CONGRESS

The Senate Still Debating the Southern Question.

Speech by Frank Biair on Radical Rule at the South.

Debate in the House Over the Ku Klux Bill.

SEWATE

WASHINGTON, April 3, 1871. Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, (rep. of N. J., presented a memotion of a lighthouse on the Jersey coast, at Berwick Bay.

DISPOSAL OF THE PUBLIC LANDS.
STEWART, (rep.) of Nev., offered a resolution direct ng the Secretary of the Interior to inform the Senate under what laws individuals and corporations are allowed to hold large bodies of public lands and closing them to ectilement. BATE ON MR. SHERMAN'S RESOLUTION RESUMED.

Mr. BLAIR quoted from the debates in Congress, when the

ment.

Nr. SAWYEE, (rep.) of S. C. corroborated the statement
of Sherman that every one voted in South Carolina, and Mr.
Sawyer said there were not over the enty-five hundred in the
State departed from holding office by the fourteenth amend-

Sawyer said there were not over to enty-five hundred in the State debarred from holding office by the fourteenth amendment.

Mr. Blarm thought the Senator was very much mistaken. He believed there were a great many more.

Nr. Sawyirs said the position of the democratic party in Spith Carellia was such that no considerable number would accept the prefer of office. They were influenced by the attitude of the democratic party in the North and the Brochead latter of the Senator to retuse office for a schiment.

Mr. Blath.—For a principle.

Mr. Sawyirs.—A sentiment.

Mr. Blath.—A principle, it was a principle; and he was glad that the democratic party adverse to principle in spite of the looves and false. He was glad that the democratic party refused to share the plander with the carpet-baggers. Ar. Blar continued in review of the condition of other Southern States, the debt of which, he said, had been so non-monarly increased under ratheal rule. He and that he knew Generators Warmoth, of Louisiana, well; that he went from Missaour ranged and naked, and without noney to pay his breakfast; now he had without money to pay his breakfast; now he had not money to pay his breakfast; now he had not money to pay his breakfast; now he had he off. Blare was informed that he never signed a fell without a price. In tegratio the case of Verger, which had been brought into this discussion by the Senator from Ohlo exceptant, he filled to administ of a minority of a minority of a minority of a minority. The men who came in by virtue of these reconstructions and conserved the three accepts was communited, would be reading and a minority of a minority. The men who came in by virtue of these reconstructions and access given the votes which deposes the man who built on the radical querty, the Senator from Massachuselts Min. Stanner).

Will be the Senate at the senator from Massachuselts Min. Stanner).

Will be the senator from the state of the senator and the form of the form

WASHINGTON, April 8, 1811. DEBATE OF THE AT RICK BULL The House met at eleven o'clock this morning. Mr. ROOSEVELT, (dam.) of N. Y., alluded to the frequent

fandation of the negroes for their devotion to the Union, and said the fact was, that during the recellion they incirculy did all they could to break up the Union by feeding the arintes opposed to the government, and in the crection of de-fensive works and in other ways they essisted those in hosmess opposed to the government and it as existed those in hostility to the Ucton. After the war four million of these
exes were enfranchised, the direction of affar in the
South was given to the incompetent men among them, who
were not only not accusioned to government affairs, but
were matched to save cars or themselves. The opportunity of
voiling the republican likes, was considered to be a great
more. Allicough the democracy thought the conterring of
the transhine was liktimed, yet after the constitutional
amendment was rathed they did not oppose the ifs then
amended to the effects of the resulting in the conterring of
the South by the various reconstruction, reachestraction, reconstruction, which thus (ar, it appeared, had not yet been
commended." There was no democrat to his district who did
not accept the situation as determined by the war just they
become that experiments at the rational capital shall coase,
and that each state shall be allowed, under the constitution
as it is to work out its destruy in its own way. Its opposed
the bird at some length, raying that it would break down all
state antitority, create a new cases of offences, every away
in a satisfact of the war handly, the habest corpus and try
that purchase the state and all this at the discorption of the l'rust
deat.

At two minutes to twelve o'clock noon, this being a contin-

experienced so difficulty in obtaining the floor. To cut the Southern members off might perfit the till.

Mr. Daw'rs said he desired to cut off nobody from any sociation. He was surprised at the remark of the gentleman from Virginia, that if the Southern members should not have an opportunity to speak the bill would be imperfilled. His only object was to come to an understanding as to the time for reminating the general dobata. He had as much interest in the bill as anybody, yet for the purpose of facilitating business he had refrained from addressing the House.

