shall be given in any question, matter, cause or proceeding then pending or which may by law be brought before him in his official capacity, shall, upon conviction, be disqualified from holding any public office, trust or appointment under the city of New York, and shall forfeit his office, and shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not exceeding two years, or by a fine not exceeding $5,000, or both, in the discretion of the court. Every person offending against either of the provisions of this section shall be a competent witness against any other person offending in the same transaction, and may be compelled to appear and give evidence before any grand jury, or in any court, in the same manner as other persons; but the testimony so given shall not be used in any prosecution or proceeding, civil or criminal, against the person so testifying.

OFFICIALS NOT TO BE INTERESTED IN JOBS.

SEC. 115. And no member of the Common Council, head of department, chief of bureau, deputy thereof or clerk therein, or other officer of the corporation shall be directly or indirectly interested in any contract, work or business, or the sale of any article, the expense, price or consideration of which is paid from the city treasury or by any assessment levied by any act or ordinance of the Common Council, nor in the purchase of any real estate or other property belonging to the corporation, or which shall be sold for taxes or assessment or by virtue of legal process at the suit of the said corporation.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

SEC. 116. There shall continue to be, as now provided and recognized by special laws and ordinances, a board of commissioners of the sinking fund, composed of the Mayor, Recorder, Chamberlain, Comptroller and chairmen of the respective finance committees of each Board of the Common Council, with all the powers and duties now assigned, designated and ratified by existing laws and ordinances.

SEC. 117. Whenever the Mayor and Comptroller shall agree that a proper case exists for exempting, within the city of New York, from assessment any church, hospital, charitable institution or free library, in accordance with the principle of the provisions heretofore adopted in the laws of the State, they may file a certificate to that effect with the proper Board of Assessors and in the finance department, whereupon such exemption shall be final, and the amount of the proper assessment be charged against the city as if city property.

THE ELECTIONS.

SEC. 118. All elections for all city officers and school officers, except the one in May, eighteen hundred and seventy, shall be held at the general election in November in each year, and the officers elected shall take office on the first Monday of January next succeeding, unless herein otherwise provided. All the provisions of law now in force in regard to the duration, manner of conducting elections, and canvass and estimate of votes at general elections shall apply to each election of city officers.

SMASHING THE METROPOLITAN COMMISSIONERS.

SEC. 119. The city of New York is hereby excepted from the provisions of an act entitled an act to establish a metropolitan police district and to provide for the government thereof, passed April fifteen, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, and of the acts amendatory thereof, and any sections of statutes and provisions of law which created said district are hereby repealed; and the city of New York is also hereby excepted from the provisions of the act entitled an act to create a metropolitan sanitary district and board of Health therein for the preservation of life and health, and to prevent spread of disease, passed February 26, 1866, and of the acts amendatory thereof, and any sections of statutes and provisions of law which created said district are hereby repealed; and the city of New York is also hereby excepted from the provisions of an act entitled an act to create a metropolitan fire district, and establish a fire department therein, passed March 30, 1865, and the acts amendatory thereof and any sections of statutes and provisions of law which created said district are hereby repealed. The act to amend the charter of the city of New York, passed April seventh, eighteen hundred and thirty; and the act to amend the charter of the city of New York, passed April second, eighteen hundred and forty-nine; and the act to amend an act entitled an act to amend the charter of the city of New York, passed April second, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, passed July eleventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-one; and the act further to amend the charter of the city of New York, passed April twelfth, eighteen hundred and fifty-three; and the act supplementary to an act entitled an act further to amend the charter of the city of New York, passed April twelfth, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, passed June fourteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-three; and the act to amend the charter of the city of New York, passed April fourteen eighteen hundred and fifty-seven; and the act relative to the charter of the city of New York, passed April three, eighteen hundred and sixty-three; and the act to amend the charter of the city of New York, passed August thirty-one, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, are hereby repealed; and all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are also hereby repealed; but the charters of the city of New York known as the Dongan and Montgomerie charters, so far as the same, or either of them, are now in force, shall continue and remain in full force, and shall not be construed as repealed modified or in any manner affected thereby. This section shall not prejudice or affect any right accrued or legal proceeding commenced by reason of anything contained in the acts hereby repealed and so accrued and commenced before this act takes effect; nor shall this section be so construed as to abrogate or repeal any provisions of acts heretofore enacted, which acts provide in any way for the raising or collecting of revenues in the city of New York, commonly called tax levies.

SEC. 120. This act shall take effect immediately.

BROOKLYN CITY.

Damage by the Gale of Sunday Last—The Fifteenth Precinct Station House—Board of Aldermen—Miscellaneous News Items.

It is estimated that 55,000 people visited Prospect Park last week.

A three story and basement frame house, owned by E. T. Hatch, was blown over, involving a loss of $2,000.

