WASHINGTON.

Investigation of Electoral Frauds Determined On.

STARTLING DEVELOPMENTS PROMISED.

Evidence Implicating the Visiting Statesmen.

REPUBLICAN TACTICS IN OPPOSITION.

Continuance of the Debate on the Tariff Bill.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, May 8, 1878.

THE FLORIDA AND LOUISIANA ELECTORAL FRAUDS.

It is understood that the Democratic Joint Advisory Committee, which has for some days been deliberating on the propriety of agreeing to a resolution for investigating the Florida and other election frauds, and which is known to have been averse to an investigation by Congress, this morning determined to request the Judiciary Committee of the House to bring in a resolution stating that grave and apparently well substantiated allegations of fraud in the Presidential election in Florida and Louisana have been made, and requesting permission from the House to examine into their truth and to send for persons and papers.

Whenever this resolution is offered in the House the republicans (probably by Mr. Hale) will move to amend it by authorizing the committee to receive and examine also papers and evidence charging frauds in the Presidential election in Mississipi, Oregon and Alabama, and making it their duty to inquire into such allegations, with like powers to send for persons and papers. It is not easy to see how the democrats can reject this amendment, and the movers of the resolution will probably accept it, whereupon the House will have to determine whether it can wisely consent to spend time in raking over the whole of the last election or whether it is not better, on the whole, for the country that the matter, having been once decided by Congress, shall not be again admitted to official inquiry.

The Judiciary Committee consists of seven democrats (Knott, Lynde, Harris, Hartridge, Stenger, McMahon and Culberson) and four republicans (Frye, General Butler, Conger and Lapham).

Democrats profess that they are in possession of evidence regarding frauds in Louisiana much more damaging than that from Florida. There have been rumors here for some time that a person named Anderson, who was supervisor of registration or election in East Feliciana parish, was willing to confess that leading republicans formed a conspiracy in Louisiana before the election having for its object the throwing out of certain democratic parishes and precincts, the parishes named being East and West Feliciana, East Baton Rouge, Ouachita and Morehouse. There are reports that this Anderson and others can furnish testimony implicating some of the visiting statesmen in fraudulent transactions.

The Judiciary Committee has a meeting at eleven o'clock to-morrow to consider the form of a resolution and the time at and manner in which it shall be introduced in the House.

The fact that the Joint Advisory Committee has, after a good deal of hesitation, consented to a Congressional investigation and has done so with the knowledge that the republicans would demand also an inquiry into the Mississippi and Oregon elections has this significance. The members of the committee, or at least most of them, were originally of the opinion, held also by most by all the leading democrats, that merely to fix fraud on the local election officers in Florida and Louisiana, persons of no character or public importance, was not worth the formality of a Congressional inquiry. The affidavits and other evidence accessible would have as much force upon the public mind if they were simply published, and fraud could be established without burdening Congress or a Congressional committee or needlessly exciting the country, and they thought they would not be justified in bringing such matters before Congress. As they said, "It is not our purpose to use these proofs of fraud to attack the Presidential title; but if it shall appear that evidence is offered which implicates in these frauds, as parties advising, urging and abetting them, men now holding prominent public offices here or abroad; men who went to those States in the interest of the republican party as 'visiting statesmen;' in that case it is not only proper, but necessary, that such evidence shall be thoroughly examined by Congress. In fact, it is the duty of the House, as the impeaching body, to make a searching inquiry with a view to action against such persons if the evidence shall seem to justify it." It is known that this has been the opinion of many democrats and of a number of the Joint Advisory Committee, and the deduction drawn from the action of this committee to-day is that those rumors are well founded which have for some days been asserted here, that evidence had been secured clearly connecting a number of the visiting statesmen with the Florida and Louisiana frauds. If evidence of this kind is in democratic hands they would doubtless, at least, be asked to recite its purport when they bring in their resolution. Indeed the resolution should be preceded by a formal statement of what it is proposed to inquire into, which would be in the nature of an indictment of a very startling kind.

THE TARIFF DEBATE IN THE HOUSE—PECULIAR TACTICS OF THE OPPONENTS OF THE BILL.

The opponents of the tariff bill went to the House in a violent temper this morning, and made a disorderly scene before they would allow the tariff debate to go on. Mr. O'Neil, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Conger, of Michigan, fell foul of poor Mr. Kelley, who wanted the debate to continue, while they wanted it stopped, and matters went so far that the word "blackguard" was used before the Speaker could restore order. Finally the House voted, by 126 to 107, that the debate should go on, Mr. Wood having refused to accept any motion or proposition about the bill or for shortening debate until the members of the committee and others who desire have spoken. Mr. Randolph Tucker, of Virginia, then made one of the ablest and most important speeches of the session in favor of the bill. Mr. Rollins, of North Carolina, followed him, and Mr. Kelley will speak to-morrow. It is probable that the opponents of the bill will make a daily turmoil until the debate is concluded.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA CONTESTED SEATS—A CHANCE FOR NORTHERN REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN ORATORS.

