THE STATE CAPITAL.

A Rehash of Yesterday's Legislation.

THE BOARD OF AUDIT BILL PASSED.

APPLICATION OF THE GAG LAW.

Mr. Flammer's Objection to Swallowing a Bitter Pill.

BLAIR'S BILL ON BARRELS.

Gas Monopolists To Be Overhauled by the Senate.

Men That Are Not Born Door-keepers.

The Gilbert Pneumatic Railroad.

INFORMATION FOR NOTARIES PUBLIC.

Adjournment of Both Houses Until Monday Night.

ALBANY, Jan. 26, 1872.

The insurance investigation and Mr. Southwick's twenty-five per cent commission on the printing bills, as explained before the committee last night, the charter of the Committee of Seventy and the weighty arguments by the "gentlemen from Germany" in favor of the charter are the principal topics of conversation here to-day.

Even these are not very actively discussed, and there seems to be a general inclination to rest after the active canvassing, caucusing and debating of the present week. The scene last night in the Senate Chamber was decidedly interesting. The members of two committees sat in the reporters' seats and chairs ranged in front of the Clerk's desk. The chairmen of the committees—Senator Palmer and Assemblyman Hawkins—sat in the middle. The gallant Colonel had given his well oiled hair an extra brushing. Senator Tiemann had evidently made his scraggy white hirsute covering more scraggy than usual. Benedict's snow-white beard and steel-gray wig were trimmed out in fine style. Little Judd, from Staten Island, had his hair nicely parted in the middle, and settled himself down in his chair for a quiet little "snooze" during Governor Salomon's speech. Joe O'Donohue sat to the right of Governor Salomon, and with his good natured face wreathed in smiles as he listened attentively to

THE "GENTLEMAN FROM GERMANY."

At one side of the room was the "reformer" Alderman Wilder, endeavoring to look like the fat boy in Pickwick, and at the other George O. Jones and Ben Field, both excellent reformers, and both very anxious, no doubt, to euchre fat boy Wilder out of the job of "working" the committee's charter through in case the committee should need the services of other reliable "reformers." Jackson S. Schultz, with his "shocky" hair more shocking than ever, sat near the back of the room, while the active men of the committee, Messrs. Blumenthal and Wheeler, sat at the front and noted carefully the points made by each of the speakers. Assemblyman Smiley and another little man sat in most *nonchalant* style, with their heels up on the desks in front of them. Smiley's feet, in his singular position, rested in front of Senator Woodin, who occasionally gazed at them and then at their owner, with a look "more in pity than in anger," and then would curl his nose in such a way that one might think Limburger cheese would just then be as Cologne to him. Governor Salomon went through his speech, as was reported in yesterday's HERALD. His delivery was most impressive, and served as

AN EXCELLENT LULLABY

for Senator Wood and Assemblyman Judd and three or four others. Senator Benedict gave an occasional nod; but when Salomon spoke of the Board of Education he struck a soft spot in the old gentleman's nature. He sat up erect, winked several times to get his eyes wide open, then carefully scratched his wig with the index finger of his left hand and gazed imploringly at the gentleman from Germany. Just at this time Senator Wood gave a gentle snore and Judd woke up. Senator Madden became evidently deeply interested in the explanation of the system of minority representation and gazed at Salomon with his peculiarly happy expression. After Salomon had spoken his piece he introduced Simon Stern. That gent, with his melancholy Mephistophelian face, stood up, gazed for a moment with a semi-pitiful, semi-scornful expression at the worthy lawmakers and proceeded to say that he had given the greater part of his life to the study of this system. He had been engaged in it for fully ten years, and he believed it to be the best that could be devised. He then commenced to speak of the evils of the Erie Railway. As soon as he mentioned Erie Senator Madden grabbed his hat and, with his head down, bolted for the door. All the other Senators noticed the hurried exit of Madden and laughed quite audibly. Stern did not see the joke. He stopped his speech and dropped the point of his nose further than ever down over his mustache. After Simon had said his say old Judge Ruggles got up. He thanked the "gentlemen from Germany" for taking the initiative in this movement, and turning to Salomon and Stern he poured out a volley of thanks and wound up with a "whew-w !" which acted as a safety valve. When he spoke of the extraordinary services of the Germans Joe O'Donoghue winced. His smile died out and his chin sank down into his shirt bosom until his diamond stud scratched his under lip.

The meeting came to an end, as all meetings do, and the crowd dispersed, but it was very evident that the speakers had not succeeded in making as favorable an impression as they expected they would. Mr. Salomon, if he lives long enough, may yet be entitled to a vote in this State, and will no doubt find that he made

A VERY SILLY DECLARATION

in regard to the press being opposed to the charter because there was no chance for any subsidies. It is such foolish or over zealous patriots as this Salomon, whose words and actions tend to offset the good work and headway that such practical men as Wheeler and Blumenthal would make. On Thursday night of next week there is to be another similar pow-wow, and unless ideas hereabouts change very much, or those reliable reformers, O'Jones, Field, Wilder, *et id omne genus*, put their shoulders to the wheel the committee will have had its "labor for its pains."