Four two story frame houses, owned by Charles Burton, on Greene avenue, near Patchen, were demolished by the gale.

A three story frame house on Nostrand avenue, owned by a Mr. Sullivan, was destroyed by the high wind, involving damage amounting to $1,000.

During the prevalence of the storm on Sunday afternoon the new car house of the Brooklyn City Railroad, on Flushing avenue, near Marcy avenue, was blown down.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday afternoon, and awarded contracts for the building of a new station in the Fifteenth precinct. The total amount of the contract is $26,368. The name of Carll street was, on motion of the Alderman of the Eleventh Ward, changed to Frost place. A resolution was adopted calling for information as to the number and location of unoccupied single houses owned by the city, with a view to disposing of the property by sale for the benefit of the public treasury.

GENERAL NOTES.

The fruits, berry bushes and vines in San José, Cal., have lately been much injured by frost.

A Louisiana paper states that silver is pouring into New York from all quarters. In Montana it comes in quartz.

Boston has become owner of Cedar Grove Cemetery, and Alderman Henry L. Pierce has been chosen to represent it.

It is said to be the intention of the Union Pacific Railroad to locate shops at Evanston, a station eighty-four miles east of Ogden Junction.

A showman at Omaha exhibits one of his eyes preserved in a bottle, which he tells the audience "was gouged out in a free fight in the early days of this yere town."

A Louisiana planter delighted his hands last week by paying them in silver quarters. One old negro exclaimed, "Federlt money come and done gone, and greenbacks is played out, but dis is the stuff that rats can't chaw. De old time is come again. Hooray!" And then he went away and buried his money.

It does not cost much to get divorced in Westfield, Vt. A few months ago a young Frenchman took to himself a wife; but after a little time she, getting sick of her bargain, went on home. After a while he followed her and wanted she should give him a bill of divorce. She consented, and sitting down wrote a bill and handed it to him, which he took and went on his way rejoicing.

Respectable society in Montreal has been for some days brimming over with indignation as well as sadness at the dastardly abduction by a Quebec artillery officer of an orphan girl of fourteen—the niece of a respected clergyman of that city, and the heiress, it is said, of some wealth—from the residence of her young brother, whom the officer in question had been visiting for a week or two.

A Bloomington boy who found the dead body of his brother, his fellow soldier, on the battlefield of Gettysburg, and buried it in a grave dug with his own hands, was surprised a few days ago by the sudden appearance of that brother, alive and well, at their home. Dead men tell no tales, and so he is bound to believe his brother when he assures him he must have buried some other boy's brother.

Flora Mills, the female burglar, whom Governor Palmer, of Illinois, has just pardoned, is seventeen years old, and was for a number of years a captive among the Indians. She was taken from her captors, with a number of others, two years ago, and left homeless, friendless and peomless at Council Bluffs, Iowa. She led an abandoned life until arrested for burglary and sentenced to prison. She is to be sent to the House of the Friendless in Cincinnati.

During a Wyoming murder trial the murdered man appeared in court alive and well. The trial, however went on, and the jury brought in a verdict of guilty. "How's this?" says the judge; "there has been no murder; the man is alive in court." "Well, your honor," said the foreman, "the jury is convinced that the prisoner did not murder this man, but he is a dangerous person. I am sure he stole my gray mare, and we believe that hanging him is necessary for the peace of the country."

CONGRESS.

Senators Exercised Over the Texas Bill.

The House Looking After the St. Domingo Treaty.

Protracted Debate Over the Tariff.

More Land Grabbers After Railroad Subsidies.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 28, 1870.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

By Messrs. SAWYER, (rep.) of S. C., and SHERMAN, (rep.) of Ohio, for an appropriation to the Wilberforce University in Ohio, for the education of colored youth from the South.

By Mr. SUMNER, (rep.) of Mass.—From citizens of Pennsylvania for a recognition of the existence of Almighty God in the national constitution.

By Mr. REVELS, (rep.) of Miss.—From Susan Wilson, of Vicksburg, Miss., for remuneration for the use of her property by the United States government during the war.

Mr. DRAKE, (rep.) of Mo., presented a memorial of 129 members of the St. Louis bar in favor of the bill increasing the salaries of the Judges of the United States Courts. Laid on the table.

CUBAN BELLIGERENCY.

Mr. HOWELL, (rep.) of Iowa, presented the joint resolution of the Iowa Legislature relating to the civil contest in the island of Cuba, claiming the right and duty of the government to recognize the belligerency of the Cubans. Read and ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

OFFICERS OF THE SOLDIERS' HOME.

Mr. WILSON, (rep.) of Mass., from the Military Comittee, to whom petitions on the subject were referred, reported a joint resolution relating to the officers of the Soldiers' Home. Also a joint resolution directing the Secretary of War to sell the Bergen Heights arsenal.