Northern republican speakers are likely to have an extra early opportunity to take part in a Southern canvass. The Elections Committee have determined to report a resolution declaring the seats of Smalls and Rainey, two colored members from South Carolina, vacant, and it is understood that democratic candidates who wish to fill them will urge Governor Hampton to order a special election to be held at once. It is not certain that he will do so, but certain political elements in South Carolina have some objects to gain by this move, and will press their wishes upon him.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, May 8, 1878.

OUR RELATIONS WITH MEXICO—SENATOR MORGAN'S CONCURRENT RESOLUTION—ITS OBJECT AND ANTICIPATED EFFECT.

Senator Morgan, of Alabama, author of the concurrent resolution to-day on the subject of new treaty relations with Mexico, says that one of its objects is to refute the statement made and repeated by public men of the North that the South desires the acquisition of certain Mexican States by conquest. Senator Morgan says his resolution declaring that the present boundaries shall be maintained will be supported by Southern Congressmen, and its effect will be to quiet apprehension and to allay any ill feeling existing in Mexico growing out of statements representing the South as desirous of taking any of its territory. He also says that a treaty such as proposed would encourage the building of a railroad connecting Mexico with Texas. He regards the construction of such a railroad as very important, and if Mexican capital would undertake the work he would recommend that this government indorse Mexican bonds for that purpose, provided Mexico gave such security as would make their prompt payment a certainty. The approval of the bonds by the United States government would give them greater value in the market, and thus aid the enterprise. Senator Morgan will call up the resolution in a few days and speak on the subject, giving his views and those of the Southern people in regard to commercial and friendly relations with Mexico at large. He says he has consulted a number of Southern Congressmen about the resolution and they all indorse it. The following is the text:—

First—That in defining and settling by treaty the relations of the two countries it is just and expedient and in accordance with the interest of the people of the United States, in maintenance of the right of self-government on this continent, that the present boundaries between Mexico and the United States shall be guaranteed as permanent and inviolable.

Second—That it is proper that both governments shall engage that the territory of each shall be protected against conquest by any European Power.

Third—That with a view to giving the citizens of each country equal advantages of trade and intercourse, and in order to place the peace and friendship of the two republics upon a stable footing, such mutual agreements should be made as will protect the borders from predatory raids of outlaws, and that citizens of one country residing in the other should be free from arbitrary assessments or exactions in regard to their persons or property.

Fourth—That it is expedient to provide by treaty for the protection and encouragement of such citizens of either country as shall, with the consent of the government of Mexico, build a railroad from the City of Mexico to connect at the boundary with lines of railroad in Texas or elsewhere in the United States.

THE TARIFF BILL.

WASHINGTON, May 8, 1878.

Mr. WOOD, (dem.) of N. Y., moved to go into Committee of the Whole on the Tariff bill. The Chair submitted the proposition to the House.

Pending a viva voce vote, Mr. CONGER, (rep.) of Mich., moved that when the Committee of the Whole reached the Tariff bill it should report it back to the House, striking out the enacting clause.

The SPEAKER—The gentleman is not recognized for that purpose.

Mr. CONGER—I ask the Chair if I have not the right to make that motion.

The SPEAKER—The Chair thinks it unusual.

Mr. CONGER—I ask if I have not the right to make it?

The SPEAKER—The gentleman will point out where he gets that right.

Mr. CONGER—It has been done universally in the House.

Mr. WOOD, of New York—The gentleman was too late, even if he had a right.

Mr. SAYLER, (dem.) of Ohio—The motion has never been made in the House before. If the committee chooses to make that motion, it is the duty of the House to act upon it; but it cannot come in now because the bill is not before the House.

The SPEAKER—The motion would be in order if the bill were before the House, but it is in Committee of the Whole and under general discussion.

Mr. CONGER—I move that the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the bill.

Mr. WOOD—I call the gentleman to order. He is entirely out of order.

The SPEAKER—The Chair does not entertain the motion.

Mr. CONGER—Then I move that all general debate on the bill be limited to ten minutes.

Mr. GARFIELD, (rep.) of Ohio, suggested that Mr. Conger make it two hours. It was not fair or just to deprive the members of the Committee of Ways and Means of an opportunity of making speeches on the bill.

Mr. O'NEILL, (rep.) of Pa.—I do not suppose any member desires to deprive other members of that opportunity, but it is the principle of the thing we contend for. It is disgusting to the country to keep this bill before the House.

Mr. WOOD—I desire to know if members desire to stifle the discussion of this bill. Until every member of the Committee on Ways and Means has had an opportunity to be heard I shall resist every attempt to limit debate.

Mr. O'NEILL—If the gentleman has a right to make a speech I have, too.

Mr. WOOD—I will not be dictated to by you or by any one else.

Mr. O'NEILL—I do not intend to dictate to the gentleman, but other members have rights as well as members of the Ways and Means Committee.

