WASHINGTON.

The French Arms Fusillade in the Senate.

Morton's Hot Shot Falling Into Political Mud—Sumner's Bomb Bursting Between His Legs.

BECK'S BACK UP.

Fierce Onslaught on Senator Brownlow and Carpet-Baggers Generally.

WHO SUCCEEDS FORNEY?

How Our Shipbuilding Has Decreased and Increased.

THE SNOW BLOCKADE RAISED.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16, 1872.

The Senate Wasting Time About French Arms and Nominating Conventions.

The Senate's morning hour passed with nothing more notable than the passage of a Wisconsin land grant railroad bill, rather small in amount, but important as an attempt to resist the new land and education policy just adopted by the House. Mr. Logan wants Chicago relieved and Mr. Wilson proposes to prevent the indiscriminate murder of the buffaloes.

At one debate was resumed on Mr. Sumner's resolution, Senator Morton having the floor. The galleries were filled and many Senators were in attendance. Senator Sherman, from Ohio, is, however, an exception, as, in pursuance of his announcement, he has absented himself from the Chamber throughout the debate. Morton's speech was, in the main, a shrewd and careful plea in reply to Senator Schurz's, and in the main it was successful. The frequency with which the Missouri Senator was brought to his feet illustrated not so much the acuteness of his opponent as the weakness of his own case. In running debate, as a rule, Schurz is without a peer. His sentences are terse and strong, their meaning clear, almost to epigrammatic force, while he is extremely quick in perceiving the points of an adversary's attack and defence. Morton, on the other hand, is not so acute; his replies are not so rapidly given, and his sentences are often long and involved; yet to-day he had the advantage in a decided manner, and used it, too. He made, among other points, these new ones—first, that the Prussian government did buy arms from ours, through Boker & Co., of New York; second, that it has known all along that the larger portion of the arms we sold went to France; that Prussia cared nothing for the fact and did not regard it as a violation of either international law or treaty obligation. He pointed out a possible effect of the policy pursued by Messrs. Sumner and Schurz by a reference to the fact that the Emperor of Germany was arbitrator in the San Juan boundary matter, submitted to him by Great Britain and ourselves. If the Senators could establish a probable case would it not be likely to affect German feeling and policy against us in this matter? Mr. Morton brought out in strong relief another weak point in Mr. Schurz's argument. The latter regarded as a singular and suspicious circumstance the fact that the items of sales on our part for arms which it is now known went to France were nearly equal in amount to those presented by Mr. Remington in his bills to the French government, and then called attention further to the total paid by France as being several millions larger than that paid for the arms which Remington purchased directly and indirectly from our War Department. Mr. Schurz's inference was that this difference covered the amount that went to the "military ring," by whose influence he was able to get the cartridges manufactured at our arsenals. Mr. Morton suggested in reply another obvious inference from this discrepancy, which was that the facts showed that Mr. Remington had made honest return to France as our Ordnance Bureau had to the Treasury, while the amount unaccounted lay between French officials and the agent, and not between the latter and our officers. Mr. Morton also argued at length as to the manufacture of cartridges for the rifles purchased by Richardson, claiming that under the act authorizing the sale of war materials, the Ordnance Bureau was fully empowered to make and sell cartridges if it were necessary to make the arms salable. In this case the guns could not be sold without the cartridges, and they could not be manufactured by any one else but the government. Mr. Schurz suggested that the government had no right to sell powder, unless it was damaged and unserviceable, for which suggestion Morton impaled him on the horns of a dilemma, by remarking that such an interpretation would prevent powder from being sold until it had become unsalable, and then no one would buy it. The power to sell surplus arms implied the power to put them in a condition to be sold, which was all that the War Department had done for the arms purchased by Richardson, Remington's attorney. Up to this the Indiana Senator had been very effective, but he proceeded to devote the balance of his time to a mere political harangue, the first portion of which was aimed at the Germans and the last at the third party movement. Like Mr. Frelinghuysen's descent yesterday from a fine flight of rhetorical imagination down to an *ad captandum* reference to the Philadelphia Republican Convention, Mr. Morton's turning from a keen analysis of his antagonists' positions to a buncombe speech designed for mere partisan effect was a conscious weakening of what preceded this.

The floodgates being opened, Mr. Tipton followed Morton in a carefully prepared but rather stupid speech, which aimed to review the course of the administration in the Senate Chamber from its inauguration. He declared it had been tyrannical in the extreme, beginning with the attempt to repeal the Tenure of Office act, for resisting which Senators had become objects of Executive displeasure. Mr. Tipton read for about an hour, chiefly extracts from newspaper articles and speeches, written by men duller in manner and matter, as a rule, than himself. This not being the feast to which they were bidden, the galleries were soon cleared.

At half-past four Mr. Cameron fulfilled the self-imposed and only duty he now daily performs—moved to go into Executive session. After a short time the Senate adjourned, with Tipton still on the floor.

