CONGRESS.

TARIFF TINKERING IN THE SENATE.

The Bayfield and St. Croix Lobby Job Showing Its Head Again.

Chicago Relief Bill Referred in the House.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATIONS

A NAVY PATCHING BILL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 21, 1872.

Mr. EDMUNDS, (rep.) of Vt., offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Secretary of the Senate to prepare an alphabetical list of all private claims that have been before the Senate since 1855, with the action of the Senate upon them.

THE WISCONSIN LAND STEAL.

Mr. CARPENTER, (rep.) of Wis., called up the bill to extend the time for the construction of the Bayfield and St. Croix Railroad, and moved to non-concur in the amendments made by the House.

Mr. SHERMAN, (rep.) of Ohio, moved to concur in those amendments.

Mr. POMEROY, (rep.) of Kansas, offered an amendment, and after some discussion the bill was laid over and ordered to be printed.

Mr. FENTON, (rep.) of N. Y., presented a resolution of the Common Council of the city of Buffalo in the nature of a remonstrance against the passage of the bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of War to sell or lease certain swamp or low lands belonging to the government lying on the Niagara River and Lake Erie.

PENSIONS.

Mr. LOGAN, (rep.) of Ill., from the Committee on Pensions, reported adversely the House bill making all pensions payable from the date of the discharge or death of the persons on whose account the pensions are granted, and on his motion it was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. CHANDLER, (rep.) of Mich., from the Committee on Commerce, reported with amendments the bill relative to the entry and clearance of ferryboats and bonded cars, passing from one State to another through foreign contiguous territory.

Mr. WEST, (rep.) of La., from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill allowing persons held as prisoners or in hospitals at the time of or subsequent to the issue of their commissions as officers in the army, the same pay and emoluments as if actually mustered at that date, provided vacancies existed into which they could have been mustered had they been present with the command to which they were commissioned.

NAVY PATCH REFORM.

Mr. CRAGIN, (rep.) of N. H., introduced a bill authorizing corrections to be made in errors in prize lists; also a bill for the reduction of the number and grades of officers in the navy, and for other purposes—providing, among other things, that the grades of admiral, vice admiral and commodore shall be discontinued when they become vacant; that after the lapse of the grade of commodore promotions to vacancies in the grade of rear admiral shall be filled by a selection from captains; that the course of instruction for cadet midshipmen shall be, after the graduation of the next first class, six years instead of four; that the pay of all the officers on the retired list shall be one-half of their highest duty pay at the time of retirement, and that promotions on the retired list shall at once be discontinued.

At the expiration of the morning hour the unfinished business,

THE TARIFF BILL,

was taken up.

Mr. CHANDLER moved to lay it aside for the purpose of taking up the resolution, assigning Monday next for the consideration of the bills reported from the Committee on Commerce; and Mr. LOGAN moved to lay it aside for the purpose of fixing a day for the consideration of the claim of J. C. Abbott to a seat as Senator from North Carolina.

The Senate refused to lay aside the Tariff bill, and Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN addressed the Senate upon it.

He said that the proposed reduction of taxation ought to be made in the way that would be the least onerous and annoying to the people; and he argued that the taxes ought to be removed from those articles which are necessaries used by all and which are not produced in this country, and ought to be imposed on the manufactures and productions of our own country, so that our industrial classes may, under the system of society in which they live, be able to compete successfully with the lower prices of the European system of society. The business of our government, he said, was not merely to protect life, liberty and property, but also if it could see to it that the American artisan shall buy the productions of the American farmer, and that the American farmer shall buy the productions of the American artisan, rather than that either shall buy of foreign manufacturers or producers, and he denied that commodities are cheaper where wages are lowest, or that protection is favorable to commerce.

Mr. MORTON, (rep.) of Ind.—For the purpose of bringing the whole subject of the reduction of taxation before the Senate, and believing that it may legitimately be considered on this bill, I offer the following as an additional section:—"All laws and parts of laws creating or imposing taxes upon domestic products and upon stamps, except the tax upon spirits, fermented liquor and tobacco, are hereby repealed, the repeal to take effect on the 1st day of October, 1872."

Mr. SUMNER, (rep.) of Mass., asked Mr. Morton what he proposed to do with the extensive and costly machinery of the Internal Revenue Department.

Mr. MORTON said that the question would come up in the course of the debate.

Mr. SUMNER said the abolition of internal taxation would be of little advantage unless the tribe of office-holders connected with it were abolished also.

Mr. SHERMAN said that the subject of internal taxation had not been introduced in this bill for the reasons already stated, but that undoubtedly the reduction of internal taxes would be accompanied by a corresponding modification of the machinery for collecting them.

Mr. COLE, (rep.) of Cal., said the Executive had the power to make the necessary reduction of the Internal Revenue Department.

Mr. SUMNER said it was a question whether Congress ought not to interfere and abolish the machinery without waiting for

THE ACTION OF THE EXECUTIVE.

