THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Drafted Patriots and Their Chances of Getting Their Money Back.

Telegraph Companies to be Brought to Terms.

A LUNACY COMMISSION.

ALBANY, Feb. 9, 1871.

There seems to be just now a perfect fever for new

COURT HOUSE BILLS

in both houses of the Legislature. So far four have reached a third reading and each one has always been made to appear upon the scene when there was a rush of country bills and when the greenies from out of the way places throughout the State were in a strong "affirmative" mood. As a matter of expenses, of course, New York city is the big pocket out of which must come the funds to pay the contractors who are to grow rich from the jobs they will revel in probably for years, before one of the Court Houses reaches the altitude of a Mansard or domed roof discussion. There are three bills of this character which deserve more than a passing notice. They authorize the construction of court houses in the Eleventh ward, the Ninth and the Twelfth wards. It may be that it is an absolute necessity that the Eleventh ward should have a better house than it now has; but it looks suspicious, to say the least, that among the gentlemen who are mentioned as "commissioners" in the act are several

LOCAL POLITICIANS.

A few of them are still active in harness, and a few of them are still quite as active as though they were profitably so engaged. It may be to the interest of certain localities that their local leaders should have charge of "local improvements," which a very particular Senator has styled these court houses, but the entire country will have to foot the bills, and people are very suspicious nowadays of wheels within wheels. The house in the Eleventh ward, it is said, will also be used as a police station. This looks like giving taxpayers a doubly good bargain—in fact,

KILLING TWO BIRDS WITH ONE STONE.

Taxpayers will find out for themselves, probably, whether the bargain will not turn out to be a two-edged sword in their hands before the "job" comes to a head. Next in order comes the new court house which is to take the place of the old Jefferson Market. It may be as necessary as the one just mentioned, but is it possible that the county cannot get a good building put up for less than $200,000. The worst feature about these "jobs" is that estimates as to actual cost of everything is never submitted before the bills show themselves—that is, in bulk. They have several stages of existence before they reach their full growth. By this means it is only when the full growth is attained that the taxpayers for the first time become aware of what the weight of the load they have to carry really amounts to. It looks very cheap, you know, to find a bill for a new court house appropriating only $50,000; but another bill and another bill comes along from session to session in the way of an act to amend another act, and so you see how the thing works. Let me give you an instance of this gradual growth. That court house in Harlem appeared to be a small affair a year or so ago, but when it was found that $85,000 had been spent upon it, and the first story of the building hadn't shown itself yet,

THE CAT IN THE MEAL

began to loom up. The next stage of existence was reached a few days ago when a bill was introduced appropriating an additional $200,000. Now, new court houses are not the only "jobs" which grow in greatness after this fashion, but I mention them now simply because there seems to be a tendency to increase the present number of court house bills, and that if the thing is allowed to go on much further jobbers in every judicial district in the State will scent the profit in the system and act accordingly.

LUNATICS AND NON-LUNATICS.

It is needless to state that any law which the Legislature can pass to guard against the imprisonment of sane persons in insane asylums will be heartily commended by the entire people of the State. This subject has engrossed the attention of our legislators for the past two or three years, but no improvement has ever been made upon the old guarantee system of so-called physicians' certificates. True, Mr. Creamer, in the Senate a few days ago, endeavored to make the existing law more stringent, by a provision that every physician who should, by certificate, declare a party insane, should be held responsible in a way that would not conduce to his general freedom of action, medical or otherwise; but this would be practically of no more good than the old state of things after all. Every physician who has, in years past, rightly or wrongly appended his name to a document that stamped a man a madman knew that he had to run a certain risk of being "overhauled," as the phrase goes, for his action if it turned out to be wrong. It was no question with him whether the law would reach him or not, he felt that somebody or somebodies would make it his or their particular duty to see to it that he got his just deserts. Creamer's bill only establishes by written law what has been the

UNWRITTEN LAW OF THE PEOPLE

for years. Under the circumstances, Mr. Frear's Lunacy bill, introduced to-day—which, I understand, was drawn up by the District Attorney of New York city—cannot be too warmly welcomed, provided always, of course, it be so hedged about by proper safeguards that it may not be made into a machine for money-making purposes. The bill is copied after the English law, I believe, which fact will give it greater weight with those who know how lunatics are now looked after and some persons guarded against being sent to insane asylums in Great Britain. It authorizes the establishment of a lunacy commission of three members—two physicians and one lawyer. Of course it is not a matter of absolute necessity that they should themselves be lunatic, although it might not injure the commission in the long run, some folks believe, if the lawyer was allowed to have a crazy fit once in a while. The commission will have power to, in fact must, examine every person sent to an insane asylum, no matter upon whose certificate, and in matters of evidence in criminal cases, where

THE QUESTION OF INSANITY

is put in as a plea of defence, they are to examine the prisoner, and their evidence as to the state of his mind is to be considered "official" in every case. This will doubtless do away with a great deal of that professional fuss and feathers so often displayed by all sorts of small-fry doctors at criminal trials where insanity is put in as a defence. But then it may be open to one objection. Does it not place too much power in a few hands? The committee who have charge of the bill will, doubtless, look into it and see that, if the bill becomes a law, it is beforehand stripped of everything that may prove its condemnation in the future.