Beck, of Kentucky, Kicking Up a Dust About Brownlow.

Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, under cover of a personal explanation, made a fierce and bitter speech in the House to-day on the irregularities in the State of Tennessee, which he had charged in a recent speech upon Senator Brownlow, and to which Brownlow responded in the Senate yesterday. It was with reluctance the House consented to the personal explanation, and he was several times interrupted with points of order, that his explanation was in no manner personal to himself; but the Speaker, when appealed to, ruled that after consent had been given to a member to make a personal explanation he was entitled to the floor for an hour and not bound to speak to any particular point. This decision was a matter of general surprise to members, as the Speaker has ruled repeatedly that, upon a personal explanation, a political speech was not in order, and it was with difficulty the House could be reconciled to this new departure. Mr. Stevenson, of Ohio, came near losing his temper, and there was a general stir among members regarding the infringement. Mr. Beck, however, was allowed to go on with his explanation, which was a mixture of egotism, bravado and denunciation. He declared himself a candidate for the United States Senate, and took it upon himself to speak for every member of the House as being candidates also. His own family relations were respectable; but his wife was a Virginian and the great granddaughter of George Washington's brother. No man, he said, had ever laid the lash over his back, nor could and live. He hurled back with scorn the slanders which had been pronounced upon him by an old imbecile. Mr. Beck became very much excited as he spoke, and was evidently laboring under a deep feeling of outrage and wrong, and infused into his manner, as he always does, an appearance of sincerity, and when he closed received warm congratulations from his friends.

The Snow Blockade on the Union Pacific Broken—Twenty-seven Days' Mails Delayed.

The raising of the snow blockade on the Union Pacific Railroad is reported here to-day, to the great relief of the Postmaster General, who feels heavily weighted with the accumulated mails of twenty-seven days. Soon after the blockade began New York merchants engaged in the Pacific trade, urged the Postmaster General to order the mails, by telegraph, back to San Francisco and thence forward by sea via Isthmus, and though he from time to time promised to do so, the promise was always conditional upon the situation of affairs on the railroad a day or two ahead. This temporizing policy was due to the remonstrances of the Union Pacific lobby in and out of Congress, who insisted that the prestige of their road would be seriously affected by the proposed action, and the result showed that the railroad ring were too strong for the New York merchants.

Cabinet Meeting.

The Cabinet session to-day was attended by all the members, excepting Mr. Creswell. There was no business done of unusual importance.

The Peace Policy and the Indians—Apaches, Arrapahoes, Toutos and Pinals Rationed and Reasonable.

Recent advices received by the Board of Indian Commissioners from the officers in charge of the Apache Indian reservations in Arizona and New Mexico give an encouraging view of the working of the peace policy of the government.

From Camp Apache, White Mountains, Arizona, January 30, C. E. Cooley writes:—

We issued rations to-day to 1,311 Indians: have had no trouble and all seem satified. We have had one of the severest snow storms of the season, the snow having fallen to the depth of nearly two feet.

The Indians are all near the post, and we are taking good care of them. Miguel and the other chiefs ask that you send them some seeds and farming implements for spring. The Apache soldiers have not been mustered out of service. Reports are here that a campaign will start out from Camps Verde and McDowell, February 15; but I do not believe it. Some of Lieutenant Whitman's chiefs from Camp Grant have been up here on a visit. All are satisfied; and I can assure you there is no chance to get up a war with the Apaches, as all are on the reservation and at peace, and if they are properly managed there will be no more trouble in Arizona. Lieutenant Whitman on the 19th of December, had 900 Indians—500 Arapahoes and Pinals and 400 Tontos—at Camp Grant, with only fifteen infantry soldiers to guard them. He says he would have no hesitation in taking a band of picked men, Apaches, and mounting them to pursue any stolen stock or to drive away any marauders.

Agent Piper at Canada Alamosa, New Mexico, writes on January 27 that he thinks the prospects for a peaceful removal of the Apache Indians to Tularosa valley is very encouraging.

Increase in the Sale of Revenue Stamps.

The demand for proprietary and documentary internal revenue stamps for several months past has exceeded the demand at any time since the organization of the bureau, indicating either increased prosperity or more honest stamping upon the part of manufacturers. The demand is especially large for documentary stamps of the denominations of $20, $50, $100, $200 and $500. The old series could be easily washed, entirely removing the cancellation marks without defacing the stamp. Now this is impossible, the vignettes being printed in fugitive inks, which disappear upon the slightest touch of chemicals. The Commissioner has ordered that hereafter the sheets of tobacco and beer stamps be perforated so that they may be detached without cutting. The proposition to gum them does not meet with favor either among brewers or tobacco manufacturers, as the sheets are liable to stick together, while it does not facilitate the stamps being affixed to packages.

Watered Stock Not Taxable.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that the Lake Shore Railroad Company is not liable to the scrip dividend tax on its watered stock, the company having proved to the satisfaction of the Commissioner that the apparent increase was only a financial dodge, but did not represent a dollar of income—earnings or gain.

