights women is eagerly caught by the conservative press, so was this waited from Maine to California. If Grant did this, he was only following the fashion of recognizing dress above merit in his associates. But as a newspaper woman of twelve years' standing I am bound to believe the news. (Cheers.) We judge from this that he aspires to be the national *modiste* of women's dress as well as the appointee, unrestrained by tenure of office restrictions, of the office holders of the land. Paris boasts a great *modiste* of fashion, why should not we ape her here as well as in her other vices? And now, said I, Grant will need a new Cabinet Minister to carry on government, he will need to establish a department vested with full power to decide the length of skirt that woman shall wear to be respectable. (Laughter.) Said length would doubtless be uniform for Bridget in the kitchen and Mrs. Grant in the White House, for the do-nothing women of fashion who murder time and themselves in the parlor, as well as the practically educated women physicians of the land, who knowing the physiological curse fashionable dress is to woman and the nation at large, yet by this grand megul shall be forced to wear it or else shall be deprived of the great privilege of entering the august presence of President Grant to hold an audience with his lordship. (Shouts of "Go it old gal; go it.") Now it so happened in the course of human events that I was assistant editor on the paper that first bore the Grant banner to its readers in the State of New York, and should not this fact be recognized in the organization of that new Cabinet? And who so fitted as I? Now you see why I so promptly decided to come to this meeting. We frequently remember reading as well as writing reports of Presidential receptions as embodying the real spirit of our republican institutions; for here all come on a common platform, each was taken by the hand, was greeted with a word, a smile, and no one questioned his or her right to be there; but it is reserved, so the newspapers say, for the boasted common sense of Grant to reverse this order of things and to establish a court suit for the women who visit him to appear in. (Cries of "Bully for you" and "Go it again.") We frequently sheer at the idea that the women of America cannot appear before crowned heads of Europe without donning the trappings of court; but here we find our republican President, but lately a hauler of logs and tanner of skins, with his few weeks of Presidential honors, reported as dictating court suits to women. (Cries of "Hurrah for the tanner!") Dr. Walker, who gave years of her life to aid our suffering soldiers; who, for her devotion in this cause, suffered months of imprisonment and starvation in Libby, is reported as denied a word with our military President, who, perhaps, in the same hour sends the names of prominent rebel officers for confirmation by the Senate to the most lucrative positions in the country. (Cry of "Pitch into Longstreet.") True to his principles, even here, of recognizing personal favors, well knowing that he never would have reached the Presidential chair but for this rebellion, he wants to show his appreciation of the deeds done by the leaders of the "lost cause" by feeding them on the richest pap in the Presidential nursery. Let me say, for the edification of all who would like to know it, that the doctor women scattered here and there through the land are not government prostitutes or women who are filling their life duties unworthily. They are, many of them, practical physicians, honored and trusted wives and mothers, filling their life duties acceptably—women who for the truth's sake dare take up the cross heavily and bear it. For the most part they have men for husbands whose ideas of right and justice are not formed amid the fumes of tobacco smoke. (Cries of "Hit him again!") Again, the labors of these women are directed to strengthen, purify and elevate humanity, while Grant's smoking vice will curse the lives of thousands, who will hold him up as an exemplar when urged to let the filthy practice go. They are women who love purity of dress joined with purity of character and habits; they are working and thinking women, able to aid in earning themselves homes instead of depending on the charity of crafty politicians to buy them presents of houses. (Loud cheers and derisive shouts of laughter.) They may never be mistresses of the White House, but many of them have full as desirable and handsome homes. Am I egotistical in my remarks? Is it so, then; for if egotism is truth you have it. I here assert, without fear of contradiction, that the woman who is brave of heart, strong of will and true enough of purpose to come out from the world of fashion and don a dress suited to her life work and physical needs is far more worthy to be honored of men than she who would turn a sycophant of fashion and lay off her badge of freedom to gain admittance to the tobacco-polluted atmosphere that surrounds the inhabitant of the White House. Have I maligned President Grant? If so, I am not answerable for the report, as it went forth by the authority of the press of this city, and has been heralded all through the land. I have used the text given me, and, should the advice not be pertinent now, it will not spoil by keeping.

