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NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

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GREELEY & McELRATH, Publishers.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

PRACTICE AND PLEADINGS.—We learn from Albany that the Whig Members of the Legislature have held a caucus and resolved to *continue in office the Commissioners on Practice and Pleadings*. The consideration of an Extra Session was postponed for one week.

☞ The steamship *Cherokee*, Capt. LYON, arrived Saturday morning from Savannah, Ga. whence she sailed on Wednesday, the 14th inst. Capt. L. and our friends of the *Savannah Republican* have our thanks for late papers.

CORRECTION.—We learn through a private letter from Washington, that ROBERT TREAT PAINE of North-Carolina, is the third member of the Commission for the Settlement of Mexican Claims, and not Gov. CHARLES PAINE of Vt.

NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.—The steamship *Netherlands*, we are informed, has orders to wait 10 days at Chagres, for the arrival of the *California* at Panama, on her return trip from San Francisco. This will put us in speedy possession of late news from the Golden Region.

THOMAS JEFFERSON AND GEORGE LIPPARD.—One of our young men the other day found a paragraph in an exchange headed "The Homestead," and signed "Thomas Jefferson" Not being so well read in the writings of the Sage of Monticello as he should have have been, he took it for genuine and it slipped into the types accordingly. We now take pleasure in informing our readers that the real author of the paragraph was G. Lippard, Esq. of Phila. He puts it into the mouth of Mr. Jefferson in one of his romances called "The Rose of Wissahikon," and thence by mistake it was attributed to the great democrat. *Suum cuique.*

☞ The *New-Orleans Crescent* is to remain neutral in politics. So says the *Mobile Register*.

Delaware—Loco Focoism and Slavery.

In the Delaware Legislature on Friday of last week, Mr. FIDDEMAN offered the following Resolutions, which were postponed (equivalent to a rejection) by a strict party vote—*the Whigs all voting for the postponement and the Loco-Focos against it.* The same resolutions had been previously offered in the House where they were rejected:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Delaware in General Assembly met. That under the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, no power is granted to Congress which can be so construed as to authorize the interference upon the part of that body with the subject of slavery in the respective States of this Union either directly or indirectly.

Resolved, That it would be highly improper, unjust and unwise, for Congress to attempt to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia except upon the direct application of the people thereof, and then only with the consent of the adjoining Slave States, and upon a prospective system which would work no injury or loss to persons at present interested in Slave property; and farther in the opinion of this Legislature, it was not intended at the time of the cession of the territory of the said district, or at any time since to invest Congress with any authority to intermeddle with the existence of that institution therein, in any manner whatsoever.

Resolved, That the people of the respective territories of this Union, are entitled in justice, upon principle and under the provisions of our Federal Constitution, to regulate all their local institutions according to their own judgment, as to what may be wise, prudent and expedient, having in view their own happiness and interests; and that therefore any attempt to apply the principle of the (so called) Wilmot Proviso to the organization of such Territories would be extra Constitutional, ungenerous and in violation of all that good fellowship and sound principle which constitute the true bond of unity between our States and their people.

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives be requested to govern themselves by the principles laid down in the preceding resolutions, in their actions and votes on the questions referred to, whenever they may arise in the bodies of which they are respectively members.

The Loco Foco party throughout the Union, it is well known, sets itself up as the exclusive friend of the poor and the oppressed; its orators and editors constantly prate of their regard for liberty, equality, justice; and perhaps if these gentlemen were never called upon to act, to vote, they might succeed in convincing the world that they are the real friends of political and social progress—the Simon pure Republicans of the United States. But the vote on the above resolutions is a real test of their claims to liberal principles—is quite in keeping with their usual practices, and furthermore is a standard by which the reading and thinking will judge them.

The *Delaware* (Wilmington) *Republican*, the leading Whig paper in the State, favors the Abolition of Slavery in Delaware and the application of the Wilmot Proviso to the Territories; while the *Delaware Gazette*, the leading Loco-Foco paper in the State, opposes both these measures, and, in reference to the passage of the above resolutions, exclaims:

"People of Delaware! have we not uncovered the *cloven foot* completely *now?* We have heretofore and frequently denounced the Whig party of Delaware for their affinities with Abolitionism, and now it seems that they have thus boldly admitted it."

Loco-Foco patriots may mistify and befog to the extent of their ability, still people will "overhaul" their acts, and "when found make a note of" them.

