ALBANY.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION QUESTION IN THE ASSEMBLY—THE BILL MADE THE SPECIAL ORDER FOR TO-DAY—THE BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES BILL—THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF THE EXCISE LAW—THE LOBBY.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

ALBANY, Feb. 26, 1867.

The Senate was engaged to-day in the consideration of bills of minor importance. The Constitutional Convention question was not taken up, as it was made the special order for to-morrow morning. This same question occupied all the time of the Assembly to-day, and when that body adjourned until to-morrow no more progress had been made than was noted the day before the recess. The debate was opened by Mr. Phillips (Rep., Lewis), who announced that he would cheerfully support Mr. Hoyt's amendments, giving the right to vote for members of the Convention to all citizens, without regard to color, not guilty of treason, or convicted of crime. In reference to Mr. Littlejohn's amendment, he at first favored it, but was now opposed to it. Mr. Rice (Rep., Oswego) opposed both amendments—Mr. Hoyt's because he believed it unconstitutional, and Littlejohn's because it was not necessary. Mr. Genet (Dem., N. Y.) spoke in favor of Littlejohn's amendment, and was followed by Mr. Vandenburgh (Rep., Wayne), a member of the Judiciary Committee, in opposition to both amendments. He charged that during the recess, members of the Legislature had been approached by Judges of the different courts throughout the State, who wanted the Littlejohn amendment passed, because it would give them a chance to go to the Convention. Mr. Vandenburgh believed that the Democratic support of Littlejohn's amendment was only a dodge to defeat the bill, and he called on his Republican friends to break off their alliance with the Democrats and pass the original bill. He was also of the opinion that Mr. Hoyt's amendment was unconstitutional, and he could not vote for it. He was in favor of giving suffrage to all colored citizens, but the Federal Constitution said who shall vote, and he could not go behind that. Mr. Tanbox, Republican, of Genesee, favored Mr. Littlejohn's amendment, because it would give the 35,000 Republicans of New-York City a chance to be represented. He also favored Mr. Hoyt's amendment. A long debate ensued on the constitutionality of the latter amendment. Messrs. Havens and Hoyt argued that it was constitutional, and quoted the Senate Judiciary Committee and Attorney-General Martindale to support them. The contrary side was taken by Messrs. Smith of Albany, and Littlejohn, both of whom avowed their willingness to engraft upon the Constitution a law allowing negroes to vote, but they could not vote for the amendment, because at present it was unconstitutional. Mr. Bruce of Andromeda only opposed it on the same ground, but announced himself as hostile to the Littlejohn amendment. Mr. Ballard favored the amendment of Mr. Hoyt, and opposed that of the gentleman from Oswego. It was now nearly 2½ o'clock, and a motion to report progress on the bill was made and carried. Mr. Littlejohn then moved that the House take a recess until 7:30 o'clock this evening so as to finish up debate and put it through the Assembly immediately. This gave rise to numerous points of order raised by the opponents of the Littlejohn amendment, one of which was to the effect that when a bill was considered in Committee of the Whole out of its general order, and an adjournment was carried before the bill was gone through with, it could not be considered again after the adjournment unless a two-thirds vote of the House so directed. This was sustained by the Speaker. A motion to make it the special order for to-night was here lost, it not receiving a two-thirds vote. An amendment to make it the special order for to-morrow was carried. Those who spoken considering the bill to-night were Daniel P. Wood, Hiscock, Parker, Vandenburgh, and all the leaders opposed to the Littlejohn amendment. They again outgeneraled the friends of that measure.

Mr. Hoyt's bill for a Board of Commissioners of Public Charities provides that within 30 days after the passage of the act the Governor shall appoint three Commissioners, to be known as "A State Board of Commissioners of Public Charities." One Commissioner shall hold office for two years, one for four years, and one for six years. The Board shall have full power at all times to look into and examine the condition of the several institutions authorized by the act, both financially and otherwise; to inquire and examine into their methods of instruction, and the government and management of their inmates; the official conduct of trustees, directors, and other officers of the same, the condition of the buildings, grounds, and other property, etc. The said commissioners, or one of them, are authorized and required at least once in each year, and as much oftener as they may think necessary, to visit all the charitable and correctional institutions of the State (excepting prisons) receiving State aid, and ascertain whether the moneys appropriated for their aid are or have been economically and judiciously expended; whether the objects of the several institutions are accomplished; whether the laws are fully complied with, etc., and report in writing to the Legislature at the opening of each annual session of the same the result of their investigation, together with such other information and recommendations as they may deem proper. The commissions or some one of them shall at least during the first two years, and after that once every two years, visit the city and county poor-houses throughout the State, and make similar reports as those on other institutions. Whenever any charitable or correctional institutions desire State aid, the commissioners shall inquire carefully and fully into the economical which want, the purpose for which it is proposed to use the same, the amount which will be required, and in their annual report they shall give the result of such expenses. The Commissioners are to have no salary, but are allowed to appoint a clerk with a salary not exceeding $1,500.

