TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

Queen Victoria's Speech Reviewed by the British Press.

Parliamentary Progress in England.

Domestic Telegraphing and Increase of the Business in Great Britain.

ENGLAND.

Public Opinion of the Queen's Speech.

LONDON, Feb. 9, 1870.

The city newspapers this morning comment variously on the Queen's speech and the debate thereon in Parliament yesterday.

The London *Times* thinks the weak point in the Ministry is the timid policy on the Irish question; though this is somewhat redeemed by the courage displayed in the matter of the Fenians and the promise to urge vigorous legislation.

The London *News* (radical) only refers to the speech and the debate which followed, to urge the ballot as the panacea for the national grievances.

The London *Standard* (conservative) considers the government responsible for the violence in Ireland, yet it has failed to protect life and property there.

Parliamentary Progress.

LONDON, Feb. 9, 1870.

In the House of Commons to-day writs were issued for elections in Southwark and Londonderry to fill vacancies caused by the appointment of Mr. Layard as Ambassador to Spain and of Mr. Dowse as Solicitor General for Ireland.

Mr. Bruce, Home Secretary, promised to introduce a bill enabling aliens to acquire and hold land in Engand.

The address in reply to the Queen's speech was agreed to, and the House adjourned.

An act of Parliament is proposed to protect foreign inventions sent to the workmen's exhibition to be held here.

Deep Sea Cables and the Telegraph Service.

VALENTIA, Ireland, Feb. 9, 1870.

The sudden interruption of telegraphic communication eastward day before yesterday is now explained.

While the government employés were repairing the general telegraph office at London on that day, in order to accommodate the great increase in the telegraphic business occasioned by the change in the system, it was found necessary to cut all the wires to the westward.

Communication was soon restored, and the service is now excellent in all directions.

John Bright's Health.

LONDON, Feb. 9, 1870.

John Bright has gone to the mountains of Scotland to recover his health.

IRELAND.

The Foreign Mails and City Trade.

DUBLIN, Feb. 9, 1870.

The merchants of Cork complain of the loss of prestige to that city by the transfer of the shipment of all foreign mails, save one, to channel ports.

ROME.

The Infallibility Agitation—An "Anti-Christ."

LONDON, Feb. 9, 1870.

The ultramontanes are exceedingly bitter against Dr. Dollinger for his letter against the proclamation of the dogma of infallibility. They everywhere denounce him, and in some quarters he is described as anti-Christ.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Message of the Governor—Disagreement Between the Governor and the Legislature.

ST. JOHNS, Feb. 9, 1870.

The Governor of Newfoundland has addressed a message to the Speaker of the House of Assembly, deprecating the action of the House in informally voting no confidence in the government, and regretting that the House should have adopted the unconstitutional course of naming to him the member for whom he should send to form an administration, and expresses the hope that no disrespect to him or his office was intended.

The House adopted a resolution disclaiming any intention to act disrespectfully towards his Excellency and stating that its action was founded on precedent.

LOUISIANA.

The Registration Bill in the Senate—Impeachment Trial of Auditor Wickliffe—Charges Against the State Treasurer.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 9, 1870.

In the Legislature to-day the Registration bill passed the Senate—yeas 15, nays 12.

The impeachment trial of State Auditor Wickliffe commences this morning.

This morning's *Bulletin* contains a statement by Judge Cooley charging State Treasurer Dubuclet with defrauding the creditors of the State by discounting their warrants and using the State funds therefor.

VIRGINIA.

Supplementary Message of Governor Walker to the Legislature.

RICHMOND, Feb. 9, 1870.

Governor Walker to-day sent a supplementary message to the Legislature, relating chiefly to routine State matters. Referring to the difficulty of finding judges not disqualified by the fourteenth amendment he recommends that Congress be petitioned for a general removal of disabilities. The establishment of an asylum for insane colored people is also recommended. The Governor also suggests many excellent changes in the administration of the criminal law of the State.

The conservative members of the Legislature, in caucus to-night, nominated James McDonald, editor of the Richmond *Whig*, for Secretary of State, and William F. Taylor for Auditor.

MISSOURI.

Legislative Proceedings—State Bonds to be Paid in Currency—Withdrawal of State Bonds—Judgment Against a Railroad Company.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 9, 1870.

In the House yesterday the proposition to pay the State bonds in gold after July 1 was rejected by 81 to 20. The General School law was amended so as to allow women over twenty-one years of age and owners of real property to vote on questions affecting the raising of taxes for school purposes. The Senate unanimously passed the bill for the withdrawal of all the Missouri State bonds in the National Bank of Commerce of New York, and the payment of all overdue coupons.