The major portion of to-day's session in the Assembly was occupied in a rehash of the discussion on the Board of Audit bill. It came up on a message from the Senate containing the amendments made to the bill as reported in the HERALD of yesterday. The argument to-day was commenced by little Judd. The little fellow warmed up on the subject right away and pounded his desk so vigorously that, were it not for his occasional high C (which came as if from a damaged reed in a hand-organ) one might think that Littlejohn were present and "pounderous" as ever. Little Judd stated that the reform movement was not about "wiped out," and he was very anxious to know where those factions were that

THE PUBLIC PAPERS

spoke of. Those public papers seem to worry the "reformers" a great deal. Niles, of Westchester, had read about factions in the party. He saw something about it in the "public papers." He quoted from Carlyle, and said he thought very much like Carlyle—"I fear of nothing but decay and I see nothing but progress." Alberger delivered a sermon on the subject. All these gentlemen wanted to have the Senate amendments rejected. Alvord spoke in favor of the bill, and acknowledged that factions did exist, and clearly showed that the divisions and bitterness were due solely to the course taken by a certain journal in holding memoers of the republican party up to ridicule. Fort, of Oswego, who tries to follow in Speaker Smith's wake, now took up the cudgel as the Speaker could not. Vedder, from Cattaraugus, had made a very sensible speech and Fort tried to offset it. He was astonished to find the gentleman from Onondaga in favor of the bill which made a board of two democrats and one republican. He did not want to have heads of departments auditing bills of expenses which they had created. Mr. Fort was very much taken back when Husted asked him if he knew that the Comptroller was a Park Commissioner, and informed him that such was the fact. He tried to stir up the factious spirit by calling attention to the fact that Alvord and his friends and the old line democrats, with the exception of Hill, of Chemung, voted together. Fort talked till his face was red as a turkey's comb, and then he tried to work

THE GAG LAW

on closing his speech by moving "the previous question." A murmur of dissent arose from all parts of the house, so loudly as to cause Mr. Smith's shadow to withdraw his motion. Alvord then, in a humorous speech, welcomed the democrats to the republican ranks, and stated that no New York *Times*, no Committee of Seventy would control his actions, and if his constituents were satisfied he would feel satisfied, although the wind blew in every other direction all over the State. Mr. Flammer then got up, worked the joints of his neck loose and commenced a declamation. He did not say, "You'd scarce expect one of my age," &c., but he looked as if he would like to say it, and after telling about a picture that Nast drew, he said if he did vote for this bill it would be a bitter pill for him to swallow. Colonel Hawkins briefly and clearly explained his position, and declared that he would yield to no man in his republicanism, but did not believe in dragging the dirty details of party strife into any deliberative body, and pledged that from this day forth, no matter what was up, he would never again mention party on the floor of the House. He was evidently much affected during the speech, and spoke with much feeling. Little Judd then got up and squeaked again, *a la* damaged reed, and slapped his little hands together to give emphasis to his words. Jacobs, of Kings, then quietly upset the arguments of those who claimed that the Senate bill made the Board consist of two democrats and one republican by showing that it would consist of two republicans and one democrat—providing that Mr. Green is a democrat. Nobody, he said, question the republicanism of Mr. Van Nort, and he then went on to relate the facts of the resignation of Mr. Stebbins from his seat in Congress and his public withdrawal from the democratic party some ten years ago. This speech created an evident sensation, and when Mr. Abbott arose and moved the previous question several remarked, "That's right." The question was ordered and the vote on concurrence was taken. The bill as amended was passed by a vote of 66 to 39.

The crowds which had collected to hear the discussion and learn the fate of the bill now began to leave, and in doing so annoyed the Speaker. He rapped savagely with his gavel, and stopped all business until order should be restored. He looked as if he wanted to hit somebody on the head with his mallet. Order was finally restored, and business went on. The only interesting bill introduced was by

BLAIR ON BARRELS.

The bill is somewhat similar to that which was imported from avenue B last year, and may be only intended as a lure for Lieutenant Conolly to get him here in order that he may make a speech on the beauties of the barrel business.

THE QUARANTINE COMMISSIONERS

are to give an account of their stewardship of the $200,000 appropriated to them last year. Their report shows a deficit, and the Assemblymen want to know what they did with the money. Should they possibly have any of the money left a careful accounting to the Committee on Commerce and Navigation may set matters right. There is quite a scrub race going on for Keeper of the Capitol, and, judging from appearances, Mr. T. W. Stevens, of Albany, will be the one to secure the prize.

