NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, March 2, 1860.

The New-York Tax Levy bill was referred to the New-York Senators.

Mr. MANIERRE introduced a bill requiring the Superintendent of the Banking Department to have all circulating notes engraved by one particular firm when required to do so by fifty Banks in the State.

Mr. FIERO introduced a bill that hereafter each prison Inspector shall have charge of one particular prison during his whole term of office.

By Mr. GARDNER—To establish a public market in East Brooklyn.

The bill was passed authorizing the sale of the West Washington Market property to the city.

The Canal bill was debated during the remainder of the session.

Mr. GRANT made an elaborate speech against the political positions of the Governor's Message, and replying to Mr. Hammond's speech. Without concluding, he gave way for a recess.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. McLEOD MURPHY'S bill for the better security of the payment of servants' and laborers' wages, was ordered to a third reading.

The Canal bill was taken up and debated, but the Committee rose without taking any question.

Bills on general orders were considered in Committee of the Whole, and the following were ordered to a third reading: To amend the act reducing several acts relative to New-York District Courts into one act; to empower members and stockholders of charitable and religious societies to vote by proxy; to amend the charter of the Long Island Railroad Company.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

Mr. A. A. MYERS presented a petition to change the division line of Kings and Queens Counties.

Petitions for and remonstrances against aid to the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad; against the pro rata of Railroad tolls; for the same; and several for a sanitary code for New-York and Brooklyn.

Mr. TUCKER presented the petition of over three thousand signers for the Central Park Improvements bill.

Mr. POND reported favorably on the bill to increase the powers of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners.

Mr. VAN HORN reported against abolishing the office of School Commissioner. Agreed to.

Mr. BUTLER reported a bill to confirm the location of the Schuyler County Building at Havana.

Mr. CONKLING presented a bill to amend the General Railroad law, so as to require quarterly meetings and reports from Directors.

Mr. Cooper's New-York Charter-Amendment bill was reported favorably.

Mr. A. SMITH moved to recommit it.

After a debate, the bill was recommitted by a decisive vote.

The Central Park Two-and-a-half Million bill was called up, and again laid on the table until the required information from the Commissioners is received, by a vote of 41 to 39.

BILLS PASSED.

To confer additional powers on Boards of Town officers.

To authorize the City of Brooklyn to establish public markets.

To amend the Hell-Gate Pilot laws.

To widen Atlantic street, Brooklyn.

To confirm and make valid the advances of the Common Council of New-York for regulating Fifty-ninth, Fifty-first, and Fifty-fourth streets and Third avenue.

To amend the law for the collection of the demands on ships and vessels. The latter bill was afterward reconsidered and laid on the table.

Mr. DICKINSON reported a bill prividing for the better security of life on railroads. It empowers the State Engineer, when complaint is made of the condition of the track and bridges of any road, to examine the same, and if found unsafe to apply to the Court for an injunction to prevent the running of trains until the proper repairs are made.

Mr. A. SMITH moved to take the Central Park bill from the table and put it on its final passage.

Mr. CONKLING spoke against the motion and severely criticised the management of the Central Park, urging the propriety of obtaining the information asked by the resolution of inquiry before passing the bill.

Mr. JAQUES supported the motion to take the bill from the table and defended the management of the Park. He read a letter from James W. Beekman, favoring the bill.

Mr. ARCULARIUS supported the bill. He called attention to the fact that none of the daily papers of New-York had disapproved of the management of the Park, and also to the fact the tax-payers there had not remonstrated against the act. The Governor had also approved of the management. These facts should disarm opposition.

Mr. CONKLING denied any intention to attack the character of the Commissioners, but stated that he had in his drawer very grave charges against some of them. He claimed to be an early and earnest friend of the park, but would not favor this large expenditure until the information he sought was obtained. He warned members, from the tone of *The Leader's* article, that a storm was brewing over the heads of the Commissioners, which threatens not only to destroy them, but the enterprise itself.

Mr. JAQUES replied that the gentleman from New York (Mr. Conkling) read from *The Leader* attack upon the honesty of the Commissioners, but would not, himself, charge them with dishonesty. He read from the letter of Mr. Dillon, charging the Commissioners with malversation in office, but he himself would not charge them with malversation. He (Mr. Jaques) could make no distinction between the man who originated and him who retailed slander. The gentleman from New-York was too ready to impute corruption to men upon insufficient grounds.

The previous question was ordered.

The motion to take the bill from the table was carried—52 against 26.

The question recurring upon Mr. Conkling's resolution of inquiry, the same was lost by 34 to 50.

The bill was then read the third time and passed—68 to 18.

A number of bills were introduced, among them the following:

By Mr. WEBSTER—To amend the Charter of New-York.

To provide against unsafe buildings in New-York.

By Mr. HARRY—To reorganize the militia of the State.

By Mr. STETSON, to provide for the taxation of banks.

By Mr. VOORHEES, for a railroad through Houston and other streets, New-York.

