THE ROYAL MARRIAGE.

Herald Special Report from London.

Wedding of the Princess Louise, of England, to the Marquis of Lorn.

Gorgeous Scene in the Chapel of St. George, Windsor.

Mr. Disraeli Studying the Church Rubric During a Pause.

An Asiatic Princess Blazing in Scarlet and Diamonds.

The Duke and Duchess of Argyll and the Queen.

Costumes of the Bridegroom, the Groomsmen, the Bride and Her Maids.

AT THE ALTAR AND THE CEREMONY.

A Motherly Kiss from the Queen to the Bride.

HOME AND THE HONEYMOON.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, March 21, 1871.

The marriage of the Princess Louise to the Marquis of Lorn was solemnized at one o'clock to-day in the royal Chapel of St. George, Windsor.

The weather was bright, cheerful and warm, as if an early spring had advanced its encouraging glow to meet the royal bride.

FEELING IN LONDON.

I am enabled to report specially by cable to the HERALD, in continuation the narrative of facts which I have furnished at different periods relative to the approach of the nuptial day, that the event produced very little excitement among the people at large. The citizens of London expressed much dissatisfaction that the marriage did not take place in Westminster Abbey or St. Paul's Cathedral, and not in the chapel at Windsor. The bells of St. Paul's chimed a joy peal during the afternoon, and a few of the city traders—but I am assured that it will be only a few—will illuminate their places of business and homes during the evening in honor of the occasion and in compliment to the Queen.

AT WINDSOR.

The little town of Windsor was crowded with people during the day, thousands of persons, clad in holiday attire, moving about on the Castle green from an early hour of the morning.

THE ETON "BOYS."

The Eton College "boys" were out in full force. They mustered on the Castle hill, enjoying themselves to the utmost, cracking jokes and cheering, but steered, so far as the moment when I write, clear of an unseemly collision with the shopkeepers or members of the mechanic and laboring classes.

RECEPTION OF THE COMPANY.

Soldiers of the Queen's Guard kept the passage from the railway station to the chapel clear for the convenience of the invited guests who came from London to Windsor by special train, and who, after landing from the railroad coaches, were conveyed in carriages belonging to the royal household to the chapel, having been first received with cheers by the populace as each of the magnates was recognized.

The ringing of the joy bells, was also renewed and continued after each arrival.

A BRILLIANT SCENE.

The interior of the Chapel of St. George presented a most magnificent appearance.

The walls and front of the galleries were decorated with the various knightly banners which hang in the church by right of honor. There were men in the most gorgeous uniforms, ladies in the richest robes, the sparkling and sheen of diamonds and a glorious sunshine streaming in through the ancient windows and lighting up the scene.

Premier Gladstone, the remainder of the Cabinet Ministers—I believe every one of them—the foreign Ambassadors serving "near" the Court of her Majesty the Queen, with the very "cream" of the "society" of Great Britain, were present.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF ARGYLL.

Of the bridal party the first arrival was the most noble the Duke of Argyll, father of the bridegroom.

The Duke was dressed in full Highland costume, the material of the richest description and the ornaments of gold.

The Duke was accompanied by his wife, the Duchess of Argyll—the "dear Lady Leveson Gower" of Queen Victoria's early household—mother of the Marquis of Lorn.

COSTUME OF THE LADIES.

The Duchess of Argyll was robed in a costume fashioned of what is known as cloth of silver.

Her Royal Highness, the Princess of Wales, wore a robe of blue satin with a train of blue velvet.

Her Royal Higness entered the chapel leading the children of the Prince of Wales, the little ones clad in full Highland dress.

The Princess Christian—Princess Helena Augusta, sister of the bride—wore a robe of pink satin trimmed with white lace.

A DAZZLE FROM ASIA.

There was also present an Asiatic Princess from India, who appeared in perfect blaze of scarlet, gold and diamonds.

SILENCE AND A PAUSE.

The royal, noble and other distinguished personages having been ushered to the places set apart for their use, there was utter silence in the building.

A long pause ensued.

MR. DISRAELI STUDYING THE RUBRIC.

During the interim the Right Honorable Benjamin Disraeli, who arrived in very reasonable time on this occasion, opened the Book of Common Prayer of the Church of England, and appeared to read silently, as for his own edification, the marriage ceremony as it is prescribed in the ritual of the Established Church.

