doubt as to the identity of the remains must be regarded as at an end, as the body was fully recognized at Zanzibar. So the story of a useful and eventful life is ended. Another and a happier ending many could have wished for the old and faithful servant. But, after all, what nobler ending was possible? He died in a good cause, with his harness still upon him; his honored dust is to rest beneath the roof of England's greatest temple and to mingle with the ashes of her illustrious dead, and the whole civilized world mourns over a hero lost.

Lincoln on the Editors—The Happy Family in Albany.

The motion of Mr. Lincoln, to bring all the editors of the New York press to Albany under the charge of the Sergeant-at-Arms to "testify," is really upon its face a more serious matter than might be imagined. We applaud Mr. Lincoln for his firmness in this affair. That eminent but hitherto undiscovered statesman is perfectly right in his position. He knows, by a fine Albany instinct, that nothing is more improper than for editors to interfere in these national and State affairs. There has been a rude, hasty opinion, mainly the outcrop of vanity, that editors are responsible beings, with opinions, and anxious to make them manifest to the world. But Lincoln knows better. In his time he has known editors and has handled them. His gigantic intellect has compassed the mysteries of the country press and the subtle but intimate relation between rural public opinion and the corner grocery. We can fancy Lincoln himself, the village sage, astride the greasy counter, surrounded with tapes and molasses and pumpkin pies and patent medicines, unfolding himself to the postmaster, the country editor and that small but ever present company of unemployed statesmen who adorn most of our Western towns. In fact, there is so very little of Lincoln that he cannot endure more than a season or two of Albany, and it would not at all surprise us to see him, at the end of the present session most likely, become a blessing to the human race by founding his own newspaper or opening his own grocery. The result of his experience is that Lincoln knows all about the press. He sees behind the scenes. He has discovered the mysteries of journalism—the editors and the "managing editors." He knows that, after all, these masters of public opinion are merely puppets; that behind the scenes are Van Nort and Green and Foley and Gardner and Havemeyer, and the remainder of our petty tyrants. Each of them owns his editor, and, for all we know, his "managing editor." Foley, who is not quite a tyrant, but only waits his time, is the exclusive owner of the HERALD, its servants, ministers, attributes and appurtenances, and we presume that our contemporaries all rest under some equally benign and explicit jurisdiction. If our readers knew the trouble thus saved they would envy us. The privilege of sitting at the feet of Gardner and Foley and Van Nort and drinking in wisdom, free of trouble and cost, is a precious one. Lincoln knows how it is. He has been the source of wisdom in his own way and time. He has "sent for" his editor many a time, no doubt, and he knows the exact relations between the New York press and our little oligarchy.

But with this knowledge it seems hard that Lincoln should insist upon summoning the editors to Albany to "testify." Why does he not send for Foley and Van Nort and learn the truth from first sources? As these sages generally spend their time on the Albany trains there would be an economy in that fact. The Sergeant-at-Arms would be sure to find them in Albany, if not to-day, then to-morrow. Why drag the inoffensive, harmless New York innocents from their homes and families? There is the valiant Major Bundy, for instance, who never breathed a wicked emotion in his life. Why should he be dragged from his *Evening Mail* to the dreadful hotels and more dreadful society of Albany, the perils of the Delavan House and the lobby? There is the philosophical Whitelaw Reid, his face "sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought" and his mind ruminating upon the new building. Why should he be wrenched from his granite blocks and his Ring hunts and his sweet moiety morsels? There is the robust and accomplished philosopher, Mr. Dana, with his Barmecide feast of exposures and his sunlight, which "shines for all." Is he to be thrown into the Albany arena like another Polycarp? And the venerable poet of the *Evening Post*, the lusty commander of the *Commercial Advertiser*, the solemn chief of the *Evening Express*—can nothing be done to save these gentlemen? Has the Lotos Club, or any other of our national institutions, no power? Must the ruler of the *World* be taken like an ordinary mortal to the Albany tribunal? If Judge Blatchford has not lost his cunning now is his crowning opportunity.

But there is even another question. We can imagine the law ruthless and triumphant. We can see Dana, Reid, Hastings, Marble, Bryant, Brooks, Croly, Howard and Bundy—all crammed into a smoking car and bound for Albany. Into the felicities of this meeting we do not dare to penetrate, the flow of soul, the interchange of wit, the outburst of harmony and affection which always attend any assemblage of our New York journalists. But what is to be done with Mr. Jennings? He is also wanted in Albany. Mr. Jennings is an editor and an author. His editorship is not as much cherished in Washington as it should be, while his book on America has not been pressed into an inordinate circulation. But still he has rights, and even Mr. Lincoln must protect them. What right has any of our authorities to drag a distinguished English subject to Albany? Has Mr. Lincoln thought of the consequences—a fleet in New York Bay, the city under contribution, or another Geneva arbitration, with the fine on our own side, and endless embarrassments in every way? We can understand the general joy that would attend Mr. Jennings' arrival in Albany, for he is a man in whose train all gladness and honor follow. But why incur the dreadful peril now threatened? Let the press suffer in the persons of its editors behind the scenes, its editors before the scenes, nay, even its "managing editors," to whom we feel like Artemus Ward towards his brothers-in-law, whom he would sacrifice, all, all, "to prosecute the war;" but let us avoid any international complication. Do not let us run the risk of a war with England on the penalty of an incivility to the Jennings.