The advance of the German Colonization Society of Colorado, numbering 175 men, women and children, arrived here this morning from Chicago. They were met on the opposite side of the river by the German society of this city with a band of music, and escorted to Washington Hall, where a fine breakfast was served. They are supplied with provisions, machinery, agricultural implements, blooded stock and everything necessary to establish and maintain a colony.

Thomas D. Harper to-day obtained judgment for $5,000 against the Indianapolis and St. Louis Railway for injuries received while in the employ of the company over two years ago.

Telegraphic communication was had to-day with a chamber under the east pier of the bridge sixty-eight feet below the surface of the river to insure greater safety to the workmen and to increase the facilities for working. Fifty-four feet of sand have been penetrated, leaving but twenty-six feet to the bed rock. The pier excavation sinks about a foot per day. The work on the western pier is also progressing satisfactorily.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Resolutions of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce—Heavy Whiskey Seizure—Terrific Storm in Nevada.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 9, 1870.

The Chamber of Commerce has protested against the bill before the Legislature reorganizing the fire department of this city, and has adopted a memorial to Congress urging the erection of a government building on Custom House block. They recommend a reduction of pilotage rates, and also the suspension of business on the afternoon of the days of the Camilla Urso festival.

Several hundred barrels of whiskey have been seized by the revenue authorities during the past few days, on the same grounds that the 2,500 barrels were seized in August last. Jobbers are now refusing to purchase this whiskey until the matter is legally settled.

The Legislature has passed a bill changing the name of Lake Tahoe to Lake Bigler.

A terrific wind storm passed over Virginia, Nevada, to day. Houses were unroofed, chimneys blown down and several persons seriously injured. One man was killed.

The treasure product of the State of Nevada last year was $13,815,000, of which $3,154,000 were from the White Pine Mines.

Flour and wheat dull and unchanged. Legal tenders 83¾.

A rain storm prevails here to-day.

KANSAS.

Legislative Resolutions—Congress Petitioned to Remove Indians from the State.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 9, 1870.

The Kansas Senate yesterday passed the House concurrent resolutions asking for a removal of the Indians from the State; for a donation of land by Congress for railroad purposes, with a due regard for the rights of settlers, and to compel the Indians to pay for all stock stolen by them. A concurrent resolution passed the House asking Congress to appoint commissioners to investigate and report the amount of losses and damages sustained by the settlers on the frontier by Indian depredations.

MAINE.

Visit of Citizens to the Iron-clad Monarch.

PORTLAND, Feb. 9, 1870.

The Haydn Association, three hundred strong, this afternoon went down in the steamer Mahoning to visit the Monarch. They were courteously received by the officers, and, after examining the ship, sang several fine pieces of music, including the "Star Spangled Banner." Captain Commerell thanked them in a brief address. To-morrow the officers of the Monarch give a dinner on board, and on Friday noon a hop, which will be attended by the *élite* of the city. On Sunday the Monarch will sail.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

Dr. Spencer, Surveyor General of the Territory of New Mexico, is critically ill.

The government officers have seized 200,000 cigars at Nashville, Tenn., the property of Campbell & Shore, of Nashville, for alleged violation of the Revenue law.

Francis Buttermer, of Atchison, Kansas, shot his wife yesterday, inflicting dangerous wounds, and then blew his own brains out. Mental derangement was the cause of the tragedy.

An arrangement was effected at Cincinnati yesterday whereby all through passengers on the Atlantic and Great Western and Erie Railroads can have secured seats all the way through without additional cost.

The three members of the St. Crispin fraternity, who have been before the Municipal Court of Worcester, Mass., for several days, on charges of conspiracy, were yesterday held under bail for trial in the Superior Court.

Letters from Fort Stanton, New Mexico, report that on the 27th of January the citizens organized an independent expedition of sixty men to go in pursuit of the Mescalero Apache Indians, under the command of Captain Baker.

On Tuesday night some farmers in the town of Washington, N. Y., turned out with lanterns, horses and revolvers and hunted down a burglar named Hamilton C. Robinson and carried him to Poughkeepsie and lodged him in jail. Robinson entered a farmer's sleeping room about two hours before and robbed him of $194.

Valentine Klein, of Cincinnati, has been arrested on the charge of murdering his own child, a babe seven months old. The testimony before the Coroner was that Klein came home drunk, when his wife asked him for money to buy bread, at which he became enraged, and took a pot of boiling coffee and poured it over the face and bosom of the child.

D. W. King, commission tobacco merchant at Hartford, Conn., who made an assignment recently, was arrested yesterday on a criminal process charging fraud, and gave $3,500 bonds for his appearance at the police court to answer. A civil process for damages was also served, and he gave bonds for his appearance at the March term of the Superior Court.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad was held at Corry, Pa., yesterday. Edward F. Gay was elected president, and for directors Thomas A. Scott, Charles B. Wright, Charles H. Lee, Wm. S. Lane, John M. Kenniday and Edmund Smith. The gross receipts for the past year were $2,074,000, being an excess ever the previous year of $300,000.

