WASHINGTON.

House Discussion of the Revenue Tax Bill.

THE INCOME TAX TO BE RETAINED.

A Substitute for the Funding Bill to be Reported.

The Senate Bill Defeated by the National Banks.

WASHINGTON, April 23, 1870.

The Income Tax—The Senate Resolution Non-Concurred In.

The House was brought to a square issue to-day on the question of the income tax. The Senate resolution on that subject came up, whereupon General Schenck said he was instructed by the Ways and Means Committee to move non-concurrence, and not to ask for a conference committee. There was an unusual anxiety among members to get themselves on the record with regard to this measure, and a good deal of a display of buncombe and demagoguery took place. Sargent, of California, tested the matter by offering a resolution to abolish the income tax after the 1st of May next. He first moved to lay the Senate resolution on the table and demanded the yeas and nays. After all the bluster exhibited while it was safe to bluster only twenty members arose to second the demand, and the yeas and nays were not ordered. Sargent then tried to get the yeas and nays on the question of non-concurrence, but the bomb proof advocates of abolishing the tax did not come to his assistance. Had there been enough to get the yeas and nays it is believed Sargent's resolution to abolish the tax would have passed.

The Funding Bill—A Substitute for the Senate Bill to be Reported.

The Committee of Ways and Means have ended their general talk upon the Funding bill, and to-day considered its several sections, with a view to speedy action. There is to be a meeting of the committee on Monday, at ten o'clock, when it is believed the measure to be reported to the House will be agreed upon. The indications are that the Senate bill will be discarded and an entirely new measure, in the nature of a substitute, reported. Precisely what this will be is not known, even by the members of the committee; but the understanding is that the national bank interest has so far carried its point that the compulsory features of the Senate bill will give place to something that will be more liberal towards the banks. The committee has discovered that the Western and Southern members are so far in the interest of the banks that they would vote solid against anything likely to injure the prosperity of those institutions. The alleged reason is that the banks have loaned a large amount of money to the people of those sections, and in the event of unfavorable legislation they would be compelled, or rather they threaten, to call in these loans. This would result in monetary distress among the business community. The Secretary of the Treasury has been urging the Senate bill, with one or two modifications, none of which look to what is termed the bank interest. The Ways and Means Committee find it impossible, however, to get favorable action in the House on the Secretary's proposition.

Subsidies for American Steamship Lines.

The Select Committee on the decline of American tonnage held a meeting to-day and discussed the various propositions before them for establishing lines of American steamships between New York and European and New York and Mexican ports. There are at least half a dozen bills of this character, and the committee is anxious to take the best points out of all of them and put them into one general bill. They appointed Messrs. Washburn, Calkins, Buffington and Wells a sub-committee to frame such a bill. This committee is to have charge of only such bills as ask a subsidy from the government, and does not include such projects as the Mediterranean and Oriental Steamship bill.

The Wood-Howard Investigation—Educating Colored Preachers at Government Expense.

R. H. Stevens, one of the trustees of the Howard University, and Rev. Dr. Boynton, formerly chaplain of the House of Representatives, were before the Committee on Education and Labor today relative to the Howard investigation. Mr. Stevens testified that the original object of the university was to educate persons for the ministry of what is known as the evangelical denominations; that he did not understand it to have any connection with the Freedmen's Bureau; that the funds for purchasing the ground and for constructing the building were supplied by General Howard out of the Freedmen's Bureau. The institution, he said, is now in private hands, and the government has no interest in it and no control over it. Dr. Boynton testified to the fact of General Howard asking for and receiving an acre of ground from the trustees of the university for his own house.

The Small Pox—Infected Buffalo Robes.

Information having been received at the War Department that a large number of buffalo robes obtained from Indians, who had been suffering from smallpox, and the robes being undoubtedly infected with the "virus," were packed with a view to early shipment from home to the leading ports on the upper Missouri, the department has given instructions to the commanders of military posts on the river to prevent the shipment or passage of any boat containing infected peltries by their posts.

Illegal Labels on Manufactured Cigars.

Information having been received from the West that manufacturers of cigars in New York and Philadelphia are shipping cigars with labels or caution notices attached to borders and doubling over the edge of the boxes, so finely printed as to escape observation except upon close scrutiny, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue orders the seizure and detention of cigars having thereon any such label; and if the use of such labels is wilful and in open violation of the instruction contained in supplement number three to series five, number eight, concerning the form, style and mode of affixing labels or caution notices, proceedings for fines will be instituted against manufacturers using the labels, under section eighty-eight, act of July 20, 1868.

Correspondence on the Death of Mr. Burlingame.

The Department of State has prepared and will soon give to the public all the official proceedings and correspondence on the subject of the death of Anson Burlingame, including letters of Secretary Fish expressive of regret of the government at the event.

Weekly Currency Statement.

The receipts of fractional currency for the week ending to-day amount to $550,500. Shipments of currency during the week—Legal tender notes, $5,439,290; fractional currency, $606,588.