Mr. Fourart register that it was not his purpose under any continuency to oppose the bill, but when great wrongs and injustice had been perpetrated in the Southern country, it was but proper that gentlemen from that section should be learn.

Mr. Hoan, (rep.) of Mass, wished to say, without par-ticular question, that the corpse buried the undertaker. thular question, that the corpse buried the under-(Laughter.)

Mr. Bidge (resuming) said that Mr. Sumner called the Pre-sident the head of the Ku Kiux.

Mr. Dawes wiebed to know whether that was the rea-son why Mr. Biggs would not help to put down the Ku

Mr. Broos replied—No. The democratic party were not only anxious to put down the Ku Klux, but any other fana-ticism. They were a party of law and order, and he was as much opposed to Ku Klur as any member of the radical party.

The House, at half-past five o'clock, took a recess until half-past seven.

Executor Secretar. Evening Session.

Evening Session.

Mesers Duke, (dem.) of Va., and Winghester, (dem.) of Ky., made sporches against the Uill.

Mr. McKer, crep.) of Niss., addressed the House in defence of the Southern republicans and in support of the bill.

Mr. Beatty, (rep.) of Ohio, said the republicans simply proposed to enable the President to discharge the duty imposed upon him by the constitution—nothing less, nothing more.

Mr. McHenny, (dem.) of Ky., argued that the bill was to be passed in receives disregard of the constitution and the rights of the States.

THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN.

Investigation Blocked-Official Reason Why. From advanced sheets of the Christian Advante, Methodis official organ, we are enabled to present the following semiomeiai organ, we are enauted to present the following semi-official report of the sub-committee of the book committee's action, or rather non-action, here tast week. The report is published as a reply to the garbled and unfair accounts which

official report of the sub-committee of the book committee's action, or rather non-action, here had week. The report is published as a reply to the garbied and unfair accounts which have appeared in a city morning paper:—

It is not true that "the investigation of the frauds in the catationishment" was referred to the sub-committee. On the contrary, the Book Committee officially declaced, after a long and through investigation, that there were no france, as alleged, to be investigated; and precisely what that committee and invitable in the contrary of the contrary of the contrary of the contrary. As to the asserted subsction of white accountants from the application before them." The facts are that at the former meeting of the sub-committee they and Bishop Scott selected and unantmously approved a gentleman of the State as chief accountant. Bishop Scott then approved of the selection in writing. Mr. Fancher also approved of the selection in writing, but Judga Reynolds disapproved of the selection in writing. Mr. Fancher also approved of the selection in writing, but Judga Reynolds disapproved of the selection in writing. Mr. Fancher also approved of the selection in writing, but Judga Reynolds disapproved of the selection in writing. Mr. Fancher also approved the selection in writing, in the selection of the selection in writing. Mr. Fancher also committee unantmously selected from the names selfore them another gentleman from a will transplant by the selfor them another gentleman from a will transplant by the selfor them another gentleman from a will transplant by the selfor them another gentleman from a will be selfor them and the selfor them and them and the selfor them and t

THE BROADWAY WIDENING

Decision by Justice Cardeze Appointing a New Commission.

Constitutionality of the Legislative Act Anthorizing the Widoning of Upper Broadway-Frauds Under the Old Commission, and How and By Whom Perpetrated-New Commissioners Appointed.

The subject of the widening of Broadway above Thirty-fourth street is such an old one and their frequent repetition in the HERALD, that it is needless to give an extended sessments made by the commissioners appointed under the act of the Legislature authorizing the widening were made public the whole thing savored so strongly of a "job" that efforts were at once made to set them aside. Through the urgent protests and as essments, and their alleging gross frauds in making them, the last Legislature was induced to assessments. This last act, it will also be rememcation of the Corporation Counsel. Such application was made to Judge Cardozo. Meantime the beneficiaries under the proclaimed schedule of to be in the jobbing "ring"-were strongly and vehemently urgent that the awards and assessments should be undisturbed. The subject was discussed at length before Judge Cardozo on last Tuesday, and both sides ably supported by able counsel. The Judge listened patiently to their arguments, and yesterday rendered his orate opinion; but in view of the wide interest felt of the opinion itself is worth giving entire. It will be seen that while the Judge supports the constitu-tionality of the act he indicates the frauds perpe-Stewart, William B. Astor and James S. Hennesseythe last named gentleman being the juntor member