Mr. Wells' Registry bill passed the West Virginia House yesterday. The people will elect registration boards next fall and thereafter, as required by the bill; but in the meanwhile the Governor will give the democrats one member in each board. Mr. Flick's proposition for universal suffrage passed to a second reading. The lawyers and teachers' test oaths were finally repealed to-day.

In the Supreme Court, Pennsylvania, yesterday morning, the argument in the Schoeppe case was continued by Mr. Miller, counsel for the prisoner. He was followed by C. E. MacLaughlin, District Attorney for Carlisle, for the Commonwealth, giving all the facts of the death of Miss Steinecke and defending the chemical testimony brought forward by the prosecution on the trial for murder.

GENERAL WOOL'S WILL.

(From the Troy Evening Times, Feb. 8.)

The last will and testament of the late Major General John E. Wool was presented in the Surrogate's Court this morning. The document is quite lengthy, and, together with the two codicils, covers about twenty pages of letter paper. The will itself is dated March 17, 1868, and is signed by the General. One of the codicils is dated November 2, 1869, and the other November 5 of the same year. Neither of the codicils is signed by the General in his own handwriting, but both are attested with his mark. After making provisions for the payment of his funeral expenses the testator directs that there shall be given to his wife, Sarah N. Wool, his residence on the corner of Ferry and First streets, to be used by her during her life. The horses, carriages and harness belonging to him—except his military saddle and equipments, which are given to Chester Griswold—are also bequeathed to her. A mortgage for $5,000 is given to Helen M. Hicks, together with $20,000. One year after the decease of his wife the executors are directed to pay to his niece, Eliza Morgan, the sum of $20,000. The following bequests of money were made:—

Asher Rieley Morgan	$50,000
John Wool Morgan	5,000
Eliza Baldwin, per annum	250
Benjamin S. Wool	7,000
Peter Wool	5,000
John E. Wool, Jr. (cousin of deceased), per annum	250
Amos K. Hadley and wife	2,500
Rev. Duncan Kennedy and wife	1,000
Joseph W. Moulton, brother-in-law	7,500
Sarah W. Cooper	7,000
Brevet Major General Grace and wife	4,000
Colonel Alexander Hamilton, Jr.	5,000
Brevet Major General Richard Arnold	5,000
William Lawrenson	900
Anna Leison	1,500
Sarah Jackson	1,200
William H. Jackson	1,000
John A. Griswold	5,000
John Wool Griswold	5,000
Mrs. Rush C. Hawkins	1,000
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute	20,000
Troy Orphan Asylum	3,000
Day Home	2,000
Catholic Orphan Asylum	2,000
Executors, each	5,000

James H. Davis is given the full use of the house now occupied by him on Ferry street. John Wool Griswold receives, on the death of Mrs. Wool, the homestead. The first codicil gives an additional gratuity of $25,000 to John W. Griswold. The second authorizes the executors to pay to Mrs. Wool a sum not exceeding $50,000 to be expended for a monument. This codicil also gives to Williams College $25,000. To the heirs of Robert Wool $25,000 are given. Chester Griswold receives $10,000; each of the other children of John A. Griswold receives $3,000. Generals Hardee and Townsend are bequeathed $2,000 each. James Davis, in addition to the bequest made in the will, comes in for $1,000. This codicil revokes $5,000 of the amount given to the Rensselaer Institute.

SOMETHING FOR THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Messrs. Alloo, Fox Watson, of 1,485 and 1,487 Broadway, write to the HERALD that their store was entered by burglars between last Saturday night and Monday morning, and robbed of considerable property, the burglars ransacking every drawer, even destroying invoices, consular certificates, &c. This has been the third time since November, 1869, that they have thus been robbed. They ascribe this to the fact that the beat of the patrolman in that neighborhood extends from Sixth to Eighth avenue, and from Forty-second to Fifty-third streets, which limits cover such a distance that while the officer is making his round a whole block of buildings may be robbed before the policeman can come near enough to disturb the burglars. This complaint is undoubtedly a just one, and the Police Commissioners should see that the "beats" of their men are not so extensive in the future.

THE NEWARK MURDER.

Continuation of the Schwun Trial Yesterday—A Dash of the Green-Eyed Monster—Damaging Testimony Against the Prisoner—A Large Audience.

The trial of Leonard Schwun for the murder of Cornelius Stahl, on the night of the 27th of last November, was continued yesterday, in the Essex County Oyer and Terminer, held at the Court House, Newark, N. J. The audience chamber was filled with a large attendance of citizens, who manifested much interest in the proceedings. The prisoner Schwun was in his place alongside his counsell and conducted himself modestly yet cheerfully throughout the occasion. In consequence of most of the witnesses being Germans the interpreter, Mr. Dornstaedt, had to be used almost incessantly, and hence rendered the taking of testimony rather tedious.