At the conclusion of Dr. Hasbrouck's speech the boys kept tapping and hurrahing with such energy that some of the men present were obliged to shout out, "Silence." One man, who seemed to have authority in the meeting, and whose name was Dr. Lockwood, shook a big cane at the noisy boys, and threatened to chastise them should they persist. Doctress Walker spoke again after Doctress Hasbrouck and said she felt bound in justice to President Grant to state that the incident related by Doctress Hasbrouck had never occurred. Grant had not refused her admittance, because she had never gone to seek an interview with him since his inauguration, therefore he did not say to her that he would see her only in the garb befitting her sex; but President Lincoln on one occasion had sent her word that he was afraid to see women who wore pants! (Great laughter.) The Walker continued at considerable length, and finally announced that if the ladies present desired there would be another meeting of the association to-morrow. She would like all the ladies present who approved to rise. At this announcement about a dozen of the noisy boys got on their feet and cried "Aye," amid great laughter. The Walker, with imperturbable gravity, remarked that as the ladies did not vote that there would be no meeting until to-morrow night, when she hoped no boys would attend unless they could behave themselves. The boys thereupon, shouted louder than ever and kept it up till the meeting adjourned.

Opposition to Grant's Quaker Indian Policy—Kansas and Nebraska Refuse to Surrender Their Share of the Spoils.

There is considerable ill feeling among the Senators and members from the extreme Northwestern States about the President's appointment of Quaker Indian agents in those States. It appears that the Senators and Representatives from Kansas and Nebraska, learning of the President's intention to appoint the Quakers, called upon him and extracted a promise from him that he would not appoint Quakers for the Indian agencies in their respective States. He further agreed to allow them to select the men whom they wished to have appointed. With this understanding, and happy in the belief that whoever else might suffer Kansas and Nebraska would not be inflicted with the Quakers, the Representatives of the two States left the Executive presence. That was between ten and eleven o'clock in the morning. About two o'clock on the afternoon of that same day the President's private secretary brought to the Senate a batch of nominations, among which were the Quaker Indian agents. To the utter surprise of the Kansas and Nebraska men, the list included appointments for all the Indian agencies in those two States. In self-defence, if not out of retaliation, these agents were promptly rejected by the Senate. The injured Kansas and Nebraska men again called upon the President, and remonstrated with him, at the same time reminding him of his promise. Grant, however, was mad; he was inexorable, and said he would appoint other Quakers for those rejected, and the Senate might reject them again if it chose. He wanted to carry out his own policy about Indian matters, and he thought it would succeed best in the hands of Quakers. What especially provoked the Nebraska men was the fact that one of the parties removed to make room for the Quakers was a man who had been commissioned by President Grant only a few weeks before. Thus far the Kansas and Nebraska Senators have been unable to make the President relent.

Delay in Ordering Elections in Unreconstructed States.

The delay in issuing the orders to the military commanders at the South for holding elections in the States remaining unreconstructed is caused by the want of agreement among the leading men of those States as to when the elections should be held. What is known as the conservative element is in favor of having the elections take place at once. The radical leaders want it postponed until after the planting season and some of them are opposed to holding it until late in the fall. They argue that if it is held now it will interfere to some extent with the labor interests in the several States concerned, but especially in Virginia. They also assert that many of the negroes who are engaged on the plantations would be unable to get to the polls at this season of the year or during the summer months. The President is anxious to have the elections conducted with the utmost fairness to all parties, so that a good test as to the adoption or rejection of the constitutions may be had. He has not, therefore, made up his mind as yet what would be the best time for holding the elections, but is consulting the leading men of both parties at the South on the subject. As soon as the time is settled upon the order for holding the elections will be issued, in accordance with the Virginia-Mississippi-Texas Reconstruction act.

Presidential Trip to Mount Vernon.

President Grant, accompanied by Secretary Borie, Admiral Porter and several intimate friends, will leave here to-morrow morning in the United States steamsloop Tallapoosa for a trip to Mount Vernon.

An Asiatic Traveller at the White House.

Moore, the Asiatic traveller, had an interview with the President to-day about his Asiatic projects. The President received him kindly and accorded him an hour's audience.

The Gold Sale in New York—Secretary Boutwell to be Present.

Secretary Boutwell will be present in New York to-morrow at the opening of the bids for the purchase of government gold. As the thing is to a certain extent an experiment he is anxious to see how it works.

Appointments in the Internal Revenue Service.

Since the 4th of March 119 assessors and 122 collectors of the internal revenue have been appointed, including in New York 19 assessors and 16 collectors and in Pennsylvania 18 assessors and 16 collectors, Massachusetts 1 assessor and 3 collectors. In Maryland and Louisiana all the assessors and collectors have been changed. No changes have been made in Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Minnesota, Rhode Island, Vermont and Washington Territory.

Alleged Corruption in the American Consulate at Alexandria, Egypt.