LIVINGSTONE.

Herald Special Report from London.

The Remains of the Explorer at Sea for England.

THE BODY IDENTIFIED.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The following special despatch to the HERALD has been received from our correspondent in the British metropolis:—

LONDON, March 26, 1874.

Dr. Livingstone's remains left Aden on the 23d inst. on board the mail steamer Malwa for England.

The body is preserved in salt and laid in a coffin of lead.

IDENTIFIED.

It was fully recognized at Zanzibar. There are no further particulars.

The possibility of a new issue of inconvertible paper I regard with amazement and anxiety, and, in my judgment, such an issue would be a detriment and a shame.—CHARLES SUMNER.

SPAIN.

Bloody Battle Before Bilbao—Serrano Assaults the Royalists—Hundreds of Men Killed, but No Result.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, March 26, 1874.

A desperate engagement was fought yesterday before Bilbao.

SERRANO ATTACKS THE ROYALISTS.

The republican army under command of Marshal Serrano attacked the Carlists at six o'clock in the morning and met with a stubborn resistance.

The battle was kept up all day and was only stopped by the approach of night, when the republicans encamped on positions they had captured from the royalists.

General Loma commanded the centre and General Primo de Rivera the right.

HEAVY LOSS.

The loss of the national troops was 470 men.

SQUARING OFF.

It is probable that the battle will be resumed to-day.

The Combat Renewed—Severe Fighting, but the Gain with the Republicans.

LONDON, March 27—6 A. M.

The *Times'* special despatches from Madrid state that Marshal Serrano renewed the attack on the Carlists before Bilbao at five o'clock yesterday morning.

At one o'clock in the afternoon the Marshal telegraphed to Madrid that the combat was obstinate on both sides, but the advantages were with his troops.

Cabinet Congratulations to the Conqueror.

MADRID, March 26, 1874.

The Minister of War has telegraphed the congratulations of the Cabinet to Marshal Serrano.

The possibility of a new issue of inconvertible paper I regard with amazement and anxiety, and, in my judgment, such an issue would be a detriment and a shame.—CHARLES SUMNER.

BISMARCK.

The German Prince Chancellor Seriously Ill.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, March 27—5 A. M.

A special despatch to the *Standard* from Berlin says the reports in regard to Prince Bismarck's illness are discouraging.

The patient is in a state of great prostration

ENGLAND.

Still Coming from Coomassie.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, March 26, 1874.

The troop ship Himalaya has arrived at Portsmouth from the Gold Coast, with the Royal Marines and Rifle Brigade.

THE ENGLISH TURF.

Liverpool Spring Meeting—The Grand National Steeplechase.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, March 26, 1874.

At the Liverpool spring meeting to-day the Grand National Steeplechase was won by Reugny, six years old. Chimney Sweep, aged, came in second, and Merlin, aged, third.

Twenty horses ran.

The final betting was 2 to 1 against Reugny, 25 to 1 against Chimney Sweep and 50 to 1 against Merlin.

AUSTRIA AND ITALY.

Imperial Reunion of the Kaiser and King.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, March 27, 1874.

A Vienna telegram to the *Daily News* reports that the Emperor Francis Joseph will visit Naples, where he will meet the King of Italy and accompany him to Turin.

"OLD BALDY."

Violent Shocks Felt on Tuesday Night.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 26, 1874.

The *News* has received the following despatch from its reporter at Marion, under date of to-day:—

News has just reached here that the shocks on Stone Mountain were more violent last night than at any time since the commencement of the volcanic disturbances. I will return to the mountain to-day and report by a special courier if necessary.

RACING IN GEORGIA.

MACON, March 26, 1874.

This was the second day of the races at the Central City Park. The first race—a one and a quarter mile dash, for all ages—was won by Revenge, in 2:22, beating Fireball second and Nashville Harry third.

The second race was a three-quarter mile dash, and was won by Quits, in 1:26¾, Belle of Australia being second and Pretty-by-Night third.

The third race was mile heats, best two in three. It was won in two straight heats by Tabitha, Chief Engineer being second, and Joe Johnston being distanced in the first heat. Time, 1:54 and 1:55.

