order nor vengeance, and must therefore pass away or condemn France to annihilation as a great Power. The interest of civilization demands that the nation which leads in every art shall not be reduced to barbarism. We need her aid in the propagation of great principles, and would miss the civilizing influence of her art and literature, which have done so much to elevate mankind. Under whatever form of government France may elect to live there is a bright and useful future before her if only she can conquer herself. Can MacMahon save and avenge her?

"ALL HAIL, CONNECTICUT!" exclaims the Providence *Journal*. It was not hail, but snow, seven inches deep, under which the democratic majorities were buried.

Dividends by Insurance Companies.

There is, in connection with life insurance, a question which deeply concerns the public. We allude to the practice followed by many of our companies of announcing large annual dividends, apparently as an inducement to insure with them. This custom has of late years obtained to such an extent that the very existence of several of the smaller institutions has been absolutely imperilled by it, and it has formed a part of that gross mismanagement which has led to disastrous results. Moreover it has tended to create a wrong impression as to the real purposes of life insurance.

The April number of the *Protector* alludes to the subject in these terms:—"It ought to be more generally understood that insurance companies were organized for the express purpose only of equalizing life, or, in other words, to take advantage of a natural law, which enables them to estimate with accuracy the average duration of life of a large number of persons, and thus give a single life the benefit of this calculation." By way of illustration it is stated that a man's expectancy of life is of course the number of years which the average at his age will attain. To assure his life, therefore, a sum must be charged to him annually which, computed with four per cent compound interest for the years of his expectancy, will come to the amount for which he wishes to insure. With a view of meeting such contingencies as may possibly arise from increased mortality or from unforeseen causes, a small addition is made to this annual payment. This is briefly the principle upon which life insurance works. This paramount object being attained, it happens, however, says the *Protector*, that the estimate for contingencies exceeds, in well managed companies, the necessities of the case. This arises in part from the fact that the rate of interest obtainable on investments is larger than what was taken into the calculation, and from there being certain other sources of profit to a company from lapsed and surrendered policies; a large fund denominated a surplus thus frequently accumulates, which in mutual companies is intended for distribution among their policy holders.

It will easily be understood that it takes some time to realize the enormous accumulative power of compound interest—an important part of the foundation upon which the system of life insurance rests. It must, therefore, be manifest to every policy holder that it is for his advantage to allow his dividends to collect for some years before touching them, as the compound interest alone gives a company much additional power to make returns. The dividends will thus become proportionably larger. The period selected by English offices to declare a "bonus," as it is called in England, is usually after the payment of the fifth annual premium, and it has been found to work more satisfactorily, both to the assurer and to the assured, than an earlier dividend.

Such is a brief statement of the real facts surrounding the question; and we believe that those life insurance companies which will abandon the system of declaring ill-judged dividends for the sake of popularity will also, in the long run, commend themselves most to the favorable opinion of the public as being the more thoroughly conservative, and hence entitled to the greater confidence.

THE DEMOCRATS were badly beaten in Connecticut on Monday. That's the "plain English" about that.

IT IS STATED OFFICIALLY in the New Dominion Parliament that the Canadian claims for Fenian raid expenses had been submitted to the Joint High Commission, and that if they were not entertained they would be pressed upon the attention of the imperial government. If the ferocious Dominion will insist upon this matter we must claim the right to offset the sum by our own claims of damages during the St. Albans raid and for the imprisonment of our Irish citizens in 1866 on suspicion of being Fenians, and also for our expenses in doing what the ferocious Dominion could not do—suppressing and dispersing the raiders on two occasions, capturing the Fenian general and watching with our war ships the movements along the lakes and about the ports of Maine. If the ferocious Dominion will not allow these offsets we shall have to wait meekly on the pleasure of the ferocious Dominion to do with us as it likes.

Boss TWEED is still hopeful of Connecticut. He does not expect a Waterloo defeat of the republicans, but he feels sanguine of an English victory of some sort.

THE ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENTS.—We are glad that Mayor Hall has called upon each department of the city government to present, not later than the 1st of May, a report of the work of the last fiscal year. The Mayor announces that copies of all the reports will accompany the message which he will transmit early in May to the Common Council. It is to be hoped that not a single department will flinch from making a full and exact report. The opinion has been gaining ground that under the new Charter no small amount of the money for certain appropriations has leaked away mysteriously into politicians' pockets. The people know that vast sums have been raised, and they want also to know what has been done with the money. The annual reports of the departments will either justify or dispel their apprehensions.

WANTED TO KNOW, who sold a private telegraphic despatch about the Connecticut election at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on Monday night? The secrecy of the telegraph should be inviolable.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Gloom Among the Democracy Over Connecticut.

Proposed Amendment to the State Constitution.

