THE STATE CAPITAL.

Preparing the Way for Biennial Sessions.

ALVORD IN WAR PAINT.

A Terrible Fate in Store for Imprudent Lobbyists.

OUR CITY SUITS.

"Free Canals" To Be Left to the Next Legislature.

THAT BELL WHISKEY PUNCH

ALBANY, April 11, 1878.

The concurrent resolutions recently offered by Mr. Skinner, proposing amendments to the constitution to provide for biennial sessions of the Legislature, were adopted in the Assembly this morning by 75 to 30—a strong and unexpected vote. The first resolution amends section 6 of article 10 of the constitution so as to make it read, "the political year and legislative term shall begin on the first day of January, and the Legislature shall, every second year, assemble on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in January, unless a different day shall be appointed by law." The second resolution amends sections 2, 5 and 6 of article 3 of the constitution so as to provide that the Senate shall consist of thirty-two members, Senators to be chosen for two years, and that the Assembly shall consist of 128 members, who shall also be chosen for two years, instead of for one year as now.

TOO MUCH LEGISLATION.

Mr. Skinner had given some cogent reasons for these resolutions, which the HERALD printed on the 13th of March. To-day when his name was called Mr. Brooks arose and said, in a melancholy tone of voice, that upon consideration of all the facts he had come to be a convert to them. This was the 101st day of the 101st session of the New York Legislature. The presence of piles of documents, heaps of bills, sheaves of papers, which it was a physical impossibility to read and an intellectual impossibility to digest; the continued accumulation of bills in manuscript which were urged from a hundred quarters to become laws, in addition to the thousands of clashing statutes with which the State was now afflicted, and which no lawyer could understand, admonished him anew of the truth of the saying, "The world is too much governed." He believed that the country was happier and less unsettled when Congress adjourned than during the sessions, and he believed that people of this State and their interests would be best served by less frequent meetings of the Legislature. He, therefore, voted aye. The subsequent votes for and against the resolutions were given irrespective of parties. They now go to the Senate.

FUN OVER THE PIPE LINE.

The proceedings in the Assembly to-day were twice enlivened at the instance of Governor Alvord, whose whitening locks have not in the least chilled a naturally fiery temper. The General Pipe Line bill was about to come up for its third reading. The bill had been warmly advocated and as warmly opposed. A lobby for and against it crowded the outer halls, the cloak room and the space beyond the rail. Some intruders ventured to the floor. Perceiving this the Speaker twice notified persons without passes to the floor to leave, and at length called on the Sergeant-at-Arms to enforce the fifty-seventh rule.

LOBBYISTS, BEWARE!

Mr. Alvord rose to a question of privilege, expressed his approval of the Speaker's action, and proclaimed to all whom it might concern that whenever, to-day or hereafter, any person not a member of the Legislature should approach him on the floor about his vote on any measure he would immediately rise and denounce him by name if possible. At length the General Pipe Line bill was read through and a vote upon it began. Mr. Alvord voted "no," and explained why he did so. Member after member rose to explain his vote upon a measure of doubtful constitutionality, and in connection with which so many influences had been at work. While Mr. Brooks was speaking in vindication of his vote in favor of the bill Mr. Alvord suddenly arose and shouted.

"Mr. Speaker, I desire to say that that man (pointing to a broad-shouldered figure seen retreating up the aisle) has just pushed himself in here and been lobbying for my vote."

Some one asked who it was.

"It is one of your Pennsylvania men," said Mr. Alvord, immediately.

The vote proceeded, with nearly equal chances for the success or failure of the bill, until Mr. Beard, of Chemung, mentioned a rumor that a great Pennsylvania corporation had sent its agents here to offer money to members for negative votes. As if in resentment of the rumor, or of the suspicions it might give rise to, several members at once changed their votes from the negative to the affirmative, and there was a patter of "ayes" from all parts of the House which speedily carried the bill through.

ALVORD ADMITS HIS BLUNDER.

Then Mr. Alvord again rose, pale. He said he had arrived at that time of life when he never hesitated to right a wrong, being convinced that he had committed one. For some time there had been in the vicinity of the Legislature a man greatly interested in the measure just before the House whose features had become familiar to him. While he was seated at his desk a few moments ago a person bent over him and hurriedly asked him to change his vote, who, at a hasty glance, he supposed was the lobbyist thus referred to. He therefore impulsively denounced him to the House. He had since learned that the person whom he had thus so grievously mistaken was an honored Senator of this State, who had a perfect right to enter the Chamber and request him as he did. He had already apologized to the Senator; he now apologized to the House.

ACT THE SECOND.