The Philadelphia Collectorship.

William B. Elliott, at present State Senator, and Charles O'Neill, ex-member of Congress from Philadelphia, are the prominent candidates for the Collectorship of the port of Philadelphia. Opposition is made to the appointment of Elliott on the ground that any vacancy occurring in the Pennsylvania State Senate at this time imperils the interest of the republican party in the State. For this reason it is believed O'Neill will receive the appointment.

Home Shipbuilding.

It appears from the returns of tonnage built in the United States in the year 1871 that the tonnage built for foreign trade is less than during any year since 1844. The tonnage built for home trade enjoys a fair degree of prosperity, being larger than for any year since 1866.

Forgetting Their Own Identity.

The Fourth Auditor has been compelled to reject a number of claims filed for bounty by those who served during the war of 1812, in consequence of the applicants having served under an alias which they have forgotten and cannot now ascertain.

The Agricultural Convention to-day in a Quandary.

The Agricultural Convention to-day adopted a resolution that Boards of Agriculture be established by the Legislatures in States where they do not already exist. A committee of five was ordered to be appointed to wait upon the two Congressional Committees on Agriculture to urge upon them the reasons why they should favor increased appropriations to the Agricultural Department for the purpose of the distribution of seed. The Convention discussed the report made from the special committee asking Congress to supply the deficiency to such States as have not been justly dealt with in the distribution of lands or scrip. Some gentlemen said it would be better to ask Congress to give money in place of lands. Others thought the proceeds of land sales ought to be placed in a trust fund, and not go into the Treasury of the United States for division; also that the Convention should agree upon something definite to recommend to Congress, otherwise it would result in no good. Other views having been expressed, a delegate from Pennsylvania said it appeared to be the motive of the gentlemen who had so far spoken to thrust their hands into Uncle Sam's pocket, and, like Oliver Twist, ask for more.

A resolution was offered as a substitute for the whole subject that the Convention recommend to Congress the passage of the bill now before that body donating the public land for educational purposes, and in the debate it was said that the bill now before Congress was far preferable to any proposition which had been offered here, and that they should trust to the wisdom of Congress rather than to private parties for the distribution of this land.

The discussion was ended by rejecting the report.

The Revenue Marine Service.

The revenue marine division of the Treasury Department is engaged in preparing proposals for the construction of a new Revenue Marine steamer for New York harbor. The time for receiving bids for the new revenue vessel for Puget's Sound has been extended from March 7 to April 8 on account of the snow blockade in the West, which has interrupted the transmission of the mails.

Johnson Again in the Jaws of the Law.

The case of Seth Johnson, Treasury defaulter, which it was thought had been closed yesterday and the accused discharged, was reopened to-day upon the discovery that the law pleaded at the bar had been amended by a subsequent statute, and the Court directed that Johnson be brought in to plead on Monday.

More Conscience.

The sum of $7 for income tax, fraudulently withheld from the government, was received in the mail to-day.

New York Customs Receipts.

The receipts from customs from New York reported for the week ending January 10 reached $4,757,543.

A Mississippi Scarecrow.

The Attorney General this morning received from the District Attorney for the Southern District of Mississippi, a verbatim copy of the constitution and bylaws of a secret organization in operation in that district, known as the "American Crusaders of '76," which document was captured by the said Attorney.

Troubles of New York Cuban Patriots.

Attorney General Williams has directed a *nolle prosequi* in the cases against W. A. C. Ryan, the Cuban General, for violation of the Neutrality laws. He will, however, be tried for bucking and gagging the Marshal when Ryan escaped in 1869.

The Deficiency Bill.

The Committee on Appropriations to-day finished the Deficiency bill. It appropriates about $6,000,000.

Condition of Senator Davis.

Senator Garrett Davis is slowly improving. Yesterday and the day before he was able to sit up; and his attending physician believes that he will, unless a sudden and unexpected relapse should take place, be able to go out in a few days. It is, however, not probable he will resume his duties in the Senate this session, but as soon as he becomes strong enough to travel will return to his home in Kentucky, by the advice of his physician, and abstain as far as possible from all work of a public character.

Another Senator Sick.

Senator Howe is sick with scarlatina.

Public Buildings, Tea and Coffee Duties and Navy Appropriation in the House.

