CONGRESS.

6

GENERAL HOWARD'S DEFALCATIONS.

Forther Discussion and Recommittal of the Salary Repeal Bill.

NEW YORK HARBOR IMPREGNABLE.

Dew Drop Cox and General Joe Hawlev on National Spirit.

Fassage of the Extraordinary Naval Appropriation.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12, 1873. POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

The Senate bill, removing political disabilities from Thomas S. Bocock, E. J. Harvey and Daniel Frigg, of Virginia, and John H. Reagan, of Texas, was taken from the table and passed. PAYMENTS TO BAILBOADS.

Mr. HOLMAN. (dem.) of Ind., offered a resolution eirecting the Secretary of War to report whether any payments have been made by his Department to the fillinois Central Railroad Company for the transportation of troops or supplies of the United States since the 1st of January, 1866, and requiring ske information as to other roads in aid of which land grants had been made. Adopted.

REPEAL OF THE BANKRUPT LAW.

Mr. DUELL, (rep.) of N. Y., presented petitions from a large number of business men all over the country for the repeal of the Bankrupt law. Reterred.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

Mr. Cox, (dem.) of N. Y., presented a petition of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of Fastern New York, representing 17,000 members, tor a commission of inquiry concerning the alcobeite inquor traffic. Referred. LIQUOR BURNED.

Mr. BECE, (dem.) of Ky., from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill authorizing the cancellation of an export bond for 50 barrels of distilled spirits belonging to John S. Miller, of litinois, destroyed by fire while in bonded cars of

The SPEAKER laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of War, calling attention to defalcations in the accounts of General 0. 0. Boward, of the Freedmen's Burean.

At the request of Mr. Woon, (dem.) of N. Y., the letter was read in extenso. It fixes the total amount of defalcations at \$278,573 66, and states that the Secretary of War would have General Howard tried by a military court of inquiry were it not that most of the matters are barred by the statute of limita-

At the conclusion of the reading Mr. WooD, of New York, offered a resolution that the letter of the Secretary of War, with the accom-panying reports relating to the deflation. Ac., of General O. O. Howard, be referred to the Commit-tee on Military Affairs, with instructions to report a resolution providing for the trial by military court martial of any officers of the army implicated thereby.

court martual of any oncers of the army implicated thereby. Mr. DAWES, (rep.) of Mass., moved to amend the resolution by striking out the clause relative to in-structions. He wished to have the subject simply referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, leav-ing that committee to take such action in the mat-ter as it should judge best. The STRAKER remarked that he had been about to refer the communication to the Committee on

The SYKAKEE remarked that he had been about to refer the communication to the Committee on Military Affairs. Mr. Woop said that he preferred, in view of the antecedent history of the Freedmen's Bureau and of General Howard's connection with it, that there should be some instructions given to the commit-tees.

Mr. HALE, (rep.) of N. Y., objected to debate. Mr. HALE, (rep.) of N. Y., objected to debate. The vote was taken on Mr. Dawes' amendment and it was agreed to by yeas 174 to nays 85. Mr. DAWES said that he did not desire to shield General Howard, but he objected to the resolution making statements as facts before a hearing. It stated as a fact the defalcation of General Howard, and he did not understand that there was any whet thing in the napers.

the thing in the papers. Mr. Woop-The resolution states as a fact what Mr. Woon-The Secretary of War submitted these norward ward wards to be tried, but the Attorney General gave his other the Attorney General gave his official documents well afford to stand on facts which the administra-tion declares to be facts. If that gentleman (Mr. Lawes) goes back on the administration I will not. Mr. DAWES-No matter how strong the proof may appear it is sufficient for us to use the words "alleged defalcations." Mr. Woon-The Secretary of War submitted these nocuments to the Attorney General, and the At-torney General gave his official opinion that Gen-eral Howard was liable to be tried by court mar-tial and should so be tried, but that there was some technical difficulty owing to the lapse of time.

