THE STATE CAPITAL.

The New York City Charter in the Senate.

It Passes Without Amendment by a Vote of 30 to 2.

Final Rout and Discomfiture of the Young Democracy.

Signing of the Bill by Governor Hoffman.

Passage of the Bill Regulating Elections in the Metropolis.

ALBANY, April 5, 1870.

THE LAST ROUND HAS BEEN FOUGHT AND THE IRVING HALL DEMOCRACY

have received a blow which must knock them "out of time." As it was generally known that the Charter would be discussed before the Senate Committee on Municipal Affairs yesterday afternoon, and was to be made the special order for this morning, there was an immense

GATHERING OF THE CLANS,

and they came from all directions to see the fun. A number of the "Head Swellers," who honored this town with their presence, were here; then there were several of the Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen; a delegation from the Sheriff's office and representatives of all departments of the city government. Cheerybie Storrs, Deputy Comptroller, sauntered quietly along the hall of the Delavan, smiling toward those who have occasion to meet him periodically in a professional way. Over in a corner of the ladies' reception room stood

GREELEY AND GENET,

talking earnestly in low tones. The philosopher's head was wagging quite lively, and his puffy cheeks were working in and out as if he were engaged in the interesting and entertaining occupation of accumulating a quantity of spittle preparatory to a cataract-like expectoration. Sheriff O'Brien and Rufus Andrews—accommodating Rufe—were chatting good naturedly together for a few moments, when the latter, receiving a hint that a widow or some other man was waiting for him at the bar, he immediately steered barward, and embraced the Cliquot or the beer, which ever it might have been. Harkins, the fugitive hero of the Broadway theatre

FOUL PLAY,

walked up and down the hall, viewing the Sheriff and the deputies who were the performers in that celebrated drama, not caring at the moment for the foul play of a far different kind that was being attempted all around him at the time, but with which he was in nowise connected. Poor Horace was lobbying as lively as he could, but his partisans laughed in their sleeves and watched the old man moving along like a drayhorse struggling with a heavy load. He couldn't stay over night. He said there was no use in attempting to stop the flood that had set in, and as his coming here and his arrangement with John Muscle had been HERALD-ed in time to have everybody prepared, he created no more impression than—or, perhaps, not so much as—the "What is It." Everybody seemed to be in good spirits, and it was conceded on all sides that the Charter would pass by a large vote. This morning the fun commenced in the Senate on the Election law, which was made part of the special order for to-day.

THE SCENE IN THE SENATE

was, perhaps, the most remarkable that has been witnessed here in some years. The lobbies were crowded and every inch of space that could be made available was occupied. The Assemblymen left their places in the lower House and ranged themselves along at the back of the room. The Aldermen who were present were scattered here and there in the lobbies and watched closely the features of the holders of their official fates. Ex-Congressman Jones endeavored to occupy an entire chair, while Warden Stacom, of the City Prison, looked complacently at several members of the gang who had at times been numbered among the boarders at his capacious hotel on Centre street. Fullerton, the handsome assistant clerk to the Aldermen, and Commodore Brady, just recovering from that speech of his last week, gazed upon the proceedings with much evident interest, while Kiernan stood near the door at the end of the ladies' gallery and looked aloft as if endeavoring to discern whether

THAT DESTROYING ANGEL

had winged its flight over the mighty magnates of the Senate. Central Park Green and his right bower, Van Nord, stood in close confab with Senator Blood, endeavoring, no doubt, to impress him with the idea that the commission to which they were attached "should remain untouched." There were delegates from Police Headquarters, who could look as pleasantly as if there were no doubt of having the commission in which they were interested "remain untouched." Then there were others, too numerous to mention, each of whom, no doubt, had some little point that he wished to be enlightened upon. There were evidences of

DISAPPOINTMENT

among those who were present merely as visitors when, instead of the Charter being called up first, the Election law was announced as being the bill under consideration. They were interested in that measure, too, of course, but they were in suspense in regard to the Charter, and they wanted relief.

THE ELECTION LAW,

as I stated last week when reported from the committee, is very stringent, and is perhaps the best that could be devised, under existing circumstances, for New York city. But it did not entirely suit some of the republican members, and, as chief in the Senate,

KRANKY KENNEDY KICKS

and offers to amend. Kennedy is an indefatigable talker; endeavors to be as ponderous as Littlejohn, and while speaking makes desperate efforts to hit his left eye with the left corner of his mouth. He got off a speech about the purity of the ballot and a lot of other buncombe, as if to waste the time of the lads who wanted to see their charter under way. Finally Mr. Kennedy got to the amendments he wanted to offer, and they were adopted very quietly. One of these provides that any citizen may require the inspectors of election to mark opposite any name registered the words, "to be challenged," and then at the election without any further challenging the person so marked must take the general oath. Another gives permission to candidates for office at any election to have a friend at each district during the canvassing of the votes for the particular office for which he is running. The Thunderer, Norton, wanted to have an amendment inserted making it a misdemeanor for any police officer to interfere with any citizen who might wish to be present during the canvass, but as