Christian Hummel was recalled. He testified that he saw Stahl and Schwun in handgrips, but saw no one use a knife or have a knife; that Stahl danced with one of the servant girls, one Caroline Fischer, for whom Schwun had previously manifested a liking. Schwun was looking at them while they danced.

Caroline Fischer sworn—Witness had only been employed in the house four days before the murder; Stahl, Hummel and Simon danced with witness during the evening; Schwun looked on; did not hear him make any remark.

Christian Waldman, a private watchman in Schaik's brewery, a stone's throw from Hesse's saloon, was next put upon the stand. He testified to hearing cries of "watch, watch" on the night of the murder. While in front of Hesse's saloon, looking through the window, this witness observed a man wearing a jacket and hat emerge from the entry next to Mott street and then run off. On cross-examination he said it was a stout man like the prisoner, but witness could not say it was the prisoner.

Caroline Pfrommer, another servant girl in Hesse's, identified the knife found by a boy of nine years, named McGinniss, the day after the murder, which was exhibited in court as the same she had seen in Schwun's room. The knife was also identified by the boy McGinniss and his elder brother Francis as the one they had found and given to a policeman.

Frederick Aut, a police officer, swore he was in the neighborhood of Hesse's on the night of the murder; heard cries of "Watch;" entered the saloon and saw the man that was stabbed still alive.

The next witness sworn was Michael Wennakle. He swore to being present all the evening in the saloon; while one of the girls was dancing with Stahl Schwun remarked to witness that he (Schwun) had been acquainted with the girl at a former period, and that no one else should have her; alluding to Stahl he furthermore remarked, "Oh, if he would only die!" three days previous Stahl had broken a glass and Schwun was put out about it; witness saw Roth and Schwun fighting; went out and on coming back saw Stahl and Schwun in handgrips; saw Schwun make a thrust with his right hand at Stahl's left side, and heard him say, "Now, Stahl, you have got what you wanted;" heard Stahl say, "Schwun has given me a stab which tickles me;" Schwun was going out the door when he said this; had on gray pants and a blouse. Witness, in compliance with a request, showed how the thrust was given, he personating Schwun, *a la* Coroner Chase, and the interpreter Stahl. The further testimony of this witness was to the effect that he did not see a knife in Schwun's hand, but had seen him with one in the early part of the evening; that while in a drug store with Schwun the latter remarked that if any one troubled him that night he would thrust a knife in him; that he would know Schwun's knife if he saw it. The witness was here shown the knife found by the boys and he identified it as Schwun's by a crack on the handle and a mark on the back. He had seen him sharpen it one day. In answer to a question by Mr. Tisworth as to how long he had been in the country, Wennakle said he was two months in the country and two months in jail. This occasioned considerable laughter, which was promptly checked by Judge Depue.

Philip Rolla, a New Haven detective, was next put upon the stand. He arrested Schwun at a Mr. Eagan's, near New Haven; prisoner, on being arrested, said his name was Peter Geimer, and denied ever having been in Newark or knowing anybody there; found a man who had seen prisoner in Nichols' brewery, in New Haven; telegraphed for the Newark Chief of Police and Detective Fischer; the latter, on arriving, identified the prisoner as Schwun.

Michael Whitman was the next witness. He testified to having seen Schwun in Nichols' brewery asking for work. The boss being out Schwun said he could not wait, and remarked that he "wished some one would kill him before he got to the next corner, as he had done something wrong;" would not explain.

James Roth, of Rahway street, Newark, sworn. This witness testified that he entered the saloon about midnight, and got into a quarrel with Schwun, who punched him in the eye and choked him; came out and called "Watch;" had not been drinking; did not see Stahl there. On being cross-examined he stated that he saw nobody in the saloon, in fact, inasmuch as the moment he entered he was punched in the eye by Schwun.

The court then adjourned till this morning.

THE BALL SEASON.

Bal de la Grande Duchesse.

The memory of the late Duchess of Gerolstein, a young lady of refined tastes and expensive habits, was last evening honored by a ball at the Everett Rooms. Spice, peppermint, fun, frolic and withal comfort, harmony and pleasure were among its prominent characteristics, while an unusual amount of hearty sprightliness rendered the event highly acceptable to those present. The attendance included quite an attractive regiment of fair damsels, whose costumes were pretty and entirely suitable to the high state of the temperature which pervaded the ball room, and though there were an abundance of spangles, which glittered in the flood of light, there was no profusion of apparel displayed. A choice order of dancing was set forth, embracing, as it did, all those tempting, cajoling nudges and gesticulations that have made the *cancan* so popular. The ball was marked by an unusual amount of decorousness, which, unlike many of its predecessors, contributed much to its success. Mr. C. W. Edgar evidently knew his business and conducted the arrangements to the entire satisfaction of his many guests. The music was such as to excite the terpsichorean propensities of the gay revellers, and with an uninterrupted flow of good humor the ball progressed until night's candles were burned out and jocund day stood tiptoe on the misty mountain tops.