ADMISSION OF TEXAS.

Mr. DRAKE rose to make an inquiry of the chairman of the Judiciary Committee (Mr. Trumbull) as to the cause of the delay in reporting the bill for the admission of Texas. He said the bill for the readmission of Georgia was reported the day after its reference to the committee yet the Texas bill had now been fourteen days in the hands of the committee, and he would like to know something as to the cause of the difficulty and delay.

Mr. TRUMBULL, (rep.) of Ill., remarked that no motion had been made, and he would like to know what question was before the Senate.

Mr. DRAKE replied that if not in order in making the inquiry he would take his seat; but if in order he hoped the chairman of the committee would consider that the inquiry was made in good faith and that no indignity to himself or the committee was intended.

Mr. TRUMBULL expressed his willingness to reply to the question so far as he was able. The Senate was aware that since the introduction of the Texas bill and the admission of General Ames questions of the greatest importance were pending. Such of. He could not understand the unusual haste in regard to Texas. When the bill first came from the House an effort had been made by the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Sumner) to consider it without its reference by the committee at all. The bill itself contained a clause that it should not affect any other conditions or guarantees upon which Texas was originally annexed or admitted as a state. One of these original conditions provided that States that might thereafter be carved out of the territory of Texas should be admitted into the Union with or without slavery, as the people of each State might at the time of their admission desire. This provision to admit slave states in Texas, if the people there so desired, was contrary to the constitution of the United States. The committee therefore desired to amend the bill so as to report it in proper shape.

Mr. DRAKE suggested that the very fact of a difficulty should lead to an early report, in order that Texas might speedily be admitted.

Mr. THURMAN, (dem.) of Ohio, remarked that for one he was in favor of the early restoration of Texas to her rights; but, in view of recent events, he feared that a report from the Judiciary Committee to that effect would only ensure the hostility of the Senator from Missouri. He thought the better plan would be to send in an adverse report on the subject, then certain Senators would be sure to vote to admit the State.

Mr. Drake rose to reply, but Mr. SHERMAN called for the regular order which was proceeded with.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. MORRILL, (rep.) of Vt., from the Committee on Public Buildings, reported, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute, the bill for the building of a post office, &c., at Little Rock, Ark.; also favorably on the bill to provide a building for the use of the Custom House, United States Courts and District Courts at Albany, N. Y.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. NYE, (rep.) of Nev., introduced a bill granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad from the Central Pacific Railroad in Nevada to Colorado river. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. REVELS introduced a bill granting lands and the right of way to aid in the construction of the New Orleans and Northeastern Railroad. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. THAYER (rep.) of Neb., introduced a bill for the relief of pre-emption settlers on the land district of West Point, in the State of Nebraska.

Mr. CONKLING, (rep.) of N. Y., introduced a bill relating to testimony in the courts of the United States.

RESOLUTIONS WERE ALSO OFFERED

By Mr. NORTON, (dem.) of Minn., calling upon the Secretary of the Interior for copies of all the reports from the Northern Pacific Railroad Company on file in the Department of the Interior. Adopted.

By Mr. SHERMAN, (rep.) of Ohio—Requesting the Secretary of State to furnish copies of all papers addressed to the State Department by J. Randolph Clay while United States Minister to Peru, relating to the opening of the river Amazon to the commerce of all nations. Adopted.

By Mr. PENTON, (rep.) of N. Y., directing an inquiry by the Committee on Pensions as to additional legislation exempting persons pensioned by special statute from the operation of the act of July 27, 1868. Adopted.

Mr. ROSS, (rep.) of Ark., introduced a joint resolution explanatory of the fourth article of the treaty of February 23, 1867, with the Quapaw, Shawnee and other Indians, declaring the strip of land thereby ceded to the United States open to entry under the pre-emption laws. Referred to the committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. SHERMAN offered a resolution discharging the Judiciary Committee from further consideration of the Texas bill. Objected to and laid over.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The morning hour expiring the Senate, at one o'clock, went into executive session on the St. Domingo treaty, and at half-past four o'clock adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, March 28, 1870.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED.

By Mr. HALE, (rep.) of Me.—To prevent the collection of illegal taxes on passengers levied by State authority; also a resolution of the Maine Legislature for the preservation of harbors in that State.

By Mr. POTTER, of N. Y.—To regulate the change of names of vessels; incorporating the Southern Transcontinental Railroad Company, and granting lands and right of way thereto.

By Mr. HAYS, of Ala.—Granting lands to the Selma and Gulf Railroad.

By Mr. COBURN, (dem.) of Ind.—Authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi river at St. Louis.

By Mr. CULLOM, (rep.) of Ill.—Relating to the government of the Territory of Montana.

