CONGRESS.

The Legislative Appropriations Passed by the Senate.

THE TARIFF UNDER CONSIDERATION.

Another Land Grab Debate in the House.

The Lake St. Croix and Lake Superior Railroad Grant.

AN ALABAMA ELECTION CASE.

Bleeding Kansas and Her War Claims.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 14, 1872.

Mr. SUMNER, (rep.) of Mass., presented a petition from citizens of New Bedford, Mass., asking measures for the protection of the walrus in the Arctic seas.

Mr. MORRILL, (rep.) of Vt., from the committee of conference on the bill providing for the erection of public buildings at St. Louis, Mo., made a report, which was concurred in. The report provides that the amount of the appropriation fixed by the House shall not be increased.

Mr. LOGAN, (rep.) of Ill., introduced a bill to provide for furnishing trusses for disabled soldiers.

Mr. SHERMAN, (rep.) of Ohio, offered a resolution to give the Tariff bill precedence on Monday next over all other business, but objection was made, and it went over.

Mr. SHERMAN then asked unanimous consent that the Tariff bill should be taken up as soon as the pending appropriation bill should be disposed of.

Mr. WRIGHT, (rep.) of Iowa, insisted that the Chicago Relief bill should be taken up after the Appropriation bill.

Mr. LOGAN said that if that bill should not pass within ten days it would be of little benefit to the people of Chicago.

Mr. CHANDLER, (rep.) of Mich., insisted that the bills of the Committee on Commerce should be considered on Monday next.

Mr. FENTON, (rep.) of N. Y., said he would object to any understanding which would interfere with the early consideration of the bill for the reform of the customs service.

Mr. TRUMBULL, (rep.) of Ill., said he was anxious to have something done with the tariff; but he believed that if the bill reported by Mr. Sherman should be passed by the Senate the House would lay it on the table, on the ground that the Senate had no right to originate a revenue bill. The proper course would be to take up the House bills to repeal the duties on tea and coffee and coal, and act upon them separately.

Mr. SHERMAN insisted that the bill reported by him was not an original measure, but only an amendment of the House bills.

Mr. SCOTT took the same view.

Mr. CONKLING, (rep.) of N. Y., said the Senate had a right to amend the House bill at its discretion. The mails came to him every morning burdened with complaints of the derangement of business resulting from the prevailing uncertainty as to what was to be done with the tariff, and therefore he would stand by Mr. Sherman in pressing the pending Tariff bill.

Without voting on the question the Senate resumed the consideration of the Legislative Appropriation bill. The pending question was on the amendment to increase the

SALARIES OF UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGES

to $5,000. In the discussion of it Mr. CARPENTER, (rep.) of Wis., said that the salaries of the public servants of the United States were scandalously low.

This amendment was adopted, and also the amendment increasing the salaries of the Judges of the Court of Claims to $5,000.

Mr. TRUMBULL offered an amendment providing for the transfer of the judges from one district to another, according to the exigencies of the occasion, which was adopted.

Mr. TRUMBULL offered an amendment appropriating the amount necessary to pay the increased salaries, which was adopted.

The bill was then passed.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to take up the Tariff bill.

Messrs. TRUMBULL, LOGAN and WRIGHT advocated an immediate consideration of the Chicago Relief bill.

After some discussion

THE TARIFF BILL

was taken up, with the understanding that the Chicago Relief bill shall be considered on Monday next. The Tariff bill was then read.

Mr. SCOTT gave notice of an amendment making tea and coffee free.

The Senate then, at a quarter to four o'clock, went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, March 14, 1872.

KANSAS WAR CLAIM.

Mr. BLAIR, (rep.) of Mich., from the Committee on Claims, reported a bill appropriating $337,000 to reimburse the State of Kansas for moneys expended for the amounts assumed and the disbursements made in enrolling, equipping, arming, subsisting, transporting and paying the troops called into service by the Governor on the requisition of Major General Curtis in 1864, to repel the invasion of the rebel forces under General Price. After explanation by Mr. Blair the bill was passed.

Mr. BLAIR also reported a bill authorizing the Southern Claims Commissioners to appoint special commissioners to take the testimony in cases pending before the Commission.

After considerable discussion the bill was passed.

A large number of private bills were reported from the Committee of Claims and passed, including some for the remission of taxes on spirits destroyed in the great fire of Chicago.

THE NORRIS-HANDLEY CASE.

Mr. MCCRARY, (rep.) of Iowa, from the Committee on Elections, made a report on the Alabama contested election case of Norris against Handley, with a resolution that Mr. Handley, the sitting member, was entitled to the seat. He gave notice that he would call it up next Thursday.

Mr. SHELDON, (rep.) of La., from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to change the boundaries of the election district of Brazos de Santiago, Texas, which was passed.

THE WISCONSIN LAND GRAB.