The SPEAKER—The gentleman from Pennsylvania is not recognized.

Mr. O'NEILL—I know I am not.

The SPEAKER—The Chair will take the word of the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. Conger) that he arose in time to make his motion to instruct the committee, but the Chair rules that that motion is not in order, and is not provided for under the rules.

Mr. CONGER—I will not appeal from that decision, but will move that all general debate on the bill be limited to two hours.

The motion was defeated—yeas 107, nays 132.

Mr. BUTLER, (rep.) of Mass., inquired of Mr. Wood whether he could tell about how long the general debate would continue.

Mr. WOOD replied that it was impossible to tell at so early a period of the debate how long it would continue, but at the earliest practicable moment he would move to proceed to the consideration of the bill and ask the House to consider the question whether it would act upon it this session or not; but until the debate had proceeded to such an extent that gentlemen on the other side were better informed on the subject than they seem to be at present he should not consent to any limit of the debate.

Mr. BUTLER—That will never be.

Mr. KELLEY, (rep.) of Pa.—This bill is of vital importance to the people and to the country. It touches the sources of revenue. It deserves discussion and has received the consideration of very many gentlemen on the floor. It is fitting that those who have been charged by the House with the consideration of so grave and far reaching a question should have an opportunity for stating the reasons which have influenced them and for presenting their views to the House. I have voted against my colleagues and my party friends because——

Mr. CONGER (interrupting)—I object to the gentleman excusing himself now.

Mr. KELLEY (excited)—I have nothing to excuse myself for. I cannot be driven into playing the part of a blackguard and perpetrating a gross indecency on the Committee of Ways and Means, upon my colleagues and upon the House. To have sustained from playing that part does not need explanation. (Applause on the democratic side.)

Mr. O'NEILL, of Pennsylvania—If debate goes on I want to say a word. I want to ask the gentleman from New York (Mr. Wood) if he will give some member an opportunity to move to strike out the enacting clause.

Mr. Wood refused to answer, and the House went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Sayler, of Ohio, in the chair), on the Tariff bill.

SPEECH OF MR. TUCKER.

Mr. TUCKER, (dem.) of Va., a member of the Committee of Ways and Means, took the floor and spoke in support of the bill. He criticised the action of the opponents of the bill, who made use of every obstructive method to prevent even the consideration of the bill. It was an anomaly that a bill which proposed a reduction of taxation should be opposed by the representatives of the people who paid the taxes.

The committee then rose without action on the bill.

Mr. ELLIS, (dem.) of La., introduced a bill to incorporate the Ocean Navigation Company and to restore the shipping interests of the United States. Referred.

The House then, at twenty minutes to five, took a recess till half-past seven this evening, the session to be for general debate only.

BROOKLYN TAXES.

Registrar of Arrears Rufus Scott, of Brooklyn, reports the aggregate amount collected up to May 4 for taxes, water rates, assessments and redemptions to be $60,367 20.

QUEENS COUNTY TAXES.

The amendments of the Queens county Tax law, as approved by the Board of Supervisors, after consultation with the Landowners' Protective Union of the county and sent to the Legislature for passage, having been objectionably modified through the manipulation of politicians so as to prevent the contemplated benefits to taxpayers, a committee of the Landowners' went to Albany on Tuesday evening to have an interview with Governor Robinson, and induce him to withhold his signature—the bill having passed both houses. They sent a telegram on Saturday appointing an interview for yesterday, but were surprised, upon reaching the Governor's rooms, to find that the message had been kept from the Governor's attention, and that the bill had been signed only a few minutes before their arrival.

NOT AN ANTI-TAMMANY MAN.

Assemblyman Joseph P. McDonough writes from Albany to say that the mention of his attending a late meeting of the anti-Tammany democracy at Irving Hall was incorrect, as he was not there.

TRADE AND TRANSPORTATION.

The Board of Trade and Transportation has removed from 110 Pearl street to Nos. 87 and 89 same street, where handsome and commodious offices have been fitted up. The general office is for the secretary and his clerks, while the adjoining large room is set apart for the directors and the meetings of the Board.

The regular monthly session, which was to have been held yesterday, was postponed for one week, owing to the absence of some prominent members who are at Albany

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Agitating the Question of Adjournment Sine Die.

NEW YORK INTERESTS.

Lobby Cavalry Making a Final Charge.

ALVORD'S APPORTIONMENT ADOPTED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

ALBANY, May 8, 1878.