rom and after the passage of the law. He be-heved that that would meet with the wishes of the people, and would be in conformity with the pre-vious history of Congress on that subject. He areduction of the President's salary as of that of members, bat it could not be touched till after the present term. He modified his proposition so as not to toach the salary of the Supreme Court indges. It would apply, however, to the members of the Cabinet. It applied, therefore, only to what were known as political offices. The Mathematical offices. The Mathematical offices. The ALE, of New York, asked Mr. Orth whether is was his judgment that a salary of \$5,000 to a member of the Cabinet was a lar and respectable and respective that it was, in consideration of the expenses of members of Congress and of the future to their business in coming to Congress. The ALE asked Mr. Orth whether he was not future to their business in coming to Congress. The ALE asked Mr. Orth whether he was not future that by the first act of 1788, regulating fact at more than three times as much as that of nembers of Congress, and remained so for 20 wars. The Orth waid that might be so. The law was

Mr.

years. Mr. ORTH said that might be so. The law was passed before he was born, and he had not exam-ined it. He moved the previous question on his proposition

incd it. He moved the previous question on his proposition, Mr. SHANKS, (rcp.) of Ind., hoped the previous question would not be seconded. The discussion should be continued until the people were satisfied that the House understood it as well as they. Mr. ELDRIDGE, (dem.) of Wis., said that this was one of those questions in which the gentlemen feit more than ordinary interest. Most of those who had been in the Forty-second Congress had had their motives impugned, and they desired to give expression to the iselings and ideas which they entertained on the subject. He thought that the latitude of debate should be much greater. The honor of Congress as well as the honor of individ-mals was concerned.

latitude of debate should be much greater. The honor of Congress as well as the honor of individ-uals was concerned. Mr. MONROE, (rep.) of Ohio, stated his position m regard to the Salary bill to be this:-He believed that the true thing for the House to do was to re-peal as completely and as thoroughly as it possibly could consistently with the constitution the Salary bill of the 3d of March, 1873. That was the odject which he would like to accom-plish by his vote if he could. He had disapproved entirely of raising salaries at that time and had so voted. He was of the same opin-ion still. He wished to see the law totally repealed. He thought that was the simplest course, the right course and the course which would best satisfy the country. Such being his conviction, he desired to vote, it possible, so as to make his vote effective to that end. He believed honestly that it was wrong for the Forty-second Congress to at-tempt to raise salaries under the circumstances. He had opposed the back pay and the forward pay, and he was still opposed to them both. He had also thought it a great error in policy, and should be glad to see the law wholly, cleanly repealed and utterly disposed of. His opinion was that the way to peace and quiet and rest for the House on this question was to get rid of the whole of it. He believed inat the sooner it was repealed the sooner they should have peace. If they repealed only a part of it he subsected that they should have peace. If they repealed only a part of it he subsected that they should have peace. If they repealed only a part of it he subsect to see if they could not accomplish completely what in the beginning was only done in part. He feared that if they dud not make a clean business of the matter at the very outset the measure would haunt them during the wing the measure would haunt them during the verse. The House now came to a vote on the two pend-ing propositions. The first was that offered have

winter. The House now came to a vote on the two pend-The House how came to a voice of the of pender the United States. After explanation the bill was passed. GENERAL HOWARD'S DEFALCATIONS. The SPEAKER laid before the House a communica-following:--

sections of the bin and substitute for them the following:--First-That from and after the passage of this act the compensation of Senators and Representatives and Dele-gates shall be at the rate of \$6,000 per annum, payable monthly, and, in addition thereto, the actual individual expenses of each senator, Representative and Delegate, in going to and returning from the seat of government once in every session, to be certified in writing by each. Second-That the compensation of the Speaker of the House of Representative, amounting in all to \$8,000, and that of the Vice Presicent the same amount, with the same allowance for travelling expenses as herembetore provided. Third-That all laws and parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed. For these instructions Mr. ORTE, of Indiana, of-

 The date of the revenue expenses of have inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.
 Third-That all have and parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.
 For these instructions Mr. ONTH, of Indiana, offer a substitute, as iolows: That the select committee report a bill repealing the white salary act, so far as the same can be done under the constitution, excepting the Judges of the Supreme Court, and ascertain the average amount of salary.
 That the select committee report a bill repealing the constitution, excepting the Judges of the supreme Court, and ascertain the average amount of salary.
 That the select committee report a bill optimation of senators, Representatives and Delegates in the forty first Congress, and report a bill determining the compensation of Senators, Representatives and Delegates in Congress, and restoring all other salaries as they were before the passage of that act.
 The question was first taken on substituting Mr. Orth's proposition, and it was adopted also without the yeas and nays, so the bill was recommitted to the special committee, with the instructions proposed by Mr. Orth, and it was agreed that when the bill shall be reported back it will be considered under the five minute rue.
 The House then, at three o'clock P. M., went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Tyner, (rep.) of Ind., in the conrise of a discnssion, Mr. Cox, (dem.) of N. Y. said that there was not fight enough in the House to kill a mouse. That had been proved the other day on the government was not up to the popular sentiment. The flag of the country had been dragged in the dust through our diplomacy. One thing, however, was certain, and that was it to her avay of the European iron-falas that might choose to enter that harbor. It could close up the bill was received the other day of the substituting the mercy of even so mean an iron-falas that might choose to <text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text>