The *Blue Hen's Chickens* has the following: "Wilmot Proviso," or the non-Extension of Human Slavery.—Some poor benighted creature introduced a resolution into our Legislature, to extend Slavery to California and New Mexico, but a majority of the Legislature were opposed to it. This was an insane movement, when two years ago they passed strong resolutions in favor of the Proviso. Slavery in Delaware, must shortly be abolished. The whole number of Slaveholders in the State, do not exceed 300, and the Slaves 2,000. Shall they be permitted to rule the State!—to cramp its energies!—to paralyze industry!—to seriously injure those who are not Slaveholders, and to make our beautiful Delaware poor and insignificant? We hope not. Abolish Slavery in Delaware, upon fair and just terms, and in ten years, we shall be doubled in population and resources, and with our natural advantages, and the facilities for the improvement of our worn out (though naturally fertile) soils, we shall advance even more rapidly than the new States. Delaware has in its bosom the finest *gold mines* in the world and they are concealed and hidden by *Slavery*. Do away that curse—remove that obstacle, and emigration will pour into the Delaware Gold Region, in Kent and Sussex, as it now does to California, and we believe with less danger and more success.

The Hartford—Things in Jamaica—The West India Steamers.

Correspondence of the New-York Tribune.

BERMUDA, March 12, 1849.

Contrary to general expectation there will be a steamer for New-York this month from these Islands. The *Trent* starts this afternoon for your City, taking with her several passengers, among whom are many California gold hunters who left New-York in the propeller *Hartford*. In consequence of that steamer having been compelled to put into this place, with loss of masts, &c. a portion of her passengers have decided to relinquish their intention and return to New-York.—The *Hartford* is undergoing a refit.

Some interesting news from Jamaica has been received here. The dates from Kingston are to Feb. 21. The dissensions between the House of Assembly and Council of that Island have resulted in the Assembly coming to a deliberate vote that the Council of Jamaica does not possess the confidence of the people—that being composed of Judges and salaried officials it is an unconstitutional body—and that the Crown be petitioned forthwith to reconstruct it. The majority in the Assembly on this important motion was a very large one, showing that the popular voice was decidedly adverse to the Council as at present constituted. The immediate cause of this decided step was the circumstance of the Council throwing out a Retrenchment bill sent up by the Assembly, which would have cut down the expenditure of the Island £40,000 sterling The Jamaica Tariff has been renewed for six months, viz. until October next.

The new Governor of Nassau, Mr. Gregory, arrived there on the 1st March.

The *irregularity* of the West India mail steamers has created wide-spread dissatisfaction, and we confidently hope here that Mr. Cunard (who is now in England) will obtain the contract for conveying those mails.

Yours, &c.

PHILADELPHIA WARD ELECTIONS.—The Ward elections took place yesterday, throughout the City and County of Philadelphia. The day was clear, bright, and Spring-like. The polls were in most cases, but slimly attended. Every thing passed off with order and decorum; and the results are highly satisfactory to our political friends. In the city, the Taylor and Fillmore candidates were successful in almost every instance. From the County, too, the returns are quite as satisfactory as could have been anticipated.

[Philadelphia Inquirer, 17th.

Dr. Redfield's Lectures on Physiognomy.

On Saturday evening Dr. J. W. REDFIELD delivered the sixth Lecture of his scientific course, on "Signs of a Petulant, Slanderous and Misanthropic Character, and of a Character Charitable and Confiding." Introducing the subject of his Lecture, the Dr. said: Man is not naturally made to be wicked nor ordained to injustice; it is by the perversion of those faculties of which he spoke on the last evening and of some which he would have occasion to mention: the having any faculty in excess is a liability to its perversion. Of those faculties which bear more directly to the subject under consideration, the first is Complaining. This faculty is indicated by a muscle below the lip, drawing the corner of the mouth toward the center of the chin. When affairs go wrong men complain, look testy, &c., which is the operation of this muscle, and produces a fretful appearance in some cases.—When a child cries, this faculty is in great play. When large, it may be termed Bitterness, and a person having it large is liable to fret; it may, however, be counteracted more or less by other faculties, but still a peevishness of temper will be palpable.

Self defence is a natural faculty to man, for he is surrounded by many things against which he must be guarded; but if the organ is large, it out-does the intention of nature, and is petulant. The person so endowed does not like to be tormented—will hear frolics very ill and will tell people to know their distance—its indication is the anterior prominence of the nose. Another way in which this faculty acts in man is in the exaggeration of the feelings of persons toward him—he enlarges slight circumstances into insults—in order that the full play of his Self-defence may the more fully be developed. This faculty exists in some animals, but more especially in vegetable-eating animals, as they are the weaker and have of necessity to defend themselves—the more rapacious, the carnivorous brutes, being strong and having nothing to dread. Horses have it—especially the Canadian horses—it is very large in the rhinoceros—in fact it is larger in him than any other animal, and he shows the action of it to an extraordinary degree; he often battles with the tiger, and his chief weapon is the tusk or horn on his nose which is the development of the faculty of Self defence. Relative Defence is the disposition to defend others and is indicated by the prominence of the middle of the nose; it is very large in irritable persons, but if it is in a proper degree, the faculty is a very good one. Animals who have the disposition to defend their young, have this faculty. The sheep has it; you will immediately perceive it by the shape of the nose; the sheep is very irritable, and when vexed will stamp the foot and show other action of the organ.