A bill, reported in the House yesterday by Mr. Halsey, of New Jersey, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, asking for the erection of public buildings at Albany, N. Y., gave Mr. Farnsworth another opportunity to "go for" the Supervising Architect of the Treasury department. The unpleasantness felt by the members from Illinois toward this public functionary does not seem to lessen with time or with the unfortunate fact that the Post Office at New York had to be made with several stories below ground in consequence of having to dig thirty feet deeper after starting the foundation. Mr. Platt, of Virginia, rose to put Mr. Farnsworth in order, but the Speaker failed to see it. Mr. Farnsworth gracefully yielded the floor after having freely expressed his views on the subject. Mr. Garfield made a few remarks upon economy in the matter of public buildings generally, advising plain, substantial structures, instead of the palaces that have been built in the past. The bill passed, notwithstanding the opposition, and without Mr. Garfield having the satisfaction of a roll call upon its passage. Mr. Dawes, from the Committee on Ways and Means, asked to make a statement to the House on the embarrassing position in which the committee found itself in regard to the instructions from the House in relation to removing the duty on tea and coffee. An effort was made by several members to find out what the nature of the explanation was and the object of it; but as the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means is always somewhat foggy when he rises to explain, he failed to obtain the confidence of the House, and objection was made. This action was, to say the least of it, shabby. The explanation sought to be made was simply that the Committee on Ways and Means object to be dictated to in regard to when and how it shall report upon revenue or any other kind of reform.

Common Schools for Japan.

The Japanese Charge d'Affaires, Mr. Mori, has addressed a letter to the Commissioner of Education, asking the aid of that Bureau in the preparation of papers to be translated into Japanese and printed in both languages, for circulation among the people of that empire, setting forth the value of popular education and its effect; first, upon the material prosperity of a country; second, upon its commerce; third, upon its agricultural and industrial interests; fourth, upon the social, moral and physical conditions, and fifth, upon its influence upon laws and government. Commissioner Eaton will do all he can to further the objects Mr. Mori seeks to accomplish.

AMUSEMENTS.

Booth's Theatre—Barrett as Cassius.

Somehow a rumor got abroad at the beginning of Mr. Barrett's engagement that after a certain lapse of time he and Edwin Booth would change *rôles*, in order to give the critical public greater interest in the performance. With this notion in our mind we had taken leave of Great Julius some weeks ago, and as the noblest Roman, in the person of Mr. Booth, made his best studied bow to the audience, following the thought of the play, we had mentally murmured, "We shall meet again at Philippi, Edwin," and seizing our convenient hat, had hurried out into the air and bundled into one of those obliging street cars which wait near the theatre door for the special benefit of the HERALD critic. With that due deference for an actor's opinion of himself which it is the duty of the obliging critic to manifest on all occasions, at least so far as possible, we, on the momentous occasion alluded to, devoted most of our space to some good-natured remarks on the character of the ancient Brutus and the ability of his modern impersonator. If we were not so eulogistic as we ought to have been, it is probably because we didn't see any particular reason, and our last visit still leaves us as unbelieving as ever. Entering the theatre we cast a glance of supplication up to the roof towards the somewhat uncomfortably placed Bard of Avon, who presides nightly over the performance of his own plays. It may have been imagination, but it certainly appeared to us that poor Shakspeare looked most melancholy and seemed to be murmuring "*Et tu Brute*," but whether he was complaining about Mr. Booth or lamenting the decadence of critical taste in the audience it was impossible clearly to make out, owing to the distance, and, no doubt, a natural dislike on his part to draw too much attention to the rather unpleasant position in which Booth's people had placed him. As the curtain went up several American citizens in irreproachable Roman costume walked out on the stage and began to talk about the business of the evening. Of course we had seen it so often before that it didn't make the slightest impression on us, but an antiquated and prim old lady in the audience screamed slightly at the suggestiveness of the costume; but her companion, more versed in classic toggery, applied a scent bottle to her nose and she collapsed immediately. While this little incident was proceeding the critic kept one eye directed towards the stage. As the play proceeded he rather regretfully remarked that traces of Booth's mannerism seemed to have tainted Barrett's manner in the less important passages. However, in the strong, forceful scenes there was more strength and finish than when we saw him last. Evidently he had corrected his style, giving more repose or intensity according to the demands of the situation. His delivery of the speech at the end of the first scene was given with concentrated energy and forceful dignity full of passionate purpose. The same characteristics marked his rendering of the interview with Cæsar. The scene in the Senate after the killing of Cæsar displayed the most thorough appreciation of the character of Cassius. To our mind the tent scene, though an excellent rendering of Shakspeare's portraiture, was not so correct historically. Bangs was suffering from a severe cold. He has made himself quite a favorite with the audience by a performance which has certainly the quality of earnestness and forcibleness to recommend it. But, really, he caused us a great deal of uneasiness on this occasion, as we were in dread he would burst a blood vessel or smother himself, and being constitutionally nervous we have a strong objection to startling sensations, and dislike the idea of going to a theatre with the dread of having to write an obituary instead of a criticism. So far as the stage management of "Julius Cæsar" is concerned it continues to merit the highest praise. It contributes in no small degree to the successful run which this piece promises to make.

Dramatic Notes.

Mr. Paddock, the husband of Maggie Mitchell, has become a manager. He takes his wife through the Eastern circuit in a few weeks, with a dramatic company. He has engaged B. F. Lowell as advance agent.

On Washington's Birthday Mr. Daly proposes to give a matinée of "Divorce" at the Walnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, and an evening performance (the 176th), with the same company, at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, a special train being chartered for the occasion.