THE GAS MONOPOLIES,

which have managed for years past to rob and outrage the people, right and left, without legislative interference, will, I learn, be taken hold of by the present Senate in a way that the people will have good reason to be thankful for. No person in New York city who is at all familiar with the tyranny which the companies exercise over their patrons need be reminded as to what an ample field for good work the Legislature has in this direction. It is true that not a year has passed for many years that a gas bill of some kind or other, looking apparently to the protection of consumers, has not been introduced and debated upon in either one house or the other, but everybody knows what the result has been. The real truth of the matter is that not one in ten bills that ever came before the Legislature was introduced in good faith. They were, the majority of them, "strikes," pure and simple. The men who introduced them knew it, the men who pretended to be earnest in the advocacy of them knew it, and the companies themselves knew it, and the companies acted accordingly, as they were expected to act. Several years ago a bill to regulate the manufacture and disposal of the gas by the companies, and which was brimful of excellent provisions for

THE PROTECTION OF CONSUMERS,

created a great deal of consternation among the companies, and they finally got it laid on the shelf by means which were not so dark that people with eyes to see were unable to see through them. However, suffice it to say that from that time forward the gas companies felt that they were safe so long as they followed in the wake of railroad corporations and used their wealth to stifle every measure started in behalf of the gas consumers, and consequently to put an end to their tyranny. It will be remembered that once upon a time they not only rented their meters for what they required a deposit of $10 upon, but that they also required

A STIPULATED RENTAL

for them, and this, in addition to the fact that they had use of the consumers' deposits without being obliged to pay a cent of interest for what a Wall street broker would call an "accommodation," but which the gas companies considered one of their undoubted "rights." The time finally came when the yoke they had put on the people's necks became too burdensome. It chafed them into an opposition that could not be brooked, and so the end was that the system of meter rents was crushed out and the companies were compelled to pay interest on the deposits. This at first secured a dead gain in favor of the consumers, but the monopolists were determined if they lost by giving an inch in one direction they would gain treebleold by taking an ell in another direction. Thus it was that they

PUT THE SCREWS DOWN

unmercifully in the matter of supplying poor gas and by charging for it a price that amounted to positive robbery. Of course, the rate of the price of the gas was fixed, but the swindling came in in the matter of the alleged amount consumed. If a consumer, for instance, uses only 50,000 feet per month, his bill is often rendered for 70,000—of course, by accident. If he protests he is told, as his bill tells him by one of its regulations on the back, that "bills must be paid promptly as a condition of supply." In other words, the companies act out the *role* of highwaymen and adopt the

"STAND AND DELIVER"

policy. The highwayman shoots you down if you don't give up your purse; the gas company makes you give money for what you do not get or prevents you from getting that which you stand in need of if you do not pay for what they never gave you. Let anybody who knows his gas bill is a swindle attempt to "protest" by refusing to pay and see how quickly he will be left in the dark. Again, if it happens that the metres are in bad condition and the consumers' bills are increased by the fact, although the company has $10 of his money to use as they see fit in return for the "privilege" enjoyed by the consumer of using articles which add to the wealth of the companies, he cannot have them changed unless the company decide that they ought to be changed; in other words, if they do not care to be obliging, the consumer has got to make the best of his one-sided bargain, go on paying the exorbitant charges as before, else be

LEFT IN THE DARK.

It is in vain that he threatens an appeal to the law when the companies charge what he knows to be exorbitant or refuses to do what every sense of right should compel them to do. They laugh him to scorn, and tell him coolly to go on protesting. They don't care a fig, and why should they, in view of the fact that by their influence the Legislature has left consumers without a solitary law they can appeal to? And now let me repeat what I have already said—that the present Legislature is determined to make the companies feel that they are not the masters of the people, but their servants. I was to-day shown the sketch of a comprehensive bill soon to be introduced by a member whose character for honesty precludes any supposition that the bill will be smothered as many similar ones have been in years past, which will teach this fact to the companies if it does nothing else—that every dog, even of the gas company order has his day, and that the gas monopolies of New York have

RULED THE PEOPLE LONG ENOUGH.

The bill is being framed with the greatest care, and no effort will be spared to make it so complete in its details, and so thorough in its scope, that no loophole will be left for the slightest gas-fraud to escape through it. Beyond a doubt the companies will work heaven and earth to defeat the bill, but judging from the temper of the members who have been spoken to on the subject, there is no prospect of their being successful. The measure will be introduced as a reform measure and reformers will be called upon to sustain it as such. The argument will be used that the people have done their part in breaking up all the "Rings" which were oppressive to them and which they could overthrow, and that one of the most unscrupulous, the most insolent and the most daring "Ring" of all yet remains—the "Ring" of gas monopolies in New York city. The Legislature alone has the power to crush it, as the people did the Tammany "Rings," and it will do it, despite every opposition, come from what quarter it may.