It now appears certain that the Legislature will adjourn on Wednesday or Thursday of next week at furthest. There is no good reason why an adjournment should not be effected this week, and a strong disposition toward that consummation is manifest in the Senate. But the various jobs that various members of both houses (and of the third house, which is now crammed full here) want to put through interpose and will probably prevent so early an exit. Of the important general bills and New York city bills only few remain to be disposed of. The Excise bills are all killed, except Senator Goebel's, around which there is some talk to-night of a useless rally. The scandalous Apportionment bill, which has passed both houses, is now in the custody of a conference committee and will probably be readopted in the Assembly as amended by the Senate. The Senate amendments to the Public Burdens bill were agreed to by the House this evening. The Finance bill is in the hands of the Governor. The Dock Department bill has passed the Senate and will doubtless get through the Assembly in its present shape. The new Sinking Fund bill introduced in the Assembly is the special order for to-morrow, and is likely to be passed. The New York Street Cleaning bill is not yet disposed of, but it has been so long on the files and its provisions are so well understood that the final discussion of it need not occupy much time. Other New York and Brooklyn bills hang, as it were, by the eyelids, and will have to take their chances in the swift gantlet at the finish.

THE OCEAN PARKWAY SCHEME.

Innumerable schemes, reserved until the last moment by their wily managers, will be rushed through if possible in the hurried third reading of bills within the next few days and nights. More than an hour was spent in the Assembly this evening in a last desperate struggle between Mr. Bergen and the eight other members from Kings county over the Ocean Parkway bill, which proposes to transfer the assessment for the cost of that boulevard from the property along the line to the property of the entire county. Recriminations and charges of corruption were bandied back and forth, but the conflict resulted in leaving the bill just where it was before—upon the Speaker's table.

NEW YORK POST OFFICE BUILDING.

Senator Ecclesine's bill providing that the Mayor and Commonalty of the city of New York be authorized to permit the United States government to use and occupy the rooms in the new Post Office building not needed for post office or court purposes for such other purposes as may be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury was considered in Committee of the Whole this afternoon and progressed.

The members of the Senate to-night dined with Lieutenant Governor Dorsheimer at Congress Hall.

HOLAHAN'S EXCISE BILL DEFEATED.

The Senate this morning held an interesting and important session. Besides relieving general orders of about twenty-five bills, it considered the Apportionment and Excise bills. Contrary to the suggestions he is said to have given to the people in charge of the head being over [illegible] Mr. Farmer, adverse report cox and Rev. Mr. Boynton were appointed a committee on elections. Their report was unanimously adopted, and by this action the following officers for the ensuing year were declared elected:—President, Rev. Theodore D. Woolsey, D. D.; about sixty vice presidents and thirty-two directors; Auditor, George S. Coe; Recording Secretary, W. H. Smith; Corresponding Secretaries, David B. Coe and R. M. Storrs; Treasurer, Rev. Dr. A. H. Clapp. The society meeting then closed with prayer by Dr. Johnson.

The newly elected Board of Directors, nearly the same as last year, met immediately after the society adjourned. A committee of three on nominations was appointed, and upon their recommendation the following Executive Committee was elected:—Mr. J. B. Hutchinson, chairman; Mr. C. R. Robert, Rev. R. S. Storrs, Rev. W. I. Buddington, Mr. C. C. Woolworth, Rev. William Taylor, D. D.; Mr. John Wyley, [illegible]

A PARTING SHOT.

A parting gun for Excise was fired by Thomas Ecclesine, who warned some of the gentlemen who voted against the bill that the only way in which they could cure themselves of their dyspepsia was to cease drinking ice water and cultivate a taste for light wines. He dilated on the importance of the liquor traffic as an element in the support of the government, and said if the gentlemen who voted against the bill were in earnest and acted as they had for the high moral reasons they ascribed it would be well for them to get at the root of the whole evil, and go home to their temperance constituencies and ask them to pull up their hop poles and cease raising barley and rye, from which the deadly stuff they complain of is made. But even this did not avert the death, for the vote proceeded and the bill was killed. The vote was a party one, and the republicans have assumed the responsibility of denying relief in the premises.

APPORTIONMENT.

Quite unexpectedly the Apportionment bill was called up this morning. Owing to the action of Mr. Lippitt, republican, who bolted the caucus, the bill on the first vote, during which there was little or no speechmaking, was lost, having failed to secure the constitutional vote. The absence of Mr. Hopkins, another republican, also helped this result. A motion of Mr. Harris that the vote by which the bill was lost be reconsidered was laid upon the table. In about half an hour, during which time all the republican leaders were buttonholing Senator Lippitt and the Sergeant-at-Arms was hunting up Senator Hopkins, the motion to reconsider was called from the table, and on the final passage the following vote was taken:—

YEAS.—Messrs. Davenport, Edict, Harris, Hicks, Hopkins, Lippitt, Loomis, Lynde, Marvin, McCarthy, R. V. Pierce, Pomeroy, Robertson, Rockwell, Sessions, Turner, Wagner, Wendover—18.

NAYS.—Messrs. Goebel, Hogan, Hughes, Jacobs, Payne, S. F. Pierce, St. John, Wagstaff—8.

ABSENT.—Messrs. Raines, Oakley, Jones, Goodwin and Ecclesine.

