THE ERIC INVESTIGATION.

Mr. Wm. M. Tweed and His Little Bill for Legal Services.

years reload only more relations and of mi INFLUENCING LEGISLATION AT ALBANY.

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A Sum of \$131,000 Paid to the Boss for Legal Disbursements-How the Money of the Shareholders Was Squandered.

The Eric Railway Investigating Committee re-umed yesterday morning, at ten o'clock, at the 76th Avenue Hotel. All the members of the comittee were present, Mr. Babook in the chair.

Archdall O'Doherty, W. A. Beach, Mr. reher, Mr. Barlow and a number of other promient persons who formerly had connection with the Brie Railway were in attendance, and from their nce it was evident that the session would one of unusual interest. Those who expected this were not disappointed, as the facts divulged were of the most startling character. The bill paid to William M. Tweed, \$131,000, for legal serrices, produced a deep sensation, as it is a new eature in the revelations of Eric. O. H. P. Archer was the first witness sworn. He

testified as follows:—I was a Director of the Eric Railway prior to March, 1872; I was also Vice Presdent; I ceased to be a director in April, 1872; I as present at most of the meetings of the Board Directors from January until April; I was present at the meeting when the resignations of the old directors were tendered; I did not resign; I do not know of any money having been spent from January until April of that year; there was a measure before the Legislature called the Pro Rata Preight bill, which was considered disadvantageous to the Eric Railway; by a resolution of our Board in March I was directed to go to Albany and look after the intersts of the road; I was not aware that I was to con fer with General Sickles and Mr. Vanderbilt about the measure, though a resolution to that effect meeting of the Board the Monday after the resolu-tion; the Board, when they asked me to go to Albany, gave me no directions; I had no conference with any one as to what I should do; I left the same afternoon for Albany; my object in going to Albany was to defeat the passage of the bill; when I got to Albany I called upon Mr. Whitbeck, a member of the Assembly, who was my counsel; he had always more or less business of mine on hand; his know what the particular business connected with real estate was in which Mr. Whitbeck was engaged for me in at the time; I consulted with him in re lation to the Pro Rata Freight bill: I told him that THE PASSAGE OF THE BILL

rould have a bad effect on the road; I did not ask im to hinder the passage of the bill; I told him that he might know what the bill was when it before his House; I talked to Senater Tiemann about the bill; I telegraphed to Mr. Rutter, our general freight agent, who was in Cleveland, to meet me in Albany; he came, and I instructed him to appear belore the Senate committee and testily, and having no further business I returned home; I don't know of any money being paid in Albany; there was none paid by me; I gave Mr. Rutter no specific instructions; I never made a claim against the Eric Railway for money spent to procure legislation; I made no representation to any member or director of the Eric Railway that I had spent money; the first I ever heard of \$30,000 being spent was since this committee commenced its sessions; I read the statement in the newspapers; I have put in no claim for \$50,000 against the railroad, and have no knowledge of any such claim; I have a contract with the Eric Railway for the freight traffic; my vouchers for work vary from to time; I have no other bill or claim against the road, except my contract; I don't know any gentleman named A. D. Barber, except by sight; I have seen him in the city; I don't know his business; I was introduced to Abraham Van Vachten for the first time this morning; I have ne knowledge of any money being paid to cither of these gentlemen; there was no money paid up to the time I resigned my position as director.

To Mr. Wint—The enly occasion on which I visited Abany was the time I referred to; I spoke to no other counsel in the matter besides Mr. Whitbeck, except to Mr. Hale; I don't know anything of the course Mr. Vahderbilt took in connection with the Pro Rata bill; I saw no members of the Assembly or the Sena'c, except the enos I referred to; I took no part at Albany; I may have mentioned it to him; we were together most of the time in Albany; I had my wife with me; he was well acquainted with Albany; that was one of the reasons why I asked him to go; I don't know high the sons why I asked him to go; I don't know mich the sons way persons in Albany; in connection with the bill er not; my object in going to Albany was to secure legislation; my mann about the bill; I telegraphed to Mr. Rutter, our general freight agent, who was in Cleveland, to

acquainted with Albany; that was one of the reasons why I asked him to go; I don't know whether he saw any persons in Albany in connection with the bill er not; my object in going to Albany was to secure legislation; my main object was to bring the secure legislation; my main object was to bring the secure legislation; my main object was to bring the secure legislation; my main object was to bring the secure legislation; my main object was to bring the secure legislation; my main object was to bring the would not do it for the Eric Railway or any sther corporation or person.

To Mr. Wight—I never speke to either General Bleales or Mr. Vanderbilt about the bill; I have a freight contract with the Eric Railway Company; it has been in existence since 1864; I agree to deliver the regist at all stations in the State and in New York city; I receive all the freight in New York city; and take it over to Jersey City; make a proper classification of it, so that the Western roads have no trouble when it comes to them; I receive for freight that comes to New York forty cents per ton, on grain sixty cents, and on freight that goes to warehouses Sevenity cents per ton; there have been no changes made in the coutract since Mr. Gould left; the gross receipts of the last hall year under this centract were about seventy four thousand dollars; the net profits to myself for the past year I cannot state; I don't think I have a right to tell what my profits and losses are; that is private business; my contract is for the good of the Eric Railway; there was no the remainder of the past year in the contract the contract can be terminated at sixty days' notice; I don't think I have a right to ask for a written seed, would have an elegal right to ask for a written seed, would have an elegal right to ask for a written seed, would have a legal right to ask for a written seatement for 1852 I will furnish it; if not I object.

The Chairman—The committee think they have the right, and would like the statement produced. Evidence continued—I r

Mr. Archer was very severely pressed by Mr. Stickney, and several times lost his temper during his examination.