By Mr. COLES, to regulate the manufacture and sale of gas.

By Mr. A. A. MYERS—To amend the Jamaica and Brooklyn Road act.

By Mr. LAW—To prevent the fraudulent sale of stocks and bonds.

By Mr. VERMILYE—To establish and regulate the ferries between New-York and Staten Island.

By Mr. COOPER—For an intersectional railroad in New-York.

To incorporate the Atlantic Savings Bank, New-York.

At 11½ p. m., only 53 members were found to be present on a call of the roll, and the House adjourned until to-morrow morning.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, March 2, 1860.

CITY RAILROADS.

The feature of this day has been the reports of the Assembly Committee on Cities and Villages on the subject of Railroads in the City of New-York. The Committee presented an elaborate and unanimous report on the general subject of the propriety and necessity for railroads in the city, and recommended the passage of five bills. The report refers to the rapid growth and extension of the City of New-York, and of the absolute necessity of such changes in public conveyances as will accommodate the increased population and the extension of streets and avenues. Less than 40 years ago a single line of public stages from Pine street to Spring street, or "Greenwich Village," at 25 cents, was quite sufficient for the convenience of the citizens. The report traces up the changes, until omnibus, cabs and hacks were forced to give way to a few lines of railroads. These roads, few as they are, and inadequate to the present wants of the City have mainly contributed to the increase of the population, and have carried annually more than 25 millions of passengers, while the omnibusses still do a very extensive business, yet the present roads traverse but an inconsiderable portion of the City, and but one passes by any of the numerous ferries which hourly pour forth their tens of thousands of passengers, and there is not a single cross road in operation in the City. The means of reaching the Central Park are also entirely inadequate to the public wants.

The Committee believe these railroads in the city benefit all classes—property owners, merchants, professional men, and mechanics, as well as visitors from every part of the world. It is the want of these railroads that depreciates property in the lowest parts of the city, as well as prevents its rise in the upper parts. The Committee believe the representatives of the people would be derelict in their duty, did they suffer the present session to pass without extending to the metropolis of the State these facilities, which the business, the interest, and the convenience of citizens and the public at large demand. In relation to the claim that the City Government alone, under the charter, has the right to grant the use of the streets for railroads, the Committee argue that all the power conferred by any charter is held at the will of the sovereign people, and that the Legislature of the State has power to alter, abridge, or annul any of the privileges enjoyed under the charter. The proposition that a municipal corporation, established for public purposes, has inalienable rights, interests, or powers, in or over property held by it for public purposes, in the opinion of the Committee not only attacks the greater portion of the unquestioned legislation of this State for more than half a century, in regard to cities, but involves the contradiction of a sovereignty within a sovereignty. The City of New-York has not been intrusted with the power to acquire property for the benefit of its citizens alone, but for the public of the whole State; all of whom have an equal right with the residents to the use of any of the public streets, parks, or places. These rights cannot exist except by the acknowledgment of the principle that the municipality is but the agent or trustee of the people of the State, and that the Legislature has the full and perfect authority, without imputation of wrong or abuse, to exercise their judgment and decide which mode of use of this property will best subserve the public interests and convenience. The Committee refer to legal adjudications to prove that such is the judgment of the Courts. They state that, after a careful study of the map of the city, and of existing routes, they have determined to report five bills, which they believe demanded by the public interest.

The following are outlines of the five bills which the Committee reported for the favorable consideration of the House:

Avenue D—East Broadway.—This bill incorporates John E. Devlin, William Simpson, John O'Keefe, John V. Coon, Nicholas Walsh, John Fox, Henry Cogan, Antony Dugro, and associates, to construct a road, commencing on Avenue D, at its northern extremity, and running thence, with double track, to Eighth street, thence by single track along Eighth street to Lewis street; along Lewis to Grand, by double track, to East Broadway, along East Broadway to Chatham square, and Chatham street and Park row, with double track to Broadway. Also from the corner of Avenue D and Eighth street, through Avenue D, with single track to Houston street, and through Houston to Goerck street, through Goerck to connect with the double track in Grand street. Also connecting with the double track in East Broadway, through Canal street, with double track to Broadway. Also connecting with the double track in Grand street at Lewis street, through Grand street to the ferry. Also commencing at the northern extremity of Avenue B, through and along Avenue B with double track to Clinton street, thence through Clinton to connect with the track in East Broadway. Also connecting with the track in Avenue E, through Tenth and Eleventh streets, with single track to Avenue D.