Subterfuge is that faculty of the mind which enables man to appropriate his mind in many ways. Persons who can make a living in different ways, work at many branches of mechanics or many practices of occupation—and those who are termed "Jacks of many trades" have this faculty. When in excess it is likely to be morbid, and is one of the very worst of organs—the person having it in excess is likely to slander, and to undermine people, brew disturbances, and are undoubtedly dangerous people—they lack magnanimity; it is a quality every person likes to be guarded against, as all are anxious to know whether they are dealing with persons frank and sincere. This faculty is large in some animals, but especially in animals of the earthy—the burrowing species—for instance the beaver, the muskrat, squirrel, mouse, &c.; those animals are prone to burrowing, undermining, and could undermine a house as well as one man with the faculty could undermine the character or prospects of another man; its indications are the downward projection of the inner ridge of the eyebrows.

Resistance is indicated by a lowness of the ridge of the brow over the center of the eye. This quality is good in a proper degree, but when in excess gives the disposition of Retaliation—it is large in persons who mutiny and those that go or league against the powers that be. It is large in the Indian, and the retaliation and revenge of the Indian are well known. Of animals, the elephant has this large—his remembrance is proverbial, as also his retaliation and revenge for nonperformed promises. Sympathy, which very much contracts the perverted action of Subterfuge and the undermining qualities, is one of the traits which belong to the chivalric character; its index is the length of the eyelashes. Children who have large eyelashes are very sympathetic, and if the parents wish to work on it can draw the child to them by allusions to sorrow—or saying 'poor mother—mother is ill,' &c.—the child will be easily affected to tears and cling to the parent. Persons having this large are easily touched by affecting language, and though they may know that it is not fact, still the sound has the effect—the recital will affect to tears. It is larger in woman than in man. Sympathy is not Benevolence, but it opens the door to it. Some animals have this faculty, for instance the cow: this animal shows it exceedingly—if the cow sees the carcass or hide of a dead fellow hanging on the fence or lying in the slaughter-house, she will bellow and show peculiar signs of sympathy: in the hog, also very large, the poor despised hog, with all his extreme nature, has one redeeming quality in his sympathy—both of these animals have long eye-lashes.

Magnanimity is one of the most elevated faculties of the mind. If a man has this faculty, it raises him above the desire of revenge and makes him glory in acts of benevolence—he desires to forget and forgive—docilities although they preach much of, have least magnanimity of any persons—he will not use subterfuge in a perverted action—he will not feel the disposition of self-defence, or be liable to irritability or to complaining—he will not indulge in those failings—his mind is raised to a standard far above them—he sets himself in defiance of injustice, and prompts him to self sacrifices, to the raising of some generally useful object; the indications of this faculty is the pressure of the lower lip against the upper—if there is no magnanimity the lip hangs down. In the portraits of all magnanimous persons it will be remarked the indication of this faculty is perceptible.

Several experimental examinations of the faces of gentlemen from his audience were made by Dr. Redfield, and according to the testimony of their friends present, proved a perfect analyses of the several gentlemen's dispositions and inclinations as to their love of reading, Arts, Mechanics, Science, &c.

His next Lecture will take place on Tuesday evening.

CITY ITEMS.

SATURDAY, March 17.

FIRE.—The stable of Thomas Covill, in Twenty-sixth st. near the Third-avenue, was slightly damaged by fire yesterday afternoon.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A person by the name of Robert Allen, while laboring under *delirium tremens*, yesterday attempted to commit suicide. He was taken charge of by officer Hulse, and duly provided for.

A WANDERER.—A idiotic German girl, by the name of Elizabeth Kline, was found wandering about the streets of the Eleventh Ward at 12 o'clock last night. Officer Skaff took her to the Station House for the night, and this morning restored her to her parents who reside at No. 240 Third-st.

ARRESTED.—Nathaniel Emmons, who yesterday committed an assault and battery upon Mr. Davenport, of the firm of Dewitt & Davenport, was arrested last evening by officer Walling.

From the National Intelligencer.