THE BEGGING PATRIOTS.

The drafted men and those fellows who got wounded or killed by proxy during the war, I am inclined to believe, will have to whistle very long before they can get back the moneys they paid to keep away from shot and shell when their country wanted their services. In a previous letter I showed up the dodge of the sneaks who got up petitions to induce the State to pay these moneys back to them, and Mr. Fields' resolutions, offered to-day, that the Governor should appoint a commission to go to Washington and ascertain all about the claims of the 50,000 men drafted or "substituted" during the war, will place the whole question just where it properly belongs. The federal government drafted the men and got

THE MONEY FOR SUBSTITUTES,

and if the money is to be paid back to them the federal government should be considered the real debtor, and not the State. The patriots of Massachusetts, who were too generous with their money to go to the war themselves, had their claims audited in Washington, and not in Boston, and why should New York be made an exception, if the moneys are to be repaid? Every honest man hopes they will not be repaid at all, and the Judiciary Committee, to whom the resolutions were referred, will doubtless give these begging patriots a piece of their mind on the subject when they make their report.

BRINGING TELEGRAPH COMPANIES TO THEIR SENSES.

A most excellent bill is that favorably reported on to-day by the Judiciary Committee relative to telegraph companies. How often have fortunes been lost by a telegram sent at eight A. M. not reaching its destination till hours after it was forwarded, when it ought to have been received within a half hour by the person to whom it was sent. The bill compels operators to date the hour on the despatch when a message is sent, and the operator who receives it must also date the hour when it is received. If an operator fails to do this the company can be sued and damages recovered.

PETROLEUM TRANSPORTATION.

The bill introduced to-day by Mr. Fisk in the Assembly prohibiting railway companies from carrying petroleum or other explosive oil in bulk on platform cars requires them to transport it in barrels or casks "hooped with iron." Ten thousand dollars is fixed as the penalty for every violation of the law. What good such a law can be is hard to tell. Fisk has got the late railroad accident in his mind, and wants to do something to prevent a like disaster, but it is difficult to see how transporting explosive oils in iron hooped barrels will guard against accident any more than the present mode of iron hooped tanks. A barrel would certainly prove no stronger than a tank in case of a collision. Fisk's motive is a good one, but as he is rural to the backbone and probably knows very little about the subject his bill deals with, he may have to wait till some New Yorker gives him a helping hand before it assumes such a shape as to make the present system of petroleum transportation safer, and not more dangerous, as it really does make it. If the bill compelled the railways to carry the petroleum in cars built of heavy riveted iron with fixed iron compartments for the oil, a change for the better might be reached.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

ALBANY, Feb. 9, 1871.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. MURPHY—Authorizing aliens to acquire, hold and dispose of real and personal property in like manner with citizens.

By Mr. GENET—Providing for immediate improvement of certain streets in the city of New York. The bill has reference to 125th street and Manhattan street, from the Harlem river to Hudson river. Also incorporating the Harlem Library.

By Mr. PIERCE—Changing the name of the Hope Union Mission School, of Brooklyn, and exempting the property of the same from taxation.

By Mr. WOODIN—Incorporating the Owasco Street Railroad, Auburn. Subsequently reported.

By Mr. LORD—To amend the act incorporating rural cemetery associations.

BILLS REPORTED.

Providing for the payment of the crier of the Court of Appeals; incorporating the National Musical Association; authorizing the New York Guaranty and Indemnity Company to accept and execute trusts; amending the Revised Statutes relative to surrogates' bonds; exempting bonds and mortgages from taxation; providing for the completion of the Court House in the Third Judicial district, New York.

ADVERSE.

Amending the act to [illegible] of the Jamaica plank road within the corporate limits of Brooklyn.

PETITIONS.

Mr. CREAMER presented a petition of the New York Chamber of Commerce in favor of the bill to exempt bonds and mortgages from taxation; also amending the act authorizing town subscriptions to the Utica, Chenango and Susquehanna Railroad.

THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD DISASTER.

Mr. PARKER offered a resolution directing the Railroad Committee to investigate the late accident on the Hudson River Railroad and report whether the bridge was in sound condition, and whether other bridges on the same road are in substantial condition; also as to the general condition of the road, and other information pertinent to the subject, with power to send for persons and papers and report within thirty days. Adopted.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

Relative to the trial of criminal cases; prohibiting the throwing of offal, carrion, &c., in the East river and New York bay; relative to the office of the clerk of the city and county of New York.

Assembly.

ALBANY, Feb. 9, 1871.

BILLS PASSED.