Mr. JOHNSTON, (dem.) of Va., made an argument for free trade, and said that the protection so called was only protection against low prices and against people living as easy and comfortably as they could without it. Protection also tended, he said, to produce agrarianism and communism. Speaking of the tariff on iron, he challenged Mr. Scott to calculate how high the price of iron would go if the importation of it were stopped.

Mr. SCOTT, (rep.) of Pa., said he would give Mr. Johnston some data on which to make the calculation for himself, and stated that since the reduction of the duty on pig iron to $3 a ton the price of iron, both domestic and imported, had gone up $8 a ton.

Mr. SAWYER, (rep.) of of S. C., gave notice of a motion to retain

THE PRESENT DUTY ON RICE.

He said there were few branches of industry in rice-producing States which were aided by protective duties, while the people of those States paid taxes on almost all they consumed, for the benefit of the industries of other States. There were peculiar reasons for aiding industry at the present time. The land owners had nothing else left after the war. The freedmen were the only class who had gained material wealth. They had acquired the right to themselves. The land owners had to borrow money at enormous rates to carry on planting operations. The South, therefore, asked the same protection for her labor that had been so freely extended elsewhere. They asked for the retention of the duty on rice. Mr. Sawyer described at length the expensive and complicated process required for the production of rice. During the rebellion the rice fields were generally abandoned, being near the theatre of war. This neglect for four years almost threw the lands back into the valueless swamps from which the labors of generations had reclaimed them. Without the duty it would have been impossible to restore the rice fields to cultivation after the war. Continue the duty for a few years and the old rice lands would again be brought into cultivation and new fields added, and the planters could then prosper without it. There were probably

TWENTY THOUSAND FAMILIES

in Georgia and South Carolina depending upon rice culture for support. Almost the entire benefit from the proposed reduction would accrue to the benefit of a few importers and dealers in foreign rice.

Mr. HILL, (rep.) of Ga., expressed the opinion that before any general revision of the tariff there ought to be some disposition made of the internal revenue list. He did not agree with Mr. Sumner that the establishment could now be got rid of entirely, but he thought it might be

REDUCED ONE HALF.

He thought it would contribute to popular content to impose a uniform tax upon tobacco of every description.

Mr. SHERMAN offered a resolution limiting debate on the Tariff bill to the amendment pending at the time, and limiting each speech to ten minutes, and said he would call it up tomorrow.

Mr. EDMUNDS said it was not fair for Mr. Sherman, after he had spoken at length upon the bill, to attempt now to prevent others from doing the same thing.

Mr. SHERMAN said he had ascertained that no other Senators desired to make long speeches.

Mr. EDMUNDS said that if so the proposed gag was unnecessary.

PRINTING THE DEBATES.

The VICE PRESIDENT announced as the committee of conference on the bill providing for the reporting and publishing of the debates, Messrs. Anthony, Hamlin and Casserly.

The Senate then, at thirty-five minutes past four o'clock P. M., went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, March 21, 1872.

The bill reported yesterday from the Committee on Commerce to authorize the appointment of shipping commissioners came up as the first business of the morning hour, and was postponed until this day fortnight.

AN ASIATIC COMPANY.

Mr. LYNCH, (rep.) of Me., from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to facilitate commerce between the United States and China and Japan and other Asiatic countries. The bill incorporates the Asiatic Commercial Company to deal in the products of, and to construct public works in, those countries necessary for the transaction of its business; the capital stock to be $5,000,000, with the right of increase, &c.

Mr. RANDALL, (dem.) of Pa., characterized the bill as a monster to crush out individual enterprise.

Mr. LYNCH replied that it was merely authorizing this company to do what an individual would have a right to do. A similar bill had been passed for the Bolivia Company.

Mr. WOOD, (dem.) of N. Y., explained that the Chinese government required some recognition of the company by the government of the United States.

Mr. KERR, (dem.) of Pa., contended that Congress had no constitutional power to enact such a law. It belonged to no functions of the general government. If the citizens of the United States wanted to carry on commerce with any other nation they had perfect liberty to do so. All that they needed in order to make that liberty the more effective was greater freedom under the navigation laws and the right to purchase, construct and own ships. There were too many corporations in this country. All the wealth of the country was

BEING AGGREGATED IN CORPORATIONS.

It was against this entire system of Congressional legislation that he protested.

Mr. COX, (dem.) of N. Y., advocated the bill, while arguing with Mr. Kerr as to the crushing influence of powerful corporations. He was ready to vote for the repeal of the whole national banking system, which had created the greatest monopoly in the country. At the same time, he would give to companies those facilities and franchises by which the commerce of the country might be increased.