At half-past one o'clock the House, by special appointment, took up the Senate bill to extend the time for the State of Wisconsin to complete a railroad from Lake St. Croix to Lake Superior, with the amendments reported by Mr. Ketcham, from the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. KETCHAM, (rep.) of N. Y., Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, gave notice that he would move the previous question at four o'clock to-day. He said he had reported back the bill and amendments by order of the House, and he proceeded to give a history of the road and to call attention to some important facts which had come to his knowledge, and which warranted him in opposing any legislation reviving the grant. The bill made what was virtually a new grant of lands which was to-day as much the property of the United States as any other part of the public domain.

In addition to the two points made by him that the land had reverted to the United States, and that this was, therefore,

A NEW GRANT,

he argued that there were no valid reasons why Congress should make this a new grant, and that the government was not equitably bound to make it by reason of having held land on the alternate sections to settlers at $2 50 an acre. He moved a substitute for the bill, declaring the lands all forfeited to the United States and reserving them for entry and settlement under the Homestead act of 20th May, 1862.

Mr. BARBER, (rep.) of Wis., replied to Mr. Ketcham, and advocated the passage of the bill as it came from the Senate. He denied that it was a new grant, but claimed that it was a mere

EXTENSION OF THE TERMS OF A CONTRACT

between the United States and the State of Wisconsin. He showed that the work of the railroad had been interrupted, first by the financial disasters of 1857, the effect of which had not subsided at the breaking out of the rebellion, and then by the war, to which Wisconsin had contributed 90,000 men, nearly an eighth of the entire population. He denied that the country through which the road was to pass was wealthy or populous. On the contrary, the five counties through which it was to pass contained, according to the census of 1871, only 2,808 inhabitants and 196 townships, less than fifteen inhabitants to the township. How, then, could the road be built without government aid? He also contradicted the statement that the State of Wisconsin had received large land grants from the United States, and quoted from a report from the Land Office, showing the aggregate quantity, exclusive of this St. Croix grant, to be less than 800,000 acres.

Mr. TYNER, (rep.) of Ind., said he had never yet voted for a land grant and never would. He had no question but that the failure to complete the road within the time fixed had resulted in the forfeiture of the lands to the United States. He argued that by virtue of a provision in the charter of the North Pacific Railroad it was expressly excluded from lands granted for any other railroad, and that therefore they could in no event be taken by that country.

Mr. KILLINGER, (rep.) of Pa., spoke in support of an amendment which he proposed, providing that in the construction of the railroad there shall be used none other than rails

MANUFACTURED FROM AMERICAN IRON.

Although when he offered it before, the gentleman from New York (Mr. COX) characterized it as "nonsense," and his colleague from the Erie district provision had been incorporated in all the other Pacific Railroad grants, and he wanted it inserted in this bill, in the interest of American labor.

Mr. COX, (dem.) of N. Y., replied to Mr. Killinger, and denounced protection on iron, not only as robbery but as a burglary done in the night and by indirection. He opposed all these subsidies, either of land or of iron.

While he was speaking Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, approach him, when Mr. Cox, addressing Mr. Kelley, said he was always moving around,

LIKE A PERTURBED GHOST,

whenever he heard of pig iron, and he asked the Speaker to request Mr. Kelley to return to his own side of the House. (Laughter.)

Mr. Cox then proceeded with his remarks denouncing the railroad land grant monopolists, and remarking that opposition to them came at last from the State of Pennsylvania because she could not sell railroad iron to them.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, (dem.) of Wis., spoke in favor of the bill as passed by the Senate, and replied to the arguments made against it. He declared that in private transactions none but a rascal would attempt to forfeit an obligation that had been performed to the extent that this was from a mere failure as to time. Courts of equity had always relieved from forfeiture in such cases. Time had never been insisted upon as the essence of such a contract, and the practice of the government had been not to take advantage of the question of time. He contended that this bill was

NOT IN THE INTEREST OF MONOPOLY,

but that its defeat would be to the advantage of the greatest monopoly in the country, the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, who would grasp every acre of these lands if they were declared forfeited to the government.

Mr. RITCHIE, (dem.) of Md., felt himself placed by a sense of duty in a position in which he was liable to misconception—that is, he felt compelled to vote for the bill even at the risk of being supposed to favor railroad land grants.

Mr. HOLMAN, (dem.) of Ind., moved to amend Mr. Ketchum's substitute by adding to it a provision that no part of these lands shall be selected by or inure to the benefits of any railroad company under any assumed grant from the United States, but they shall be expressly reserved for

THE BENEFIT OF ACTUAL SETTLERS

under the provisions of the Homestead act.

Mr. KETCHAM accepted the amendment, and modified his substitute accordingly.