POLICEMEN CAN DO NO WRONG

the amendment was not put in. A further amendment was inserted making the violation of this law by any officer of election a felony, punishable by imprisonment from one to five years. When the bill was read first the Clerk read that the inspectors and canvassers were to be appointed by the Mayor, but afterwards read that the appointments were to be as now provided by law. The change in the reading was a puzzle to Genet, so

PRINCE HAL GETS HIS DANDER UP

and demands to know by whose direction the change was made. After some slight confusion between the Clerk, Mr. Kennedy, the chairman (Mr. Lewis) and one or two others,

TWEED TAKES THE RESPONSIBILITY

and explains that he was under the impression that the clause had been altered in the committee to give the Mayor the appointing power, and he directed the Clerk to make the alteration, but he afterwards learned his error and had the matter corrected. Well, the Election law as amended was reported and then the General Election law was taken up and progressed in short order. The republicans seemed somewhat astonished at the quiet way in which the New York delegation accepted the amendments. When the Election laws had been progressed there came a sign of semi-relief and the words

"NOW, HERE COMES THE CHARTER!"

might be heard from all sides of the room. Then there was a rustling and easing in the seats and all settled themselves for the fun.

THE IMMORTAL FOUR.

The young democracy on the floor of the Senate to-day numbered an immortal four—Genet, Norton, Creamer, and Thayer, of Troy. It was amusing to see the count upon all of Genet's amendments. The above four Senators rose to indicate the affirmative and nearly all the House against them. One after the other they went down like grass before the mower. Genet looked stricken when the first amendment was lost, all his bitter tirade of Mayor Hall having gone for nothing.

CREAMER

was sorrowful, and could only propose that no more of the list of amendments should be voted on singly, as it was evident they were already foredoomed; as indeed they were, for

THE REPUBLICAN SENATORS

were all primed and ready for action to defeat everything the young democracy proposed. In fact, the amendments were little better than a substitute for the Genet-Norton charter which was defeated in the Assembly, with a few suggestions in opposition to those made by Greeley before the committee yesterday with reference to separating the Bureau of Piers and Docks from the Department of Public Works. The republicans looked stolidly on while the scythe was in operation. Their eloquence and their enthusiasm were all expended on the election bill.

TWEED'S

good natured face flushed like the rising sun against the white pillar before which he sits while the discussion was progressing. He was as watchful as a cat before a mousehole, ready for a spring the moment any motion was made hostile to the vitality of his measure.

A PICTURE FOR HOGARTH

was the group of spectators outside the rails. They were piled twenty deep, and with open eyes and mouths took in the whole exciting scene. The Assembly took a recess for the purpose of being present at the decision of the fate of their goodchild, and they were present in crowds inside and outside the barriers. Such eagerness, such earnestness, such various expressions of hope and fear, were probably never seen on the floor of the Senate Chamber before.

THE ONLY ONE

of the republicans who stood by the young New York knights was Senator Thayer, of Rensselaer. He literally "stood up" with them, like "the best man," and bore the sneers of his political colleagues without flinching, and took the voting down of his own amendments in a batch with Arctic coolness.

THE ACTION OF THE REPUBLICANS

was no doubt the result of the spicy caucus held last night, at which Greeley harangued the Senators and so befogged them that they thought it better to vote for the Charter and be done with it, as an ugly and incomprehensible thing.

THE WORST THING

the Morrissey boys could have done was to bring Greeley here on their shoulders. He fairly played the mischief with all their plans and expectations by the shambling manner in which he argued now for and now against the bill. When he had muddled up the business to the best of his ability he shuffled off to the half-past one o'clock train this morning.

AN OFFICIOUS NEGRO,

seeing one leg of the venerable gentleman's pantaloons gathered up over his boot, kindly smoothed it down and got a growl for his pains.

THE LAST GUN

in the grand Charter battle was fired in the Senate chamber at five o'clock to-day and was echoed by the cheers of the assemblage. The young democracy, with Achilles Genet standing by the flag to the last, like a hero who did not pretend to know that he was beaten, hauled down their flag gracefully and surrendered—all of which means that the Tweed-Sweeny Charter passed, without any amendments, by an overwhelming majority of 30 to 2. It was sent to the Assembly, from which body Speaker Hitchman, all jubilant, sent the bill to the Governor within ten minutes. It may have been signed and have become law by this time. Whatever the opposition to some of its provisions may be, the opinion was very strong in the Senate, as the vote indicates, that it is

THE BEST CHARTER

New York ever had. The old democracy are satisfied, and the young ones will have to be satisfied until they can try their strength again at the election on the third Tuesday of May. That they fought the fight gallantly to the bitter end cannot be denied. They exhibited pluck and pertinacity enough to win any cause if only such qualities were needed to insure victory. But the result proves, after all, that it takes a general to lead an army, and unfortunately for them the generalship was on the other side.