Amending the act for the organization of town insurance companies; providing for the completion of the court house in the Third Judicial district of New York city; authorizing the Common Council of Lockport to raise money by tax to pay the city indebtedness; authorizing holders of railroad bonds to make the same payable to bearer; amending the Revised Statutes relative to the custody of minors; providing for the completion of the court house in the Ninth Judicial district of New York city; providing for the appointment of an overseer of the poor in the city of Utica; amending the charter of the Portchester Savings Bank; amending the charter of the Oswego Falls Agricultural Society; amending the act to incorporate cemetery companies; extending the act for relief from illegal taxation to the county of Westchester; incorporating the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, New York; incorporating the Bund Sorgenfrei, of New York; to prevent the opening of streets through the grounds of St. John's College, at West Farms, Westchester county; making provision for the discharge of detained witnesses in criminal cases; to correct a clerical error in the railroad bonding law relative to the application of money raised by tax for the payment of bonds; incorporating the American Peat Fuel Company.

RELIEF OF DRAFTED MEN DURING OUR LATE WAR.

Mr. FIELDS offered resolutions requesting the Governor to appoint a commission to proceed to Washington and lay before the general government the claims of persons who furnished substitute or paid commutation money during the late war. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

COLLECTION OF WATER RENTS IN BROOKLYN.

The bill relative to the collection of water rents in the city of Brooklyn was ordered to a third reading.

REPORTS.

The Judiciary Committee reported that it was impracticable to draft a general bill for incorporation of cities, owing to the disparity of population. Agreed to.

The following bills were reported:—

To appoint a public administrator for the county of Kings; to punish fraudulent disposal of personal property by mortgagees; for additional clerks in New York courts; adverse to the bill relative to the powers of supervisors—agreed to; compelling telegraphic operators to keep more accurate time records; to establish and govern a police force in Buffalo; amending the charter of Troy; amending the act for the appointment of an inspector of gas meters; authorizing the city of Troy to take water from Hudson river; amending the charter of Lockport; amending the Brooklyn police act; authorizing the city of Brooklyn to raise money by tax; authorizing the Syracuse and Northern Railroad Company to construct a free bridge over the Oswego Canal—adverse; to facilitate the construction of the Schoharie Valley Railroad—agreed to; providing for the election of Supervisor at large in Kings county; providing for the consolidation of game laws; changing the name of the First Universalist Society of the city of Hudson; amending the charter of the American Congregational Union of New York.

THE DISCHARGE OF STONECUTTERS ON THE NEW CAPITOL.

Mr. W. D. MURPHY moved that as stonecutters on the new Capitol had within a few days been discharged the Capitol Commissioners report the reasons therefor. Agreed to.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. KNAPP—To regulate sales of patent rights, and to prevent frauds therein.

By Mr. HILL—To prevent the running of steam engines by incompetent persons.

By Mr. MULFORD—To encourage the incorporation of water power companies.

By Mr. SEWELL—Providing for the distribution of the property of persons dying intestate.

By Mr. GOODRICH—Incorporating the Brooklyn Real Estate and Trust Company.

By Mr. MOSELY—To prevent frauds by auctioneers in New York and Brooklyn.

By Mr. JACOBS—For the relief of the Brooklyn and Newtown Railroad Company, allowing them to extend their track a short distance.

By Mr. NACHTMAN—Incorporating the Anglo Loan and Trust Company.

By Mr. KILHAM—For the protection of life and limb on railroads.

By Mr. V. P. BROWN—Relative to unpaid taxes in Monroe county; also making provision for the draining of swamp lands in Monroe county.

By Mr. FREAR—Making provision for the care of lunatics.

By Mr. LOUTREL—Amending the charter of the city of Syracuse.

By Mr. J. BROWN—Authorizing Third Avenue Railroad of New York to lay an additional track from 130th street to Chatham square, parallel with the present track, at the same charge as now for fare.

By Mr. FLECK—For the better security of mechanics and laborers doing work in New York.

By Mr. PRINCE—For the protection of life on railroads in this State.

By Mr. FLAGG—To prevent cruelty to animals; also to regulate the forfeiture of life insurance policies.

By Mr. S. P. LORD—Regulating the price for transporting anthracite coal on railroads.

THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD DISASTER.

Mr. LOUTREL offered a resolution that the Railroad Committee investigate into the late accident on the Hudson River Railroad, and report to the House. Adopted.

RAILROAD CORPORATIONS AND STATE OFFICERS.

Mr. ALVORD introduced a bill to secure independent action on the part of the State departments and to prevent undue influence on the part of railroad corporations.

Adjourned.

A. T. STEWART'S EXPOSITION.

If anybody has any curiosity as to the wonderful resources of the palace of wonders known as Stewart's up-town store he, or more properly she, should make it an immediate visit. Now, when everything beautiful and costly is brought to view in

A GRAND EXPOSITION,

is the very time when all persons should see for themselves all that is to be seen. And that little word "all" includes a great deal in this case. The whole world has contributed to the display that now dazzles the bright eyes of the ladies of New York, and Solomon in all his glory was surely never arrayed in such gorgeous fabrics as are draped and festooned and folded all through the various sections and departments of the great dry goods establishment.