The Seventh Avenue bill incorporates Edward P. Cowles, John Kerr, Anthony J. Hill, Hugh Smith, and John A. Kennedy, and their assigns, with power to construct a railroad, commencing on Seventh avenue, at the Central Park, and thence, with double track, along Seventh avenue to Broadway; along Broadway to University place; thence to Eighth street; thence, with single track, to Wooster street, and thence to Canal street; thence to West Broadway; thence to College Place; thence, with single track, through Barclay to Church street; thence through Barclay, by double track, to Broadway. Also connecting with the double track in Barclay street, through and along Church street, with single track, to Canal street; thence to Greene; thence to Clinton Place, or Eighth street; thence to University Place, to connect with the double track. Also connecting with the track in Seventh avenue at Broadway, through Seventh avenue, with double track, to Greenwich avenue; thence to and across the Sixth avenue to Clinton place, or Eighth street, and thence to Macdougal street; through Macdougal to 4th-st., thence to Thompson, thence to Canal, thence to West Broadway, thence along West Broadway to Chambers street; thence through West Broadway and College place, by single track, to Barclay street; thence to Broadway; thence returning through Barclay and Church to Chambers street; thence to West Broadway, to connect with the track in said street, and thence to place of beginning. Also connecting the track in Wooster street, through Broome, with double track, to Broadway. Also connecting with the track at Fourteenth street and Union place, through Fourteenth street, with double track, to Broadway, adjoining Union square.

The Fourteenth-street bill incorporates Messrs. Wm. A. Hall, Mathew T. Brennan, Jay S. Treat, Charles Williams, James M. Sweeny, Sidney A. Yeomans, Charles W. Lawrence, and Jared Gilson, and their associates, with power to construct a railroad commencing at the intersection of Fourteenth street with Eleventh avenue, thence through Fourteenth street, by double track, to Hudson street; thence through Hudson to Troy street; thence by single track to Fourth street; thence to Macdougal street; thence to Bleecker street; thence, by double track, to Crosby street; thence through Crosby to Howard street; thence to Elm street; thence to Leonard street; thence, by single track, through Elm street to Reade street; thence to Centre street; thence through Centre to Chatham street and Park row, with double track to Broadway. Also connecting with the double track in Center street at Reade street, through and along Centre street, with single track, to Leonard-street, and through Leonard, by single track, to connect with the double track in Elm-street. Also connecting with the double track in Hudson-street at Troy-street, through Hudson-street, with single track, to the southerly end of Abingdon-square and Bleecker-street; thence through Bleecker, with single track, to McDougal street, there to connect with the double track in Bleecker-street. Also connecting with the double track in Park-row, through Beekman, with single track, to South-street; thence to Fulton; thence to William; thence to Ann; thence through Ann to connect with the double track at the intersection of Park-row and Broadway. Also connecting with the double track in Elm-street, through Canal-street, with double track, to Broadway. Also with double track, connecting with the track in Fourteenth-street, through Eleventh and Twelfth-avenues to Thirty-Second-street.

The Tenth-avenue and Forty-second-street bill incorporates Messrs. John T. Conover, Moses Ely, Peter Mitchell, Truman Smith, Rufus S. Andrews, Bloomfield Usher, Justin D. White, Elijah B. Holmes, Benj. Prince, and their assigns, with power to construct a railroad commencing at the western extremity of Forty-second street, and running thence, by double track, to Tenth avenue; thence through Tenth avenue to Thirty-fourth street; thence along Thirty-fouth street to Broadway; along Broadway to Twenty-sixth street; along Twenty-sixth street to Fourth avenue; thence through Fourth avenue to Fourteenth street; through Fourteenth street to Avenue A; through Avenue A to Second street; thence along Avenue A, with single track, to First street; thence along First street to Houston street; along Houston to Cannon; along Cannon to Grand; along Grand to Goerck; thence, with double track, along Grand street to the ferry at the foot of that street; thence returning through Grand to Goerck street; thence through Goerck street, by single track, to Houston street; thence through Houston, by single track, to connect with the double track in Avenue A; and thence along the aforesaid route to the place of beginning. Also connecting with the double track at Forty-second street through Tenth avenue, with double track to the northern extremity of said avenue, to be constructed as the avenue shall be graded and public convenience shall require. Also connecting with the double track on Tenth avenue, through Seventy-second street to the Central Park. Also connecting with the double track at Thirty-fourth street by double track through Tenth avenue to the southerly side of Thirtieth street.

The Barclay street and South Ferry bill incorporates Messrs. Albert Bristol, Albert Van Kleeck, William Eagle, Ellis Edmonds, and John Lord, and their assignees, with authority to construct a road commencing on Broadway, at a point opposite Barclay street, and running thence down Broadway, with a double track, to Bowling Green, thence around the west side of Bowling Green and through and along Broadway, with a single track, to State street, through State street to Whitehall street, through Whitehall street, with double track, to the South Ferry; thence returning through Whitehall street, with a single track, to and to connect with the double track in Broadway, north of the Bowling Green, together with the necessary turn-outs, switches, etc.

This road is to charge three cents fare, which is too much for the distance.

THE CANAL ENLARGEMENT BILL

was discussed in the Senate to-day in Committee of the Whole. The amendment to strike out Chenango was lost; also the amendment to strike out the provision for the new lock-gate.

THE GENERAL RAILROAD LAW.