PICAYUNE REFORM.

The Senate transacted very little business of any public importance during the day, the very good reason that the committees had during the week kept up evenly with the general work. The only bill that created anything like a stir was the Assembly bill to regulate the expenses of the two houses. D. P. Wood endeavored to make an "odorous" comparison between the relative expenses of a democratic and a republican Legislature, and declared that if the Senate passed the bill with the amendments proposed, the State would be saved $60,000 clean, as compared with the ordinary expenses of last year. This statement seemed to have very little weight with Mr. Lewis, who was of the opinion that a reform Legislature was a very admirable thing, but that he did not think it would add to its popularity if it adopted a picayune policy as to cutting down the meagre pay of its employes. Wood's sneer at the democracy was of itself sufficient to bring Hardenburgh to his feet. He knew he was only

A "REMNANT" OF THE PARTY

in the Senate; but he did not think that it was very manly for anybody to allude to his lonesomeness. The republicans chuckled good naturedly at the sly joke of Jake's; but Jake made up his mind not to be laughed at at the expense of the dear departed party, so he suddenly became wonderfully serious, and thus went for the picayunists, who were striving, in his opinion, to make reform capital out of a penny-wise policy. After showing how the clerks who got such "excessive wages" last year earned them by performing extra work they had been ordered to perform by the Legislature, and which took them away into midsummer to complete, he exclaimed, "The great mistake of the age is that employers do not pay their employés sufficient wages to obtain capable men. Look at the pay of members of the Legislature, for instance. Three dollars a day—just think of it! It amounts to this, under the circumstances:—Either a man steals or he starves; and human nature is such, you know, that a man will steal rather than die." Woodin had pretty much the same notion about the advisability of paying the employes good wages, and gave a very good idea of the difference between the good old days of old and the present by showing how in 1855 he paid $8 a week for board in Albany and now had to pay $45 a week for the same. However, he differed with the "gentleman from the Thirty-first, as to the obligation they were under to satisfy the attaches' demands for "big pay." "I concede," said he, "that men are born into the world, whether they like it or not; but

MEN ARE NOT BORN DOORKEEPERS

or members of the Legislature; so when they seek positions here they know what's before them." It is no wonder that the debate came to an end as it did after the logical deduction of the republican leader, and even Hardenbergh had to help his fellow members to close it with a hearty laugh. The wind up of the whole thing was that the bill was at once passed and sent to the Assembly for concurrence, the rules being suspended to admit of it. The discussion had one feature about it which certainly did not redound to the credit of the republicans. Mr. Hardenbergh desired that the Lieutenant Governor should be allowed a clerk and messenger, and, strange as it may seem, Madden and one or two others were mean-spirited enough to question whether there was any need of these "extra employés." They ought to have known that it has always been customary for the Speaker and President of the Senate to have a clerk. Although Mr. Madden and his excruciatingly economical coadjutors finally drew in their horns by saying that if the Lieutenant Governor would say that he "really wanted" a clerk they would not for the world oppose the motion of the democratic Senator, the first stand they took about the matter was simply contemptible. Senator Lewis was indeed right when he said that a picayune policy of reform was not what the people wanted.

THE CLAIMS BILL PASSED.

The amendments by the Senate to the New York Claims bill were concurred in by the House—66 to 29.

COCKTAILS VS. BALLOTS.

Mr. Woodin's excise bill, which he introduced today, authorizes the legal voters of any town, county or city, to decide by ballot whether or not intoxicating liquors shall be sold within their confines. It provides for the stringent enforcement of prohibition whenever the people decide in favor of the total abstinence idea, and prescribes severe penalties for the violation of the law.

THE GILBERT PNEUMATIC RAILROAD

bill introduced to-day is pretty much the same kind of a bill introduced last year.

RELATIVE TO CORPORATIONS.

Senator Wood introduced a bill providing that it shall be lawful for any corporation organized under the laws of this State and transacting business in several States, to acquire, hold and convey in such States, with the consent thereof, such real estate as shall be requisite for such corporation in the convenient transaction of its business.

FEES FOR SERVICE OF LEGAL PAPERS.

Senator Wood introduced a bill providing that the fees for service of papers shall be as follows in all counties of the State, except New York and Kings:—For serving a summons, each person, $1, and six cents a mile for making such service—in going only.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

Mr. Benedict introduced a bill providing that the society named, in addition to its present powers, may take and hold real estate by bequest, gift or devise.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

For the information of notaries public in New York it is necessary to repeat that the Senate has confirmed as reappointments all the nominations sent in by the Governor several days since, and which embraced all holding that office.

Connolly's Case in the Supreme Court.

ALBANY, Jan. 26, 1872.