It is surely very good of the powers that be at Stewart's to brighten this fearful February weather with a sight of so many beautiful things that we might not see in a lifetime, unless they were taken from their sacred hiding places on purpose to be looked at. For be it known, dear madame, that

IT IS NOT A COMMON SIGHT,

that of rare silks and laces and marvellous shawls and Paris dresses, all waiting to be admired. Ordinarily, if you go to Stewart's and ask for a chocolate print for Miss Maleney or a point lace trousseau you are shown just the print or the lace, whichever you demand; now you see the best and the choicest, and as you turn your bewildered eyes from one point to another and exhaust all the adjectives of all the languages that you are acquainted with you feel very much as if you were turning into a concentrated exclamation point.

The silk department has been enlarged to meet the emergencies of the exposition, and now reaches from Broadway to Fourth avenue, including the rotunda. By gaslight

THE EFFECT

of all these glowing, shimmering silks is something worth seeing. The grouping is made in the most effective manner. The loveliest pale rose, the faint tints of the *Mer d'Azof* and the most delicate lavender—all their beauty softened and heightened by a bit of exquisite white lace—meet the eye (and delight it if it be an artist's eye) in one place, while deep, positive crimson and deep cool green heighten and relieve each other in another. White silks with trailing flowers, satins soft and lustrous,

PRETTY SILKS FOR PRETTY MISSES

to wear when April comes, black silks imported or made at home by the enterprising Cheeneys, silks for the bride and for the matron—all are here grouped in a beautiful picture. The striped silks, so convenient for fresh spring toilettes, are one dollar and one dollar and a half per yard. One section of the silk department is filled with goods under two dollars per yard. Draped by itself, as if conscious of superior "style," are two or three shades of the new frou-frou color, the tints of which range from the most delicate *cuir* to the deepest golden brown. This, combined to suit the taste of the wearer, is to be a feature of street wear in the coming season.

FROM LACE TO CARPETS

is a long leap, yet both are beautiful, and both are seen at Stewart's in great perfection. Such points and flounces, such Axminster and Aubusson! It is worth while getting one's boots muddy to see them.

Some elegant suits and evening dresses illustrate the resources of the dressmaking department. A grand display of lace curtains on the second floor shows what lace curtains ought to be, and at the windows around the rotunda the softest and richest brocades are draped, hinting of the parlors to which these lovely fabrics will some time be transferred.

Although Broadway is a black sea of mud, yet many ladies braved the dangers of this inky deep and gathered about the charming goods, eager to see and longing to buy.

ERIN GO BRAGH!

America's Tribute to the Irish Exiles.

Reception of the Fenian Prisoners by Tammany Hall and the City Government.

THE PROCESSION AND REVIEW.

Intense Enthusiasm—Half a Million People Greet the Martyrs.

A GREAT DAY FOR IRELAND.

The American republic occupies a peculiar position toward the struggling nationalities of the Old World. Its traditional policy opposes interference in foreign complications; but the spirit of our constitution has ever leaned toward the oppressed of every clime. While avoiding unnecessary and inconvenient controversies with the titled clerks of monarchs, we are bound, less by our public declarations of policy than our sense of justice and right, to fully recognize and approve of all and every attempt of downtrodden peoples to right their wrongs. And thus it was that the great popular demonstration of sympathy with the martyrs to Irish republicanism—the gentlemen who on yesterday with commendable modesty and dignity of demeanor received the honors of the American metropolis—was not of a faction, class or section, but embraced the whole community. The inclemency of the weather—the same dire calamity which on the fated 8th of March, 1867, prevented many of these men, and others who will never be mentioned in history, from grasping the laurel crowns of victory—barred the full expression of popular sympathy numerically, but did not prevent a grand and memorable ovation by the people of this great city. It can scarcely be much of an exaggeration to say that 300,000 citizens expressed by vociferous cheers on the streets of our city yesterday the joy of America that these last exiles of Ireland were safe from the further persecutions of the hated hypocritical English. The scene at Sweeny's Hotel when the exiles passed out was highly exciting. A vast crowd of all complexions of our cosmopolitan society greeted them as they entered the carriages provided for them by the city, and for full twenty minutes the hearty American cheers were mingled in resounding echo with the enthusiastic Irish hurrah, "Long live Ireland" rose from a single voice and swelled in an unanimous roar over the surging crowd, while "Hurrah for O'Donovan, Burke and the rest of the patriots" swelled on the blustering gale. The enthusiasm was at the highest when the exiles stepped from the hotel and entered the carriages. A salute of guns, one shot for every State in the Union, a dozen deafening cheers and the cortège proceeded toward the headquarters of the political body who govern the city of New York. The excitement *en route* was intense; flags waved from a hundred houses, the green flag with the melancholy harp or defiant sunburst flapped in the damp atmosphere and excited the bystanders to an extraordinary pitch of enthusiasm; while the pinched and gaunt aspect of the prisoners—the guests of the republic of the United States—caused many a manly cheek to blanch, not with fear, but with deadly vengeance against the mother of monarchies, the cradle of picayune kings. Four hundred thousand men and women yesterday swore vengeance against the monarchy and aristocracy of England.