Bird W. Spencer sworn—I reside at present in Passaic; I am in the employ of the Erie Railway, in the treasurer's department; I was in that department in March last; the entries in the book you have before you, a general cash account of the railroad, are in my handwriting; I came particularly under the direction of the Assistant Treasurer. (Witness here read a set of entries. "Cash oredit for expenses—

W. M. TWEED, \$35,000;

same, \$75,000; Same, \$21,000; A. Van Vechten, \$2,500, and Barber, \$500.") I don't know what services these gentlemen rendered; Mr. Tweed was a Senator at the time; the extries were made by drection of Mr. Justin White on the lith of March; these expenditures were made by the old board.

Justin D. White sworn—I held the position of Assistant Treasurer to the Erie Railway in March, 1872; I was also a director; I de not know A. D. Barber; I have seen nim in the office of Mr. Gould several times; I never had any business with him myself; I think I have seen Mr. Van Vechten

harber is, further than he is a lawyer; I bere Mr. Van Vechten is a lawyer also; I know
thing about their practice; the company have
quently paid them for legal services;
know of no legal services they

lieve Mr. Van Vechten is a lawyer also; I know nothing about their practics; the company have frequently paid them for legal services; I know of no legal services; I know of no legal services; I know of no legal services they ever rendered to the company; I know nothing about the legal business of the road; I don't know that Tweed ever appeared in any Court for the company; I presume they appeared because they were paid for legal services; Mr. Tweed had been in the habit of receiving large summs; \$131,000 was entered as being paid to Mr. Tweed had been in the habit of farch, 1872; Mr. Tweed had been in the habit of receiving large summs; \$131,000 was entered as being paid to Mr. Tweed was a Senator at the time; I thought

Were very large; it excited some attention; the sums paid to Mr. Barber and Mr. Van Vechten excited no surprise on my part; I had beard they had rendered some services in Albany; I had no idea what they did do at Albany; I had no idea what they did not know that Mr. Tweed was paid for legislative purposes; those payments were made without any authority from the Roard of Directors: the payments were made by the direction of Mr. Gould; I made one payment to Mr. Tweed by check of \$21,000; I received \$25,000 myself at the time of the resolution for resigning my position; I had a kind of understanding previously that I was to receive compensation for resigning; that was all Mr. Lane said to me; Mr. Homer Ramsdell came to me the Friday previous and told me I might be called upon to take action in the change; I said in resigning my position; I then understood that there was \$25,000 at my disposal; the foating debt of the company on that day was very large, and the only assets were in bends; there was me cash; I presented a statement to this effect at the first meeting of the new Board; the dividend should be declared; I have heard that a dividend should be declared; but not from any one connected with the management of the road; I think there was no solid ground for declaring a dividend; from my esti

required a large amount of mozey, sine amount of the dividend on the common stock came from Europe; it was about one million seven hundred thousand dollars; the money came from the sale of consolidated bonds in the hands of Bischoffsheim & Co.; the financial statement of the company made on March 5 of this year proved that my idea of the dividend was right; if the company showed that they had increased the rolling stock, they would be entitled to have the amount paid out of the sale of the bonds; it would be possible to charge expenses of repairs to the construction account; I was surprised at the dividend; I would not have paid it myself; the dividend; I would not have paid it myself; the dividend was not, I think, declared out of the earnings of the company; there was no dividend declared previous to this since the year 1865; I had not seen the statement of the Anditor; I do not see how the dividend could be declared out of the earnings of the previous six months; I am at present suspended, awaiting the action of the Board; I received a letter from President Watson, saying that my services had become valueless; twenty-four years' service in the company scarcely justified this action; the publicity of the fact that I had received \$25,000, Mr. Watson said, tended to impair my services; I assisted in the transfer and received \$25,000, from Mr. Bariow; I did not know that there was \$25,000, Mr. Watson said, tended to impair my services; I assisted in the transfer and received \$25,000 from Mr. Bariow; I did not know that there was \$25,000, Mr. Watson said, tended to impair my services; I assisted in the transfer and received \$25,000 from Mr. Bariow; I did not know that there was \$250,000 sent on here to secure the change; Mr. Lame told me I was to be asked to resign; I did resign and I received the money; I did not know from whom the money came; Bischoffsheim & Co. had not been reimbursed out of the Erre treasury up to the time I was suspended; they have withheld an account in their statement of a certain sum whic

there is between any other connecting roads.

Abraham Van Vechten, sworn—I have received some payments from the Eric Railway Company; if received one or two amounts of \$2,500 each in the early part of last year; all the moneys I received were for legitimate and legal saveless. Abraham Van Vechten, sworn—I have received some payments from the Erie Railway Company: I received one or two amonnts of \$2,500 each in the early part of last year; all the moneys I received were lor legitimate and legal services; I am employed as counsel by Mr. Gould; I am consulted relative to litigation and many other matters affecting the road; I have received in all about \$25,000; my residence is in Albany; I keep an omce there and am a lawer; my practice has been large, but is not very large now; I know Mr. William M. Tweed; I had no business transaction with him; I have never received frem him or paid to him any sums in Albany; I never received any money in connection with him as a Senator; I know Mr. A. D. Barber; I have seen him in Albany frequently; I do not think he is a lawyer; he generally attends during the Legislature; he looks out for the interests of certain parties who may be affected by legislation; I don't know in what way he does this; I suppose he is in the habit of practising what is called lobbying; by his personal attendance he endeavors to affect legislation relative to his own and other people's interests; the legitimate legal expenses I have rendered were many; I cannot call to mind what particular suit I was engaged in; I have never appeared fer the company in any Court, either as atterney or counsellor; my services were not in connection with the Legislature; I can't call to mind anything else I am engaged in, besides the Legislature; I have kept no register of the snits I was engaged in; I can't received any money for any member of the Legislature; I have never received any money for any member of the Legislature; I have never received any money for any member of the Legislature; in have reverted a state that in stransactions have a connection the rewith. I can give no explanation of what in the money is received for the mense in the first the same and the received was to make it in the money in the house of a many in the house of a many in the house of a many in the house of a ma

Out.