Mr. WILLARD, (rep.) of Vt., opposed the bill, and said it was very clear to him that Congress had no power to create corporations except for some object contemplated by the constitution. Congress had just as much right to pass this bill as it had to create a corporation for carrying on a mercantile or manufacturing business in New York, Boston or Philadelphia. The gentlemen might incorporate themselves under the laws of the State of New York, but this was the pioneer of other measures. He had seen a newspaper statement that the Committee on Commerce had agreed to report a bill incorporating a grand bank to

DO BUSINESS IN THE CITY OF MEXICO,

and he had no doubt that the House would soon have bills incorporating railroad companies in Mexico, South America, Japan and other countries, and what would follow? Just as soon as these incorporations got into any difficulty abroad they would call upon the government of the United States for protection, and involve the country in trouble.

Mr. LYNCH said that this company would have no more claim upon the government than every private citizen now had.

Mr. W. R. ROBERTS, (dem.) of N. Y., understood this company to be

A SORT OF EAST INDIA COMPANY.

Mr. PETERS, (rep.) of Me., said that the House had already refused a subsidy for commerce with China and Japan, and was it now going to refuse to a company of citizens the right to trade with these countries?

Mr. POTTER, (dem.) of N. Y., opposed the bill. He said it granted to this company a right to do in the city of New York that which the statutes of New York prohibited as a misdemeanor—the right to issue notes.

Mr. COX thought that his colleague (Mr. Potter) was not the gentleman to object to this bill after voting yesterday to give $1,000,000 to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

Mr. POTTER remarked that he had voted to give to a corporation of the State of New York help to do that for which it had been incorporated.

Mr. COX intimated that his (Mr. Potter's) opposition to this company might be lest it should come into competition with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

Mr. BANKS, (rep.) of Mass., suggested an amendment, providing that public subscription books shall be opened and that the stockholders shall be personally liable for all debts of the company.

After further discussion Mr. GARFIELD, (rep.) of Ohio, moved to lay the bill and amendments on the table. Agreed to by a large majority.

A MEXICAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

Mr. SHELDON, (rep.) of La., from the Committee on Commerce, reported the bill authorizing mail steamship service between New Orleans and certain Mexican ports.

On objection by Mr. RANDALL that the bill made an appropriation, it was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The House then proceeded to the business on the Speaker's table, and took up the Senate amendment to the

CHICAGO RELIEF BILL.

Mr. DAWES, (rep.) of Mass., moved that the amendment be concurred in.

Mr. FINKELNBURG, (rep.) of Mo., moved its reference to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. CONGER, (rep.) of Mich., opposed immediate action on the bill. He wished to have it fully discussed. When it originally passed the House there were not, he ventured to say, ten members of the House who understood its objects and effects. He believed it would be of more benefit to the working people of Michigan, Ohio and Pennsylvania than it would be benefit to the people of Chicago.

Mr. MAYNARD, (rep.) of Tenn., asked Mr. Conger if the bill would be satisfactory to him in case it were amended so as not to apply to lumber.

Mr. CONGER said it would; and he went on to argue that the lumber interests of Michigan would be ruined by the bill.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, (rep.) of Ill., appealed to the House for the immediate consideration and passage of the bill. The prices of building materials in Chicago had doubled and trebled in consequence of the great demand; it was to stop that increase of prices and to check combinations for that purpose that this bill was designed. It would stand discussion, but the discussion should take place now.

Mr. HOUGHTON, (rep.) of Cal., argued that the people of Michigan had been greater sufferers by fire than the people of Chicago had been, and that the bill was, therefore, an unjust discrimination against the former. He wished to have the bill postponed until he and his colleagues were prepared to discuss it.

Mr. KEER, while confessing that there were some difficulties in the bill, felt entirely clear that he was doing right in supporting it and

URGING ITS IMMEDIATE ENACTMENT.

He regarded it as a thing entirely free from constitutional objection. He would vote for a like bill for other towns and cities. There were precedents for it, and it violated no principle of public policy.

Mr. MAYNARD advocated the bill, not as a measure of charity, but as a measure of national importance to commerce in the re-establishment as soon as possible of the great mart of commerce—the city of Chicago.

Mr. MARSHALL, (dem.) of Ill., argued that if the relief asked for were given at all, it should be

GIVEN NOW AND PROMPTLY.

If by a miracle that magnificent city could be restored to its former prosperity without an effort, was there any person in Congress or in the whole country who, if he had the power would stop the performance of that miraculous act, would do so? Would that be a wrong to Michigan, Wisconsin or any other State? Was the government, he asked, to stand by like a freebooter and robber and demand of the people of Chicago a tribute upon their calamity?

Mr. DAWES opposed its reference, and insisted that the bill should be voted on now, and without any amendments, for if it went back to the Senate it might lie there for months.

Mr. HAWLEY, (rep.) of Ill., pleaded for immediate action on the bill, declaring that its postponement would be equivalent to its defeat.

Mr. STORM, (dem.) of Pa., pointed out that the benefits of the bill were not restricted to the sufferers, but those speculators who had bought lots in Chicago since the fire would share in the benefits. He suggested an amendment confining the bill in its application to the original sufferers.