Mutilated bank notes burned during the week, $272,863; total amount burned, $22,511,846.

Bank currency issued for bills destroyed during the week, $245,770; total amount issued therefor, $22,277,400; balance due for mutilated notes, $234,446; bank circulation outstanding at this date, $299,546,308.

Treasurer Spinner holds in trust for national banks as security—For circulation, $342,542,350; for public deposits, $16,673,000.

Fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week, $624,000.

Coin balance in the Treasury at this date, $113,814,000, including in coin certificates $35,620,000; currency balance, $9,250,000.

Internal revenue receipts to-day, $470,835; total for the month, $9,688,739, and for the year to date, $133,578,950.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Second Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, April 23, 1870.

NEW MEMBER FROM OHIO SWORN IN.

Mr. STEVENSON, (rep.) of Ohio, presented the credentials of Erasmus D. Peck, as member elect from the Tenth Congressional district of Ohio, in place of Mr. Hoag, deceased, and Mr. Peck came forward and took the oath.

PRIVILEGED QUESTION.

Mr. DAWES, (rep.) of Mass., offered the following as a question of of privilege:—

Resolved, That leave of absence, heretofore granted for an indefinite length of time, shall in no case extend beyond Monday, the 2d of May next, unless hereafter otherwise ordered by the House.

He remarked that there were members absent by the month under indefinite leave of absence. He thought it ought to be stopped.

The resolution was agreed to.

In this connection it is appropriate to give the copy of the warrant issued to the Sergeant-at-Arms for the arrest of absent members:—

TO THE SERGEANT-AT-ARMS OF THE UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:—You are hereby commanded to arrest and bring before the bar of the House the following named members, absent without leave of the House:—Messrs. Ames, Axtell, Higgs, Butler of Mass., Covode, Cobb of N. C., Cowles, Davis of N. Y., Ela, Ferry, Garfield, Haldeman, Heflin, Jenckes, Knott, Lynch, Fox, Morgan, Mungen, Negley, Potter, Reeves, Roots, Sheldon of N. Y., Slocum, Smith of Ohio, Smith of Tenn., Stokes, Strader, Taffe, Van Horn, Ward, Wilkinson and Wood.

H. L. DAWES, Speaker *pro tem.*

LEAVE OF ABSENCE TO MEMBERS.

The SPEAKER stated in reference to the case of Mr. Ela that that gentleman came to him yesterday and asked him whether it was probable that the Committee on Claims would be called for public business next week, and then stated (when he understood there was no probability of it) that he desired to be absent next week and would ask leave of absence. The Chair understood him to mean that he would ask leave subsequently, but as Mr. Ela left last evening for home it was probable he intended that remark as a request that the Chair should ask it from the House. He therefore suggested that leave of absence be granted to him, as otherwise the Sergeant-at-Arms would be under the imperative necessity of sending for him.

Leave of absence was accordingly granted to Mr. Ela.

Mr. HOOPER, (rep.) of Mass., made a similar request for his colleague, Mr. Butler, who had left for home last evening with his family, having applied for leave of absence from to-day.

The House refused to grant leave of absence to Mr. Butler dating from yesterday. He is therefore to be sent for according to the warrant issued to the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Mr. MUNGEN, (dem.) of Ohio, having to leave the city and not being able to be present on Monday in response to the warrant, asked to be and was excused on account of illness.

THE ARKANSAS HOT SPRINGS RESERVATION.

The House then took up the bill reported yesterday from the Committee on Private Land Claims, in relation to the Hot Springs Reservation, Arkansas.

After discussion by Messrs. Orth, Knott, Potter, Welker and Beck, the bill was passed by a vote of 96 to 54.

THE NOLAN LAND CLAIM.

Mr. O'NEILL, (rep.) of Pa., from the same committee, reported a bill in relation to the private land claim of the heirs of Gervatio Nolan, in the Territory of Colorado. After the reading of the report and considerable discussion the bill was laid on the table.

THE INCOME TAX BILL.

Mr. SCHENCK, (rep.) of Ohio, reported back the Senate amendment to the income Tax bill and moved a non-concurrence; stating, however, that he would not ask for a committee of conference. He said that the Senate had sent back the original joint resolution which had passed the House with a good deal of unanimity, with an amendment, by way of substitute, which provided for the collection of tax on some dividends and kept up the tax on salaries, but let everything else go. The Committee of Ways and Means was of opinion that that patchwork, that discrimination, was not fair, and that the income tax ought to either stand or fall as an entirety, with such amendments as Congress may choose to make. Therefore, the Committee recommended non-concurrence in the Senate amendment.

Mr. SCOFIELD, (rep.) of Pa., inquired what would be the effect if this bill were laid on the table and no other passed.