The New York Masquerade Club.

A vision of what might have been the paradise of Terpsichore, in which disported her votaries in the guise of mummers; a realization of the most singular groupings of the quaintest figures that ever appeared in the mental phantasmagoria of the hasheesh eater while enjoying his bliss giving though enervating intoxication; an assemblage presenting a singularly beautiful *coup d'œil*, because of the dissimilarity and contrast of its components, was the ball of the New York Masquerade Club at Apollo Hall last evening. The embodiments of the most horrible phantoms that ever tortured a morbid brain, and the usual supply of courtiers, kings, stage Irishmen, Yankees, &c., were upon the floor. There were groups the dresses of the persons that composed which denoted characters so antagonistic that to see them together seemed very ludicrous. For instance, here could be seen a fat boy with his arm encircling the waist of a "pantaloonatic;" there the first of Koopmanschap's importations from the "Celestial Kingdom" promenading an Indian squaw; again, a "gallus darky" escorts a fair vivandière, while "Lo, the poor Indian," scowls at him from behind, as though desirous of "lifting his har." A large number of the revellers appeared to have a nasal monomania, and so appeared having only their own nasal organs encased in artificial ones of every shape and hue. A student of nosology would have been delighted with the display; in fact, the masquerade, on the part of the men, may be designated as a nosed parliament.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, Feb. 9—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 92½ for money and 92⅝ for the account. United States five-twenty bonds, 1862, 87; 1865, old, 86¾; 1867, 85⅞; ten-forties, 84⅝. Erie Railway shares, 20; Illinois Central buoyant; sales were made at 109½; Atlantic and Great Western, 27.

PARIS BOURSE.—PARIS, Feb. 9.—The Bourse opened dull, rentes 73f. 30c., and closed quiet at 73f. 22c.

FRANKFORT BOURSE.—FRANKFORT, Feb. 9.—United States five-twenty bonds opened firm and unchanged.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Feb. 9—4:30 P. M.—The cotton market closed firmer. Middling uplands, 11½d.; middling Orleans, 11¾d. a 11¾d. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, including 3,000 for export and speculation.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.—HAVRE, Feb. 9.—Cotton closed quiet on the spot and afloat.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Feb. 9—4:30 P. M.—The market is dull.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Feb. 9—4:30 P. M.—The market is quiet. Bacon 57s. per cwt. for new Cumberland cut. Lard, 71s. per cwt.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Feb. 9—4:30 P. M.—Refined petroleum, 1s. 11½d. per gallon.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, Feb. 9.—Tallow buoyant at 46s. 3d. per cwt. Sperm oil, £88 per ton. Whale oil, £40 per ton.

PETROLEUM MARKET.—ANTWERP, Feb. 9.—Petroleum closed firmer at 59¾f. for standard white.

FIRE IN FIFTH STREET.

This morning a fire occurred in the basement of the tenement house No. 419 East Fifth street, occupied by Adam Klaberdauz, cigar dealer. Loss $1,000; fully insured. The fire was caused by the explosion of gas. The building, owned by Odoff Nordstone, was damaged to the extent of $200.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Caucus Nominations for Police Commissioner.

Bosworth and Booth the Opposing Candidates.

Discussion Among the Democrats on City Commissions.

Proposition of Senator Norton to Abolish the Board of Supervisors.

Passage of the General Appropriation Bill in the Assembly.

ALBANY, Feb. 9, 1870.

THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS

of Senators and Assemblymen met in the Assembly Chamber this evening to nominate candidates for the vacancy in the Board of Regents of the University and a Police Commissioner in place of Judge Bosworth. There was a large attendance of both houses and quite a lively time. Senator Tweed was in the chair, and Mr. Fuller, member from Saratoga county, was chosen secretary.

Senator H. Murphy presented the name of Francis Kernan, of Oneida, for Regent; Mr. F. Flagg, of Troy, offered the name of Horatio G. Warren, of Rochester. The former was declared the choice of the caucus by a large majority.

Mr. Kernan is an eminent lawyer and author of "Kernan's Law Reports." He is one of the most influential democrats in the interior of the State.

Senator Creamer, in a neat and complimentary speech, presented the name of Judge Bosworth for renomination as Police Commissioner, and hoped that this would be the last time that the State Legislature would be called upon to go through the mockery of appointing any officer acting under the municipal government. He lauded Judge Bosworth for his consistency as a democrat and his impartial and intelligent discharge of his duties.