It rained all morning and the track was heavy.

CUBA.

Heavy Losses to the Spanish Army—A Returned Exile Under Arrest.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

KEY WEST, Fla., March 26, 1874.

A despatch received by boat from Havana says it is reported there that the Spaniards lost very heavily in the battle at Guasimoclara, near Puerto Principe. The Cubans remained in possession of the field at night, and the killed and wounded fell into their hands.

SUDDEN ARREST.

Señor Ramon de Armas, a prominent Cuban lawyer, who has resided some time in Mexico, returned home on the last steamer from Vera Cruz. Immediately on landing he was arrested, and is now confined in Fort Cubañas.

The Financial Crisis in Havana—Action of the Banks and the Executive.

HAVANA, March 26, 1874.

The banks refuse to discount any kind of commercial paper, thinking that the refusal will make money tight and break down the high rates of exchange. The effect produced shows that the action of the banks does not amount to anything, as there is too much currency afloat, and all the shipments of sugar and molasses can be drawn against the moment the planter sells his produce to the merchant.

THE MONEY CRISIS STILL MORE INTENSE.

The financial crisis continues on its onward march, every hour increasing the premium on gold and exchange. The merchants all believe that the currency will continue to depreciate constantly, irrespective of the means taken to prevent it, and that a gold basis must be inaugurated by everybody the same as by the planters.

EXECUTIVE MEASURES.

The *Gaceta* publishes a decree making stamped paper payable in gold, and also the government telegraph messengers' carrying fee in silver, or its equivalent in currency, after the 1st of May.

The possibility of a new issue of inconvertible paper I regard with amazement and anxiety, and, in my judgment, such an issue would be a detriment and a shame.—CHARLES SUMNER.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Grand Charity Matinees Yesterday.

The charity matinées at the several theatres yesterday were wonderfully well attended. At no one of them was it possible to crowd in more spectators. The benefits that will accrue to the poverty-stricken are not the only pleasing results from this fact; there is a still greater pleasure in the knowledge that our people have not become cloyed with the sweetness of doing good. That the desire to aid in the rescue of the poor from the most abject and squalid poverty is increasing is proved by the fact of the difference between the numbers of attendants at the usual weekly matinées and those at the special performances yesterday. No theatre has ever had at an ordinary afternoon performance such an audience as was contained within each of the five places of amusement in which the charity matinées took place. The receipts at each were, of course, very large, but no exact computation of them can now be made, much money being represented by tickets whose sale is not yet reported. However, at Niblo's some idea has been gathered of the probable sum that will be given to the poor as the proceeds of the entertainment there. This statement will be found further on. The entertainment at each theatre was admirably adapted to draw attendants, even if charity were not an urgent motive. At Booth's Theatre the programme consisted of Mr. Boucicault's pretty Irish play of "Kerry" and Bulwer's "Lady of Lyons." In "Kerry" Mr. Boucicault played with all the unction which is so delightful and so peculiar to him in this character, the extreme faithfulness of the old Irish servant making it peculiarly appropriate to this occasion. In the "Lady of Lyons" Mrs. Booth played admirably and with all her power. There were in all 3,791 persons attendant at this theatre, and, as there are but 1,765 seats, 2,026 charitable theatre-goers had to stand during the performance.

The Lyceum Theatre was fortunate as its competitors, for such the theatres remained even in the cause of charity. Every bit of space of the beautiful place was tenanted by some person, standing or seated. There was a peculiar attraction here, as well in actors performing as in the play performed—"Camille." Miss Clara Morris made her début in the character of Camille, and was supported by such actors as Mr. Frank Mayo and George Fawcett Rowe. Miss Morris was very successful in the expression of the emotional characteristics of the character. There is, however, no space to speak particularly either of her efforts or those of her supporters. The receipts at the Lyceum must be handsome.

At the Academy of Music Mme. Aimée and company sang "La Fille de Madame Angot" to a large audience. The effect of such rollicking music and manners would be at any time to make people joyous, and hence charitable. To use a bull, the effect came first yesterday, and people were charitable in anticipation of the music.

The entertainment at Niblo's Garden was of a composite or variety character. The theatre was crowded almost to suffocation. The receipts here are roughly estimated at about $7,000.

To close the story of a day's theatre-going for charity, it may be said that the monetary results will be far beyond expectation. Thirty thousand dollars are now named, but it is possible that the receipts will aggregate even more than that sum.

Musical and Dramatic Notes.

"Lohengrin" will be given for the third time at the Academy this evening.

The great charity concert, which will take place at the Academy of Music on Saturday night, comprises the best musical artists in the city, with Lucca and Kellogg as the principal stars.