Mr. SCHENCK replied that then the whole subject of the income tax would be left in its present cloudy and uncertain state. In reply to a question by Mr. Archer, he said that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue had decided to go on with the collection of taxes on monthly reports and on salaries, and to claim income tax for 1870 next spring, but he (Schenck) did not know any means by which the Commissioner could accomplish it.

Mr. LYNCH, (rep.) of Me., inquired whether the whole matter could not be settled by a bill abolishing the income tax.

Mr. SCHENCK stated that the whole subject would come before the House in the general Revenue bill, which was the next special order in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. W[illegible] (dem.) of N. Y., thought that this was the appropriate time to take some action for the entire and absolute repeal of the income tax. If Congress desired to carry out universal public opinion, the sooner it got rid of this one so unjust tax the better.

Mr. SCHENCK was not at all surprised that the gentleman from New York should use such wholesale and sweeping assertions in reference to the income tax. All over the country, through the newspapers, by letters, by various means to operate on the Committee of Ways and Means, and perhaps on Congress, there had been an effort to make them believe that the income tax was a most atrocious, infamous, unequal, unfair law.

Mr. WOOD—As it is.

Mr. SCHENCK went on to say that the law needed amendment in some particulars, such as the publication of incomes, &c., but the gentleman from New York looked at it from his own standpoint. He (Schenck) believed that it was one of the most popular laws in the country; a fraction less than 273,000 persons paid it, and everybody liked the tax which somebody else paid. (Laughter.) He would not undertake to say what the Committee of Ways and Means would propose on that subject, but it would propose a modification of the present law. Another objection to the Senate substitute was that it continued the tax on salaries. Of all the inequalities and oppressions of the income tax, probably that which related to salaries was among the most odious and unfair. A poor clerk receiving twelve hundred, fifteen hundred or eighteen hundred dollars a year had one thousand dollars deducted and five per cent taken from the balance, without the benefit of any deduction for house rent, taxes or anything else. He might hold his office for only two or three months, and he had to pay proportionately, though his whole income for the year from all sources might be under one thousand dollars. If the income tax were to be continued the committee thought that on salaries should be paid as on all other incomes.

Mr. SARGENT, (rep.) of Cal., suggested a resolution to refer the bill back to the Committee of Ways and Means, with instructions to report a bill totally repealing the income tax. He spoke of the unpopularity of the law.

Mr. KELLOGG, (rep.) of Conn., suggested a resolution directing the Committee on Ways and Means to report a bill reducing the income tax payable the present year to three per cent, and increase the exemption to two thousand dollars. He claimed that the law expressly provided that no tax should be levied or paid after April 1870.

Mr. CULLOM, (rep.) of Ill., suggested a like resolution, increasing the exemption to $2,500.

Mr. SCHENCK declined to admit these various propositions. The Committee on Ways and Means had been considering all these points and would in due time report its conclusions in a general bill on that subject as to the unpopularity of the law. He said that it was not unpopular with the masses of the people, who were not much heard in Congress, who had not control of the newspapers and who did not make public opinion.

Mr. WOOD remarked that his objection to the income tax was from its inquisitorial character and because it was in contravention of the genius of our institutions and could only be excused as a war tax under an extraordinary contingency. He did not object to the payment by rich men of a large proportion of their incomes, but he objected to a tax that came into the household and into the private affairs and domestic relations of every individual.

Mr. MORGAN, (dem.) of Ohio, remarked that all systems of taxation were unpopular, but he believed that the income tax was the most just tax of the whole system of internal revenue. It was a tax on capital, and if he were to propose any change it would be to increase the exemption to two thousand dollars. He hoped the House would refuse to concur in the Senate amendment.

Mr. SCHENCK thought the complaint of the gentleman from New York (Mr. Wood), as to the inquisitorial character of the tax, was in some respects well founded, and a part of the duty of the Committee on Ways and Means would be to modify the law in some such particular. But so far as the tax itself was concerned his opinion was that the general internal revenue taxation could not be reduced thirty millions of dollars, as proposed on other matters of taxation, which were really more odious and vexatious, if the income tax were given up. The income tax was the most clamored about because those who paid it were in the way of raising such clamor, but it was regarded by the masses of the people as a fair and proper tax laid on those who were most able to pay taxes. The total number of persons who paid income tax was 272,843; of this number over 107,000 paid twenty dollars or less, and if the exemption were raised to two thousand dollars that class would be cut off. The second class, that paid between twenty and fifty dollars, numbers 69,184. The third class, that paid between fifty and one hundred dollars, numbered 41,196. The fourth class, that paid between one and two hundred dollars, numbered over 45,000, and those who paid over two hundred dollars numbered 9,464.

Mr. VOORHEES, (dem.) of Ind., favored the continuance of the income tax, and declared his opinion that the most unpopular thing the House could do would be to abolish it. Instead of being too inquisitorial, he would make it more so.

Mr. COBURN, (rep.) of Ind., expressed similar views. He knew of no tax that was so universally popular as it was, and for the very good reason that as a general thing it was derived from persons who were able to pay it.