Of these absentees Oakley, Jones, Goodwin and Ecclesine voted on the first vote against the measure. Even if they had been on hand on the last vote the result would not have been altered, for the apparent whipping in of Lippitt and the presence of Hopkins made the case hopeless. There seems to be no doubt in the mind of any senator here, democrat or republican, but that the Governor will veto the bill when it is presented to him. But a conference committee of the two houses have first to arrive at some agreement in relation to the Senate amendments.

EX-SENATOR TOBEY.

Senator Rockwell, of the Sixteenth district, successor of Senator Tobey, delivered a eulogy on his predecessor's memory, this morning, and on his motion the Senate took a recess until four P. M.

A resolution offered by Mr. Clapp in the Assembly, regarding the death of the same ex-Senator, was adopted after the delivery of several elegiac addresses, when the Assembly also took a recess.

GAS.

Among the bills passed was Mr. Douglass', to regulate the quality and supply of illuminating gas, for the protection of manufacturers and consumers thereof. The bill had been stripped of some of its original provisions, and now relates exclusively to the gas supplied in cities, villages being left out of it altogether. It provides that every person, corporation or company manufacturing and selling or furnishing for compensation illuminating gas in any city of the State shall furnish to the consumers at the place where the gas is consumed a gas which, used through a burner consuming five cubic feet per hour, shall be of a brilliancy or illuminating power equivalent to sixteen standard candle power. Otherwise illuminating gas shall not be merchantable, and when it is proved that the quality furnished is below the fixed standard a heavy penalty is specified. Every gas meter supplied to consumers is required to bear a mark indicating its capacity and the date of its being tested, and whenever any consumer shall prove that the meter furnished him is wrongly marked he will need to pay no gas bills.

THE NEW SINKING FUND ACT.

The new Sinking Fund bill brought up here by Mr. Potter and his brother bankers, and published in the HERALD to-day, was introduced into the Assembly by Mr. Fish, ordered to a third reading and ordered to be printed forthwith. On the motion of Mr. Brooks, who said he understood this to be a peace offering, designed to reconcile all differences and difficulties, the bill was made the special order for to-morrow morning.

RAILROAD COMMITTEE STATESMANSHIP.

The Assembly Railroad Committee, which on the 4th of April reported to the House a bill particularly applying to the elevated railroads in New York city, to-day asked permission to withdraw it, accompanying the request with the following explanations:—

The bill was introduced in pursuance of the report of your committee dated April 3, 1878. The same was reported under the belief that the New York Elevated Railroad Company were not empowered to construct their road above Ninety-second street, and that by replacing the former commission they would be empowered under former statutes to designate a route and give them the necessary right for such extension.

That after the introduction of same it was claimed that under the above named act the said road would be empowered or might be permitted to run their road from Seventy-first street northward along Eighth avenue on the line of Central Park, or even through Central Park itself, to the great loss of property owners and great damage and injury of the city of New York and its citizens, as also in direct derogation of the rights intended to be confirmed by the original statutes and authority thereby given as to the route.

For this reason your committee, at the request of the authorities of New York city and citizens and property owners thereof to be thereby affected, subsequently offered a resolution recommitting to your committee said bill, that they might hear argument thereon.

That they have been attended by counsel of all parties interested therein, have heard full argument and discussion thereon, and have made careful examination of the various statutes bearing thereon and the action of the former commission while in power as to fixing and designating a route, and being now convinced that the New York Elevated Railroad Company under the different statutes relating to them possess all the power and authority necessary for the location and construction or operation of their road north of Ninety-second street, and that the bill as reported by your committee might be construed into a license to change the route already provided by statute (which does not appear objectionable) and to locate the same where it would be manifestly objectionable and opposed to the interest of the citizens of New York city. Your committee, therefore, report adversely upon the bill reported by them as aforesaid, and ask leave to withdraw the same from the consideration of the House. Your committee would further report that the elevated railroads are being pushed forward with unprecedented activity, and promise that they will run trains at proper intervals so soon as they have their roads completed so as to operate same without interference with their construction, and your committee are of the opinion that no legislation with reference thereto is necessary or judicious at this session of the Legislature.

If they shall fail to keep good their pledges or disregard the interests or rights of the people the same can be provided for more understandingly and efficiently then now and with good reason therefor.

ADVERSE REPORTS.

Adverse reports were made by the Assembly Committee on Railroads on the following bills:—

By Mr. Batho, to repeal the charter of the Underground Railroad Company in New York. By Mr. Thain, to order a new election for a full board of directors of the Erie Railway Company and provide for the transfer of its stock. By Mr. Browing, authorizing the construction of a railroad in Fourteenth street in New York; also a bill recommended by the Mayor and Aldermen of New York to license street car conductors. All these adverse reports were agreed to.

EXCURSION PARTIES.

Two more legislative excursions are set down for Saturday next. One party, under the escort of Sergeant-at-Arms Dominick, goes to Howe's Cave, and the other to Boston.