The last performance of German opera at the Stadt Theatre, under the admirable direction of Herr Rullman, took place last evening before an immense audience. The opera was "Der Freischütz," and as we have had occasion before to speak in enthusiastic terms of the very artistic impersonation of Agatha by Mme. Pauline Lucca, it is unnecessary here to add to our previous remarks. The season closed with the same *éclat* that marked its commencement.

Mr. Theodore Thomas presided last night at the second concert of the Wagner Union, at Steinway Hall. The "Zukunft" school was represented by the following works:—Vorspiel, "Die Meistersinger von Nuernberg," Introduction and finale, "Tristan and Isolde," "Der Ritt der Walkueren," Vorspiel, "Lohengrin," Bacchanale, "Tannhaeuser," "Kaiser Marsch." Through an unaccountable spirit of opposition to the success of the school of Wagner, the immortal heroic symphony of Beethoven was placed on the programme, and it succeeded, through the magnificent interpretation of Thomas' orchestra, in destroying on this occasion, the elaborate theories of the musical egotist of the age.

The possibility of a new issue of inconvertible paper I regard with amazement and anxiety, and, in my judgment, such an issue would be a detriment and a shame.—CHARLES SUMNER.

AN ERIE STRIKE.

Workmen Crippling Locomotives and Stopping Mails and Passengers at Susquehanna Depot.

SUSQUEHANNA DEPOT, Pa., March 26—Midnight.

The strike among the Erie employés here is at fever heat. Full forty engines are here in a crippled condition, and the yard is full of loaded freight trains. Stock is still allowed to go to the feeding yard at Deposit. Last night two gangs of men guarded the company's property and attended to arriving trains. To-day Superintendent of Transportation P. P. Wright, Division Superintendents Gardner and Thomas, General Master Mechanic Fry, Sheriff Helme, of this county, and the company's local attorney, William A. Jessup, held a conference with the workmen's standing committee, when the officials made the following proposition:—That the paymaster would leave New York at six o'clock this evening and pay such men as would resume work in the morning for the month of February before nine o'clock, all others to be paid in full and discharged. All men committing outrages hereafter to be discharged. That the Board of Directors would endeavor hereafter to have the men paid between the 15th and 25th of each month.

This proposition came to Mr. Jessup from the directory in New York. The men marched to their headquarters at Skinner's Hall and discussed the proposition. After debate the men unanimously resolved to resume work when they were paid, and not until then, promises to pay having become common articles. They considered that if they freed the locomotives to-night, and the company should not pay to-morrow, half the battle would be lost. A proviso was also made that women should be discharged on account of participation in the strike. The committee returned to the officials, who seemed to take the men's decision sadly at heart. They seemed pleased to receive back their written proposal, and informed the men that they would doubtless be paid in the course of a week or so. The road is virtually blocked; no freight can pass over the line and no passengers can now go in either direction, western bound mail train No. 5, which leaves New York at a quarter to eleven A. M., being the last train allowed to carry passengers past. Two cars of express matter was taken from that on its arrival here, Superintendent of Express Mitchell protesting. The mails will alone be allowed to go past.

Train No. 12 was abandoned at Binghamton, the passengers being transferred over the Delaware and Lackawanna road. Train No. 3—the western bound night express train—was abandoned at Deposit, and the mails will pass through in the morning. All the engines are crippled upon arrival. Mail engines only are placed in running order when ready to go out.

The saloons remain closed. The men are cool and orderly. They are determined to win. They say no business can be done until the claims of the workmen are satisfactorily adjusted. The men, who have the sympathy of the travelling public and the press along the line and the entire community, feel outraged and will not yield without a long and hard struggle. To-morrow may decide the battle. The authorities have endeavored to get live stock by under false pretences, but no more will be allowed to pass.

SUMNER'S SUCCESSOR.

Two More Ballots in the Massachusetts Legislature—Dawes Still Ahead—The Probable Candidate in Case of a Compromise.

BOSTON, March 26, 1874.

The Senatorial contest in the legislative Assembly of this Commonwealth has now become the all-absorbing topic of discussion. Ever since the first day's proceedings toward balloting for a successor to Charles Sumner the excitement has been on the increase, and with the coming of to-day, the results of the past two days' balloting being indecisive, many have been the surmises as to the strength of each party aspiring to Senatorial honors. This morning opened bright and cheerful in Boston. By ten o'clock crowds of well known politicians, not only of Boston, but from all sections of the State, could be seen wending their way toward the State House, and at the different hotels lobbying and button-holing members of the Legislature was visible to a considerable degree. The ballots of Tuesday and Wednesday gave each faction an opportunity to know how every member stood in the contest, and the scenes here to-day have clearly demonstrated that there is to be a hard fought battle before either faction will yield or break for a compromise candidate.

THE FIRST BALLOT.