In justice to Mr. Travis of Westchester, it can be said on his authority, that because he introduced the bill amendatory of the Excise law, he does not feel that he should support it. He introduced it by request of some of his constituents, but before doing so he distinctly told them that he would offer an amendment yet proposed to that law, except the one graduating the price to be paid for license. Mr. Travis announced then, and adheres to the decision now, that he was opposed to allowing liquor selling either on Sunday, or between the hours of 12 at night and sunrise in the morning, and that he approves of the present law, and is in favor of no amendment, except the one stated above.

The Senate Committee on Commerce have at last heard all the arguments of the Citizens' Association in advocacy of the Wharves and Piers bill. The only material amendment was one giving the Board power to sell or lease the wharves or piers for any number of years they may determine. A delegation from the Atlantic Dock Company of Brooklyn will be heard to-morrow, and then the bill will be ready for reporting.

The Assembly Committee on Commerce listened this afternoon to arguments from Assemblymen Wyck of Richmond, Jacobs of Kings, and Erastus Brooks against the bill giving the Quarantine Commissioners additional powers over Quarantine grounds in New-York harbor.

The Insurance Committee of the Assembly have not yet had a meeting to determine their verdict in relation to the recent investigation in New-York. Therefore all stories about their probable action are mere guess work.

Last night's and this morning's trains from New-York and the West, have increased the number of people here. Thurlow Weed made his first appearance this season last evening. He has come here to look after the interests of the Street Railroads and to try and defeat the Board of Public Works bill. He did not attract much attention last evening, and although most of the time he was in the corridors of the Delavan House, he had not that busy of politicians around him one was in the habit of seeing years ago. C. A. Dana is also here helping to push through the Arcade Railway scheme. Any number of candidates for harbor masters are on hand; and these, with those who are now in and want to hold on, increase the crowd materially.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Feb. 26, 1867.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

To provide a force of ten members of the Metropolitan Police for Newtown, Queens County.

To amend the charter of the Onondaga Trust Company.

To incorporate the Safe Deposit Company of Utica, New-York.

BILLS NOTICED.

Authorizing the New-York Society of Ruptured and Crippled to hold and convey real estate.

To facilitate the construction of the Cooperstown and Susquehanna Railroad.

Authorizing the Directors of the Cherry Valley and Mohawk River Railroad to connect their road with the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad.

Authorizing the North American Life Insurance Company to make special deposits and securities in the Bank Department.

For a Swing Canal Bridge over Exchange-st., Rochester.

To increase the tax on dogs in Rochester.

To incorporate the New-York and Brooklyn Passenger and Baggage Company.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. GIBSON (Rep., Washington), to prohibit the location in future of any hospital within 1,000 yards of any inhabited district without the consent of those living within such district.

By Mr. PIERSON (Rep., Kings), to incorporate the Brooklyn City Savings Bank.

By Mr. WOLCOTT (Rep., Fulton), for a Niagara ship canal. It gives the consent of the State to the United States, or to any company chartered by Congress, for the construction of a ship canal in this State around the falls of Niagara, or from Niagara River to Lake Ontario, said consent to take effect when the Legislature shall pass an act for the enlargement of the locks in the Erie and Oswego Canals.

By Mr. LA BAU (Rep., Richmond), to regulate the manner of choosing town officers in Richmond County. It provides that town elections shall be held and votes canvassed in precisely the same manner as at the general elections.

CITY BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

On motion of Mr. LOW (Rep., Sullivan), the bill to establish a Board of Public Works in New-York, was made the special order for next Friday.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

The Christopher-st. Cross-town Railroad bill was ordered to the third reading. Also, a bill amending the act relative to the Protestant Episcopal Public School in New-York. Also, a bill to abolish the office of Inspector of Gunpowder in Brooklyn. Also, the bill amending the charter of the Village of Richmond. Also, for rebuilding a canal bridge in Elmira. Also, the Lockport Common School bill. Also, the bill relative to the election by the Rochester Common Council, of Directors of the Rochester and Genesee Valley Railroad. Also to amend the charter of the Young Men's Christian Association of New-York. Also, a bill making an appropriation for the payment of the principal and interest of the Canal Debt. Also, a bill providing for the existing deficiencies in the Public School moneys in Brooklyn. Also, a bill incorporating the Astoria and Hunter's Point Railroad.