Mr. CONGER, (rep.) of Mich., argued in favor of the Senate bill. He declared that the idea of the admission of new States on an equal footing with the old States was a fraud and a pretence. The thirteen original States came into the Union possessed of every acre of land within their limits, whereas the new States did not possess an acre of the unoccupied lands within their limits. This made a great distinction between them and took away the force of objections to land grants for internal improvements in the new States. He protested, therefore, against the opposition made to his bill by the Representatives from the old States. He appealed to the sense of justice and fairness of the House to pass the bill, and he ridiculed the pretensions of Messrs Holman and Cox as the special friends of the poor. He had enjoyed Mr. Cox's book of travels through Spain and Africa, and had smiled at his descriptions of donkey travelling in the East, but if Mr. Cox would go into the locust swamps of Northern Wisconsin he would thank God to have even a donkey to get through the wilderness. (Laughter.) Opposition to this bill was opposition to the

INTERESTS OF THE POOR SETTLERS

of Michigan and Wisconsin and was in the interest of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

Mr. BANKS, (rep.) of Mass., argued in support of the bill, as being for the building of a local road, to which the usual objection to land grants did not apply.

The previous question was then seconded and the bill went over till to-morrow.

ST. LOUIS CUSTOM HOUSE.

Mr. GARFIELD, (rep.) of Ohio, from the conference committee on the bill for the St. Louis Custom House, made a report appropriating $500,000 for the site and $1,750,000 for the building. The report was agreed to.

The House then adjourned at five P. M.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE INQUIRY.

Hard Statements of Schultz and Kasmire—Examination of Naval Officer Laflin—Errors in Estimating Duties—Informers' Moieties—$18,000 a Year—The State Convention.

WASHINGTON, March 14, 1872.

LYING SOMEWHERE.

The New York Custom House Committee met this morning, when a letter was read from C. W. H. Schultz, reaffirming his testimony that Kasmire said he came to his store to examine his books on account of information derived from a Custom House officer, &c. Other letters were laid before the Committee, including one from Treadwell to the effect that Kasmire was ready to say that Schultz was wrong in every particular.

The Committee decided that Messrs. Kasmire and Van Roalte should communicate to the Committee by affidavit on that subject.

A. H. LAFLIN,

Naval Officer, New York, testified as to his duties, saying that he has under him sixty-nine clerks and three messengers. He was not aware any of them had received pay except under the provisions of law.

On a cross-examination by Senator Casserly he further explained the connection of his office with that of the Collector and the specific duties performed. He testified that some time ago he gave directions to Colonel Burt to keep, for his (Laflin's) satisfaction, a record of the errors discovered in the papers from the Custom House which passed through his office.

ERRORS IN ESTIMATING DUTIES.

Such errors might occur in the estimating of duties on certain styles of goods. Some of these errors were in favor of and others against the government, amounting in the aggregate to $1,000,000 within the period of eight months. The errors against the government amounted to three or four hundred thousand dollars. This was in the examination of papers in the Entry and Liquidation division. The mistakes arise more from arithmetical calculations than from errors of judgment. The Naval Officer exercised a check and supervisory control over the Collection department.

The committee then took a recess from twelve to one o'clock.

On reassembling Mr. Casserly resumed the cross-examination of Mr. Laflin, by saying he had been informed there had been corrections in other divisions.

Witness could not furnish details of the corrections, and did not know what took place in the Collector's office as to the correction of errors. When an error was discovered by the Naval Office the corresponding clerk would call the attention of the corresponding clerk in the Collector's office to the fact. This was done verbally. Witness had represented to the Collector that

THERE HAD BEEN CARELESSNESS.

He repeated that he was not aware that any of his clerks had received money for work performed out of office hours. Clerks were not compelled to take work home with them, and he would not therefore find fault with them if they confined themselves to regular hours.

On being cross-examined by Senator BAYARD he said he received as moiety one-twelfth of the amounts collected for violations of the revenue laws.

In reply to Senator PRATT the witness said his clerks are appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury on the recommendation of the Naval Officer. He knew of no other reason for clerks performing work out of office hours than the motive to keep up the business at their desks.

Senator BAYARD asked witness whether patronage had been used as an instrument for

CONTROLLING THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION,

when he replied it had not in his office. He was a delegate to the Convention in 1870, but not to that of 1871. He attended the latter, but did not notice a larger number of Custom House officers present than in previous years. They were not there to an unusual (Mr. Scofield) as "ridiculous," he regarded it as the most important feature in the bill. The same number, though he did not make a numerical count; no man from his office went to the Convention at his suggestion or approval; it did not occur to him that a single one was there; for himself, he went there to take part; he was also at Albany on the organization of the Legislature, and his business there was in connection with that subject; he had no knowledge that patronage of the Custom House was used to control the primary elections; about twenty-three changes had taken place in his office since he took charge of it, either by resignation or removal; the principal men, with the exception of the deputy he appointed two or three weeks ago, are the same as they were then; he was willing his appointments should be scrutinized according to the strict rule of civil service reform; the men in his office he hoped lived up to their professions of republicanism.