Tom Fields said that he did not recognize that exalted character in Judge Bosworth described by the distinguished Senator (Mr. Creamer), and that he was in favor of giving this appointment to Kings or Queens county, if the system of electing Police Commissioners by the Legislature was to be confirmed. However, until he ascertained the views of the Brooklyn members he would offer the name of Sheppard F. Knapp as the candidate of the rural district of the city of New York—Harlem.

Then the fun began. Denney O'Keefe, speaking for all Brooklyn, presented the name of General James B. Craig, which was received with a good deal of favor. Senators Murphy and Jacobs both stated that, while they were personal friends of General Craig, they believed the time had come when Kings county should have a Police Board elected by its own people, and they were not in favor of asking empty honors from any caucus; but after some discussion, and after Mr. Fields withdrew his candidate in favor of Craig, both these gentlemen voted for O'Keefe's nominee, in order to place themselves square with their constituencies.

Senator Murphy said that his constituency did not want him to vote for any police commission, but would prefer that the task should be left to the people.

Whereupon Harry Hotspur Allen, of Brooklyn, rose and in a defiant manner replied that he, representing a portion of the Senator's district and speaking for his people, would not be dictated to, but insisted that Craig was the man they wanted.

There was a rattle of thunder and a glimmer of lightning in the chamber about this time—a phenomenon which the audience evidently enjoyed. Words and jokes then began to fly, imparting to the scene a more lively, if not a more dignified complexion than usually belongs to caucuses, in which grave Senators and erudite Assemblymen came together on an important question. When the vote was finally taken Fields, Norton and Genet were found on the side of the Kings county nominee, who received sixteen votes to Bosworth's forty-six. The latter was nominated accordingly.

The legitimate business of the caucus being incomplete, Mr. Jacobs offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the representatives of the democratic party of New York, here assembled, pledge themselves to effect such legislation as will restore to localities the right of self-government and secure the abolition of all commissions imposed upon democratic communities by the republican legislation of the past years.

Senator Hardenburgh thought the way to abolish all commissions was not by a resolution, but by a bill in the Legislature.

A brisk discussion then arose and resolutions and amendments began to fly. Mike Murphy's resolution aimed at the destruction of the Police Commission and a lodgement of their power in the police justices. Norton wanted the Board of Supervisors abolished, thus hitting at Tweed. Hitchman was opposed to any invidious legislation of that character. If commissions were to be abolished they should all go together, including the Brooklyn Water Commission. Genet wanted an amendment to the effect that all existing commissions should be annulled, having probably in his mind at that moment the Board of Education, of which Hitchman is secretary. It was a kind of tit for tat arrangement all round.

In the midst of this useless discussion, which was becoming wearisome, Alick Frear moved an adjournment, and Senator Tweed availed himself of the opportunity to declare the caucus adjourned and to leave the chair.

There was, undoubtedly, a spirit developed in the whole proceedings which might be interpreted as portentous of future trouble when the new charter comes to be dealt with in detail.

THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

The republicans of both branches of the Legislature met in the Senate Chamber to nominate candidates for Regent of the University and for a Police Commissioner. Mr. Alvord was chairman and Senator Chapman secretary. The vote was nearly unanimous for ex-Lieutenant Governor Henry R. Selden for Regent of the University.

Assemblyman White, of New York, then offered a resolution declining to make a nomination for the office of Police Commissioner, as the Police Board is non-partisan. He thought it not best to make a nomination, as the Board has been equally divided politically heretofore.

Mr. Selkreg, of Tompkins, thought differently. He thought a good cause had been impaired by apparent temporizing, which never benefitted the republican party. He preferred nominating a capable republican, and believed the republicans throughout the State held similar views.

Senator Kennedy, of Syracuse, expressed similar views and thought that it was particularly incumbent on the republicans here and everywhere to stand firm and express their views freely, even though they cannot at present control events.

Assemblyman Gleason, of St. Lawrence, concurred substantially with Messrs. Selkreg and Kennedy.

Assemblyman White then said that he concurred heartily in the spirit manifested by the other speakers, and withdrew his resolution. Mr. White then nominated ex-Mayor Samuel Booth, of Brooklyn, which was seconded by Assemblyman Selkreg, and he was nominated for the office of Police Commissioner.