Notice to the Public and Instructions to Postmasters

RELATIVE TO THE RATING OF LETTERS, *the return of Dead Letters, Transient Newspapers, and the Postmarking of Letters conveyed by the British and United States International Mails.*

Hereafter, when a letter exceeds an ounce in weight, but does not exceed two ounces, it will be rated with four charges of single postage; when it exceeds two ounces, but does not exceed three, it will be rated with six charges of single postage; and so on, there being a single postage on the first half ounce, a double charge for the first ounce, and two additional charges for each succeeding ounce or *fraction of an ounce*, beyond the first ounce. This is ordered in virtue of an act of Congress approved March 3, 1849.

And, in pursuance of the same act, it is required that letters which are refused at the office of delivery, by the parties addressed, and letters which, for any other cause, cannot be delivered to said parties, shall be immediately returned to the Dead Letter office in Washington, under address to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, without waiting the time for advertising, as heretofore required in relation to this class of dead letters. They must in every case be marked in red ink on the face, with an entry showing they are refused, or the cause that prevents their delivery; also stamped with the stamp of office, and, with a view to the proper adjustment of the accounts, be placed under the post-bill to the Dead Letter office.

Transient newspapers, (that is, papers not sent from the office of publication) will hereafter be subject to newspaper postage rate only; that is, one cent for any distance exceeding one hundred miles, where the newspaper is sent from one State into another. But postage on such newspapers is in all cases to be prepaid, as heretofore.

In respect to British mails, where the official postage entries on the letters received are in *red* ink, the letter is considered as paid, and is to be delivered accordingly; where in black ink, as unpaid, and the postage is to be collected. Postage in such cases is either wholly paid or wholly unpaid. The postage figures on such letters show, on the paid letters, the amount to be credited to the United States; on the unpaid letters, the amount charged to the United States. The postage to be collected from unpaid British letters is in all cases to be, whatever may be their debit or credit figures, 24 cents when single, with an additional 24 cents for each additional rate; and, after the first ounce, each letter exceeding that weight is to be charged 48 cents for each additional ounce or fraction of an ounce.

J. COLLAMER, P. M. General.

P. O. Department, March 15, 1849.

CHOLERA IN ST. LOUIS.—The *St. Louis People's Organ* of the 17th, has the following:

CHOLERA.—This frightful disease has again appeared in the city, three persons having died of it during the past week. In addition to these we are informed of 7 deaths from the same cause, in the vicinity of Sixteenth and Washington-avenue, as well as much sickness existing, exhibiting cholera symptoms.

For The Tribune.

Mr. Potter's Remarks on the City Government....PROBLEM No. II.

Hear, Lord o' Cakes, an' brither Scots,
Frae Montrose to Johnny Groats,
If there's a hole in a' yer coats
I rede ye tent it;
A chiel's amang ye takin notes,
An' faith he'll prent it."—*Burns.*

I have not set out on this investigation for the purpose of gratifying any feeling of disappointment in my want of success with the Common Council. My personal interests are not affected by the refusal of that memorial. If the publishers of the "History of the Institutions of New-York and the British Provinces" are obliged to pay double price for a useful miscellany and a history of many things that has never been written before, it will be because the publishers are desirous of saving themselves. The fault why the book will not be sold cheap rests with the Common Council.

I appeal now to men of common sense, general observation, and practical experience. The changes of the last year and a quarter are rapidly forcing the City of New-York ahead of her former self. In the revolutions that have taken place on the continent of Europe, in which a throne of a thousand years has crumbled to decay, and a new Republic has been set up on its ruins, a Republic resembling our own as closely as the circumstances of the times would admit of. America henceforth becomes the *model* Government. Hereafter the institutions of the United States, founded although they be in part on European bases, but in many cases original here and not existing *anywhere else*, will become subjects of inquiry and imitation in regenerated Europe. While the eyes of the statesmen of the old world turn to the new, they rest on this City as *the face* that represents the body of twenty millions of freemen in the United States.

Need any better definition of the word *Metropolis* be given than this. If then the 420,000 population and 254 millions of property of New-York constitute "the Metropolis" of the New World, and increasing as it does so rapidly in population that it will double itself again in 33 years, following the ratio of the past, it is not judicious, consistent and necessary to have men engaged in our City Councils of competent experience, knowledge, and sagacity.

The extensive humanity displayed in our charitable institutions in this City is calculated in itself to render the City of New-York for ages of the future the *hospital and sojourn-ary of Christendom*. The poverty-stricken peasant and operative of the Old World turns his famishing eyes toward New-York and prays if he can only get there he will be well and happy for this future. Thank God, so he will; and while, out of credit to the City of New-York, I would not detract one grain from that exalted notoriety, so calculated in itself to advance our municipal character, I would at the same time take care that the most judicious and economical means were used in the Government of our City to meet this demand on our sympathies. To effect that, the City's Council must be guided by men of practical experience and of an exalted character as to be beyond venality in any shape. *Unless New-York is governed in the time to come by men of this stamp, it will fall behind the age.*

In Problem 1 the Expenditures of the City for 1847 and 1848 are given under general heads. I now proceed to analyze some of those generalities and to explain their character.