Stirring Discussion in the Senate Over the Question of Sectarian Donations.

THE GOVERNOR'S LATEST VETO.

A Whole Brood of Trust Company Schemes Killed With One Stone.

Election of a State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

RIDICULOUS SCENE IN THE ASSEMBLY.

The Brooklyn Wharf Bill Killed by a Trick.

ALBANY, April 4, 1871.

There is great weeping and gnashing of teeth among the democratic members of both houses to-day over the disaster which yesterday in Connecticut befel the cause they worship so profitably. Last evening they were skipping about the hall and vestibules as frolicsome as lambs, and the way they managed to button hole the rural folks for bets was a caution to people who live in this village and know exactly how many mills can be ground out of a dollar. In fact a pile of money changed hands on the result while the houses were both in session last night, and the lobbies at one time were so crowded with honorables, with rolls of greenbacks in their than is, exchanging nods and bills at the same time, that many numbsculls got it into their heads that a big legislative nut was to be cracked in the lower House before the night was over, and that the boys were being "seen." Now, in my opinion, the "Boss" was in great part to blame for the reckless way the New Yorkers put up their money on the Englishman, for it was noticeable that the

PATRIOTIC FERVOR OF THE MAJORITY

did not leak out in its full plenitude until that 1,500 majority dispatch had been sent down by him from the Senate. As matters now stand, a few boarding-house keepers and a respectable minority of the washerwomen about town will be the sufferers in the long run; for the country fellows, who are up to their ears in debt, and who have not been able as yet to make a decent haul for any job, put up their last dime on the election of English. It was a sure thing in their opinion, and they laughed in their sleeves while their supposed to be prospective victims planked down their fives and tens. Visions of whiskey dealers and cheap cigar manufacturers, bowing and scraping to get their custom, instead of, as now, "laying" for them at every corner with bills which no third reading can make laws, flitted before their delighted eyes, and so they went the full extent of all their available funds—to the full extent, likewise, of all they could borrow from those who didn't know them well enough to refuse them. The appearance of these unfortunates to-day is truly deplorable, and it is more than probable if something does not turn up and Barber doesn't turn down a bargain or two many of the honest representatives of the people will have to go home before the final adjournment. It would be a horrid thing to suggest that the "Boss," with the early adjournment idea uppermost in his mind, had

THAT FATAL DESPATCH

read purposely to lead some of his rural followers on to ruin, so that they would have to go home to retrieve before another week. Be that as it may, the gloom is deep, with not a ray of sunshine to give the tearful ones a hope that all is not yet lost, and the grand and reverend seignors in the Senate are fully as downcast under its influence, as much as the unfortunate wager-makers of the lower house. Under the circumstances it was indeed cruel for Pepperbox Parker to have taunted the "Boss" about his despatch of the night before. But was it not the refinement of cruelty for him to have read, right on the heels of the clergyman's prayer, the following telegram, purporting to come from that sinful place, called New Haven:—

TO THE NEW YORK SENATE:—
Connecticut has gone republican. Democratic victories only come at long intervals, like the seventeen year locusts and the Asiatic cholera. NEW HAVEN.

The "Boss" tried to look amused during the reading of this despatch, but his restlessness gave the lie to his sickly attempt at a smile. Parker and his *confrères* grinned and elbowed each other in a familiar way. Kennedy winked at Woodin and the latter returned it with a loud laugh. This was too much for the "Boss," so he burst out, "Well, last night I had my laugh; this morning you have yours. He

WHO LAUGHS LAST LAUGHS LONGEST.

I purpose to wait for the official returns, and then I shall take my long laugh. But English, gentlemen, is Governor." It would thus seem that the "Boss" does not give up the ship yet; but nobody will deny that he was right in saying that English is Governor. He certainly made no promise by that as to who has been the choice of the people for Governor in this election. But the republicans didn't see the catch. However, all the laughs that were indulged in by the Senators, and all the smiles that all hands will bask in to-night, cannot lift from the hearts of the members who have lost all their money

THE WEIGHT OF SORROW

which now weighs them down. They have heretofore been inordinately fond of precious stones of all kinds, but hereafter, I fear, the mere mention of a Connecticut Jewell will be enough to throw them into spasms.

GOODBY, TRUST COMPANIES.