After further discussion by Messrs. HAZELTON, (rep.) of Wis., KING, (dem.) of Mo., and CONGER against the bill, and by Messrs. BURCHARD, (rep.) of Ill., and DAWES in favor of its immediate passage, the question was taken on the motion to refer to the Committee of Ways and Means.

The bill was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, with leave to report it at any time after next Monday.

The House at a quarter past three o'clock went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. RANDALL in the chair, on the

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Mr. BROOKS, (dem.) of N. Y., remarked that the House was making unnecessary haste with the appropriation bills in view of the action of the Senate, which was spending its time on a tariff bill to raise three or four hundred millions of revenue, founded on three House bills abolishing revenue, and which Senate bill he believed the House would never act upon.

The bill appropriates $29,548,797.

Mr. SLOCUM, (dem.) of N. Y., addressed the House, showing the abuses connected with the retirement of officers under the act of 1866, instancing cases where men were retired with the

RANK AND PAY OF BRIGADIER GENERALS

and major generals, who, if they had remained in active service in the army, would now have the rank and pay of captains and majors. He argued that some remedy should be applied to cure such abuses. Other abuses which he pointed out were in reference to the Ordnance Bureau and the bad policy of maintaining armories, in view of the fact that in time of war the government has to rely on private workshops for guns and ships; and also in regard to favoritism in the army, one of the chief requisites of an army officer now being that he can make good stump speeches.

Mr. BECK, (dem.) of Ky., commented on the fact that the resolutions calling for information as to the sale of arms, ordnance and ships by the War and Navy Departments had remained unanswered for several months. He insisted that the House should require such information to be furnished. He subsequently ascertained that the answer from the Secretary of War had been received to-day.

After some remarks by Mr. WHITTHORNE, (dem.) of Tenn., the committee rose and the House, at half-past five o'clock, adjourned.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Important Despatch from Superintendent Bendell—The Indians All Leaving the Government Reservations—Murder and Rapine Recommenced — General Crook's Troops in Hot Pursuit.

WASHINGTON, March 21, 1872.

The following telegram was received here:—

ARIZONA CITY, March 15, 1872.

Hon. FRANCIS A. WALKER, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.:—

I am in receipt of telegrams from the Secretary of the Interior directing me to report explicitly by telegraph the condition of Indian affairs. But few of the tribes recently placed on reservations manifest a disposition to positively accept the conditions offered by the generosity of the government. No opportunity has been lost to acquaint them with the intentions of the government, and I am convinced that they fully comprehend the order of General Crook to remain on their reservations after the 15th ult. Those at Verde and Camp McDowell have all fled, and murder and robbery have again commenced with renewed vigor, it being evident that they have hoarded their flour rations for the purpose of inaugurating a new campaign. Raids have been made on the settlers in the valleys around Prescott, a large amount of stock stolen, and, unless protection be afforded, the settlers will become impoverished and decimated. A few days since I passed through Prescott for Colorado, and feel satisfied from personal observation that the above recital is true as concerns that section of the country.

Reports reached me of a similar condition of affairs in the southern section of the country, and there is so much earnestness in the whole proceeding that I am justified in saying that their hostility is full of life and vigor. The Apache Indians who came to the Colorado Reserve and were fed, all left on the 24th ult. for the mountains, with the exception of about fifty. The Date Creek Indians generally remain about the post. Their young men are abroad. Most of them will probably remain and be fed, as their number is small. The murder of the station keeper within six miles of this post is attributable to Mexicans. Certain circumstances favor this view, but the matter is one of grave doubt. The Hualpas at Real's Springs appear to be friendly, and some of their number will probably join General Crook as scouts against the Tontos. I am without information from Camps Grant and Apache, but hear that the Indians will remain their reservations. The Mojaves, Pimos and Papagoes are progressing as favorably as could be expected, and I do not anticipate any trouble from them. General Crook has taken the field, and from present indications will pursue the Indians vigorously.

H. BENDELL, Superintendent.

The same officer, in a report of general information relative to Indian affairs in Arizona for February, says:—"Indians, who have left their reserves, have been seen on every road and trail in the vicinity of Prescott. Stock has been killed and run off from the ranches on the Verde River and in the Bradshaw mining district. A large freight train was attacked at a station on the Hassayampa River. One of the teamsters was wounded, but the Indians were driven off.

A ranche within five miles of Camp Date Creek was attacked. The occupants of the house, S. T. Cullumber and Thomas Harris, were both killed and their stock stolen. Information had been received that a settler at Camp Verde had been severely wounded by the Indians and is not expected to recover. The Indians who attacked the ranche near Camp Date Creek were followed by about ten men from the post, and a number of Apache Mojaves from the reserve, and as far as I can learn four of them were killed, two by the troops and two by the friendly Indians. The raiders were presumed to be Tontos.