It is rumored here in well informed circles that the corruption which has long been known to characterize all the European consular agencies in Egypt has at length reached that of the United States. Our Consul, Mr. Charles Hall, has, it is said, been granted a salary by the Viceroy. It is added that this step has been taken with the advice and concurrence of the French Consul General, who is high in favor at the Viceregal court. The rumor may not be well founded, but our informant speaks of it as a well established fact. In official circles it is well known that this is the general Egyptian practice. Ismail Pacha is found to have representative agents from other lands in Egypt, but he wishes them to be as dumb as possible. The Viceroy has strong faith in the power of money. "Backsheesh," he has been known to say, makes even the British lion tame. It appears that henceforth he shall be able to use the same language in regard to the American eagle. He forgets that the United States has a vigilant press, and that the American people will not tolerate such conduct in their foreign agents. This matter ought to be thoroughly sifted. If Mr. Hale has taken money he should be recalled at once.

The Governorship of New Mexico.

A rather novel question has come up in connection with the case of Colonel Crowe, recently appointed and confirmed as Governor of New Mexico. His political disabilities have never been removed, and therefore he cannot take the oath and enter on the duties of his office. The President has asked the Attorney General if he can make an appointment *ad interim*, or if there is any way in which Crowe can assume his office. If this is decided in the negative, General Mitchell, the present Governor, will probably remain in the position until Congress can act on Crowe's case next winter.

An Unfounded Rumor—The Paraguayan Investigation.

The statement that the House Committee of Foreign Affairs has made arrangements to visit St. Domingo and other islands of the Gulf, is pronounced by the chairman to be without any foundation whatever. The committee has no authority to make any visit and its members could go to St. Domingo only as private citizens go, at their own private expense. The committee has been in session seventeen days taking testimony relative to the affairs of the American Legation at Paraguay, and will meet in the autumn for the purpose of taking the testimony of members of the Brazilian Legation, officers of the South Atlantic squadron and other parties who have been summoned, which, it is supposed, can be done in ten days.

Agents for Indians That Have Become Extinct.

The tribe of Delaware Indians is wholly extinct, and has been since April 10, 1867. At that date the tribe numbered, all told, less than eleven hundred. About one thousand of their number moved from their home in Kansas to the Indian Territory, north of Texas, and became incorporated into the Cherokee tribe—became Cherokees, in fact and in law. The remainder were naturalized as citizens of the State of Kansas; so that, as I have already stated, the Delaware tribe became wholly extinct on the 10th of April, 1867. Now, it may or may not astonish taxpayers to learn that a Delaware Indian agent has been drawing his salary from the national Treasury up to the present time, and is likely to do so for some time to come. The fortunate incumbent is a warm friend of Senator Pomeroy. President Grant, not being cognizant of the above fact, nominated an honest Quaker friend to the place; but he was rejected by the Senate and the ever faithful Pomeroyan holds on to his sinecure. I don't know exactly what the place is worth, salary and perquisites, but it is regarded as one of the fattest sort. It is alleged that large quantities of supplies are bought annually for Indians that have no existence whatever except on appropriation bills. Certain it is that we have a Delaware Indian agent in the pay of the government, when there is really not a Delaware Indian on the face of the earth, the tribe being wholly extinct.

Taxation of Brokers.

Commissioner Delano has prepared an opinion in the case of Assessor Webster relative to taxing brokers. It is understood that the Commissioner takes the same view of the matter as Mr. Webster. The opinion will be made public in a day or two.

Homestead Law Decision.

The Secretary of the Interior has decided that an actual change of residence or abandonment of land entered under the Homestead act for more than six months at any one time works a forfeiture thereof to the government.

Reduction of Force in the Treasury Department.

The work of reducing the force in the various bureaus of the Treasury Department is progressing. About five hundred clerks will be dismissed; but it is announced that no appointments can be made at present to fill the vacancies, it being the desire of the Secretary to have the force reduced as low as possible in order to properly conduct the business of the department with the least possible expense. The work of diminishing the force in the Post Office Department continues. Twenty clerks were removed to-day.

The President's Arrangements for Receiving Visitors.

The President is so overrun and harrassed with visitors of various kinds that he has been compelled to issue an order that hereafter visitors will be received only on Mondays and Thursdays from ten to twelve o'clock. On other days of the week he will see persons only by cards, or in special cases, where engagements have been made.

The Dyer Court Martial.

The testimony in the Dyer court martial case closed to-day. The court adjourned until next Monday, when arguments will be commenced. The printed oral testimony in the case will cover about 1,100 pages, exclusive of the documentary exhibits, which also are very voluminous.

An Indignant Senator.

Zach Chandler and John Welcker are exceedingly wroth at the recent paragraph in the Washington correspondence of the HERALD about Chandler's little declamation about the Alabama claims, "Aleck of Russia" and Bedlsee. They can't understand why the HERALD is so cruel as to expose these extra senatorial exhibitions.