The New York City Charter and Election Bills Signed by the Governor.

ALBANY, April 5, 1870.

Governor Hoffman has signed the Charter and New York City Election bills. They will be sent to the Secretary of State to-morrow.

Under the provisions of the new Charter the Mayor can appoint the several heads of departments in five days.

Tweed has the pen with which the bills were signed, together with the ink that was in the Governor's bottle at the time, and the blotter which he used. Jollifications are being held in the rooms of Tweed, Sweeny and Hank Smith. The latter has changed his name from Hank to Hunk.

THE SENATE DEBATE ON THE CHARTER.

ALBANY, April 5, 1870.

Shortly after one o'clock the bill reorganizing the local government was read through.

Mr. GENET said he had forty or fifty amendments to offer.

Mr. TWEED suggested that it would be more expedient to postpone any amendments until after the bill was read through.

Mr. GENET said that as it was now near dinner time he would move that the committee rise and report progress on the bill.

The CHAIRMAN put the motion, which was lost.

Mr. GENET said he had forty or fifty amendments which would be more or less the subject of discussion. He would therefore ask that the progress of the bill be reported and that the matter lay over for the present.

BRAGING FOR THE CONTEST.

Mr. TWEED—I have no objection to the progress being reported, but with all the vitality and energy which the Almighty has given me I intend to pass this bill.

Mr. GENET—I do not think it is necessary to call upon the Almighty under such circumstances.

A FRIEND IN COURT.

Mr. CREAMER remarked that he was in favor of amendment to section six of the Charter as a matter of justice. There were thirty out of forty-one officers in the city of New York elected at the last charter election. Forty-one Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen last December held offices for the term of two years from the 1st of January. He did not think it would be just or democratic for the majority of this body to legislate out of office at this time men who had been only three months in their positions. He did not believe the charges preferred against those gentlemen to be true, nor did he see why they should be singled and legislated out of office. He spoke now in a party way and as a partisan. It was enough for him that these gentlemen were political friends of his. He did not come there for the purpose of legislating them out of office. Unless some charges were made against them, why should they be removed? They had acted in the same manner, as far as his knowledge went, that all the officers that held the same positions at the Boards of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen had done, and they had not yet had a fair trial before the public. It was but a year ago since the manner of the elective franchise was changed. Doubtless, the same complaint would be brought against the provisions of the bill. The Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen made no pretentious manifestations; they did not claim to be exemplary public officers, but they did contend that the press had wrongfully traduced their character, and they confidently submitted that they exercised all their just prerogatives in as competent a manner as any other class of officers exercising the same power. From the facts within his knowledge he thought their claim was just, and he asked that the question be considered at this time by Senators on both sides. There was no reason why they should not fill the term of their office unless charges were brought against them. But no complaint has been made against them with regard to the exercise of the power they now possess. Why were not amendments proposed that would regulate that power? If it was charged that they had violated their trust in any particular way, instead of abolishing the office or removing them let the Senate do as was done in other cases. When an abuse of power was discovered in any department regulate and restrict it. Under the circumstances he hoped that the amendment allowing the Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen to complete their term of office would pass.

The motion was lost. Mr. GENET then moved to strike all out after the word "Mayor" in section twenty-five of the Charter down to and including the word "election." The Senators had been kind enough to vote down his first amendment, and he hoped they would be kind enough to vote on his second amendment. If the Councilmen were to be removed, why not the Mayor also? Why not have the Mayor elected on the third Tuesday the same as the others? Was his character any higher in the community or before the people than any member of the Common Council? Was he any more responsible than any member of that Common Council? He would not hesitate to say, and he would say boldly, that the Mayor of the city and county of New York in person, in acts, in responsibility or in character was not better than the worst member of the Common Council to-day. He would ask that his amendment be adopted just for the reason that if they had concluded to legislate out of office the Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen of New York they should also include the Mayor. They could not in justice legislate the Common Council out of office and leave the Mayor. He was not a whit better than the worst member of the Common Council, and that fact every citizen of New York knew very well. Now, taking the position of desiring to legislate for the benefit of the city of New York, they throw the responsibility upon the Mayor of appointing numerous commissions named in the bill, the terms of which commissions might last for eight years. But the Mayor's term was now only nine months. He appointed those new commissions, so that the future Mayor would have no control over those departments, which would be held entirely independently. Let them look at the situation this State would be in by the Senate taking such action as the Charter suggested. If the responsibilities of the office were great, why not have the Mayor elected in the spring as well as having the Council elected then. If they were going to create a new charter, why should not the Mayor be elected and have his responsibility. He asked the Senators to stop and think for a moment upon the momentous question at issue. Mayor Hall's term expired next fall. A new Mayor was to be elected, who was to control many departments. Now, if Mayor Hall were not removed with the Common Council, and a new Mayor was subsequently elected, he would have no control over the departments, the appointments not having been made by him. What kind of government would there be in New York? Why, they placed the Mayor in a position to wipe out the life of the great city. They gave him the power to create those commissions which would sweep everything away. Talk about rings and of those that robbed the city; if this power was vested in the Mayor and his appointees the past would never be equal to the future.