Mr. Conkling presented a bill in Assembly, to amend the General Railroad law. It requires that quarterly meetings shall be held to receive the reports of the Boards of Directors, and that the Board shall, on 20 days notice, call special meetings whenever required to do so by not less than ten stockholders representing not less than one quarter of the capital stock; and at such meetings, reports of all liabilities, assets, and business operations since the last meeting, shall be made by the Directors. Each proxy used at such meetings shall name the person to whom it is given, and the purposes for which it is given, and the specific power it is designed to confer; but no proxy shall be issued to a manager, director, or officer of a railroad corporation, or to any candidate for office, or be valid for more than 30 days after date.

Provides for the election of Treasurer, Auditor, Secretary, and Auditing Committee of Three, who shall not be managers or directors. Gives the Board of Directors power to remove or suspend, for cause, any officer except President or Vice-President. No salary high than $6,000 shall be paid to any officer or employe shall receive any reward or emolument above their fixed salary. Prohibits any free passes except to officers and employees, and to them only when travelling on the business of the company. No person shall be selected President or Vice-President who does not hold 200 shares of the capital stock, or manager or director who does not hold 100 shares of said stock, or who shall be interested to a greater amount in the stock of any other railroad corporation with which the said railroad company is in regular business intercourse. All receiving or disbursing officers to give bonds, in amounts to be fixed by the Board of Managers or Directors.

No subscription is to be made by a railroad company to the stock of any other corporation; nor shall any bonds be indorsed, or any money loaned, except on call, and on security to be approved by the Board. Contracts are limited to two years, and no officer or employee is to have any direct or indirect interest in any contract or sale of goods or material to the company.

All dividends, before being declared, are to be approved at a meeting of stockholders.

A Renewal Fund, the limit of which shall be fixed by the Board, is to be created by stated assessments on the transportation earnings, to provide for expenditures occasioned by depreciation, equipment, decay of machinery, etc. Provisions are made to regulate the transfer of stock, and the law is made applicable to all railroads of the State.

PERSONAL.

—"Occasional," of *The Philadelphia Press*, writes:

"Mr. Buchanan never had many military tastes, and is not very fond of the Pennsylvania volunteers. You will remember that when Capt. Duchman, with his Lancaster Fencibles, as fine a body of men as ever shouldered a musket, or marched with the flag of the Union, accompanied the chief in his progress to Washington to be inaugurated, he gave them the slip at Baltimore, and when they asked to be received by their old townsman in Washington, before they returned to Lancaster, he declined the labor, and sent them, I believe, some *fifteen* or *twenty dollars*, to pay their homeward expenses! This incident may account for the fact that while Virginia and New-York were invited to Washington, in the person of their citizen soldiery, the unsurpassed regiments of Philadelphia were not telegraphed to come hither to receive the '*princely* hospitality' so pomponsly promised, and so frugally forgotton."

—By the by, we see that many of our exchanges, while justly sympathetic with the 7th Regiment, unjustly pursue Mr. John Cochrane as the party responsible for the great discourtesy to the invited soldiers. It is well understood at Washington that Mr. Cochrane telegraphed to the Regiment to go on, upon the special request of the Committee men, Keitt and Hammond, so to do—and that his promises of a welcome were but the repetition of their assurances, that the whole of the $10,000 appropriation should be devoted to the entertainment of the 7th and the few other companies expected from abroad. That large sum could have entertained five thousand men in a princely manner. What was done with it? Who has got it?

—Mr. James Grant Wilson of Chicago has been lecturing in the West on *Sir Walter Scott* to general acceptance. *The Chicago Leader* says: "We regard Mr. Wilson as one of the most accomplished lecturers in the West."

—Mr. Taz. W. Newman, Speaker of the Tennessee Senate, has been charged with forging land claims. He pronounces the charge false, and has resigned as Speaker and gone on to Washington to investigate the matter. Mr. Newman was one of the prominent officials in the late visit of the Kentucky and Tennessee Legislatures to Ohio.

—A correspondent of *The St. Louis Republican*, writing from Nauvoo, under date of Feb. 15, says:

"Joseph Smith, jr., son of the late Prophet, is here, as also the other members of the family. Joseph is understood among the Saints to be the successor of his father in his prophetic office, and it is hinted among the would-be wise ones that he is about to assume the robes of his sacred office. Be that as it may, it is true that he is now entertaining a delegation from Salt Lake, who are using every persuasion in their power to convince the young prophet that he is called of God forthwith to assume the office and proceed to Salt Lake, and take the head of the Mormon Council. Joseph is a man of good, strong sense, and should he undertake the station, I have no doubt would endeavor to make a reform among the people. He is decidedly against polygamy, in favor of obedience to law, and opposed, in any form, to *mulling the Gentiles*. It is to be hoped that he will undertake the task, and succeed in making Salt Lake the home of upright, law-abiding citizens, instead of a den of thieves. Joseph, however, is beset on the other side by an organization of Mormons in this State, who are to meet in Council at Amboy, on the 6th of April next, to become their head, and to call around him all the faithful."