enemy and the Confederates opened a terrible fire upon him. In three minutes' time he came out of it and came out handsomely, but leit about 89 men benind him. I asked him that same evening how he liked it. "Well," said he, "I am satisfied, but when I was in the fight a minute or two and saw men falling down all around me, I thought to my-self, can't this confounded thing be compromised in some way?" (Langhter. I wish to add an emphatic commendation of the President and Sec-retary of State for the calm self-respect, good sense, and, I may venture to say. Christian temper and Christian statesmanship, unpopular as that expression has become, which they have exhibited in this matter. It would have been easy to have plunged the country headlong into war, mapre-

Cartering and the second se

was impregnable to the whole naval force of the world.
Mr. GARFIELD, (rep.) of Ohio, said he would yield a few minutes to Mr. Cox, hoping that his friend would iberate the House from the charge of pusilianimity and the harbor of New York from the charge of being defenceless.
Mr. Cox-When I made the remark about the pusilianimity of the House I had in my mind the way it showed off the other day my resolution of beingerency. I did not expect, when I made a speech just now sustaining this bill, that a lot of these Captain Bobadiis, fresh from the war, who want to recount their own great deeds, should come here and make anti-war speeches. I have made no speech for work of a context is in the single member of Congress from Connecticut, from the Hartford Convention down, who did not begin to have some sort of war spirit, as against his own country on sectional matters, and who had not always coward when it came to fighting for the fag my from the mage and the convention.

or the atrocious outrages which had dishonored humanity in that island. Mr. BECK, (dem.) of Ky., spoke in regard to the same clause and fook occasion to culocize the ad-ministration for its coarse in reference to Cuban affairs. He said that if there was anything which the President had managed well it was the negotiations with Spain. The President might have plunged the country into difficulties, and perhaps have aggran-dized himself at the experise of the country; but the course which he had pursued had been ex-tremely moderate and wise. The discussion was carried on for some time oncer, and then the committee rose and reported the bit of the House, and it was thereupon passed. The House then, at twenty minutes past four o'clock, adjourned until Monday.

THE MONETARY SITUATION.

Fresh Taxation and a Further Increase of the Public Debt-Reaction in stocks-The Situation in the Canals.

Affairs on the street yesterday wore an agreeable aspect, until the announcement of Secretary Richardson's new policy in regard to taxation. Then there was "hurrying to and iro," and mutterings, not loud, but deep, in regard to a financial policy that had begun so estentatiously in reducing the public debt, and reached such an impotent conclusion in the shape of more taxes. Irreverent men were found whose estimate of the situation transcends the power of an evangelical pen to record; but above and beyond this special grievance the inquiry was often put in less figurative language, if such things are found in the green wood what may we expect in the dry? To help out this anxiety an evening paper published the following table, showing the outstanding principal of the public debt on the 1st of January of each year men-tioned for the last 30 years and the gross expen-ditures of the government for each fiscal year :-Proble Debt Gross

	THORE Deve	Gross
	Jan. 1.	Expenditures.
3	\$32,742,922	\$12,118,105
4	23,461,652	33,642,010
5	15,925,303	30,429,408
6	15,550,202	27.632,282
7	38,826,534	60,520,851
8	47.044.862	00,655,143
9	63,061,858	56,386,422
0	63,452,773	44,604,718
1	68,304,796	48,476,104
2	66,199,341	46,712,608
3	59,803,117	54,577,061
4	42,242,222	75,473,170
5	35,586,956	66.164,775
6	31,972,537	72, 726, 341
7	28,699,831	71,274,587
8	44,911,881	82,062,186
9	58,496,837	83,678,642
0	64,842,287	77,055,125
4	90,580,873	85,387,313
2	526,176,412	565,667.563
3	1,119,772,138	899,815,911
4	1,815,784,370	1,295,451,114
5	2,680,647,869	1,906,433,331
6	2,773,236,173	1,130,314,081
7	2,678,126,103	1,093,079,655
8	2,611,687,851	1,069,889,970
0	2,588,452,313	584,777,996
0	2,480,672,427	702,807,842
1	2,353,211,332	691,680,858
2	2,253,251,328	682, 525, 270
3	2,234,482,993	524,044,597