The Governor's veto of the Knickerbocker Trust Company bill created a terrible hubbub in the Assembly this afternoon. There are not less than fifty bills of a similar character on the files of both houses, and none of them will ever be heard of more, now that the Governor has wrung his alarm bell from this Knickerbocker tower. Ever since the season opened a lot of good for nothing fellows, who were at the bottom of these measures, the aim of which is in most cases to enable a set of worthless scamps to make money by ways that honest people might be made seriously to suffer by, have been hanging about the legislative halls, waiting until their schemes were made all they wanted them to be. The veto has fallen upon them with all the force of a thunderbolt, and by this evening there will be but few of them who will have the heart to remain in town long enough to see what chance there might be left to have at least one of them find favor with the Governor. The real nature of the majority of these trust companies' bills and the irresponsibility of the men who endeavor to be benefitted by them have over and over again been expressed in previous letters in the HERALD. The Governor certainly deserves great credit for stamping them all out by this one blow, for, although it is seemingly aimed at the Knickerbocker bill, it really hits every one of the others yet on the files of the House, every one of which is much more objectionable than the one which has received its quietus to-day.

THE DRUG CLERK BILL.

The following is the amended Irving Drug Clerk bill in full now on file in the Secretary of State's office:—

SECTION 1. The Mayor of the city of New York is hereby authorized to appoint, within ninety days after the passage of this act, a board to consist of one skilled pharmaceutist, one practical druggist, and two regular physicians of the city of New York, to hold office during the pleasure of said Mayor, to act as an examining board for the examination and licensing of all druggists and persons now employed or hereafter to be employed as clerks by any druggist, keeper proprietor or superintendent of any drug store in said city who shall be engaged in preparing or putting up physicians' prescriptions or dispensing medicine. On and after six months from the date of the organization of such board any person who shall not have passed an examination before and received a certificate from said board, who shall make up or attempt to make up a prescription—any physician's prescription—shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than $500 or imprisoned not longer than six months, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 2. In case of a vacancy occurring by reason of the refusal of any person appointed a member or officer of said examining board, or if after accepting he shall die, resign or otherwise become incapacitated to act, the said Mayor shall fill such vacancy by the appointment of some other physician, chemist or druggist to act as a member of said board.

SEC. 3. The persons appointed as such examining board shall, within ten days after receiving notice of such appointment, meet and organize as such board, a majority of whom shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and they shall appoint a person, who shall be a practical druggist, as secretary of said board.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of said board to examine, on application, all persons employed, or hereafter to be employed in putting up prescriptions or dispensing medicine in the city of New York, and give a certificate of such examination to the person so examined, if found competent to act in such capacity, and which certificate shall be deemed as a license for such person to engage in such employment.

SEC. 5. Said board shall, with the approval of the Mayor, fix the sum to be paid for such certificates by the persons to whom they shall be issued, and all sums or fees for certificates raised by said board shall be appropriated to the payment of the expenses and salaries of the members of said board, or so much thereof as may be necessary, the balance, if any, to be paid into the city treasury. Said board shall cause a true and accurate account of its receipts and disbursements to be kept and shall, once in three months, make a return of the amount received and expended to the Comptroller of the city of New York.

SEC. 6. The Board of Supervisors of the city and county of New York are hereby directed to fix the compensation which each member of said board and the secretary thereof shall receive as they may deem reasonable for the services rendered by them, not to exceed the sum of $2,000 per annum to each commissioner and for the secretary. Said Board of Supervisors shall also raise annually by tax on the estate, real and personal, in the city of New York such sum of money as may be necessary to pay any balance for expenses and salaries of said examining board which shall exist after the application as above provided, of the sum or sums of money received for the certificates issued by said first mentioned board.

Mr. Tweed introduced a bill to-day to incorporate

THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION.

The bill authorizes the association to have one mall for commercial business, set apart a fund for the benefit of deceased members, and receive a transfer of the property of other corporations. Among the corporators are William R. Travers, George B. Alley, Shepherd F. Knapp, Jenkins Van Schaick, William C. O'Brien, Henry N. Smith, Edward K. Willard, Henry A. Smith, He also introduced another incorporating Frederick Schuchardt, Samuel L. M. Barlow, William R. Travers, Leonard W. Jerome, Ed. K. Willard, Jacob De Neufville, Otto Braunfels and others, as the "American Mortgage and Trust Company of New York." It gives the company power

First—To receive money in trust, accumulate and invest it.
Second—To accept and execute all trusts, consistent with the laws of the State, from persons or corporations, or by order of the Supreme Court.
Third—To take, hold and transfer bequests of real or personal estate.
Fourth—The company is authorized to act as agent for issuing, countersigning or registering bonds or evidences of debt.
Fifth—To accept and execute trusts for married women as to their separate property; and
Sixth—To make, issue and sell certificates or other evidences of ownership of bonds and mortgages held by them, and in fact to do a general trust business.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY.

Senator Tweed introduced a bill providing that Fred. Schuchardt, Samuel L. M. Barlow, Wm. R. W. Jerome, Edw. K. Willard, Jacob De Neufville, Travers, L. Otto Braunfels, Lawrence Wells, D. D. Withers and Alfred Sidell may associate themselves for the purpose of carrying on a general brokerage or trust company, to receive and invest moneys, to execute trusts, to accept and hold property in trust, to act as agents for issuing certificates of stock, trustees for married women, &c.; $200,000 capital stock.