The Supreme Court, while affirming Judge Learned's decision reducing Connolly's bail to $500,000, at the same time passes no judgment upon the important question of the right of the Attorney General to bring suits on behalf of the State. The question will be brought on a demurrer before the Court of Appeals at the General Term. The Court will have to pass upon the right of the people to bring these suits. As the case now stands nothing has been finally adjudicated upon.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

ALBANY, Jan. 26, 1872.

PETITIONS

were presented for the Pneumatic Tube road; against legislative interference with the Erie road; for palace cars on the Third avenue, and for increase of literature fund.

The Supervisors of Kings county petitioned that the County Judge of that county be paid $8,000 a year.

BILLS FAVORABLY REPORTED.

The general bill extending time for collection of taxes was favorably reported.

A bill to allow the Third Avenue Railroad Company to use palace cars was favorably reported, as was a bill to abolish the office of Register of Taxes in the city of Brooklyn.

Mr. J. WOOD reported favorably the bill to dissolve the New York and Richmond Granite Company; also for the protection of taxpayers against the frauds, &c., of public officials.

BILL RECOMMITTED.

The adoption of the adverse report on the bill giving the privilege to John T. Mills to run cars in New York on certain stage routes was reconsidered, and the bill recommitted.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. PERRY—To repeal the law creating the office of Auditor in the city of Brooklyn.

By Mr. HARDENBURGH—To authorize a jury empanelled to try a charge of murder in the first degree to find a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree.

By Mr. ALVORD—To authorize the railroad corporations of other States to hold real estate in this State.

By Mr. WOODIN—To authorize the voters of any town, ward or county to determine whether liquor should be sold within its precinct.

By Mr. BENEDICT—To authorize the construction of an elevated, tubular, atmospheric railroad through Chatham street, the Bowery and Third avenue to the Harlem River, fare ten cents for any distance under four miles and two cents for every additional mile.

THE FEES OF SHERIFFS.

In Committee of the Whole the Senate ordered to a third reading the Assembly bill fixing the fees of Sheriffs. The bill limits the fee for service of all papers concerning suits to $1 and mileage six cents per mile each way.

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES OF THE LEGISLATURE AND THEIR SALARIES.

The bill to define the number of officers to be employed by the two houses of the Legislature and to fix their salaries was passed.

The Senate then adjourned until Monday evening.

Assembly.

ALBANY, Jan. 26, 1872.

PAYMENT OF CLAIMS AGAINST THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

The bill providing for the payment of the claims against the city and county of New York was received from the Senate, with amendments.

Mr. ALVORD, (rep.) of Onondaga, said, in moving a concurrence with the amendments made by the Senate, that the bill contains the principle which was contained in the Assembly bill.

Mr. JUDD, (rep.) of Richmond, trusted the amendments would not be concurred in. It had been given out that the passage of the bill as it passed the House was a triumph of a faction. He desired it to be understood that the majority were here not to carry out the views of any one man or any set of men. If we differed here on this occasion it was an honest and conscientious difference—all working for the good of the city. So far as he was concerned, finding that Mr. Green had discharged his duties to the satisfaction of the people, he was in favor of entrusting him further. Those who had offered the substitute had offered it to avoid delay, and it was also imperfect. He referred to the second section, which required the Comptroller to pay claims for salaries, &c., for the year 1871. He is also required to make other payments and issue bonds to the amount of $8,500,000. Here we see the Comptroller is required to pay $8,500,000 for what Mr. Green, who drew the original bill, asked but $4,500,000. Members had, he said, considerably vital objections to the substitute when they did not know really how imperfect the bill was. Efforts were made to amend the bill. The Speaker had made such efforts, but the amendments were voted down, and yet we are called factionists. He asked why it was that General Cochrane's name was left out of this Board of Audit. He is a good and sound republican. If he is struck down why is not a democrat also struck out of the Board?

Mr. NILES, (rep.) of Westchester, had also heard reports to the effect that the republican party was going to the dogs. He knew Andrew H. Green to be a good and trusty man, and when he saw that a Board of Audit was to be had, in order to avoid delay, he went for the next best thing and voted for the substitute. He could not see anything factious in this. He regarded the action of General Cochrane in getting out of the way by withdrawing his name so that there would be no delay as allowing him to be a good republican, and he would vote for concurring with the Senate amendment.

Mr. IRA D. BROWN, (rep.) of Cayuga, also denied that there had been any factional fight here, and declared that the republican party was still a unit here. As General Cochrane had withdrawn his name he would vote for concurrence.