This concluded the testimony of Mr. Van Vechten, and in giving it he several times hopelessly floundered and placed himself in a very aneaviable position. His endeavors to account for the Tweed youther were very amusing, and his explanation made the matter even worse than it appeared at first sight. The following is a copy of the \$35,000 youcher:—

Voucher:— copy of the \$35,000

Eric Railway Company—To W. M. Tweed, Dr.

For legal disbursements as per order J. G., \$35,000.

Approved.

Approved.

Arant. 25, 1871.

Received of the Eric Railway Company the sum of thirty-five thousand dollars in full for the account.

\$35,000.

Troas Office—Paid March II, 1871.

Eric Railway Company. After Mr. Van Vechten had testified a re

was taken until half-past seven o'clock in the

Evening Perambulation of the Committee to Mr. Lane's House-How They Managed to Exclude the Press by

At half-past seven three members of the com nittee and the Sergeant-at-Arms were together in parior G discussing a missive just received from Mr. Lane, the former director of Eric. It was an Forty-second street, where he was lying ill in his bed and unable to go out and go through his ex-

mination.

The committee looked at this proposition all round with hesitating uncertainty. It was one o those frequent emergencies when a question of propriety presents itself which has as many argupropriety presents itself which has as many arguments to determine it in one direction as in abother. What puzzled the committee most was whether or no the reporters should be allowed to accompany them to the private house of Mr. Lane. "Of course," as for themselves, said they, they wished to afford every lacility for the publication of the results of the investigation as it progressed; but they did not know whether their host would like so many unwelcome visitors at once and whether it would be proper for them to insist that with themselves must come the representatives of the press. It was not plain to their acute visions that when Mr. Lane invited the examination of himself by the committee he invited also the publicity which by their appointment was made one of the conditions of their labors, and, therefore, incurred the right of the press to be present by representation. They sought to shift the responsibility of excluding reporters upon Mr. Lane himself, who it was, of course, to be supposed would take any excuse, however inadequate, to defer the publication of his evidence for a length of time sufficient to give an opportunity to sound the members as to the possibility of making terms of peace for his principal.

"If Mr. Lane objects to your presence," said the

the possibility of making terms of peace for his principal.

"If Mr. Lane objects to your presence," said the Sergeant-at-Arms to a knot of nenchalant reporters, "you will have to remain outside —"

"But," said a Senator, "we wish you to understand that we are willing to give you every facility in our power for getting the festimony, but in this case we can't help ourselves."

"Will you consent to have Mr. Lane examined in private when the investigation was intended by the Legislature to be a public one, and when secrecy may give rise to very unpleasant insinua-ations?"

crecy may give rise to very unpleasant insinuaations?"
"We can't help it. We are bound to examine
Mr. Lane, and would not go to his house unless we
thought there was no other course left us. He is
too sick to go out for several days."
The committee thought it possible that Mr. Lane
would consent to the presence of the reporters,
and they were accompanied by them to the house.
Mr. Babcock, the chairman, first entered and the
door closed after him, leaving the group waiting
on the sidewalk. In ten minutes he returned and
reported Mr. Lane to be very sick and desiring to
see no one out the committee. So only the committee went in, but they did not seem in so doing
to feel any reluctance to inflict the terture of an
examination upon a man who was too sick to bear
tha presence of three of four reporters to jot down
his testimony. Some portion of it will probably
reach the public, but he who would answer as to
what portion might certainly be impugned of rashness.

OPPOSITION TO THE GILBERT ELEVATED BAILWAY.

Meeting of Murray Hill and Sixth Avenue Property Owners-Explanations by Mr. Hoyt, Vice President of the Company-A Committee Appointed to Confer with the Company.

A meeting of the Murray Hill and Sixth avenue

property owners who are opposed to the Gilbert Elevated Railway was held at the Harvard Rooms, at Sixth avenue and Forty-second street, last

Mr. LUCIAN A. COMSTOCK proposed Mr. Edward A. Morrison for Chairman and J. R. Waterloo for

Secretary. They were elected.

Mr. R. H. Harsell reported that a committee had called on Mayor Havemeyer, who was supposed to have been opposed to the Gilbert Railway, but found that His Honor was rather in favor of it. Mr. Foster, the President of the railway, had treated the committee very courteeusly and very fairly. He had asked Mr. Foster where the depots would be, and the answer was that they would probably be at the intersections of the wide streets— Twenty-third street, Thirty-fourth street, Fortysecond street, &c. He said there would be no noise and the carriage travel would not be driven from the avenue.

so that it would not be heard in the houses, and not even in the street below. The depots would probably be on the present building line of the avenue; they would not project. He asked him if the company did not intend to run a branch road to the Grand Central depot. Mr. Foster smiled, and said he had received such a proposition, but had not entered upon it, leaving them to infer that he might entertain such a proposition in the future. The committee were satisfied that there was no point on which they could offer any reasonable resistance to the railway. They suggested to the President that if the road were transferred to the Seventh avenue some of the gentlemen connected with this movement would take some of the stock of this railway. Mr. Foster said that the action of the Legislature would be necessary in order to accomplish this purpose. He (Mr. Foster) received the suggestion purpose. He (Mr. Foster) received the suggestion rather favorably, but would probably take no action in regard to this point. The report was re-

Mr. C. H. PHELPS reported that the committee had obtained 400 signatures for a remonstrance against the Gilbert Hallway. Almost NINE-TENTIS OF THE PROPERTY HOLDERS of the avenue were opposed to it. The report was received.

of the avenue were opposed to it. The report was received.