—*The Norfolk Argus* has the blunt comment, "Served him right," upon our Minister Dallas's refusal to receive Mr. Longworth's consignment of his American wine, and adds:

"We have had no great opinion of Mr. Nicholas Longworth since we saw it stated in the papers that he had sent a present of his 'sparkling Catawba' to the old criminal John Brown as a token of admiration of his heroic services in getting up a negro insurrection in Virginia!"

—A curious case of spiritual manifestations has lately transpired in Woodford. A man full of spirits and spiritualism was put into a trance (he being a trance medium), and they asked him to call up the spirit of his departed brother, which was at once done. The spirit said he wanted to drink, and the medium poured a large tumbler full of brandy. "There! there!" exclaimed the mother, "that is my son, for that is just the sized drink he used to take when he was alive."

—Thos. J. Robinson of Fayetteville, N. C., has been appointed a Professor of Mathematics in the United States Navy.

—*The Charleston Mercury* says:

"*The Mobile Register's* New-York correspondent states that 'Pink,' the funny correspondent of *The Charleston Courier*, has got himself into a tight place. He has stated that Dan Sickles had got pious! The father of Dan is George Sickles, once a printer, but now a lawyer. He has sued 'Pink' for libel. The idea is that, as a pious man, Dan would be debarred from running for Congress in this District."

—Archbishop Hughes arrived in Charleston on Sunday last, by the Nashville. He visits Charleston for the improvement of his health and the enjoyment of a short period of relaxation, and will probably remain for a week. He is a guest of Bishop Lynch.

POLITICAL.

—A Washiggton correspondent of *The Express*, who evidently finds it rather hard work to get the new "Union Machine" in running order, thus turns over Davis of Maryland, and Etheridge of Tennessee to the Black Republicans:

"It is really dispiriting to tried and true men of the North, who have been valiantly contending against both Democrat and Republicans, who stand now fighting between the two, unsparing of and unspared by neither, to find their way made harder and their task more difficult by such an administration of aid and comfort to their more formidable competitors. *In their affiliation with Republicans Messrs. Davis of Md., and Etheridge of Tenn., are so unreserved that especial complaint is not made of them.* Their choice of position upon that side being well understood no counter action is expected of them. It is to others reputed to be altogether national, that exception is taken."

"Burleigh," the New-York correspondent of *The Boston Journal* writes:

"The new arrangement in regard to the police is pressed with great vigor. Mr. Pilsbury is to go out. He is not wanted in the new programme. Mayor Wood has aided to humble the General Superintendent, and to compel him to resign. But perhaps the Mayor will be hoisted with his own petard. A new bill is to be run through the Legislature. The old Board are to go by the board. Oakey Hall, Mr. Stranahan, and Mr. Bowen are to be the new Board. John A. Kennedy, one of the Supervisors, the head of the Immigrant depot at Castle Garden, and holding several other offices of trust and emolument, is to be the new General Superintendent under the new order. The Mayor of New-York is to be counted out. Such is the plan—it may succeed, it may fail."

WARLIKE RUMORS.—It was currently reported yesterday that the leading army officers had been ordered to Washington to consult with the War Department in regard to Mexican affairs, and that subordinate officers on furlough had been commanded to join their regiments forthwith. Upon inquiry in official quarters we learn that the rumor is wholly without foundation. The 420 recruits on Governor's Island are soon to be drafted to their regiments.

PICKPOCKETS AT THE OPERA.—A gentleman named Swartz, while at the Academy of Music, last night, had his pocket picked of a wallet containing several hundred dollars. No arrest was made.