The remainder of the company chatted gaily with each other, laughing frequently.

THE BRIDEGROOM.

After a short time the bridegroom, the Marquis of Lorn, entered the church from the reception room which had been set apart for his use.

The magnificent choir of St. George's chapel intoned an anthem immediately.

GROOMSMEN.

The Marquis of Lorn was attended by his groomsmen, Earl Percy and Lord Leveson Gower.

MARRIAGE TOILET.

All three of the noble personages were dressed in the uniform of the Volunteer Argyllshire Rifle Artillery—green cloth, trimmed with silver.

THE MARQUIS AT THE ALTAR.

The Marquis of Lorn appeared pale and nervous as he approached and stood by the altar.

There was another pause for a few moments.

THE QUEEN.

Queen Victoria then entered. Her Majesty was robed in a dress of black satin, cut very low around the neck. She wore a coronet of diamonds and long veil of the richest lace.

THE BRIDE.

Her royal Highness the Princess Louise—the bride elect—followed her mother, the Queen.

BRIDAL ROBE.

The Princess wore a dress of white satin with a train of white velvet, a veil of Honiton lace, and a wreath of orange flowers.

THE BRIDESMAIDS.

Eight bridesmaids—daughters of dukes and earls—bore up the train of the bride as she advanced to the altar.

The noble ladies who were honored by the Queen by being named to perform this act of friendship and duty were:—

Lady Constance Seymour, daughter of the Marquis of Hertford.

Lady Elizabeth Campbell, daughter of the Duke of Argyll.

Lady Florence Lennox, daughter of the Duke of Richmond.

Lady Mary Butler, daughter of the Marchioness of Ormonde.

Lady Alice Fitzgerald, daughter of the Marquis of Kildare.

Lady Grace Gordon, daughter of the Dowager Marchioness of Huntly.

Lady Florence Montagu, daughter of the Earl of Sandwich.

Lady Agatha Russell, daughter of Earl Russell.

The bridesmaids were dressed in pure white silk.

They had on white necklaces and wreaths of roses, and appeared beautiful and elegant in their comparatively simple toilets.

The bridesmaids did not wear veils.

PRAYER.

Queen Victoria and the Princess Louise knelt before the high altar of the church during a few moments, engaged in prayer.

THE CEREMONY.

The Marquis of Lorn, attended by the groomsmen, advanced to the altar immediately afterwards.

The Lord Bishop of London, assisted by their Lordships the Most Reverend the Bishops of Oxford and Worcester, performed the ceremony of marriage according to the rite of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Queen Victoria gave away the bride.

The Princess Louise made the the reponses to the clergy in a clear, audible voice, but the bridegroom, Lord Lorn, was almost inaudible in his replies.

A HEARTY, MOTHERLY KISS.

At the very moment of the conclusion of the ceremony the Queen took the bride in her arms, folded her to her heart and gave her a hearty kiss.

OBEISANCE TO THE THRONE.

The Marquis of Lorn bent on his knee and kissed the Queen's hand.

CONGRATULATIONS.

The royal party then received the congratulations of all who were entitled by rank to offer them.

TO THE PALACE.

After this the party quitted the chapel slowly.

The bride and bridegroom and the Queen were received with cheers by the crowd outside, and "wedding favors" were waved on both sides during the passage of the cortége back to the Castle of Windsor.

WEDDING FETE.

A wedding breakfast was served in the Castle to all the invited guests who had witnessed the ceremony.

The royal party breakfasted separately and without company.

There was no speechmaking.

Two immense "right royal" wedding cakes were served to the guests and people.

THE HONEYMOON TOUR.

The bride retired for the purpose of changing her dress.

She reappeared after a short time clad in a most charming travelling costume, made of the Campbell tartan plaid.

In company with her husband, Lord Lorn, the Princess took a carriage for Claremont, where the happy pair will spend the honeymoon.

GOOD WILL AND GOOD WISHES.

The road was ornamented with triumphal arches along the entire route from Windsor to Claremont.

The people were out in great force and cheered the bride and bridegroom with an uninterrupted good will all the way from the chapel grounds until they entered their new home. The event is being celebrated with salvos of artillery in all the principal cities of the United Kingdom.

THE MARRIAGE IN NEW YORK.