Again, during the third reading of bills, there occurred an amusing spat. Mr Floyd-Jones, of Queens, was anxiously waiting to hear the title of his little bill to take advantage of an act which ought to be repealed, for the purpose of using $800 from the general school fund of the State as pay for a superintendent of common schools in the village of Flushing. He was not more anxious than Mr. Alvord, who watched so eagerly for the bill in order to "go for it" that he mistook the title of another bill and fired at the wrong bill. When the right (or rather the wrong) bill was read Mr. Alvord assailed it pertinaciously, as he had done twice before in Committee of the Whole, and voted against it in a loud voice. When Mr. Floyd-Jones' name was called that gentleman sprang to his feet and opened an earnest colloquy, as follows:—

"The gentleman from Onondaga rises again here to vent his vindictive spite"——

"Mr. Speaker," shouted Mr. Alvord, "I call the gentleman to order. He has no right to use such language—no right to accuse me in this manner. The idea of my being vindictive toward any man in this Chamber!"

"The gentleman," said Mr. Floyd Jones, "misapprehended me. I didn't mean that he was vindictive toward me, but that he was vindictive toward this measure."

"That won't do either, Mr. Speaker. I demand that the gentleman shall withdraw his language, or that the House shall mete to him the punishment he deserves."

"Oh, very well," said Mr. Floyd-Jones. "I withdraw it. I am the most accommodating man in the world. I will withdraw anything if I can only get this bill of mine through in spite of the opposition of the gentleman from Onondaga."

The House took this response so good naturedly that Mr. Floyd-Jones' bill was finally passed by just one vote in excess of a majority.

SUITS AGAINST THE CITY.

The Speaker to-day presented to the Assembly the following letter from the Counsel to the Corporation of New York:—

OFFICE OF THE COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION, NEW YORK, April 10, 1878.

JAMES W. HUSTED, Speaker of the Assembly:—

SIR—I have the honor to transmit schedules partially complying with the resolution passed by the Assembly on the 28th of March, requesting information from this department. To complete the material asked for will require further time, as the matter is voluminous. The schedule of judgments begins October 1, 1876, instead of January, 1877, because the courts open October 1, making the court year properly begin on that date. I will furnish hereafter the statements of judgments assented to. It will require time, as the method of system adopted has been never to assent to the entry of a judgment without addressing to the Finance Department a communication giving the grounds for believing that the city could not successfully defend against the action, and allowing a sufficient time thereafter to elapse to enable any mistakes to be corrected by the Finance Department, if anything had been overlooked by us. In this way it comes about that judgments entered by consent have been the subject of correspondence in all cases, and the reasons are matters of public record. The amount of profitless litigation thus wiped out has been large, and I shall require twenty days further time to go over the records in order to make up a full statement of the ones assented to by the city. The other data requested I will also forward. Yours, very respectfully, W. C. WHITNEY.

The statements accompanying this letter show that during the court year from October 1, 1876, to October 1, 1877, the amount claimed in suits against the city aggregated $2,115,551 93. The amount paid was $382,839 75. The amount of claims against the city, which were wholly defeated during the same time, was $889,150 03. On the first of the present month the number of suits and proceedings pending against the city was over a thousand.

THAT CIVIL CODE COMMITTEE.

When the Senate resolutions providing for the appointment of a joint committee of both houses to revise the code of civil procedure were sent down to the Assembly this morning, Mr. Gilbert asked for their immediate consideration, but Mr. Halliday, Mr. Bergen and others objected, and the resolutions went over under the rule.

THE CANALS CONCURRENT RESOLUTION.

The debate on the resolution looking to a constitutional amendment making the canals free of tolls was concluded in the Assembly this evening. It had given the advocates of the proposed amendment ample opportunity to present all their arguments and afforded the members from the interior counties, whose inhabitants object to be taxed for the maintenance of a waterway not in sight from their doorsteps, a chance to indulge in reams of written eloquence dear to the speakers and their confiding constituents. At the close it seemed apparent that the House could not be relied on to sanction the resolution without longer deliberation, and the Chairman of the Canal Committee gracefully accepted the advice of Speaker Husted, Mr. Alvord and Mr. Brooks, and assented to the recommittal of the resolution to the committee, instead of pressing it to a hasty vote. Mr. Brooks suggested that the resolution be allowed to go over to the next session of the Legislature, which would have the same Senate it now has. This would give the people time to take the proposition into serious consideration, and it could be revived at the next session and be put into operation just as soon as if it was passed upon this session. Messrs. Alvord and Husted seconded this suggestion and indorsed Mr. Brooks' remarks. Mr. I. I. Hayes said that, though he deemed himself right and none too early in making his proposition, he would be guided by the judgment of the gentlemen who made the suggestion of a postponement. The committee then, on his motion, rose and reported the resolution to the House.

DISCUSSING SUPERINTENDENT CLARKE'S DUTIES.