On cross-examination by Senator HOWE he said—When at the State Convention of 1870 he supported

HORACE GREELEY FOR GOVERNOR;

so far as he knew the Custom House officers then there did the same; he had neither made nor promised to make any appointments as a reward for political service rendered at the last State Convention; he removed three of his clerks for violation of law and others because their habits were bad.

Other gentlemen of the committee interrogated the witness.

In reply to a question by Senator Howe he said Senator Conkling had never intimated a desire that he should remove or appoint a single person to office in his department.

Senator CASSERLY referred to the fact that Mr. Laflin had testified he had in his office as deputy Colonel Burt, who was once on the staff of Governor Fenton. Did the witness mean to say that Burt was now

A FENTON MAN?

The witness responded in the affirmative. He was further asked if there were others in his office of the same political preference. Not having canvassed the matter he could not speak positively. In answer to the question whether there were not divisions in the republican party, witness replied that the members of that party were not always agreed in political attachments, and in response to an interrogatory as to whether there was not a great feud between the friends of Mr. Conkling and Mr. Fenton he replied that he

WOULD NOT SWEAR THERE WAS A FEUD,

although there were disagreements. The efficiency of the clerks in his office was of a high order, and he believed the clerks in the Collector's office were entitled to the same compliment. On the question of moieties witness said that during the time he had been in office, he thought a year next month, his share was $18,000. Similar sums were paid to the Collector and Surveyor, and the informer got as much as all three together.

Senator Howe also interrogated the witness regarding political influence, during which examination he said a large majority of the last Republican State Convention were in favor of the views entertained by the Custom House officers; but the day after a change took place, the majority being reduced. On further examination, in reply to Senator Casserly, witness said he believed money was used by the Tammany republicans' committee.

The committee then adjourned till to-morrow morning.

ART MATTERS.

Brilliant Reception of the Brooklyn Art Association.

On Monday night the Art Association of Brooklyn gave their second reception on the occasion of opening their new building, which will be devoted to the advancement of art. Invitations had been extensively issued, and not alone were the exhibition rooms inconveniently crowded, but the overflow of visitors filled the auditorium of the Academy of Music, which had been thrown open for the occasion. The *parterre* was floored over so as to afford an excellent promenade. At the end a band of musicians were stationed, who discoursed popular music to those who sought relief from the heat and throng of the galleries.

As the visitors continued to arrive it became impossible to accommodate all in the galleries; and so difficult was the circulation that most people, after making the round of the pictures, were glad to take seats in the Academy and discuss the various subjects of interest while listening to the band. The young ladies were out in force, and, though they religiously, for the most part, made the round of the gallery, there were not wanting indications that they were more interested in their escorts than in the studying the development of art. But in spite of the crush and the throng it was really a delightful and enjoyable affair. There was an evident desire on the part of the people to see every work that was worth seeing, and to accord to it such meed of praise as they consider it deserves. Owing to the delay in sending in the works many of them were not included in the catalogue, and there was not that logical arrangement of the works in point of order that could have been desired.

The chronological exhibition begins with a sketch in India ink, by Watson, dated 1715, which is the earliest trace of art the committee have been able to discover. The examples of our early painters begin with Washington Allston, who was born at Waccamaw, S. C., 1799. Of this artist there are several examples, and the works continue down in an almost unbroken chronological chain to our own day. Perhaps the most interesting of the old pictures from a national point of view are John Trumbull's spirited paintings of scenes from our Revolutionary struggle. The death of General Warren at Bunker Hill and of General Montgomery at Quebec form part of the present collection. It is somewhat strange to note that in point of figure painting our ancestors seem to have been somewhat better than their successors. Certainly the last war has produced no art capable of comparing with the spirited works of Trumbull. Our tendency has been towards landscape, and the work of living artists certainly displays a knowledge and vigor combined in the technical handling of a high order to which the earlier American artists were strangers. Indeed if any proof were wanting of the immense strides we have been making in art it would be furnished by contrasting the works contributed to this exhibition by James Hart, Casilear and a few other of our prominent men with their own earlier efforts. A few months ago, when commenting on a newly painted picture of Hart's, we took occasion to compliment that artist on his improved technical handling, but at that time pointed out that the work was marred by the same points of weakness that are visible in "Under the Elms," his most popular work. The truth we thus gave utterance to was felt by the artist himself, and he made up his mind to produce a picture that would silence his critics. The result of this resolution is seen in the admirable work.

"COMING OUT OF THE SHADE,"

which attracted so much attention from the artists and critics in the Brooklyn Academy Monday night. The subject is simply a bit of forest with a number of cattle coming out into the open fields, but the manner in which it has been treated is so full of force and unaffected naturalness that we were charmed and interested by it. The drawing and modelling of the cattle form display a marked improvement in knowledge on all Mr. Hart's former attempts in this direction, and we see the effect of close and conscientious study in the bold way the artist has been able to deal with the animal anatomy. In the arrangement of the light and shade on the picture the artist has been most successful, repeating or echoing his effects with great felicity. The tree studies have been made with the same close attention to nature; but it is, perhaps, in the painting of the undergrowth and the rich ferns and grasses that the utmost *minutiæ* has been displayed. The whole composition is marked by the unity of well-balanced effects.