It was a holiday with our Irish citizens—a day of great rejoicing. The public buildings were gaily decorated, newspaper offices, hotels and banks flaunted the national colors, and Broadway appeared in a festive aspect. Throughout the forenoon the streets were thronged with thousands of citizens who carried laurels and shamrocks in the lappels of their coats, house windows and tops were thronged with spectators, and in many places flags were hung across the streets. The heads of horses on the different lines were decorated with miniature flags of the United States and Ireland, while large banners of both nationalities floated from flagstaffs and gave the city a holiday appearance.

The stage of Tammany Hall was decorated with much taste; several upright posts were covered with red, white and blue bunting, and from the two broad sides of the platform the kindred flags of the United States and Ireland—the tri-color and the harp—floated triumphantly. Platoons of police kept the passage ways leading to the hall clear. The Chief of Police, James Kelso, in full uniform, with Inspector Dilks, Captains Cameron and Burns and several other officials had command here, and it was as much as they could do to save the innocent people from being torn to pieces in the jam. Our reporter lost all the buttons from his overcoat, and five or six women fainted as they were pressed out into the street by the enthusiastic swarm of people as they left Tammany. Inside every seat was filled, and when a cheer was given in response to some patriotic sentiment the people rose in one mass and cheered wildly and with vehemence. Ten carriages brought the exiles and the committee who had them in charge to Tammany Hall, and when they arrived at Fourteenth street and Third avenue and attempted to leave the vehicles a great mass of ten or twelve thousand men, women and children clustered around them and endeavored to shake hands or to embrace them in some particular part of their body. Congressman William R. Roberts, Commissioner James S. Hennessey and Alderman Healy conducted the exiles to the entrance which led to the stage, and several women fervently gave the "blessing of God" to Colonel Roberts, whom they took for one of the exiles. Dr. Powers, Dennis Dowling Mulcahy and Captain McClure, who are the most modest men among the exiles, with the exception of Charley Underwood O'Connell, who is positively frightened when he has to receive an oration or make a speech, were crowded, and benedictions were showered on their heads until they were ready to surrender at discretion. Burke and Rossa managed to get through, and Henry Mullady, who is an old soldier and takes everything easy, elbowed his way as best he could. Cannon were fired everywhere, bands were blowing, green ribbons graced the windows, and the streets, although muddy, were swarmed with just such a multitude as that which welcomed home Michael Corcoran eight years ago from the Libby Prison at Richmond.

The Bowery was filled on both sidewalks, and the green flag and American flag were seen everywhere, flying merrily. A number of political celebrities, among whom were Judges Coulter, Kane, McGuire, Sheriff Brennan, Comptroller Connolly, John Mitchell and others occupied the platform as Colonel Roberts brought the exiles in and they seated themselves on the platform.

When order was restored the Comptroller arose and proposed that Richard O'Gorman take the chair. Mr. O'Gorman, on rising, was received with loud cheers.

MR. O'GORMAN'S SPEECH.

The American people is a liberty-loving people. Long ago, impatient of alien domination, it put at stake all that men hold most dear—tranquillity, land and life—to preserve their country from foreign sway. It won the fight. (Cheers.)

TREASON LOST ALL ITS DISGRACE

when touched by the magic of success, and the torn and tattered flag of the rebellion became the banner of a new republic. It has been a republic immense, unbounded, magnificent in resources and hope. Thus was American liberty won at much cost by the American people. Never can they forget the struggles of their heroic fathers and the liberty they won. And the American people wish that this success should be diffused over all mankind. It is their instinct, wherever men strike for liberty, to stand on

THE SIDE OF THE WRONGED,

and not on the side of the wronger. The comity of nations, the requirements of international law and the security of America itself often prevent us from stretching forth our arms to help the oppressed. But they have upheld the cause of Ireland against England; they affirm that public rebellion against English misrule is justified. (Cheers.) Speaking, as I think, with the voice of that public opinion which no king or power can control, I say to you, Irish felons, Irish rebels, Irish traitors—(cheers)—the verdict which condemned you has been reversed. (Cheers.)

WELCOME, IRISH PATRIOTS.

(Renewed cheering.) There is no national antagonism between the peoples of England and Ireland. Here Celt and Saxon and Teuton mingle, work and live together, where none are privileged and all are free. Men may have different religions, even different codes of morality; but here all meet on one common basis; they are all the children of one great Father.

He prayeth best who loveth best
All things, both great and small.