Personal.

J. Bancroft Davis and Judge Richardson are acting respectively as Secretary of State and Secretary of the Treasury in the absence of Fish and Boutwell.

THE ARMY.

Important Order—Resumption of the Recruiting Service.

The following order was issued yesterday by General Sherman, through the Adjutant General's office:—

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 46.
HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 26, 1869.

By direction of the War Department the recruiting service is hereby resumed. The regimental recruiting will be conducted under the direction of the regimental commanders, according to the general regulations of 1868, paragraphs 985, 986, 987 and 988. The general service will be conducted under four general superintendents, viz.:—At New York city, Cincinnati, Ohio; St. Louis, Mo., and San Francisco, Cal.; and there will be four depots for collecting and instructing the recruits, viz.:—Governor's Island, New York harbor; Newport Barracks, Kentucky; Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and Benicia, California. The general superintendents will report direct to the Adjutant General of the army and receive all orders from him. The Commanding General of the military departments in which the depots are located will designate the barracks to be used by the recruits and officers on duty with them, which will not be changed in any change of commanders, and they will have the general supervision of their discipline, as well as command them when occasions require their service at the depot, but in no event will they remove recruits from the depots without orders from the headquarters of the army.

The following details are hereby made, and the officers named will proceed to and relieve the officers now in charge of the superintendencies and depots:—Brevet Brigadier General J. V. D. Reeve, colonel United States Army, at New York city; Brevet Brigadier General T. H. Neill, lieutenant colonel United States Army, at the depot on Governor's Island, New York harbor; Brevet Brigadier General J. B. Kiddoo, lieutenant colonel United States Army, for assignment; Brevet Brigadier General Sidney Burbank, colonel United States Army, at Cincinnati, Ohio; Brevet Brigadier General H. W. Wessels, lieutenant colonel United States Army, in charge of the depot at Newport Barracks, Ky.; Brevet Brigadier General F. Trodenbough, major United States Army, for assignment; Brevet Major General W. Hoffman, colonel United States Army, at St. Louis, Mo.; Brevet Brigadier General W. H. Sidell, lieutenant colonel United States Army, in charge of the depot at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel T. M. Anderson, major United States Army, for assignment; Brevet Major General Abner Doubleday, colonel United States Army, at San Francisco, Cal.; Brevet Colonel M. Maloney, lieutenant colonel United States Army, at the depot at Benicia, Cal.

A suitable number of captains and subalterns from the list awaiting orders will be announced for recruiting as soon as the infantry regiments are consolidated according to General Orders No. 17, current series, from this office. In the meantime the officers now on recruiting service will remain on such duty until properly relieved.

Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, and Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, are named as depots for the collection and instruction of cavalry and light artillery recruits. By command of General SHERMAN.
E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant General.

THE PROSPECT PARK ASSOCIATION.

A Running Meeting in June Decided Upon.

The board of direction of this association, at a regular meeting held last night at their new rooms in Montague street, Brooklyn, decided, among other business of an important private nature, to affirmatively respond to the request of the American Jockey Club, and hold a running meeting under its auspices at their park during the month of June. This important movement was received with enthusiasm, and on motion Messrs. William M. Parks, Edward Dodge and George C. Hall were unanimously appointed a committee, with power, to confer with the Jockey Club and make all the arrangements necessary in the premises. It has been fully agreed upon that, so far as lies in the power of the association, this meeting shall not be exceeded in brilliancy of racing attractions by any to be held during the coming eventful season in the turf world. The purses to be offered will be of a nature in number and amount to attract all the superior running horses in the country.

GENERAL NOTES.

There are 264 convicts in the Mississippi Penitentiary.

Mrs. Eunice Nichols, of Middleton, Mass., who was 100 years old on the 20th, died last Friday.

Ex-Senator Doolittle has opened a law office in Chicago.

The Mormons have eighteen Sunday schools, with 2,500 attendants, at Salt Lake City.

A Cincinnati woman endorsed on her tax return "Taxation without representation is tyranny."

The amount of duties on merchandise bonded at the Portland (Me.) Custom House in March amounted to $2,275,751.

It is understood that John L. Stevens of Augusta, Me., declines to accept his appointment as Consul to Birmingham.

The subject of allowing Massachusetts to issue firearms to all the high schools in the State is being agitated before the Legislature.

General Jack Hamilton's name now appears as candidate for Governor of Texas at the head of all the democratic papers of that State.

Last week, Rachel Robinson, a colored woman known in Vergennes, Vt., for a half century, as "Old Rachel," did there at the age of 104 years.