"ON THE SCHELDT,"

by M. F. De Haas, is a marine picture of rare merit. In the drawing of his ships and boats De Haas has a happy knack of making them float on the water with well-balanced, natural buoyancy. Here we have the spirit of the Dutch coast, well rendered. The heavy, dull waves are washing in lazily in yellowish masses. In the foreground a small boat, with fishermen engaged hauling their nets, seems to rise and fall with the unstable waves. There is a sense of peaceful industry in the scene which accords admirably with our ideas of Holland. Indeed, this picture is one of those works which are full of truths, and in which we at once recognize the effect of local color and influences. It is strongly and carefully painted, and belongs to that sound, healthy class of art of which we meet so many examples in the Brooklyn Academy.

"THE END OF THE GAME,"

by J. Beaufrain Irving, belongs to a branch of art that hitherto has not been successfully cultivated in this country, and is full of promise of what may be achieved by patient, loving labor. The artist is not well known to the public, but the public, at least the picture-buying portion of them, will be greatly to blame if, after seeing this diploma picture, they do not extend him a generous patronage. The story is placed about the age of Louis XIV. Two gentlemen have quarrelled while gaming and proceed to settle the dispute according to the laws of honor. He who provoked the quarrel has received his death wound and falls into the arms of his second. His opponent looks on coldly like a man who had resented an injury from a sense of duty rather than from passion. The drawing and expression of this latter group is admirable. The sad story is admirably told, and the careful and elaborate way in which the picture is painted deserves high praise. We mark with real pleasure the exquisite feeling for color which Mr. Irving gives proof of in this work.

GENESEE SCENERY,

by Casilear, is a noble landscape, full of warmth and sunshine, with imposing-looking old trees and wide-extending meadows, on which a few cattle are grazing. Over head lazy clouds, flecking the blue sky with white and gray masses, float past peacefully. There is an air of calm and repose in this picture which is full of charm. We could pause and indulge in day-dreams under the cool shadows of those majestic trees, whose outstretching arms offer such a tempting, shadeful retreat from the burning sun. William Hart has also painted a most successful landscape for the occasion of this Brooklyn opening. A group of cattle are crossing a rustic bridge, some trees are on the right, and the landscape fades away toward the distant mountains which mark the horizon. The sky is delightfully painted, with cold, gray, silvery clouds dying away into the gloom whence shadows are gradually stealing over the landscape. The color of the sky is marked by delicate modulations, and the forms of the clouds vaporous and nebulous, with that feeling of immateriality which gives such beauty to their transient, unstable form.

A. D. Shattuck is represented by his "Sunday Morning in New England," which was exhibited to the public on a former occasion.

"The Old Clock Doctor," by E. W. Perry, is marked by power of humorous observation. This work also has been on exhibition before, but the artist has painted on it considerably while it was in the studio.

Sanford R. Gifford is represented by an important sultry landscape, which he has dubbed "Tivoli." Richards' "Lighthouse on the Isle of Shoals" is a delightful marine painting, in which we can almost catch the sough of the waves as they wash against the wild coast. Tiffany's "Harbor of Malta" is also deserving of approval, as indeed are very many others which we have not been able to mention. It would be impossible to do justice in the space at our disposal to this exhibition. We have purposely devoted all our attention to our native school, but there are many brilliant examples by European artists which we cannot spare space to notice. One picture especially struck us, a Venetian scene, by Carl Becker, painted with all his wealth of color. The exhibition of living artists will remain open for one week only, but the chronological collection will remain on view for three weeks, and we would advise every one interested in art to go and see it. To the committee are due the public thanks for the energy they have displayed, in face of many discouragements, in placing before the people the best possible history of the growth and development of art among us.

SAD FATE OF A BRAVE JERSEY SOLDIER.

In Elizabeth, about a month ago, as stated at the time in the HERALD, Captain Leonard Heming, proprietor of a shooting gallery, was accidentally shot by his little son. It was not expected that he could survive, but he has since lingered out until Wednesday night, when the grim conqueror overpowered him. The Captain served during the war in the Fourteenth Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, and fought his way to double-barred shoulder straps. Since the war he has served in the New Jersey Militia. For three years he was Health Inspector of Elizabeth.

THE INTERNATIONALS.

The "Unemployed" in Council at Tompkins Square.

LIBERTE, EGALITE, FRATERNITE.

The Red Flag Unfurled—Complete Political and Social Reform Demanded—The Government Must Find Work—Speeches, Banners and Mottoes—Sympathetic Letter from Victoria Woodhull—A Lady Delegate from London.