Ettie Henderson opens at Kansas City, Mo., on the 9th inst., and goes through the Western circuit for ten nights. She commences an engagement in California March 4, and she goes thence to Sacramento, Virginia City, Salt Lake City, Chicago, and then returns to New York. She plays at Cincinnati with B. Macauley in April.

John P. Smith, the great theatrical skirmisher, goes through Jersey, with M. W. Leffingwell as the star attraction, for one week, commencing February 13; also for one week, commencing February 20, with Mrs. and Mr. W. T. Florence. Mr. Smith has been very successful ever since he assumed the management of the snow business in Harlem.

Charley Furbish and George Wilton, the new managers over the Eastern circuit, who have Daly's "Divorce" out, have been the most successful of any who have gone over that circuit. They have played "Divorce" to from six hundred to eight hundred dollar houses and have cleared over three thousand dollars in two weeks. They have also arranged to take Lester Wallack, William Florence, Edwin Forrest and Charlotte Cushman through the East. Mr. Wallack will play "John Garth" with a company selected from Wallack's Theatre. This trip will be Charlotte Cushman's last appearance before the public.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

War of the Factions on the New York City Charter.

A Poor Bureau of Municipal Correction.

Sentimental Legislation by Weak-Kneed Reformers.

THE SEVENTY IN A QUANDARY.

Procrastinating Politicians in the Throes of Expectancy.

A Tammany Member's Immeasurable Cheek.

CRUELTY IN THE GARB OF JUSTICE.

Professor Doremus on the New Drug Bill—The Pilot Commissioners and the Captain of the Port—Public Printing and the Tricks of Terwilliger—The Wood Investigating Committee—Rapid Transit—Speculators and the People.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CHARTER.

ALBANY, Feb. 16, 1872.

One part of the agony is over, and the grand amalgamation of the Seventy has been ordered to a third reading. It was sent there, however, by a very tight vote—tight enough to make the Seventyites feel rather nervous as to the final vote. The combinations to which I have referred as endeavoring to defeat the passage of the bill or to secure an amendment, dropping out those portions providing for supervision of the docks, and the subsequent passage of the grand swindle known as the Board of Commerce, were actively at work all last evening and this morning, and they loudly declared that the charter would not pass. It was evident that they intended to procrastinate so as to have the recess intervene before the final vote should be taken, and, as the result shows, they have succeeded.

As soon as the House opened to-day the crowds gathered in all quarters. The members of the Committee of Seventy were posted in different parts of the room. Simon Stern took charge of Colonel Hawkins to explain to him any points he might want to dilate upon or explain to the House. Blumenthal and Salomon flanked Alberger, of Erie, and posted him on various provisions of the bill, and Salomon spurred him from time to time to raise points of order to stop the talking against time; and Blumenthal varied his occupation by endeavoring to keep Dykman, of Dutchess, from sleeping too soundly; Beers took charge of Mr. Fort, of Oswego; Barclay Gallagher, secretary of the committee, moved around from one to another in the back part of the room, while John Wheeler flew around hither and thither working like a beaver. Ex-Collector Murphy, with several of his followers, sat at the back of the chamber, as did a large crowd of ladies and gentlemen of Albany and other portions of the State.

It was known that Alvord and one or two others intended to make long speeches; so to head them off Mr. Prince, of Queens, moved to dispense with the reading of the journal, and the motion was carried.

THE CHARTER

was then taken up and a large batch of amendments, prepared, it was stated, by the authors of the bill, were presented by Mr. Hawkins. This shows that the authors of the bill were themselves unsettled as to the perfection of their work, and, although so carefully prepared, still needed a careful overhauling. The amendments proposed will be found in the proceedings.

FIELDS VS. TILDEN.

Mr. Foley offered an amendment to have the election in April instead of March. Alberger, being prompted, no doubt, by Governor Salomon, stated that he thought that question had been disposed of in favor of having the election in March. Tilden thought Mr. Alberger must be mistaken. He then explained that it would be impossible to have a successful election in March, as he said he could not forget that the same man remained to change the election districts, to appoint inspectors and canvassers, and the same bureau existed to have charge of the returns as did last fall. Then, for the purpose of killing time, he branched off into a glowing eulogy on his action in the Constitutional Convention of 1846, and his vote on the judiciary provision. Fields asked Tilden if he remembered that the sentiment of that convention was adverse to a member of Assembly being elected from any district other than that in which he actually resided. Tilden did not remember it, and as soon as he had taken his seat Fields rose to reply, and boiled over with fiery eloquence against carpet-baggers and carpet-bagging.

A TAMMANY RASCAL LET LOOSE.