The Senate then adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

EXECUTIVE DOCUMENTS.

The Governor sent in a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, requesting the State to cede to the United States certain lands near the Brooklyn Navy-Yard.

The SPEAKER presented a communication from the Governor of Illinois relative to the Lincoln Monument Association; also the annual report from the State Engineer on railroads; also report of the Bank Superintendent on savings institutions; also the report of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners relative to prostitution in New-York.

THE INEBRIATE ASYLUM.

The SPEAKER appointed the following Select Committee to investigate the affairs of the Inebriate Asylum at Binghamton: Messrs. Vandenburg, Travis, Hoyt, Weed and Pierce.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

The Constitutional Convention was taken up and discussed at length.

Without coming to a vote, the bill was made the special order for to-morrow.

The Assembly then adjourned.

STATE EXPENDITURE AND TAXATION.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ALBANY, Feb. 23, 1867.

I don't know whether the honorable gentlemen who compose the Legislature have ever allowed themselves to contemplate the results almost certain to follow the passage of the various schemes before them for depleting the State treasury and increasing the burdens of taxation; but, if they have not, it strikes me it is about time that they gave the matter a little serious, earnest thought. Here are some of the measures now before the Legislature, or coming before it, demanding State aid:

The Albany and Susquehanna Railroad asks	$250,000
The Whitehall and Plattsburg Railroad	250,000
The Schnectady and Ogdensburg Railroad	300,000
The Oneida Lake Canal	250,000
The Chenango Canal Extension, say	125,000
The Genesee Valley Canal	250,000
For New Capitol	250,000
For enlarging locks of Erie Canal	10,000,000
Total, so far	$11,675,000

And then the Midland Railroad asks that the bonds which are issued by different towns in aid of that work shall be exempted from taxation, so that they may be disposed of in the market. They can't be sold; nobody will take them at par if he has got to be taxed on them, though they draw the lawful interest. In other words, the purchaser must obtain them *at a share*, a shave equal to the amount of the tax from which they are to be exempted, or he will not have them. If similar property pays a tax of 2 per cent, or 4 per cent, or even 10 per cent, this will be the amount of the shave.

Exempt from taxation the bonds issued in aid of the above-named road, and that will be the end of taxing town bonds issued for a similar object anywhere in this State. There are at least a dozen railroads now in course of construction where town bonds have been employed. Pass the Midland Exemption bill and I should like to see the Legislature refuse to exempt these other town bonds. Not only so, but you will have to exempt the bonds issued in aid of roads already in operation. There must have been a million, more or less, of these bonds issued by towns along the line of the Albany and Susquehanna Road. People who hold them pay taxes on them; but how long will they do it after Midland passes? How long should they do it? If the exemption sought for in in Midland is right, other roads must have the benefit of the principle. All localities must be treated alike. We can't make "flesh of one and flesh of another."

But it is said that the road itself will be taxed, and there is no reason for taxing the man who furnished the money for building it. If this is so, make the principle universal. Not less than $200,000,000 have been invested by capitalists in this State in aid of different railroads, and probably there are $150,000,000 of stock now held by parties on which they are taxed. The railroad that their money helped build is taxed; so also is the stock representing the money they advanced. Whoever buys a share of this stock is taxed on it. Whoever buys a bond, issued for exactly the same purpose as the stock, viz., to raise money for the construction of the road, gets clear of the payment of State taxes thereon. What justice is there in this? The share of stock may pay nothing. If the road pays dividends, the stockholder receives interest; but if a dividend is passed the stock pays nothing. Should the Midland Exemption bill become a law, there is not an owner of a bond or a share of railroad stock in the State who would not be knocking at the doors of the Capitol for relief from taxation.

Nor is this all. Several embryo railroads not only want the exemption to which I have referred, but they are asking from the State Treasury $5,000 per mile—$50,000 to be paid on the completion of 10 miles. They want help from the public treasury, but when asked to put money into that treasury they are unwilling to respond. The taxes must be levied upon real estate, and personal property, other than that invested in town bonds.

A general bill has been devised, I believe, whereby $5,000 per mile is to be given to any railroad corporation when it completes 10 miles of road, provided it is not located within 20 miles of any other road. If this bill passes, the town bond exemption proposition should also be made a general law, and then every locality would be likely to obtain all the railroad facilities it would require.