In 1847 the item "Cleaning Corporation Docks and Slips" is for $2,969 50. Of this sum $825 is paid for deepening the water at the foot of Charles-st. and $945 for the same services performed at the foot of Ferry and Hammond sts. $832 is also charged for removing the mud from the foot of Hubert-st. As these three items appear to be large I propose to examine how the work was done, and how paid for, and to report accordingly.

In 1847, are the following items under the head of "County Contingencies" that require explanation:

Serving process in suit of A. M. Smiffen, late Corporation Attorney	742 46
Expenses of Committees on Public Business to and from the City	1,142 80
Late Sheriff Jones for official services	6,758 29
Extra services of Justices (and others) on Sundays	3,487 61
Total	$12,131 16

Under the head of "Contingent Expenses of the Common Council" for the same year, are the following charges, requiring explanation:

TEA ROOM SUPPLIES	$6,182 37
Carriage Hire for Common Council	1,211 62
Reception of the President of the United States	4,076 56
Total	$11,470 55

Under the head of "Cleaning Streets," in 1847, the following charges appear to merit investigation:

Sweeping Streets	$35,397 45
Carting Manure, &c. from Streets	51,337 67
Collecting Coal Ashes and Loading Vessels	21,681 94
Labor at Collecting Ashes, Manure, &c.	16,946 99
Extra Cartage of Manure	4,856 03
Freight of Coal Ashes, Manure and Rubbish	12,692 95
HORN BLOWERS (!!!)	2,436 50
Total	$165,178 83

The expenditure on docks and slips in 1847 was $8,969 02, and in 1848 was $111,922 15. I propose to ascertain why it was that these large sums were expended, what is the amount of services rendered for them, and what principle has been pursued in the expenditure of the money. Most of these facts are to be found in the Controller's office; if there is any one in the community that can furnish any new light on this matter, of a respectable and reliable kind, they will do a public service by leaving it at the office of this paper.

I propose to go through these accounts *seriatim*, and as I am probably the first public Auditor that has undertaken to perform the duty without pay, I hope the public will not appreciate my services the less on that account, and I trust that I may escape the censure of the paid official, for doing my own auditing in my own way.

Convention of Inventors at Baltimore.

Reported for the New-York Tribune.

SECOND DAY.

The Convention met pursuant to adjournment. On motion of H. H. Day of New-York, it was resolved that this Convention recommend the expediency, and do hereby call a National Convention of Inventors, and others interested in Patent property and Patent laws, to be held in the City of Baltimore next Fall, or such time as the Inventor's National Institute of Baltimore shall appoint, and that said Institute be authorized to spend a sum not exceeding $200 in making the call.

On motion of T. T. Englibricht, it was resolved that a Committee be appointed to report upon the merits and plan of the Inventor's National Institute of Baltimore; whereupon Geo. Gifford, Esq. T. T. Englibricht and H. H. Day of New-York, and John Steel of Mississippi, were appointed such Committee.

On motion of H. H. Day, Esq. it was Resolved, that it is the deliberate conviction of this Convention that the Commissioners of Patents, should be of eminent practical and scientific attainments, rather than a lawyer or statesman, and that a Committee be appointed to proceed immediately to Washington and urge this subject upon the President and his Cabinet. Whereupon Geo. Gifford of New-York, H. H. Day of the same place, Hon. Reverdy Johnson of Baltimore and R. H. Middleton of Baltimore, were appointed such Committee.

The Convention then adjourned to meet in the evening to hear the remarks of Geo. Gifford, Esq. who had the day before accepted an invitation to deliver a public address.

The Convention met in the evening in the Lyre Building, the President in the chair. On request of the Convention, the Constitution of the Inventors' National Institute of Baltimore was read.

The Committee appointed to examine the plan of the Institute reported the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the plan and principles embodied in the Constitution of the Inventors' National Institute of Baltimore are justly calculated to advance the cause of Science, improve the condition of Inventors, and result in public benefit as well as profit to the stockholders; and from the safety of the investments, and the assistance proffered, the Committee would earnestly recommend Capitalists and Inventors, throughout the United States and Europe, to make themselves familiar with this Institution.

An able address was then delivered, after which, on motion, the unanimous thanks of the Convention were tendered to Geo. Gifford, Esq. for his able and eloquent address.

On motion of H. H. Day, Esq it was

Resolved, That this Convention invite Geo. Gifford, Esq. of New-York, and Judge Phillips and Judge Rand of Boston, to prepare a draft of Patent Laws to be presented to the proposed Convention of Inventors, &c. to be held in this City before the assembling of the next Congress; and that the Secretary be requested to transmit the above Resolution to each of the distinguished gentlemen named.