OPINION OF JUDGE CARDOZO: -

cords, it is legislation as to a remedy. From the host of cases and illustrations supporting the familiar doctrine that remedies are outrely within the control of the Legislature, and that its action respecting them is not unconstitutional, either as immuniting the onlightion of a contract or disturbing vested right, I will cite a few. It would be tedious to communicate the instances in which remedies have been varied, given or isken away by the Legislature. Prominent among them, however, may be mentioned the act alodising imprisonment for debt; the act shoftshing distress for rent; the statute, abortening time to referen under a judicial sale; statutes confirming acts of public obsers, but for which nuits might have mentalized; all of which, and a great many more, have been held to affect simply the remedy and to be not unconstitutional. (Van Renselser vs. Snyder, 13 N. 7., 1981; Corkey vs. Hart, 14 N. 7., 22; Van Renselser vs. Snyder, 13 N. 7., 1981; Corkey vs. Hart, 14 N. 7., 22; Van Renselser vs. Goold, 11 N. Y., 21, Neass vs. Mercor, 15 Haro, 21*; Sultivan vs. Berwiser, 1 E. D. Smith, 651; Walterminy vs. Westover, 14 N. Y., 16; Hauptsonn vs. Catlin, 20 N. Y., 237; Litchfield vs. Macounter, 45 Earn. 108; Butterworth vs. O'Srien, 23 N. Y., 275). In Norse vs. Goold, Supra) the question was whether the Legislature could canct a law which would prevent an ascention being levied upon property which at the statute did not impair the course of a fleet any vested right, but merely modified the remedy. In Crawford vs. The Bank of Mobile (7 How. U. S. Sup. Ct. Rep.). 2:3), the question was whether a retrospective inw, which entire having corporations to use in their own names on notes payable to their cashiers, impair either own names on notes payable to their cashiers, impair eithe obligation of a contract, but the Gourt, through is. Justice Melean, leid that the statute was only renedial, and, therefore, unobjectionsable.

In 16 Harb, S. C. R. 122 (Syracuse Bank vs. Davis.), Justice

notes payable to their cashiers, impailed the obligation of a contract; but the Court, through &r. Justice McLean, held that the statute was only reincilial, and, therefore, unobjectionable.

In 16 Barb, S. C. R. 122 (Syracuse Bank vs. Davis, Justice Orliegy, referring to some of the cases mentioned in this opinion, says:—"These cases, and many more that might be officed, hold that acts are vails which give remedies where none existed before, through defects that would have been fatal, had the Legislature not therfered and given a perfect remedy by curring intervening tregularities. In all the cases the language of the Courts is that no rights are interfered with which are vested in such a sense as to come within the role the interference of the Legislature." In The Freede v. Tibbets (4 Cow., 355), it was held that a statute which aftered the modes of proceeding in a suit pending when it was passed, and gave a speedier itsl, was constitutional. In Burch vs. Newbury (Hewr. P. R., 146), it was held that a provision extending the time, for taking an appeal was constitutional. In affects the remedy only. That case was affirmed on appeal by the Court of Appeals in 19 N. 7. 374, the prevailing opinion being given by Justice Welles, in which all-the Judges concurred, except by Justice Gardiner, who dissented. Judge Jowett expressed some views, which were purely obtier, in which his associates and not join; but even in his opinion the right of the Legislature to modify remedies, ao long as they do not impair the obligations of a contract or disturb vested right in property, is distinctly asserted op. 392). Indeed, no case can be found disputing the proposition. In Grover vs. Coon (I. N. V., 536 it was held, Judge Bronson giving the opinion, that an actisting away the right of appeal in an existing suit was constitutional. A very recent similar case will be found in 40 S. Y., p. 161 (in recovering an order or disturb vested right in property, is distinctly asserted by which it was provided that "no appeal to the Court o

the continue were reported to the control of the co

THE ERIE RAILWAY WAR.

The English Stockholders Pressing Their Claims-Another Removal of Suits Into the United States Courts.

Yesterday an adjourned hearing took place before Mr. Kenneth G. White, the Master, in the reference of Heath and Raphael, the English shareholders, vs. Fisk, Jr., and the Eric Railway Company, as to what has become of the 60,054 shares of Erle stock which the plaintiffs claim to be their property, and which stock they allege the defendants wrongfully and llegally withheld from them.

Mr. Buckley and Mr. Da Costa appeared as counsel for Mr. Coleman, the receiver; Mr. Southmayd for Heath and Raphael, and Mr. Morgan attended to the case on behalf of Erie, while taking no active part in the proceedings.