ALD. BRADY IN REPLY TO MR. TUCKER.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: I deem it my duty to meet the affected ignorance, and disbelief in the truth of my statement, made in the Board on Monday night last, and, by implication, the charge of attempting to levy black mail, contained in the card published by you yesterday, over the signature of Gideon J. Tucker, with a few simple statements of fact. While the name of Mr. Tucker was before the Board of Aldermen for confirmation as President of the Croton Board, Wm. N. McIntyre, formerly of *The Daily News*, but now one of the Bonded Warehouse contractors, in company with Dr. Tucker, brother of the nominee, met me in the Park. Mr. McIntyre called me aside, and told me that a certain sum of money had been placed in his hands to use, and he would give me $1,500 for my vote and influence in favor of Mr. Gideon J. Tucker's confirmation. I replied, "Mr. McIntyre, money is a handy thing to have in the house, but I have been, going on five years, in the Common Council, and have never yet allowed any man to carry me in his pocket, and I do not intend to do so now." He replied, "You need not be afraid of me; I have used money placed in my hands in that way before, and it was none of anybody's business." I replied, "Yes, Bill. I have drilled with you long enough to know you; but I am not in that kind of business." We then separated, and subsequently Mr. McIntyre called upon me twice or three times at my residence, and several times in the City Hall, on one occasion calling me out of the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, and renewed his offer of money. On every occasion, after the first, he offered $2,000 for my vote, but I invariably told him that I would not accept his money on any consideration. Mr. Gideon J. Tucker himself called twice at my house, and offered to divide the patronage of the office between the Mozart Democrats and the Republicans of the Board, if he could get the Republican votes to confirm him. I told him that if my vote elected him I should expect to get a share of the patronage of the Department for my Republican friends; but I never told him I would vote for him, nor that I would not—but that I would be governed by the action of the Republicans in caucus—although, when he was first nominated, I did feel favorably towards him, as he told me Mr. Wood did not want really to have him confirmed, and Dr. Tucker and Mr. McIntyre made similar statements as to the Mayor, to influence my action. Dr. Tucker, the brother of the nominee, also called upon me twice at my house, and several times in the hall, offering the same considerations as his brother for the Republican support. I told him if we did confirm his brother we should expect to get our share of the offices. But I did not agree to the propositions. The Mayor also offered to reinstate my brother-in-law in the fire-telegraph office, from which he had removed him. McIntyre said he would give him a place in the Custom-House on the 26th of January, and Mr. Tucker said he would give him a berth in the Croton Department for my vote; but I refused all their offers, and did not vote for Mr. Tucker. I append the following statement of my brother-in-law, Abraham D. Carlock, which may further enlighten the public:

"A friend, named Cargill, called upon me a day or two after the name of Mr. Tucker was sent to the Board of Aldermen and told me Dr. Tucker wished to meet me that afternoon at *The News* office, at 3 o'clock. I went there, and was introduced to the Doctor by Mr. Cargill. The Doctor took me aside and said, 'I hear you have considerable influence with Ald. Brady. I wish to get my brother confirmed, and I will wager you $2,000 to $25, $50, or any smaller sum you choose to name, that Ald. Brady will not vote for the confirmation of Mr. Tucker.' As he said this he pulled out his pocket-book and showed me $1,000 in $100-bills on the Bank of the Republic, and a certified check for $1,000 more upon the same Bank, which he offered to put up in any responsible person's hands we would agree upon. I told him I had no personal interest in this matter at all, and was not aware that I had any influence with the Alderman; that Ald. Brady was capable of taking care of his own business. He pressed me very hard to see Ald. Brady; and I said I would do that much for him. A day or two following, John R. Richardson, Deputy Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies, met me and told me he had been looking for me for some time, as 'Bill McIntyre wished to see me at *The Daily News* office.' I went over with him to *The News* office, and thence to Crook & Duff's, where Richardson introduced me to Mr. McIntyre, and then left us together. Mr. McIntyre took me out on the Nassau-street stoop of the saloon, and introduced the subject of Mr. Tucker's confirmation, and stated that Mr. Tucker's brother had left $2,000 with him, to make a bet with me of $2,000 to $25 that Ald. Brady would not vote for the confirmation of Mr. Tucker as President of the Croton Board.' I told him that I had nothing to do with Ald. Brady's business; if he chose to vote for Tucker, he might; it was none of my business. McIntyre replied: 'John is very foolish; he might just as well make that $2,000 as not, as nothing would ever be said about it.' I replied, it was Mr. Brady's business how he voted—not mine. He then urged me to see Mr. Brady, which I promised to do; and he wanted me to see him (McIntyre) at 3 o'clock that afternoon. To get rid of him, I promised to do so, but I did not go to the Alderman, nor did I go again to see Mr. McIntyre. I never told Alderman Brady about the offer of McIntyre to bet, until now, as I am making this statement; but I told him of Dr. Tucker's offer to bet. The Alderman merely asked if I bet him, and I replied, I did not.

"WILLIAM D. CARLOCK, No. 30 Troy street."

"WILLIAM D. CARLOCK, No. 30 Troy street."

With this simple statement of facts I leave the issue of veracity raised by Mr. Tucker in his card, with the public, merely adding that if Mr. Tucker really did "instantly and peremptorily interfere, and forbid the use in any case of a single dollar," his friend, Mr. McIntyre continued his offer of $2,000 to me up to the very night that Mr. Tucker was rejected by the Board of Aldermen, detaining me some five or ten minutes that night after the Board was in session in the room of the Clerk of the Common Council, with his urgent offers and solicitations.

JOHN H. BRADY, Alderman Fifth District.

New-York, Friday, March 2, 1860.

CITY ITEMS.

THE SPRINGTIME.—We had such bright, cheerful, glorious weather yesterday, that it really seemed as if the season of flowers had come. So Summery was the day, that we were not at all astonished to see "strawberries and cream" announced in the windows of some of the Broadway restaurants.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LAST MATINEE OF THE SEASON.—The Academy advertisement states that the performance to-day—the Matinée—will close the season. Miss Patti, as well as all the artists, will appear. See notice.