It is not difference of race or religion which has kept the peoples asunder—it is the greed of a class, the conspiracy of the few against the many, which, under the name of government, has betrayed and plundered Ireland. You, gentlemen, have made protest, and you have been punished, not by law, but by the vindictive anger of infuriated faction. England claims to be the most civilized country in the world, and yet I read an extract from the London *Spectator* that recalled the days of the sugar house and the prison ship, when the brutal call that met the ears of morning was

REBELS, TURN OUT YOUR DEAD.

Is it true that one of these men has been manacled thirty-four days with his hands behind his back? (At this point Rossa rose to his feet amid a tempest of huzzas and said, "It is true.") (Groans.)

Mr. O'Gorman continued:—Is it true that another of these men has been obliged to carry heavy slabs of stone upon his back until the bleeding lungs threatened death, and that others were fed on bread and water, or shut up in dark cells, not permitted for a year to hear the sound of a voice dear to them—shut out from human sympathy and affection? Then here, with the voice of humanity and public opinion, I denounce the shame and the disgrace. But "the race is not always to the swift, nor the battle to the strong." Though they have done their worst upon you

YOU HAVE OUTLIVED IT ALL,

and your cry of "God save Ireland!" which has become wedded to song, will one day ring out as the anthem of a triumphant nation.

Here, in this old wigwam, surrounded by the sachems and sagamores of Tammany, I welcome you. It is even by their will that I say *céad mille failthe* in an Irish voice. You will find friends wherever you go. I extend to you the grand and hearty welcome of the Tammany Society. (Cheers.)

The chairman introduced General Burke to the meeting and the applause was renewed.

GENERAL BURKE'S SPEECH.

I find it altogether impossible to express my feelings at your noble demonstration; yet it shows that our sufferings for Ireland have not been overlooked. We felt that we owed her much, and this much we can say, that years of torture have not quenched within us the longing to give Ireland her freedom. I wish I had the eloquence of Mr. O'Gorman, but here on this platform, with John Mitchel, in the heartiest way, I offer you

THE THANKS OF THE POLITICAL PRISONERS.

It shall be one of the proudest recollections of my life. General Burke then repeated the story of indignities they were condemned to, and concluded by saying:—"Nothing was left undone to make us feel the bitterness of our degradation; but amid all this two things have been augmented—our love of Ireland and our hatred of England." (Cheers.)

The Chairman next introduced John Mitchell, recalling the fact that twenty years before he (Mitchell) had stood in the felon's dock without a sign of flinching.

MR. MITCHELL'S SPEECH.

JOHN MITCHELL said:—

FELLOW CITIZENS AND FELLOW FELONS—I would not be in the city of New York and not be here to welcome you. Although not a member of this powerful body, not a sachem or a sagamore, it has been thought fit to invite me to address you. Citizens of New York will not have forgotten how hospitably and generously I was welcomed and rejoiced over. You, gentlemen, have also earned this reception of democratic hospitality, because you have struggled for Ireland's indefeasible claim to inalienable rights, and the only way by which a nation ever recovered its position—by armed revolution. I congratulate you on your exchanging the damp, gloomy flags of a prison for the greetings and hand claspings you have experienced here to-day; but more than all that, it is a recognition of the revolution. What the Queen says in her speech to-day no one cares anything about in this city, peopled by more Irishmen than there are in Dublin itself. This city, with its big democratic heart, says to you all hail and Godspeed. (Cheers.) Loud cries of "Rossa," "Rossa," were heard on all sides, and in obedience to the call the exile arose.

O'DONOVAN ROSSA said:—My friends, you have come here to give us a hearty welcome, and we are here to meet it. I did not purpose saying anything here, but it is impossible to avoid it. I endorse all that Mr. O'Gorman has said. He touched upon one matter and spoke of the magic of success.

WE ARE HERE AS A FAILURE,

and one of our first intentions in coming here was to ask you to assist us in finishing our uncompleted task—(cheers)—and I ask Mr. O'Gorman to pledge himself to help us, as his words bear promise. We are sure of John Mitchell, and we ask for Mr. O'Gorman's aid. Rossa then entered into some particulars of the falsehoods and subterfuges of the English Secretary of State with regard to his treatment in prison, and said, in concluding, the effort was not to degrade us through discipline, but to make us feel degraded. We accepted the invitation of this society as we would that of any other. If we went to Ireland and the Orangemen extended an invitation we would accept it. But we have left behind us in prison men better than ourselves, the soldiers who have tried to serve Ireland in the English army—General Halpine and Colonel Richard Burke. Why are these men detained in the face of Gladstone's letter? Burke is terribly ill, and I think the American people through their government should offer to bring him to his friends. I thank you and the Tammany Society for this reception. (Cheers.)