Mr. Comstock said that he wished it to be understood that the murray Hill Association had expressed no opinion on this subject. Although many of the members were present they were not authorized to speak for the Association, but could only give their individual opinions.

Mr. NATHAN C. ELY said it seemed pretty evident that they had no redress, and that their remenstrances would not amount to much. If there was no possibility of stopping this work there was no use in meeting at all; it seemed to him that this was periect waste of time. If the Legislature only could undo this, all they could do was to petition the Legislature in regard to this matter.

The Charmans said the question was whether citizens had any rights which a railroad corporation was bound to respect. They were here rather to elicit information than with a distinct line of policy.

Mr. C. H. Pherps asked Mr. Hoyt the Vice Presi-

to elicit information than with a distinct line of policy.

Mr. C. H. Phelps asked Mr. Hoyt, the Vice President of the company, whether there was anything in the charter to PROHIBIT THEM FROM CARRYING FREIGHT OF FURNING CARRYING FREIGHT OF TURNING CARS ON SUNDAY?

Mr. HOYT replied "No" in both instances and gave a lengthy and admirable explanation of the plans of the railway.

Mr. Edward J. King asked Mr. Hoyt whether the company would consent to ask the Legislature for a modification of its charter, removing the road to another avenue, if the property owners of Sixth avenue would subscribe a certain amount of the stock.

avenue would subscribe a certain amount of the stock.

Mr. Hoyr said, with a smile, there was no saying how much the property owners of this other avenue would spend in order to defeat such a measure. (Laughter.) This was a grand improvement, and such a compromise would only result in delay. By next Fall they intended to give the citizens of New York rapid transit up to the Park in ten minutes; by next year, up to the Hariem River.

After some further discussion a committee was appointed to confer with the company in regard to some new route other than Sixth avenue, and the meeting then adjourned.

FIRE IN A HOBOKEN PACTORY.

At a late hour on Thursday night fire broke out Muller's sash and blind factory, in Adams street, the materials and owing to the combustible nature of the materials the structure was speeplly wrapped in fames. The firemen promptly responded to the alarm, and owing to their efforts the contagration was confined to the factory. The contents of the latter were totally destroyed, involving a loss of \$3,500.

THE BANK PAILURE AT HEW HAVEN. The Hartford Courant thus refers to the suspen

The Hartford Courant thus refers to the suspension on Wednesday of the banking firm of E. S. Scranton & Co., of New Haven:—

In reply to inquiries a member of the firm stated that the losses of the house had begun shortly after the Boston fire, which depressed stocks and compelled many operators to ge under. Some of these, who had stock at Scranton & Co.'s, were unable to make good their margin, and the house lost heavily. Rumers that the firm was crippled spread rapidly, and depositors at once commenced to draw. These misfortunes were followed by the rumored failure of a large operator, who is well known in connection with the Credit Mobilier and Union Pacific Railroad, which had the effect of frightening country depositors, who drew largely on the firm. This has been going on for two or three weeks past, and Wednesday the firm, acting under the advice of its friends, suspended. Two pelicemen were guarding the deors at noon. A statement of the affairs of the bank will be made as soon as possible. The habilities of the firm are said to be £400,000 to £500,000, and it is claimed by the bankers that they have assets enough to meet the demand, but were unable to convert them into cash, so as to satisfy the depositors and was very popular. The safe deposit department of the firm it is understood does not lose by the suspension.

ART MATTERS.