MESSRS. MASON AND THOMAS'S CLASSICAL SOIREES.—The first of this season will be given to-night, March 3, at the Chickering Rooms, No. 694 Broadway. There will be capital instrumental music, and vocal as well, Signor Stigelli of the Opera aiding the executants.

HUMBOLDT.—Mr. Bayard Taylor will deliver his famous lecture on Humboldt, at the Cooper Institute, this evening, before the Young Men's Christian Union.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—BENEFIT OF ELLA ZOYARA.—To-night, the performances are for the benefit of this intrepid rider, and a bill of unusual attraction is presented. The admirers of fine equestrianism have been much interested in the daring feats of Zoyara, and doubtless the benefit will be a substantial one. The entire company leave for Boston after the performance to-night, and open at the Boston Academy of Music on Monday. The steamboat Commodore has been chartered to convey the establishment to Norwich, whence a special train will take them to Boston. Dan Rice is hoaxing the Philadelphians, with a rider whom he announces as the "Genuine Zoyara." This bogus Zoyara is said to be a boy named Reed, who has been with Rice all the season.

COOLING.—Some of our country friends may be curious to know how the packers in this City can manage so much fresh meat in hot weather. We will tell them. Yesterday, we went through one establishment, which has two ice-houses of sufficient capacity to hold about 2,000 tuns of ice, to which are attached cooling rooms, large enough to stow and cool the carcasses of a thousand bullocks. These rooms are arranged with valves near the top, which let in all the heated air on top of the ice, where, as it cools, it falls to the bottom of flues, and passes into the cooling rooms in just such quantities as may be required to keep the temperature at about 40 deg. Fahrenheit, which is regulated by opening the valves more or less. In these rooms the atmosphere is not loaded with moisture as it is in the upper part of an ice-house, but is as dry and well adapted to keep meat as it is an upper room upon a day when the temperature is naturally at the same degree, with a dry north or west wind blowing. One of these rooms extends under the ice, but the principal space is at the side and on a level with the ice-house floor. One of these rooms about thirty by a hundred feet, well-lighted by large basement windows, formed by three sets of sash. So that there are two air compartments, which serve as perfectly to keep the heated atmosphere out, as a first-rate ice-house wall. Near one of these windows the proprietor may be often seen in a hot Summer day, sitting, cool and comfortable, reading THE TRIBUNE, while the men are at work cutting and salting beef, a hundred quarters of which hang upon the hooks in perfect safety, though it could not be insured sweet for three hours in the open air. The ice-chamber walls are made of matched pine boards, so as to form a double wall, with the boards about a foot apart, and that space is filled with fine charcoal. The drip of the ice is conducted to a well of natural water, which is thus kept ice-cold, and is of great advantage in the business for making pickle and other purposes. If the ice should melt fast enough to cause the water to rise in the well, it passes off through the sand which forms the substratum of that part of the city. These extensive cooling-rooms are not only used for keeping meat fresh, and cutting and packing it, but for storing salted meats, which keep better than in any other rooms, above or below ground, because the atmosphere is perfectly dry. Hams, after being smoked, are packed in tierces without salt, and keep perfectly sweet in these great cooling-rooms. Verily, ice is a great institution.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS—RESIGNATION OF THE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.—This Board met yesterday afternoon at the Police Headquarters, Mr. Bowen being called to the chair in the absence of President Stillman. After the transaction of some preliminary business, Mr. Bailey presented a petition signed by fifteen or twenty merchants praying that the powers of the General Superintendent be restored. It was ordered on file.

Mayor Wood offered a motion that the action of the Board on the 16th of January last, rescinding the powers of the General Superintendent be reconsidered. Lost: Messrs. Powell, Ulshoefer, and Bailey voting in the affirmative; Messrs. Wood, Bowen, and Stranahan in the negative.

Mayor Wood desired to explain. He said that his object in offering the motion to reconsider was to give Mr. Bailey an opportunity of expressing his views and of voting on the subject, as he (Mr. B.) was absent at the time the powers of the General Superintendent were curtailed.

At this point of the proceedings, Mayor Powell presented a letter of resignation from the General, giving his reasons *in extenso*.

A motion was made to accept the resignation, but no vote was taken upon the question, owing to the absense of the President, and the document was tabled and made the order of business for a special meeting of the Board to be held on Monday next.

It was decided, on motion of Mr. Bailey, that the letter of resignation should not be given to the reporters until definite action should be taken thereon by the Board.

The following members of the old force were reinstated upon the usual terms, namely, relinquishment of all claims to back pay: J. G. Blauvelt of the Ninth Ward, Wm. Wright of the Tenth, J. Struck of the Thirteenth, W. Watson of the First, John Brugnan of the Eighteenth, and Michael Sullivan of the Sixth.

The resignation of Geo. E. Keyser of the Steamboat Squad was accepted.