Outside the Travellers' Club a blue banner was yesterday flying in honor of the marriage, which was given out to be the emblem of the house of Argyll. In the evening about a hundred guests of Lord Campbell assembled and held high carnival. The banqueting hall was profusely decorated with flowers, and presented a very brilliant and pleasing appearance. The speaking was of the usual "wedding" character, and the health of the happy couple, the British royal family and the ancient house of Argyll were enthusiastically drank. Lord Campbell is a short, slim, pale, sandy-haired young gentleman, with small but brilliant dark blue eyes. He is said to be a good business man and in society is generally popular. The following gentlemen were present at the banquet:—Messrs. McDougall, Lounsbery, Balfour, Beresford; Archibald, English Consul; Cyrus Field, L. G. Watson, President French Cable Company; Bush, George Allen, Walter Watson, McKinlay; Hurst, President National Steamship Company and President Traveller's Club; Van Buren, Duer, Roberton, Paton, Irvine, William Douglas, Bierstadt, Burlinghame, Schuyler, Francklyn, Robert Mackie and James Braneker.

After the good things provided had been done justic to the wedded pair were toasted, and several speeches appropriate to the occasion were delivered.

THE MENU

was as follows:—

Huîtres, potage à la Reine, Consommé de terrapines, anchois en salade aux olives, saumon de Kennebec, shad au Gratin filets de bœuf à la Gordon, pommes de terre à la Duchesse, ris de veau à la Jardinière, vol au vents de pigeons à la princesse, patés de foie gras de Strasbourg en Belle Vue; ponche, "Travellers' Club;" bécassines, ice, périgord, salade de laitue, suprême de fonds d'artichauts a l'Italienne, contes à la ananas, "boar's head" en surprise, the crest of Clan Campbell; glaces à la Nesselrode, a bride cake surmounted with the English coat-of-arms, pieces montées, fruits and dessert.

WINES.

Château Yquem, Amontillado, sherry, rudesheimer, Moët & Chandon, dry imperial, la rose, romanée, Conté, L. Roederer, carte blanche, grand vin, Château Lafitte, ex olo, rés Madeira, liqueurs fines, café.

The floral decorations were simply roses and Scotch heather.

PROSELYTISM IN NEWARK.

A Young Girl Abandons Her Home and Her Religion—Mayor Peddie as an Evangelizer.

Considerable excitement prevails in Newark religious and social circles in consequence of the manner in which a young girl, named Catharine Ryan, sixteen years of age, was converted from Roman Catholicism to the Baptist persuasion. Catharine, it appears, went to hear Mr. Hammond, the revivalist, during his revivifying season at the First Baptist church. At first she was accompanied by her mother, but the latter soon became disgusted with the enthusiast's style of ministering to souls diseased, and she discontinued her visits. The daughter, being more susceptible, continued to attend, much against the wishes of her parents. As a last effort to dissuade her from her purpose, they warned her to stop in her career or else leave their house. She preferred the latter, and took service with a Mrs. Newton, of Halsey street. On Sunday last she was one of a batch of persons baptized by Rev. Dr. Fish. The latter, ex-Mayor Peddie and a number of other well known Protestant gentlemen have taken a deep interest in her case, but have incurred the unqualified displeasure of a large portion of the community outside of the Catholic Church. The matter may lead to much trouble.

LEASE OF THE MORRIS CANAL.

The Morris Canal, which for years past has ceased to be of any benefit to its proprietors, owing to its business being absorbed by the railroad companies, has at last virtually passed out of the hands of its owners. A proposition made by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company to lease the canal and its works and franchises for 999 years, at such a rent as will secure to the company the payment of the interest on all its indebtedness, and dividends to the preferred stockholders at the rate of ten per cent per annum, and to the common stockholders of four per cent per annum, has been accepted by the directors, and the President and a Newark lawyer have been appointed a committee to complete the negotiations and prepare a lease, to be submitted to the stockholders at the annual meeting on the 2d of next month. This action knocks the wind out of the sails of the city of Newark, which for a year or so has been tacking and filling, to carry out the nautical phraseology, in relation to the purchase, the object being to turn it into a grand water works.

BURIED AT SEA.

Death and Burial at Sea of the Captain of the Steamship Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, March 21, 1871.