Twenty-five banks have already been started in the White Pine silver mining district in Nevada, twenty-four of which are devoted to faro.

Judge S. W. Brockway, a prominent California jurist, died at San Mateo, in that State, March 30. He was a native of Columbia county, N. Y., and a graduate of Union College.

The Illinois State Blind Asylum, at Jacksonville, which was lately burned, will be immediately rebuilt and Bloomington is using strenuous exertions to secure its location within her limits.

Dr. Brown Sequard reports a curious case of a dog, which had just died, having fresh blood passed into the carotid. The dead animal was revived, stood on his feet, wagged his tail and lived over twelve hours, when he died again.

A swarm of bees and a bountiful store of wild honey were recently found in a tree by woodchoppers on the west side of the Sierra Nevada mountains. The incident is recorded as the first discovery of the kind on the Pacific slope.

Boston's vicinage was shocked into a lively state of excitement last Thursday afternoon by a very positive and unmistakable tremor in the earth and thunder in the air, which suggested earthquake at once. The localities affected were Brookline, Hingham, Stoughton, Canton, Dedham, and South Dedham. It occurred at nearly three o'clock with a heavy report and a vibratory sensation, which did not last more than three seconds. The crockery-ware shook in the closets, and the glass in the windows. The weight and duration of the shock was heaviest at Dedham.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Gas Bill Passed in the House by a Vote of 94 to 16.

The Contested Elections and Their Results.

Democratic Nomination for Police Commissioner.

ALBANY, April 28, 1869.

The bill which emanated from the special committee appointed to protect the public from the extortion of the gas companies had its final passage in the House to-day. An effort was made by Mr. P. Mitchell, the chairman of the committee, to call up the bill out of its regular order in consequence of a statement made in an Albany paper that the gas companies had expended the petty sum of $125,000 in order to kill the bill or keep it back. This Mr. Mitchell indignantly denied on his own behalf; for other parties of course he could not answer. The bill, however, came up in regular order during the day and was passed, without discussion, by a vote of 94 to 16. The members who voted in the negative were Messrs. Aiken, Bamler, Cameron, Crane, W. M. Ely, Flynn, Gifford, Griffin, Horton, Howard, Hegeman, Hasbrouck, Lyon, Sturges, Tighe and Conger. It is probable that the bill may receive a few more stringent amendments in the Senate, or if not it will pass in its present shape, which is, perhaps, good enough to serve the public, although not quite palatable to the monopolies. The laborious work of the special committee has not been in vain, nor has the small sum ($516) expended in the progress of their efforts to rescue the gas consumers from the clutches of the monopolists been thrown away. The bill as passed to-day is as follows:—

AN ACT TO REGULATE THE SALE AND POWER OF ILLUMINATING GAS IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:—

SECTION 1. There shall be appointed, for the better regulation of the sale and quality of the gas consumed in the city of New York, a board to be known as "the Board of Gas Examiners." Such board shall consist of three scientific chemists residing in the city of New York and Brooklyn, who shall be eminent for their special familiarity with the manufacture and tests of illuminating gas. Such board shall be appointed by the Mayors of the cities of New York and Brooklyn, and their letters of appointment shall be evidence in all courts and places of the authority under this act of the persons so appointed. The persons so appointed shall hold their offices for three years and until their successors shall be duly appointed.

SEC. 2. The said board shall have power to appoint a sufficient number of inspectors of gas to carry this act into effect, not exceeding five in number, which appointment shall be made from among those qualified by scientific and practical education to discharge the duties of said office; and such board shall also have authority to appoint a clerk, who shall keep a record of the proceedings of such board in such manner as the said board shall prescribe.

SEC. 3. Two members shall constitute a quorum of said board, and the acts of such quorum shall be sufficient for all the requirements of this act.

SEC. 4. The board of supervisors of said city shall, immediately after the passage of this act, provide for the use of said board a central laboratory, which shall be furnished and equipped by said board of supervisors in such manner as the board of gas examiners or a majority thereof shall require, in writing, which laboratory shall be located at some easily accessible point in said city, to be designated by said board of gas examiners.

SEC. 5. The said board of supervisors shall, immediately after the passage of this act, further provide suitable testing places, equal in number to the number of public gas works in said city, which said testing places shall be located at such points as the said board of gas examiners may direct, but shall not be situated nearer than one thousand yards to the gas works whose gas is to be tested at such testing place. Such testing places shall be furnished and equipped by the said board of supervisors in such manner as the said board of gas examiners or a majority thereof shall require in writing.

