CONGRESS.

THE FRENCH ARMS SALES COMMITTEE.

Sumner Too Sick to Serve---They Cannot Spare Schurz.

A SPAT ABOUT ADJOURNMENT.

Filibustering on the Wisconsin Land Grabs in the House.

Invitation to the Japanese Embassy.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 1, 1872.

SENATOR SUMNER ORDERED REPOSE.

Mr. SUMNER, (rep.) of Mass., rose to a personal explanation. He said that as his name had been mentioned more than once in connection with membership of the special committee provided for yesterday to investigate the sales of arms by the War Department, and also as the possible chairman of the committee, he would now state that his health was in such a condition as not to admit of his serving on the committee. He made this statement with reluctance, as it had never been his habit to shirk any duty; but the effects of injuries which he had sustained sixteen years ago still clung to him, as he had been painfully admonished within the last few days, and his physician had imperatively prescribed repose.

The VICE PRESIDENT presented the credentials of the Hon. A. A. Sargent, Senator elect from California, which were read and laid on the table.

TEA AND COFFEE.

Mr. SHERMAN, (rep.) of Ohio, chairman of the Committee on Finance, said that inasmuch as the proposition to repeal the duty on tea and coffee seemed to have excited a good deal of alarm in some quarters, he deemed it due to the business men of the country to state that the bill for that purpose should pass there was no expectation that it would take effect before the 1st of July. The Finance Committee had unanimously authorized him to make this statement.

Mr. SCOTT, (rep.) of Pa., remarked that the market was much affected by the pendency of this bill, and that it would be more satisfactory if the sense of the Senate could be had on the subject at an early day.

Mr. SHERMAN presented a petition against the reduction of duties.

Mr. COLE, (rep.) of Cal., reported the Naval Appropriation bill, with amendments.

Mr. SUMNER presented a petition, numerously signed, against putting the names of God into the constitution.

Mr. HAMLIN, (rep.) of Me., offered a resolution which was adopted, directing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to ascertain the amount equitably due to John P. Hale, late Minister to Spain.

Mr. SHERMAN reported a bill to re-establish the Branch Mint at New Orleans.

REVENUE FRAUD PROSECUTIONS.

Mr. BAYARD, (dem.) of Del., offered a resolution asking the President to send the Senate a copy of the instructions given to the District Attorney relative to the prosecution of New York merchants for giving gratuities to Custom House officials.

Mr. CONKLING, (rep.) of N. Y., asked him whether he had not read the correspondence on the subject in the public papers.

Mr. BAYARD said he had seen the letters, but he wanted to know from the President whether they were authentic. If the merchants of New York were to be selected for prosecution, then the main channel by which the Investigating Committee could discover the abuses in the Custom House administration would be effectually closed.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM, (rep.) of Conn., said there was no reason why the men who violated the law should be exempt because they were merchants. He did not, however, object to the resolution.

Mr. BAYARD said it was not a question about exempting anybody from punishment. The question was whether the main channel by which abuses could be discovered should be closed. Why should not the President wait until the committee should have reported?

Mr. COLE called for the regular order, which brought up the Legislative Appropriation bill, and the resolution went over.

THE GLOBE REPORTS.

Mr. ANTHONY, (rep.) of R. I., from the Committee on Printing, reported a bill to provide for reporting and printing the debates of Congress, and obtained unanimous consent for its immediate consideration. He said that the publishers of the *Globe* had printed the debates for nearly a year without a contract, relying on the good faith of Congress for compensation, and it was necessary that something should be done to relieve them from that position. The Committee on Printing had been for some time trying to devise a plan to reduce the cost and bulk of the *Globe*, but had not yet agreed upon one, and in the meantime they had thought it best to report this bill, renewing the old contract until the end of the present Congress, with an amendment providing for a less costly index.

After some discussion the bill was passed.

THE ARMS SALES INQUIRY COMMITTEE.

Mr. CAMERON, (rep.), of Pa., moved that the Vice President should be authorized to appoint the committee to investigate the alleged sale of arms to French agents.

The VICE PRESIDENT declined to appoint the committee.

Mr. CAMERON offered a resolution naming the following Senators as members of the committee:—Messrs. Hamlin, Carpenter, Sherman, Sawyer, Logan, Stevenson and Harlan. He said that in the resolution as he had drawn it at first Mr. Sumner was named as chairman, but in view of his declination he had substituted Mr. Hamlin.

Mr. SHERMAN said his time was already very fully occupied, and asked the Senate to excuse him from serving on the committee.

Mr. TRUMBULL, (rep.) of Ill.—It seems to me, Mr. President, that one of the Senators who took part in bringing this matter to the attention of the Senate ought to be on this committee. Several gentlemen who took part in the investigation, or at least who expressed very strongly their opinion that there was no occasion for it, are named as members of the committee—for instance, the Senator from Iowa (Mr. Harlan), and the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. Carpenter), and it seems to me that either the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Sumner) or the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Schurz) ought to be upon it also.