The motion was lost.

GENET'S AMENDMENTS.

Mr. Genet's amendments to the charter were as follows:—

Article 2. In section six strike out the second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth lines, except the word "all" on the ninth line. On the tenth line strike out the word "one." On line thirteen strike out all after the word "election." Also strike out the fourteenth and fifteenth lines, and on the sixteenth line strike out the words "men and." On the eighteenth line, after the word "shall apply to," insert "such election and."

Article 3. In section 24, line two, strike out the words "a general election" and insert in place thereof the words "the judicial election to be held in the city and county of New York on the third Tuesday of May, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy, and hold the office until the thirty-first day of December, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-one. There shall be an election for Mayor at the general election in November, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and at the general election every two years thereafter." On line three strike out all after the word "election" down to and including the word "five." In section twenty-five, on line two strike out all after the word "Mayor," down to and including word "election" on line seven. On line ten strike out the word "ten," and insert in place thereof the word "three."

Article 4. In section twenty-nine, on line two, after the word "Mayor" insert the words "and Board of Aldermen within five days from and after the passage of this act." In section thirty-two, on lines two and three, strike out the words "except the Chamberlain."

Article 5. Strike out the whole of section thirty-four. In section thirty-eight, on line five, after the word "Mayor" insert the words "and Board of Aldermen."

Article 6. In section forty, line two, strike out the words "except when any department;" also strike out lines three and four.

Article 7. In section forty-three, on line two, after the word "commissioners," insert the words "who shall be appointed by the Mayor and Board of Aldermen within five days from and after the passage of this act." In section forty-five, on line one, strike out the words "except the superintendent." In section fifty-seven, on line five, after the word "before," strike out the word "a," and insert in place thereof the words "the nearest;" also, after the word "magistrate," on the same line, insert the words "in whose district such arrest is made." In section seventy-five, line nineteen, strike out all after the word "year;" also strike out line twenty, and on line twenty-one strike out the words "thereby become appropriated."

Article 8. In section seventy-seven, on line three, after the word "Mayor" insert "and Board of Aldermen, within five days after the passage of this act." In section seventy-eight, after line thirteen, insert the following:—"eleven of all wharves, piers and ships."

Article 9. In section eighty, on line eight, after the word "Mayor," insert "and Board of Aldermen, within five days after the passage of this act."

Article 10. In section eighty-one, on line three, after the word "Mayor," insert "and Board of Aldermen within five days after the passage of this act."

Article 11. In section ninety, on line four, after the word "Mayor" insert the words "and Board of Aldermen, within five days after the passage of this act."

Article 12. Strike out the whole of sections ninety-four, ninety-five and ninety-six.

Article 13. In section ninety-seven, on line three, after the word "Mayor" insert the words "and Board of Aldermen, within five days after the passage of this act."

Article 14. Strike out the whole of section ninety-nine.

Article 15. In section one hundred and two, on line five, strike out all after the word "ordinances," and also strike out lines six to eleven, inclusive. In section one hundred and six, on line one, after the word "act," strike out the words "he shall" and insert the words "and he shall be duly confirmed by the Board of Aldermen, the said Mayor shall." Strike out the whole of section one hundred and seven. Strike out the whole of section one hundred and seventeen. In section one hundred and nineteen, on line two, strike out the words "of the Commissioners of the Central Park" and insert in place thereof the words "the Commissioners of Metropolitan Police, the Fire Commissioners of the city of New York, the Health Commissioners of the city of New York and the Superintendent of Buildings." In the same section, on line three, strike out the word "fifty" and insert in place thereof the word "five." In section one hundred and twenty, on line thirty-eight, strike out all after the word "effect," and also strike out lines thirty-nine, forty and forty-one.

The amendments were all lost.

Mr. THAYER (rep.) also moved a series of amendments, which were lost.

Mr. GENET asked to strike out the whole of section ninety-nine, relating to the Department of Docks. He desired that department should be classified with the Board of Public Works. He did not see any necessity for a dock commission. If the Senator who had the bill in charge desired to save the taxpayers in any way he should advocate the adoption of the amendment, and millions of dollars would be saved.

COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

He had another amendment he wished to make in reference to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. It was now sought to make that department a commission of five. Heretofore it was a commission of four. Now every one knew that one head could manage the whole commission, and the only reason of making it five was only to heap additional expense upon the taxpayers of New York. The Commissioners of Charities and Corrections had nothing to do whatever. They went to their office at nine o'clock and remained until ten and the balance of the day they went travelling around the city on other business. He urged the necessity of reducing this commission in order that the taxpayers might be saved a large amount of expense. His republican friends had been very anxious about the purity of the elections in order that the plunder might be put a stop to. They could not better relieve the city than by voting against the commission.