He denounced the system so savagely and so severely excoriated Tilden, to whom he alluded as "the late leader of the democratic party," that he caused that gentleman to flush to the very eyes. He looked as if he felt the lashing he was receiving, and as its tone and tune seemed to tickle the crowds on the floor of the House, in the lobbies and on the galleries he winced and frowned most noticeably. Fields had evidently been full of the subject, and was aching for an opportunity to get it off, as he referred most ironically to the two Horatios (Seymour of Buffalo, and Seymour of Utica) who ran against him. Fields gained his point on Tilden, and turned a laugh on Alberger, who once or twice called him to order, as he was not talking to the question. Fields declared that the gentleman himself did not know what he represented, and when the gentleman wanted to be with him he would be proud to have the weight of his influence and his beauty as far as they went. It was supposed that Tilden would reply to Fields' scathing, but he said not a word. (Why should he?)

Another tilt occurred between Twombly and Jacobs. The former moved to strike out all provisions in relation to the docks, and referred to a general law which, he said, most properly covered this subject. He referred to the Board of Commerce, and declared that it had the sanction of the Chamber of Commerce and commercial men generally in New York.

TWOMBLY AS A TACTICIAN

is not a success, and he showed his hand to-day too plainly. Jacobs replied to him, and exposed the huge swindle and the bargaining and jobbing connected with this bill. Twombly denied that it was a job, and that if it was a swindling scheme he was not aware of it. His statement that the commercial people of New York city wanted the bill would be correct if Mr. Charles P. Shaw were the embodiment of the entire commercial interests.

Hawkins replied to Twombly's second speech, and showed very plainly from two bills which the Chamber of Commerce had prepared—one in relation to Quarantine and the other in relation to Harbor Masters—both of which have already appeared in the HERALD, to show that the Chamber of Commerce had nothing to do with the bill. Twombly stated that he did not say the Chamber of Commerce, but commercial people of the city. He did not mean that the Chamber of Commerce endorsed it, although he assured your correspondent at the time the bill was introduced that it was sent to him from the Chamber of Commerce. Subsequent facts show that it was a good distance from the Chamber of Commerce. He was obliged to withdraw his amendment, and that fact may be regarded as a death blow to Shaw's scheme.

ALVORD ON HIS TRAVELS.

At one o'clock Alvord rose, looked significantly at the clock and commenced his time-murdering harangue. He travelled all over the Continent, drew a picture of New York, touched on the constitution, gave a passing rap at the temperance law and almost every subject he could bring in, and succeeded in consuming three-quarters of an hour. Alberger followed for a few minutes in reply, and then, on motion of Alvord, the committee decided to progress the bill.

In the House, Fort, of Oswego, moved to disagree and order the bill to a third reading. He made quite a speech, and closed—after he had read a little written hint to the effect from one of the Seventy—by calling for the previous question. It was thought this would be opposed, but the friends of the bill were astonished to find Alvord's friends favor it. The question was put—yeas and nays called for—showing the following vote:—

AYES—Messrs. Alberger, Badeau, Baltz, Beckwith, Berri, E. E. Brown, I. D. Brown, Burritt, Crandall, Davidson, Eastman, Enos, Flammer, Fort, Geib, Goss, Green, Gregory, Haight, Hawkins, D. B. Hill, Hyatt, Jacobs, Judd, Kennedy, Kingsland, Knapp, Lincoln, Lippitt, G. P. Lord, Lott, Lynde, Macay, Morton, Moulton, Murdock, Niles, Oakley, Osgood, Paige, Pell, Pierce, Preston, Prince, Rice, Rose, Sheppardson, Simson, Smiley, Smyth, Speaker, Springsted, Squires, Strahan, Swain, A. L. Van Dusen, Woodward. Total, 57.

NAYS—Messrs. Abbott, Alvord, Bemus, Bennett, Blair, Buckley, Buel, Burns, Campbell, Carroll, Chamberlain, Chambers, Cock, Couchman, Dunphy, Fields, Foley, Fowler, Frear, Goring, Hart, Haughton, A. L. Hayes, J. Hayes, Healy, Herrick, A. Hill, Holdridge, Hollister, Houghton, Hungerford, Husted, G. D. Lord, Loughran, Moore, Moseley, Mosher, Ray, Roche, Sage, Smith, Sniper, Snyder, Tilden, Tucker, Twombly, W. J. Van Dusen, Vedder, West, Whitbeck, Whitaker, Wiley, Woolsey. Total, 53.

ABSENT OR NOT VOTING.—Messrs. Aitken, D. L. Babcock, J. H. Babcock, Dykeman, Greenhalgh, Griffin, Knettles, Lewis, Marcy, Peck, Foley, D. Tompkins, M. M. Tompkins, Wells, Wyman, Yeomans. Total, 16.

A PECULIAR CASE.