Mr. SARGENT wanted to know where evidence of public opinion was to be had if not through the public press, and that was strongly against the continuance of the income tax. The best argument against it was that so few returned their incomes honestly, and that it encouraged perjury and enabled rich men, by fixing up the schedules, to evade the law, while poorer classes, with known fixed incomes, were compelled to pay.

Mr. JUDD, (rep.) of Ill., in reply to Mr. Wood's remark, that it was a war tax and should be discontinued, suggested that it was a war tax still, as it provided means to pay the pensions of one-legged soldiers and the widows and orphans of soldiers.

Mr. MCCRARY, (rep.) of Iowa, suggested that it was the only tax by which rich bondholders were made to contribute.

Mr. WELKER, (rep.) of Ohio, asked Mr. Schenck how much tax members of Congress paid on their salaries.

Mr. SCHENCK said they paid two hundred dollars on their salaries, besides five per cent on their mileage.

Mr. COX, (dem.) of N. Y., favored the abolition of the tax, and expressed the wish to see a tax collected, not on the interest of the bonds, but on the bonds themselves.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, (rep.) of Ill., favored the continuance of the tax, and quoted from John Trumbull that

No rogue e'er felt the halter draw
With good opinion of the law.

He said that there were a great many people who paid no tax but that on income, who speculated with their money and had no visible property on which the Assessor could levy, and who were only reached by the inquisitorial means which the gentleman from New York (Mr. Wood) talked of.

After further discussion Mr. SARGENT moved to lay the bill on the table, which was rejected, the House refusing to order the yeas and nays on it.

The question was then taken on concurring in the Senate amendment, and the House refused to concur without a division.

The SPEAKER inquired of Mr. Schenck whether he desired to have a committee of conference.

Mr. SCHENCK said he would not ask for a committee of conference; the Senate might, if it chose, do so.

CENSUS CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

The SPEAKER announced the appointment of Messrs. Garfield, Allison and Cox as a conference committee on the Census bill.

FINES REMITTED.

Mr. DAWES, (rep.) of Mass., appealed to the House on behalf of his colleague (Mr. Butler), who had taken his family home on account of illness, and asked that, like the other absentees last night, he be fined ten dollars, and that he have leave of absence. That was agreed to.

Mr. SCHENCK made an appeal on behalf of Mr. Potter, who was absent last night in consequence of an injury received by being thrown from a carriage, and asked that he be excused, so that he might take advantage of his leave of absence. The request was complied with.

Mr. STRONG, (rep.) of Conn., presented a petition of citizens of Hartford, Conn., for abrogation of legacy and succession taxes.

The House then, at four o'clock, adjourned.

THE BURLINGAME OBSEQUIES.

Removal of the Remains from Faneuil Hall—An Imposing Cortege—Address of the Rev. Dr. Briggs.

BOSTON, April 23, 1870.

More interesting even than the last sad rites attending the burial of George Peabody was the funeral of the Hon. Anson Burlingame to-day. Although a native of New York State his early years were spent in Massachusetts, and the qualities of mind and heart which have placed him so prominently before the world were formed under the influences of the Old Commonwealth. A feeling that he was a son of Massachusetts seems to have been generally cherished, and, as a natural result, the streets were filled this morning with vehicles and pedestrians, who had journeyed thither for the purpose of paying the last sad tribute of respect to the departed statesman. At nine o'clock this morning the remains were taken from Faneuil Hall, and, escorted by the Independent Corps of Cadets, were carried to the Arlington street (Unitarian) church, where a very large crowd had assembled, completely blocking the aisles and passage ways, rendering locomotion a matter of great difficulty. At eleven o'clock the body was slowly borne into the church, while a dirge was beautifully chanted by the choir. Appropriate selections of Scripture were then read by the Rev. Dr. E. S. Gannett, and a hymn, written for the occasion by the poet Whittier, was sung. The Rev. Dr. George W. Briggs, of Cambridge, then delivered an eloquent address on the life, services and character of the distinguished diplomat.

A PROCESSION

was then formed in the following order:—

Police Platoon.
Boston Independent Cadets.
Pall Bearers—Hon. Charles Francis Adams, Hon. John H. Clifford, Hon. N. P. Banks, Hon. Elliott C. Cowdin, of New York, Hon. Alexander H. Rice, Hon. Robt. C. Winthrop R. B. Forbes and Hon. Charles R. Train.
Cadets. Hearse. Cadets.
Train of seventy carriages with the following:—
Relatives, and Dr. Gannett, Dr. Briggs, and Dr. Peabody.
Personal friends.
Committee of Arrangements.
Chief of Police of Cambridge. Mayors of Boston and Cambridge. Chief of Police of Boston.
Governor and Staff.
Executive Council.
Legislative Committee.
Other State Officers.
City Council of Boston.
City Council of Cambridge.
City Council of Chelsea.
City Council of Charlestown.
Committee of Board of Trade.
Amicable Lodge, with Delegations from other Lodges (100 men), George B. Eaton, Marshal; Samuel P. Adams, Master.