The Convention then, after tendering thanks to the officers, adjourned *sine die*.

Appointments by the President and Senate.

NAVY AGENTS.

GEORGE LOVALL, Navy Agent at Norfolk, from the 14th March, 1849, reappointed.

WILLIAM SLOANAKER, Navy Agent at Philadelphia, from 15th day of March, 1849, vice S. D. Patterson, whose commission will then expire.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

JOHN C. LONG, now a Commander, to be a Captain in the Navy from 6th March, 1849, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the death of Capt. W. M. Hunter.

THEODOSIUS BAILEY, now a Lieutenant, to be Commander in the Navy from the 6th of March, 1849, to fill the vacancy created by the promotion of Commander John C. Long.

CHARLES DEAS, now a Master, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from the 6th March, 1849, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the promotion of Lieutenant Theodorus Bailey.

LAND OFFICERS.

ALFRED COWLES, to be Register of the Land Office at Chicago, Ill. in the place of William Jackson, whose term of office has expired.

JESSE K. DUBOIS, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Palestine, Ill. in the place of Wm. Wilson, whose term of office will expire on the 18th inst.

MATHEW GILLESPIE, to be Register of the Land Office at Edwardsville, Ill. in the place of Jacob Judy, whose term of office has expired.

HARRY F. BROWN, to be Register of the Land Office at Green Bay, Wis. in the place of Joel S. Flak, removed.

OFFICERS OF THE CUSTOMS.

JOSHUA TAYLOR, Collector at Ocracoke, N. C. vice Thomas J. Pasteur, whose commission has expired.

WILLIS H. ARNOLD, Collector at Pearl River, Miss. vice Rufus O. Fray, resigned.

JOHN N. FROST, Surveyor at Portsmouth, N. H. vice Winthrop Pickering, whose commission has expired.

JAMES HUNTER, Appraiser of Merchandise at Savannah, Ga. vice Charles Stephens, deceased.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.... ALBANY, Thursday, March 15.

ALBANY BASIN.

Mr. TREADWELL called up the question on agreeing with the report of the Committee of the Whole on the bill in relation to the Albany Basin.

Mr. COLE resumed his remarks in opposition to the bill.

Mr. WILKIN expressed briefly one objection he had to the bill—that claims for damages would hereafter come upon the State if the State assumed the liability.

Mr. JOHNSON's only question was this: If it should be considered for the interest of the State to purchase this basin, he would go for this bill—if it was not, he should feel called upon to go against it. He considered it at present, as in no wise belonging to the State.

Mr. FISK briefly explained that no claims for damages could come upon the State, and that no duty devolved upon the city to clean out this basin.

There was much conversation and much impatience of debate manifested, and several propositions to postpone from Messrs. WILKIN, JOHNSON and FISK objected to. The farther consideration of the bill was postponed until to-morrow.

ASSEMBLY—PETITION.

By Mr. TAYLOR, against allowing foreign capitalists to monopolize American soil. Read.

The bill to amend the act authorizing the village of Williamsburgh to raise money to pay certain debts, was read a third time and passed.

Mr. A. ROBERTSON offered a resolution declaring that the Direct Railroad bill having passed, the members of the third house be respectfully requested to vacate the seats of members of this House, and allow them a few days of repose. [Laughter.]

Mr. TAYLOR moved to refer the resolution to the Chairman of the Third House to report complete. [Renewed laughter.]

The resolution was laid on the table.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The Committee of the Whole, Mr. ROSE in the Chair, resumed the consideration of the bill for the sale of lands for taxes in the counties where they lie.

Mr. WARD moved to amend so as to give the act a prospective operation in certain particulars. Lost.

Mr. CORNELL proposed to exempt the City of New-York from the operation of the act. Agreed to.

Mr. PRUYN moved to exempt also the City of Albany. Agreed to.

Mr. CROSS moved to exempt the County of Kings. Agreed to.

Mr. WARD moved to amend, so that the act should take effect on the 1st day of May next. Agreed to.

Mr. BAGLEY said he had given the bill a careful examination, and was satisfied that it was wrong from beginning to end, and was not what the people wanted. He desired to see the change made that was desired, but he hoped to see the change made in the right shape. He thought a short bill might be drawn, which would meet the whole object—and stated what the features of such a bill should be, if any passed.

Mr. L. WARD SMITH replied that this bill was one of the several bills that had been heretofore proposed—and that it merely changed the R.S. so as to make their provisions applicable to the change as to the place of sale. If gentlemen did not like it, he hoped, instead of making general objections, that they would themselves propose their own bill, or amendments.