Mr. CAMERON said he would prefer that the committee should be organized as he had proposed, and reminded Mr. Trumbull that he (Mr. Trumbull) had been the first to suggest that it would be improper for either Mr. Sumner or Mr. Schurz to serve on the committee.

Mr. TRUMBULL said he had made that suggestion in opposition to Mr. Conkling's amendment directing the committee to inquire into the conduct of those Senators; but as Mr. Cameron had expressed his willingness that Mr. Sumner should be chairman of the committee, and as that Senator had declined to serve, there seemed to be no reason why the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Schurz) should not be a member of the committee, especially when two or three Senators who had opposed the investigation were to be upon it. Besides, either of these two Senators as a member of the committee could take part in the main investigation relating to the sales of arms, and could withdraw from active service when the committee came to the inquiry affecting himself; therefore Mr. Sherman had declined to serve. He moved that Mr. Schurz should be put in his place.

Mr. SUMNER—Mr. President, it seems to me that, in ordinary fairness, one of the two Senators who have taken a leading part in instituting this inquiry should be upon this committee. I cannot be. I am out of the question. It seems to me, therefore, that the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Schurz) should be on the committee; and, further, there is a special reason, when we consider the declared opinions of several of the Senators designated. For instance, the Senator who is named as chairman (Mr. Hamlin) has used his strongest possible language on this subject. I will not quote his language; it was hardly parliamentary, and yet this inquiry is to be under his guidance, with no Senator on the committee who has taken part in promoting the inquiry. Under the circumstances I think the least the Senate can do is to give a place on the committee to the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Schurz), who has shown such

FAMILIARITY WITH THE CASE,

and whose character and talents certainly entitle him to the respect of this Chamber.

Mr. BOREMAN, (rep.) of W. Va., moved to lay the resolution and amendment on the table. Carried, by 25 yeas; nays not counted.

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Appropriation bill.

An amendment was adopted authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to employ not more than three persons to assist the proper officers of the government in discovering and collecting any money belonging to the United States whenever the same shall be withheld by any person or corporation upon such terms and conditions as he shall deem best for the interests of the United States, but providing that they shall be paid no compensation except out of the money and property so secured.

The amendment proposing to abolish the branch Mint at Charlotte, N. C., was rejected.

Mr. SPENCER, (rep.) of Ala., moved that when the Senate adjourns to-day it adjourn to Monday. Objection was made to this, and

Mr. ANTHONY moved to adjourn. Lost.

Mr. CAMERON then moved to go into executive session. Lost.

Mr. EDMUNDS, (rep.) of Vt., said he was not surprised to see the opponents of the republican party, with their leader, the Senator from Illinois (Mr. Trumbull), voting solidly to adjourn to Monday. Having kept the Senate from its legitimate business for several weeks they wished to

WASTE MORE TIME

now, so that the business of the country might be still further neglected and the republican party injured. The Senator from Illinois (Mr. Trumbull) having already set forth the beauties of the Cincinnati platform, he probably wished to have to-morrow to prepare himself for another effort of the same character next week; for it was clear that he and his democratic allies wanted to waste as much time as possible.

Mr. TRUMBULL said he was sorry that Mr. Edmunds seemed to think the republican party in so delicate a condition that it would be destroyed unless the Senate should sit on Saturday. He had no such fear.

Mr. EDMUNDS—Do you speak for it?

Mr. TRUMBULL—I hope I do speak for it much more than the Senator from Vermont. If the republican party suffers it is just from such

NARROW, ILLIBERAL SPEECHES

as that which the Senator has made here this evening, appealing to party on a question of adjournment. Has it come to this, that no vote can be given here, even on a question of adjournment without the cry of party being raised? It is the narrow spirit shown by the Senator from Vermont that brings the republican party into reproach.

Mr. EDMUNDS—Mr. President, I do not know but I have injured the republican party now, and at other times, but certainly I have never done it intentionally. However, I can assure the Senator from Illinois (Mr. Trumbull), that he has not injured it lately, because he has not acted with or for it; and while he occupies the position he does now the republican party is far above his reach. I have a right to speak of the interests of the republican party. That party represents the country; and whatever is for its interest is so because it is for the interest of the country. And when I see the whole body of the opposition here voting solidly against fixing a day for final adjournment, and also endeavoring to

SIT AS FEW DAYS AS POSSIBLE,

I have a right as a member of the republican party to declare that I know the motive of their action, and I need not ask the Senator from Illinois (Mr. Trumbull), who is their stout and zealous ally, for permission to do so.

Mr. CAMERON renewed the motion to go into executive session, which was carried at twenty-five minutes past four P. M., and the Senate soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, March 1, 1872.

Mr. WOOD (dem.), of N. Y., presented a petition of merchants of Boston and New York in favor of equalizing the tax on plug, chewing and smoking tobacco.