On leaving the church the column proceeded through Arlington street, Beacon street, Charles street and Cambridge street to West Boston Bridge, and from thence in a direct line through Cambridgeport and Cambridge to Mount Auburn. The decorations on the route were very extensive and in excellent taste. The late hour at which the cortege reached the burial ground necessitated the hurrying of the final ceremonies incident to the depositing of the body in the tomb, and formed an unfitting conclusion to the exercises of the day.

A BOGUS MOURNER.

Singular Scene in a Graveyard—A Parent and Child Struggling Over a Corpse—How a Disconsolate Widower Assuaged His Grief.

Within the past few days a singular and in many respects ludicrous incident, connected with the burial of a wife and the almost immediate marriage of the widower, occurred at Tarrytown, on the Hudson, where the circumstance is at present the subject of general comment and the source of universal merriment.

It appears that the wife of a thrifty Frenchman, named Vigiloni, who pursues the avocation of an upholsterer in the village named, died a few days since, after a lingering illness, and such was the apparent grief of her husband that he could not even remain in the house with the corpse of his idolized spouse, but taking his children with him he left her lifeless form in sole possession of the abode. In the meantime he caused a number of funeral invitations to be printed, of which the following is a copy:—

Departed this life at Tarrytown, Marie Marguerite alo-Massena, grand niece of General Massena, marechal-de-France, and beloved wife of William Vigiloni. Born at Rochesteron, Department du Var, France, October, 1831; died April 9, 1870.

She is dead in this world, but her soul is with God, while the remembrance of her womanly worth remains with her inconsolable husband.

You are requested to attend the funeral services to-day, at the family residence, Water street, back of the Post Office, at four o'clock P. M.

MONDAY, April 11, 1870.

The mortuary rites took place from St. Mark's Episcopal church, and on the funeral procession reaching Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, notwithstanding a pelting rain storm which prevailed at the time, the husband insisted on having the lid of the coffin removed. This done, the sorrow-stricken man in heartrending expressions of grief bade farewell to the departed, and having pressed the cold lips of the corpse called on his little son, five years old, to follow his example. The youngster promptly refused to do so, when his father (to the surprise of the officiating clergyman and the assemblage present) caught him by the back of his neck and endeavored to force the child's face into contact with that of the corpse. A struggle took place between the father and son, which lasted for some moments and finally ended in favor of the latter. While the burial service was being read the disconsolate husband remained on his knees, bending over the coffin, and when the latter had been lowered into its place he seized a handful of clay, and, standing at the head of the grave, scattered it on the coffin, again pronouncing his valediction to the deceased in melodramatic tones, ultimately breaking down with intense grief, when he was borne from the sepulchre by some sympathizing friends.

Owing to the protracted illness of his late wife, unfinished work had accumulated on the hands of the upholsterer, and it is generally believed that before the day on which his partner had been interred the "inconsolable" (!) widower had resolved to make up for lost time by providing himself with another helpmate. Next day he was noticed driving out with a spinster of German extraction, whose views so happily accorded with his own that common rumor says he proposed and was accepted, and that on the following day she was duly installed as mistress of his household. Thus in three days of the past week were accomplished the mortuary rites over a wife, the inception and termination of a widower's courtship and his second marriage. This is marrying with a vengeance.

STATEN ISLAND POLITICS.

The Democratic Republican General Committee.

A meeting of the Democratic Republican General Committee of Richmond county was held yesterday at their headquarters, Duffy's Hotel, near the Quarantine landing, for the purpose of electing a delegate and alternate to the Judiciary Convention, and for the calling of primary meetings for the charter and town elections. Among the gentlemen present were Joshua Messereau, Judge Joseph P. Kilpatrick, Henry Shankland, D. B. McCullough, John Keenan, Peter Martin and Edward Dudy. In the absence of J. H. Van Clief, Theodore Frean was called to the chair; Judge Kilpatrick secretary.

The following gentlemen were elected:—Senator Samuel H. Frost, delegate; John Decker, alternate.

The members of the General Committee living in Edgewater were empowered to convene a meeting in their village, subject to the order of the chairman. After transacting some routine business the meeting adjourned to meet on the 7th of next month.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Passage of the Brooklyn Water Board and the Negro Voters Bills.

Mr. Fields' Jury Bill and the Bill Designating Emigration Commissioners Passed.

The Registry Law of the State, Except for the Metropolis, Repealed.

Wordy Castigation of a Libellous Newspaper Correspondent.

ALBANY, April 23, 1870.