At twelve o'clock the joint convention of both houses of the Legislature again met and was called to order by President Loring. The galleries were crowded to their utmost capacity, while in the hallways, lobbies and ante-rooms, an eager assemblage of anxious politicians patiently awaited the result of the first ballot. The roll being called, it was announced as follows:—

Whole number of votes	272
Necessary for a choice	137
Henry L. Dawes	92
E. R. Hoar	82
B. F. Curtis	74
Charles Francis Adams	14
N. P. Banks	6
Scattering	4

There being no choice on the first ballot, it was voted to proceed to a second. The second ballot was precisely the same as the first, with the exception of a change of one from Hoar to Adams. At this juncture of the proceedings there was much excitement, but when it was found that both ballots were indecisive a deep sigh of regret came from the multitude. It was generally expected that a great change would occur in the total of the second ballot. The Dawes men were jubilant to see that they were in the ascendency, while the other factions were equally jubilant to know that they were holding their own so firmly. After this the Convention adjourned until to-morrow at noon, when they will again endeavor to select some one of the many candidates.

THE GENERAL INTERCHANGE OF VIEWS

has since been indulged in at the hotels; there has been a great deal said regarding the supposed presence of Sergeant-at-Arms Ordway, from Washington, together with William Chandler and E. H. Rollins, to participate in this most exciting contest. I am credibly informed, however, that the presence of Ordway and Chandler in Boston on Tuesday was of entirely a private nature; while Mr. Rollins has assured me that he has taken no part whatever in this contest, and has remained a silent spectator through the newspapers. The administrationists are nevertheless strongly represented here in the interest of Dawes and Hoar. To-night there is intense excitement. The friends of all the candidates are in council. The Tremont House is the scene of a Dawes meeting, led by Nathaniel McKay, of New York, who seems to be the organizer of the Dawes men, and eulogistic speeches are being made upon the merits of this candidate. The other hatels are also the scenes of earnest discussion. The three days' balloting has clearly demonstrated that the Dawes, Hoar and Curtis men are determined to stand by their respective candidates. The Dawes men seem to be gaining ground; but it looks to be an impossibility to elect their candidate unless the Hoar men yield or break; but, should such be the case, the democrats will at once spring to the assistance of N. P. Banks, when, in all probability, it would secure the election for Banks. The general feeling is that if it comes to a compromise candidate General Banks is the man most fitted for the Senatorship. That he is destined to be a strong man before the Convention is hourly developing itself among the democrats. They emphatically state that he would be the most acceptable man to them, and they are now desirous to lead off with Banks.

To-morrow's proceedings at the State House will be more exciting and interesting than those of the past three days, as members from distant sections of the State say they will not go home on Saturday unless an election is secured. This contest may be looked upon as one to settle the Senatorship not only for the unexpired term of Mr. Sumner, but most conclusively the long term question, and with these ideas the Legislature is endeavoring to select the best man to fill the seat of the great Senator just deceased.

A SUMNER STATUE PROPOSED.

BOSTON, Mass., March 26, 1874.

A majority of the committees on the Sumner Memorial have reported the following, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That we recommend that a statue or a monumental structure, to embrace a statue of Charles Sumner, be erected in Boston.

A minority report suggested the erection of a Sumner School of Art, the land to be donated by the State, but it was thought the large expense it would involve might jeopardize the memorial.

The possibility of a new issue of inconvertible paper I regard with amazement and anxiety, and, in my judgment, such an issue would be a detriment and a shame.—CHARLES SUMNER.

DR. SCHOEPPE IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, March 26, 1874.

Detective Dixon reached here to-night with Dr. Paul Schoeppe, accused of forging orders on the German Aid Society here about a year ago.

MAIL ROBBERY IN VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, March 26, 1874.

Captain John Frey, a special agent of the Post Office Department, arrested a colored woman, named Julia Sterns, at Orange Court House, charged with robbing the United States mail. Captain Frey brought his prisoner to Richmond tonight.

HAVANA MARKETS.

HAVANA, March 26, 1874.

Exchange excited: on the United States, 60 days, currency, 112 a 114 per cent premium; short sight, 115 a 116 premium; 60 days, gold, 140 a 142 premium; short sight, 143 a 145 premium. On London, 163 a 165 premium. On Paris, 138 a 140 premium. Spanish gold, 250. Freights—Loading at Havana for the United States, per box of sugar, $1 37½; per hhd. of do., $5 12½ a $5 75. Loading at other ports on the north coast of Cuba to the United States, per hhd. of sugar, $6 25 a $6 50.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Anxiety of Members to Hear from the New York Editors.

INDIGNANT VIRTUE IN THE SENATE.

A New Croton Water Board—The Supply Bill Under Discussion.