An audience, comparing favorably with that of any previous evening during the week, convened at Association Hall last night. The opportunity was the penultimate one in the auction series, and both the auctioneer and the audience were in singularly good spirits. This evening will conclude the sale—one of the most interesting that we can remem-ber. The following prices were given last night:— Bergen Park, from the Summit, Colorade, \$130 October Afternoon, \$310; Mullet's Bay, Lake Cham plain, \$130; Interior, \$250; Gold Fishes, \$60; Sun set on the Coast After a Storm, \$160; Hudson— View near the Highlands, \$170; Landscape, a com-position, \$250; Clear Creek Canyon, Col., \$150; Poreground—Study, \$65; Beeches in Burnham Porest, England, \$90; Passing Shower, \$140 Forest, England, \$90; Passing Shower, \$140; Italian Girl, \$110; Aling's Pond, Newport, \$370; The Flume, Franconia Mountains, \$160; Moraing, \$75; Oil Study of a Head, \$36; Ideal Head, \$36; Autumn in Northern New York, \$150; May, \$130; Study of Rocks, \$330; The Seashore, \$95; New England Scenery, \$100; Clearing Off, \$280; West Canada Greek, Trenton Palls, \$330; Prairie, Colorado, \$140; Rocky Ceast, \$100; Lake View, \$410; Sunset, \$410; Enwenger, \$40; Study of Gottages, \$40; "Asleep," \$28; Dora, \$21; Study of a Dog, \$25; Second Beach, Newport, R. I., \$120; Conesus Lake, Genesce, \$180; Forest Brook, \$300; The Hely Family, \$40; Young Sculptor, \$30; Ullswater, \$110; Foot of the Cliffs, Nerth Conway, N. H., \$110; Bridge near Sabacc, Italy, \$80; Pulpit Rock, Nahant, \$30; Winfer, \$40; Passing Shewer, \$60; Kingston Hill, England, \$60; Trout Brook, Catskills, \$330; Newport Harbor, \$370; Landscape Composition, \$130; Woman Sewng, \$470; Vale of Emid, \$100; Rydal Waters, England, \$105; Stoke Poiris, \$26; Westmoreland and Old Tom, from the Hills Back of Ambleside, \$70; In the Adirondacks, \$400; Sunset at Sea, \$90; The Rivelet, \$50; Mount Jeferson, N. H., \$55; Ecad of Boy, \$35; Oaks in the Flats, Genesce, N. Y., \$150; Mountain Scene in Vermont, \$130; Lake George, N. Y., Fourteen Miles Island, 180kting santh, \$290; a Boy, \$55; Oaks in the Flats, Genesee, N. Y., & Mountain Scene in Vermost, \$130; Lake Geo N. Y., Fourteen Miles Island, leoking south, \$1800 at Ramapo, \$725; Rocks, Conway, N. M., Collseum, 1847, \$37; Sketch, Catskill, \$60; The valescent, \$30; Conesus Lake, Genesee Var \$100; The Mining Region, Colerado, \$0 on the Road to Georgetown, Colorado, \$0 A Study, \$35; Supplication, \$10; Study at \$100; The Life; Artists' Brock, North Conway In., \$140; Sky Study, \$70; Nahant, \$75; Stud Burdocks, \$35; in France, \$80; Mountain Falis Y., \$105; Windsor Castle, \$200; Shore Bit, Dar Conn., \$95; Rock Study, \$40; The Watchful \$90; The Rapids, from Goat Island, Niagara, \$200; Y., \$105; Windsor Castle, \$200; Shore Bit, Darlen, Conn., \$95; Rock Study, \$40; The Watchful Dog. \$20; The Rapids, from Goat Laland, Niagara, \$150; \$30; The Rapids, from Goat Laland, Niagara, \$150; Suydam Fall, Trenton Falls, \$240; Children, \$70; Morning After the Storm, Lake George, \$140; On Lake Champlain, \$105; Unfinished Sketch of Lake George, \$55; The Rapids, Niagara Falls, N. Y., \$35; Falconer, \$25; Study of the Sea. After a Storm, \$185; On the Hudson, \$130; Narragansett Rocks, \$55; Sketch, \$22; Black Mountain, Lake George, \$150; Meadow, \$70; The Widow, \$100; Reminiscence of Ruisdael, \$40; Threshing Floor, Valmount, Colorado; \$70; Valley of the Housatonic, \$360; long island, \$80; Newport Harbor, R. I., \$160; Naoma, \$11; Naomi, \$10; The Lake, \$35; Girl and Kitten, Sawasgo, \$70; Locking Out to See, \$135; The Cove, \$250; Near Newport, R. I., \$361; Rocky Coast, \$200; Entrance to an English Park, \$115; Wild Flowers, \$65; Alter a Storm, near Peacedale, Narragansett, \$190; Monnt Mansfield, Vermont, \$410; in the Adirondacks, \$105; The Picnic Ground, Conesus Lake, near Geneseo, N. Y., \$180; Windsor Forest, \$100; Almy Pond, Newport, \$130.

Clinton Hall This Evening There is a class of pictures which, without be ing particularly brilliant, are very legitimate obects of purchase, and are sought after by a large proportion of buyers. Whether the painting which for the last day or two have been on view at Clinton Hall, and which are to be sold at the salesroom there this evening, belong to this category we leave the public to determine. Our duty is performed after we have stated that the sale is to be conducted by the Leavitts, and that the lot consists of modern paintings, illustrative, for the most part, of American scenery. Among localities illustrated are the Rahway River, the Catskills, Westchester county, the Hudson, Dover Piains, the Passale, Lake George, Steuben county, the Delaware, the Callicosn, Orange Brook, N. J.; the White Mountains, Essex county, Vernal Fall (Yo Semite), Orange Mountains, Connecticut Valley, Morris county, Delaware Water Gap, Hyde Park (on the Hudson), the Rocky Mountains, Central Park, the Bronx River, the Susquehanna, the Pleasant Spuedwell, the Alleghany Mountains, Sullivan county, Angler's Nook (Westchester county), Conspiration Point, Cook's Mill, N. J.; Artiste's Point (Yo Semite') and the Mohawk River. Among illustrations of foreign scenes are the Jungfrau, Tuschbach, the Four Cantons, the Great Euert, Finster Aarhorn, Matterhorn, Lake Thun, Wetterhorn, Lake Aachen, Lake of Wallenstadt, Windgaelle, Schreckhorn and Wele and Wetterhorn. we leave the public to determine. Our duty is per-

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

One of Tom Scott's Vassals Again Attacks the Press-The Removal of the State Capital.

In the New Jersey Legislature vesterday the only subject that engrossed public attention was the attempt by Cole, of Camden—Tom Scott's pocket borough—to muzzle the independent press. A resolution drawn up by one Pangsorn, of Jersey City, a member of the Tom Scott lobby, was offered by Cole, but Mr. Carse, the Speaker pro tenn., declared it out of order. The resolution was as fol-

The caligraphy of this resolution was equal to its other merits, and the Clerk paused several times

other merits, and the Clerk paused several times in wading through it, provoking laughter on every side. Letson, Patterson and others tried to obtain the floor and resent the indigaity offered to the House, but the Speaker nammered violently and the subject dropped. A resolution of censure on Cole will be introduced early next week. The report of the Senate committee on the resolution to expel the Herald reporter from the floor is looked for next Wednesday.