Of the nearly eight hundred Indians who were at Camp Verde all have left with the exception of a few old women and children, and that the Indians who have left committed no depredations in that vicinity there can be no doubt.

The Hualpa Indians, who for some time past have been friendly, have now assumed a threatening attitude. Having been caught killing stock they justified themselves by saying they were hungry. The distribution of annuity goods to the Pima and Maricopa Indians was satisfactorily made on the 7th of February.

THE RANDALL'S ISLAND MURDER.

Coroner Young will on Saturday morning hold an inquest in the case of Samuel Calvert, late an overseer at the House of Refuge, Randall's Island, who was fatally stabbed on Sunday evening last with a knife in the hands of Justus Dunn, one of the inmates, particulars of which were published in the HERALD.

THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

Continuation of the Sub-Committee's Investigation Into Affairs in the District Attorney's Office—What Becomes of Indictments—The Registers Examined.

The sub-committee of the Judiciary Committee appointed by the Assembly to inquire into the *modus operandi* of conducting affairs in the office of the District Attorney, and also to ascertain if there is any truth in certain allegations that business in that department is carried on in a lax, unsystematic and partisan fashion, continued its investigations in the District Attorney's private office yesterday. In consequence of the indisposition of Mr. Vedder and the absence of Mr. Hill, who has returned to Albany, *pro tem.*, Mr. Strahan conducted the examination, with the assistance of his clerk.

Mr. Strahan first obtained the books in which convictions and indictments are registered, and Assistant District Attorney Stewart explained, with reference to them, that the registers of 1868-9 had been kept in such an imperfect manner that no approximate idea of the number of convictions during those years could be ascertained, but that those for 1870-71 were perfect and his clerks had been working during the previous night preparing a tabular statement for the benefit of the committee. He also stated that indictments were frequently placed on file in the clerk's office previous to the cases being brought to trial, and this was in consequence of the absence of complainants, who, in four cases out of five, were sailors, non-residents and

PERSONS OF MIGRATORY HABITS,

who could not be found on the day appointed for adjudication. Afterwards, however, if the officers reported the return of such complainants, the indictments were returned to the District Attorney, subpœnas were issued, and the cases brought to trial as speedily as possible.

By reference to the register Mr. Strahan ascertained that during the year 1871 the total number of complaints was 2,154; indictments, 1,666, and complaints dismissed by the Court and Grand Jury, 293. As this showed a difference of 195 unaccounted for, Mr. Strahan pointed out that the ultimate disposition of all the cases could not be determined by the entries in the register.

In reply Assistant District Attorney Stewart stated that after Barclay, the register clerk, had registered the indictments, he handed them over to Mr. Reed and his assistants, who made out the subpœnas, subsequent to which they were placed upon file in the room occupied by Mr. Vandervoort, the Chief Clerk of Special Sessions, and if a bail bond came with the indictment that was also filed in the same place. The disposition of each case could easily be found by reference to to this indictment, although it might not be entered in the register book.

In order to test this the committee examined a few cases, and found that the Assistant District Attorney's statement was correct. But so as to ascertain with a still greater degree of certainty if this system held good he directed his clerk to make a list of all the cases the disposition of which was not noted in the register, and stated his intention to personally search the indictments. As the tabular statements being prepared by the clerks in the District Attorney's office had not been completed the committee postponed further investigation until eleven o clock this morning.

Mr. Strahan wished the public to be informed through the medium of the press that persons having any knowledge of irregular proceedings in the District Attorney's office, or any complaints to make in regard to that department of the Judiciary, should address him either personally or by letter at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

The Charges Against Judge Barnard All Examined.

The Judiciary Committee resumed their investigations of the charges against Judge Barnard yesterday morning, at ten o'clock. There was a tolerably good attendance of the members, as Messrs. Prince, Tilden, Miles, Flammer and Vedder were all present. Messrs. George Ticknor Curtis and Rufus F. Andrews were present during the examination, protecting the interests of Judge Barnard, who was unavoidably absent.

The first witness called was Mr. William Mitchell, ex-Judge of the Supreme Court. The witness was questioned as to the condition of the Judiciary during his term of office compared with that of the present.

Mr. Mitchell stated that in his opinion the Judiciary as a whole had deteriorated considerably during the past few years. He always considered Judge Barnard an honest, upright Judge, of great ability and quick perception. He may be inclined, like most men, to favor his friends, but, on the whole, witness was of the opinion that he had the confidence of the members of the Bar.

The next witness called was Mr. A. A. Low, who was examined to some length in reference to the public feeling upon the general administration of justice in the city. Mr. Low stated that he was of the opinion that there was a decided and general feeling of mistrust in regard to the action of the Judiciary in this city, and he also thought that feeling had spread abroad across the ocean, having the effect to depreciate the value of American securities in foreign markets.