THE FIRE COMMISSIONERS.

He asked that the charter be amended in reference to the Fire Commissioners in that he desired the number be reduced from five to three. He found that in every department there was a section authorizing the employment of counsel and attorney outside the Corporation Counsel. Every department was privileged to employ extra counsel and extra attorneys to do their business, thereby relieving New York. Now the Corporation Counsel of New York was fully able to perform all the legal business of that city, and if he wanted assistance he should have power to employ it. The section was made to feed a lot of hungry lawyers who surrounded the Legislature and fed out of the treasury of the city and county of New York, taking hundreds of thousands of dollars from poor citizens. He would ask the Senators, therefore, how they were going to vote conscientiously, sincerely and honestly for the poor people of New York? Were they going to vote for that extra expense? All the departments—the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, the Fire Department and others—had power to employ counsel outside of the corporation, who was able to attend to and highly qualified to perform all the duties appertaining to the office, as well as perfectly willing to perform them. They did not ask to be relieved from that work; but the section was made to accommodate certain gentlemen who wanted to be fed on the plunder. There was another matter to which he wished to refer. It was proposed in the charter to give the Comptroller of the city and county of New York power to settle all claims brought against the city. If that clause passed it gave him power in the future to settle by judicial acts all claims that might be brought against the city. His opinion was that under such circumstances the Comptroller would look after his own interests and the interest of those presenting the claims. All future Comptrollers would do the same thing. And now many claims would be presented—claims the nine-tenths of which were fraudulent, and nine-tenths would continue to be fraudulent—going before no judicial tribunals where those claims could be properly contested. Parties would go to the Comptroller, make their statements and get their pay.

THE CENTRAL PARK COMMISSION.

Mr. THAYER moved an amendment in regard to the Central Park Commission, and presented a petition, signed by a large number of taxpayers, praying that the Commission be retained.

The CHAIRMAN put the motion, which was lost.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

After some further amendments had been suggested by Mr. GENET, and which were not carried, Mr. THAYER desired to have a vote taken upon that section relating to sectarian schools. He hoped his republican friends were prepared to vote upon the question.

Mr. CREAMER—I hope you will drum up more of your colleagues. (Laughter.)

Mr. GENET referred to the article in the Charter relating to the law department, and moved an amendment to it, contending that the Corporation Counsel was able to do all the duties of the office.

Mr. HARDENBURGH (rep.) said it was not in their power to perform all the duties appertaining to the several departments.

Mr. GENET replied that the Corporation Counsel has never expressed his inability to perform all the duties. He and his assistants were perfectly able to do all the legal business.

Mr. HARDENBURGH said the question was, had he done it?

Mr. GENET—Always when the duties were not taken away by special legislation. Three or four lawyers were to be appointed to the different departments and get their pay through the tax levy—three or four not only republicans but democrats who could here help the passage of this bill.

Mr. PARKER (rep.), in reference to the section relating to the sectarian school appropriation, complained of the manner in which the subject had been introduced, and any attempt to drive or intimidate was not respectful.

Mr. THAYER said he did not seek to intimidate the Senator. He desired that there should be a vote on the subject. The report had been repeatedly asked from the Committee on Municipal Affairs, but there being little probability of their reporting this was the only way to get at the matter. The Committee on Municipal Affairs would not report the bill.

Mr. MURPHY remarked that this was not an opportune time for that particular subject. When the tax levy came up then the question would be properly before them for consideration.

THE TAX LEVY.

Mr. GENET directed attention to the three last lines of the charter, which, he said, reaffirmed the act of the tax levy—the very matter about which the republicans had been crying for three months. There it was now reaffirming the legislation of last winter. It was necessary that their record should go before their constituents. They were voting for that which they complained of, and doing it with their eyes open—reaffirming the principles against which they had complained.

Mr. WOODIN, (rep.) of Albany—Does the gentleman affirm before the Senate that the three last lines of the Charter re-enact the tax levy in the city of New York, including the section?

Mr. GENET—I do, sir.

Mr. WOODIN—Are you opposed to the three lines because they do that? (Laughter.)

Mr. GENET—I am not opposed to the reform of those sectarian principles which other gentlemen advocate. I vote against it on principle, while some are to get off upon simply ridiculous excuses, and they will say hereafter, after having voted for it, that they did not know that this matter was in the bill. But let those men take all the responsibility and let their record be made known.

Mr. WOODEN said that their record was well known, so far as the tenth section was concerned, and when that question would come up again they would be there in spite of opposition, and their record would be found such as the people would endorse.

Mr. GENET—Is not this matter before the Legislature at this present moment?

Mr. WOODEN—It is not before the Senate.