The amount of business disposed of in both branches of the Legislature yesterday and to-day has never been excelled, if equalled, on any two days in any session ever held. The bills are rattled off with most surprising rapidity, and yet cannot be said to be crowded through. The credit for this briskness is, in a great measure, due to the energy and activity of the Speaker and the Clerk of the House, who, despite the wearing and worrying positions they occupy, are on hand, ready and obliging. Mr. Armstrong, the Clerk, is courteous and gentlemanly in his demeanor, and the charges made against him in what is here called

THE SHOO FLY SHEET

are as unjust as they are uncalled for. He is eminently courteous and obliging to every gentleman and frequently goes out of his way to favor those who ask for information in a gentlemanly manner. He knows how to treat persons according to their deserts, and the blackguard charges made against him savor very much of the idea conveyed by the old adage,

"THE GREATEST THIEF FIRST CRIES THIEF."

In relation to the exclusion of reporters from behind the clerks' desk, it may simply be said that the resolution adopted ordering such exclusion was most proper in its provisions. The clerks have not an inch of room to spare, but, on the contrary, are considerably cramped, and previous to the adoption of the "excluding resolution"

PAPERS WERE CARRIED AWAY

by parties who were allowed behind the desk by courtesy and then tampered with, to the great detriment of the business of the House. It is eminently due to Mr. Armstrong to say this much, although those who know him know also that the vindication is almost unnecessary.

THE GREAT EXCITEMENT

of the session has passed with the passage of the tax levies, and now the country members are hurrying their bills through so as to complete their work before the adjournment. This will undoubtedly be done, as the New York delegation has agreed to stay here until Tuesday evening. The bill in relation to the

BROOKLYN WATER BOARD

was up in the House to-day and was finally passed as amended. In regard to this Water Board business the little Red Hooker said "the people in Brooklyn were crying about it." The Droll representative from Greenpoint waxed eloquent against the bill because it retained Archie Bliss in office along with Billy Fowler and Mr. Lober. The Red Hooker and the Droll-est man in the Legislature wanted to make the Board entirely democratic and thus favor the famous Brooklyn ring. Bliss and Fowler have been here and have worked this matter up so that they may be regarded as

THE BISMARCKS OF BROOKLYN.

Bliss, although a republican, has made many friends on the other side, and that fact was plainly demonstrated to-day by the vote of 73 to 7 for the bill when the explanation was made that he was to be retained in office.

NORTON'S NIGGER BALLOT BILL

passed the House to-day by a large vote. Mr. Van Steenburgh, evidently a solid democrat of the old type, rose and after working his mouth into shape for a minute or two and getting his head around so that he gazed on the Speaker at an angle of forty-five degrees, he stated that when at the beginning of the session he listened to the eloquence of the Speaker and others in regard to revoking the action of the last Legislature in the adoption of the fifteenth amendment he felt pleased; he thought this democratic Legislature would stand to the principles of its time-honored party; he voted in favor of the action of the House revoking the adoption of the fifteenth amendment, and he was now sorry to see a bill brought in here showing that the democratic party had been whipped in. And he voted no.

Mr. W. D. Murphy, of Albany, in explaining his vote, said:—

I shall vote for this bill not in deference to the fifteenth amendment, but because the State of New York has the constitutional right to regulate the subject of suffrage for herself. The constitution of the United States does not confer upon Congress the power to regulate this question, and hence the adoption of the fifteenth amendment is a usurpation of authority for which there is no constitutional guarantee. The regulation of the question of suffrage has always been conceded to the States, and until the adoption of the question involved in the fifteenth amendment, the right to so regulate the question was never questioned, either by Congress or the people. I am willing, however, to take from the black man the $250 qualification under which he now struggles, placing him upon an equal footing with the white man at the ballot box, and I do this because slavery no longer exists in the land. The property qualification is a great wrong, and should never be imposed in a free country. I shall, therefore, vote aye.

THE TROY POLICE COMMISSIONERSHIP

was to-day settled by the unanimous vote of the Senate in confirmation of Mr. I. T. McConihe. This is a great compliment to the Governor, and will undoubtedly arouse the indignation of the friends of John Morrissey.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO INVESTIGATE THE CONDITION OF NEW YORK INDIANS.

Yesterday I mentioned that Mr. Snow read to the Assembly a report on the condition of the Indian tribes of this State. The document is, in some parts, decidedly rich, and develops a fund of humor in our legislators which a casual observer would hardly believe them possessed of. The following extracts from the report will show its character. The committee, to begin with, recommends that the petition of the St. Regis Indians be granted and their annuities paid hereafter in silver coin or its equivalent. The committee also recommend that the lands of the Onandaga tribe be leased for a term not exceeding three years, and that the value of such lease be made in yearly payments to the Indians. The report gives the following numerous account of Captain George, "whose Indian name is 'Honowista,'" the chief of the Onondagas:—

He is seventy-seven years old, of athletic frame and powerful muscular development, and one of the finest specimens of his race, standing six feet and four inches tall. He was with General Scott at the battle of "Landy's Lane," and after the battle was sent by General Scott with despatches to Oneida Castle, which he travelled (two hundred miles) in the short space of three days and nights, on foot, wearing out four pairs of mocassins, and delivered his charge safely to the commander of the fort; an instance without a parallel among the white race, even in the days of their fastest walking. He is a pure Onondaga. His speech before the committee was elegant in diction and oratory; would grace the halls of this House, and date back to the days of the Roman and Athenian orators.