The bill previding for the consolidation of Moboken with Jersey City, and which passed the House by a vote of 39 to 6, caused a good deal of surprise, yet it is almost certain to pass the Senate. The infamous Jurors bill will never become a law. The inconsistency of Senators Stone and Taylor in opposing amendments to apply this highly beneficial (?) measure to their respective constituencies, while forcing it on Hudson county, formed the best argument against the bill.

The following is the bill relative to the removal of the State capital from Trenton:—

on Hudson county, formed the best argument against the bill.

The following is the bill relative to the removal of the State capital from Trenten:—

Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That at the next general election in the State of New Jersey, to be held on Tuesday, the 4th day of November, 1873, it shall be the duty of the officers of election at every voting place in the State to cause to be opened a poil for and against the removal of the capital from its present place to some point more central to the population of the State, and every qualified voter of the chief as and electron shall be entitled to ast the capital from its present place to some point more central to the population of the State, and every qualified voter of the chief as and electron shall be entitled to ast the capital for the shall be in terms, For the removal of the capital for the shall make prompt and the capital for the capital for the secretary of State of the result of the unitoring in every county and city on said question.

And be it enacted, That the Secretary of State shall, as soon as the returns are received at his office, make public an official amouncement of the result, and if it shall appear thereby that a majority of all the voters of the State voting at said election have voted in favor of a removal of the capital, then the following named personation wit, Edward Bettle, Augustus C. Cutler and Marcus L. Ward-shall be and they are hereby appointed Commissioners on the part of the State for receive from individuals, towns or ettles propositions for the sale or donation of a suitable site for a new capital building, and for a Governor's house and necessary public offices, and also for contibutions of money to aid in the erection of the same, if any shall be offered; and it shall be the duty of the said Commissioners to consider all propositions that may be offered, and to lay them before the material substantial of the capital substantial of the capital substantial of the capital And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect imme

THE BULL'S HEAD BANK.

The Subscription Lists Still Open. and depositors were busy all day yesterday at the Ashiand House, corner of Twenty-fourth street new stock. The subscribers still continue to go to "the captain's office," but their subscriptions are much lighter than those of Thursday. Both parties expect to close their lists by to-morrow noon, and as soon as this is done and the accounts made out the bank will be opened.

BALTIO CCAST SUFFERERS.

The German Consulate General acknowledges contributions for the sufferers on the Baitic coast from various parts of the country to the amount from various parts of the country to the amount total of \$6,670 36; in addition \$1,526 23 has been collected at Philadelphia, all of which has been remitted to the central committee at Berlin. About one and a half million thalers have been received by the several relief societies in Germany for the above mentioned charity; besides two and a half millions are spent by the Prossian government for the repair of issting damages, and relief for the sufferers has been generally obtained. SCHOOL TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

Brilliant Reception at Steinway Hall-Mayor Havemeyer on the School

One of the brightest and most intelligent looking assemblages of this season was that of yester-day afternoon, at Steinway Hall. on the occasion of the "March reception of the School Teachers'
Association of the city of New York." The association numbers some seven hundred members, and comprises—(as the President, Mr. B. D. L. Souther land, yesterday justly remarked) —"the telent, the vim, the energy and the beauty of the teachers of New York." The gathering yesterday told very strongly in favor of the teachers and showed the regard in which they and their association are eld by the best people in the city. The programme

for the occasion was as follows:-

tastes. Those taking part in the performances all volunteered their services, and each one ably filled under a severe cold, but he, nevertheless, gave a good, intelligible rendering of Millard's pretty and outhing ballad, "Faith and Hope." Professo Walter C. Lyman recited most admirably, although his selection of Robert Buchanan's "Fra Giacomo" was certainly in most questionable taste. Mr. Homer N. Bartlett's performances on taste. Mr. Homer N. Bartlett's performances on the piano were well received, as were those of the importal Russian quartet on the French horns and Mr. Louis Berge on the organ. Miss Annie Borie received a deserved encore for her rendering of Millard's "Waiting." and in the second part she sang "Roberto, tu che Adoro" in a manner which showed great force and compass.

Among those present on the platform were Mayor Havemeyer, Comptroller Green, Dr. J. G. Holland and Commissioners Wood and Lewis, of the present Board of Public Instruction; Messrs. J. W. Gerard and James Kelly, School inspectors; Messrs. Neilsen, Beardslee, Matthewsen and Farr, of the newly appointed School Commissioners; Mr. John Davenport, Auditor of the Hoard; Deputy Superintendents Jones and Fanning and a number of others. At the close of the first part of the programme Mr. Soutnerland, stating that he would risk breaking the rule adopted by the society, made a few remarks appropriate to the occasion, and showing hew much interest was taken in the association from the fact that three New York firms and a Philadelphia establishment had certified their willinguess to contribute in all \$1,500, either in money or books, for the founding of a library for the Association. This statement was received with applause and tokens of evident gratification. Mr. Sutherland then said that when he invited Mayor Hayemeyer to be present the invitation was accepted with the understanding that he was to be introduced to make a speech; so, to get over the difficulty, he (Mr. Sutherland) would "reverse the order of things and introduce the audience. Whayor," which he did very neatly. Mayor Hayemeyer rose and acknowledged the round after round of hearty applause with which his name was schoolboy to the grand piano and said, in a peculiarly quiet and innocent-like way:—