ATLANTIC WAREHOUSE AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

Senator Pierce introduced a bill providing that R. B. Loomis, Edward T. Cornell, Spencer B. Hale, C. H. Robinson and others may associate themselves for the purpose of carrying on a general warehousing business in Brooklyn. Capital stock, $100,000.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Senator Tweed introduced a bill providing that William R. Travers, George B. Alley, S. F. Knapp, Jenkins Van Schaick, W. C. O'Brien, Henry N. Smith, E. K. Willard and Henry A. Smith may associate themselves for the purpose of maintaining one or more marts or places of exchange in the city of New York for the hypothecation pledge, purchase, sale and clearance of stocks, bills, &c. It shall be lawful for the association to provide and set apart a fund, not exceeding $10,000 to and for each member, to be distributed to the family, next of kin or devisee of such member, after his death, said fund to be in no manner liable for the debts of such members, except such as were contracted before said sum shall have been paid in. The New York Stock Exchange may, by a majority vote of its stockholders, transfer the title to the new association.

Joint Committee of the Two Houses—Election of Mr. Weaver, Superintendent of Public Instruction—Scene Between Tom Fields and Husted—The Clown and the Ass—The Brooklyn Wharfage Bill Smothered by a Trick.

ALBANY, April 4—11 P. M.

THE JOINT CONVENTION

for the election of a superintendent of public instruction was carried out to-day in the usual stilted form prescribed by law. A committee of the House went to the Senate and a committee of the Senate went to the House. The two committees tried to look as well educated as possible for the occasion. They bowed as gracefully as they knew how and managed to tell without a stumble their short tale of information about how each other's house was in readiness to make somebody happy to the tune of two thousand a year. Then the dignified Senators, laughing and joking like school boys on a lark as the went along, marched two by two into the House where all the members received them standing, many of them laughing. In fine, the formality came to an end by tellers being appointed and every member voting by ballot, when the result was declared to be in favor of the present incumbent, Mr. Weaver, the vote standing eighty-four for him to sixty-six for Jessie T. Peck. The lower house evidently felt very much gratified at the solemnity of the extraordinary occasion, and they prepared themselves for it by a rather peculiar exhibition of liberal debate.

Just before the Senate entered, Gleason, of St. Lawrence, cried out that Peck was the choice of the republicans. Alvord at once jumped to his feet and paid Weaver a high compliment, and wound up by saying he was not bound to vote for anybody else, and so would vote for him. Heusted got mad at this, and tried to screech out his opinion about party measures. While he kept yelling about one thing several others kept yelling about some other thing, and the Speaker lent music to the whole discord by making his gavel beat a tattoo on the block before him, so as to secure order. Finally, when it was secured Fields got up and remarked, "I've often heard of a legislature being turned into a bear garden, but I never knew one to become an aviary before. Among the noisy birds that are flapping their wings about here is the bald eagle of Westchester county"—

"And," yelled Heusted, "the clown from New York."

"And the ass without ears from Westchester," retorted Fields.

Was not it lucky that the honorable Senators put in an appearance a second after this, as they did? What would they have thought had they tumbled in while the retort courteous game was going on. But they know how it is themselves, I suppose. The members from Kings county, with the exception of Goodrich, succeeded to-day, aided by Bill Fowler's lobbying, in effectually getting rid of Mr. Hardenbergh's

WHARFAGE BILL,

relating to New York city and Brooklyn. Nelson, of Cortland county, did his best to save the bill, but all his efforts proved useless in the end. The bill was meant to repeal that of last year, which was smuggled through the Senate by a "dodge." Certain provisions of the latter compelled canal boats, brick and lumber boats, barges and floating elevators to pay the most exorbitant rates of wharfage; for instance, elevators and lighters were made not as of old to pay so much per day for wharfage, but were charged full wharfage for every time they moved during the day from the wharf. The owners of the floating elevators promised if the present bill were passed to reduce their rates one-fourth; yet see the result. When it was reported favorably to-day from the Committee on Cities, Mosley, of Kings, tried to get it recommitted to the Committee on Commerce and Navigation. If this move had been successful, as it was not, the bill would never have been heard of again. It was finally ordered to a third reading and its opponents were in a terrible way. This evening they showed they had not been idle all the afternoon. Soon after the House had reassembled a message was received from the Senate, respectfully asking that

THE BILL SHALL BE SENT BACK

to that body. The message did not state why it was wanted and this feature of the dodge drew several New Yorkers out against it. Nelson got into the squabble and fought like a tiger against letting the bill go back to the Senate, knowing right well that it would never be heard of again and that the message was a mere dodge to prevent a square vote being taken upon it by the House. Hitchman got mixed up in the debate and there was a lively time all round for a few minutes. However, even the members favorable to the bill finally voted to send it to the Senate, fearful if they did not that body might take the refusal as an insult and get even with the House when it would want one of its bills returned. The great secret of the opposition to the bill lies in the fact that a few Brooklymites have wharves which they make a big pile out of. If the law of last year were repealed their incomes might be less than they are now, and hundreds of poor boatmen would be benefited. The Kings county members have taken their stand, however, and if boatmen grow! they will doubtless sneer out, "What are you going to do about it?" The boatmen can do nothing when a Prospect Park influence is thrown in the scales against them.