The caucus then adjourned, authorizing future caucuses to be called by the presiding officers.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Appropriation bill for the support of the State government, which was passed in the Assembly to-day by a unanimous vote, gave rise to a good deal of argument, and was amended in some trivial shapes. The decrease on the amount required is not as much as the committee promised, although Mr. Jacobs made a fair fight to show that there was a considerable reduction. The increase of $10,000 on the $50,000 granted last year for the New York Juvenile House of Refuge and all other increases over last year were opposed by Mr. Kiernan. Mr. J. H. White spoke in favor of the institution, but Mr. Flagg, of Troy, made a great impression against it by stating, from his knowledge as a magistrate, that it was controlled in a most arbitrary manner; that parents whose children were admitted through poverty or vagrancy to the care of the institution could never find tidings of their children again, nor could they get a civil answer from the officials as to the fate of their little ones. He related the case of a boy eighteen years old who was sent there from Troy during the war, and when his mother applied for information about him she was told that her boy had been sent to the army as a substitute for the son of Mr. Underhill, Treasurer of the House of Refuge, and the sum of $275 was handed to her as the price of her boy, whom she never saw again, for he had been shot in the swamps of Virginia. At this time substitutes in Troy, said Mr. Flagg, could not be obtained for less than from $1,100 to $1,500.

Colonel Murphy suggested that the establishment for which this additional sum was asked was only a machine for stealing children from their parents when temporarily afflicted with poverty, perverting them from the religion in which they were baptized, and sending them off to the West under false names, where their parents could never reclaim them, although the father may have prospered to the world meantime and have abandoned his bad habits, if such were the cause of separating him from his children. The pressure brought to bear upon the demand for an increase of appropriation for this purpose was irresistible, and the $10,000 was wiped off. The appropriation for the Teachers' Institute was stricken out of the bill by the committee, Mr. Jacobs stating that they could not find any more useful purpose for the institute than a crowd of male and female teachers meeting once or twice a year to take a sleighride or frolic around a May pole. Selkreg, the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means last year, somewhat bitterly replied that the appropriation was made by his committee because he thought that it was a most useful institution, and as to sleighrides and May poles, he thought that neither would be in season in the month of October, which was the time the Teachers' Institute met. Notwithstanding that there was a little spice in the discussion of these two points the bill went through very harmoniously. The following is the bill as passed:—

Section one appropriates to the several departments and for purposes as follows:—

Executive Department.—For salaries, $11,600; for furniture, books, stationery, &c., $2,500; for apprehension of criminals and fugitives from justice, $2,500.

Judiciary.—For Judges Court of Appeals, $42,000; for Commissioners of Appeals, $30,000; for Justices of the Supreme Court in the Second Judicial district not residing in Kings county, for additional compensation, $5,000; for stenographers, $5,000; for State reporter, $3,000; for crier and attendants on Court of Appeals, $1,000; for Clerk of Court of Appeals, for salary, $3,500; for deputy, $1,500; for clerks, $5,500; for furniture, stationery, &c., $700; for Attorney General, for salary, $3,000; for deputy, $2,000; for counsel, furniture, stationery, &c., $7,400.

Secretary of State.—For salary, $2,500; for deputy, $2,000; for clerks, $9,000; for translator, $1,500; for messenger, $600; for furniture, stationery, &c., $1,200.

Comptroller's Office.—For salary of comptroller, $2,500; for deputy, $2,000; for accountant, $2,000; for chief clerk and auditor, $2,000; for clerks, $15,000; for furniture, stationery, &c., $1,000; for advances to county treasurers on account of taxes on property of non-residents, $60,000; for other purposes, about $7,000.

Treasurer's Office.—For salary of Treasurer, $1,500; for compensation for countersigning transfer of securities made in the Banking Department, $1,000; for deputy, $2,000; for clerks, $5,000; for furniture, stationery, &c., $800.

Department of Public Instruction.—For salary of Superintendent, $2,500; for deputy, $1,500; for clerks, $6,000; for expenses, stationery, &c., $1,500.

State Engineer and Surveyor.—For deputy, $2,000; for clerks, to prepare report on railroads, $1,800; for printing and binding report on railroads, $5,000. (The last two items to be repaid to the treasury by the several railroad companies of the State.) For clerks, $2,850; for stationery, &c., $500.

Banking Department.—For salary of Superintendent, $5,000; for deputy, clerks and incidental expenses, $15,000—to be repaid by the several banks of the State.

Insurance Department.—For salary of Superintendent, $7,000; for deputy, clerks and incidental expenses, $35,000—to be repaid by the several insurance companies.

Inspector of Gas Meters.—For salary and contingent expenses, $2,500—to be repaid by the several gas companies.

State Assessors.—For compensation to each of them, $1,500.

Commissioners of Public Accounts.—To each of them, $500.

Commissioners of Quarantine.—To each of them, $2,500.

Land Office.—For compensation and mileage of the Lieutenant Governor and Speaker of the Assembly, for attendance at meetings of the Commissioners, $2,000.

Postage.—On public documents, &c., $4,000.

Regents of the University.—For salaries, &c., $6,500.