CLOSING OF THE FREE EVENING SCHOOLS.—Last evening was the closing night of the Free Evening Schools held throughout the city in nearly all of the Public School buildings for the past five months. In many of the schools public exhibitions were given. They were well attended—as, in fact, such exhibitions always are—chiefly by the parents and friends of the pupils. In the Fifteenth Ward School, in Thirteenth street, near Sixth avenue, the programme was varied by a discussion on Slavery and singing by the female school. The attendance was very large and the performances quite creditable. In the Fifth Ward School the evening was passed in an elocutionary exhibition exclusively, under the direction of Oscar P. Rowe, Vice-Principal. Masters Lisse, Temple, Gedney, Ostrander, and Benedict distinguished themselves. It is a noticeable fact that in this school, unlike most evening schools, nearly half of the time of the higher classes has been devoted to the pursuit of elocutionary attainments. The system of Free Evening Schools as established in this city is a boon to thousands of honest apprentices and mechanics, as well as of shop and sewing girls, having the twofold good effect of affording the best of instruction and at the same time keeping the pupils free from less legitimate ways of spending the long hours of the Winter evenings.

MOZART DEMOCRATIC GENERAL COMMITTEE.—Last evening, the Mozart General Committee met at Mozart Hall, C. P. Schermerhorn in the chair. The Committee on Contested Seats reported progress, but no decision was made in reference to the contesting delegates. No other business being before the Committee, it adjourned to meet again at the call of the Chair.

THE CITY HALL FIRE-TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—The room formerly occupied by Judge Welsh of the City Hall Police Court as a private office is now undergoing alterations, for the purpose of adapting it the use of the Fire-Telegraph Office. The alterations will be concluded in a week, when the telegraphic apparatus will be moved into the new place. The rooms occupied at present by the telegraph will be connected with those of the Councilmen's Clerk, overhead, by a stairway, and used as committee rooms.

Supplement No. XVIII. of the American Lloyds, published by E. & G. W. Blunt, has just been issued.

THE STREET CLEANING.—The new street-cleaner, R. A. Smith, is doing the best he can to free the city from the reign of mud. In the progress of his work he has encountered many obstacles that he did not anticipate. Those opposed to having the streets cleaned by machines busied themselves in circulating the report among the carters of ashes and garbage, that the City Chamberlain would not pay for the work, and, consequently, on Monday those who had been employed in the First, Third, Fifth, and Eighth Wards refused to continue their labor. On Tuesday the panic spread to those in the Fourteenth, in half of the Fifteenth, and in the Second, Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards, and they also threw down the shovel and the hoe. In the Fourteenth Ward a gang of rowdies terrified the workmen who desired to fulfill their engagements, and those in the Seventeenth were likewise threatened with violence. Mr. Smith has succeeded, however, in engaging enough men, in addition to those who have returned to their work, to prosecute the street-cleaning successfully. If he does his work faithfully, and gives us clean streets, we are assured that he will have no difficulty in obtaining his pay. Meanwhile why do not the Aldermen set to and order the City Inspector to advertise in due form for proposals to clean the streets for five years, and let us have a healthy, harmonious system of street purification inaugurated and maintained?

But it is useless to hope for this. The truth is, unless the streets are cleaned by some such arrangement as we now have, we shall have to wallow in the mire till Summer, and then be choked by the dust, for the Aldermen will squabble and fight over the confirmation of the contract for months, while they are plucking the contractor. The indignation of the people at the present dirty state of things is beginning to find vent in picturesque street-graves, with sarcastic inscriptions, in which the City Inspector and the Common Council fare very sadly. A mound in Spruce-street yesterday, where the mud is almost unfathomable, was adorned with the carcass of a decaying eagle stuck upon a pole, a worn-out broom, and the legend:

"Sacred to the Memory of the Street Inspector.
"*Requiescat in Mud.*"

CELEBRATION OF ST. PATRICK'S DAY.—Last evening a meeting of the delegates from the various Irish Societies of this city was held at No. 40 Prince street President Sanford in the chair. Justice Connolly was elected Grand Marshal, and James Riley and Thomas Ryan aids. The following Societies will unite in the celebration, and the delegates therefrom drew ballots for choice of position in the line: Ancient Order of Hibernians; Barry Benevolent Society; Longshoremen's Society; Father Mathew Total Abstinence Society; Benevolent Sons of Erin; Coghlin Guard; Dugnan Guard; Hibernian Benevolent Society; Quarrymen's Protective Society; St. James R. C. Society; R. C. Benevolent Society of St. Peter and St. James; Brennan Guard; Emerald Guard; Independence Guard; Hibernian National Guard; Sarsfield Guard; Limerick Guard, and Garryowen Musketeers. The Ancient Order of Hibernians of Long Island, Melrose, and Morrisania, will also parade. The line of procession will be through East Broadway, Chatham street, Park, Broadway, Fourteenth street, Seventh avenue, Twenty-third street, First avenue, Eighth street, and Fourth av., where the military companies and societies will be dismissed. The Mayor and Common Council will review the procession in the Park.

STEALING GROCERIES.—Alfred Tarte is a porter by profession, and has long been employed in