SEC. 6. The said board of gas examiners shall, from time to time, prescribe the mode to be adopted and pursued for testing the purity of gas furnished by the gas companies in said city, and also the times of making such tests, and the manner of recording and certifying the same; and such rules as said board may adopt in reference thereto shall be obligatory upon said companies, and a compliance therewith shall be a condition precedent to the right of said companies to recover the price of gas consumed.

SEC. 7. The said board shall require tests of the illuminating power of the gas furnished by said companies to be made between the hours of five and ten P. M. at least three times each day from the 1st of October to the 1st of April in each year, and between the hours of seven and eleven P. M. from the 1st of April to the 1st of October in each year.

SEC. 8. The said board shall prescribe the maximum amount of the various kinds of impurities with which the gas supplied by said companies shall be allowed to be charged, and the time when the rules prescribed shall take effect. Any company failing to conform to the rules prescribed by the said board in this regard, and furnishing gas of less purity than shall be designated by such rules, shall be liable to a penalty of one hundred dollars per day for each day when the gas furnished by it shall fail below the standard of purity prescribed by said board, such penalty to be collected as now provided by law for the collection and enforcement of penalties; all such penalties, when collected, shall be paid over to the Comptroller of said city.

SEC. 9. It shall be the duty of the board to prescribe the quantity of gas to be consumed by each street lamp in said city and Brooklyn, and, in case the quantity of gas to be consumed, it shall be the duty of the said board to certify the amount of such deficiency to the Comptroller, or other proper authority of said city, who shall deduct, from the amount claimed by any gas company as due for gas furnished to said city, the amount of such deficiency computed at the rate herein after prescribed as the rate to be charged to the private consumer of gas.

SEC. 10. Each gas inspector shall make a daily report to the said board of the result of the tests made by him on the preceding day; a copy of such report shall be furnished by said board to each gas company in said city on the day following the reception of such report by said board. The average of such tests shall be deemed to represent the illuminating power of the gas furnished by said companies on the day of such tests.

SEC. 11. It shall be the right of each of said gas companies to be represented at the time of taking such tests by their own representatives, but who shall not be authorized to interfere in any manner with the taking of such tests. Any company which may deem such test irregular shall have a right to appeal from the report thereof to the board of examiners, and the decision of such board on such appeal shall be final, and the proper correction consequent upon the sustaining of such appeal shall be made by said board.

SEC. 12. The clerk of the said board shall make a monthly report thereto, in which he shall aggregate the daily reports of the inspectors, and shall therein state:—

1. The daily illuminating power of the gas furnished by each company.

2. The rate of illuminating power for the month, embraced in such report, at which it shall be lawful for the companies to charge the price hereinafter mentioned.

3. The daily amount of the various kinds of impurities with which the gas furnished by the various companies is charged.

4. The maximum price to be charged by the several companies for the gas furnished by them during the month covered by such report. Copies of the said report shall be furnished to each company on request.

SEC. 13. The gas supplied by each company shall be under such a pressure as will balance a column of water at least one inch in height at the exit from the meter at the place at which the gas shall be supplied for consumption.

SEC. 14. The illuminating power of the gas to be furnished by each of the said companies shall not be less than what is known as the illuminating power of sixteen candles. The board shall prescribe the rules by which the illuminating power is to be determined; and the decision of said board with reference thereto shall be final.

SEC. 15. The said companies shall have a right to charge for each one thousand cubic feet of gas, of the standard illuminating power aforesaid, a rate which, inclusive of the United States internal revenue tax, shall not exceed three dollars per such one thousand cubic feet, and such rate shall be diminished by the said board for each preceding month in the same proportion as the gas so furnished shall fall below the standard of illuminating power herein described.

SEC. 16. In each bill rendered by any of said companies to the consumer there shall be stated the average illuminating power of the gas supplied for the preceding month, as determined by the said board or by the inspectors, and the price chargeable for the same in accordance with the provisions of this act and of the regulations of said board. And no debt for gas shall be recoverable unless a bill, made out in compliance herewith, shall have been left at the place of consumption with some person of suitable age and discretion having some relation to or authority under the actual occupant of said premises. In each bill rendered by any of said companies the last maximum price prescribed by the said board shall be the price at which the amount of gas specified as consumed in said bill shall be charged.

SEC. 17. Each of the said companies shall afford to each member of the said board and to each of said inspectors and their assistants, all facilities necessary to enable them to comply with all the requirements of this act; and in case of a refusal to permit any member of said board or inspector or assistant to enter and inspect the works of said company the said company so refusing shall be liable to the same penalty and to be collected in the same way as is herein before provided in regard to penalties for the manufacture of impure gas, and to be collected in the same way.