Mr. ALBERGER, (rep.) of Erie, called attention to the declaration made that there was the most imperative necessity for the passage of bills for the relief of the starving people in New York. To accomplish this a little bill was introduced here, making plain provisions for paying $4,500,000. The House reflected a moment, and it was considered a very large amount of money. The Committee of the House nevertheless thought it imperatively necessary, and agreed to it. They were sustained in this decision by the Committee of Seventy. He referred to the condition of affairs in New York and what had been done by Andrew H. Green, and said that, though a democrat, he was not afraid to trust this large amount of money in his hands to disburse. Then another bill was presented here to pay from $8,000,000 to $10,000,000. The committee had never considered such a bill as this, asking for a Board of Audit. If the committee had had a question under consideration they would have selected other men than were named in this Board. He had another fault to find with this bill. It provides for $8,500,000. His friends were afraid to place $4,500,000 in the hands of a democrat, and yet they did not fear to place double that amount in the hands of a democratic Board of Audit. He asked his friends not to let his distinguished friend, General Cochrane, be disgraced. You have decided to put him into this Board of Audit, and I hope you will insist upon his staying there.

Mr. MOULTON, (rep.) of New York, after referring to the circumstances which called for the bill under consideration, said an attempt had been made to raise a Board of Audit, and yet a Board of Audit has just robbed the city of over six millions of dollars. Then why make a Board of Audit when the people do not ask for one? It is said the original bill put too much power in the hands of one man; that though Mr. Green is honest he may die. That is so; he may die, and so may we all; but is that any reason why we should not do what is best and right? He repeated that the people did not ask for this Board of Audit, and he therefore moved to substitute the Hawkins bill for that before the House.

Mr. SMYTH, (rep.) of Tioga, said that when this matter was up before he voted for the Hawkins, or original, bill. That bill had secured the approval of the Committee of Seventy, and he was in favor of leaving the matter entirely to the judgment of this committee, which had the confidence of the people. He was in favor of this, because he had confidence in Mr. Green, and believed that it was the most speedy way to pay the suffering claimants. We were told that the Senate would endorse the substitute; but how is it, then, that the Senate sends the bill back to us materially amended? He did not believe there was any faction here. He believed that all voted conscientiously, on both sides, for the good of the city.

Mr. VEDDER, (rep.) of Cattaraugus, said he voted for the Twombly bill. He said it was true the Hawkins bill provided for raising $4,500,000 and the Twombly bill for $8,500,000; but in neither case is it mandatory. In both bills it says the amount may be raised just as the necessities of the case require. He believed if it was right to pay a certain amount to one starving family it was right to pay double that amount to two starving families. That was the whole case. If the complainant is satisfied that the larger amount is justly called for, he will, if he is the honest man he is claimed to be, raise it. If the lesser amount he will raise that.

Mr. FORT, (rep.) of Oswego, said when the bill was up before he voted against it. Others of the majority voted for it. He was surprised at the course pursued by the gentleman from Onondaga (Mr. Alvord). When the bill came up before that gentleman opposed making the Auditor of these accounts a democrat, saying there were republicans who were fully as honest. Therefore the Board was made to consist of two republicans and two democrats. How does the bill now stand? There are two democrats and one republican, and two of this Board are men who made these bills and are to pay them. Now, he was opposed to any such Board. He then said that in voting on this bill every old line democrat is found voting for it. Now, he asked, when the people sent this large majority here to set aside and do away with the legislation of the past few years, does it look well to see us legislating as democrats want us to? He also said that seats on this floor on that day were filled by men who for the past two years were here controlling legislation. He insisted that it had been said, over and over again, that these debts amounted to four and a half millions, and yet in this bill the Comptroller is authorized and required to issue bonds for eight and a half millions.

Mr. ALVORD, in reply to Mr. Fort, said that as there were only seventeen absentees when the vote was taken, there could not have been a very extensive lobby on the floor of the House, and, as for the votes of democrats for the bill, he had no objection to this. He would let them come right into the republican party and remain there if they would behave themselves. But as to divisions or factions in the republican party, he would point to the course of a public journal, which has ever directed its efforts to breaking down the republican party. For himself, he trampled under his feet such a journal, and any one who stands by its side. He was alone responsible for his action here, and he would submit it to his constituents, and no one else.

Mr. HAWKINS, (rep.) of New York, detailed the history of the bill introduced by him. It was suggested by Mr. Twombly, introducing a bill on the same subject. He sent it to Mr. Green, and asked him to come up here. When he arrived he told Mr. Green some such simple bill only would pass. He had not the slightest idea of making this a political measure or giving it that complexion. Nothing was further from his mind. Then in committee it was agreed to report this short and simple bill, and it was so reported. But when it came up another substitute was presented, and, as is known, was adopted. This is the whole story. Now as to this bill, we claimed that any one of the fraudulent claims could be brought before this Board of Audit. He did not believe it would be allowed; but what he wanted was to prevent such claims being presented. As to a Board of Audit the people did not want one. They had had enough of them. He concluded by denouncing the use of politics in a matter like this.

Mr. JUDD, at some length, urged the rejection of the bill as amended by the Senate.

Mr. JACOBS, (dem.) of Kings, stated that as to Mr. Stebbins, that gentleman had honorably resigned his seat in Congress as a democratic representative, and had for ten years been connected with the republican party. As to any lobby here, he could say he never had been approached by any one on this question.