The House then went into committee on the bill in relation to canals, being the bill defining the duties of the Superintendent of Public Works. Mr. Bergen moved to strike out the section which directs the Superintendent to division off the canals. He said this interfered with the duties of the State Engineer. Mr. Alvord said that duty heretofore was discharged by the Canal Board. Mr. Bergen insisted that the provisions of the bill were complex and beyond understanding. He read the clause in the constitution which created the office of superintendent to show that he is to execute all laws passed by the Legislature not interfering with the duties of the State Engineer. Mr. Sheard stated that provision was made in the subsequent sections which retained to the State Engineer his duties. Mr. Bergen said he would withdraw his motion for the present. Mr. Willers moved an amendment providing that the Deputy Superintendent shall act as paymaster, and also providing for bills and vouchers, which shall be submitted to the Auditor of the Canal Department, together with unexpended balances. Without taking the question progress was reported and the bill was made the special order for Tuesday morning.

MOLLER'S PUNCH.

Mr. Moller's Bell Punch bill was reported this evening from the Assembly Committee on Cities, so that it will soon be printed and members will be enabled to examine it in detail. It is made up of more than twenty sections, and a careful summary of it was printed in the HERALD the day after it was introduced. Neither Mr. Fish, Chairman of the committee which has reported it, nor any member of the committee is willing at present to announce his approval of it. Mr. Daly, Dr. Hayes, Mr. Warring, Mr. Skinner, and others, all rose and expressly declined to commit themselves to any of its provisions. It is therefore left to the mercies of the buffets of the House.

HAYES' FINANCE BILL.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the bill to secure better public administration in the local government of the city of New York, known as the Finance bill, introduced by Mr. I. I. Hayes. Some verbal amendments were made, on motion of Mr. I. I. Hayes and Mr. Fish, and then the bill was ordered to a third reading.

A SENATORIAL EXCURSION.

The Senate to-day, in anticipation of a long holiday, from to-morrow at seven A. M. until Monday night, directed its attention to general orders and succeeded in putting twenty-four bills to a third reading. Senator Wagner extended an invitation to his fellow members to go to Montreal with him, and in order to accept and have a day to spare it was necessary to start to-morrow morning. For this reason Senator Pierce made a motion that the Senate convene at seven A. M., and this, together with another to the effect that when the Senate adjourn it adjourn to meet again on Monday evening, was carried.

MORRISSEY'S PLACE.

In obedience to the resolution offered by Senator Pomeroy, from the Committee on Cities, asking that the place on that committee made vacant by the absence of Senator Morrissey be filled by the Chairman *pro tem.*, Senator Robertson this morning appointed Senator Ecclestine to that committee to hold the place until such time as Mr. Morrissey shall return.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

Senator Hogan this morning introduced a bill to regulate the practice of veterinary surgery for the State of New York. It provides that the Governor shall appoint as censors three gentlemen who have graduated from some veterinary college or medical school in this State, and they shall have power to license practitioners and examine them before granting such license. None other than those so licensed shall be allowed to practise in the State.

INSURANCE COMPANY EXAMINATIONS.

The bill introduced in the Senate to-day by Mr. Hughes, amending the act of 1859, establishing an Insurance Department, provides that all charges for making examinations of insurance companies of every kind, "made by the Insurance Department or persons in its employment or retainer," shall be presented to the Superintendent in the form of an itemized bill, which shall be first approved by him and then presented by him to the Comptroller for audit. If the Comptroller does not approve the bill the Superintendent is to take it to the Attorney General who shall determine the fair amount to be paid therein, and the person or persons entitled to payment of such bills shall then be paid by the companies examined.

FIRE INSURANCE.

The weakness of so many fire insurance companies and their utter inability to meet obligations have directed the attention of Senator R. V. Pierce to the subject of fire insurance companies, and he has discovered that many of them are irresponsible concerns. Acting on this information he to-day introduced a bill which provides that it shall not be lawful for any person or number or association of persons to engage in the business of fire insurance, or to insure property against loss or damage by fire, unless such persons are duly incorporated for that purpose pursuant to law. Any persons who shall wilfully offend against these provisions shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

JUVENILE DELINQUENTS.

The charter of the New York Juvenile Guardian Society is so amended by the provisions of a bill introduced by Senator Hogan as to allow the society to receive all jurors under the age of fourteen years who shall be committed to it for being found in the condition of vagrancy by any magistrate, Judge or Court, or by the Department of Public Charities and Correction in the city and county of New York.

THE PREVENTION OF CRIME.

The society for this purpose was granted a charter to-day by the passage of a bill introduced yesterday.

KINGS COUNTY'S BONDS.

Senator Pierce's bill amending chapter 435 of the laws of 1877, in relation to the furnishing of bonds by bankers who receive county funds, was passed this morning. It allows that the moneys of Kings county shall be deposited with persons other than those who furnish bonds. Mr. Pierce explained that the solvent institutions of Kings county refused to give bonds for the keeping of the funds, as the gain to them is not sufficient to warrant them in doing so. He claimed that the moneys would be safer with those big institutions than with smaller ones whose only recommendation or being is in the bonds furnished.

SURROGATES' CLERKS.

The bill introduced by Senator Ecclesine, allowing clerks of surrogates to issue letters, except in contested cases, on blanks signed by the Surrogate, was ordered to a third reading.

BLACKMAILERS.