By Mr. FORD, (dem.) of Ky.—For the reorganization of the navy.

By Mr. SMYTH, (rep.) of Iowa—Resolutions of the Iowa Legislature relative to the Cuban conflict.

By Mr. LOCHRIDGE, (rep.) of Iowa—To provide for the payment of pensions in gold.

By Mr. PAINE, (rep.) of Wis.—Resolutions of the Wisconsin Legislature, asking further appropriations for harbors in Lake Superior, &c.

By Mr. AXTELL, (dem.) of Cal.—Resolutions of the California Legislature relating to the breakwater at Wilmington harbor on the coast of California; also to relinquish the interest of the United States to certain lands in San Francisco.

By Mr. JOHNSON, (dem.) of Cal.—To restore Benicia, Cal., as a port of entry.

By Mr. WILKINSON, (rep.) of Minn.—Memorial of the Minnesota Legislature for the removal of certain Indians from the frontier of that State.

By Mr. PITCH, (rep.) of Nev.—Granting lands, &c., for a railroad from the California and Oregon Railroad to the Central Pacific Railroad; also for a railroad from the Central Pacific Railroad, in Nevada, to the Colorada river; also to regulate Indian affairs.

By Mr. CHAVEZ, (rep.) of New Mexico—To authorize the raising of two regiments of volunteers for protection against the wild Indians; also in relation to the Utah tribe of Indians.

By Mr. GARFIELD, of Washington Territory—Relative to coal lands.

RESOLUTIONS OFFERED.

By Mr. PROSSER, (rep.) of Tenn.—Calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the payment by the Pacific Railroad companies of the interest on the bonds issued to them by the government. Adopted.

By Mr. ARNELL, (rep.) of Tenn.—Declaring that the Christian religion is a part of the common law of the land, and that, therefore, the use of the Bible in the public schools in the country is eminently wise and proper, as tending to encourage and foster virtue and morality.

Mr. BROOKS, (dem.) of N. Y.—What have we to do with that?

Mr. COX, (dem.) of N. Y., moved to lay the resolution on the table.

The House refused to second the previous question and the resolution went over under the rule.

Mr. BECK, (dem.) of Ky., offered a resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to report forthwith a bill levying a tax of at least ten per cent on the interest of United States bonds, to be deducted by the disbursing officers. He moved the previous question.

While the Speaker was counting the negative votes Mr. Beck raised a question of order under the rule, which provides that no member shall vote on any question in which he is immediately and particularly interested.

The SPEAKER—On whom does the gentleman raise the point of order?

Mr. BECK—I do not raise it against any particular member.

The SPEAKER—Then the gentleman has no point of order to raise.

The House refused to second the previous question—45 to 82—and the resolution went over under the rule.

Mr. KNOTT, (dem.) of Ky., offered a resolution for a committee of inquiry on the Sioux metre.

The House refused to second the previous question and the resolution went over under the rule.

Mr. SCHENCK, (rep.) of Ohio, introduced a joint resolution authorizing the supply of arms for instruction and practice to certain colleges and universities. Passed.

Mr. VAN TRUMP, (dem.), of Ohio, offered a resolution reciting that a resolution adopted by the House on January 26, 1870, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to interest paid to the government on the bonds issued to the Union and Central Pacific Railroads and branches, the amount repaid by the companies, &c., has not yet been replied to, and directing a copy of the same to be presented to the Secretary, with a suggestion that it remains unanswered.

The House refused to second the previous question, and the resolution went over under the rules.

THE ST. DOMINGO TREATY.

Mr. MUNGEN, (dem.) of Ohio, offered a resolution calling upon the President for information relating to the St. Domingo treaty, giving the names of persons and companies to whom lands, mines, franchises and privileges of all kinds have been given by the Dominican government, with the amount paid by the United States government previously to and concerning the negotiations of such treaty. Adopted.

REPORTS ON THE CUBAN QUESTION.

Mr. BANKS, (rep.) of Mass., from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, offered a resolution granting leave to the committee to present in print for the consideration of the House the majority and minority reports on the several resolutions petitions &c., referred to it relative to the Cuban question, on Wednesday, April 6 next, and the report made the special order for that day, and for every succeeding day until disposed of.

The resolution was adopted, the SPEAKER saying that it would not interfere with the Tariff bill or any other matters having precedence over it.

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK AIR LINE RAILROAD.

Mr. INGERSOLL, (rep.) of Ill., made an ineffectual effort to get at the Washington and New York Air Line Railroad bill, which is on the Speaker's table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. STOKES, (rep.) of Tenn., rising to a personal explanation, corrected the testimony he had given before the Committee on Military Affairs on the matter of Mr. Butler, of Tennessee. He had found in looking over his papers that the sum paid by Mr. Butler to the chairman of the State Central Committee for the *State Journal* was not $500, as he had testified, but $300, and the other $200 had been paid to Mr. Griswold, the editor of that paper.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

By Mr. MORGAN, (dem.) of Ohio—Eighteen petitions of citizens of Ohio, asking Congress to abolish the national banks; to issue $500,000,000 in greenbacks; to make them receivable and payable on all dues, imposts and taxes, and to pay off $340,000,000 of five-twenty bonds.