SEC. 18. Each of the said companies shall, on demand, supply to every applicant, other than those who may be indebted for gas previously furnished, such amount of gas as such applicant may require.

SEC. 19. If any occupant of premises which may have been supplied with gas shall remove therefrom without having paid the said company for the amount of gas previously supplied to him, it shall not be lawful for any one of such companies to refuse to supply gas on that account to the subsequent occupant of such premises.

SEC. 20. In case of a dispute arising between any consumer of gas and any of the gas companies in said city as to the amount or quality of gas consumed or furnished, such dispute shall, upon the request of either party, be referred to the said board for decision, and its decision thereon shall be final; and, in case of such dispute by a consumer of gas, and a reference on his application to said board, it shall not be lawful, if the said consumer shall deposit with the said board the amount claimed as due, for any of the said companies to cut off the supply of gas to such consumer. On the decision of such reference the said board shall pay to the said company from such deposit the amount adjudged to be due to it.

SEC. 21. Each member of said board of examiners shall be paid by the said board of supervisors a yearly salary of $3,000; and each of said inspectors shall be paid a yearly salary of $1,200, and the clerk of the said board shall be paid a salary of $1,000 a year.

SEC. 22. Immediately after the passage of this act and the appointment of the said board of examiners, the said board shall signify, in writing, to the board of supervisors the number of inspectors deemed requisite by them to carry out the provisions of this act, and also the amount necessary to completely equip the central laboratory and the testing stations herein before provided for; and upon the receipt of such written statement it shall be lawful for and it shall be the duty of said board of supervisors to cause to be assessed upon the real and personal property of each gas company in said city, and in such a manner as to equalize the same, its proportion of the amount necessary for the salaries herein before prescribed and the amounts specified as necessary by said board to comply with the provisions of this act and to collect the same immediately by the same process by which other taxes upon real and personal property in said city are now authorized to be collected.

SEC. 23. And hereafter it shall be the duty of the said board of examiners, prior to the first day of September in each and every year, to furnish the said Board of Supervisors with a statement, in writing, of the amount necessary to be furnished by said Board of Supervisors for salaries and expenses under this act, for the succeeding year; and it shall be the duty of the said Board of Supervisors to collect annually the amount so stated by assessment and levy, if necessary, upon the real and personal property of the gas companies in said city at the same time with the collection of the annual taxes in said city.

SEC. 24. Any person appointed under this act, who shall thereafter receive any compensation from any of the gas companies in said city, for the performance of any official act or of any professional duty which may be connected with this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished accordingly.

SEC. 25. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 26. This act shall take effect immediately.

The removal of Mr. Decker from his seat for Richmond county is a source of much regret to all parties on the floor; but as the question was made one of a purely party character the result was inevitable. In the case of Mr. Halpin, who was removed to make way for McLeod, there is a general impression that the business was pushed through without much regard to precedent and in a somewhat unbecoming manner. Mr. Halpin was one of the most popular and respectable members of the New York delegation, and as such was very highly regarded by his fellow members. His constituency also have reason to be satisfied with his straightforward course during the session and will probably reverse the decision of the republican majority at the next election.

The Excise law was before the Senate to-day and was made a special order of business for to-morrow.

Democratic Joint Caucus—Nomination of Police Commissioner and Regent of the University.

ALBANY, April 28, 1869.

The democratic joint caucus to nominate a Police Commissioner and Regent of the University was called to order at half-past seven o'clock, in the Assembly Chamber, by Mr. Frear, chairman of the caucus committee. Mr. Bradstreet, of Monroe county, was made chairman, and Mr. Murphy, of New York, secretary. Mr. Hartman nominated as candidate for Police Commissioner Oswald Ottendorfer. Mr. Nachtmann seconded the nomination, which was carried unanimously by acclamation.

For Regent of the University Mr. Kirnan nominated John L. Flagg, of Troy, a member of the present and last House. His nomination was carried unanimously. The caucus then adjourned.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, April 28, 1869.

REPORTS.