Lading and introduce the audience, When the heaviest eachimations and demonstrations had somewhat subsided the Mayor proceeded:—But when I accepted your kind invitation to be present on this occasion i the plane were well received, as were those of the

what subsided the Mayor proceeded:—But when I accepted your kind invitation to be present on this occasion it was with the understanding that I should not be called upon to make a speech, both because of the diffidence which I inherit from my Teutonio origin and because I do not think anybody should attempt to speak unless he has something to say which will instruct his audience. (Applause.) In the presence of such an audience as this, an association of teachers, I am to learn, and not to instruct, and were it not for the bright eyes and intellignet countenances I see before me I should certainly remain silent. But I cannot forbear to acknowledge my supreme granification. In being permitted to enjoy your society, even for so short a time as I am able to be with you. I understand that the object of your Association is to promote social infercourse between the teachers, and by a free and unrestrained interchange of opinion to enable you the better to discharge, your responsible duties. It is in this aspect that my present visit has become a duty as well as a pleasure. We have entired upon a new departure in our system of public instruction. Our citizens have at last begun to realize that our manicipal achools are the nursee which they will exercise and women, and the theorem of the realize has our manicipal them in the interce which they will exercise and entire, in the intercent of transcendent importance. I there melt this responsibility to outweigh any other confided to me as the Chief Magairate of this city, and I took counsel with my conscience and intercent more earnessity in my recent acts in relation to the encounter to the officers by whout this great matter is

The Mayor was loudly applauded as he resumed his seat. The entire entertainment passed off most satisfactorily, and the teachers have reason to be proud not only of their profession as represented yesterday, but also of the power and influence of their Association.

Lecture and Readings by Mr. Bellew. Quite a good andience in point of numbers last evening welcomed Mr. J. M. Bellew at the Academy of Music, where for an hour and a half he entertained them with reminiscences of Oliver Goldsmith and extracts from his writings. The greater portion of the evening was devoted to a his life, his trials and triumphs, and if in some passages the picture was a little overdrawn, the audience attributed it to the enthu siasm of the lecturer. Beginning with Oliver's early life he sketched his school days, detailed the early life he sketched his school days, detailed the devoted manner in which his mother watched over nim in a happy but humble home, his academic studies, his shittlessness in selecting a profession, his final departure for Scotland and his subsequent wanderings over Europe, with his flute as his only companion and means of livelihood. These days of Goldsmith, he said, showed him to be God's image in rags, but at all times he was one who loved to steal into the hearts of little children. Mr. Bellew next traced his hero's career as a struggling author from the time he used to write ballads at five shillings cach until fame crowned his efforts and placed him high in the realms of literature, a friend of Dr. Johnson, Edmund Burke and other great minds of his cay. Mr. Bellew's description of the vicissitudes experienced by Goldsmith while a lodger with Mrs. Fleming, where he wrote the "Vicar of Wakefled," was graphic in the extreme, as was also that of other leading events in his career in London. The lecturer interspersed his narrative with many anecdotes of the poet and historian and naturalist and his contemporaries, including Dr. Johnson and Boswell, the biographer. He was particularly severe upon the bisgrapher, whom he characterised as a man who would violate the warmest confidence, but one who had rendered the world great service by the faithfulness of his biographical contributions to literature. As a lecturer Mr. Bellew last evening pleased his audience and proved quite a success. As a reader, however, he created no enthusiasm by his renditions of the "Traveler" and passages from "The Descreted Village" and "The Vicar of Wakefield." This was, perhaps, owing to the fact that the gentleman is suffering from such a severe cold that he had but poer command of his voice. devoted manner in which his mother watched ove

COMPTROLLER'S PAYMENTS.

Comptroller Green paid yesterday the Depart ment of Police for the payment of the salar

Comptroller Green reports the following amounts paid into the City Treasury yesterday by the Bureaus of Collection, Department of Finance:-.... 454

A BRAVE POLICEMAN.

Officer George W. Gibson, of the Seventh preomeer deorge W. Gibson, of the Seventh pre-cinct, received honorable mention and was raised to the grade of roundsman by the Police Commis-sioners yesterday for throwing himself around the neck of an infuriated built in the Seventh ward and saving the lives of several children, who were leaving school house No. 31. The animal was killed by a citizen while the policeman was fast-ened to his neck.

SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA

Condition of Affairs in the Republics and the Colombian Territory.

Panama Restored to Its Normal Sanitary Condition-Ecuador Reconciled to a Renewal of Trade-Freight at the Isthmus-The United States Ship Tuscarora in Port from the Darien Survey-Guatemala Pacified-Revolution at a Discount in Peru.

By steamship at this port we have the following summary of news from Colombia and the republics of South and Central America to the dates in-

PANAMA, March 19, 1873.

The peculiar remittent fever which has prevailed. for some time back in Panama has disappeared, and the city has returned to its normal sanitary condition. The Consul of Equador having cerufied the fact to that government, the quarantine established at Guayaquii has been removed. This un-called for measure on the part of Ecuador has not PREIGHT.

the isthmus ever since the 25th of February last up to the present time amounts to about two hundrestons, received from seven different steamers. On this amount 1,700 packages consisted of lard and

butter.

According to official statistics the amount of cargo despatched from Panama, by sailing vessels and steamers, for the ports of Buenaventurs and Tumaco, during all November last up to the 16th of December, was 3,533 packages, valuing \$82,004 33.

The Buenaventura Railway Company has opened to public use a section of the road from sucre to Cordova, so that the voyage from the port to. Call can be made in less than two and a half days.

FROM THE DARLEN SURVEY.

can be made in less than two and a half days.

FROM THE DARIEN SURVEY.

The United States steamer Tuscarors, of the surveying expedition, arrived here from Darien on 17th inst. to wait for her mails, on the receipt of which she will again return to Darien to wait the finishing of the survey.

NAYAL.