Now I must enter my earnest protest against this whole system of legislation. It is dangerous in the extreme. It will not only bankrupt the State, if carried out, but it will involve towns whose bonds have been issued for the purposes herein referred to in irretrievable ruin.

I shall be glad to see $250,000 voted to the Albany and Susquehanna Road, and then I would let things rest. I don't know that this is more deserving than the other roads, but it is an older claimant than the rest. The State has aided it; it is in a good state of forwardness; it ought to be completed, but cannot be, as I understand, unless it can have further assistance from the State. The Plattsburg and Whitehall should wait; Schenectady and Ogdensburg must wait; the Oneida Lake Canal, if I am rightly informed, should not be built at all. It is wanted as an outlet for the timber standing on the north shore of Oneida Lake, and for taking away the leather manufactured in that vicinity. Now, I am assured, on good authority, that if every stick of timber in that locality were to-day manufactured into lumber and brought to the Albany market, it would not bring enough to pay one-half the expense of the projected canal. As to the leather manufactured there, I am told that five years will finish the bark in that region, and of course the business of making leather. Beside this, there is a western outlet to the lake through which all the lumber and leather, or other articles manufactured in that section, can be conveyed to Syracuse within 24 hours from the time it is shipped.

The Chenango Canal Extension, it is understood, will ask a further appropriation, although the understanding last year was that the sum then obtained would be sufficient to complete the work. The State is committed to the finishing of this Extension, and if more money is required it will, I suppose, have to be voted.

It is understood that the Assembly Canal Committee will ask $250,000 to enlarge the Genesee Valley Canal, when the tolls collected on this canal are not sufficient to pay the cost of repairs! It is not possible that the Legislature will be so inconsiderate as to vote this appropriation.

An appropriation of $250,000 is desired to commence the erection of a new Capitol. I do not myself believe it best to spend anything for this object at present: I would wait until the banks resume specie payment; I would wait until a dollar is worth a dollar—until it will buy a dollar's worth of materials and a dollar's worth of work; though I am free to own the old Capitol is becoming a little unsightly: it is not sufficiently commodious, and the Assembly Chamber is considered a badly ventilated room by those who have occupied it; but it is as good as it has been any time in ten years, and I would make it do a few years longer.

Nor would I vote to enlarge the locks on the Erie Canal this year. I think we had better wait and see what the Constitutional Convention does. The financial article of the Constitution may be modified by that body; or, if it should not, some other plan may be devised for obtaining additional facilities on our canals, should it be satisfactorily determined that they are inadequate to the business that they may be required to do.

I would let everything wait that I could make wait. The State is not in a condition to engage in new enterprises. It is not in a condition to advance money to build railroads or canals. It is heavily in debt. It owes not less than $50,000,000. The different counties owe twice as much more. Then consider what a vast amount the nation owes—more than two thousand millions! The nation collects from us, through her revenue officers, more than fifty millions per annum! Was ever a people so involved before? We have stood up under it, so far, it's true; but how long shall we be able to do it? How long can we do it, provided it shall be increased?

There is the Southern Central Road—extending from Sodus to Owego, I believe—that wants help; the Black River Road, likewise; and an appropriation is wanted for slack-water navigation on the Hudson, above Troy; in fact, there is scarcely a limit to the demand for pecuniary help; money enough is wanted to swamp the State treasury, if the State were free from debt. But my notion is, that all these projects should wait. Let private individuals whose pockets are plethoric with cash invest in railroads, or in whatever else they like; but let the Legislature vote money only where the necessity is of the most imperative character. Individuals are moving cautiously; they are expecting financial difficulties; the people's servants at Albany should act in the same careful manner. Should they not?

I do not know but all the measures that I have spoken of may pass. Nearly every locality is to receive something in this great race for plunder, and it would be strange if a sufficient number of votes could not be obtained to secure their adoption. Senator O'Donnell's bill proposes to give Plattsburg and Whitehall, Schenectady and Ogdensburg, Midland, Southern Central, Black River, and a hundred other roads projected and to be projected, $5,000 per mile, and Senator Low's proposes to exempt from taxation all town bonds that may be issued in aid of their construction. Now, these Senators have hitherto been esteemed sane and sensible men; I have high respect for both of them; but surely they are beside themselves in favoring these bad schemes.—Of course, every advocate of long locks on the canal will vote for them, and expect in return the support of all who vote for aid to railroads and bond exemption. I know Senators who sustained Judge Low's bill who admit that it is all wrong. Friends! let me tell you *you are all wrong* who vote for measures that do not commend themselves to your judgment. Vote for bills which you may deem right, and against those you may consider wrong, let the consequences be what they will.