The bill making it a misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment, to threaten to use any information against any person which is calculated to injure his reputation or standing, was passed.

NON-RESIDENTS.

A bill has been introduced which declares that, so far as the process of the Marine Court is concerned, a place of business in New York city shall not be construed as giving plaintiff a residence in the city.

AGAINST THE EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

The Assembly Committee on Cities gave a hearing to-day on Mr. Travis's bill to prohibit the city of New York from appropriating any more money for the East River Bridge.

Edgar M. Cullen, counsel for the Bridge Commissioners, appeared in opposition to the bill and made three points against it; first, that the city of New York cannot now retire from its connection with the city of Brooklyn; second, that contracts have been entered into involving the expenditure of $1,500,000, and the city of New York is responsible for them to the extent of one-third share, nor can any legislation under the constitution absolve it; third, the completion of the bridge would be stopped, because as the original act provided that both cities must contribute to its construction the city of Brooklyn would have no power to go on with the work.

It is said the committee will report the bill favorably.

MUNICIPAL UPROAR.

The absorbing topic of conversation in Newark yesterday was the Tax Board and the Mayor's appointments. It is generally believed that the law is unconstitutional and is sure to be so declared if tested in the courts, as it is likely to be by the present incumbents should they be thrown out of office, as the law provides. But the great cause of excitement is the way in which the Mayor ignored the Germans. There are in Newark upward of 30,000 Germans. The German voters are mostly republicans. Heretofore they have obtained almost everything they demanded in the way of office. This time their demands were ignored, though it is universally conceded that there is need of a German speaking Tax Commissioner. Yesterday the press organ of the German republicans served emphatic notice on the Mayor and the republican party that unless a German was appointed the republicans hereafter would have to go into local elections without the German vote. As the matter stands the appointments are on the table, and the laws are to be reviewed by the City Counsel.

THE AINSLIE ESTATE.

The will of the late Mrs. Mary Ainslie, of Brooklyn, E. D., has been offered for proof in the Kings County Surrogate's Court. Her estate, which is divided among seven grandchildren and great grandchildren, is valued at $200,000.

OFF TO BERLIN.

MR. BAYARD TAYLOR'S DEPARTURE YESTERDAY FOR THE SCENE OF HIS DIPLOMATIC LABORS.

When Mr. Bayard Taylor, the new Minister to Germany, went on board the Hamburg steamer at noon yesterday he was met upon the deck by Mark Twain, "who was to be a fellow-passenger. The two friends shook hands warmly. Mark pulled the peak of his black alpaca travelling cap down over his eyes, gazed a moment on Mr. Taylor's worn-looking countenance, and drawled out—

"Bayard, you look tired."

"I am utterly fatigued, Sam; I didn't get any sleep last night. I begged the boys to stop this reception business, but they kept it up all night, and they were such jolly fellows that I could not leave them. But you look fresh yourself."

"Well," said the author of "Innocents Abroad," "I have been railroading for two weeks steadily."

"Phaw," returned the Envoy Extraordinary to the German Empire, "that's nothing; I have been dining and drinking every every night for two weeks."

"You can't set off my barnships with that," answered Mark, "for besides railroading I have been mixing my drinks, while you have been taking yours straight."

"Straight, straight," muttered the distinguished journalist, poet and traveller, reflectively, "what's that?"

"Why, you drink straight when you stick to one thing," said Mark, "whether it be coffee or aquafortis."

Mr. Taylor was thoughtful for a moment, as if pondering whether the word "straight" would form a desirable addition to his diplomatic vocabulary, then he turned aside, adjusted his glasses and gave some directions as to the disposal of his trunks. Another Bonnerot and Marat Halstead, of the Cincinnati Commercial, was shaking hands with the two voyagers. The rain fell heavily, but the three gentlemen, with Spartan indifference, continued to converse upon the open deck. Descending to the saloon, after a time, they introduced each other to the ladies of the party. Mrs. Bayard Taylor and Miss Lillian, her daughter, accompany the Minister; Mark Twain is accompanied by his two children, his wife and a friend of the latter, Miss Spaulding, of Elmira, and Mrs. Marat Halstead, son and daughter, complete the group. Mr. Halstead's business engagements not permitting him to leave this country at present.

A great many friends arrived about one o'clock to bid the travellers farewell. Mr. Oswald Ottendorfer bid the Minister farewell on behalf of the German Consul, who was too ill to attend, and among those who shook his hand were his cousin, Mr. J. W. Gilbertsen; Dr. and Mrs. J. Howard Taylor, of Philadelphia; Cyrus W. Field, Whitelaw Reid and Charles W. Warner. A letter from August Belmont was brought from Newport by a special messenger. Every stateroom in the great ship was taken, and the friends and relatives of the voyagers crowded the saloons on deck and below. Numerous bouquets were received from well wishers, and the saloons looked like garden plots, blooming and fragrant.

After the mails had been hurried on board the vessel moved out into the river. Mr. Taylor was not visible, but Mark leaned over the stern and waved his hat.