MR. COLEMAN'S EXAMINATION CONTINUED. The examination of Mr. James H. Coleman was resumed. He wished to make correction of a statement in his former evidence, which was to the effect ment in his former evidence, which was to the effect that he was not sure in respect to the person upon whom he made the demand for the stock on the 25th of June, in accordance with the order of the Court; he was now convinced that the demand was made upon Mr. Fisk, who stated, in answer to the demand, that the stock was in the possession of Mr. Harris, then absent from the city. It was on the 5th and not on the 6th of September, as before stated, that the packages of stock were placed in the Safe Deposit Company; a communication had reached him, since the last examination, from Mr. Oils, denying that he was present at the transfer of the stock to the company, but his (Mr. Coleman's) recoilection was different.

Witness, on cross-examination, said—I think I wow Mr. Oils, and I am almost sure he was present at the transfer; I hold two certificates in my hand; one is for twenty-nine shares and the other for 60,037; these have been in my possession continuously in my appointment as receiver, with the exception of one night my counsel, kir. Seward, had them, and on another occasion, when they were sent by accident with some other papers to Mr. Tweed. They were returned at once.

To the important question when he had last seen the original certificates of which he had been appointed receiver, Mr. Coleman replied on the 8th of September, as before the stock to the company, but his (Mr. These, of your colleagues who know me, would, I think, fell you chall the may add, with some effect. I am sure Mr. Riebard B. Counobly or Mr. M. T. Brennan will do me the justice to say so. I am sure Mr. Riebard B. Counobly or Mr. M. T. Brennan will do me the justice to say so. I am sure Mr. Riebard B. Counobly or Mr. M. T. Brennan will do me the justice to say so. I am sure Mr. Riebard B. Counobly or Mr. M. T. Brennan will do me the justice to say so. I am sure Mr. Riebard B. Counobly or Mr. M. T. Brennan will do me the justice to say so. I am sure Mr. Riebard B. Counobly or Mr. M. T. Brennan will do me the justice to say so. I am sur that he was not sure in respect to the person upon

LETTING THE CAT OUT OF THE BAG.

Peter B. Sweeny and the National Quarterly Review.

The Secret of the Attack on the

SPICY LETTER FROM MAYOR HALL.

Park Commissioners.

Your editorial upon the International Quarterty and its attack on President Sweeny, of the Department of Parks, is sprightly. But permit me to furnish you the amusing climax. The article in question appears shortly after Mr. President Sweeny refuses to pay the following bill, which is in the haadwriting of Dr. Sears himself, and is now on file in the department, but which bears on its face the

words, "disallowed:"—
\$112 50. MATIONAL QUARTERLY REVIEW.
Subscription five dollars a year in advance.
Received from the Department of Public Parks
\$112 50 for advertising ordinances of C. Park in
National Quarterly Review for summer quarter.
New York, Oct. 13, 1870.

Terms for advertisements—One ordinary page,
\$500 per annum; half page, \$300; special page, \$300;
half special page, \$300; page No. 4 of cover, \$1,000,
No advertisement inscried for less than a year
except by special agreement.
No receipt good except signed by the proprietor.

EDW. I. SEARS, Lt. D.,
Office No, 658 Broadway.

This is a bill for only one insertion of the ordinances. The light of a quarterly review advertising

nances. The idea of a quarterly review advertising corporation matter is rather an absurd one in any aspect. But the absurdity intensides when it is known that the Rectero printed the Park ordinances upon a venture, and without employment. Every in refusing to audit the bill, and will agree that the coincidence between the "epoch" of refusal and attack is singular, particularly when the bill comes one "quarter" and the want of quarter towards the assetted appear on the very next. But "more remains behind." The "way of life" of Dr. Sears, who edits the quarterly, has evidently fallen into what may be called "the Sears and yellow lear" of literature.

But he also changes his profession into that of a solicitor." Witness the following letter, which in connection with his "little bill" and his "attacks," furnishes its own 'review" comments.

connection with his "intile bill" and his "attacks," furnishes its own "review" comments.

NATIONAL QUARTERLY REVIEW, ESTABLISHED 1860. OFFICE 658 BLOADWAY, EDWARD I. SEARS, LL.P., EDITOR, PROPRIETOR AND FOUNDER.

NEW YORK, JAM. 18, 1871.

HON. A. OAKEY HALL:

DEAR SIR—The object of this note is to request a favor from you in your official capacity. I called at your office some him or ten days since, with the same object, but did not succeed in seeing you. Several of your political friends have effored not same object, but did not succeed in seeing you. Several of your political friends have effored not only to give me letters of introduction, but to accompany me in person to your office; but, whether I amirigat or wrong, I never depend on third durities in making a request.