Captain Wm. Voeckler, of the steamship Baltimore, of the Baltimore and Bremen line, died on the 8th inst. at sea, and was buried, Rev. P. Jacobs, a missionary returning from England, conducting the funeral services. Captain Voeckler was fifty years of age, and leaves a wife and children in Bremerhaven. When the Baltimore entered the harbor this afternoon, with her flags at half mast, all German vessels displayed their flags in like manner. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company had 100 guns fired to-night in respect to the memory of Captain Voeckler.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, March 21—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 92¾ for money and 92¾ for the account. American securities quiet; United States five-twenty bonds, 1862, 92; 1865, old, 91¾; 1867, 90¾; ten-forties, 88¾. Erie Railway shares, 18; Illinois Central, 110½; Atlantic and Great Western, 35.

FRANKFORT BOURSE.—FRANKFORT, March 20—Evening.—United States five-twenty bonds closed at 96¾ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, March 21—4:30 P.M.—The cotton market closed firm; Middling uplands, 7¼d. a 7½d.; middling Orleans, 7¾d. a 7⅞d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for export and speculation.

TRADE REPORT.—The market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester is steady.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, March 21.—Spirits turpentine, 37s. per cwt.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, March 21.—Pork, 83s. per bbl. for extra prime mess. Beef, 115s. per tierce of 304 lbs. for Eastern prime mess. Cheese, 70s. per cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Bacon, 49s. per cwt. for short ribbed middles.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, March 21.—Spirits turpentine, 39s. per cwt.

JAMAICA.

Herald Special Report from Kingston.

The Negro Police and American Seamen.

The Visit of the St. Domingo Commission an Event in the History of the Island.

Importance of the Herald in England.

Underwriters' Investigations of Marine Disasters.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

KINGSTON, Ja., March 21, 1871.

Popular indignation is running high in consequence of the discovery that the United States Consul has been paying the negro police fifty-two pounds sterling for the capture of twenty-seven of the Tennessee's seamen, who had deserted. The effect of this action is mischievous in the extreme, because it offers inducements to the prostitutes to concert with the police to drug white sailors and keep them ashore, with the prospect of a reward being offered. Then the police know where to find the men; consequently the money is paid and a division made. This nice little arrangement amounts almost to slow murder for the purpose of making money. The question arises, who gets the money, the niggers or the government? Humanity cries shame! and the inhabitants of Kingston protest against the mischievous effect of this arrangement on the police, besides tempting to barbarities and threatening good order. The defence of the city police is that the commander of the Tennessee offered a reward of ten dollars a head for the men who had deserted.

Great fears are entertained by Haytien refugees that if the United States steamer Nantasket visits Port au Prince the enemies of the project of annexing St. Domingo may make offensive demonstrations against the Americans, and then retaliation will be sure to follow.

The United States Consul says that the St. Domingo Commissioners remarked that they were astonished, as well as much pleased, with the great contrast that Jamaica presented after viewing the condition of St. Domingo, and they left delighted with the general wish of the people of Jamaica for annexation to the United States.

The Queen's solicitor, Mr. Burke, says of the arrival of the St. Domingo Commissioners, that their paying Jamaica a visit is an era in the history of the island.

Lord Penrhyn, in England, seeing the HERALD's Jamaica telegram announcing the burning of his estates on this island, telegraphed his attorney here for particulars. The news in the HERALD was the first intimation he had received of the fire.

Lieutenant Fellows, Royal Navy, has arrived from Lloyd's, London, to investigate certain marine disasters here. The investigations have been carried on with great secrecy. The case of the Twinkling Star has been concluded, and Lieutenant Fellows is satisfied of the correctness of the claim. Other investigations are about to commence.

The prospect of trade with the United States by the Pacific Mail Company's steamers is so great that an immense quay is being erected by Nunes Brothers, the agents of the line, to facilitate loading and discharging, as its steamers are the largest that call at the island.

The Royal Mail Steamship Company, in consequence of the increase of shipping trade since the abolition of lighthouse dues, are importing steam engines for discharging freight and coaling expeditiously.

On account of the numerous arrivals of steamships an increased coal supply is demanded.

PORTO RICO.

Resignation of the Captain General—Disturbances on the Island.

HAVANA, March 21, 1871.

Owing to the condition of affairs in Porto Rico Captain General Baldrich resigned and delivered his command to General Izquierdo.