By Mr. GARFIELD, (rep.) of Ohio—Of citizens of Newton Falls, Ohio, against any change in the tariff laws, as suggested by the Free Trade League; for a reduction of the duty on tea, coffee, &c., and for a readjustment of the duties on manufactures.

By Mr. SCHUMAKER, (dem.) of N. Y.—Of residents of New York and Brooklyn for the removal of all duties on pig lead.

By Mr. KETCHAM, (rep.) of N. Y.—Of residents of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., to the same effect.

CONSIDERATION OF THE TARIFF BILL.

The House then, at half-past one o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. WHEELER in the chair, on the tariff bill, and was addressed by Mr. ASPER, (rep.) of Mo., against high protective duties.

Mr. COX next addressed the committee on the sage side of the question. He characterized the bill as the climax of rapacity and audacity.

Mr. GILFILLAN, (rep.) of Pa., followed, as the advocate of the interests of Pennsylvania as affected by a protective tariff.

Mr. STEVENSON, (rep.) of Ohio, argued in favor of admitting coal free of duty.

Mr. DICKEY, (rep.) of Pa., inquired of Mr. Stevenson whether he thought that the admission of Nova Scotia coal free of duty would lessen the price of coal in Cincinnati.

Mr. STEVENSON thought it would, as it would tend to break down the present coal monopoly. He also argued against the high tariff duty on iron. He pleaded for an increased free list and for cheaper raw material. He upbraided Pennsylvania for that spirit of monopoly which organizes strikes among miners to make coal dearer; which gouges into the earth until the villages tumble; and which allows the miners to be burned or suffocated in the mines rather than open additional shafts; which advises the oil producers to stop the flow in order to raise the price, and which sells a cup of cold water at Gettysburg. He warned Pennsylvania to beware; the people would level monopoly and crush her hydra head.

The House at half-past four o'clock took a recess until half-past seven—the evening session to be for general debate on the Tariff bill.

Evening Session.

The House met at at half-past seven in Committee of the Whole for debate on the Tariff bill.

Mr. WOODWARD, (dem.) of Pa., addressed the committee in favor of protection on coal and iron, contending that the duties proposed in the bill on those articles were not too high.

Mr. BUCKLEY, (rep.) of Ala., spoke in favor of admitting free of duty, machinery for spinning yarns, urging its importance on prosperity at the South.

Mr. WELKER, (rep.) of Ohio, addressed the committee in defence of the present administration, its financial policy and its economy in carrying on the government.

Mr. MCKENZIE, (rep.) of La., declared himself in favor of protecting American industry, but still adverse to a high tariff. He particularly objected to the duty on salt, sugar, coffee and tea.

Mr. MOORE, (rep.) of Ill., claimed that the legislation of Congress ought not to be for the purpose of building up vast monopolies at the expense of other industries. He thought that without the immense protection afforded to Pennsylvania iron that interest could live and prosper. All interests should be considered alike.

The House, at ten o'clock, adjourned.

THE TIMBER PAVEMENT WAR.

Meeting of Property Holders—Opposition to Wooden Pavements—City Officials Charged with Corruption.

Last evening the property holders of Fourth and Fifth streets, to the number of two or three hundred, assembled at No. 359 Fifth street for the purpose of taking steps to prevent, if possible, the laying of the Robbins Excelsior wooden pavement in those streets. Mr. Joseph A. Becker took the chair and announced the object of the meeting. He said that at a previous meeting, which was held a week or ten days ago, several committees were appointed; among others, one to obtain legal advice as to the proper course to be pursued to prevent the laying of this pavement. Mr. Bass, on behalf of this committee, reported that he had seen and consulted with several lawyers, but with one exception they all told him to "shell out" the needful before they would advise him one way or another. Mr. Gross, however, told the committee that he thought they could prevent the laying of the pavement if they carried the thing properly before the courts.

After some little discussion, during which a Mr. Oemann, a Dutchman of rather formidable proportions, made himself exceedingly obnoxious by his rough manner and gesticulations, it was decided to assess each owner of a lot in both streets the sum of three dollars for the purpose of employing counsel and getting the case properly before the courts.

Mr. TRAUT said he was one of a committee of three who had been appointed by the property holders of First avenue to consult with the members of this meeting as to the proper course to be pursued to prevent the infliction of a similar outrage upon themselves. He thought that they should all act together in this matter and employ counsel and fight this thing through, for it was nothing but a gigantic swindle upon the owners of property.