Mr. Edward D. Black then gave some testimony of an unimportant nature, chiefly in reference to some documents that were produced before the committee.

Mr. Adolp Levinger, an attorney-at-law, then testified that in 1870 he was counsel for Messrs. Steinhardt & Funk, and appeared before Judge Barnard to apply for an injunction to restrain the foreclosure of a chattel mortgage; Judge Barnard refused to grant the injunction without looking over the papers; Steinhardt afterwards asked the witness for the papers and said he could get the injunction granted; the papers were read by Judge Barnard and the injunction granted; witness said that the manner of dealing justice was not exactly correct.

Douglas Taylor, Commissioner of Jurors, was examined in reference to the injunction granted by Judge Barnard on the application of Tom Scott. Witness made application to vacate the order and offered as cause that Judge Barnard was a member of Tammany Hall and consequently an interested party. Witness stated that as far as he knew Judge Barnard was an upright man, not influenced by any pecuniary relations; he certainly talked a great deal and was given to cracking jokes in Chambers that could be dispensed with; the Judge also was rather peculiar in dress and manner, not exactly what one would expect from a Judge of the Supreme Court; he ha l heard Judge Barnard say more things about himself than he had ever heard against him.

Mr. Compton, a lawyer, then testified in relation to a suit of Shepherd against Thompson and John A. Duff. An allowance of $1,800 was made by Judge Barnard to Duff and his counsel, which witness thought excessive.

Judge Tracy, of the Marine Court, was then examined in reference to some pecuniary transactions which he had with Judge Barnard. On the examination of bank accounts it came to light that Judge Barnard had received a check for $6,000 from Judge Tracy. The witness explained the matter very simply, it being the returns of the sale of some real estate in which Judge Barnard, Mr. Higgins and witness were jointly interested. Judge Tracy gave dates and produced documents in corroboration of his statement.

Mr. T. D. Sherman was then examined to some length in reference to the Albany and Susquehanna case, after which the committee adjourned. Investigation of Judge Barnard's case until Saturday, at ten o'clock A. M.

Judge McCunn has been subpœnaed to appear tomorrow morning at ten o'clock A. M. before the committee.

FEMALE PHYSICIANS.

New York Medical College for Women—Ninth Annual Commencement—Interesting Exercises—Conferring of Degrees—List of Graduates.

At Association Hall, corner of Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue, the ninth annual commencement of the New York Medical College for Women took place last evening. The large hall was filled with a fashionable assemblage, principally composed of ladies, to witness the exercises of the graduating class of the last term. Upon the platform were seated a number of prominent ladies and gentlemen connected with the college faculty, among them being Mrs. C. S. Lozier, M. D., Dean of the Institute; Professors Kellogg, Houghton, A. W. Lozier and Minor, with Drs. Paine, M. D., and Deems, D. D. Upon the desk in front of the dais was a magnificent bouquet of the choicest flowers, whose parti-colors tended to increase the brilliancy of the scene. At eight o'clock the exercises commenced with the overture from "William Tell," finely executed by the organist; a short, but impressive invocation by Dr. Deems followed, after which the Lord's Prayer was harmoniously chanted by a selected choir.

Mrs. C. S. Lozier then read her report, in which she stated that during the past year the college had matriculated thirty-four students, and still the number of aspirants had remained uniform. Eighty-four charity patients had been reported for hospitals and 3,336 invalids had been attended at the dispensaries, giving great clinical advantages to the classes. The building was free from debt; current expenses were met by voluntary contributions, and for this object $5,000 had been recently bequeathed them by a lady in Massachusetts. The reading of the report was followed by enthusiastic applause. After the beautiful quartet "Sweet and Low" had been rendered the graduating class came forward and were heartily welcomed by their friends and the visitors assembled. Dr. Paine, censor, in an appropriate address, conferred the degree of Doctor of Medicine, administering to the following young ladies the usual oath, and bestowing upon them all the rights, privileges and immunities belonging to their high calling:—Helen J. Underwood, Portage City, Wis.; Harriet E. Brown, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Julia E. S. Bell, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Juliet P. Tiffany, Oneida, N. Y.; Mary P. Sawtelle, Salem, Oregon; Amanda Jerard, New York city; Mary F. Mann, New York city; Emma Scott, Brooklyn, N. Y.

As the fair graduates descended from the platform they were presented with bouquets and choice baskets of flowers by their friends. Two ladies then sang a duet from the "Stabat Mater," after which Miss E. Scott, M. D., delivered the valedictory on the part of the class in a clear and mellifluous voice. Miss Somerville having sang the solo, "Waiting," S. Lilienthal, M. D., delivered the valedictory on the part of the faculty, and, after more music, the exercises were brought to a close.