The promoters of the International movement in this city called together, by the circulation of a vast number of handbills, a large concourse of people in Tompkins square yesterday afternoon. The music pagoda was chosen as the dais from which the speakers were to address the crowd, and it seemed as though a much worse spot could not have been selected, for the ground was soft with spongy mud except in a few places where the snow had not quite thawed. Around the pagoda and upon a wagon placed to the left were hung, in a manner that was very picturesque, a number of crimson banners upon which were inscribed in white letters various mottoes, such as—"Eight Hours Our First Right;" "Eight Hours, Peaceably if We Can, Forcibly if We Must;" "Equal Rights, Opportunities and Compensation;" "Public Employment a Remedy for Strikes;" "The Unemployed demand Work of the Government;" "Eight Hours We Demand;" "Products of the Past Should be an Inheritance to the Living Generation;" "The Laws Must be Submitted to the People." In another wagon was the music, if music it can be called, for it only consisted of one great gong, doubtless chosen out of compliment to the oilvaster children

OF THE FLOWERY LAND,

whom the Internationalists wish to enroll under their banners. Soon after the tocsin sounded a swarm of persons gathered about the little turreted pagoda, and by the time the speakers gained the platform the benches in the vicinity of the rostrum were all occupied, and a

CURIOUS SEA OF HUMANITY

had flowed in from all parts of the city and environed it. It was a motley gathering, truly; such a one as, no doubt, might frequently have been seen in poor Paris during her late troubles, but which is seldom visible upon the soil of Manhattan. To say that the majority of the men who composed the audience were of the *vox populi* might be going a little too far, but not much, as it was only here and there that a face could be detected that bore the semblance of intellectuality. Hard-featured, burly, ill-clad and unwashed, they seemed more like men who would have a decided preference to loitering than to earning their daily bread by toil, as their leaders assumed they were all willing to do. With the gentlemen who were to address the meeting arrived

MRS. HULEK,

a delegate from the General Council in London. This lady is of medium stature and has a rather prepossessing countenance, her features being regular and her dark eyes bright and scintillant. She was tastefully attired in a dark dress, over which she wore an Astrachan cloak, fastened at the throat by a simple gold brooch, the only piece of jewelry discernible. Her black hair was neatly braided and surmounted by one of those jaunty little fur caps that usually form part of a lady's skating costume, with a few appropriate words she presented to the League a very handsome flag, that was the work of her own hands. Upon a blood-red ground it bore the following inscriptions, in white letters:—

J. W. A. SECTION 55.
JUSTICE. TRUTH.
MORALITY. SOLIDARITY.
N. A. UNIVERSAL BROTHERHOOD.

After the banner had been duly received Mrs. Hulek busied herself distributing programmes of the meeting to those gentlemen who occupied places on the platform. The multitude, which had been steadily increasing since the advent of the leaders of the organization, now became somewhat impatient, doubtless thinking the preliminaries had occupied a sufficient time, and knowing that their feet were rapidly becoming benumbed with cold, so a terrific tap on the gong called the meeting to order, and the more solid business was proceeded with.

CALLED TO ORDER.

THEODORE H. BANKS asked the attention of those assembled, and nominated as chairman George W. Maddox, who was elected with deafening acclamation. Mr. Maddox, really a very intelligent looking person and one quite glib of speech, returned thanks for the honor conferred, and adroitly advised that resolutions had been prepared to express their sentiments, and that several speakers had been obtained who would cover the whole ground of their grievances and point out the way how they could find labor and receive honest pay for such. He then introduced Mr. George R. Allen, who read the following resolutions, headed

WHAT THE PEOPLE DEMAND.

Whereas at all times, and especially in the most inclement season of the year, thousands of men and women are unable to find employment, and are without food, clothing or homes, while many are supported at the public expense as paupers and criminals; and whereas the individual system of every man for himself bears unequally upon society, allowing the skilled and crafty to appropriate to themselves the labor of those less skilled or more honest, and practice upon them fraud and deceit by manufacturing base imitations, and adulterating and poisoning of food and drink; and whereas the natural wealth of the country, such as land, mines and water courses, not being the product of human labor, but a common inheritance to all, is unjustly appropriated and trafficked in by individuals, thereby defrauding the mass of humanity of its birthright and monopolizing the advantages of life; and whereas, contrary to the spirit of the Declaration of Independence, one-half of our citizens are defrauded of the right to make or amend the laws under which they live and thereby are held in subjection to class; and whereas our legislators have power given them to pass laws, grant charters and make appropriations without referring their acts to the people for approval or rejection; and whereas ameliorating plaster, salves and emollients have failed to heal the social sliders in the shape of poverty, crime and inequality; that temporary expedients for compliance the disorders; that under the present system these evils cannot be remedied, but must accumulate in force, and believing, as we do, that all penniless, houseless, involuntarily idle persons, without regard to nationality or previous condition, are properly the wards of the nation, and should not be suffered to roam through the streets of our towns and cities uncared for and neglected,

We hereby demand of the government that a National Labor Bureau be established for the purpose of instituting all the various branches of useful industry, guaranteeing employment to all persons who cannot find it elsewhere, upon equitable principles of time (not exceeding eight hours per day), and compensation, and that the products be sold to the people at cost.