Mr. DOLAN, from a committee appointed by the property holders of the Twentieth ward, said that the people in his ward had determined to stop this swindle, if possible, and to that end had employed counsel and were resolved to carry the thing before the courts, and there settle forever the question as to whether the Common Council could inflict upon them any kind of a pavement they saw fit. He said he had been informed upon good authority that the boards of Aldermen and Common Council were directly interested in every foot of these pavements; that each Alderman receives from the contractor one dollar, and each Councilman eighty cents for every square yard of these pavements laid. He thought it high time that the property holders had something to say in this matter; for it seemed to him that the present city authorities were determined to pave the whole city and county of New York with these experimental pavements.

After some further discussion and the appointment of a committee of two for each square to collect the assessment upon the owners of property the meeting adjourned.

A NOTORIOUS EMIGRANT SWINDLER.

Just and Heavy Sentence—An Operator Sent to Sing Sing for Five Years—Judge Bedford's Remarks on Sentencing the Defendant McDonald.

The session of the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Judge Bedford presiding, was almost wholly occupied in the trial of Patrick McDonald, an emigrant ticket agent, doing business at 498 Washington street. The defendant was charged with having, in the usual manner, by false draft, defrauded one Joseph Boutrick of $2,500 under the following circumstances:—The complainant and a friend, named Francois Thibault (both French Canadians), arrived in this city on the 28th of February from San Francisco, having spent four years in California. They went to the passenger ticket office of McDonald, at 498 Washington street, and wished to purchase railroad tickets for Montreal. While in the office the Frenchman produced a draft for $2,500, and McDonald stated that he would endeavor to get it cashed, and that it would not cost him a cent, and accompanied the Frenchman to the office at which it was made payable and to a bank, where they refused to cash it. Then the defendant endorsed it and had a broker cash it, the accused agreeing to meet the Frenchman at three o'clock. It appears in the meantime the Canadians became suspicious and had McDonald arrested. The defendant gave a full statement of the case, and said that he procured gold for the draft and waited, according to appointment, for the complainant, who failed to appear. An officer arrested him near his office, and $1,600 of the gold coin was found upon his person, he having left the balance in his safe.

Assistant District Attorney Fellows cross-examined McDonald, who admitted that he was arrested several times on similar charges, and that he would have accepted $1,000 for cashing the draft, for the complainant could not have procured the money unless he had endorsed it. The complainant agreed to pay him for his trouble; but no special amount was agreed upon.

Mr. Howe resorted to every legal technicality to secure the acquittal of his client, and presented several law points for the consideration of the court, and forcibly addressed the jury.

Mr. Fellows made an eloquent speech in behalf of the prosecution, and showed up effectually the nefarious operations of certain ticket agents who swindled poor emigrants out of their money.

JUDGE BEDFORD'S CHARGE TO THE JURY.

Judge Bedford, in charging the jury, gave a lucid statement of the facts and instructed the jury that if they found from the evidence that McDonald conceived the felonious intent to steal the draft at the time he received it, and that subsequent to its being cashed he wrongfully withheld the money and converted it to his own use he was guilty of larceny. If he formed the guilty intent subsequent to the reception of the draft he was guilty of a breach of trust.

THE VERDICT—MCDONALD'S ANTECEDENTS.

The jury promptly rendered a verdict of guilty, and Mr. Fellows moved for sentence. He said that he felt it his duty to call his Honor's attention to the fact that there were almost numberless indictments against McDonald in the District Attorney's office, but the authorities had been unable to prosecute cases against him, not because there was a want of determination or a lack of disposition on the part of the District Attorney, but because the complaining witnesses were never forthcoming. By some mysterious method they were spirited away.

APPLICATION FOR POSTPONEMENT.

Mr. Howe asked for a postponement of the sentence on the ground that there were certain intricate questions of law which would have to be passed upon by a higher court.

SENTENCED.

Judge Bedford said he would dispose of the case at that time. In sentencing the prisoner his Honor said:—

McDonald, you have been for years in this city, and you have lived, thrived and prospered in swindling a poor, ignorant, but honest, class of our community. As you are a professional swindler I think you deserve the highest penalty of the law, which is hard labor at Sing Sing for five years.

This is in some respects the most important conviction that has taken place in this court for a long time, because it is alleged that McDonald is the most notorious emigrant swindler in New York.

CHESS MATTERS.

Perrin vs. White.

The subjoined game, contested recently in the Brooklyn Chess Club tournament between the above named players, possesses many interesting features, and ends with a pretty mate:—

(Scotch gambit.)