HOPE FOR ENGLISH.

A despatch was read by the Governor this evening stating that English was elected by about 100 majority. The announcement of this fact to the Democratic members just as the Assembly adjourned to-night changed the general gloom into joy and jubilation. The rurals who, as I sent you word to-day, had staked their last copper on English, are half crazy with delight. The only fear they have now is that the news is too good to be true. Their boarding housekeepers and washerwomen think so too.

The Senate bill to

CONSOLIDATE THE DEBT

of the city of New York has passed the House, and now goes to the Governor.

Discussion in the Senate on Proposed Amendments to the State Constitution—The Question of Sectarian Donations.

ALBANY, April 4—Midnight.

THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE STATE CONSTITUTION.

The Senate sat to a late hour to-night discussing the following resolution, offered by Mr. Woodin:—

Resolved, if the Assembly concur, That section 8 of article 7 of the Constitution of this State be amended so as to read as follows:—

SECTION 8. No moneys shall ever be paid out of the Treasury of State or any of its funds, or any of the funds under its control, except in pursuance of an appropriation by law, nor unless such payment be made within two years next after the passage of such appropriation act, and every such law making a new appropriation shall distinctly specify the sum appropriated and the object to which it is to be applied, and it shall not be sufficient for such law to refer to any law to fix such sum; and hereafter no moneys shall be paid out of the treasury of this State, or any of its funds, or out of any funds under its control or management, or out of any moneys to be raised by taxation or to be received by the State from any source whatever, for the use or support of institutions of learning which shall be under control, management or supervision of any religious sect or denomination, or any pupils of any such school, or of any person connected therewith; and no county, city, town, village or municipality shall in any manner be authorized or permitted by law to make any gift, conveyance or lease, or to raise by taxation, or to pay or become liable to pay any money for the benefit, use or support of any such corporation or any such school, or any pupil or person connected therewith.

Mr. Lord moved to strike out "or any sectarian school." This started the ball, and Murphy opposed the resolution on the ground that all our colleges are more or less sectarian and all are under the control of particular denominations. The adoption of the resolution would result in cutting off from donations all educational institutions. Much was said by Hardenburgh regarding Protestantism and Catholicism; but the laugh came in when he declared, and, on being laughed at, repeated, "That he was as religious as any member on the floor of the Senate, but did not want any one to pay for his religion."

Wood in deprecated the reference to Catholicism and Protestantism and declared that the public were ready to sustain their representatives in meeting the question by an amendment of this kind. The words "sectarian schools" were finally on a vote being taken stricken out. Hardenburgh moved as a substitute for the whole subject the following:—

"Neither the credit nor money nor property of the State shall in any manner be given or loaned to or in aid of any individual association or corporation."

Kennedy advocated the original resolution in his usual style of vehemence, as also did Senator Wood.

Mr. Parker moved as a substitute, one nearly in the language of Mr. Hardenburgh's, but compelling cities, towns and municipalities, as well as the State, to ignore the bequest to societies. Mr. Parkers' amendment was lost by 11 to 14.

Mr. Chapman made an attempt at a substitute, but it was negatived, 11 to 12, as also did Mr. Lord. Both their substitutes were merely a twist of the language of the resolution.

Mr. Hardenburgh's substitute was carried, 11 to 10, and on its final passage was lost for want of a sufficient vote; so that ends this sectarian business, as far as Woodin's resolution is concerned.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

ALBANY, April 4, 1871.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. PIERCE—Incorporating the Dollar Savings Bank of Brooklyn; also incorporating the Atlantic Warehouse and Transportation Company; also authorizing the construction of a railway in Brooklyn from near Hamilton ferry to the village of Jamaica, with branches.

By Mr. TWEED—Incorporating the New York Stock Exchange; to authorize other associations or corporations to transfer their property and effects thereto, and to authorize the accumulation of a fund for the families of deceased members; also to incorporate the American Mortgage and Trust Company in the city of New York.

BILLS REPORTED.