That railroads, mines, canals, gas works, expresses, telegraphs, &c., be owned and run by the government in the interest of the people at cost.

That the further sale of the unoccupied public domain be at once prohibited, and that the government shall either employ thereon the actual settler, and superintend the cultivation thereof, or dispose of it in limited quantities to actual settlers, and aid such settlers by loans of money, implements of industry and provisions necessary for immediate use.

That measures be taken to amend the constitutions of the United States and of the several States and municipalities, so that all acts of legislation may be submitted to the people for approval or rejection, thus making the people the sovereign and one with the government.

That for the immediate relief of the thousands in this city we demand of the authorities employment to the full extent of the powers granted by the city charter.

These resolutions were adopted with a howl of commendation only heard coming from such strong-lunged individuals, indicating that the sentiments expressed and demands made met their fullest approval. The Chairman then, in a neat speech, introduced Ira B. Davis, whose greatest recommendation was that he "worked sixteen hours a day." Mr. Davis was very forcible in his manner, and soon was *en rapport* with his hearers. He said in substance:—Workingmen, you from whose hands the wealth of society is produced, who make the gorgeous palaces all about us, and embellish them with everything beautiful that wealth can command; you upon whose shoulders the community rest; but why do you not enjoy them? Why do men who are not productive revel in them and you live in hovels? The redress for this is in your own hands, and you can change the whole nature of the laws, putting the men who labor not where they ought to be. This vast wealth should go into your own pockets; you should have the fruits of your own industry. You have been slaves long enough and should not ever put these things out of your reach. There is no reason why you should always live in tenement houses, your children squalid and with not enough to eat, while those who live in Fifth avenue and other aristocratic quarters, clothed in fine linen, never doing any work, send their children to colleges—thus taking advantage of your labor. He had been ashamed that they, having the power of peaceful revolution, did not organize and work for the end in view. It was folly to send to the halls of legislation to be protected. Organization was demanded that they should have what rightly belonged to the producer. Their share must be had. All men were created equal, with inalienable rights; they had the right to breathe the air without—and here Mr. Davis became excited—"the interference of any damned rascal who thinks he is the Lord himself." Mr. Davis continued in the same vein until he was tapped on the shoulder, reminding him his time was up.

Mr. THEODORE H. BANKS then addressed the meeting. He said that there are two classes in this country, as in every other, although it is called a republic—the aristocrats, who enjoy a monopoly of everything that is good and pleasant, and the workingman, who has not even a guarantee of that whereon to live. He was there to advocate the opinion that every man of the former was a thief and a rascal, and ought to be put out of the way whenever he stood between the poor man and his bread and butter.

Mr. THOMAS A. DEVYR, formerly an English chartist, the next speaker, referred to the question of labor and capital and gave a history of the political condition of this country. He used strong language in denouncing the legislation that granted subsidies to the Pacific Railway and kindred public improvements, which he held was taking the bread out of honest, hard working men's mouths to enrich the already bloated, swelled and corrupt monopolists.

Mr. LEANDER THOMPSON said that New York was one of the richest cities in the world, and that the revenues of the city railroads and other corporations should not go into the pockets of a few, but be devoted to the payment of salaries of city officials and of the firemen and police, which would reduce taxation, consequently making rents less and the cost of living smaller. The demon of intemperance, the speaker asserted, among workingmen was often attributable to their poverty.

HENRY BERRY, on being introduced, followed in much the same vein as the previous speaker, when loud cries were made for "Vic Woodhull." This lady had promised to be in attendance, but up to this time had not put in an appearance. "Vic! Oh, where is Vic?" cried one enthusiastic International. The Chairman soothed the crowd by explaining that word had been sent to her, and it was expected she would soon be with them. At this moment, very opportunely, a letter from Mrs. Woodhull was handed the Secretary, addressed to the assemblage. The announcement was hailed with vociferous applause. The letter, as read by Secretary Allen, was as follows:—

44 BROAD STREET, March 14, 1872.

TO THE MASS MEETING OF THE UNEMPLOYED, Tompkins square:—

CITIZENS—It was my intention to have been present with you, and by my voice given evidence of sympathy for you; but my labors have been heavy lately, and I must send you my words of greeting in this way. Ever since I became interested in reform movements I have always been awake to the condition of those who depend upon their daily labor for the support of themselves and families. In all my writings and speeches, and in every possible private conversation, I always urge the duty of the government to have a care over their condition until the