Mr. LORD said that the charter had nothing to do with the affirmance of the tenth section of last year. He was opposed to the tenth section being dovetailed into the tax levy, and he was also opposed to the attempt to intimidate republican Senators by striving to bring a question in where it did not belong. They wanted to vote upon the charter—a charter for the city of New York.

Mr. KENNEDY, (rep.) of Syracuse, said he knew it was the kindness of heart that made Mr. Genet allude to him so frequently. He would not have done it, however, if he were not laboring under great excitement. Now, he had had nothing to do with any act that did not affect the whole country. So far as the election bill was concerned he was simply doing his duty honestly. He did it conscientiously and directed towards the benefit of the people. In reference to the proposed amendment, the question did not appertain to the Charter, but should be fairly and fully discussed upon another occasion, when the matter would come before the Senate.

There being no further amendments the Clerk read the title of the Charter.

Mr. TWEED, (dem.) of New York, moved that the committee now rise, report the bill and recommend its passage.

Mr. GENET moved an amendment that the Mayor have the power of appointing the canvassers.

Mr. CREAMER supported the amendment, stating that he desired to check something that should be checked, and that was giving all the power to the Police Commissioners, when it properly belonged to the Mayor. He would vote in the affirmative.

Mr. GENET said he would vote for the amendment as a change, because one was needed. The power should be placed in the hands of the Mayor.

Mr. WOODIN asked—Was Mr. Genet desirous of giving that power to the Mayor when he said he was not a whit better than the worst man in the Board of Aldermen? (Laughter.)

Mr. GENET—It is not necessary for you to repeat.

Mr. TWEED—Mr. President, I rise to a point of order, as the question now being discussed is not debatable.

The amendment was then put and lost—nays 29, yeas 5.

Mr. GENET moved to recommit the bill for instructions to make amendments. The motion was lost.

A recess was taken at this stage of the proceedings. At four o'clock the Senate again took up the debate. Having successfully voted down the various amendments offered in Committee of the Whole, the bill was put upon its final passage and carried by a vote of 30 to 2 (Genet and Thayer) amid enthusiastic cheering. At five o'clock the Senate took a recess until half-past seven o'clock.

OTHER PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, April 5, 1870.

THE NEW YORK CITY ELECTION BILL.

The Senate went into committee on the New York City Election bill. A large number of amendments were proposed increasing the stringency of the provisions, which were agreed to.

Mr. KENNEDY offered amendments which provide, first, that the last registration of voters shall be on Monday and Tuesday before the election and on Thursday before the day of the election; also that the inspectors shall write opposite the name of a voter his street and number, and number of room if in a boarding house; also that on Thursday the inspectors shall write the words "To be challenged" opposite any name that is in doubt as to qualifications as a voter, and such person shall not vote without taking the oath.

Mr. BRADLEY moved to strike out the clause, "As to the number of the room." Lost.

Second—That each political party shall have a challenger at the poll, protected by the police.

Third—That each candidate voted for at the poll shall be entitled to name one person to be present at the canvassing of the votes, who shall be near enough to witness the same, and who shall not be removed except for fraud or disorderly conduct.

After considerable debate all these amendments were adopted, and the bill ordered to a third reading.

Progress was then reported on the General Election law applicable to the whole State.

Subsequently Mr. CHAPMAN moved that the New York City Election bill now be read a third time. Adopted and the bill passed—ayes 32, nays none.

The Senate continued in session until after four o'clock, Senators taking their dinner in the anteroom.

The General Election law was made the special order for Thursday evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The President announced the following select committee to pass on bills proper to order to a third reading:—Messrs. Tweed, M. Norton, Murphy, Banks, C. P. Norton, Kennedy, Hubbard, Woodin and Bowen.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The Senate then took up the concurrent resolutions authorizing a reduction of the canal tolls fifty per cent below the toll sheet of 1852.

After a somewhat lengthy debate the resolution was adopted.

THE STATE EXCISE BILL

was then taken up, the question being the motion of Mr. Creamer to discharge the conference committee thereon, and that the Senate recede from its vote refusing to concur with the Assembly amendments.

Mr. LEWIS spoke at length against the amendment providing the bill shall not take effect in the Niagara frontier police district until 1872.

Mr. WOOD opposed the bill at length, arguing especially against the clause allowing the sale of lager beer on Sunday.

On motion of Mr. MURPHY the further consideration of the subject was postponed until to-morrow morning at eleven o'clock. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, April 5, 1870.

Mr. HUSTED offered joint resolutions that the Legislature join in the regrets at the death of General Thomas; that the members attend the funeral in a body; that the flag on the Capitol be suspended at half mast on the day of the funeral, and that a copy of the resolutions be sent to the family of deceased. Adopted.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The following bills were ordered to a third reading:—For the improvement of Van Cott avenue, Brooklyn; amending the charter of the College of St. Francis Xavier, in New York; in relation to the unclaimed deposits in savings banks, requiring their transfer to the Treasury of the State. Progress was reported on this bill and Mr. ALVORD hoped permission to sit again on the bill would not be granted.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN said there was a principle underlying this bill which would be adopted at some time. These unclaimed deposits clearly belonged to the State so long as they were not called for by their owners. He would, however, at this time move to lay the bill on the table until full reports from these banks stating the amounts they held unclaimed were received. The motion prevailed.