Loud calls were heard for Congressman Roberts, who was formerly President of the Fenian Brotherhood, when O'Donovan Rossa had concluded, but that gentleman declined to speak, not wishing to delay the proceedings. Then the audience poured forth into the street, the exiles and the committees took seats in the carriages provided for them, the bands began to play the "Wearing of the Green," and the procession, which had been forming all the morning, started down the Bowery, with General William M. Tweed, Jr., and a brilliant staff, all mounted, following him. The General had been worked to death all day issuing the orders of the procession, and his aids were flying about in all directions. The Sixty-ninth headed two processions and never looked as well as they did yesterday. The Legion of St. Patrick also paraded well and in very strong numbers. The societies paraded in full numbers, and it is supposed that their numbers exceeded forty thousand.

THE REVIEW.

At a quarter past three o'clock the head of the procession reached the City Hall, and there was then an eager scramble for place among the crowd to obtain a good view of the exiles. The police, however, admirably kept the line of march free. An immense number of persons of both sexes continually increased the crowd, who raised cheers as the pageant passed. His Honor the Mayor and a number of members of the Common Council and representatives of the county government stood upon the esplanade, with their staves of office, and the Mayor then reviewed the procession. When the carriages containing the exiles approached the City Hall loud cheers were raised and a scene of the greatest enthusiasm followed.

The Fenians were then driven to the Worth Monument, where they reviewed the procession, which broke up at this point. Whether considered as a demonstration of the Irish nationality of this city or as an exhibition of Hibernian muscular force, the parade of yesterday must certainly be considered as one of the grandest events in the history of the municipality of the city of New York.

The order of the procession was as follows:—

FIRST DIVISION
Colonel MICHAEL KAVANAGH,
Police.
Sixty-ninth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.
Company A, First Battalion, N. J. N. G.
Officers Irish Brigade.
Veteran Association Corcoran Legion.
Officers Thirty-seventh New York Volunteers.
Montgomery Guard, Elizabeth, N. J. S. N. G.
GRAND MARSHAL,
Brigadier General WILLIAM M. TWEED, JR.
AIDS.
Captain Eugene Durnin.
Colonel J. Townsend Connolly.
Major Patrick H. Keenan.
Major Lovell Purdy, Jr.
General S. P. Spear.
Captain M. O'Grady.
M. F. Dowley.
Edward L. Carey.
Colonel John R. Fellows.
Algernon S. Sullivan.
Major Matthew Patton.
Colonel Judson Jarvis.
Captain John B. Dolan.
Captain John W. Crump.
Major James Donohue.
Captain A. J. Fullerton.
SECOND DIVISION.
Colonel J. W. BYRON, Marshal.
Troop F, First regiment cavalry, Captain Daw.
IRISH EXILES IN CARRIAGES.
Mayors of New York and other Cities.
Ex-Mayors of New York and other Cities.
Board of Aldermen of the City of New York, preceded by their Sergeant-at-Arms.
Board of Assistant Aldermen, preceded by their Sergeant-at-Arms.
Attaches of both Boards.
City Departments and Attaches.
County Government.
Special Committee of Tammany Society.
Irish Revolutionary Brotherhood.
Emmet Guard.
United Irishmen, Colonel Hanley, Marshal.
Legion of St. Patrick.
Fenian Brotherhood, Anthony A. Griffin, Marshal.
THIRD DIVISION
JAMES REILLY, Marshal.
Patrick McGuinn, Peter Kane, } Aids.
Ancient Order of Hibernians of New York, twenty-one societies.
Patrick Campbell and Timothy Darcy, Marshals.
A. O. H., Westchester county; Dennis Keenan, Marshal.
A. O. H., Boboken; James J. Finn, Marshal.
Longshoremen's U. P. Society; Edward Buckley, Marshal.
Benevolent Society St. Vincent de Paul, Roman Catholic Church, Brooklyn; Philip J. Smith, Marshal.
St. James' R. C. T. A. B. Society, John Gilligan, Marshal.
Immaculate Conception T. A. B. Society, David Magnan, Marshal.
Y. M. St. James R. C. T. A. B. Society, Thomas Hanley, Marshal.
St. Gabriel's R. C. T. A. B. Society, John Finnessy, Marshal.
St. Columbus R. C. T. A. B. Society, Michael Dunn, Marshal.
St. Mary's R. C. T. A. B. Society, Patrick Meehan, Marshal.
Father Mathew U. B. T. A. B., Parent Society, Wm. Wiley, Marshal.
Father Mathew U. B. T. A. B., branch 1, Thomas Healy, Marshal.
Father Mathew U. B. T. A. B., branch 2, John Close, Marshal.
Young Men's Father Mathew U. B. T. A. B. Society, branch 1, Michael N. Lamb, Marshal.
Father Mathew T. A. B. Society, branch 3, Patrick McCarthy, Marshal.
Father Mathew T. A. B. Society, branch 5, John O'Reilly, Marshal.
Father Mathew T. A. B. Society No. 2, of Brooklyn.
Convention of Irish Societies of Kings county, composed of 21 Societies of Ancient Order of Hibernians, and 13 Temperance and Benevolent Societies,
John Norton, Marshal.
FOURTH DIVISION,
JAMES DALY, Marshal.
F. H. Speiman, William N. Hinton, Thomas Tracy, James Murray, } Aids.
Father Mathew T. A. B. Societies, 26 in number.
FIFTH DIVISION,
JOHN RIORDEN, Marshal.
Thomas Collins, John Duane, Edward Coppers, Cornelius Mahony, } Aids.
Knights of St. Patrick.
St. Patrick P. U. A. B. Society.
Friends of Freedom—John J. Mangin.
National Association—John Keglin.
SIXTH DIVISION,
COLORED.