THE STATE REPORTS.

Mr. BEATTY (rep.), of Ohio, from the Committee on Printing, reported a bill to provide for publishing the debates and proceedings of Congress, and gave notice that he would call it up for action on Wednesday next.

WISCONSIN LAND GRABS.

The bill for the extension of the Wisconsin Railroad land grants came up on Mr. HOLMAN'S, (dem.) of Ind., motion to reconsider the vote referring it, with instructions, to the Committee on Public Lands, to lay that motion on the table, the parliamentary plan of making it a finality.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, (dem.) of Wis., appealed for unanimous consent to let the bill be referred, with the right of the committee to report back at any time next week after Monday.

FILIBUSTERING.

Various propositions were made offering additional instructions and objections were frequently made and withdrawn, and for a long time it appeared impossible for members to come to any definite arrangement.

Mr. KILLINGER, (rep.) of Pa., offered additional instructions requiring the committee to report a provision for the exclusive use of American iron on the proposed road.

Mr. COX, (dem.) of N. Y., objected to that.

Mr. KILLINGER—Then I object to the arrangement.

Mr. COX—That is the most absolute nonsense ever introduced in the House.

Mr. STEVENSON, (rep.) of Ohio—If iron is to enter into the soul of this bill I object to it.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—I am willing that the amendment may be offered to the bill in the House.

Mr. COX—So am I, for then we can have an opportunity of making some good points on these Pennsylvania gentlemen.

Mr. DAWES, (rep.) of Mass.—Is there any modification of the arrangement made the other day?—alluding to a coalition between the protectionists and the free traders on the subject of tea and coffee.

Mr. MERCUR, (rep.) of Pa.—Not any.

Mr. COX—This is a perfect commentary on the absurdity of the votes given against my resolution the other day to reduce the duty on pig iron to $5 a ton, and I am glad that the Committee of Ways and Means are beginning to find out "ways that are dark," and so forth. (Laughter.)

Mr. KILLENGER—I make the point of order that the gentleman has charged absurdity on two-thirds of the House.

Mr. COX—I withdraw the absurdity, because it is self-apparent.

Mr. DAWES—I object to any arrangement.

Mr. STEVENSON—I object to the reservation of any special right. I will not put a ribbon on pig iron.

Mr. COX—Let that amendment come in so that we may have a chance of hitting it.

A MEMBER—Do you want to hit the ribbon or the pig iron?

Mr. COX—Both.

Mr. DICKEY, (rep.) of Pa.—It is the first time I ever heard of putting a ribbon on pig iron.

Mr. STEVENSON—It has had everything else on it, and now it wants to have a ribbon of honor.

Mr. SCOFIELD, (rep.) of Pa.—I appeal to my colleague (Mr. Killenger) to withdraw his amendment.

Mr. COX (jubilantly)—Ha! ha!

Mr. SCOFIELD (seriously)—It will bring the whole tariff system, in which Pennsylvania is so much interested, into ridicule.

Mr. COX—Probably so.

Mr. SCOFIELD (paying no attention to Mr. Cox's criticism, but continuing to address his colleague)—I do not think it is worth while to attach to every railroad bill a provision that the company shall come to our market and buy a small amount of iron. It only makes us who represent that interest in Congress somewhat ridiculous. I hope, therefore, that my colleague will not insist on it.

Mr. DAWES (with a serio-comic air)—My objection was that the arrangement should be made in open House. Whatever arrangement is made outside is not, of course, so offensive to the public morality as it is to have the proposition made in open House, and to have it accepted right before the public and before the reporters of the country. That is my objection.

Mr. KILLENGER (apologetically)—I cannot see that any ridicule properly attaches to my proposition. The same proviso is incorporated in the Northern Pacific Railroad bill, and, if another company is going to have the benefit of these lands, I see nothing ridiculous or improper in attaching that same proviso to this bill. I do not propose, however, to stand in the way of this arrangement. The friends of the bill all assure me that we shall be allowed a vote on any amendment, and that I shall have the privilege of offering it. With that understanding I agree to withdraw it now, but I mean to offer it again and to press it on the consideration of the House.

Mr. COX—I object to the withdrawal of the proposition.

The SPEAKER—The gentleman from New York can renew it. (Laughter.)

Mr. COX—This is not the first time that Pennsylvania has had a similar amendment put into railroad bills. If it is ridiculous now it was ridiculous when it was inserted in other railroad bills of greater magnitude.

Mr. KILLINGER (feeling himself unexpectedly reinforced)—it is in the Northern Pacific Railroad bill.

Mr. COX—I know it is.

Mr. KILLINGER (triumphantly)—And it ought to be. It is right.

Mr. COX—It is in all the Pacific Railroad bills. This everlasting swindle and legalized fraud for the benefit of Pennsylvania has been running through all our bills. It is robbery.

Mr. WOOD—All of it.

The SPEAKER remarked that this whole discussion was by unanimous consent.