State Buildings.—For salary of superintendent of Capitol, $900; for expenses for repairs, labor, gas, &c., $8,000; for superintendent of State Hall, $900; for expenses, $2,500; for fuel, $4,500; for State library, for salaries and expenses, $9,000; for State Cabinet of Natural History, for salaries and expenses, $5,500; for the Hall of the State Cabinet and Agricultural Museum, for expenses, $3,500.

Legislature.—For compensation and mileage of members and officers, $165,000; for contingent expenses, $20,000; for postage, manuals, &c., $18,000; for printing, $100,000; for transportation of public documents, $250.

State Prisons.—For salaries and expenses of inspectors, to each, $2,250; for maintenance of prisons, $450,000; for supplying Croton water to Sing Sing Prison, $1,500; for repayment of deposits made by contractors, $2,000; for penitentiaries, for maintenance of convicts, $7,000; for sheriffs, for transportation of convicts, $20,000.

Asylum for Insane Convicts.—For maintenance, $16,000.

State Lunatic Asylums.—For salaries, $19,000.

Houses of Refuge for Juvenile Guilty.—To the Society in New York, $40,000; to the House of Refuge in Western New York, $30,000.

Public Charities.—To the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, $69,000; to the New York Institution for the Blind, $30,000; for the Institution for the Blind at Batavia, $30,000; for the State Asylum for Idiots, $5,000.

Militia.—For the National Guard, for salaries, pay of officers, purchase of arms, uniforms and supplies, $200,000.

Onondaga Salt Spring.—For salaries and expenses, $60,000.

Agriculture.—To State Society and donations to county societies, $20,000; for entomologist of State Society, $1,500.

Interest.—On debt created for benefit of the Stockbridge Indians, $1,100.

Indian Affairs.—For the various tribes, about $1,500.

Commissioners of Pilots.—For expenses incurred in executing laws relative to the harbor of New York, $4,500.

Interest on State Indebtedness.—On the general fund debt, $196,199; on bounty debt, $5,850,950.

Indian Annuities.—About $7,500.

Common Schools.—For maintenance, from the free school fund, $2,325,000; for Normal School at Brockport, $5,000; at Fredonia, $13,000; at Potsdam, $6,000; at Cortland, $7,000; at Oswego, $16,000; for State Normal School, $16,000; for loans from the capital of the common school fund to towns and counties, $60,000; for maintenance, from the common school fund, $155,000; for the capital of the fund, for its increase, $90,000; for Indian schools, $4,000.

Academies.—For maintenance, $12,000; for text books, apparatus, &c., $5,000.

United States Deposit Fund.—For investment as capital, $100,000; for common schools, $36,000; for academies, $28,000; for addition to capital of common school fund, $25,000; for instruction of teachers of common schools, $18,000.

College Land Scrip Fund.—For Cornell University, $26,000; from Cornell endowment fund, $6,000.

THE GENERAL EXCISE BILL.

Senator Norton's substitute for the Excise bill provides that intoxication shall not be punishable with fine and imprisonment.

REGULATING THE RATE OF INSURANCE.

Senator Graham introduced a bill to-day which provides that it shall not be lawful for any pawnbroker or any person or corporation to charge at a rate of more than fourteen per centum per annum on all moneys loaned by them on any personal property or security whatever.

The penalty for violating the above provision is fixed at a fine of $250 or imprisonment for six months, or both.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Senator Bradley introduced a bill which provides for amendment of existing laws in permitting life insurance companies to invest their funds in bonds and mortgages and United States stocks. Such companies must deposit $100,000 with the Superintendent of the Insurance Department. Any violation of the proposed amendments shall be punished by a fine of $500.

THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The State Agricultural Society met in the Assembly Chamber this afternoon. The Treasurer's report shows that the receipts and expenditures during the past year were each $59,805.

The following officers were elected:—President, Solon D. Hungerford, of Jefferson county; Vice Presidents, Thomas H. Faile, Jr., of New York; Samuel T. Taber, of Queens; Jurian Winne, of Albany; Frank D. Curtis, of Saratoga; James Geddes, of Onondaga; William M. Ely, of Broome; B. F. Angels, of Livingston; Richard Church, of Allegany; Corresponding Secretary, Thomas L. Harrison, of St. Lawrence; Recording Secretary, John Haven, of New York; Treasurer, Luther Tucker, of Albany; Executive Committee, William Chamberlain, of Dutchess; Robert G. Swan, of Seneca; Fordham Morris, of New York; Miles Ingolsbee, W. H. Watson, of Orleans; Edwin Thorne, of Dutchess; Joseph Julian and James W. Wadsworth.

The city of Utica was selected as the place for holding the next fair.

F. D. Curtis offered a resolution approving the repeal of the twenty per cent duty on animals imported for breeding, as proposed in the new tariff bill. It was adopted.

At a meeting of the