Later in the evening the fair doctors, with the college students and a large number of the Alumni—among them Dr. Mary E. Gilbert, of this city—met at the college, 187 Second avenue, in social reunion, and after partaking of a sumptuous repast, presided over by Miss L. A. Griffiths, celebrated their entrance into a new sphere of utility in a manner worthy of the occasion.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

The German Women Seeking Political Enfranchisement.

A large meeting was held last night in the Turner's Hall, in Fourth street, for the purpose of forming a German Woman's Rights Association. The meeting was addressed by Mrs. Mathilde Wendel, Dr. Augusta Lilienthal and Mme. Clara Neymann. At the conclusion of the delivery of these addresses there was a very lively debate, and the meeting broke up in confusion.

OBITUARY.

The Archbishop of Lima.

LIMA, Peru, Feb. 26, 1872.

On the 19th inst. the venerable Archbishop of Lima, Don José Sebastian Goyeneche y Barreda, departed this life for a better.

The event was not unexpected, for the Archbishop had a short time before received a severe injury, from which the physicians declared he could not recover, but nevertheless the grief in Lima is universal. Dr. Goyeneche's life is marked by some very peculiar incidents. Of a most distinguished family, possessed of immense wealth—his personal property amounting to upwards of twenty millions of soles—he steadfastly refused to gratify the wishes of his parents, who desired him to follow a military career, and at an early age he entered the Church. This was during the Colonial period. Shortly after the decisive victory of the patriots over the Spaniards Goyeneche was made Bishop of Arequipa, which important post he held for forty-one years, and on the death of Dr. Pasquel, in 1860, he was promoted to the Archbishopric of Lima. He had the honor of being at the same time the oldest Bishop and Archbishop, the first in regard to rank, and the second with reference to his age, in the Catholic Church. Still the Archbishop met with some misfortunes. While Bishop of Arequipa, in the midst of one of those numberless revolutions which have afflicted Peru, a penniless chieftain imposed a forced loan of $100,000 upon him. Although he had the required sum at his disposal, the Bishop demurred at the payment and fled from his diocese, leaving the revolutionary general in sad straits. Fortunately the government triumphed, and the faithful of Arequipa again welcomed their pastor. The immense wealth of Dr Goyeneche has never been employed except for his personal benefit. In spite of his spotless life and many virtues avarice was an inherent vice. Fearful of loss from the civil disturbances in Peru, his money was deposited in the Bank of England or invested in the most excellent of the foreign securities, and now passes to his immediate family. According to Peruvian custom the honors generally accorded to a field marshal are his due, and the preparations for the funeral are being conducted on a sumptuous scale. The body lies in state for five days, surrounded by tapers, friars and guards—the latter listening no doubt with admiring ears to the harmonious warbling of their frocked companions, while the bells of the sixty churches of Lima and the roar of the guns fired every half hour from the fortress of Santa Catalina produce an effect contrary to agreeable. Of course the Bishops of Peru are already in hot discussion as to the succession. The appointment is made by the Pope, at the recommendation of the President. Bishop Valle, of Huanuco, a man of great learning and vast riches, will probably obtain the prize, but his brethren will make a strong battle against him. In this contest the women of Peru take a prominent part. Devotion and personal sympathy are active agents.

THE FUNERAL.

The funeral ceremonies of the Archbishop of Lima were imposing in the extreme. At ten o'clock on the morning of the 24th inst. the different religious communities assembled at the cathedral—the Dominicans, Franciscans and Augustinians in their quaint costumes, the barefooted friars, dirty and odorous, also appeared in number. The procession sallied from the Archbishop's palace and passed around the beautiful Plaza de Armas, then entering the cathedral. At the four corners of the square, platforms, covered with black velvet, were erected and parties of monks were posted around them to receive the body. The corpse was resting on a bier, the coffin destined for its final reception following. In the process of embalming the stomach had been extracted, and consequently the effect was very disagreeable to the view, the body appearing to be not more than two inches in thickness. Decomposition had also set in, and it had been found necessary to paint the face with some preparation of lime, giving it a ghastly whiteness. The robes covering the body were of enormous value, fairly glittering with precious stones and embroidery and all the insignia of office; the pastoral crook of solid gold, the mitre and the ring attracted much attention from their richness. At each of the platforms the procession halted, and the priest chanted the service particular to the occasion, while the bands at the same time continued their doleful music. The harmony may be imagined that is produced by four military bands, all playing different airs, and the resonant shouting of about three hundred friars. The plaza was crowded by the curious, all dressed in black, as the police regulations prescribe mourning on occasions of this nature. When the procession reached the steps of the cathedral, the President, accompanied by his Cabinet; the Judges of the courts, the members of the diplomatic corps and a brilliant staff issued from the Government Palace and entered the church. The Pontifical mass was then sung, with the assistance of four bishops and the Papal Delegate, who is likewise an archbishop. The grand old Cathedral—probably the largest church in America—was sumptuously ornamented; its immensely high walls, hung with black and silver, and the catafalque upon which the body rested covered with a velvet pall, studded with silver stars. The magnificent altar service was displayed—chalices of gold and jewels; candlesticks ten feet in height, of pure silver, and the vestments for which the Cathedral is renowned, appeared to dazzle the multitude of admirers. A choir formed from the principal artists of the city sang the beautiful music of the requiem mass, and the funeral oration was delivered by the most eloquent preacher in Lima. It is true that the ceremony, lasting from eleven till four o'clock, became rather tiresome; still the President and his escort waited until the body was placed in the vaults, near to the spot where repose the remains of Pizarro. A division of troops of all arms was stationed in the plaza, and at intervals discharged volleys of musketry. The bells of the churches and the guns of the Fort of Santa Catalina added to the solemnity of the scene. The amount of wealth left by the Archbishop is variously stated at from ten to thirty millions of soles, but as yet the will has not been opened. His family paid the expenses of the funeral, which amounted to nearly twenty-five thousand soles. The successor to the high position is not yet fixed. The President of the republic, with the consent of Congress, proposes a name for the Papal approbation. The contest among the bishops has already commenced, and promises to be interesting.