Captain Dewey, United States Navy, appointed to the command of the steamship Narraganisett, arrived per steamship Henry Chauncey, and is here awaiting the arrival of the Narragansett, which is expected here about the end of the month.

The news from South America in general is very deficient in extent. There had been an attempt to

get up a revolution in Arequipa, but the people

get up a revolution in Arequipa, but the people arose and aided the authorities. The party had already begun to construct barricades, but were driven away and dispersed before they could do anything. They took advantage of the least of the carnival; but, being destitute of leaders, principles and confidence, the movement came to nothing. Up to the 5th inst. the country was quiet.

The investigations respecting the shooting of Levallos and Gamto are progressing. Chill. Forty tons of copper regulars had been got out of

the wreck of the Dover Castle.

A monument is to be erected to the memory of

the victims of the fire at the Jesuit Compania Central America

The Pacific Mail Steamship St. Liuis, Captain Rathbun, arrived here from Central American ports on the 16th inst. She brings a large cargo, consisting of 11,723 bags of conee. No papers have been received by her. When she left the ports of salvader there was a report that the city of San. Salvador had been destroyed by a great earthquake on the 4th instant. The telegraph lines to the port also being down. No details could be had when she was leaving.

The latest news from Guatemala is favorable.

The Cuban Question As It Is Seen by

the Republican Peoples.

[From the Panama Herald, March 18.]

* * Beyond the confines of Europe, in America there is, it may be said, no mere Spain. All her conquests have shaken of her yoke. One spendid possession alone remains to her—the island of Cuba; but that possession becomes every day more and more precatious. Spain to-day calls herself a republic, and the Americans, at least as to Cuba, ask, What will she do with it? What and whenever the answer may be, the United States of Colombia have taken the initiative in making clear to Spain and the world what are the sentiments of the South American republics with regard to the fate of Cuba. The note written by Senor Colunge, the able Secretary for Foreign Affairs in Bogota, and sent to all the governments of these republics, urging them to unite with his own government and to induce also the and sent to all the governments of these republics, urging them to unite with his own government and to induce also the United States of America to interfere with Spain on behalf of Cuban independence, has met with a cordial reception. This movement has of course excited the ire of all ultra Spanish papers in Madrid, Havana and New York. The Revisita Hispano-Americana, published in Brussels, in its forty-ninth number takes the periodicals of Lima and Valparalso to task for their adhesion to the views expressed in the Colombian note of Mr. Colunge, but gives the credit of such natred to Spain to exiled Cubans, as well as that of the hasty approval and publication of Mr. Colunge's note by the government of Salvador. These are the efforts, it says, of discentented Cubans and ungrateful sons, who, far away from the struggle now going on, demand their independence. The Mercurio, of Valparaiso, comes in for a large share of praise from our Brussels contemporary for the caution it gives on the subject of intervention. "Without fleets, without armles, without money and international prestige, all that could really be done would only amount to a ridiculous beast." This is no doubt true enough; but in matters of this kind we have not forgotten a truth so often dinned into the cars of the Spaniards themselves by Castelar, that when the people have once got hold of an idea twill finally carry everything before it, and Mr. Colunge may not be, after all, the dreamer (sofiador) that the Gaceta Internacional of Brussels would like the world to believe him to be.

ANOTHER CITY PRISON IN A DISGRACEFUL CONDITION.

An Aldermanic committee a short time since visited the Harlem Police Court and Prison, and reported that the part of the building allotted to the confinement of prisoners was in anything but a whelesome condition. This defect was not attributable to the keeper, Mr. Purdy, but to the locautable to the keeper, Mr. Purdy, but to the location of the cells. They are situated in a damp, noisome cellar, and the flooring is laid on the bare ground. A night's confinement in this wretched hole is sufficient to cause fever and ague or rheumatism, and so long as the prison is situated in the cellar these evils must centinue. Since the publication of the committee's report the Commissioners of Charities and Correction have done as much as they can to change the condition of things. The cells and office have been kalsomined and repainted, and now present quite a centrast to their appearance a fortnight age; but, of course, the chief evil remains. No ray of the sun caus reach the cells, and the floors still remain damp. The keeper allows the prisoners under his charge every privilege consistent with discipline, but this is little enough.

A OLEVER CAPTURE, SHIPTONA

On the 25th of March Frederick Butterfield & Co. seld a bill of goods to Hodges & Co., of Baltimore, and shipped them by the Pennsylvania Railroad. They received a telegraph despatch the next day stating that the cars had been broken open on the way and some of the goods shipped by them were carried off. Yesterday Officer Hardgrove, of the Sixth precinct, saw a man walking through Leonard street, between Bexter and Centre, with six pieces of silk under his arm. He asked the man where he got the silk, and, the answer not being satisfactory, he arrested him on suspicion. Through the efforts of Detective Patrick Doian the silk was traced to Frederick Butterfield & Co., and on subsequent investigation proved to be part of the same goods that were shipped to Hodges & Co., of Baltimere, on the 25th of March. The prisoner, whose name is Henry Stein, was arraigned before Judge Hogan yesterflay afternous and held to answer in default of \$2,000 bail. On the 25th of March Frederick Butterfield & Co.

STAND LARGENY.

Thomas Moore was yesterday arrested by Sergeant Woodward, of the Harlem Police Court squad, and taken before Judge McQuade, on a charge of grand larcemy preferred by one Belid Howard, of East 118th street. Belie alleges that on the night of February 23 the accused stole from her dressing table a gold watch and chain and a gold breastpin, is all of the value of \$105. Moore admitted the their a short time afterward to Patrick Mulholland, of 40 East 129th street, and promised to make restitution; but when arraigned yesterday denied the charge. He was committed in delault of \$1.56