SYSTEM OF WAGES SLAVERY

shall be abolished and a more humanitarian one adopted in its place. The government should be to its citizens what good parents are to the family. It should never permit any of its people to be subjected to want and famine through the lack of employment. It should not permit the employer to fatten from the labor of the people in the favorable season of the year, and when dull times come cast them out to beg or steal to supply their daily wants. My position upon these questions of human welfare cannot be misunderstood. In a new constitution lately proposed special provisions were inserted looking to the amelioration of this, your present condition. It is simply folly to expect our present government to make any movement in this matter. They are too much engaged in contriving to

SECURE THEIR RE-ELECTIONS

to have the time to think whether 50,000 people are on the verge of famine in this great city or not. Go to them with petitions and they will spit upon you; but when election time comes they will fawn upon you for your votes. There is but one thing for you to do. Stop appealing to the men whom you have thoughtlessly voted into power, and go before the people demanding such revision of our organic law as shall make it impossible for the "upper ten" to reduce the "lower millions" to a condition worse than slavery was. The slaves were always fed, clothed and sheltered by their masters. Do your masters see that you have comfortable clothing and proper shelter? No! They do not care for you, except it be to get the greatest amount of labor for the smallest price. They do not go to your homes when you have no work and ask if you have food. It is none of their business how you live, whether

YOU STARVE OR STEAL;

but if you steal to prevent starvation they will spend their money freely enough to erect safe places in which to punish you for endeavoring to preserve your lives. But I must tell you that you are not altogether blameless in the matter. The laborers of the country outnumber the capitalists seven to one; but yet you permit the small proportion to make all your laws. You see this is a matter of legislation, to be remedied by making better laws. Therefore when you elect men to office who do not understand your condition you simply

RIVET YOUR OWN CHAINS

more heavily upon yourselves. Don't complain of others, but confess your own faults, and in the future be sure you do not repeat them. Demand in the most emphatic terms present relief, and look for the remedy when next you go to the ballot. Ballots are more powerful in this country than bullets, but if there should come those who oppose your ballots, why give them bullets instead, and my voice shall ever be heard in your behalf. VICTORIA C. WOODHULL.

The sentiments contained in this letter were heartily approved of by the Internationals; and the cheers that followed must have been gratifying to Victoria, who, meanwhile, had driven to the Park in a close carriage, but wisely refrained from alighting.

Other speakers then addressed the meeting—among them Richard C. Matthews, R. W. T. Hill and R. W. Hume, after which the meeting was declared dissolved and the multitude dispersed to their various habitations, or the lager beer saloons in the vicinity, to wash down and digest the revolutionary sentiments so freely uttered by the leaders of the organization to which they have the honor to belong.

PIGEON SHOOTING.

A pigeon match for $100 came off yesterday afternoon on a field immediately in the rear of Fort Hamilton, L. I., between David Robertson and Philip Schindler, the latter shooting at twenty-one yards rise, while Robertson shot at twenty-five yards from the trap. The contestants shot at fifteen birds each, trap and handle for each other, eighty yards boundary. Mr. Schindler won the match by one bird, killing ten out of fifteen, Robertson killing nine.

The attendance on the ground was quite large, and the betting was active and at even money on the shooters. Everything passed off quietly, and a number of the crowd indulged in shooting after the match was over, and continued to shoot as long as they could see. The following are the details of the match:—

SCHINDLER.	ROBERTSON.
1.—A driving bird; went rapidly from the trap and was missed.	1.—A quartering bird to the right; killed easily.
2.—A quartering bird to the right; well killed.	2.—A quartering bird to the left; well killed.
3.—An incoming bird; came slowly in and was easily knocked over.	3.—A driving bird; missed.
4.—A driving bird; hit hard, but escaped.	4.—A quartering bird to right; well killed.
5.—A driving bird; missed.	5.—A quartering bird to the left; an easy one, but missed.
6.—A quartering bird to the right; instantly killed.	6.—A driving bird; went away rapidly and was missed.
7.—A quartering bird to the left; well killed.	7.—A quartering bird to the right; well killed.
8.—A quartering bird to the right; quickly killed.	8.—A driving bird, missed.
9.—A quartering bird to the left; instantly killed.	9.—A driving bird; hit hard, but escaped.
10.—A driving bird; hit hard; but escaped.	10.—A driver; quickly killed—a capital shot.
11.—A quartering bird to the right; missed.	11.—An incoming bird; quickly killed.
12.—A driving bird; killed instantly.	12.—A quartering bird to the right; hit hard, but escaped.
13.—A quartering bird to the left; instantly killed.	13.—A quartering bird to the right; well killed.
14.—A quartering bird to the left; well killed.	14.—A quartering bird to the right; instantly killed.
15.—A driving bird; killed instantly.	15.—A driving bird; quickly knocked over.

THE SCORE.

Schindler—0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1—Killed, 10; missed, 5.

Robertson—1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1—Killed, 9; missed, 6.

WHOLESALE POISONING.

Diabolical Developments in Westchester County—Saturating a Well of Water