The *Diario* of this city this morning treats on the Porto Rico question largely. It publishes a full manifest of the conservative Spanish party and adds:—"Cuba has a sufficient number of men and ships-of-war to send to Porto Rico in case of necessity."

CUBA.

Another Fight—The Rebel Leader Antonio Villegas Surrenders and Capote and Fernandez are Killed.

HAVANA, March 21, 1871.

In an engagement in the Cinco Villas the insurgent leader Antonio Villegas surrendered, and the insurgent leader Capote was killed. Antonio Villegas, previous to surrendering, killed his companion, Fernandez, who tried to surrender.

THE SPANISH ANTILLES.

Denial of the Rumored Proposition to Sell Territory.

MADRID, March 21, 1871.

The *Epoca* (newspaper) contradicts in specific terms the report that Spain has proposed to sell Cuba and Porto Rico to the United States.

JAPAN.

Rebellion and Vindication of the Law.

LONDON, March 21, 1871.

Telegraphic advices were received here to-day reporting that an insurrection had just taken place in Japan, but was suppressed by the imperial authorities.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Proposition for a Final Adjournment.

The Democratic Majority Too Uncertain for a Long Session.

Rights of Aliens to Devise Property to Aliens.

The Pneumatic Tube Railroad Bill Finally Passed.

Protests of New York Property Holders Against the Outrage.

ALBANY, March 21, 1871.

The resolution offered by Mr. Tweed that

THE FINAL ADJOURNMENT

shall take place on the 8th proximo may be regarded by some people who are not thoroughly posted as to the present condition of things in the two Houses of the Legislature as mere buncombe, but there are those who know that it really means something. I do not pretend to say that the "Boss" has any idea that either House can get through its business by the time specified in the resolution; but the fact is, it was only thrown out as a sort of warning to the faithful of the lower House that it was absolutely necessary that certain people should attend to their business or bide the worst that is sure to come in the future. Another and a stronger reason yet for the resolution is the

DOUBTFUL POSITION OF MANY OF THE DEMOCRATS

in the Assembly, which is becoming more painfully apparent every day, to say nothing about the poor health of two members of the Senate and the hankering another has to be "fined" in order to be kept steady. In fact the leaders feel that the sooner they can bring the session to a close the safer it will be for themselves. Scarcely a day passes by now that one of the unwell Senators is not absent from his post, and, by the strangest kind of coincidence, the unsteady man is never at his post when the latter are on hand. When it is taken into consideration that all the democrats have to be in their seats to pass any bill the unpleasantness of the situation can be easily appreciated. But it is in the lower House where the outcropping of discontent and

RESTLESSNESS UNDER DISCIPLINE

are beginning to show themselves in ways that are unmistakable. So far the rural democrats have not been able to make enough above their wages to pay their cheap boarding house expenses, and at the same time go without their usual whiskey rations. The experiences of last year taught many of these starving wretches that a man could, once in a while, make a nice little pile, and, at the same time, keep the thing dark, and the new comers, who only know of the golden delights of last year's session by hearsay, and who came here strongly animated by the hope that they would fare profitably as others had done before them, are fast coming to the conclusion that they will have to go home empty handed if somebody doesn't do something very, very soon. Is it extraordinary, then, under the circumstances, that they should begin to make the old, reliable heads ache by their unreliability? That they should never be on hand when an important measure is certain to come up, although they take care to make it known where they can be found when they are not on hand at the Capitol? That the democrats in either house do not seem to appreciate the danger their slim majority may bring them to by carelessness before the end is at hand I need only point to