Mr. DICKEY—I object to debate unless there is a free fight.

The SPEAKER stated the proposition to be that the bill be referred, with instructions, to the Committee on Public Lands, with the right of that committee to report back at any time next week after Monday, and that the bill, when reported, shall be open to debate and amendments. He asked whether there was any objection.

No objection was made, and it was so ordered.

The instructions are that the bill shall be amended so as to grant to the State of Wisconsin all the lands specified, which would inure to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company under existing laws, by any location of its road, if this grant were not renewed, and to limit the grant to such legislation as might be taken by the Northern Pacific Railroad; also providing that the act shall not be construed to enlarge the grant of land to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, or to authorize the company to select lands elsewhere in lieu of any lands specified in this bill; also that the extent of this grant shall be determined by the Secretary of the Interior and the Attorney General; also that coal lands be excluded from the grant.

Mr. CLARK, of Texas, asked leave to offer a resolution calling on the Attorney General for information as to the action and bribery of the federal Grand Jury at Austin, Texas.

Mr. COX objected on account of the absence of one of Mr. Clark's colleagues, who was involved in the matter.

CANNED FRUITS.

On motion of Mr. BROOKS, (dem.) of New York, the Senate amendment to the House bill, removing the stamp duty on canned fruits, &c., was concurred in. The bill now goes to the President for his signature.

QUARANTINE IN THE GULF PORTS.

Mr. SHELDON, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill for a more effective system of quarantine on the Southern and Gulf coasts, authorizing the detail of one or more medical officers of the regular army, who shall during the coming season visit each town or port on the Gulf of Mexico that is subject or liable to the invasion of yellow fever, and to confer with the local authorities with reference to the establishment of a more uniform and effective system of quarantine, and to make a detailed report to the Secretary of War. The bill was passed without discussion.

The House, at half-past two P. M., went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Scofield in the chair, and resumed the consideration of

THE DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL.

There was considerable discussion in the progress of the bill, principally on the improvement and extension of the Capitol grounds and on the utility and cost of the Storm Signal Service. So much was said in favor of the Signal Service that Mr. FARNSWORTH, (rep.) of Ill., who made an antagonistic amendment, withdrew it, remarking that babies would soon be weaned according to these signals. The committee rose without disposing of the bill.

INVITING THE JAPS TO THE BEAR GARDEN.

Mr. BANKS, (rep.) of Mass., offered a resolution authorizing the Speaker to extend an invitation to the Japanese Embassy to visit the House of Repre-sentatives at such time as should be convenient to the Embassy and consistent with public business. Agreed to.

Mr. CONGER, (rep.) of Mich., from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill for the leasing to the city of Buffalo of government lands lying on the Niagara River and Lake Erie. Passed.

Mr. DAWES offered a resolution, instructing the Committee on Printing to inquire and report the cost of printing the several volumes of Clarence King's "Geological Explorations," and whether the same may not be printed at less cost. Agreed to.

The House then, at twenty minutes to five P. M., adjourned. To-morrow's session is to be for general debate only.

SHARP PRACTICE.

Alleged Attempt to Swindle a Banking Firm Out of $130,000—How the Thing was Done—Arrest of the Operator.

Some three or four weeks ago a tall, gentlemanly looking man, wearing spectacles, called upon the firm of Jay Cooke & Co. and said to one of the principals that as he was settling up an estate in New Jersey he was in need of $130,000 in bonds, and he wished to invest in five-twenties for that amount. He was received with all the courtesy due to such a customer. Without much delay the matter was concluded and the gentleman, who gave his name as Mr. Kenny, left the establishment perfectly satisfied. It was arranged that the bonds should be delivered at a lawyer's office in the building of the National Trust Company, and Mr. Kenny would, he said, be there to receive them and give a satisfactory equivalent. About this time, it is alleged, the pretended Mr. Kenny seemed to become aware that the detectives were unusually interested in his movements, and when the bonds were delivered at the lawyer's office there was no gentleman

CARRYING THAT COGNOMEN

there to receive them. Some time before Mr. Kenny had made this handsome little purchase from the firm of Jay Cooke & Co. Superintendent Kelso had heard of other transactions of a similar nature, and he detailed Detectives Elder and MacDougal to look after the eccentricities of this interesting gentleman. How the detectives became aware of the fact that the enterprising Kenny intended to favor Jay Cooke & Co. with a portion of his patronage still remains a police mystery, but the fact has come out that they warned the firm in time to save them a large sum of money. Detectives Elder and MacDougal say that but for the interruption in the proceedings Mr. Kenny intended to pay for the bonds he had purchased after the following manner:—He would have prepared, when the messenger called upon him with the valuable paper, a falsely-certified check for $143,000, and another, a genuine draft, for $250. As soon as the bank employé called upon him, the pretended Mr. Kenny would appear to write out a check, and take the messenger with him to the Park Bank to get it certified, and