porary inflation. THE CANALS. Next to the operation of the above news on stocks, the following probably helped the reaction. Mr. Edson, President of the Produce Exchange, re-ceived the following despatch this morning:-

SCHENEGTADY, Dec. 12, 1873. Weather mild: sufficient water this morning; ice breakers at work: think boats will move to-day. Subsequently the following was received :-

LITTLE FALLS, Dec. 12, 1873. LITTLE FALLS, Dec. 12, 1873. S. A. GRANT, Superintendent Produce Exchange :-Boats are moving this morning, with tair prospects of getting through. JAMES KENNA, Jr., Collector. It is estimated that, should the boats that were frozen in the canal be enabled to bring their car-goes to New York, it would be a saving to the pro-duce dealers interested of at least \$1,000,000.

subordinate officers at the Jersey City depor nave been removed, and at the end of January further changes will be made on the line from Jersey City to Paterson.

THE WORKINGMEN'S UNION-A DENIAL. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

I see by the report of the mass meeting held at Cooper Institute that several of the speakers there are credited as belonging to the Workingmen's Union. Now, I wish to state that there was not unioh. Now, I wish to state that there was not any member of the "Workingmen's Union" on the platform or outside stands as speaker or spectator. The Workingmen's Union does not sympathize with Communism in any of its phases; nor does it believe in clanish organizations, either German or French, whose avowed purpose is to subvert this government into a charity hospital for men too lazy to seek work. E. H. GRAEME, Recording Secretary Workingmen's Union.

TURF TROUBLES.

Meeting of the Board of Appeals of the National Tretting Association-All the Cases Heard.

The Board of Appeals of the National Trotting Association continued its session yesterday morn-ing at the Everett House. There were present, as on the preceding days, T. J. Vail (Chairman). Hartford, Conn.; C. J. Hamlin, Buffalo, N. Y., Gates H. Barnard, Troy, N. Y., and George Sturges, Philadelphia, Pa. The cases called for the consideration of the members are as herewith annexed, and, as usual, all decisions were reserved :--

R. J. Wheeler vs. Graves and Loomis-complaint in relation to the mare Clementine.-This case was first brought to the notice of the Board by letter from Mr. Wheeler, under date of November 24 last, wherein he asserts, from information and belief, that the mare Clementine had trotted this year at Cleveland, Buffalo, Utica and Springfield in purses from which she should have been debarred by a former record received in Wisconsin, and this record was 2:44 or better. And Mr. Wheeler asked for time to procure affidavits to show that the statements made were true. Subsequently Mr. Wheeler sent Secretary Longstreet another Mr. Wheeler sent Secretary Longstreet another letter enclosing an affidavit of Alexander F. Pratt, of Waukesha, Wis., wherein he states that Chementine was raised in Palmyra, Jefferson on onty, in that State, and that she bad contested in a race at Waukesha under another name, and the affidavit, the substance of which is above given, and the letter accompanying it, the Board or any the Meeler's letter, which was very ambiguit, the substance of which is above to proceed in the investigation. In behalf of reported that it did give them the power to proceed in the investigation. In behalf of reported support of the Oconomowo (Wisconsin) Agricultural, Mechanical and Stock Association, comprising the counties of Wathers in the state of the Oconomowo (Wisconsin) Agricultural, Mechanical and Stock Association, comprising the counties of Wathers is stated that there is no record standing against the mare forest Girl (now Clementure) during the part 1865, 1865 and 1870. Mr. Loomis also submitted an early of the Oconomis of the origin of the state of the origin of the affidavit of Mr. A. B. Hall, Treasurer and flavit form Mr. G. C. Thurston, of Ostosh, Wis, wherein he explains that he bought for mare to reach and that the bought of the mare to reach and the origin of the origin of the origin of the origin of the theore the affidavit of the theore for the origin of the affidavit that thurston sold the mare to reace and Loomis. The latter gentleman being worn, said that he bought form the origin of the theore invest and cortex of the theore invest and cortex of the theore invest origin on the affidavit of the theore invest origin or the affidavit of the theore invest when the origin of the letter enclosing an affidavit of Alexander F. Pratt, of Waukesha, Wis., wherein he states that

AMUSEMENTS.