William Schley.

William Schley, one of the oldest, ablest and most honored of Maryland lawyers, died in Baltimore Wednesday morning. William Schley, who was for nearly half a century a familiar presence in the Baltimore court rooms, was born in Frederick, October 31, 1799, and was consequently in his seventy-third year. His great grandfather, Thomas Schley, was one of the first settlers in the valley of the Catoctin, and there many of his descendants remain. The subject of this sketch graduated at Nassau Hall (College of New Jersey), in 1821, and took the first honors *solus* in every department of study. Shortly afterward she entered upon the study of the law, and being called to the bar in 1824 commenced the practice of the profession in Frederick county. There Mr. Schley continued to reside until 1837, enjoying an extensive practice in that and the adjoining counties of the circuit. In 1837 he removed to Baltimore, where he speedily rose to great eminence in his profession. Prior to his removal to Baltimore Mr. Schley married a daughter of General Samuel Ringgold, of Concocheague Manor, in Washington county, Maryland. This lady, who died in June, 1870, was a sister of Major Ringgold, of the United States Army, who was killed at the battle of Palo Alto, May, 1846, in the Mexican war, and also of the late Rear Admiral Cadwallader Ringgold, of the United States Navy. In 1836 Mr. Schley was elected a member of the Senate of Maryland and served throughout the entire session of 1836-37 and part of the session of 1837-38, when he resigned in consequence of having removed his residence to Baltimore, and also with the intention of giving his attention more closely and unrestrictedly to his profession. In 1836 the question of constitutional reform created great agitation throughout the State. As Chairman of the Judiciary Committee in the Senate, and more especially as Chairman of the Committee on the Constitution, Mr. Schley necessarily bore a conspicuous part in the discussions and proceedings which then took place, and prepared and reported the draft of the constitution of 1836, which proved unsatisfactory to some leading members of the reform party. In the discussions which followed it was reported to Mr. Schley that remarks had been made by William Cost Johnson reflecting upon his action in the matter, and in fact ascribing his course to personal motives and to his relationship to persons in office, whose offices would have been abolished if the views of the reformers had prevailed. Resenting the imputation upon his official integrity, and having no reason to doubt that Mr. Johnson's words had been correctly reported to him, Mr. Schley sent that gentleman a peremptory challenge, which was accepted, and the parties met near Alexandria, February 13, 1837. There was but a single exchange of shots. At the first fire both were wounded, Mr. Schley but slightly, Mr. Johnson more severely. Mr. Schley was accompanied to the field by Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer, of Maryland, and Governor Pickens, of South Carolina, who acted as his seconds. Mr. Johnson's seconds were Governor Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, and General Campbell, of South Carolina. Drs. Hall and Causin were in attendance as surgeons. Colonel Stewart, of Montgomery, was also present as a personal friend of Mr. Johnson, and the late James Alfred Pearce and John Lee, of Needwood, were present as friends of Mr. Schley. General Waddy Thompson, of South Carolina, was also upon the ground as a mutual friend, and, as was subsequently understood, at the instance of Henry Clay, with the purpose of preventing, if possible, under any circumstances, a second fire. These four last named gentlemen had, however, no connection with the affair, nor was there any occasion for General Thompson's good offices. After the exchange of shots, with the result as stated, Mr. Johnson, of his own accord, stated that he was aware of the inaccurate report which had been made of his language to Mr. Schley, and that the latter was perfectly justified in basing his challenge upon such report, and that he regretted that he had not felt at liberty, upon recent of the challenge, to deny having uttered a single word reflecting upon or in any way impugning Mr. Schley's motives. The parties were reconciled upon the ground and remained warm friends thereafter. The affair received at the time the name of "the pattern duel." Mr. Schley was never a member of either House of Congress. In 1838 his name was presented as a candidate for the United States Senate, but was defeated in the ca