THE PRECARIOUS CONDITION

the Senate was in last night. As matters stood the entire evening the republicans had a clear majority for all ordinary purposes, and, had they been smart enough, might have placed the majority in a very bad fix before the people. Indeed they could have passed any sort of a resolution they had seen fit to offer. The more damaging in its intent and purpose the thing might have been to the already defined policy of the democrats in regard to important state matters, the greater would have been the harm done to the majority; for nine out of ten people who know that the Senate is democratic would have looked upon any such resolution as coming from a source where quite a different thing should be expected. And yet this weakness in front of the enemy has become of late an almost every other day occurrence in either House. Why nothing disastrous has so far come of it lies in the simple fact that there is no one man in the Senate who has smartness enough to seize upon the opportunities offered, and that the lower house has no one republican willing enough, against his own interests, to turn the tables, when to do so would be a mere question of a motion here and a resolution there. To add to the nervousness caused by the vacillating ways of some of the rural democrats, who are determined that their own party leaders shall "see" them often, several of the more desperate have actually gone so far as to make overtures to the minority, which, if accepted and thoroughly acted upon, would be certain to prove terribly disastrous to many pet measures, whose success, during the rush of the last week of the session, will depend upon the blindness with which certain men on the opposition side of the house will be profitably struck if they stand firm to the end. Under all the circumstances, therefore, it requires no great display of argument to show that Mr. Tweed's resolution "means business," and that if the welfare of the people does not, the safety of the majority does, demand an early adjournment.

THE RIGHTS OF ALIENS.

The question of giving aliens the right to dispose of and hold property in this State, even though they do not express their intention of becoming citizens, has several times this session got the members of the lower house by the ears and given rise to the most bitter encounters between the friends and opponents of the question. There are now two bills on the subject before each house, and, although both are somewhat similar in their general features, there is a wide difference between them as far as the rights of foreigners in disposing of property to other foreigners are concerned. One of them, fathered by Mr. Murphy, actually gives a foreigner a power that no citizen enjoys, and that is to sell or devise property to an alien. This bill, I feel confident, can never pass after what happened in the lower house to-day when the other bill came up on its third reading. To give you an idea of what it amounts to I append it herewith. It is as follows:—

The people of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:—

SECTION 1. The title of any citizen or citizens of this State to any lands within this State, and now in the actual possession of such citizen or citizens, shall not be questioned or impeached by reason of the alienage of any person or persons from or through whom such title may have been derived. Provided, however, that nothing in this act shall affect the rights of the State in any case in which proceedings for escheat have been instituted.

SEC. 2. Nothing in this act shall affect or impair the right of any heir, devisee, mortgagee or creditor by judgment or otherwise.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

It will be seen that the act confirms the title to real estate which title may be questioned by reason of alienage of former owners, and does not, by any means, make a law for the future. Yet on the question of its being sent to the Sub-Committee of the Whole, the vote stood 54 to 51—not the requisite vote—and Alvord, by a neat dodge, had it tabled finally by a vote of 62 to 38. The gentleman from Onondaga favored the bill, but the opposition brought out against it one of the active engineering of Denny Burns was so strong that he despaired of getting the required number of votes and so got it out of harm's way for the time being by the manœuvre he made so successful. It is said that there are a large number of foreign speculators who want the bill to pass.

THAT QUEER FISH OF A BILL,

giving the Seventy-ninth regiment $7,000 for the loss of uniforms while in the United States service during the late war, was rushed through the lower house this afternoon. The regiment has run down so of late that many people would like to know what is to be done with this money. There are very few of the old war members in the regiment now, who alone should be (if anybody is to be) benefited by it. Besides, the United States, and not New York State, should pay for the loss of uniforms. This bill will open the doors for a great many similar claims, and the Senate should close them at once by refusing to pass the measure.

The grave and reverend Signors of the Senate had quite

A LIVELY TIME

of it to-day, all on account of Lewis the Pierce. It appears Bradley has got into the habit lately of objecting to his bills, because Lewis had already paid him the same objective courtesies on two important occasions. As unanimous consent is required at this stage of the session for the introduction of a bill, this reciprocity treaty of neither give nor take between the two Senators will be rather rough on both if they keep to their pledges. However, Lewis made things worse to-day. He discovered a nice little game to get ahead of him, namely, that the democratic Senators arranged their bills about so that nobody could tell who was the real father of any one. By this means Lewis perceived Bradley could get in a bill under false colors, and so got up from his seat and declared that hereafter he would object to every bill offered on the democratic side of the house. This was war to the knife. "Boss" Tweed thought the outlook so serious as to justify a few remarks on the subject, during which he announced the important fact that

EVERY DEMOCRATIC TUB

could stand on its own bottom. Bradley also got his dander up and blew off steam about his own responsibility, and there and then all truces were declared at an end. The cause of Lewis showing his hand was a motion of Norton's to have a bill appropriating $25,000 to a charitable institution in Westchester county corrected, as the words "Richmond county" had got into it by mistake. The bull-headedness of Lewis' objection in this particular can be appreciated.