Your committee, after the old chief had finished his speech, desired to ask him some questions. Among the questions propounded to him was this:—

Q. Are there any traditions of the Onondaga tribe that date back to a race of giants to which the "Cardiff Giant" must have belonged?

The good old chief put himself in the attitude of a Senator, and with a broad grin on his face exclaimed, with an Indian grunt, "Cardiff Giant," "white man's cheat."

The answer was perfectly satisfactory to the committee, notwithstanding the very learned disquisitions of the great professors of the present age.

Continuing, the committee enters upon a long sketch of the various tribes of Indians in New York and all other parts of the country, their habits, customs, &c. The report then proceeds to give a history of the following named savages:—

"TAMMANY TRIBE."

Your committee have deemed it proper, that history should be complete, to refer to the Tammany tribe of white Indians, who now reside in this State and hold imperial sway at this time as regards the future destiny and welfare of the republic.

They are located on what was formerly known as Manhattan Island, now New York. They were originally descended from the Anglo-Saxon, but partake more largely at this time of the Celtic blood. They are of the white race, and are skilled in the highest state of civilization and refinement. Their wigwam is located in the open country, and is fashioned more after the style of Oriental magnificence than the wigwams of the aboriginal tribes who inhabited this Continent previous to the advent of a more civilized race.

They differ from the original tribes of this Continent in having and speaking but one language, but are made up of different clans, who are subject to the imperial sway of the "grand sachem," who obtains his power from the sachems of the different tribes included in the Order. Their religion is somewhat "mixed," but is not of pagan origin, partaking more of the dogmas that have been handed down from the book of divine inspiration, as given from Mount Sinai. They have their feasts and fasts and days of jubilee—especially on the triumph of their political faith in the State or nation. In the formation of the Order they used to dress in the costume of the aborigines, on occasions demanding it, and have been known to attend "clam bakes" thus attired. They retain, as symbols of their faith, the tomahawk and scalping knife, and have been known to use them with great dexterity on occasions of political strife or intestine feuds. They also have their "medicine man," who is supposed to have conversed with "Manto," or Great Spirit, as regards giving direction to the political affairs of the State and nation, or the local distribution of office and emoluments. The present "medicine man" is surnamed "Peter." He is a man of great genius, elegant manners, wise in council, having great understanding as regards the political fabric, and is highly respected as a representative man in the great city, and the age in which he lives. His counsel and wisdom is respected outside of the Tammany order among the different Solons in the State, known as the "Mayloft" and "cheesepress" democracy of the rural districts.

The history of the society of Tammany, although shrouded in the mysteries of the past, and its oracles and faith known to but a few outside of the members of the Order, enough is known to reflect credit upon its founders and those who have belonged to the Order since its organization, which has added to the glory and honor of our State and country. Soon after the close of the Revolution political parties began to take form in the organization of what was known as the Cincinnati Society, the St. Tammany and Columbian Order. The first was federal in its instincts and notions of government. The Columbian Order represented the democratic republican form of government, and from them sprang the Order of Tammany, which has continued from that time to the present day. The name was taken from the Indian chief who controlled and was at the head of the twelve tribes of the Manhattan Monotank Indians. He is represented as a stalwart man, of fine oratorical powers, and a statesman of the highest order known to the tribes, and whose words and declarations were law. Tradition represents him as being the friend of the colonist in the early settlement of this State by the whites, and highly democratic in his impulses.

WHAT THE COMMITTEE THINK OF GRAND SACHEM TWEED.

In the course of their sketch of the Tammany Wigwam and Grand Sachems, the committee write as follows of Mr. Tweed:—

He is a gentleman whose faith is said to be steadfast in his relation with his friends, and no doubt will see to it that the young democracy of the city will be properly cared for. He is possessed of immense physical capacity, and withal a finely developed form, weighing nearly three hundred pounds. When General Jackson was President of the United States he sent his Secretary of War, Major Eaton, with an escort to the then territory of Wisconsin, to treat with the different Indian tribes in that locality. Major Eaton was a small man in stature, weighing not much over one hundred pounds. A day was appointed for the meeting of the different tribes. Owaskano, the head chief, had the warriors darwn up in line. He is represented as a chief of stalwart form, and one of the finest specimens of the race. Major Eaton advanced with his escort and interpreters to meet the tribes, and after the usual salutations had been exchanged, Owaskano addressed the tribes as follows:—

"Brothers, this is the great war chief of our white father at Washington." Then raising himself to the dignity of a Roman Senator, placing his hand across his breast, said, "Warriors, see how much better war chief the red man got than our great father, the white man at Washington." A shout went up from the warriors which startled Major Eaton and his escort, but the explanation of the interpreters made all right.