There were several carriages containing colored officers and soldiers who had fought in the war, on the Union side, and all along the route they were received with the greatest kindness, and a perfect outburst of genuine Irish feeling welcomed them as they rode past the reviewing stand in Madison square, their turnouts shrouded with the American and Irish flags. All the exiles took off their hats and bowed to the colored men again and again.

At Madison square a platform had been erected for the accommodation of the exiles, in order that they might witness the procession. After the military had passed this reviewing stand, which faced the Worth monument, General Tweed and staff drew up their chargers and halted, allowing the procession to pass, while at the same time the exiles, with Colonel Roberts, William E. Robinson and others, left their carriages and ascended the platform. There the solid bodies of men swarmed by with banners borne before them and bands playing for an hour or more. Twenty-five thousand people were assembled here. The enthusiasm was most intense. Among the incidents of the day was that of a little lad named James Mulligan Keeler, a son of a well known Irishman, only four years of age, who stood on the balcony of the Chandler House, in Fourteenth street, opposite Tammany Hall, and as the different bands passed, kept time with hands and feet like a musical amateur.

CITY MARKETS.

MEETING OF THE MARKETMEN.

They Interview the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund and a Funny Farce is Played.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the city of New York held a formal meeting yesterday in conjunction with those who, by chance or design, came to cheer for or protest against their proposed action in relation to the markets. Two hundred or more men of the markets were in attendance outside the railings of the Supervisors' room, in the County Court building, and their principal spokesmen were seated at the Supervisors' desks. A few moments after the hour designated the meeting was called to order by the Mayor, A. Oakey Hall, presiding, who said:—I presume that most of the gentlemen now present are here for the purpose of meeting and consulting with the members of the Sinking Fund Commissioners. The Comptroller and Recorder are not yet in the building. However, Alderman Dimon, chairman of the Finance Committee and *ex officio* member of the Board of Sinking Fund Commissioners, and the Mayor may, I believe, call the meeting to order without the presence of a full board and transact business till their arrival. I would state briefly that the rumors of a

PROPOSED SALE OF THE MARKET PROPERTY

are erroneous. The intention of the members of the Sinking Fund Commission is that the city shall retire from the market business. (Laughter.) All the Board requires is that city officials shall have hereafter nothing more to do with the markets or the trade of the marketers. The duties of their official positions in the government of the city are sufficiently onerous to occupy their sole attention, and it is considered better for the general prosperity that the commercial affairs in which they are now compelled to engage should be intrusted to business men, either individuals or corporations, specially interested in the prosperity of trade. It is not absolutely proposed by the members of the Commission that the market property shall be sold. It may be sold or leased for a term of years as appears most likely to conduce to the wealth of the city, but the commissioner do not wish it discontinued. I would say here that I have been called upon by gentlemen and delegations of market men who consider the proposed action of the committee

A POLITICAL JOB.

I will add that it is not in any sense a political measure—in fact, is furthest from any political interest—and the Commissioners have thought proper to consult with the parties most immediately interested rather than to take steps which might result to their damage without conferring any benefit on the public at large. So far as politics go, there would be a large amount of political patronage lost by the sale or leasing of the market property. The market brings about it many kinds of business. When you build a theatre there spring up in the vicinity restaurants, hotels, gentlemen's furnishing stores and places that we cannot name. So when a market is built many branches of business come to life about it and flourish from their close proximity to these centres. Still, gentlemen, I will not discuss the question, and I have the honor to introduce to you Mr. Harvey, my predecessor in office. Mr. Harvey made a brief acknowledgment, and Mr. Robert Roosevelt said:—Mr. Mayor, I appear before you in behalf of myself and some of the gentlemen who are interested in preserving the markets and in keeping them where they are. I would be very sorry to put such an interpretation on your remarks as might be given them. I do not wish that the city of New York should withdraw from

THE MARKET BUSINESS

as it is now engaged in it. I cannot say, however, that the city is now or even has been engaged in the market business, any more than that a man who owns a store and leases it for a liquor store can be said to be engaged in the gin business.

Mr. Rollin said:—If there is no one else to speak in favor of the removal of the markets I would appear in behalf of the Citizen's Association.

Mayor Hall—"Gentlemen, I believe I have the honor to introduce to you a member of the bar, Mr. Rollin:—These markets as they have existed and at present exist have been a blot on the face of the municipality of New York. Now that they are about to be removed by the tardy action of the Sinking Fund Commission, I would say that they should have been removed, were the interests of the people considered, long ago. The speaker then entered into