Mr. WILLARD said it was obvious that this bill did not pass, no bill could be got through. He hoped that gentlemen who did not like the bill would exempt their counties, and permit those who wanted the law to have it. The supervisors of his County had unanimously asked for this change. The people of the State generally desired it, and he trusted it would pass, if not in a general, at least in a restricted or local shape.

The bill was then reported to the House, and ordered to a third reading.

The Ten Hour bill coming up, as unfinished business, Mr. PRUYN moved its reference to a Select Committee to report complete. Agreed to.

The Clinton Prison Appropriation bill came up as unfinished business—the question being on agreeing to the doings of the Committee of the Whole, striking out the enacting clause.

Mr. CARVER addressed the house in favor of giving this project of employing convicts in the manufacture of iron, in which the State had embarked a large amount of money, a fair trial, which he contended it had not had.

Mr. KIDD went into the condition of the prison—the expenses already incurred—the small amount comparatively earned by the prisoners last year—the very large additional appropriation necessary to give the project a farther trial—and urging that the investment already made could be turned to some more useful purpose.

Mr. DODGE doubted whether the House had information enough before it, to justify them in abandoning an experiment, still incomplete, that had already cost the State much money. Pecuniary considerations merely were of a secondary character; and he urged, that if the two other prisons were held to this rule, they might on that ground have been abandoned, soon after they were established. He concluded by expressing the hope the prison would at least be continued one year longer.

Mr. BREWER replied in opposition to the continuance of this prison, which he regarded as a humbug from the start, and should not be continued another moment.

Mr. A. ROBERTSON sustained the bill—and adverted to the parable of the barren fig-tree, as an illustration of the true policy of the State in regard to this prison.

Mr. LEAVENWORTH stated facts in regard to the expense of making iron, from his own experience, to show that this prison must be always a burden on the treasury.

Mr. NOBLE opposed appropriating money to extend the field of operations of a prison, which it was doubtful whether it should be continued on it present basis.

The question was taken on restoring the enacting clause, and it was agreed to: Ayes 59; Noes 24.

Mr. PRUYN moved to refer the bill back to be reported complete.

Mr. BOWEN moved a Select Committee to report complete.

Mr. BAGLEY expressed the hope that the bill would go to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. PRUYN moved to make the bill a special order for this afternoon. Agreed to. Adjourned.

[For the following report we are indebted mainly to the *Albany Evening Journal*.]

SENATE.... ALBANY, Friday, March 16.

Prayer by Rev. Dr. RAWSON.

THIRD READING OF BILLS.

To incorporate the Lewiston Suspension Bridge Company. Passed.... In relation to the time of holding the Circuits of the Third Judicial District. Passed.... To amend the General Plank Road law. Passed.... To authorize the construction of a plank road in Canton. Passed.... To amend the act in relation to Railroad Companies. Passed.... TO ENFORCE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF STOCKHOLDERS IN BANKING CORPORATIONS. Passed.... To release the interest of the State in certain real estate of which Patrick Ward died seized. Passed.... ESTABLISHING FREE SCHOOLS throughout the State. Passed.... In relation to the Fabius Select School. Passed.... For the relief of JESSE MCKINLEY. Passed.... To lessen the severity of Criminal Punishment. Lost, Ayes 11, Noes 8. [Mr. FINE laid on the table a motion to reconsider].... For the relief of LYDIA HAIDEN an Indian woman. Passed.... To amend the act in relation to town Superintendents of Common Schools. Passed.... To amend the act establishing Free Schools in Flushing. Passed.... In relation to suits by and against Joint Stock Companies and Associations. Passed.

The hour of 12 having arrived, the Senate took up the special order, being the bill in RELATION TO THE ALBANY BASIN. It was debated by Messrs. FINE, WILKIN, FULLER, when Mr. COLE moved to strike out the clause appropriating $30,000 to the Pier Company. Lost. Ayes 2, Noes 20, as follows:

AYES—Messrs. Bush, Cole—2.

NOES—Messrs. Betts, Bond, Busch, Coffin, Cole, Cook, Cornwell, Fine, Floyd, Fox, Frost, Fuller, Geddes, S. H. P. Hall, Hawley, Johnson, Martin, Taggart, Treadwell, Wilkin—20.

The question was then taken on agreeing with the report of the Committee of the Whole, and ordering the bill to a third reading. Ayes 20, Nays 3, as follows:

AYES—Messrs. Betts, Bond, Busch, Bush, Coffin, Cole, Cook, Cornwell, Cox, Fine, Floyd, Fox, Frost, Fuller, Geddes, S. H. P. Hall, Hawley, Martin, Taggart, Treadwell, Wilkin—20.