THAT LITTLE ACT OF RECOGNITION

over, he would hand it to the messenger in return for the bonds. When they arrived at the bank he would give in the check for $250, get that certified, put it into the lining of his hat, where the falsely endorsed paper was already carefully concealed, and then on gaining the street he would hand the messenger the forged check in return for the bonds. Of course the messenger was to be under the impression that the check certified to by the Park Bank was the one bearing the amount of the value of the bonds upon its surface. Finding this operation unsuccessful Mr. Kenny changed his name to Barclay and called upon the firm of Jones & Garvin, importers of liquors and cigars, in Beaver street. He represented to these gentlemen that

HE HAD BEEN COMMISSIONED

by "Sunset" Cox to purchase merchandise from them for the use of that gentleman. He bought goods to the amount of $53, and handed in payment a $100 bill, requesting a check for the balance to send to Mr. Cox by post. Mr. Jones gave him a check on the Bank of North America for $47, but thinking the transaction a peculiar one he sent word to the authorities of the bank informing them of all the circumstances of the affair. In due time the check for $47 was presented and paid, but shortly after another draft for $2,300 was handed in, purporting to come from

THE SAME FIRM.

Seeing this was a forgery and copied from the original $47 check, the Bank of North America refused to honor it and detained the boy who had presented the paper. Mr. Donaldson, the President of the bank, handed the matter over to Superintendent Kelso, who again entrusted the case to Detectives Elder and Macdougal, supposing that the man in both transactions was the same.

The officers had already been at work for some time ferreting out the party, and they finally came to the conclusion they were on the trck of an old hand. One clue led to another until finally they caught a glimpse of the man yesterday afternoon in the street. He was followed and shadowed through a labyrinth of byways, until he brought up at a well known resort on the west side of the city, and here the detectives pounced upon him. The detectives found their first conjecture was a good one. They had unearthed an old acquaintance. He was taken to Police Headquarters, after having been first identified by the President of the Bank of North America, and Mr. Jones, of the firm of Jones & Garner, as the individual they had

THE PLEASURE OF MEETING

on the occasions above detailed. He was known to Detectives Elder and Macdougal as George Johnson, but, of course, the officers, aware of the characteristics of the man, were prepared for any change of name that was possible. On the arrival of the prisoner at Police Headquarters he was received by Captain Irving, who at once recognized him as an old friend, and seemed most happy to see him. The prisoner will be taken before Judge Hogan at the Tombs this morning.

DOOMSDAY FOR JERSEY THIEVES.

Eighteen Years for a Sing Sing Graduate—A Large Batch for State Prison—Frauds in the Town of Union.

Yesterday was sentence day in the Hudson County Court of Quarter Sessions at Jersey City. Judge Randolph had more than ordinary work on his hands. A desperate looking fellow, just fresh from Sing Sing, and who gave his name as James Smith, was called up. He had been convicted on two indictments for grand larceny from a clothing store and on another indictment for assault and battery on a police officer. Judge Randolph sentenced him on one of the former indictments to seven years in the State Prison, when the prisoner contemptuously remarked, "Oh, I can sleep the half of that." The sentence was immediately reconsidered, and he was sentenced to eight years. He was not daunted yet, but remarked that he could sleep the half of that too. The Court sentenced him to eight years more on the second indictment for grand larceny and two years for assault and battery, making eighteen years altogether. The stolid fellow rolled up an immense lump of tobacco in his mouth and looked daggers at the Court, at the same time making some remarks about justice which were not distinctly audible.

The following thieves were sentenced afterwards:—Hugh Bensley, two years; Jack Sheppard, five years; William Thompson, two years; Edward Hartell, an expert burglar, five years; William Carpenter, his "pal," five years; John Fuller, three months; George Brown, three months; Edward Smith, three months; John Hayes, three months; Robert McKeene, assault with a razor on a widow because she would not marry him, received six months; John Morrissey, three months; Martin Linskey, one month. Sentence was suspended in several cases. August Witte, who pleaded guilty to eleven indictments for burglary, was remanded, as was his "pal," George Stahl, convicted on two indictments.

The governing body of the town of Union, consisting of Walter Kamena, Michael Henry and William H. Smith, were arraigned on an indictment for conspiracy in defrauding, as alleged, the taxpayers of said township of the sum of $800 in the improvement of the Bull's Ferry road. They pleaded not guilty and gave bail for trial.

A PANIC IN A SCHOOL.

Providential Escape from a Fearful Slaughter.