Academy of Music-Salvini as Sullivan. Sullivan-a character as antithetic to that of Sansome as it is possible to imagine-was that in which Signor Salvini appeared last evening, before one of the largest andlences of the season. Apart from the uniqueness and pathos of the creator of the principal role, the acting was distinguished by a merit which is conventionally spoken of as "even excellence." The grade of that excellence which is called even, however, is often low. Last even-ing it was high, and that superiority of level was maintained throughout. As a specimen of elegant comedy the acting which the Italian company gives us in "Sullivan" is superior to that to which American audiences have been accustomed in "David Garrick," and this we say without dis-paragement to the very excellent and popular artist who first familiarized those audiences with the part, or the several clever per-formers who have appeared in auxiliary roles at Wallack's and the other theatres. When the late Mr. Robertson adapted "Suilivan," he was obliged to Anglicise the characters and situations and to lend them that inge which would be likely to cap-tivate an average British audience. To some ex-tent he valigarized the colors, which in the liatan version certainly possess a more delicate tint. What pleased the London public did not fail to fascinate New York. All that we say is that in the English rendering are a sturdier streak and a heavier dash of color than are found in the Italian, and for that the genius of the English-speaking peoples is utimately responsible quite as much as Mr. Robertson, Meanwhile it is needless to dwell upon the points made by Signor Salvini. They are known by this time, and they were repeated with all their first delat. "David Garrick," and this we say without dis-

all their first éclat. This afternoon "Sansone" will be given. "Othello" is preparing for Monday alght, the oc-casion of Salvini's benefit, and "Elizabeth" is in re-hearsa, Piamonti being promised in the title rôle.

"Stadt Theatre-Die Afrikanerin." Meyerbeer's posthumous work was given last night at the German opera house before a very large audience. The representation was unusually good as far as the two prime donne, Mme. Licotmay and Mile. Canissa, and the chorus and orchestra, under the baton of Herr Schramm, were concerned. The Selika of the former of the ladies is a well studied, artistically conceived and satisfactorily impersonated role, although her voice has lost much of its pristine power and dramatic expression. In the beautiful aria with which the second act commences Mme. Lichtmay displayed, in her style of singing, at least, qualities which belong only to a prima donna of long experience and indisputable ability. In the grand duo of the fourth act she was equally successful. The rôle of fourth act she was equally successful. The rôle of the gentle, loving Ines found a worthy representa-tive in Mile. Pauline Canissa, whose emotional voice and finished siyle of acting lent a charm to the impersonation of one of Meyerbeer's most poetical heroines. In the second act she won well-deserved applause. When she came to the dungeen of Vasco di Gama as a messenger of peace and hope, the exquisite aria allotted to Ines immediately before the grand en-semble in which Selika, Vasco, Ines, Pedro and Neiusko take part, was delivered by Mile. Canissa with such intensity of feeling and vocal effect that minerous recalls ensued from the entinusiastio Germans. The chorus and orchestra, although small in number, were without a flaw in the general rendering. The tenor, Herr Pfneger, has not an agreeable voice, and the best that can be said of him is that he made no mistakes in singing the music of Vasco. The Nelusko of Herr Vierling showed a decadence of voice on the part of that gentleman very remarkable. Herr Weinlich's bon Pedro labored under the same disadvantage. "Die Afrikanerin," will be represented by Herrmanns and the heroine by Canissa. the gentle, loving Ines found a worthy representa-

Musical and Dramatic Notes. "Wedded Bliss" is the title of Mr. Frank Mar-

shall's new comedy. Mme. Ristori is announced to play in Rome during the early days of next month.

M. Alexandre Domas, Fils, has brought out at the Gymnase a new comedy, called "Monsieur Alphonse."

The new soprano, Mile. Biarini, who has appeared at the Italian Opera House, in Paris, as Adalgisa, has not satisfied the subscribers. They were also displeased with the new tenor, Sig. De Bassini, who made his début as Pollio.