Senator Robertson, of the Senate Judiciary Committee, who have for the past few days had under consideration the petitions of William J. Peake and Margaret Hoffman for the release from Ludlow Street Jail of the latter's husband, William Hoffman, to-day made a favorable report upon the petitions, and recommended the passage of a bill, which the committee have prepared, ordering the immediate and absolute discharge of the prisoner. I simply call attention to the case because it affords one of the best possible illustrations of the fact that there is not only a great deal of cruelty legally practised under the guise of justice, but that imprisonment for debt does exist in its most tyrannous form, and that, as the law now stands in this State, it is within the range of possibilities that a man may be locked up in jail for life on the simple question of his indebtedness to somebody else. This case of Hoffman is a very strange one. It appears that he was a member of the firm of William Hoffman & Co., and was arrested on complaint of a creditor of the firm, on the ground that Hoffman obtained goods from him after assuring him that the firm was worth $75,000 over and above their debts. There were fourteen orders of arrests against him, and the amount of bail required was $74,800. His friends could not get the bail. During the month of June following an inquisition was designated by the Supreme Court to ascertain whether or not

THE PRISONER WAS A LUNATIC,

as had been charged by his friends. Their report declared that he was not of sane mind and had not been for six months previous. Thus it was that he got the goods under the alleged false pretenses when he was insane. Strange to say, the Supreme Court after this denied a motion to vacate the orders of arrests, which motion was made by the prisoner's wife (some of the creditors opposing it), thus virtually debarring the insane man from every chance of being released so long as his bail was not forthcoming. The petition of the wife shows that the husband is "harmless," and can be taken and cared for by his family without any risk to life or property of anybody. The bill which gives the unfortunate man his freedom will be passed by the Senate to-morrow. It is said that there are in

LUDLOW STREET JAIL

several persons who are in just the same fix as Hoffman, but who cannot plead insanity as an excuse for their wrong doings. So it will be seen that, talk as we may about there being no imprisonment for debt, a person too poor to get bailed out when committed to prison in some civil case or other has no other hope of a final release than that which brings the rich and the poor to the same level.

THE NEW DRUG CLERK BILL.

Professor Doremus and Dr. O'Leary appeared before the Committee on Public Health of the Senate this forenoon in opposition to the law relating to the examination of druggists, which was introduced by Senator Weismann. They stated that the members of the College of Pharmacy, who claim to have the right to administer the law, represent the very persons to whom the law should apply; that not one-sixth of their number are graduates of the colleges to which they are affiliated, and that all the druggists of New York might on the payment of $5 and proof of having spent four years in the business become members of the college, so that with the administration of the law in their hands they would be

THEIR OWN EXAMINERS,

as if medical students were to be permitted to examine each other to determine their fitness to practise medicine. Thus, loosely worded, the College of Pharmacy was a myth, and, so far as the term had any meaning, it had become synonymous and commensurate with the entire body of druggists in New York. They contended, moreover, that the universal verdict of the most eminent physicians, of the press, and of the public in support of the present law or its obviously beneficial and common sense provision that no one who has not given proof of his competency is allowed to

PUT UP A PRESCRIPTION

entitled it to everybody's regard. If it was, as conceded, a stringent and salutary law, why propose to alter it. To say the least, it was an ungracious act on the part of the College of Pharmacy to disturb the confidence of the public in the practical good of pharmacy legislation by proposing the repeal of the only law which, after repeated trials, during many years, has succeeded in satisfying the citizens of New York. The very men who were zealously urging the passage of the projected law are now conducting their business in open defiance of the law and wish to be invested with indefinite and art bitrary power, for the proposed act reads:—"he duties of the said Board shall be to transact all business pertaining to the legal regulation of the practice of pharmacy in the city of New York." They pointed out how the act carefully avoids the appointment of a physician or a chemist, as is the custom in all foreign boards, for the examination of druggists.

In case a similar law may in future be enforced in other cities of this State where there are no colleges of pharmacy, how should the Board be appointed if not by some official representing the public? The re-registration and repayment of money which the new law requires is a work of supererogation and a grave

INJUSTICE TO THE LAW-ABIDING DRUGGISTS,

who have already conformed to the law, as the Secretary had already shown by his valuable, complete and elaborate records.

It must be confessed that the persistency with which the advocates of the new bill are working to upset the present law, now that the druggists and the drug clerks have been examined and the black sheep among them swept out of existence, looks rather peculiar. The law passed last year is a good one and is conceded to be such by the physicians of prominence of New York, who, in common with a majority of the druggists in the city, have sent up a petition to the Senate asking that the present law should not be interfered with. Last year when the present law was introduced it was attacked by the same parties who are now endeavoring to get it wiped out as a law. The law which they want substituted is undoubtedly in many respects a good one, and if there were not already a good law in existence for the protection of the public against

BLUNDERING DRUG CLERKS

I do not think there would be any difficulty about its passage. But what puzzles the Senate, and a good majority of them at that as far as I can learn, is why, in the face of the fact that the present Board of Examiners have done their work faithfully and well and to the satisfaction of everybody who had not good cause to detest the stringency of the examinations, an effort should be made to set them aside. The main question as to the new bill's success will hinge simply on this:—Will it be more efficient than the present law, and will the College of Pharmacy be more capable to regulate the druggists and drug clerks than the present Board of Examiners? The result of the labors of the Board during the past year submitted to the Senate shows that the examinations could not be made more thorough by any new law. The fact that any druggist in New York who has had

AN EXPERIENCE OF FOUR YEARS

in the business, and who pays $5, is eligible to the College of Pharmacy (which wants to take the place of the present Board, headed by Professor Doremus), shows quite plainly that the change would not be a beneficial one. It is contended that many of the men who want the new law passed, and who lay such stress upon the importance of elevating the drug business, are now doing business in open defiance of the present law. It may be that the latter is objectionable to them; but their dislike to it, at the same time that it does not justify them in defying its provisions, augurs badly for their motives in striking at the present Board.