Amending the Troy Police laws.
Authorizing Trinity and Christ churches, of Buffalo, to consolidate.
Discontinuing a portion of Bedford street, Troy.
Amending the Brooklyn Sewerage law.
Incorporating the Young Men's Catholic Association of Buffalo.
To widen North Second street, Brooklyn.
To supply Rochester with pure water.
Extending the time for the organization of the Loan and Indemnity Company.
Providing for drains in Navy, Johnston and Hudson streets, Brooklyn.

VETO MESSAGE.

The Governor returned the bill to enlarge the boundaries of the city of Auburn without his approval, on the ground that there was remonstrance against including farm lands in municipal corporate limits. The veto was sustained.

BILLS PASSED.

Amending the charter of the Binghamton and Port Dickinson Railroad Company.
For a bridge over the Erie canal in the city of Syracuse.
Incorporating the International Trust and Banking Company.
Increasing the powers of the Rochester St. Mary's Hospital, Sisters of Charity.
Incorporating the Sisterhood of Gray Nuns of the State of New York.
Amending the Poughkeepsie Water act.
Authorizing the Hope Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.
To prevent fraud in the sale of coal in New York city.
Incorporating the Traders' Storage and Deposit Company.
Amending the charter of the Tontine Savings Bank, New York.
Providing for paying the expenses for improving Willoughby avenue, Brooklyn.
Incorporating the Society of Sisters of St. Joseph, Troy.
Incorporating the Staten Island North Side Railroad Company.
Amending the charter of the Bankers' Life Insurance and Trust Company.
Amending the Railroad Town Bonding act.
Amending the charter of the Merchants' Life Insurance Company.
To improve Park avenue, Brooklyn.
Amending the act extending the powers of supervisors.
Appropriating moneys in aid of an academy.
For the better protection of health in New York.
Incorporating the Poughkeepsie German Society.
Recess to half-past seven o'clock P. M.

Evening Session.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

The Senate took up as the special order the various resolutions offered during the session to amend the constitution—

First—To punish bribery at elections with disfranchisement. Adopted by 24 to 2.

Second—Requiring that no money shall be paid out of the Treasury or any fund of the State except in pursuance of an appropriation; and also that no money shall be paid out of the State Treasury or any of its funds for the use, support or benefit of any religious corporation, or any sectarian school or institution of learning under the control of any religious sect or denomination; nor shall any county, city, town, village or municipality make gift or lease of any property for the same purpose.

A long discussion ensued involving the sectarian appropriation question in all its length and breadth.

Messrs. Murphy and Hardenburgh opposed the resolution, and Messrs. Parker, Kennedy, Woodin and Weed sustained it.

Mr. PARKER moved to add a prohibition against granting aid by any city or other municipality. Lost—11 to 4.

Mr. HARDENBURGH insisting that these appropriations had been made to charitable institutions and not to schools; he therefore offered as a substitute a resolution to bring those institutions under the operation of the prohibition, excepting those established by and under the control of the State. Carried—11 to 10.

Mr. HUSTED moved to except railroads. Lost—7 to 13.

The resolution as amended was then lost, 15 to 11—not a majority of the senate—as follows:—

YEAS—Messrs. Banks, Bowen, Bradley, Cauldwell, Chapman, Elwood, Hardenburgh, Kennedy, Lewis, Miniere, M. Norton, Pierce, Sanford, Scott and Tweed—15.

NAYS—Messrs. Brand, Creamer, Genet, Graham, Harpending, Hubbard, Lord, Parker, Winslow, Wood and Woodin—11.

A motion to reconsider the vote was laid on the table.

The next resolution taken up, providing that the Court of Appeals act apart a number of certain causes for consideration of the Commission on Appeals, on the motion of Mr. TWEED, the time of operation was extended to three years, and the resolution adopted.

Assembly.

ALBANY, April 4, 1871.

BILLS PASSED.

Repealing the act creating the Metropolitan Board of Health, so far as it applies to Westchester county, and conferring powers on town trustees.

Amending the law for assessment and collection of taxes on farms divided by county lines.

To legalize orders made by county judges.

THE NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN WHARFAGE ACT.

The bill amending the act relative to wharfage in New York and Brooklyn being reported by the Committee on Cities, Mr. MOSELY objected to the report on the ground that the bill should be considered by the Committee on Commerce and Navigation. His constituents were deeply interested in this subject, and he wanted them to have an opportunity to be heard.

Messrs. HUSTED and NELSON explained that this bill was intended only to correct errors in the existing law, which had been pronounced unconstitutional. It was in behalf of brick sloops and market vessels, reduced rates of wharfage and in behalf of the people.

Mr. GOODRICH explained that the passage of this bill would have the effect of reducing the cost of grain in New York at least one-fourth of a cent per bushel.

Mr. MOSELEY moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on Commerce and Navigation. Lost—54 to 61, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

VETO MESSAGE.