A young American singer, Miss Violetta Colville made her first appearance at the Piacenza Thea-tre, Italy, a few nights since, with success, in Donizetti's opera of "Linda di Chamounix. The well-known cavatina gave her an opportunity for the display of facile and correct execution, and the duets with the tenor and contraito were both encored. The local journals encourage her to per-

the penalty imposed upon him be removed or modified. No. 34. Henry Hughes (ex-parte).—Application for removal of penalty of expulsion heretofore imposed on his bay mare Lady Hughes, allas Mollie Citak, Mr. Hughes, tady Hughes, lada Mollie Citak, Mr. Hughes, tady Hughes, lada Mollie Citak, Mr. Hughes, to Lewis Brokaw, at Morristown, Pa.; that she was then lame, and he gave explicit the the ballet of "Un Bal Sous Louis Yughes, to Lewis Brokaw, at Morristown, Pa.; that she was then lame, and he gave explicit the rections to take her shoes off and turn her out. Mr. Hughes then went to Europe and upon his return was astonished to find that Brokaw had trotted her at Wilkesbarre, Pa., under the name of Molhe Clarke, and upon her right mame being ascertained both she and the driver were expelled. He asked the Board, therefore, to remove the penalty from the mare. With these case closed the open session of the Board. To-day they will sit in executive session, and probably when through with the necessary de-tiberation will commenticate their decisions. The are looked for with much interest throughout the trotting world.

covered when it came to igning for the hag abroad. Mr. HawLEY (misapprehending Mr. Cox's last remark)—I want to know who is the coward? Mr. Cox-I am making no personal fight upon you. I said "cowered." not "coward." Mr. HawLEY—I suppose you used it in a Pick-

Wickian sense? Mr. GARFIELD (to Mr. Cox) -Do you spell it with

Mr. Hawley-I suppose you used it in a Pick-wickian sense? Mr. GARFIELD (to Mr. Cox)-Do you spell it with an "h?" Mr. Cox-No; I spell it "ered;" I said "cowered." I say to the gentleman from Con-nectiont, who is as irascible as most soldiers are, that when he puts in my month a speech for war he makes a sight mistake. I said nothing of the kind. I said that the House did not come up to the spirit of the people. Congress has not yet vin-dicated the fing-bas not shown the old devotion to the fing which belonged to one days of the Republic. As to the harbor of New York, I do not consult on such a subject with politicians. I got my information from en-gineers. I believe to-day that unless our navy be in some way strengthened, and unless our harbors and our forts be strengthened, we are at the mercy of other Powers that have those great iron-clads and this new system of aggressive warfare which has grown up within the last five years. Mr. Schumacher, (dem.) of N. Y.-I will say to my colleague that no nostile feet could get into the harbor of New York and get out of it agan. Mr. Schumacher, in du, speaking of the rel-ative force of the Spanish and American Navy, said that Spain had sis guns afoat, and could concen-trate by the last day of this month 345 guns in the Cuban waters. If it were granted that the Vir-gining was to be delivered up, that the American citizens in custody in Cuba were to be handed over to the United States government, and that indemnity for the execution of those massacred was to be paid to the widows and orphana, there was yet a stride damad of the popula heart, the demand of Christianity, the demand of humanity--that Con-gress should acknowledge belingerent rights to a people who had struggled so many years for their independence. As that was a question that might come before Congress immediately after the set-tion believe that the American navy could con-centrate more than 44 guns in Cubas waters, while the spaniards could pixee 54 guns there by the first of the coming year. The on

propriations for the same purpose. Mr. HOLMAN, (dem.) of Ind., objected to a tech-fical provision in the bill, and, in the course of his remarks, spoke of the poid rumanism of Cubs and

WORKINGMEN'S CENTRAL COUNCIL.

Delegates from Twenty Trades Unions Present-A People's Party To Be Organized.

Delegates from 20 different trades unions met last night at Masonic Hall, in Thirteenth street. Reports from the plumbers, painters, carpenters, cabinet-makers, blacksmiths, coopers and several other trades unions were read.