The possibility of a new issue of inconvertible paper I regard with amazement and anxiety, and, in my judgment, such an issue would be a detriment and a shame.—CHARLES SUMNER.

ALBANY, March 26, 1874.

It was thought the *brutum fulmen* of the Assembly would cause a terrible quaking among the New York editors who have thought fit to criticise the Railroad Committee. Great anxiety was felt in consequence to see the papers from the metropolis. The Speaker, apprehending that the members, who are like a school of boys in many respects, might disregard the business on hand to see what the New York journals had to say, gave orders to have no papers brought by the pages into the Assembly Chamber. The republican organ which Mr. Lincoln so savagely denounced did not fulfil the general expectation, and was declared on all sides to have taken water. There was no need for this. The Committee of Investigation is an empty farce. No direct charges of having taken money from Squires or Vanderbilt have been made against the Railroad Committee, and, pray, what is there to investigate? Enough to know that the Railroad Committee has shown flagrant partiality to two great monopolies, and out of the mouth of two of its own members is convicted of playing falsely with the public. Said Lincoln and said Weed, the two principal members, for the rest are mere nonentities, "We were laboring to harmonize the different plans, so as to give a railroad for the east side, the west side and the centre of the city." This result they declare they have achieved, and the three railroads they recommend to the people of New York are:—For the west side, the Greenwich Street Elevated Railroad (reported to have been recently purchased by Vanderbilt); for the centre, Vanderbilt's Fourth avenue, and for the east side, Squires' Third avenue. This is the great achievement of nearly three months' deliberation. When the committee has only such a showing to put forth suspicion will attach and cling to it forever, in spite of Saltpetre Alvord, and all the committees of investigation that were ever formed. However, as the Committee of Investigation may need some material to keep it going, suppose they call Mr. Squires, of the Third Avenue Railroad, and Mr. Squires' brother-in-law. These gentlemen were hardly up to Albany for mere amusement this winter. They are said to be intelligent, and for the sake of giving the committee something to start upon, I throw out this suggestion.

INDIGNANT VIRTUE IN THE SENATE.

The Senate Railroad Committee has caught a spasm of indignant virtue from that of the Assembly. It reported favorably the Broadway Underground Railroad last week, which was to throw an obligation of $5,000,000 on the city of New York. A minority report was given by Mr. Tobey at the time, and the Chairman, Mr. Selkreg, rose to-day to

A QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

The unfortunate organ in New York, no longer able to keep these obstreperous republicans in the traces, came in for some very hard knocks, and then Mr. Selkreg proceeded to pay his attentions to Mr. Tobey.

He charged that the Senator from the Sixteenth (Mr. Tobey), at the solicitation of the friends of the schemes for rapid transit in New York, which had been denounced unmeasurably by the New York *Times*, attended a regular meeting of the Railroad Committee on the 19th of March, and that he voted for the Fourth Avenue Rapid Transit bill; and further, that the Senator from the Sixteenth voted for the Beach Pneumatic bill, which bonds the city of New York. He said Mr. Tobey had told him in private conversation that he (Mr. Tobey) was willing to report the bill if he (Mr. Selkreg) was. At the meeting on the 19th of March every member of the committee objected to the provision providing for guaranteeing bonds by the city of New York. In conclusion he said:—"I charge still further, that at that meeting of the Railroad Committee no intimation was given to myself, or to any other member of the committee in my presence, that a minority report was to be presented, and the record of the clerk of the committee shows that no vote against the reporting of that bill was made on that occasion. A vote was taken, and no man answered in the negative."

Of course Mr. Tobey spoke in reply and said he knew nothing about reporting the Pneumatic Railroad with the bonding clause in, but the incident is a sample of the intricacies of legislation.

TELEGRAPH FOR THE MAYOR AND CORPORATION.

By a bill of Mr. Biglin, the Mayor and Corporation are authorized to construct and maintain a telegraph within the limits of the enlarged boundaries of the city for the use thereof.

PAVING ENLARGED BROADWAY.

The Commissioner of Public Works is authorized, by a bill introduced by Mr. Woods, to contract for the grading and regulating of that part of Broadway recently widened, one-half the expense to be paid from the general tax, and the quality of pavement to be in the discretion of the Commissioner of Public Works.

FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

According to a bill of Mr. Waehner's the Commissioner of Public Works is authorized, within thirty days, to contract in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York, for a period not to exceed five years, to repair and keep in good order all the streets, avenues and public places now paved or that may be paved during that period with stone pavements. The contract may be entered on according to such terms as may suit the discretion of the Commissioner of Public Works. The time for the performance of such repairs and the payment thereof shall be based upon a period of nine months from the 15th of March to the 15th of December of each year. Such persons as make the contracts shall also be required, in the opinion of the Commissioner, to do such work as may be necessary between the 15th of December and the 15th of March. In these repairs the Commissioner is directed not to expend more than $175,000 a year, and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment is authorized to appropriate this sum each year for the purposes specified.