The Governor returned the bill incorporating the Knickerbocker Loan and Trust Company without his approval. His objection is that it grants altogether too much power and too many privileges, allowing the company to engage in mercantile and commercial storage and warehouse, banking, manufacturing, &c., &c.

The vote was taken on the passage of the bill and it was rejected.

ELECTION OF A SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The SPEAKER announced at twelve M. that the House would proceed to elect a Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Mr. ALVORD stated he was happy to say that on this occasion he was not bound by any caucus to vote for a party candidate. He would therefore vote for a public officer who had proved himself worthy of his place, Hon. Abram B. Weaver.

Mr. HUSTED rose to reply to Mr. Alvord, and Mr. FIELDS rose to a point of order at the same time, and both raised their voices to the highest pitch, while the Speaker rapped heavily with his gavel.

Mr. HUSTED finally made himself heard to say that every republican was expected to vote for Rev. Jesse T. Peck.

Messrs. FIELDS and HUSTED then called each other clowns and asses, and subsided.

The Senate then entered the chamber and in joint convention a vote by ballot was had for Superintendent of Public Instruction with the following result:—Abram B. Weaver, 84; Jesse T. Peck, 66.

The President of the Senate announced that Abram B. Weaver, having received a majority of votes cast, is duly elected Superintendent of Public Instruction for the ensuing three years.

The Joint Convention then dissolved.

PASSAGE OF BILLS RESUMED.

Amending the charter of the Bond Deposit Company of New York.

Enabling the Mayor and Common Council of Long Island City to borrow money to foster the inland commerce of the State by inviting and rewarding an invention by which the transit on canals will be accelerated.

Mr. ALVORD moved to recommit this bill, with instructions to amend it so as to admit plans of towage.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN moved to add that no scheme contemplating railroad tracks on tow paths should be considered, and he opposed in toto the Belgian or cable towing, which was known to be feasible in France and elsewhere. What was wanted was something new, and not to pay $150,000 for a plan already in use. He also wanted to increase the number of tons from 120 to 200. For this he was willing the $150,000 proposed should be paid.

Mr. ALBERGER sustained this view. It was all important that this experiment should be on the basis of 200 tons. He had made this proposition when the subject was up before, but the House was not in a temper to consider it. What was needed was to keep the carrying capacity of the canals up to the highest point.

Mr. HUSTED moved to amend by excluding the Belgian system and railway towage. Carried.

Mr. Littlejohn's amendment was also adopted.

Mr. Alvord's amendment then, with these restrictions, was adopted, and the bill was recommitted, to be amended as directed.

Authorizing the Smith and Parmalee Gold Company to increase its capital stock.

To consolidate the debt of the city of New York.

Reducing the compensation of the stenographer of the Fifth Judicial District Court.

Amending the acts relative to suits brought against joint stock companies. Lost, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Recess to half-past seven P. M.

Evening Session.

On the motion of Mr. FIELDS sessions of the House on and after Thursday are to be held as follows:—Commencing at ten A. M. and continue till half-past one P. M.; meet again at four P. M. and continue to six P. M., and meet again at half-past seven P. M.

BILLS PASSED.

Incorporating the Manhattan Trust Company of New York; authorizing surrogates to employ stenographers; incorporating the Mutual Life Policy Loan and Trust Company of New York; authorizing the Justices and Surrogate of Kings county to employ messengers, &c.

HOW TO KILL A BILL—A SENATE VETO.

A resolution was received from the Senate asking the return of the bill reducing the rates of wharfage at New York and Brooklyn. The request was opposed by Mr. Nelson and others, on the ground that the Senate desired to kill the bill, and after much excitement and heated conversation the request was granted by a vote of 64 to 52.

BILLS PASSED.

Authorizing the consolidation of gaslight companies with the Metropolitan Gaslight Company of Brooklyn; amending the act providing for the assessment and collection of Croton taxes; incorporating the New York Produce Commission Company; amending the charter of the Claremont Savings Bank, New York; amending the charter of the New York and Long Island Bridge Company; regulating coroners' inquests in the city of New York; to consolidate the indebtedness of the county of New York; amending the charter of the New York City Loan and Trust Company; incorporating the Westchester County Club Company; providing for security for the performance of contracts on public works—lost, 49 to 57.

Mr. ALVORD moved to reconsider the vote, and that the motion lie on the table. Carried.

The Assembly then adjourned.

THE SPANISH PARLIAMENT.

Opening of the Legislative Session.

King Amadeus' Speech—Pacification for Cuba and Reconciliation With the Pope—Governmental Reform and Treasury Economy.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, April 4, 1871.

The members of the new Parliament of Spain assembled in session, for the first time after the general election, yesterday.