It was unenimously decided to submit the following preambles and resolutions to the different trades unions for their endorsement :--

body and they shall strike off the names of all persons that in their judgment are not working in the interest of the industrial classes. Resolved, That the organizing delegates shall have power to add to their numbers such members of labor organizations as are not at present represented in the Working men's Central Conncil. Resolved, That when the Organizing Committee shall have fully organized the General Committee then their duries shall cease, and the members of the Central Coun-eil shall return to their legitimate business in the Coun-eil.

BELIEF FOR SUFFERING LABORERS.

The Erie Railway Company Paying Off Their Employes-Official Changes in

Jersey City. The adage that "Corporations" have no souls is not always correct. When the attention of the directors of the Eric Railway Company was directors of the Eral Railway Company was called by the HERALD last week to the fact that the employes had not been paid for the month of October measures were immediately taken to meet the exigency. All the employes, as far as Paterson, have been paid off, and it has been decided to send an assistant pay master during the present month to pay the employes in the Port Jervis branch of the Eastern piotes in the Portservis Granch of the vice presi-dents, whose administration has been marked by extraordinary activity, has vetoed the recommendation to discharge a large number of hands. Not only will the entire staff be retained during this season of distress, but provision has been made for a more proupt payment of the men. Several important changes will be made on the opening of the new year. Mr. Thomas J. Brown, the Superintendent of the Pa-vonia ferry, has been appointed superin-tendent of the Eastern division, the appointment to take effect on the list of January. Mr. Edward Hill, formerly a clerk in the motive power depart-ment, and recently assistant superintendent, has obtained leave to retire from his present laborious position. The change is halled with great satis-mection by the employés. At an informal meet-ing of the employés, held at the Pros-pect House last evening, a vote of thanks was passed to Vice President Clarke, who is styled in the resolution "the poor man's friend." Another resolution expresses the gratification of the employés at the elevation of Mr. Brown, Three division. Mr. J. C. Clarke, one of the vice presi

CITY CHURCH EXTENSION SOCIETY.

Mission Work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the City, East and West-Reports of the Presiding Elders.

The City Church Extension and Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church met yesterday, in the Mission chapel, 805 Broadway, Mr. J. B. Cornell in the chair. The Secretary, Mr. J. H. Pelton, read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were approved. Dr. Brown, Presiding Elder of the west side of the city, which is in the bounds of the New York Conference, reported 145 visits made by the missionaries, 56 sermons

the bounds of the New York Conference, reported 145 visits made by the missionaries, 56 sermons preached, 266 prayer meetings held, 155 visits to the sick, 24,200 pages of tracts distributed, 41 con-versions and 14 received into full membership. The Sunday schools contain 147 teachers and 1,114 scholars, with an average attendance of 743. The report from Grace church, 104th street, was lack-ing, but it was subsequently reported that that mission has 140 Sabbath scholars. The Rev. Mr. Merwin, Presiding Elder of the east side of the city, in the bounds of the New York East Conference, reported four conversions and two probationers; teachers, 21; average scholars' attendance, 119. There was no report from South Harlem church, sixty-first streef church or the east side of the city. A supplemental report from Forsyth street Mission Sanday school showed that the missionary had visited 305 families and induced 22 persons to attend church. He held sev-eral services in the City Prison. where 108 prison-ers asked prayers for themselves and 37 signed the temperance pledge. 35,425 pages of tracts were distributed. Rev. Mr. Fullman reported his charge (Sixty-first street church) in good condition, and 25 conversions there during the month. The treasurer, Mr. Bowless Colgate, reported a balance on hand November 22 of 53,217, which, with the receipts during the month, made an aggregate of \$16,178, all of which was expended save \$662. But there are bills due between hits and January 1, 1874, which will leave the treasury in debt \$3,655 at that date. The Committee on Ways and Means reported that collections had been taken up to the Keptrivity

that date. The Committee on Ways and Means reported that The Committee on Ways and Means reported that collections had been taken up in the Eighty-sixth street church, \$300, and in the Thirty-fifth street church, \$280. Thirty-seventh street church was re-ported as saying it was too poor to give a collec-tion to the society. Special collections are to be taken up to-morrow, December 14, in St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal church in the morning and in the Porty-third street church in the evening; in St. James' church, Harlem, January 21, 1874, and in Jane street church January 21 and in Washing-ton square church and Seventh street church De-cember 28.

ton square church and Sever h and in Washing tenter 28. Mr. Bowles Colgate, having been appointed treasurer at a previous meeting, his resignation of the corresponding secretaryship was accepted and Mr. L. Skidmore was elected thereto. The Committee on Ways and Means were au-thorized to raise \$4,000 for the Washington Heights church or therwise, as soon as possible. The President, J. B. Cornell, Dr. Curry, Mr. Wolf and others spoke in regard to the work of the so-city. Mr. Cornell thought that if there should be a general turning to Christ among the masses the Church would be terribly frightened, because it is unprepared for it. He hoped the missionaries and Christian laynen would use all their efforts to further the interests and work of the society. The meeting then adjourned.