PUBLIC BURDENS BILL.

The report of the conference committee on the Public Burdens bill was received. Mr. Fish stated that the salaries in New York had been reduced $1,000,000, and the current expenses had been reduced a like amount, while the taxes in the city would also be reduced $2,000,000 per annum. He added that he had, last week, when this bill came down from the Senate, moved to nonconcur, at the request of Mr. Daly, anti-Tammany member, and with the approval of Senator Pomeroy. He also said he had favored the Senate amendments from the beginning. Mr. Purdy moved to lay the report on the table. Lost. The report was then agreed to.

SUMMARY OF LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS.

In the Senate 468 bills have been introduced to date, 371 have been received from the Assembly and 551 have been favorably reported. In the Assembly 950 bills have been introduced, against 1,070 at this time last year; 253 have been received from the Senate, against 274 last year, and 725 have been favorably reported from committees, against 748 last year. The number of acts signed this year by the Governor is 216, against 239 at this date last year.

THE LATEST—EXCITEMENT OVER HOLAHAN'S DEFEAT.

At a late hour to-night the corridors of the Delavan House are crowded by a throng, excited by the discussion of the death of the Holahan bill, which causes growing and almost desperate disappointment. All sorts of schemes of relief are spoken of, but no project is definitely formulated. The Goebel Rhine Wine bill is the last proposition on the legislative calendar which would afford any comfort to the liquor dealers, except the Moller Bell Punch bill, which, although it would saddle them with an extra tax, would still repeal the innkeepers' clause of the act of 1857.

FINE ARTS.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ACADEMY OF DESIGN—ELECTION OF OFFICERS—TWO NEW ACADEMICIANS AND THREE ASSOCIATES ELECTED.

The annual meeting of the National Academy of Design took place in the council room of the Academy building yesterday afternoon. The academicians present were Messrs. George A. Baker, J. H. Beard, William H. Beard, John B. Bristol, J. G. Brown, Charles Calverley, Frederic E. Church, Samuel Coleman, Jasper F. Cropsey, John Evers, George W. Flagg, Jared B. Flagg, Edward D. E. Greene, Seymour J. Guy, M. F. H. De Haas, George Henry Hall, William Hart, James M. Hart, E. L. Henry, Thomas Hicks, Winslow Homer, Daniel Huntington, David Johnson, Alfred Jones, Thomas LeClear, Henry A. Loop, William Magrath, Homer D. Martin, Jervis McEntee, Charles H. Miller, T. Addison Richards, Alexander H. Ritchie, L. G. Sellstadt, Henry C. Shumway, James D. Smillie, William L. Sonntag, Julius B. Stearns, Arthur F. Tait, A. Wordsworth Thompson, John F. Weir, James Whitethorne, Worthington Whittredge Lemuel E. Wilmarth and Thomas Waterman Wood, forty-four in all. After the one o'clock lunch the meeting was called to order, the President of the Academy (Daniel Huntington) in the chair.

The reports of the president and treasurer were read and listened to with much interest, an important point learned from them being that the Academy was entirely out of debt.

The election of officers for the ensuing year was then in order, and Messrs. John B. Bristol and L. G. Sellstadt were appointed tellers. Daniel Huntington was re-elected president by 32 votes, the election being afterward made unanimous. On the first ballot for vice president Frederic E. Church was elected by 29 votes. This gentleman, however, declined, and William Page was then renominated, receiving 21 votes. This was, however, also made unanimous, and Mr. Page was re-elected. S. Addison Richards was re-elected corresponding secretary by 33 votes, and Alfred Jones recording secretary by the full vote of 44. This same number was given for the re-election of E. D. E. Greene as treasurer. Six members of the Council were then balloted for in place of Messrs. T. W. Wood, E. Wood Perry, Jr., William L. Sonntag, Charles Calverley, James D. Smillie and George Henry Hall. As a result Messrs. Wood, Hall and Calverley were re-elected, with Messrs. Jervis McEntee, W. Whittredge and Henry A. Loop as the new members. Messrs. J. G. Brown, L. G. Sellstadt and M. F. H. de Haas were then elected members of the Hanging Committee in place of Messrs. Casilear, Loop and Shattuck.

The balloting for new academicians was the next proceeding. A two-thirds vote is required to elect, and the requisite number for this purpose yesterday was 30 votes. Messrs. H. W. Robbins and R. Swain Gifford were elected, the former by 37 and the latter by 30 votes. We give the names of the remaining gentlemen not elected who were on the list of nominations and the number of votes they received:—Louis C. Tiffany, 28, falling by two votes of election; Oliver J. Lay, 22; Kruseman Van Elten, 22; George H. Story, 21; George H. Smillie, 18; J. H. Dolph, 17; John L. Fitch, 14; Edward Gay, 14; Arthur Parton, 13; John A. Parker, 10; T. L. Smith, 7, and Clinton Ogivie, 6.