F. Perrin, white.	*Dr. White, black.*
1—P to K 4	1—P to K 4
2—Kt to K B 3	2—Kt to Q B 3
3—P to Q 4	3—P takes P
4—B to Q B 4	4—B to Q B 4
5—P to Q B 3	5—Q to K B 3 (*a*)
6—Castles	6—Q Kt to K 4
7—Kt takes Kt (*b*)	7—Q takes Kt
8—P to K B 4	8—P takes P, dis ch
9—K to R	9—Q to K B 3 (*c*)
10—P to K 5	10—Q to K Kt 3
11—Kt takes P	11—Kt to K 2
12—B to Q 3	12—Kt to B 4 (*d*)
13—P to K Kt 4 (*e*)	13—Kt to Kt 6, ch
14—P takes Kt	14—Q to R 3, ch
15—K to Kt 2	15—P to Q Kt 3
16—B to K 4	16—Kt to Q Kt sq
17—P to K B 5 (*f*)	17—B to K 6
18—R to K R	18—B takes B (*g*)
19—R takes Q	19—B takes R
20—Kt to Q Kt 5	20—Castles
21—Kt takes B P	21—P to Q R
22—Q to Q 6	22—B to Q Kt 2
23—B takes B	23—R takes B
24—Kt to Q 5	24—K R to Q
25—P to B 6	25—P to Kt 3
26—R to K R	26—B to B
27—Kt to K 7, ch	27—K to R
28—Q to Q 5	28—R to Q B 2

and white mates in three moves (*h*).

COMMENTS ON THE GAME.

(*a*) This was a favorite defence of the celebrated McDonald. It was been discarded by the latest authorities on chess because it helps to develop white's game and subjects the black queen to much embarrassment.

(*b*) His best reply to black's last move, giving white a fine position for attack.

(*c*) At first sight it seems that black by taking Q Kt P, followed by P takes R, queening, would have gained one important piece, but the attack obtained by white would have been overwhelming.

Suppose 9—P takes Kt P

10—P takes Q	10—P tks R, queens,
11—B takes B P, ch	11—K to Q (best)
12—B takes Kt	12—If R takes B
13—Q to Q 5	13—R to K
14—Q takes B and must win	

(*d*) With the intention of checking at K Kt 6 and making next move.

(*e*) The best reply, winning a piece and improving his position. If black play Q to Q B 3, ch, white interposes B, &c.

(*f*) Very embarrassing for black; perhaps his best reply would have been P to K Kt 4, leaving an outlet for the confined Queen.

(*g*) Preferring to obtain two pieces for his Queen than to lose Bishop.

(*h*) R tks P, ch, followed by Q takes B P, ch, &c.

THE BARON VON BELOW

The trial of this individual, which was to have come off yesterday in the Elizabeth (N. J.) Court, was a third time postponed for another week for the same reason as on the two preceding occasions—the non-appearance of an essential witness for the prosecution. The Baron was in court, to the intense delight of a large crowd of feminines in silks, furs, frills and feathers of the costliest patterns and material. He was "the observed of all observers," and bore the scrutinizing glances of the fair sex with the air of a martyr. His counsel, Colonel Fay, moved that the trial proceed. The State, he thought, had had ample opportunity to prepare its case. Prosecutor Meeke explained to the Court that all proper efforts had been made to secure the presence in court of an important witness—a Mr. Spaulding, of New York, but recently he was nowhere to be found. Considerable sparring between counsel then followed, in the course of which Mr. Meeke charged openly that Spaulding had been tampered with. Colonel Fay indignantly and excitedly denied the insinuation, but was rather taken aback when asked to make affidavit to the fact of the allegation being false. The Court granted the application of the prosecutor and the case went over for another week. Not a few Elizabethans are of opinion that the whole affair so far as the prosecution is concerned will end in smoke and the "baron" be soon restored to his loving and loveable wife, who still clings to him fondly.

CONFLAGRATION IN WILLIAMSBURG.

Between eight and nine o'clock last night a fire broke out in the sash and blind factory of Joseph Rankin, No. 95 Grand street, Williamsburg, and burned with great fury until ten o'clock. All the buildings adjoining and in the rear of the factory were ancient frame ones, and several of them were badly damaged. Mr. Rankin's loss is heavy on stock, while the entire building was consumed. No. 97 was an oyster saloon. It sustained damage to the extent of several hundred dollars. Nos. 99 and 101 were occupied by Peter Beaton as a furniture store. His loss was not serious.

During the progress of the fire George Veritzan, district engineer, fell off a ladder a distance of twenty feet, but was not badly injured.

THE NEWARK BAY BRIDGE "MURDER."

The Union county (N. J.) authorities have not yet succeeded in recovering the body of the unknown German who is supposed to have been murdered and thrown overboard by a fellow countrymen named George Roehrich a few weeks ago. Several bodies have been found, but none answering that of the supposed murdered man. In the meantime Roehrich is confined in the county jail at Rahway. He continues to improve physically.