TO BE DONE BY CONTRACT.

Mr. Waehner introduced a bill providing that all the usual work done to streets in New York city, whether by the Department of Public Works or Public Parks, shall hereafter be performed by contract after due public notice.

CHANGE OF A SAVINGS BANK'S NAME.

By a bill passed in the Senate to-day the name of the Sixpenny Savings Bank of New York is changed to the City Savings Bank of New York.

DISCUSSING THE SUPPLY BILL.

The Assembly was taken up all day with the discussion of the Supply bill. Most of the items so far read were for small amounts, and only a few gave rise to any debate. Mr. Eastman, from the Committee on Cities, offered an amendment to insert in the bill $1,139 for the services of Attorney General Barlow on the investigation into the Street Cleaning Bureau. The amount was deemed twice too much; and Mr. Daly insisted, contrary to the amendment, that the State, in place of the city, should pay it. The motion to make the State pay was voted down, and the question was still pending when the House adjourned. At the evening session the amount was reduced to $639.

THE VULTURE SWARM AT THE CAPITOL.

Lobbyists, pretended newspaper people and jobbers generally have infested the floor of the Assembly for several weeks past. The cheek of these fellows is unbounded. They penetrate into every corner of the chamber and occupy the members' seats with the coolest assurance. Before the opening of proceedings this morning a swarm of these evil pests occupied the floor, for the Supply bill was a special order for the day. A peremptory order from the Speaker to the doorkeeper was issued before the business began to exclude all but those strictly entitled to the privileges of the floor. The effect was to relieve the atmosphere, and transfer the crowd from the floor to the gallery. The number of idle hangers-on who try to get at a slice of the public cake is perfectly prodigious.

CROTON WATER DEPARTMENT.

A bill to form a Croton Water Department was introduced to-day by Mr. Wagstaff, providing for a board of three persons, to be nominated by the Mayor, with the consent of the Board of Aldermen, who shall hold office for five years, at a salary each of $5,000 a year. The Department of Public Works is required to hand over all the property of the corporation belonging to the Croton Board to the custody of the three commissioners to be appointed under the act.

OF LOCAL INTEREST.

In the Senate Mr. Fox introduced three bills of local interest in New York; the first providing that the Foundling Asylum of the Sisters of Charity shall receive thirty-eight cents per day for each foundling maintained by them; also, that the Sisters of Charity in charge of said hospital may build houses on the lots adjoining their present asylum on Third avenue, Sixty-eighth and Sixty-ninth streets. The second, which is relative to inspectors and poll clerks, provides that at each annual election

INSPECTORS OF ELECTION

shall be voted for, upon a separate ballot, in each election district, and the two receiving the highest vote shall be deemed elected. The Mayor shall appoint a third Inspector from the persons not elected by ballot, the clerks to be appointed by the inspectors. The third provides for giving the Common Council power to distribute the excise money among the different charitable institutions of New York.

THE CANALS.

The Assembly discussed this evening, in Committee of the Whole, the bill abolishing the office of Canal Superintendent and enlarging the powers of the Canal Commissioners. It excited considerable debate, as the subject is one of vast interest to the rural districts, and the office, for time out of mind, has been the biggest plum in the patronage of either party. Mr. Sloan made a long and statistical address in favor of the bill, and Mr. Houghton, in a speech of considerable force, put the case in a nutshell by declaring that too much divided responsibility was the cause of all the corruption and mismanagement of the canals. He was in favor of the bill because it concentrated responsibility and power in one quarter, though he had opposed the fifth amendment because it took away the power of electing their officers from the people.

Messrs. Beebe and Alvord spoke also, and the bill was progressed.

THE WILLIAMSBURG FERRIES.

The Committee on Commerce and Navigation have decided to render an adverse report on the bill reducing the fares on the Williamsburg ferries.

The joint Committee on Railroads had a meeting to hear arguments on the bill reducing the fare on the Fourth avenue street car railroad from six cent to five cents, and on the Third avenue, from City Hall to Harlem, from six cents to five cents. Chauncey Depew spoke against the bills, and requested further time for more extended argument.

STEAM NAVIGATION ON THE CANALS.

The House Canal Committee have agreed to report the bill giving $35,000 to Mr. Baxter and $15,000 to Mr. Dobbin, as soon as they put—the first named seven and the last named three of their steamboats on the canals.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, March 27—1 A. M.

Probabilities.

FOR THE MIDDLE STATES AND LOWER LAKES NORTHERLY WINDS, RISING BAROMETER, FALLING TEMPERATURE AND GENERALLY CLEAR WEATHER.