Although I have not the honor of your personal acquaintance I could prove that I have always been riendly to you as our Orief Magistrate, and that none of your friends were more caracstly in favor of your re-election. All acquainted with my journal are aware that when unitrently, even to the highest functionaries of the republic, I make no secret of the fact but give my impressions irrely. I have been pleased with you, and accordingly have never spoken of your in public or private but in the language of approbation, although I was not aware this ten the issue of my last number that you could render me any service.

The whole affair I want to trouble you with is this:—At the beginning of the present month I sent a bill to one of our departments for advertising and was informed that the order to obtain payment I should get a favorable line or word from you, since it is you who have to say what journal shall or shall not be so tavored. I feet pretly sare that you would not exclude my journal, and therefore proceeded at once to your office, but you were just leaving for the Comptroller's.

I am sure it is needless to remind you that the public functionaries of all the great nations of Europe

since it is read by the best classes, not only in New York, but throughout the United States; by the best men of all parties and of all religious denominations. And I could show you that among no class have I more friends than among the honorable profession to which you belong yourself, including the bench and bar.

The Board of Assessors, at the head of which is the first that the worse unput bills I cliude. Mr. Tweed, is that to wnose unput bills I cliude. Mr. Tweed, is that to wnose unput bills I cliude. Mr. Tweed very kindly told me that he is most willing to pay, but that it is necessary you should include my Review among those journals which you favor in that respect. I shall fed very much obliged if you will serve me thus far. The amount is not much, but it would be very useful to me just now. Hoping to hear from you at your convenience, I have the honor to remain, your obedient servant,

I thank you for thus giving me the double opportunity of showing to the public one instance (out of

tunity of showing to the public one Instance (out of many others occurring, to my knowledge, every week) of obscure journals and periodicals using and misusing corporation advertising for the purpose of blackmailing-no milder word will domunicipal officials. Permit me to add, in response to your call, and

discussion of much more value to the public than discussion of motives) that within a month every Department will report, and if that from the Parks does not refute every attack or unfraedly criticians made upon them, even by the malicious, then the New York tax-payers will never be suited with anything. Your obedient servant,

A. OAKEY HALL.

CATCHING A CHECK CHANGER.

A Clerk Obtains a Check from a Wait Street Banking House and Changes It to Sait Illuself-His Claim for Digging Gold from the Sing Sing Rocks. Wall street has furnished another sensation to be

added to the almost innumerable category from thas golden region. The banking house of Drexel, Winthrop & Co., No. 18 Wall street, on Saturday gave a check on the National City Bank to the order of one F. Kessier for the sum of sixty-one dollars, payable in gold, the document being signed for the firm-per procuration—by C. F. Winthrop. Yesterday

per procuration—by C. F. Winthrop. Yesterday morning the gold paying teller of the National City Bank was somewhat statied on receiving a check purporting to come from Drexel & Co., duly and fully endoused, for the payment to "bearer of sixiy-one hundred dollars IN UNIVERS SLATES GOLD COIN."

The first thing that excited his suspicion was the endorsement, which was in a gentleman's handwriting, instead of being done with a small hand stamp, hithorto invariably employed by Broxel & Co. for this purpose. The next matter for surprise was the fact of the firm ordering so large a sum to be paid in gold to one not connected with their business. A hasty consultation was held at the bank, the bearer of the check was detailned and closely watched, while a mossenger was sent away to Drexel's to ascertain it they were to pay the money on their account. The messenger soon returned, with the intelligence that the bank was not to pay the money until one of the firm should arrive.

Francis A. Kelly, the clerk who drew the original check, soon afterwards made his appearance and at once pronouced the check who drew the original check, soon afterwards made his appearance and at once pronouced the check to F. Kessler, for sixty-one dollars, in payment of a business claim, but since it left his hands it had been altered in the date and the amount, the former made 3d of April and the latter staty one had been altered to sixty-one hundred. This greatly discomfited the unfortunate bearer of the document, who made a serious attempt to escape, and looked very much as though he coild wish that the "hills would cover him or the mountains fall on him." He was arrested and takon before Judge Hogan, at the Tombs. There hergave the name of Charles Cobb, and told a piausible klad of story, to the effect that he had received the check at a lager beer saloon in Chrystie street. He as time pretended

HE COULD NOT SPEAK ENGLISH, though he was born in Philadelphia and has never been out of the country. He sussequently spoke and some stars, in defa