Mr. Taylor intends to land at Plymouth, and to proceed thence by way of London and Paris to Berlin, which he expects to reach about the middle of May.

DETAINED.

At one o'clock this morning a despatch was received at the HERALD office from Sandy Hook that the steamship Holsatia was detained outside the bar with the friends of Mr. Taylor on board, there being such a heavy swell on and thick fog that they could not be taken off by the tender Virginia Seymour.

FINE ARTS.

ART AT THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB.

There was a fair attendance of artist guests and of club members at the monthly art reception of the Union League Club last evening. The collection of paintings, though interesting, was smaller than usual, on account of the present exhibition of the National Academy of Design.

On entering the gallery, turning to the left, we find Homer Martin's suggestive wood scene, with its greens and browns. Above is a delicate Rubbard, and underneath a life size portrait is a little Magrath, flanked by two dainty Henrys. J. B. Bristol is now favorably seen in one of his charming lake scenes. Above this hangs the second picture which Mr. Inness exposed in the Kurtz gallery. The foreground tree in the picture has been changed in deference to our criticism made at that time, and the general effect is much improved. Madrazo's portrait of Mr. Avery hangs next, and above it a Nicoll. In the corner stands Hartley's figure of "King Rene's Daughter."

Turning to the north wall we have a nice little Henry; George H. Smillie's "Bound for the Fields;" James D. Smillie's "Requette Lake;" a good North River ice scene, by J. C. Nicoll; a portrait, by Kitchell; Walter L. Palmer's pleasing "Grandmother's Love Letters;" a fine and somewhat Corot-like Wyant; Rudolph's dog and horse picture, with some excellent points, and a good seacoast scene, by Cropsey.

On the east wall we find a striking if somewhat scene-painterish Bricher; a character-full figure of an Italian girl, by George B. Butler; Deiph's "Morning Toilet," and Hicks' good portrait of Kensett. Passing the billiard room door we have a boy fiddler, well given, by J. G. Brown; F. L. Smith's "Roadside Tavern;" P. F. Ryder's "Old Folks at Home;" McEntee's strong bit of a train dashing at night through the mists along a mountain side; Wordsworth Thompson's good "Night Mail;" a landscape, by Lyman, and Eugene Meeks' careful "The Secret Missive." In the corner is F. S. Church's amusing owl study, "Maternity."

The south wall is occupied by Hall's sweet "Rug Bazaar," W. F. de Haas' large and good canvas, "Off Block Island Light," and I. W. Wood's "The Quaker Doctor." In the corner is George B. Story's little child study, "Caught."

First on the last half of the west wall we see A. A. Anderson's "Young Oriental." Next to this hangs a C. H. Miller and by it a portrait by Ray, while finally above is Arthur Quartley's good water color marine, "Pushing Off the Seine Boat." The Hanging Committee were Messrs. E. L. Henry and William A. Camp. Ladies will be admitted by card between twelve M. and three P. M. to-day and to-morrow.

BOOK TRADE SALE.

The seventh and concluding day of the book trade sale opened with the invoices of Craig & Taylor, of Detroit, Mich., who sold 100 sets of the Life and Letters of Lord Macaulay, 100 copies of the Cruise of the Challenger, 100 Thomas Guthrie's Autobiography, 300 copies Dr. Hall's Dyspepsia, 300 copies Princess Salm Salm's Ten Years of My Life, 500 copies Political Destiny of Canada, 500 copies of Dame Europa's Remonstrance, 100 copies of T. Adolphus Trollope's Life of Pius IX. John E. Potter & Co., of Philadelphia, sold fifteen copies each of a number of standard biographies and a small lot of Bibles and Prayer Books. The American Jewish Publication Society sold a number of Jewish works. S. W. Burley sold 1,200 of a Library of Useful and Valuable Information. Ira Bradley & Co. sold 500 of Gwendolen, a Sequel to Daniel Deronda, by an anonymous author; 75 Gill's Life of Poe, 100 Poems of the Old South, 500 of the Best of Good Company, 500 of Bayard Taylor's National Ode, 300 of the Silent Witness, 600 of Going to the Bad, by Edmund Yates; 600 of Out of the Deep, by Mrs. Henry Wood; 400 of Hero of a Pen, by E. Werner; 1,100 of Alice Warlock, by Wilkie Collins; 300 of the Woman of Fire, 600 of the Satchel Series, 600 of William Black's The Marriage of Mona Fergus. The rest of the books were sold in small lots. This spring sale was not a particularly good one, but the sellers think that considering the times it was not so bad. Most of the books, however, sold at exceedingly low figures. The heaviest duplicating yesterday was of John E. Porter & Co.'s books, some of which were from 25 to 300 copies. The buyers seem to be the best pleased men regarding the result of this sale.

INTERESTING TO CONSIGNEES.