RIGHTS OF ANIMALS.

Lecture by Mr. Bergh Last Evening—He Dies and On His Way to Heaven Gets Into the Animals' Paradise—What He Saw and Heard.

Mr. Bergh, the President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, delivered a highly entertaining lecture last evening at the Church of the Epiphany in Stanton street, on the subject of the "Rights of Animals." Notwithstanding the exceedingly miserable state of the weather there was quite a large audience present, a large portion of whom were ladies.

Mr. Bergh, after making a few preliminary remarks, at once entered upon his subject by defining what is his opinion, and what he believed were, in the opinion of every human man, the rights of animals. He knew perfectly well that there were men so base as to consider that animals had no rights which any human being was bound to respect; but such men were beneath consideration, and he only wanted to impress the importance of kindness to animals on those whose influence and exertions in behalf the dumb brutes would compel those who maltreated them, *malgré lui*, to treat them kindly. There was no reason on earth why an animal should be used in a brutal way any more than a man. The latter could defend himself, and even in cases where he could not he had a voice that could speak of his ills to others and obtain for him redress when maltreated. But the poor horse, for instance, could not complain so as to make his cruel driver desist from lashing him with the whip until every stroke brought blood and all for nothing, nor make his oppressor to load him only according to his strength. It was therefore the duty of kind, feeling men, to take the part of the dumb brute, and see to it by every means in their power that its sufferings should be lessened and that it should not be maltreated in any way whatsoever.

Mr. Bergh then, at some length, spoke of what the rights of animals should be in the sight of all tender hearted people, and then narrated several anecdotes showing how animals never forgot good treatment received at the hands of man, and cited several cases where they had returned kindness in most valuable ways. He then imagined himself in a dream, in which he dreamed that he had died. On his way to that bourne whence no traveller ever returns, he came across the paradise of the animals, and being desirous of seeing how the elect comforted themselves knocked at the door. It was opened by a mule, and as he entered all the animals sprang toward him to tear him to pieces, they fearing that he was one of those oiped creatures who had during their terrestrial career maltreated them for years. A splendid white horse, which seemed to wield a chairman's influence over the saints, made them desist until they found out who the intruder really was. The horses and cows, and hogs and donkeys, and oxen and calves, all the animals, in fact, that could get near him, examined him from head to foot, and on learning that it was Mr. Bergh "let up" on him at once. Indeed, it is reasonable to suppose that they would have ordered the fatted calf to have been killed on the spot had they not been so thoroughly well posted as to know that a calf in the animal paradise was exceedingly immortal. Then came a recitation of woes that would have made the angels weep. All the animals made a general confession to Mr. Bergh, not of their own sins, but of the cruelties they had had to suffer while on earth at the hands of man. The race horse told how he had in his old age fallen so low as to have been compelled to draw a swill milk wagon for a living, and the ox and the ass and the others poured their tales into the willing ears of the good-hearted Bergh. It is needless to say that the audience heartily sympathized with the lecturer in his celestial experience, and went away at the close of the lecture with a determination to make things hot for animal maltreaters forever thereafter.

FREE BATHING ESTABLISHMENTS.

A lecture was given before an interested audience last evening, at Fifteen street Congregational church, by Dr. David P. Holton, on the subject of establishing free baths throughout the city. The lecturer considered them a necessity and a preventive of the many diseases arising from uncleanliness that now afflict the poor. He said that there is too much apathy on this subject, and that sanitary measures, as a rule, were rather unpopular among the masses. The lecturer gave a description of the baths in the Seine at Paris and the immense amount of benefit they have been to preserve the health of the population. Few of the poorer classes in the crowded tenement houses, where space is economized to such a degree that baths are considered luxuries not to be thought of, ever have access to baths. There are thousands in this city who never bathe from year's end to year's end, and consequently fall a prey to diseases engendered by filthy habits. A good bath restores vigor to the frame and gives renewed intelligence, as in the body's cleanliness the mind receives a certain secret sympathy. The cost of such establishments would be trifling compared to the benefits to be received, and as New York is so admirably situated for the purpose, being the most perfect riparian city in the world, it is astonishing measures to give the people such a boon were not introduced into the Legislature long ago. In addition, our city is not noted for its cleanliness, and as much dirt must accumulate the pores of the body, unless cleanly habits are practised, become clogged, and disease soon makes its appearance. A few good baths could be built for $50,000, and the death rate would show after their introduction considerable decrease.

REPUBLICAN TROUBLES.

Eighteenth Assembly District Union Republican Association.

A special meeting of the Eighteenth Assembly District Union Republican Association was held last evening at their headquarters, 468 Fourth avenue. The president, George Van Cleft, occupied the chair and Mr. William Black acted as secretary. The special object of the mee