Mr. ABBOTT, (rep.) of Orange, moved the previous question, which was ordered.

The amendments of the Senate were then concurred in—Yeas 66, nays 13—as follows:—

AYES—Messrs. Abbott, Aitken, Alvord, D. L. Babcock, Badeau, Bennett, Blair, E. E. Brown, J. D. Brown, Buckley, Buell, Campbell, Chamberlain, Couchman, Crandall, Dumphy, Dykman, Eastman, Fowler, Gorina, Green, Greenhalgh, Gregory, Hart, Haughton, Healy, A. Hill, B. Hill, Holdridge, Houghton, Hungerford, Husted, Jacobs, Kingsland, G. P. Lord, Loughran, Lynde, Mackay, Moore, Mosher, Murdock, Niles, Oakley, Peck, Pierce, Preston, Prince, Ray, Roche, Rose, Sage, Smith, Sniper, Squires, Tobey, D. Tomkins, M. M. Tompkins, Tucker, W. J. Van Dusen, Vedder, Wells, West, Whitbeck, Whittaker, Wiley, Woolsey—66.

NAYS—Messrs. Alberger, I. H. Babcock, Beckwith, Berri, Burritt, Davidson, Fort, Freeman, Fort, Gaillo, Goss, Griffin, Haight, Hawkins, Hayes, Herrick, Hollister, Judd, Lewis, Lincoln, Lippitt, Morton, Moulton, Osgood, Paige, Pell, Rice, Shepardson, Simson, Smiley, Smyth, Snyder, Speaker, Swain, A. L. Van Dusen, White, Woodward, Wyman and Yeomans.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

By Mr. HAWKINS—Incorporating Manhattan county; also to provide for the speedy construction of sewers in Brooklyn; also concerning the responsibility of New York city and county officials.

Mr. WEST reported that there was no infraction of the Eight Hour law in work on the new Capitol.

By Mr. GORING—Amending the charter of the Midnight Mission of New York.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. EASTMAN—Repealing the Erie Director Classification act.

By Mr. BLAIR—For the preservation of the public health by preventing the use of second hand barrels for packing flour, &c.

By Mr. GRIFFIN—Regulating weights and marks on butter; also to regulate the sale and use of intoxicating liquors.

By Mr. J. D. BROWN—To enable the legal voters of towns to decide on the sale of liquors.

THE GOVERNOR CALLED UPON FOR INFORMATION.

Mr. SMYTH offered the following:—

Whereas it is commonly reported that bills were presented to the Governor purporting to have passed the last Legislature that he declined to sign until some of the provisions thereof had been expunged, and whereas it is believed the Governor's action was prompted by a conviction that such provisions had never received the sanction of the Legislature, and whereas it is of the highest importance that it should be known to this House if such things have occurred, to the end that additional precaution be provided against their occurrence,

Resolved, That the Governor be respectfully requested to inform this House whether bills were presented to him or sent to his department that purported to have passed the Legislature from which he withheld his approval until some of the provisions thereof were expunged, and, if this is so, what bills they were, what provisions were expunged and in what condition such bills such provisions occurred; and he is hereby respectfully requested to communicate any other facts or circumstances within his knowledge that, in his opinion, have any material bearing upon this subject.

Mr. JACOBS said he would at another time move an amendment so as to make the resolution stronger.

The resolution, giving rise to debate, was laid aside under the rule.

THE ALLEGED CORRUPTION IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE NEW CAPITOL.

Mr. J. D. Brown's resolution directing an investigation of the charges of corruption in the construction of the new Capitol was adopted.

ADJOURNMENT RESOLUTION.

Mr. Peck's resolution to adjourn from to-day until Monday evening was adopted—56 to 45.

QUARANTINE AFFAIRS.

Mr. ALBERGER offered resolutions, which were adopted:

Whereas the sum of $200,000 was appropriated to the Quarantine Commissioners by the law of 1871, to erect buildings on West Bank, and whereas in their report the commissioners state that the sum had been expended and large liabilities in addition have been incurred; therefore

Resolved That within ten days the Commissioners furnish this House with a detailed statement, verified by their treasurer, of persons to whom money has been paid during the period covered by their late report, the amount paid to each, the date of the payment, the nature of the claim, the amount of the liabilities incurred by them which remain unpaid, to whom payable, the amount due or to become due to each person, under what understanding, agreement or arrangement, and for what particular purpose said liabilities were incurred, and what portion of the appropriation of $200,000, made in the law of 1871, has been expended, and for what purpose, specifying the names of the persons to whom paid, the date of the amount, and the purpose of cash payment.

FIXING THE NUMBER AND SALARIES OF EMPLOYES OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The bill fixing the number and pay of the officers and employes of the Legislature was received from the Senate amended. The amendments were concurred in.