A fearful panic occurred in the Thirteenth ward public school at Newark yesterday morning, shortly after the assembling of the scholars, who numbered over one thousand. The paper covering over the steam pipes took fire from the boiler, which had become overheated though the stupidity of a new janitor. The smoke from the burning paper quickly filled the apartments. During the fright of the scholars Mr. Joseph E. Haines, the principal of the school, visited the cellar, where the boiler was located, and, on finding the boiler empty and over-heated, attempted to turn the water into it. Had he succeeded a terrible explosion must have taken place, as it was subsequently discovered that the boiler was red hot. The janitor had left the valve open where the scholars were seated. Despite the efforts of the teachers a fearful panic ensued. The children, believing that the building was on fire, rushed frantically to the doors and endeavored to force their way to the street. Many who were unable to get out in that way leaped from the windows. Fortunately, only one child—a little girl—was hurt. The remarkable escape of numbers from being killed was truly providential, and the water, instead of running into the boiler, passed into the sewer, within which it was connected by pipes. There is no gauge upon the boiler, and perhaps this occurrence may prompt the Board of Education to pay attention to the matter.

THE DOG FANCIERS.

Officer Thomas Scullion, of the Twenty-eighth precinct, and Hugh McCourt, the parties engaged in the dog fight at the corner of Seventeenth street and Tenth avenue, Thursday afternoon, appeared before Justice Cox at Jefferson Market yesterday morning. An examination being held it was shown that McCourt was the aggressor, and the complaint against Scullion dismissed. McCourt was committed in default of $500 to appear at the Court of Special Sessions for trial.

RACING NOTES.

Two important stakes closed last week at New Orleans, to be run during the spring meeting over the Metairie Course, which commences on the 30th instant and continues six days. The first of the stakes was the Metairie Cup Sweepstakes for all ages, two miles and a quarter, to which will be added $1,000 and a cup valued at $1,000 (the gift of M. H. Sanford), $50 entrance, play or pay; the second horse to receive $200; the third horse to save his entrance money. In the event that one of Mr. Sanford's horses should win the race, the second horse will get the cup, the winner to receive the first and second money. The following are the entries for the event:—Nelly Gray, Hollywood, Monarchist, Preakness, Romping Girl, Nannie Douglas, Bob Shelton, Mozart, Frank Hampton, colt by Jack Malone, Billy Williamson, Mary Francis, I O U, John McDonald, bay colt by Daniel Boone, Nellie Ransom, Conductor, Stockwood, Wanderer and Barney Williams. This will make a grand field, and the race for the cup should be as good as ever took place on the Metairie Course.

The second event was a post stake for all ages, four mile heats, $250 entrance, $100 forfeit, $1,500 added and T. S. Morse's beautiful painting of "Life on the Metairie," valued at $1,000 (optional with the winner to receive the amount in money or the picture), closed with the following subscribers:—M. H. Sanford, A. Buford, T. G. Moore, T. G. Bacon, W. R. Babcock, J. A. Miller and W. H. Williamson. The above gentlemen have fine horses to select from and a good race may be anticipated.

It is thought that Tony Taylor will bring Kingfisher's leg about so that it will stand another training, and that this famous racer will be seen again on the turf the coming summer.

Mr. Belmont's imported mare Non-Partielle, by Kingston, dam England's Beauty, by Irish Birdcatcher, dropped a large bay colt at the nursery, Long Island, on the 21st of February. The sire of the colt is Gladiateur. Imported Fluke, by Womersley, dam by Comus, dropped a chestnut filly on the 24th of February. The sire of the filly is Kentucky.

Mr. Belmont sold his imported chestnut colt By the Sea on the 24th of February to Mr. Paelps. The horse will be sent to South America.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Theatre Francais.

A numerous and select audience witnessed on Thursday the performance of the French comedy entitled "Le Meurtrier de Théodore," at Robinson Hall, at 18 East Sixteenth street, which has been transformed into a French theatre. "Le Meurtrier de Théodore" is the original of the English burlesque, "Who Killed Cock Robin?" and is based on the marital jars of a young couple who profess to shun each other to the extent of one wanting to go to the North Pole and the other to the opposite extremity. Their troubles lead, however, to a happy culmination after having furnished ludicrous incidents enough to keep the audience in continuous merriment for several hours. There are but three important characters in the piece, which were performed by their representatives in a life-like and artistic manner. M. Juignet, as the sorely tried husband, was perfectly at home in his part, and did the best with it. Mlle. Anna Cavé, an actress of much talent and stage experience, gave a spirited rendering of the wayward wife, while M. Rousseau played and looked the *bon bourgeois* and father to perfection. Altogether the performance was very enjoyable, and M. Juignet's enterprise merits the support of the lovers of French comedy.

Matinees To-Day.

The following theatres will give afternoon performances:—Wallack's, "The Veteran;" Fifth Avenue, "Divorce;" Booth's, "Julius Cæsar;" Olympic, "Humpty Dumpty;" Niblo's, "Naiad Queen;" Comique, "Ixion;" St. James, "Marriage;" Bryant's Minstrels, Tony Pastor's, Thirty-fourth Street Theatre and New York Circus.

Rustlings from the Wings.

Nilsson announces her farewell engagement at the Academy on Monday, "Mignon" being the opening opera.