NOES—Messrs. Clark, Cole, Johnson—3.

On motion of Mr. FINE, the bill incorporating the Albany Pier Company was referred to be reported complete.

Mr. TREADWELL called up the bill to defray the expense of removing wrecks from the Albany Basin.—Report agreed to and bill ordered to a third reading.

A number of bills were then put forward to be reported complete.

Bills were reported favorably upon:

By Mr. FINE, to authorize Surrogates to take proofs and acknowledgments of deeds; to authorize Surrogates to invest surplus moneys arising from the sale of real estate; to authorize Town Clerks to administer oaths in certain cases; and to amend the act authorizing persons to change their names.

Also, complete, the bill to allow Anthony Barclay to take and hold real estate. [Third reading.]

Mr. S. H. P. HALL, relative to certain road district in Corning; to supply the City of Brooklyn with water; to amend the act authorizing trustees of Williamsburgh to raise money by loan or tax.

Mr. CLARK, by bill, for the relief of Campbell Harris. [Recommitted, to be reported complete.]

Mr. FULLER, complete, the bill relative to the Treasurer of Monroe. [Third reading.]

Mr. S. H. P. HALL offered a resolution calling on the Williamsburgh Fire Ins. Co. to report the amount of their capital stock, whether it is all paid in, and if so, whether any, and if any, has been lost in the course of their business, and how the amount remaining is invested, together with the actual amount covered by policies of insurance. Adopted.

THIRD READING OF BILLS.

To make the Clerk of Erie County a salaried officer. Passed.

On motion of Mr. CORNWELL, the Lewiston & Niagara Falls, and Batavia, and Buffalo Railroad bills were made the special order for Monday next.

Authorizing the Loan Commissioners of Ulster to release a certain mortgage. Passed.... To amend the charter of the Attica and Buffalo Railroad Company. Passed.... To extend the jurisdiction of the Superior Court of New-York. Lost—Ayes 15, Nays 2.

Mr. CORNELL moved a reconsideration of the vote. Agreed to, and laid on the table.

Mr. FROST had consent to present the petitions of ship-masters of New-York and Brooklyn, against the pilot law; of 186 seamen, for same.—Adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.... 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

The Senate, in Committee of the Whole, Mr. JOHNSON in the Chair, resumed the consideration of the report of the Commissioners on the Code, and after debate, reported progress thereon.—Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

Prayer by Rev. W. H. WAGGONER. Sundry petitions were presented and appropriately referred, among them was one from Messrs. S. Thompson and Markle against an increase of wharfage in New-York City; also one from the ladies of South Bristol to extend the right of suffrage to females.

REPORTS.

Mr. RAYNER, favorably, the bill defining the duties of the Commissioners of Health in the City of New-York.... Mr. PRUYN, complete, the Ten Hour Bill.... Mr. BREWER, the bill providing for the removal of convicts from one prison to another.... Mr. AVERILL, against the petition to levy a tax on Chautauqua County to improve a certain State road.... Mr. GLASS, by bill, for the relief of Charles Eble.... Mr. BAGLEY, by bill, to equalize assessments. [A similar bill, applicable to Ulster to report complete, was referred].... Mr. BOVCE, complete, the bill to amend the charter of Palmyra.... Mr. DISOSWAY, by bill, to loan money to the Friendship Academy, Allegany County... Mr. VARNUM, against reducing fare on railroads.... Mr. CROSS, favorably, the Senate bill amending the charter of Troy.... Mr. VAN ORDEN, to print three times the usual number of the report of the Judiciary Committee in regard to deeds issued by the Controller. Agreed to.

The House concurred in the Senate's amendments to the bill extending the time in which Superintendents of the Poor may take the oath of office.

LAKE CHAMPLAIN BRIDGE.

The question being upon the third reading of the bill authorizing the construction of a bridge at Rouse's Point.

The Speaker moved to re-commit the bill with a view to its amendment, so as to compel the Ogdensburgh Railroad Co. to convey freight destined for the Hudson River as cheap per mile as that destined direct to Boston.

This motion was sustained by the Speaker and Mr. A. ROBERTSON, and opposed by Messrs. BAGLEY, FITZHUGH, and PERLEY. The motion was lost, 45 to 53.

The bill was then read a third time and passed; Ayes 79, Noes 21, as follows:

AYES—Messrs. Arnold, Bagley, Birney, Boardman, Bogart, Boughton, Boyce, Brasstock, Bush, Butler, L. Butler, Bradley, Clark, Cooper, Collamer, Cross, Culbert, Dunforth, Elwood, Fitzhugh, Fox, Gates, G. M. Gilbert, Gilbert, Gilmore, Gore, Greenway, Hale, Hammond, Hart, Hoy, A. John