The steamship Yeddo arrived at this port on the 17th day of last October, having on board a shipment of wool, 583 bales of which were consigned to Munzinger & Pitzippia. The agents of the vessel gave public notice that her cargo would be discharged on October 18, at the Eagle pier, Hoboken, and stated, at the same time, that all goods remaining on the wharf after five P. M. would be stored at the risk and expense of the consignees. A proper permit was given at the Custom House to deliver the wool at the Pierrepont stores. The Custom House officers made a return of one bale missing from the dock after the weighers had certified that the 583 bales (the full number) had come from the steamship to the pier.

In consequence of this loss the consignees refused to pay the full freightage on the wool, but wished to deduct an amount sufficient to cover the loss of the bale. The owners of the Yeddo objected to this, and the case was referred to E. L. Faucher, Official Arbitrator, who decided that the value of the missing bale should not be allowed from the freight due the owners of the steamship, and at the same time gave the following opinion, which is important to consignees and carriers. Consignees have a reasonable time to remove goods after notice of their arrival. When the goods are separated from the rest of the cargo, weighed, and ready for delivery, consignees must remove them, if they have an opportunity to do so. A bale of wool, lost on the wharf, under such circumstances, is not the loss of the carrier, but of the consignees. There is no difference in the obligation whether the goods be carried by sea or inland water.

PROFITABLE OBSTINACY.

The building owned by the Merchants' National Bank Company in Newark, N. J., was lately leased to a Jersey City firm. A portion of the building was occupied by a dealer in crockery, who refused to vacate, claiming that he had a verbal lease from the bank officers for the ensuing year. The latter took the case into Court to dispossess the obstinate tenant. The case was to have been tried yesterday, but through a defective warrant went over. The matter, however, was compromised, and the tenant moved after receiving $1,600 from the owners.

BRAZIL.

COURT NEWS—REDUCING THE EXPENSES OF THE EMPIRE—ANOTHER IRON-CLAD FOR ENGLAND—THE REVOLUTION IN CORRIENTES.

RIO JANEIRO, March 19, 1878.

The baptism of the second son of the heiress-apparent, D. Izabel, took place on the 14th, in the Imperial Chapel, with great ceremony. The godfather and godmother were his grandfather, the Duke de Nemours, and his aunt, the Princess Marguerite d'Orleans, who were represented respectively by Visconde de Bom Retiro and Baroneza de Sant'Anna. The young Prince received the name of Luiz Maria Philippe de Alcantara Gastao Miguel Raphael Gabriel Gonzaga. To-day is the twelfth birthday anniversary of Dom Pedro Augusto, son of the deceased Princess Leopoldina, and oldest grandson of Dom Pedro II. The Princess Imperial, Donna Izabel, and the Conte d'Eu will leave for Europe by the French packet in the beginning of April, her eldest son, the Prince of Gram Para, remaining here under the care of his grandfather, Dom Pedro II.

RETRENCHMENT.

The political situation is without incidents of note, the government merely continuing to cut off every dispensable expense and to dismiss some of the numerous rats in the national granary without consideration of their political opinions. Among others the Director of the National Typography, a long-time and intimate friend of Señor Sinimbu, the Premier, has been summarily dismissed by the Minister of Finance, and it seems likely that another friend of the Premier, Baron de Penedo, will be recalled from the London Legation.

WHO IS SOLD?

The sale of the great iron-clad frigate Independencia to the British government for £600,000 has been generally applauded here. She had already cost, including her reconstruction after smashing her bottom in launching, between $350,000 and $400,000, exclusive of interest, and about $300,000 a year would have been spent in keeping her up. Fortunately for this country, her sale has relieved it from a very huge "white elephant," and the treasury is the richer by her price.

THE LOSS OF PATRONAGE.

The only conservative organ in this city, the *Jornal do Turco*, suspends publication yesterday, and it is doubtful if it will resume. This is the second conservative organ which has given up the ghost here since the conservatives left power, no longer having government printing to keep them alive.

THE CORRIENTES REVOLUTION.

The revolution in the Argentine province of Corrientes continues in full force and in possession of nearly all the province. Deputies from it have offered in its name to submit to the general government if Derqui, the obnoxious Governor of the Province, will resign, but he refuses. Great rains have swollen the rivers, rendering them impassable and preventing military operations by the general government, while Derqui is practically shut up in the city of Corrientes with 700 men to oppose some 12,000, mostly armed with Remingtons.

An alleged discovery of rich silver mines is reported from Cuth and an expedition was organizing at Valparaiso to verify them. They are said to be near the port of Blanco Encalada.

THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

At the Friends' Meeting House, No. 144 East Twentieth street, last evening, there was quite a large assemblage of the friends of the new temperance movement gathered to listen to the remarks of Mr. Joshua L. Baily, of Philadelphia, on that subject. He said that he thought the whole system of the government granting licenses was paradoxical in the extreme, and he felt as Martin Luther felt on the subject of selling indulgences, as the granting of licenses was nothing more nor less than selling a permit to commit sin. However, if prohibitory laws cannot be passed, the best thing that those interested in the temperance movement can do is to see that the present laws regarding the sale of liquors are strictly enforced. One of the best things that those who preach temperance can do is to show to the young their genuine belief in the cause by a consistent personal example. He who seeks to lead others in this matter must be a total abstainer himself. Mr. Baily then explained the system of workingmen's temperance restaurants established some time ago in Philadelphia. He said that they were established on the principle of fighting fire with fire. The charitably disposed provided the buildings, but otherwise the institutions were self-supporting, and no man who patronized them could feel that he was the recipient of any charity, as he paid a fair price for all he got. These institutions had diminished the trade of the liquor sellers so that many of them had to give up their odious trade in consequence. The speaker concluded with an earnest appeal to all to keep up the crusade against the traffic and they would yet earn a rich reward in the fruits and blessings sure to flow from it.

Mr. H. W. S. Wood, the presiding officer of the meeting, then introduced the Rev. Mr. Sabine, who made a few remarks in behalf of the ladies of the Bible, Flora and Flower Mission.

After a vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Baily the meeting adjourned until April 25, when Mr. Eli Jones, of Maine, will address the Friends of Temperance.

PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the New York Public Health Association was held at No. 12 West Thirty-first street last evening. The president, Professor Chandler, called attention to a subject which the society has had under consideration for the past two or three years—viz., the suffocating odors which emanate from manufactories located at Hunter's Point, Long Island City and Newtown Creek, in Kings county. In the matter of abating these public nuisances the Board of Health in this city was powerless to act, as the grievances complained of were out of its jurisdiction, while people in New York have been sorely tried by reason of the highly offensive smells. No provision occurs in the sanitary laws to meet a case of this kind, and accordingly efforts had been made to have bill passed for the purpose indicated by the Legislature of 1876 and also that of 1877, but both bills encountered opposition and failed to pass. This year another bill has been prepared, and is now before the Assembly, but it, like its predecessors, is being bitterly opposed by influential parties in Kings county, including the authorities of Brooklyn and the Board of Health in that city. Professor Chandler said no one was appearing at Albany to advocate the passage of this much needed measure, and urged that immediate steps be taken by the association looking to its passage before the adjournment of the Legislature.

On motion, therefore, a committee was appointed to represent the views of the association in the matter to the Legislature, and that the committee also invite the County Medical Society and the New York Academy of Medicine to co-operate with them in the premises.

The bill alluded to is intended to authorize the Board of Health of any incorporated city, when complaint is made of any public nuisance, matter or manufactory situate without the limits of such city, that it is dangerous to the life or health of the inhabitants of such city to make application to a justice of the Supreme Court of the Judicial district, or to the County Court of the county, wherein such manufactory is situated; and upon such application the Court may order the persons or corporate bodies owning or carrying on such matter to show cause why the relief applied for should not be granted and may also temporarily enjoin the continuance of the matter to be complained of.

INSTALLATION OF A PASTOR.

The Bedford Congregational Church, on Pacific street, near Bedford avenue, Brooklyn, having recently invited Rev. Hugh S. Carpenter, who has been officiating there for several months past, to become their pastor, a council of Congregational churches was called for yesterday afternoon to consider the matter. About half-past three o'clock the Council met and Rev. John E. Lockwood was chosen Moderator. After a prayer for a blessing upon the Council and the newly chosen minister Rev. E. B. Tolman, the Scribe, called the roll and the delegates of thirteen Congregational churches responded to their names. The records of the Bedford Church were then read by the Scribe, as was also a letter from the Presbytery of San Francisco, Cal., granting Dr. Carpenter a discharge from that body at his own request. Dr. Carpenter was next questioned at length by the members of the Council concerning his theological views. He said he held Evangelical doctrines and believed in future punishment, but that there was no intimation in Scripture that the soul once lost is buried lost. He believed that the punishment of the wicked is carried with the life of the righteous, but he questioned if there was such an eternity as the loss of God's work. At the conclusion of his examination the Council deliberated, and within ten minutes thereafter Rev. Dr. Carpenter was informed that he had been unanimously chosen pastor of the church.

Rev. Hugh S. Carpenter was born in the town of New Utrecht, Long Island, fifty-one years ago. When quite young he was appointed pastor of the Canal Street Presbyterian Church, in this city. After a few years' pastoral experience there he went to Portland, Me., where he was made pastor of a Congregational church in that city. He accepted a call in 1867 from the Westminster Presbyterian Church, corner of Clinton street and First place, Brooklyn, where he remained for eleven years. Dr. Carpenter next went to San Francisco, Cal., where he succeeded as pastor Rev. Dr. Scudder, and remained there for some time, until failing health compelled him to return East.

THE NEW CODE.

The committee appointed at a recent meeting of the Bar of this city to advocate a repeal of the thirteen chapters of the New Code have addressed a communication to the members of the Bar, in which they state that there is no possibility of passing the nine chapters of the Code over the Governor's veto. After characterizing the appointment of a joint committee by the Legislature as a device to prolong the existence of these thirteen chapters they call on all lawyers in favor of the repeal to meet in the General Term room of the Supreme Court at half-past three o'clock on the afternoon of Tuesday, the 16th inst.