Amending the charter of the Utica Savings Bank.

REPORTS.

By consent the following bills were reported:—

Authorizing corporations to increase or diminish the number of their trustees; legalizing the acts of the New York Match Company; regulating the execution and transfer of notes given for patent rights; amending the act to consolidate the several acts relative to the New York city courts; extending the powers of the Boards of Supervisors, except in the counties of New York and Kings; increasing the number of Judges in the Brooklyn city courts, and regulating civil jurisdiction thereof; amending the act to incorporate telegraph companies; amending the charter of the Abingdon Square Savings Bank; amending the charter of the Brooklyn Trust Company; incorporating the New York Mutual Loan and Deposit Institution of the city of New York.

BILLS PASSED.

Providing for the appraisal of canal damages; prohibiting the sale of adulterated articles of food, drink or medicine. Lost, and on motion of Mr. LITTLEJOHN the motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. FLAGG moved that the Legislature proceed to elect a Regent of the University on the 14th inst., in place of Gulian C. Verplanck, deceased. Laid over.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN reported the Brooklyn Park Avenue Railroad bill.

BILLS PASSED.

Making an appropriation of $10,000 to the State Cabinet of Natural History.

Providing for the widening of 130th street, New York.

Appropriating $500,000 to tunnel Pine Hill for the Rondout and Oswego Railroad.

THE NEW YORK CITY ELECTION BILL.

The New York Election bill being announced from the Senate, with amendments, the question was upon concurring.

Mr. FREAR moved a concurrence, and on that moved the previous question, which was ordered, and the amendments were concurred in—83 to 3. The noes were Messrs. Banker, La Morce and Sweet, all democrats.

REJOICING IN THE CITY.

Mass Meeting in the Seventeenth Ward—Resolutions of the Friendship Democratic Association.

A mass meeting, under the auspices of the Friendship Democratic Association, was held last night at the corner of Fourteenth street and Third avenue. The meeting was called to order by T. J. Bennett, president of the association, who named the following gentlemen for officers:—John H. Harnett, chairman; James L. Miller, John Pyne, J. William Guntzer, August Rochelle, William L. Lindsey, John Taylor, Magnus Gross, James Cutter, Patrick O'Conner, Gershon H. Herman, Thomas Taylor, Edward Kearney, James Moore, Henry Rochelle, Edward Hare, Joseph Bellesheimer and John Parr, vice presidents; Max Moses and William H. Johnson, secretaries.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas it is the duty of democratic constituents at all times to fearlessly criticise unbandsome acts committed by official representatives, and also to generously commend their faithful and patriotic exertions; and whereas we have observed for some weeks, with great pain, the dissensions excited among our Albany and New York officials, but now hail with delight and thanks the masterly manner in which those dissensions have been throttled by leaders whose mental qualities, cool decision, prompt action and foresight we have time and time again applauded,

Resolved, That we especially tender our thanks to Mr. William M. Tweed for recent exhibitions of his talent as a wise and discriminating leader. When weak and incompetent men aimed to control the democratic party and dictate measures to it he disinterestedly, for a season, withdrew from the leadership in their favor that they might have a chance. When time and occasion proved the usurpers utterly unequal to their daring and likely to shipwreck party success, Senator Tweed, at the popular demand, generously came forward to the rescue, and by prompt and decisive action, inspired by wise and prudent counsels, and assisted by the co-operation of men whose activity springs rather from the nerve and brain than from muscle, he has saved the democratic party here and at Albany from disintegration, and again restored it to the high vantage ground on the battle field of old victories.

Eloquent addresses were made by John H. Harnett, James L. Miller and other prominent democrats, after which the meeting adjourned.

JERSEY JUSTICE.

Another Stirring Sample—An Ex-Policeman Connives at the Escape of a Prisoner—He and the Prisoners are Sent to State Prison.