On March 18 the two hundredth and positively last performance of "Divorce" will be given. On the 11th and 13th insts. Mr. James Lewis and Mrs. Gilbert have benefits.

On Monday next an important change will take place in the cast of "Julius Cæsar" at Booth's, Mr. Creswick appearing as Brutus, and Mr. Edwin Booth for the first time as Cassius.

The Philharmonic Society give a concert at the Academy of Music to-night, at which a new symphony by Mr. Ritter will be performed. Miss Anna Mehlig and Mr. Remmertz will appear.

Miss Anna Mehlig announces three matinée piano recitals at Steinway Hall, on March 6, 7 and 13. The great talent and renown of this artist will doubtless attract a large proportion of the musical public.

"Buffalo Bill" is crowding the Bowery Theatre to such an extent that Manager Freligh contemplates taking the audience at the close of the run of the piece out on the plains on a scalping expedition.

Madame Parepa-Rosa has been honored by a tribute such as no artist in America has been lucky enough to win. She is engaged as the principal singer at the great Rhenish Singing Festival, which takes place at Dusseldorf in May, and of which Rubinstein will likely be the conductor. This is a flattering acknowledgment of her great abilities as an artist.

Kynock and Smith, skaters, have been added to the numerous features of "Humpty Dumpty" at the Olympic. Fox's admirers say there is no fear of his going to England, and claim that the hitch in the Geneva Conference was partly caused by his refusal. Such a concession as giving up our favorite clown and comedian to John Bull as an offset to the Alabama claims is not to be entertained for an instant.

SAVE THE LITTLE ONES.

A Most Worthy Charity—The New York Infant Asylum and What It Is Proposed to Accomplish—Lecture Last Evening in Behalf of the Charity.

Dr. Colton delivered one of his characteristic lectures, accompanied with an exhibition of the effect of nitrous oxide, or laughing gas, in the large hall of the Cooper Institute last evening, under the auspices and in behalf of the New York Infant Asylum. Before speaking of the lecture, however, it may be meet to allude to the claims which

THIS MOST WORTHY CHARITY

has upon the good citizens of this metropolis. The institution is under no sectarian control, but is managed by a board of lady managers, representing all the Protestant denominations of the city, and by a like constituted board of gentlemen acting as trustees. Of course it is designed especially for the reception and nurture of foundlings and infants abandoned by impoverished or dissolute parents, and to aid in preventing the widespread and terrible crime of infanticide, as well as to give guidance and protection to the unfortunate mothers, and thus aid in

SAVING THEM FROM DESTRUCTION.

The Board of Managers have issued a somewhat lengthy appeal to the public in behalf of the institution, from which the following is taken:—

"The Grand Jury have called loudly for its (the institution's) immediate operation, and the trustees, who are among our most widely known citizens, have resolved to organize the charity as soon as the requisite funds can be obtained. Experience will amply sustain the assertion that one-half of the three thousand abandoned infants of New York in the year 1870 might have been saved if proper provision had been made for them. It is also the benevolent object of the asylum to save

THE ERRING MOTHERS

of the foundings. Notwithstanding the recent increase in the provisions for abandoned children in New York, the field is by no means fully occupied. On the contrary, the demand for a more ample and fully appointed charity for foundlings is very great. To the Protestant portion of the community there is an especial necessity for establishing, on a permanent basis, the New York Infant Asylum. It has a most liberal charter, and is fully endowed with all the requisite powers to render it one of the most efficient charities of this city. At present there is no similar Protestant institution in New York, and, as a consequence, mothers, with their children, representing

EVERY RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION,

are compelled to enter the Asylum of the Roman Catholic sisters, or abandon their children, and thus let them become inmates of the Randall's Island Nursery, or finally place them in the care of some irresponsible person, in whose hands their lives are soon terminated by starvation and neglect. It is proposed to establish this Protestant asylum on the broadest basis. The results of the experience of the wisest physicians will be applied to the organization and operation of the charity. A country home, with all its salubrious surroundings, will be secured, and every precaution will be taken and every measure employed to carry out the beneficent intentions of the charter and to render the New York Infant Asylum a praise even among the many noble charities of the metropolis.

The officers of this charity are:—Charles Ely, President; H. E. Montgomery, D. D., and Joel Foster, M. D., Vice Presidents; James C. Holden, Treasurer; and Henry A. Oakley, Secretary.

Dr. Colton's lecture last evening was a decided success, both pecuniarily and as regards the Doctor's effort. At the conclusion of his remarks he administered the gas to some fifteen or twenty persons, of both sexes, whose antics created a vast deal of merriment among the audience.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Opening of the State and Presidential Campaigns.

Interviews with Prominent Politicians.

Weston's Re-election Card and the Democratic Platform.

SENATOR CARPENTER'S BOMBSHELL.

The Administration Carpet-Baggers, Scallawags and African-Americans.

Straw, the New Gubernatorial Aspirant.