THE CAPTAIN OF THE PORT.

The bill introduced to-day by Senator Benedict gives the appointment of the Captain of the Port and eleven Harbor Masters to the Board of Pilot Commissioners. They must all reside in New York city. The Captain must execute a bond on the penal sum of $10,000, and each Harbor Master in the sum of $2,500. The Captain is authorized to divide the port into eleven districts, to each of which one of the Harbor Masters must be assigned. All that part of the water adjacent to the wharves from the east side of pier 2 to pier 9 East River, from the 20th of March to the 1st of January each year, is to be reserved for canal boats and barges engaged in transporting property on the Hudson River. The Captain can also assign additional portions of the ports for this class of boats. No other kind of vessel is to be allowed to enter where the canal boats and barges discharge their cargo unless previous permission in writing is given by the Captain, and they can then only remain in these portions between the 1st day of January and the 20th of March of each year. He is to make

A MONTHLY REPORT.

His pay is to be fixed by the Board of Pilots at $300 per month, each harbor master to get $250 per month. Each commissioner is to have $1,000 a month for their services. The terms of office of the captains and harbor masters is one year. Except canal boats, lighters, barges and tugs, every vessel, ship, &c., shall pay a fine of one and one-half per cent per ton. This is for foreign vessels that are allowed to enter the port on the same conditions as vessels of the United States. All other vessels must pay three cents per ton.

MR. ALVORD'S RAILROAD BILL.

Mr. Alvord's bill in relation to railroads doing business in this State is attracting some attention. It provides that no railroad company doing business in this State shall hereafter charge or receive more than twenty-five per cent advance during the fall, winter and spring seasons than the average charges made by such company for transporting similar classes or kinds of freight like distances over its roads, during the months of June, July and August preceding such seasons; nor shall any such company charge or receive more for transporting any kind or class of freight over its road at less than it does a greater distance.

THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

The Committee on Public Printing of the lower House will not meet again until after the recess. It is said that they are to take hold of certain other parties than those already examined, who will make some startling developments that have not yet even been hinted at during the examination.

THE WOOD INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE

will make their report to-morrow. They will make no suggestion whatever as to what ought to be done in the matter. The report will simply state what the committee did to make the investigation thorough, and submit the evidence taken during the investigation, thus leaving the Senate to do what they please in deciding the question of Senator Wood's guilt or innocence. This is considered a rather sneaking way for the committee to shirk responsibility. Senator Perry will not make his report on

THE TERWILLIGER PER CENTAGE BUSINESS

until Mr. Hardenbergh is well enough to look over the evidence. At least he pretends that this is the only reason for his delay in not reporting at once. The report of the majority of the committee will be adverse to Mr. Terwilliger, and it is said that he was informed of this fact a few days before he resigned.

THE JOINT RAILROAD COMMITTEES

held their last meeting this afternoon, to listen to arguments on the rapid transit question. Mr. Hand spoke for the Manhattan Company, Mr. Arcade Smith for his plan and Mr. Dixon for the Pneumatic. The latter argued to show that Vanderbergh was all at sea in his pretensions; that he and his friends had first started the idea of an underground railroad. He produced proofs to show that the people in New York, along the route of their proposed road, were in favor of the Beach Pneumatic. It is doubtful whether the joint committees will ever be able to extricate themselves clearly from all the theories they have been deluged with by the rapid transiters' advocates during the past two weeks.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

ALBANY, Feb. 16, 1872.

BILLS REPORTED.

In relation to the powers and duties of County Treasurers, and to authorize certain actions and proceedings against them; to authorize the Harlem and New York Navigation Company to issue bonds; to amend the charter of the New York Produce Company; to amend the charter of the New York Life Insurance Company; to incorporate the Woman's Half Dime Savings Bank in Brooklyn.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

To exempt real estate of the Home for Incurables from taxation; to repeal the act to incorporate the Grand Commandery of the State of New York; to provide for the appointment of a Captain of the Port and Harbor Masters for the port of New York, and to define their power, duties and compensation; to incorporate the German United Evangelical Protestant Synod of the East.

BILLS PASSED.

To authorize corporations to hold and convey real estate for business purposes in other States, with the consent thereof; to repeal the act authorizing canal appraisers to hear and determine canal claims without action of the