In the Essex County Court of Special Sessions, held at Newark yesterday and the preceding day, a double case of more than ordinary interest occupied the attention of the Court, being the trial of Peter E. Scott, a member of the old police force, who was better known as "Tall" Scott, he being the tallest man on the force, standing six feet two inches high. The charge upon which he was tried was that of conniving, aiding and abetting the escape of an alleged forger, one Christian E. H. Tasche. From the evidence it appears that Scott was detailed to conduct Tasche from the city to the county prison to await trial. Prisoner and keeper had been old friends, and the request of the former to go home so as to get a change of clothes prior to being lodged in the county jail was acceded to, and to Tasche's house both hied. While Tasche was changing his clothes and going the rounds of the house and back yard Scott was regaling himself with a choice repast that had been prepared by Mrs. Tasche. Besides the finest porter house steak, mashed potatoes, &c., there was also on the table a fine bottle of the Kentucky bourbon, with which the watchful (?) blue-coated guardian fortified himself strongly, it being a cold day in February a year ago. In the meantime the jolly policeman threw out all sorts of hints that Tasche might clear out. Tasche did without the slightest let or hindrance, and, after being away some two hours from the station house, Scott returned almost out of breath. He told a magnificent tale—how he had chased the prisoner up one street, down another, through alleys and over fences, but finally was distanced by the agile Tasche. Every effort was made to keep the escape from being made public; but, somehow, the story found its way into the columns of the HERALD. Scott was suspended for examination before the Mayor, but nothing could be proved against him and he was reinstated, but soon after left the force. In the meantime, a month or so ago, the fugitive Tasche was captured, and then the story about how he escaped came out, of course, and the result was that Scott was arrested. It was shown during the trial by the evidence of Mrs. Tasche that there was a dash of the tender passion in the tall policeman, for he repeatedly made visits to her and manifested a decided degree of feeling towards her. At length she had to forbid him the house.

After a full trial he was found guilty yesterday, in manner and form as indicated, and sentenced to the State Prison for one year. Among the witnesses subpœaned in the case were ex-Chief of Police A. J. Clark, ex-Captain of Police Peter F. Rodgers and Justice John Mills.

In the same court the fugitive Tasche was tried on the charge of forgery, convicted and also sentenced to the State Prison to serve six months. The testimony adduced against him went to show that he had, on a former occasion, duped a young and very pretty German girl, a fresh arrival from the Vaterland, whom, as alleged, he despoiled of a considerable amount of gold and silver, as well as jewelry. He was at one time a well-to-do grocer of Newark and occupied a respectable position in the community, being a member of church, &c. The utmost sympathy is felt for his wife, who seems to be a woman of culture and refinement—one who has seen better days.

There was also tried and found guilty a youth named Andrew Robinson, from the Bowery, New York, who tried, but failed, in a very sharp dodge to swindle divers and sundry merchants. He would go into a store, ask for change of a ten dollar bill, get it, stow away in his mouth a five dollar bill, place a one dollar instead and then call attention to the fact that he had only received six dollars. He was caught in the act. Sent to the State Prison for six months.

DISASTER ON THE HUDSON.

The Propeller John Taylor a Complete Wreck—The Vessel Impaled on the Rocks in a Storm—Loss $100,000—Narrow Escape of the Passengers.

POUGHKEEPSIE, April 5, 1870.

All day Monday the wind blew a hurricane along the Hudson, while the snow was whirled in blinding flakes in every direction. As darkness came on the storm seemed to increase in fury, and old boatmen shook their heads as they gazed skyward.

In such a storm the propeller John Taylor left New York for Albany. On her way up the river she was compelled to "lay to" several times, her pilot being utterly unable to see his course. After passing Haverstraw, however, the storm seemed to lull a little, and it was thought on board the Taylor that she could be put through with safety, and so she sailed along, the pilot, Michael Cosgrove,

STEERING BY A COMPASS,

as it was almost impossible to see any distance ahead of the bow of the boat. At the southern entrance to the Highlands is a collection of rocks near the east shore, known as Cook's Island. Without any warning the Taylor ran head on this island, the steamer mounting the rocks with a thundering crash, quivering from stem to stern and breaking in two in the middle.

There were on board at the time

ABOUT THIRTY PASSENGERS, ALL ABED.

To say they were excited would not half convey the idea. They rushed from their state rooms with nothing but their night clothes on, many being terrified and thinking that the vessel was going to the bottom. Captain McAllister assured them that they were safe, that the vessel could not get off the rocks, when they became more calm and commenced dressing. In the meantime a small boat was got ready, into which the passengers jumped, and were ferried to the Hudson River Railroad track, when they walked to Peekskill, a distance of a mile and a half, and then took passage on the first train for Albany. After they left the unfortunate steamer a close inspection of the situation was made. It was found that the Taylor was literally

IMPALED ON A LEDGE OF ROCKS,

the latter penetrating her hull amidships and holding her as firm as iron, while on each side of her ran the river, the water 100 feet deep. Being satisfied that she could not slip off the rocks into deep water, the clerk went to Peekskill and chartered a sloop and a schooner, on which to place the cargo of the Taylor, which is estimated to be worth $100,000, consisting, among other things, of 100 barrels sugar, forty barrels syrup, 150 chests of tea, 200 boxes of lemons, &c.

The entire cargo will be saved, but it is thought that the vessel will prove a total wreck. Her estimated worth is $100,000. She had just commenced her trips for the season as a freight and passenger boat between New York and Albany, and had been repainted and refurnished. The escape of the passengers from drowning is considered as miraculous.