His Majesty King Amadeus opened the proceedings by the delivery of a speech from the throne.

The scene was exceedingly brilliant.

The King left the palace shortly after noon and drove down to the Cortes hall in state.

He was received with demonstrations of respect by the people at all points along the line of route, and by a military guard of honor at the door of the Parliament building.

When the king entered the hall he was saluted by the members, standing and uncovered.

He ascended the throne and commenced to address the legislative body immediately.

During the course of his speech King Amadeus expressed an ardent hope for the "pacification of Cuba," and a strong desire for "the resumption of relations with the Pope." He also recommended many reforms, especially as regards the finances of the country.

The delivery of the speech was repeatedly interrupted by the cheers of the members, a large majority of the Cortes assemblage having pledged themselves to support the Crown and the Ministry.

GERMANY.

General Von Goeben in Audience With the Emperor—Reports from France.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, April 4, 1871.

The reports which have been received here relative to the condition of affairs in Paris and France generally excite the liveliest attention and attract the most profound interest, not only among the people, but in the very highest circles.

I am just enabled to inform the readers of the HERALD, by cable telegram, of the fact that General von Goeben, who commands the German forces in the north of France, has arrived in the city from Amiens, and has had a private interview with the Emperor William.

SCOTLAND.

Parliamentary Reform—Vote by Ballot to be Conceded.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, April 4, 1871.

The principle of Parliamentary reform is still advocated as being worthy of further extension for the use and benefit of the people of the United Kingdom.

Ministers begin to acknowledge the force of the outside pressure, which is applied in order to secure its enjoyment by the masses.

In the House of Commons last night the government announced that "a measure extending the ballot to Scotland would soon be introduced to Parliament."

CUBA.

Army Operations Around Santi Espiritu—Nine Thousand Troops in the District—Activity of the Insurgents—Two Plantations Burned—Six Overseers Killed and Sixty Laborers Captured.

HAVANA, April 4, 1871.

The *Diario* says:—"Nothing happened at Santi Espiritu which merits the rejoicing of the enemies of Spain. The insurgents burned two plantations, killed six overseers and carried off sixty laborers from one plantation. The insurgents also fired from an ambush upon the troops which left the city to protect the plantations. We understand 9,000 soldiers are operating in the jurisdiction of Santi Espiritu, but the country is the most mountainous and difficult in the island, and double the number of troops would be insufficient to prevent crimes like the above mentioned. The insurgents can commit them with impunity, because it is impossible for our columns to be everywhere. Nevertheless it is lamentable that such disasters should occur at such a short distance from the city. It is generally said that this jurisdiction is one which gives most work. Probably so, but sufficient elements exist to change matters. Several posts are already established and four columns are constantly on the move about the territory. One is constructing a fort and driving the rogues from the Banao Mountains. This column has not met a single enemy, but has destroyed an abandoned encampment.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, April 4—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 92¾ both for money and the account. American securities quiet. United States five-twenty bonds, 1862, 92¼; 1865, old, 92¼; 1867, 91¾; ten-forties, 89¾.

PARIS BOURSE.—PARIS, April 4.—Rentes 3f. 45c.

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

The following cargoes of American cotton have arrived:—Steamers Batavia, 865, and Flamsteed, with 1,116 bales.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.—LIVERPOOL, April 4.—The market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester is quiet.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, April 4—4:30 P. M.—Corn, 54s. 6d. for new. The receipts of wheat for the past three days have been 2,500 quarters—all American.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, April 4—4:30 P. M.—Beef, 112s. per tierce for extra prime mess.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, April 4—4:30 P. M.—Refined petroleum, 16½d. a 18½d. per gallon.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, April 4—Calcutta linseed, 63s. 6d.

HAVANA MARKETS.

HAVANA, April 4, 1871.

Sugar—No. 12 firm at 10½ a 10¾ reals.

Exchange on London, 17½ a 18½ on the United States, in gold, 60 days, 4½ premium; do. short sight, 6½ premium.

THE ELECTIONS.

THE RESULT IN CONNECTICUT.

The State Claimed Alike by the Democrats and Republicans.

NEW HAVEN, April 4, 1871.

Returns to the *Palladium* office from the entire State give English for Governor a plurality of twenty-two votes over Jewell. About thirty votes are returned as "scattering," and it is quite possible that the election may devolve upon the Legislature. The above result has been arrived at by careful computation, and there can be little doubt of its correctness, though a different result is obtained in other parts of the State. The Senate stands 13 republicans to 8 democrats, and the republicans have a majority of about 15 in the House. Kellogg, republican, for Congress in the Second district, has a majority of 49.

THE OHIO ELECTION.

CINCINNATI, April 4, 1871.

The majority of Davis (republican) for Mayor yesterday, was 1,855. The majority on the republican