The list of candidates for the title—for it is but that—of associate was large, comprising, as it did, twenty-three names, among which three were elected. The fortunate ones were Benjamin C. Porter, with 39 votes; William H. O'Donovan, with 32, and Walter Shirlaw, with 30—all well-deserved recognitions. The names of the rejected candidates are given, with the number of votes cast for each:—George Hetzel, 29; Walter Satterlee, 26; Frank Waller, 26; Arthur Quartley, 26; William M. Chase, 25; J. Alden Weir, 24; R. M. Shurtleff, 25; J. S. Hartley, 23; Walter L. Palmer, 22; Daniel R. Knight, 21; Ernest Parton, 20; Jennie Brownscombe, 20; J. C. Nicoll, 19; Herbert McCord, 13; Wyatt Eaton, 13; William Sartain, 12; Robert C. Minor, 11; George Inness, Jr., 9; Abbott H. Thayer, 7, and Enos Wright, 7. The election was finished and the meeting over at shortly after six P. M., and at about half-past the members present sat down to their annual dinner.

Taking into account what we expected the result of this year's election of Academicians and associates is so much to be grateful for. Only think, two new Academicians and three associates! As to the list of proposed Academicians, it was rather weak, because on it were, among the fourteen names, those of several gentlemen whom the Academy in an evil hour elected as associates, and whose names, at intervals or regularly, will, like weird fingers of fate, rise before the vision of the modern Venetian tribunal year after year on the list of candidates. Messrs. Tiffany and Kruseman van Elten should certainly have been elected.

The most interesting list is that of the candidates for election as associates, and one wonders on reading over and comparing the names of the Academician electors and the candidates how forty-four men, among whom we count a decidedly respectable number of mediocrities, have the courage to incur odium and the displeasure of the public by refusing to elect as associates men like Messrs. Chase, Eaton, Minor, Hartley, Hetzel, Shurtleff, Quartley, Knight, Ernest Parton, Thayer and Sartain.

We think the placing of the names of Messrs. Palmer, Weir and George Innes, Jr., on the list of candidates to be premature, though all three are rising men of decided talent, and the proposing of Miss Brownscombe absurd. As any Academician has a right to nominate the body cannot be made responsible for these faults. An Academician made the decidedly true remark after the election that there was too much of personal feeling in the affair. An instance of this is shown by the fact that while Miss Brownscombe received 20 votes Robert C. Minor was only accorded 11.

The Academicians like Messrs. Bierstadt, S. R. Gifford, Eastman Johnson, John Lafarge, J. Q. A. Ward and Wyant, who were not on hand yesterday, should have been present, where they could have done so much good. We are glad to see the names of Messrs. Brown and De Haas on the Hanging Committee, as they are earnest men and will do their duty, we hope and think, honestly, fearlessly and justly.

THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB ART EXHIBITION.

The display of water color drawings which will be made at the Union League Club art reception this evening is a special exhibition of the American Water Color Society of the work of its members, held under the auspices of the club. It will remain open for two weeks.

CAMERON---SHERMAN.

Full Details of the Arrangements for the Distinguished Wedding.

THE FIANCEE.

An Interview with the Enchanting Miss Lizzie Sherman.

POPULAR DEMONSTRATIONS.

Speeches from General Sherman and the Financial Secretary.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 8, 1878.

There are many persons in the land, who, with their eyes bent and ears strained in the direction of Cleveland, are doing their utmost to glean all of the facts ascertainable with reference to the Sherman-Cameron wedding, would give—well, if ladies, almost the value of a new hat; if gentlemen, more than a good cigar, for the privilege of such a chat as your correspondent recently enjoyed with Senator Don Cameron's *fiancée*. It was a business talk to be sure, its object to gain information of the coming wedding for the HERALD, but it was, nevertheless, agreeable, and I believe almost any reporter who has had a similar experience would prefer its repetition than to be detailed to interview even Senator Cameron on some political problem of the day. Miss Sherman is of medium height, taller than her sister, Mrs. Colgate Hoyt, and rather slighter in form. She has brown hair of a dark shade, yet not tending to blackness, quickly flashing blue eyes and pearly teeth. Her complexion is blonde, and although she has not as much color in her face as Mrs. Hoyt, she wears the bloom of complete health. Her features are well modeled, and her face and form are pretty and graceful in their outlines, although not what would be strictly speaking termed handsome. But there is such an engaging way about her, especially when she becomes animated, smiles or laughs sweetly and in rippling tones, that one immediately becomes enchanted.

Bending over some work on which she was engaged in connection with her bridal preparations, Miss Sherman told me, in her pleasing way, of the coming event that had set the social world agog with anticipation and replied vivaciously to the interrogations propounded. At the outset she said:—"I would greatly have preferred that nothing be put in the papers about the subject until after the marriage, but I appreciate the necessity that the correspondents are under of furnishing something and I will assist you, who have taken the trouble to call, by giving a correct report." To some questions she put her small foot down somewhat impatiently and answered, "You will have to wait till after the wedding for that," but in response to most of the inquiries she was amiably communicative. Of the trousseau she remarked:—"I can't say anything about that; only my most intimate friends have seen it." On the whole the visit was delightful, and it is no cause for wonder that some gentlemen are inclined to envy Senator Cameron.