For New England southwesterly to northwesterly winds, colder, cloudy weather, and occasional snow and rain, clearing during the day.

For the Northwest and upper lakes and thence to the Ohio and Lower Missouri valleys northwesterly winds, lower temperature, high barometer, falling in the evening, and generally clear weather.

For the Southern States southwesterly winds, temperature and pressure but slightly changed, partly cloudy and clear weather.

The rivers will probably rise at St. Louis, Omaha and Cairo, and fall at Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Louisville, Nashville, Yankton and Leavenworth.

The condition in the Central Mississippi and Lower Ohio valleys favors the formation of tornadoes.

The Weather in This City Yesterday.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, HERALD Building:—

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	29	41	3:30 P. M.	35	62
6 A. M.	30	41	6 P. M.	36	58
9 A. M.	32	45	9 P. M.	33	50
12 M.	34	54	12 P. M.	32	48

Average temperature yesterday 49⅝
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 32⅝

The possibility of a new issue of inconvertible paper I regard with amazement and anxiety, and, in my judgment, such an issue would be a detriment and a shame.—CHARLES SUMNER.

THE WEEKLY HERALD.

The Cheapest and Best Newspaper in the Country.

The WEEKLY HERALD of the present week, now ready, contains a Select Story, entitled "My Beautiful Neighbor," together with the very Latest News by telegraph from All Parts of the World up to the hour of publication.

TERMS:—Single subscription, $2; three copies, $5; five copies, $8; ten copies, $15; single copies, five cents each. A limited number of Advertisements inserted in the WEEKLY HERALD.

"Horrible to Think Of" What! Cutting your corns. Stop it at once and try the JAPANESE CORN FILE" at all drug and shoe stores; 35c.

A.—The New Work by Espenscheid, Just issued, is a SPRING DRESS HAT, for gentlemen, of unequalled style and quality. Try them at 118 Nassau st.

A.—The Surgeon General, American Institute, and the most eminent physicians everywhere patronize the ELASTIC TRUSS COMPANY, 683 Broadway, which supplies nine-tenths of all Trusses used, soon curing rupture.

A.—Spring Hats for Everybody, now ready, at WARNOCK & CO.'S, No. 519 Broadway.

A Sworn Cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Nervous Diseases, Dr. FITLER'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY. Sold by all druggists. Office 21 John st.

A.—"Easter Festival Hat," Knox's leading style. 212 Broadway, corner Fulton.

Bleeding from Lungs; Catarrh, Bronchitis, Consumption.—A wonderful cure:—

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 13, 1874.

R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.:—

Dear Sir—I had suffered from Catarrh in an aggravated form for about twelve years and for several years from Bronchial trouble. Tried many doctors and things with no lasting benefit. In May, 1872, becoming nearly worn out with excessive editorial labors on a paper in New York city, I was attacked with Bronchitis in a severe form, suffering almost a total loss of voice. I returned home here, but had been home only two weeks when I was completely prostrated with hemorrhage from the lungs, having four severe bleeding spells within two weeks, and first three inside of nine days. In the September following I improved sufficiently to be able to be about, though in a very feeble state. My bronchial trouble remained and the catarrh was tenfold worse than before. Every effort for relief seemed fruitless. I seemed to be losing ground daily. I continued in this feeble state, raising blood almost daily, until about the 1st of March, 1873, when I became so bad as to be entirely confined to the house. A friend suggested your remedies. But I was extremely sceptical that they would do me good, as I had lost all heart in remedies, and began to look upon medicine and doctors with disgust. However, I obtained one of your circulars, and read it carefully, from which I came to the conclusion that you understood your business, at least. I finally obtained a quantity of Dr. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY, your GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY and PELLETS, and commenced their vigorous use according to directions. To my surprise, I soon began to improve. The Discovery and Pellets, in a short time, brought out a severe eruption, which continued for several weeks. I felt much better, my appetite improved, and I gained in strength and flesh. In three months every vestige of the Catarrh was gone, the Bronchitis had nearly disappeared, I had no cough whatever, and I had entirely ceased to raise blood; and, contrary to the expectation of some of my friends, the cure has remained permanent. I have had no more Hemorrhages from the Lungs, and am entirely free from Catarrh, from which I had suffered so much and so long. The debt of gratitude I owe for the blessing I have received at your hands, knows no bounds. I am thoroughly satisfied, from my experience, that your medicines will master the worst forms of that odious disease Catarrh, as well as Throat and Lung Diseases. I have recommended them to very many and shall ever speak in their praise. Gratefully yours, WM. H. SPENCER.

P. O. Box 507, Rochester, N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is Splendid.—Never fails. Established 37 years. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig factory, 16 Bond st., N. Y.

**Cristadoro's