Although the Senate to-day concurred in the amendments of the House made to

THAT IMMENSE HUMBUG,

the Pneumatic Railroad bill, and passed it as amended by a vote of 16 to 4, after having yesterday refused to give the Broadway property owners a hearing, the Governor, I learn, has decided to grant them a hearing when the bill reaches him. The way the measure was sprung upon the House, even before a committee had looked it over, was as disgraceful as the boldness its advocates displayed in the lobbies in openly making their bargains with members whose support they were doubtful about, and the Governor has doubtless been thoroughly posted as to the means employed to make the whole thing a success. It may be news for him to know, probably, that the bill first introduced, purporting to be the bill that was to be voted upon, was a totally different one from the one which was finally rushed through in such extraordinary haste. A petition against the bill, signed by all the large Broadway property interests, including all the banks, will be presented to the Governor to-morrow. In it a thorough *exposé* of the injury the road would entail on Broadway will be given, besides facts and figures that will astonish many a property owner who has been led to believe the scheme worthy of support. The

TRINITY CHURCH PROPERTY OWNERS

have telegraphed up to-night that they will add their weight to the protest against the road, as they believe it will endanger the safety of the church.

THE TAX LEVY.

Senator Murphy will be in his seat to-morrow, and, as Senator Graham has concluded not to go it alone any more on any account, the new Tax Levy bill will be passed.

THE VIADUCT RAILROAD BILL,

which was reported favorably upon to-day, will then be attended to. It will meet with no opposition in the Senate.

THE ERIE PEOPLE

are up here in strong force to-day and are as happy as clams at high tide, as it has leaked out that a majority of the Railroad Committee will report adverse to the Goodrich Repeal bill. Among the bills which were not laid out in Committee of the Whole during the evening session of the lower House were

KELLY'S COAL BILL,

which was ordered to a third reading, and Madigan's Telegraph bill. The former bill is a deadly blow to the New York coal dealers, who give short weight and grow rich on the strength of it. An effort was made to kill

THE TELEGRAPH BILL

outright by a dodge that was quite worthy of the fellows whom the companies had made all right on the question; but it miserably failed, and was also ordered to a third reading. The bill provides that operators must affix to every despatch they receive or send the hour when received or forwarded.

THE RAILROAD BILL,

which has created such a sensation in railroad circles, and which compels the companies to build iron bridges and come to a full stop before crossing a lengthy bridge, was progressed after Mr. Carman, a railroad president, had astonished everybody by stating that the much-wanted "patent brakes" were a fraud and of no use whatever. This bill will not be passed until severely amended.

PROPOSED APPROPRIATION FOR THE ERECTION OF A HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL.

A petition, representing $250,000,000, has been presented to the Legislature in behalf of an appropriation to aid in the erection of a homœopathic hospital. The necessity for such a hospital is so well known and so universally acknowledged that argument is unnecessary. Nothing, however, proves its necessity more clearly than the report of Dr. Seeger, medical director of the Hahnemann (homœopathic) Hospital. From this report we see that there are over six applications to the present contracted accommodations to every one that can be taken. The petition is signed by Peter Cooper, A. T. Stewart, Marshall O. Roberts, William Cullen Bryant, P. B. Sweeney, Horace Greeley, Charles E. Loew, Mayor Hall, Edwin Booth, R. B. Connolly, J. J. Astor, General McClellan and almost all of our most distinguished as well as heaviest taxpayers. Petitions from all the counties in the State are also being sent in. The Committee of the Homœopathic Hospital, having in charge the presenting of the petitions, consists of Hiram Calkins, R. B. Connolly, R. A. Storrs, Charles E. Loew and F. Seeger, M. D.

REAPPROPRIATION OF CANAL MONEYS.

Senator Hardenburgh introduced a bill providing that the unexpended balance of $1,807,665, appropriated by the act passed May 12, 1869, being $531,751, be appropriated to the same objects as specified in said act. Also reappropriating the sum of $100,000 for the supply of additional water on the Rome level, the unexpended balance of the $100,000 appropriated by chapter 877 of laws of 1869, and chapter 767 of 1870. The unexpended balance of the appropriation made for rebuilding the Oneida Lake Canal is reappropriated to improvement on the same.