THE SHERMAN FAMILY.

But I must tell your readers of Miss Sherman's brothers and sisters. Miss Mary, the oldest of them, about seven years ago met and carried by storm the heart and hand of General Miles. Mr. Henry Sherman, long Assistant United States Attorney, is a lawyer of fine reputation, engaged in practising in this city with Judge Willey. About two years ago he was married to a daughter of the late Mr. George A. Benedict, of the Cleveland *Herald*. Mr. John Sherman, the next son, is a United States Marshal in New Mexico. Miss Annie Sherman, a very lovable young lady, died early in January, 1873. Miss Lida, next older than Miss Lizzie, who is the youngest of the family, is the Mrs. Colgate Hoyt referred to above. She was married three years since, her husband being a prominent real estate manager, the son of Mr. J. M. Hoyt, of Cleveland. Mr. and Mrs. Colgate Hoyt's residence is a fair-sized frame house, elegantly furnished, located on the corner of Case avenue and Mason street, within a stone's throw of Euclid avenue, on the corner of which is St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, where the ceremony is to be solemnized. Judge Sherman's house, which is less pretentious than Mr. Hoyt's, stands on Case avenue, further north. Owing to the ill health of the Judge, Senator Cameron, while in Cleveland, has generally met his affianced bride at her brother-in-law's parlors. His visits here have been frequent of late, and he has always occupied a suite of apartments at the Kennard House.

A PITTSBURG FLIRTATION.

I to-day had repeated to me by a lady of Cleveland the story of Senator Cameron's fondness, a year and a half ago, for a Pittsburg heiress. The statement not only comes to me with strong grounds for credibility, but was related in New York by a woman moving in fashionable circles, who is intimately acquainted with the heiress referred to. Senator Cameron is said to have first met the dazzling charmer at a popular watering place. Almost at first sight he was smitten with the beautiful lady from the Iron City, and he speedily sought to secure an acquaintance. This was readily obtained from the position and wealth of the gentleman, and gossips soon began to observe that Senator Cameron and the handsome and aristocratic Miss ——, were often in company. The Pennsylvania Senator began to invest even more than the spare silver that his pockets contained in fine bouquets, and are long elegant presents of a more costly kind were bestowed. There is said to have been a second meeting at another watering place where fashionable people were in the habit of congregating, and later Pittsburg, in spite of its smoke, dust and soot, had a great attraction for Don Cameron. The gossips are disagreed as to how the affair terminated. Some say that to be the wife of a Senator was no allurement for the wealthy Pittsburg lady where love in her heart was wanting. Others assert that Cameron, while cogitating the question of a proposal, met and fell so deeply in love with the sparkling, animated Miss Sherman as to leave the selection of any one else out of the question. However that may be, the gossips referred to have unitedly witnessed enough to satisfy them of the present entire sincerity of the Senator. He literally adores his affianced bride, and may be counted as about the happiest man in existence on the occasion of his leading her to the altar.

THE BRIDESMAIDS.

The upper ten of Cleveland have long been excited over the topic of the wedding, but that is nothing when compared with the *furore* that exists to-day. Although the marriage is to be in a church and the after reception is to be informal there will be some very elaborately dressed ladies in attendance, and there seems to be nothing thought of or talked of to-day but the brilliant event and the preparations therefor. The toilettes of the six bridesmaids will be elegant in the extreme. These ladies are:—Miss Eda Sherman, of St. Louis; Miss Amilie de Billier, of New York; Miss Kenny Senter, of Cleveland; Miss Ada Moulton, of Cincinnati; Miss Julia Parsons, of Cleveland; Miss Jennie Denison, of Columbus. All are ladies who move in the best society and are near acquaintances or relations of the bride. Some of them are of brunette complexion, but they are mostly of a blonde type.

USHERS.

The ushers were finally announced to be:—Mr. Lewis W. Smith, of Philadelphia; Mr. W. G. McMillan, of Chicago; Mr. J. H. Hoyt, of Cleveland; Mr. William McMichael, of Philadelphia; Mr. Thomas K. Sherman, of St. Louis; Mr. Charles G. Hickox, of Cleveland. All of these gentlemen are warm friends of either the Sherman or Cameron families, or of both.

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

The programme for the evening can be stated in a few words:—

Bridal party leave Mr. Hoyt's residence in carriages at eight o'clock.

Arrival at St. Paul's Church.

Music—Overture to "Messaniello," by Auber, and overture to "Euryanthe," by Weber, while the party are *en route* and as they enter the church.

Performance of ceremony, Bishop Bedell, of Ohio, and the Rev. N. S. Rulison, D.