DERBY'S RESIGNATION.

The Memorable Scene in the House of Lords.

BEACONSFIELD'S FUNERAL ORATION

A Tearful Farewell—England's Dilemma—A Divided Country.

LONDON, March 29, 1878.

The scene in the House of Lords on Thursday evening has not been paralleled in the history of Her Majesty's Ninth Parliament—perhaps, for certain features, not in the entire annals of both houses. It created not only a deep impression among those who were present, but caused the greatest excitement throughout the country. Nothing is heard in the streets, the clubs and the railroad stations except the earnest inquiry, "What does it all mean, and what is the real explanation of Lord Derby's resignation?" Probably before these lines reach you the full significance of the step—once threatened, often rumored, and now finally taken—will be more evident than it is now. At present we see through a glass darkly; for, as regards present results, having been terribly excited and frightened at the rumbling and heaving of the mountain in labor, we are gazing in some surprise at the very ordinary sized mouse which has issued. When Lord Beaconsfield in his impressive manner proceeded to explain to the assembled Lords the reasons that had induced the separation of Lord Derby from the Cabinet the breathless audience expected that the next momentous words which would fall from the Premier's lips would proclaim to the world that the government had decided to seize Gallipoli and order Admiral Hornby to run past the forts of the Bosphorus and enter the Black Sea. But, instead of this, the noble Earl gravely informed his hearers that Her Majesty's government had thought it their duty to advise Her Majesty to avail herself of those powers which she possesses by the calling out of the reserve forces. A murmer of perplexity ran through the House at this anti-climax, for, although no doubt the British heart is fired at the thought that there are reserve forces, the swelling bosom visibly subsides at the recollection that those powers which Her Majesty possesses amount to not a single division of regulars and but little over one army corps of militia. But it sounds well, "The reserves are called out!" and apparently it really means something, for the reserves thus summoned to their country's service will enable the Second Field Army corps to be completely mobilized, and in the event of war being declared England will be able to send forth an army of 70,000 men within a few weeks or months. The First corps is ready, they say, to sail at a moment's notice.

A GREAT SCENE.

But to return to the scene in Parliament. Rumor had been busy all the afternoon, and had whispered abroad that "something might happen" in the Lords. But when that something was defined to be the resignation of the Foreign Secretary of State people smiled incredulously at what they took to be a renewal of the cry of "Wolf!" and refused to believe in the probability of such an event. Within the walls of the House of Commons, however, the rumor evidently rested on more substantial grounds, for there was a general exodus of members to the Upper House, and the lobbies were crowded to excess by an eager and expectant crowd. A glance at the floor of their grand apartment was sufficient to show that the Peers were not posted as to what was about to happen, for there was but a small attendance. At a few minutes after five—the event is historic, and even small details must be recorded—the titled members of the Cabinet, including the Premier, were in their places, and among the spectators was Count Schouvaloff gazing intently down. Lord Derby entered, but instead of taking his usual seat on the Ministerial bench passed in front of his colleagues and headed straight for the first bench below the gangway. Every one present knew what that meant, and a long low buzz of astonishment ran through the assembly. Many thought the Foreign Secretary had taken this unwonted place for the purpose of greeting or conversing with some friend; but presently he begins to glance nervously at some sheets of closely written notes, and then rises amid dead silence, to address the House in calm, steady accents, and to explain how it came about that he no longer held the office of Foreign Secretary. He did not say very much, and withheld "with perfect taste," as the Premier afterward remarked, the real nature of his irreconcilable differences with his colleagues. But he laid particular emphasis in manner and voice upon the statement that he entirely agreed with the past policy of the government and concurred in the action they had taken with respect to the Conference, but did not agree with the "measures" they were taking. The whole speech was sincere and straightforward, and the impression left on the mind of a general observer was that the Ministry was drifting into war by following a present policy which he could not sanction.

BEACONSFIELD LACHRYMOSE.

The awe-stricken silence—for such it seemed to be—with which the assembly had listened to Lord Derby's statement remained unbroken after the Earl sat down save by a faint cheer from both sides of the House. Then, after a short pause, Beaconsfield rose, and immediately a silence almost painfully intense fell again upon the assembly. In a voice broken with emotion and with a solemn manner, which quite confirmed the oft expressed opinion of the senate Earl's detractors that he would have made a great actor on the stage had fate led him to that sphere of life, Beaconsfield referred to the close political connections between Lord Derby and himself, which had existed for "the awful period of a quarter of a century," and paid a graceful tribute to the services which the late Foreign Secretary had rendered to his country. During the impassioned delivery of these phrases Lord Derby covered his face with his hands and cried, and the whole House, profoundly moved, shared in the emotion of the moment. Then disappeared from the Cabinet the only remaining member who