The House adjourned until Monday evening at half-past seven.

NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 26, 1872.

The wrecked bark Hibernia and cargo were sold at Herbnico for $4,200, one-third of which is allowed for salvage.

The authorities of Porto Rico have removed the quarantine from Halifax vessels.

The steamship Alpha, from Bermuda, brings no news of importance.

AN INSANE MAN DROWNED.

Cornelius M. Wood, aged fifty years, late a resident at Rockwell station, in the town of Hempstead, L. I., and for many months past deranged in his faculties, yesterday jumped from the dock of a Roosevelt street ferryboat as it was entering the slip foot of Broadway, Williamsburg, and was drowned ere assistance could be rendered him. The friends of the deceased had only too late determined upon placing him in an asylum at an early day.

THE WEEKLY HERALD.

The Cheapest and Best Newspaper in the Country.

THE WEEKLY HERALD of the present week, now ready, contains the very latest News by Telegraph from All Parts of the World, up to the hour of publication, including accounts of Travels and Exploits of the Grand Duke Alexis during the week; the Closing Scenes in the Trial of Mrs. Wharton; Examination of the Secretary of the Treasury before the Ways and Means Committee, together with the Report of the Committee; Banquet to the Japanese Embassy in San Francisco; the Utica Tragedy; Wife Murder and Suicide in New Hampshire; Statistics of Commerce and Navigation. It also contains the latest news by telegraph from Washington; Political, Literary, Artistic, Scientific, Religious and Sporting Intelligence; Obituary Notices; Amusements; Facetiæ; Editorial Articles on the prominent topics of the day; Reviews of the Cattle, Horse, Dry Goods and Boot and Shoe Markets; Financial and Commercial Intelligence and accounts of all the important and interesting events of the week.

TERMS:—Single subscription, $2; Three copies, $5; Five copies, $8; Ten copies, $15; Single copies, five cents each. A limited number of advertisements inserted in the WEEKLY HERALD.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises	7 14	Moon rises....eve	7 09
Sun sets	5 12	High water.morn	9 38

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTHS OF JANUARY AND FEBRUARY.

Steamer.	Sails	Destination.	Office.
City of Brooklyn	Jan 27	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Ville de Paris	Jan 27	Havre	55 Broadway.
Columbia	Jan 27	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Nevada	Jan 31	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Donau	Jan 27	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Australia	Feb 3	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
City of Paris	Feb 3	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Wyoming	Feb 7	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
City of New York	Feb 10	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Pereire	Feb 10	Havre	55 Broadway.
Europa	Feb 10	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Minnesota	Feb 14	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
City of Montreal	Feb 17	Liverpool	15 Broadway.

PORT OF NEW YORK, JANUARY 26, 1872.

CLEARED.

Steamship City of Brooklyn (Br), Tibbits, Liverpool—John G Dale.

Steamship France (Br), Thompson, Liverpool—F W J Hurst.

Steamship Geo B Upton, Roberts, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond—Wasnington & Co.

Ship Prinz Albert (NG), Chambley, Hamburg—Funch, Edye & Co.

Ship Sacramento, Jackson, San Francisco—Sutton & Co.

Ship Mary E Riggs, Langdon, New Orleans—N H Brigham.

Bark Paolo (Ital), Parazollo, Cork or Falmouth—Slocovich & Co.

Bark Asta (Nor), Schwartz, Londonderry—Tetens & Bockmann.

Bark Robt Morrison, Seaver, Gibraltar for orders—Slocovich & Co.

Bark Huntress (Br), Ginn, Pernambuco—G F Bulley.

Bark Florence Baker (Br), Churchill, Havana—J E Ward & Co.

Bark New England, Baxter, New Orleans—R H Drummond & Co.

Brig Cuba (Nor), Seimer, Odessa and Cronstadt—C Tobias & Co.

Brig Machias, Johnson, Arroyo—J de Rivera & Co.

Brig Annie C Titcomb, Hull, Matanzas—Moss & Ward.

Brig John Brightman, Hansen, Matanzas—Borland, Dearborn & Co.

Schr C S Bushnell, Mayo, Cadiz—Bentley, Miller & Co.

Schr Silver Star, Smith, Para—C Ludmann & Co.

Schr Annie Powers, Sparks, St Pierre—M K Thuries.

Schr C A Farnsworth (Br), Benson, Ponce, PR—Sturgis & Co.

Schr Eva Adell, Eaton, Apalachicola—Snow & Burgess.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship Columbia, Van Sice, Havana Jan 20, and Nassau 22d, with mdse and passengers, to the Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship City of Houston, Pennington, Galveston Jan 17, via Key West 21st, with mdse and passengers, to C H Mallory & Co. Had strong N and W gales since leaving Key West.

Steamship Equator,