Benton's Views of the Republican Party.

High Tariff and Protection to Laborers—No Frauds at Elections and No Legislative Interference from the State.

MANCHESTER, Feb. 29, 1872.

Politics in New Hampshire are becoming of paramount importance. The remembrance of the struggle of last year, wherein the democracy achieved a victory by the skin of their teeth, and only in that way, has stimulated the republicans to the realization of the situation, and the fact that it will be necessary for them to put forward the best efforts to win. Last year, it will be remembered, the contest was so close that its decision was left to the Legislature, the democrats winning thereby through the aid of the labor reformers. But at the forthcoming contest there is little prospect of the fight resulting so evenly.

AN INTERVIEW WITH ONE OF WESTON'S FRIENDS.

I had an interview to-day with a confidant of Mr. Weston, the Governor of the State, who is nominated for re-election, the conversation being substantially as follows:—

CORRESPONDENT (after the usual courteous preliminaries)—What is your platform this year for the Governor?

FRIEND—Well, the St. Domingo policy of the President we thoroughly and unqualifiedly oppose, as being detrimental to the welfare of the country. The democrats are in favor of low tariff for revenue, and the republicans favor high tariff for protection. We are in favor of civil service reform. We are emphatically opposed to the policy of giving away of public lands to the extent to which it has been carried. We are in favor of a complete renovation of the state of affairs in the Custom House at New York, and do not believe that Grant is in earnest in this matter, however much he, or at least his representatives, may pretend to be. We believe that the administration is insincere in the matter, and compelled, under the pressure of recent revelations, to do it unwillingly. There is another thing I wish to call to your mind, and impress upon it also, and in my expression I feel sure I express the opinions of the party.

CORRESPONDENT—Pray, what is that?

FRIEND—The democratic party in New Hampshire are pledged to stand by, and irrevocably, too, the amendments of the constitution which have been adopted. The administration party try to make the people believe that this is not the case; but it is so, and will remain as I state it. We may think—undoubtedly a great many do—that these amendments were procured in an unlawful way, but in their existence we support them and shall continue so to do. I have heard a great number of democrats assert this, and all this for peace and prosperity and the good of the country. This position has been adopted, and from it there is no receding and no possibility of retraction.

CORRESPONDENT—Is there any particular point in which you are willing to represent the democratic party in your State?

FRIEND—Yes. The democratic party of New Hampshire is opposed to the application of money in political affairs. Trade and business should be distinct from politics, and they should work out their own ends and aims on their own basis. It is not opposed to the introduction of foreign capital, but would encourage it in all legitimate ways.

CORRESPONDENT—In your remarks on the question of tariff, protection, &c., did you have any special reference?

FRIEND—I suppose it is well known that Mr. Straw, the nominee of the republican party, is a man quite prominent in corporations, and in favor of a high protective tariff, and the inference is obvious.

WHAT ABOUT PROHIBITION?

CORRESPONDENT—On the question of prohibition I suppose you have not much to say?

FRIEND—The prohibitory party is wholly distinct from ours, and we have only to say that the prohibitory law has been on the books some time, and has not been enforced. We think all laws should be enforced fairly and impartially, and where laws cannot be enforced they are of little use to the people.

CORRESPONDENT—If I allow that the administration of President Grant is unpopular, for the sake of my question, how do you make use of the fact?

FRIEND—In every possible way. President Grant is on trial in this State, and we have a right to make use of all his acts as capital, and we consider it as a strong card that he has not conducted himself in office as to lose the support of some, yes, many, of the influential men in the republican ranks. The republicans who compose the file of the party are becoming divided, and we gain daily on this account.

CARPENTER'S ATTACK ON THE ADMINISTRATION.

CORRESPONDENT—Did Mr. Carpenter, of South Carolina, make a speech in Concord last Monday? If so, what did he say?

FRIEND—The substance of his remarks was as follows:—He alluded first to the encroachments which had been made by the Executive on the legislative and judicial departments of the government, and then proceeded to talk about the New York Custom House. He said that, in spite of the facts known, the power of Boutwell had failed to reach this sink of corruption in New York, and when popular indignation forced inquiry the opposers of the light asked for had been set to find that which was obscure in the dark. The condition of the South was the point next touched on, and its ruling classes designated as carpet-baggers, scallawags and Americans of African descent. The former came South, not to abide there and earn an honest living, but to get into office, and, like carrion crows, gorge themselves on the carcasses that once were where there was Southern prosperity. The scallawags were simply men who were once fierce rebels, but had now turned to join in plunder, while the negroes, ignorant of the alphabet, superstitious and paying no taxes, seemed to be the best of the three sorts, who assumed to make the laws, control the property and dispose of the lives of those who alone had character, cultivation or property. Though the speaker had fought against the men of the South he could but believe these men in their cause, the origin of which he traced to the doctrines of Calhoun, while the North had been born and bred to adhere to the tenets of Webster