Relative to the construction of a dam at Baldwinsville; for the extension of Madison avenue; to incorporate the Fort Ann Water Works; to incorporate the Clyde Water Works; to provide a supply of water for the village of Rome; to amend the charters of Union Springs, Union Village, Jamaica, Boonville, Mohawk and Saratoga Springs; to open Maspeth avenue, Brooklyn; requiring the Brooklyn and Union ferries to run certain boats after midnight; to close a portion of Hicks street, Brooklyn; to authorize railroads to loan their credit to aid in the construction of the Buffalo, Cary and Pittsburg Railroad; for the better protection of passengers travelling on railways; continuing the corporate existence of the Lake Ontario, Auburn and New York Railroad Company; in relation to the proposed new railroad from Poughkeepsie to the Connecticut line; to incorporate the City Hall Association of Troy; to incorporate the New York and Williamsburg Bridge Company; granting to State banks the facilities enjoyed by national.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

Requiring the removal of 100 prisoners from Sing Sing to the Albany Penitentiary; relative to the Susquehanna and Cooperstown Railroad; to authorize Oswego county to aid in the construction of a railroad from Oneida Lake to Williamstown or Redfield; regulating the term of office of notaries public; in relation to the Eclectic Medical College; to widen Underhill avenue, Brooklyn, for an approach to Prospect Park; to amend the charters of Oswego and Canandaigua; also the commercial warehouse, New York; to incorporate the Abingdon Square Savings Bank of New York; to extend the provisions of the laws of 1853 in relation to life and health insurance; to incorporate the following savings banks:—The Oneida County, at Rome; the People's, at Buffalo and White Plains; for the removal of the Mutual Savings Bank of Brooklyn.

BILLS PASSED.

Fixing the salaries of the judges and clerks of courts in Brooklyn; relative to proceedings in admeasurement dower; to amend the charter of the Commercial Warehouse of New York; to amend the act authorizing life insurance companies to make special deposits of securities in the insurance department; also providing for the appointment of receivers for safe deposit companies in certain cases.

THE GENERAL ORDERS.

The Senate then considered the general orders.

The general bill allowing towns to bind themselves in aid of railroads was amended in Committee of the Whole so as to exempt from its operations the counties of New York, Kings, Erie, Greene, Albany, Westchester, Seneca, Ontario, Yates, Onondaga and Niagara, and was then ordered to a third reading by a vote of 16 to 15:—

YEAS—Messrs. Caldwell, Cramer, Edwards, Genet, Graham, Hale, Hubbard, Humphrey, Matteson, Morris, O'Donnell, Parker, Stanford, Thayer, Tweed and Van Patten—16.

NAYS—Messrs. Banks, Beach, Campbell, Chapman, Crowley, Folger, Kennedy, Morgan, Murphy, Nichols, Nicks, Norton, Palmer, Prince and Williams—15.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. NICHOLS—That the Canal Board be required to report at the next session of the Legislature such system of precautionary measures or plan of action as in their judgment may be most likely to prevent Tonawanda creek, with reference to its use as a part of the Erie Canal, from overflowing its banks and damages resulting from such overflow. Adopted.

By Mr. MURPHY—That the State of New York consents and approves the cession by the State of Pennsylvania to the United States of the Soldier's National Cemetery at Gettysburg; Congress having adopted a uniform system for the management and care of all soldiers' national cemeteries. Tabled by the rule.

On motion of Mr. O'DONNELL the general appropriation bill was recommitted to the Finance Committee to report at any time.

Mr. TWEED moved to make the Excise bill the special order for to-morrow.

Mr. FOLGER moved to amend so as to include the amendment of the Registry law.

Mr. FOLGER's amendment was lost, a two-third vote not supporting it, by 15 to 15. Ayes all republicans, nays all democrats, except Mr. Crowley.

Mr. TWEED's motion was lost by 15 to 17; in the affirmative all democrats, in the negative all republicans.

The Senate then adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, April 28, 1869.

VETO MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

A message from the Governor was received vetoing the bill to incorporate the village of Chateaugay, Franklin county. The bill provides that no person shall be entitled to vote for elective officers of the village unless he be a freeholder or shall within the preceding year have paid a tax upon property taxable in the village. It thus seeks to establish property qualifications for those who are to vote for officers elective by the people, and, therefore, is in conflict with the constitution of the State—(Article two, section one, defining the qualifications of electors; also in article ten, section two, reading, "All city, town and village office a whose election or appointment has not been provided for by the constitution shall be elected by the electors of such cities, towns and villages or some divison thereof, or appointed by such authorities thereof, as the Legislature shall designate for that purpose.") The bill was returned thus promptly that it may be amended as the Legislature may see fit to remove these objections. The veto was sustained—83 to 1.

BILLS PASSED.

To amend the charter of the Oswego Pier and Dock Company; appointing commissioners to locate the Insane Asylum of Western New York, 75 to 14; for a bridge across the Mohawk river at Fink's Basin; to authorize Broome county to send convicts to the Albany Penitentiary; to incorporate the village of Charlotte; to increase the powers of the Sisterhood of St. Mary; to incorporate the German Loan Trust Company of Brooklyn; to amend the charter of the Oswego Fire Department; to authorize Saratoga to aid in the construction of a railroad from Mechanicsville to the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad; to