CODE OF PROCEDURE.

Senator Chapman introduced a bill providing that the second clause of the section, ninety-ninth of the code, be amended as follows:—

An attempt to commence an action is deemed equivalent to the commencement thereof in all cases when the summons is delivered with the intent that it shall be actually served on the Sheriff or other officer of the county in which the defendant last resided, or if a corporation be defendant, to the sheriff or other officer of the county in which such corporation was established by law.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Senator Peirce introduced a bill providing for publishing the official proceedings of the Board of Supervisors in two papers of the county—one of each political party.

LIABILITY OF HOTEL KEEPERS.

Senator Tweed introduced a bill providing that hotel keepers in New York city and Brooklyn shall furnish their guests with checks for overcoats and umbrellas deposited with them, and no charge shall be made for the safe keeping of the articles left by guests. Every keeper of a hotel in the cities named shall post a copy of the above section of the proposed law in a conspicuous place in his house. Neglect to comply with the requirements of the section is made punishable by a fine of five dollars for each offence.

THE INSURANCE BILLS.

The Senate Insurance Committee to-day gave a hearing to the parties interested in the insurance bills before the Legislature. Arguments were made by the Hon. G. W. Miller (Superintendent of the Insurance Department), Mr. Morgan of New York, and Mr. Stephen English (of the New York Insurance *Times*)—most of those speaking against the bills. Mr. Miller strongly advocated some legislative action by which the interests of policy holders would be protected. The committee then adjourned till to-morrow afternoon.

FREE CANALS.

A joint meeting of the members of the Albany Board of Trade and Lumbermen's Association was held to-day, and, after an address from Mr. Hatch, resolutions were unanimously adopted endorsing the action of the Chamber of Commerce and Produce Exchange, of New York, and the commercial organizations in the State in favor of free canals. Petitions are coming in from all parts of the State in favor of the measure.

THE ERIE RAILROAD CASES IN THE COURT OF APPEALS.

The Erie Railroad cases, which were to come before the Court of Appeals to-day, were put over for two weeks.

THE INDIANS.

Relief of the Indians of the Southwest—Witchitas Raiding in Texas—Kiowas on the War Path.

WASHINGTON, March 21, 1871.

The Secretary of the Interior, in a communication to Congress, says the appropriation made for the subsistence of the Arrapahoe, Cheyenne, Apache, Kiowa and Comanche Indians during the second session of the Forty-first Congress will doubtless be exhausted by the 30th of June next. Should the feeding of these Indians be stopped after the ensuing July they will again scatter to the Plains, being compelled to do so to procure food. The labor and expense of locating them where they now are will have been of no use or permanent benefit either to the government or the Indians. Besides, they may commence depredating, which would result in another war and cost the government thousands of dollars, while it would not cost hundreds to feed them. The Secretary asks for $250,000 for this purpose.

Official despatches to the War Department from the headquarters of the Cheyenne and Arrapahoes agency under date of February 15 report that the Osages for some time past have been trading ammunition and arms to the Cheyennes and Arrapahoes, and some of the men in camp about that date carrying on the traffic reported that the Osages got their powder and lead from a trader on Pond creek, about twenty miles south of the Kansas line. Five young men of the Cheyennes had been to Texas and killed one man and stolen two horses, and this is only one of many parties that had been south of the Red river for the purpose of plunder and murder. Fourteen or fifteen Witchitas have been raiding in Texas, and it is stated that mounted Pawnees have also started south. A party of Witchitas report having met near Red river twenty-five Kiowas and four Cheyennes coming home from the neighborhood of Fort Belknap, and having in their possession five scalps.

News from Fort Dodge, 18th inst., states that about fifty Indians, supposed to be Cheyennes, attacked a wagon returning to Fort Dodge from Fort Hayes at noon on that day, two miles from Buckner Ranche, on the Pawnee Fork. Company G, of the Tenth cavalry, was sent in pursuit.

THE TWELFTH COLLECTION DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.

POUGHKEEPSIE, March 21, 1871.

The Twelfth collection district of Internal Revenue, comprising seventeen divisions, has been reduced to twelve, and ten assistant assessors in Dutchess and Columbia counties have been discharged. Captain Wm. R. Woodin, United States Assessor for the district, has been removed and John J. Grant has been appointed in his stead.