INFANTICIDE IN BROOKLYN.

The body of a male infant, about six weeks old, was found yesterday morning on the sidewalk in Was found yesterialy morning on the stoewark in Bedford avenue, near Madison street. The re-mains, which were wrapped in a newspaper, bore traces of foul play, marks of violence being visi-ble upon the neck and body. The Coroner was notified and Captain McLaughlin, of the Ninth pre-cinct, has hope of finding the murderer,

PLESSY MORDAUNT AS A LEADING LADY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :--

In your issue of Sunday, the 7th inst., appears an article entitled "Leading Ladies and First Old Women," which, perhaps without intention on the part of the writer, reflects rather unfairly on the recent decision in my suit against the management of the Union Square Theatre. The writer of the article may not be aware that in the theatrical world and among theatrical people precedent and custom are accepted as law, although not legally entitied to the definition, and foremost among these accepted ideas is the one that none but an exceptionally fine artist can venture to attempt a rôle out of his or her so-called line of business without seriously jeopardizing a position that has, mostly, taken years of study, practice and hard work to attain. The role in question, which I properly to attain. The rôle in question, which I property refused, has, by precedent and invariable custom in this country and in England, been assigned to the "old woman" of the theatre, where the piece has been played, and the indicrous contradictions made by the delence in attempting to classify, or rather disclassify, it would have puzzied a much more intelligent jury than that present as the trial of my case. I can safely assert, without fear of contradiction, that any other actress in my place would have acted as I did. As far as my position in the theatrical profession is concarned I would suggest to the writer of your editorial that I have never "flickered," but that since I have occupied that of "leading lady." It has airways been with success. Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Glibert and Nr. John Brougham, who may be considered as of withorities as the management of the Union System of the New York press during my season at Wallack's Theatre somewhat justi-teres tin place here much could be said by disin-terested persons on the quality of the evidence ac-case was presided over, but is limbity requests a tip against me and the manner in which the case was presided over, but limbity requests a tip it is place here much could be said by disin-terested persons on the quality of the evidence ac-case was presided over, but is limbity requests a tip against me and the manner in which the case was presided over, but is limbity request a tip against me. Trusting, for the sake of fair plax, you will kindly insert this, i beg to remain, respect-ncy yours, PLESSY MORDAUXT. refused, has, by precedent and invariable custom

SUICIDE OF A BOOKKEEPER.

Mr. Joseph S. Reinhart, a gentleman 36 years of age, recently living at No. 41 West 125th street, was long a bookkeeper in the employ of the Missouri-Life insurance Company, but some weeks ago he lost his position, and was by this made very despondent. He formed a purpose in his mind to terpondent. He formed a purpose in his mind to ter-minate his existence. Mr. Reinhart accordingly communicated his intentions to one or two rela-tives, who endeavored to dissuade him from pur-suing such a course, but without effect, as he, with-out their knowledge, proceeded to a drug store, and purchasing a quantity of landanum swallowed it, death being the result. Coroner Kessier heid an inquest over the remains.

ALMOST A MURDER.

About half-past eleven o'clock yesterday morning, as William Nolan, a "half-witted fellow," was engaged in breaking up barrels in the cooper's yard of A. T. Briggs, corner of North Fifth and Second of A. T. Briggs, corner of North Fifth and Second streets, Williamsburg, some boys, who were play-ing in the vicinity, so enraged him that he threw an axe at them, striking one of them, named Thomas Brown, aged 14 years, on the right leg, near the knee, severing the arteries. Officer Pha-len, who was passing at the time, arrested Noian and locked bim up in the Fifth precinct station house. The injured boy was taken to the Eastern District Hospital, where his injuries were pro-loguated to be of a serious nature.