Your committee are of the opinion that if the chief was still living and could have an interview with the present Grand Sachem of Tammany, he could exclaim—"White man's war chief much improved."

The report contains much other humorous matter, but the foregoing are the best. The most comical thing about them is the gravity with which they are included in a legislative document, with all the formality due to matters of serious interest.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, April 23, 1870.

BILLS PASSED.

To establish a police force in Richmond county; relative to insurance companies or partnerships doing business in the State, and not organized under its laws; amending the act appointing commissioners of fisheries; amending the charter of the United States Life Insurance Company; for the relief of the city of Syracuse.

ENLARGEMENT OF CHAMPLAIN CANAL.

For the enlargement of Champlain Canal.

Mr. LORD moved to amend so as to submit the question to the people at the next general election, together with the Canal Debt Funding bill.

After a spirited debate the motion was lost by the following vote:—

YEAS—Messrs. Bowen, Bradley, Cauldwell, Elwood, Hardenburg, Harpending, Lord, Minler, Murphy, M. Norton, Parker, Sanford, Woodin—12.

NAYS—Messrs. Banks, Blood, Brand, Chapman, Creamer, Genet, Graham, Hubbard, Kennedy, Lewis, Morgan, C. F. Morton, Scott, Thayer—14.

Mr. LORD moved to amend to so make an appropriation of $25,000 only for the survey and estimates of the proposed enlargement. Lost.

The bill was then lost by the following vote:—

YEAS—Messrs. Banks, Blood, Bradley, Brand, Cauldwell, Genet, Hubbard, Kennedy, Lewis, Morgan, C. F. Norton, Parker, Sanford, Scott, Thayer—15.

NAYS—Messrs. Bowen, Chapman, Elwood, Hardenburg, Harpending, Lord, Minler, Murphy, Woodin—9.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table on motion of Mr. C. F. Norton, after which the Senate took a recess.

Afternoon Session.

At five o'clock the preferred calendar was taken up, and the following bills were ordered to a third reading:—

For the payment of certain certificates of indebtedness issued to the soldiers of 1812; the Pneumatic Tube Company Underground Railway bill; relative to the State Reformatory.

THE FARE ON DRAWING ROOM RAILROAD CARS.

In Committee of the Whole Mr. WOODIN moved to strike out the first section of the bill regulating the fare on drawing room and sleeping cars.

Mr. KENNEDY denounced the bill as a mere pretext to increase the fare on the Central road.

Mr. WOODIN said the bill was cunningly drawn, but it actually fixed the maximum rate of fare at fifty cents per mile. It passed, trains made up exclusively of palace cars would be run. He protested against such a measure.

Mr. GENET advocated the bill.

In Senate Mr. PARKER moved to strike out the first section, and called the yeas and nays. He said if the majority dared take the responsibility of passing this bill, they must do so. If they were not willing, the bill ought to be killed immediately.

Mr. Parker's motion was lost by the following vote:—

YEAS—Messrs. Bowen, Brand, Chapman, Elwood, Harpending, Kennedy, Lewis, Parker, Sanford, Scott, Thayer, Winslow, Wood, Woodin—14.

NAYS—Messrs. Banks, Blood, Bradley, Cauldwell, Frost, Genet, Graham, Hardenburgh, Hubbard, Lord, Minler, Morgan, Murphy, M. Norton, Pierce, Tweed—16.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING, AND DEFEATED.

The bill authorizing railroad companies to charge ten cents additional where a passenger does not buy a ticket, &c., was taken up in Committee of the Whole. Mr. Wood moved to strike out the enacting clause. Lost—12 to 14—and the bill ordered to third reading.

The act relative to wharfage in New York and Brooklyn was ordered to a third reading.

The bill making appropriations to build elevators at Buffalo and Oswego was defeated—10 to 7—not two-thirds.

The bill incorporating the New York Mechanical, Agricultural and Industrial Association was ordered to a third reading.

In the bill to protect the stockholders of express companies the enacting clause was stricken out.

The bill amending the charter of Lockport was defeated.

The bill placing the State Cabinet of Natural History in charge of the regents of the University was ordered to a third reading.

BILLS PASSED.

Incorporating Long Island City; amending the act authorizing the formation of companies for the erection of buildings; conferring additional powers upon Surrogates; confirming the proceedings of the Common Council of Buffalo in laying out Genesee street. The Free Canal Funding bill as amended in the Assembly was repassed. Making it a misdemeanor to injure telegraph lines; incorporating the East River Market Association of New York; incorporating the Fifth Avenue Savings Bank of New York; designating commissioners of emigration; making provision for cities, villages and associations to add to their burial grounds.

Adjourned until nine A. M. Monday.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, April 23, 1870.

The resolution of the New York Produce Exchange approving the passage by the House of the Free Canal Funding bill, and thanking Messrs. Bamler and Alvord for