Where do legislators suppose this "aid" to railroads is to come from? Not from an overflowing treasury, certainly, for the State is in very destitute circumstances. It has no money to lend nor to give away. Every dollar which it is proposed to give to railroads is to be put into into the public coffers by taxation. Mr. O'Donnell's bill means increased taxation. Does he really favor that? Does he really think our taxes too low? If so, what amount of taxation does he suppose the people can or will endure?

I do not, of course, know the views of Gov. Fenton on this subject; but if he is the safe and prudent man I have taken him to be, his face will be strongly set against this whole brood of ill-conceived, impolitic and dangerous schemes. If they must pass, they should go through without his help; in other words, I think he should freely use the veto power.

THE COMPROMISE INVESTIGATION.

REPORT OF MR. WENTWORTH'S COMMITTEE TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Feb 26.—Mr. Wentworth, from the Special Committee appointed to investigate alleged political bargaining between the President and certain members of Congress, made the following report:

The Committee were in session when the resolutions instructing them to report to-day were adopted, and so no member had an opportunity to explain at that time the progress the Committee had made. The organization of the Committee was delayed in consequence of one of the original appointees having been excused, but since their organization they have been as diligent in the prosecution of their duties as the interest of the question pending before the House would permit. They have had frequent meetings during the sessions of the House. Indeed they have examined witnesses as fast as the short-hand reporter could write out the testimony, with a large number of slips of newspapers before them, purporting to come from reporters in this city. The Committee called several of such reporters before them with reference to the authority for their statements touching the matter referred to them by the House. Although those reports were as widely at variance as reportsscent from this capital usually are, yet they were all denied when traced back. Their origin is substantially as follows: Persons, not Members of Congress, after the Southern delegation, so called, had paid their recent visit to this city, had been free in intimating that Congress and the President were about to become reconciled. The reporters from their gallery noticed two of these persons having the most friendly relations with the President while the recent Reconstruction bills were pending, sitting at times inside the bar of the House when they were not entitled to do so. They saw them at other times call several members into the cloak room and otherwise hold private conversations with them. This attracted their curiosity to such an extent that they resolved to ascertain what it meant; and they learned that a private meeting was being called to hear a proposition from certain friends of the President which was likely to eventuate in restoring the former friendly relations between him and the majority of Congress. And based on this fact conjectures were sent out and various reports made touching the reconstruction, not only of the President, but also of the Cabinet, the suppression of the impeachment and the appointment of members of this House hostile to the President to office. The two persons alluded to, were called before the Committee. One of them testified that he had seen the President as often as three times a week during the session, in consequence of his position as a reporter, and that his relations were of the most friendly nature. His visits were principally in the evening. The other testified to his own friendly and intimate relations with the President, and to his cooperation with the person before alluded to. They had come upon the floor of the House and arranged for a private meeting at the Metropolitan Club room. They wanted, and considered they had found from sixty to seventy Conservative members, who could, through concert of action, numerically control the organization of the party opposed to the President. They invited no Democrats to attend the meeting, and no Radical, as they construed party disunions. The meeting was held, but many invited did not attend, and those in attendance were unwilling to act unless they were assured that the persons calling the meeting were speaking by authority of the President. This they could not then do, and the meeting adjourned with the understanding that the gentlemen see the President, and if he approved of their course, certain members of Congress were to call upon him and report at a future meeting to be held for the purpose of hearing their report. These persons called upon the President, and reported that he expressed a willingness to confer with such gentlemen as might see fit to call upon him. Members of Congress then called upon him, and a meeting was called at another place to hear their report. This meeting was on the evening prior to the introduction of the resolution authorizing the creation of this Committee, and their report was that the persons who had represented the President as desirous of finding some common ground which he and Congress could accept as the subject of reconstruction were more than justified by his position as communicated to them. The precipitation of events in Congress prevented other meetings. Members attended one of the meetings who did not attend the other, and members invited to each attended neither. Such is substantially the testimony of the two persons who claimed that they requested this movement. They declined to give names, and the Committee did not insist upon it, because they could be called should further developments render it necessary. The Committee had proceeded no further when called upon to report, and as the witnesses have had no opportunity to revise their testimony since written out by the short-hand reporter, and as there are some portions of it that ought to be suppressed if the examination is to go no further, the Committee have deemed it prudent not to bring the testimony before the House. Indeed, some of it is not yet written out, and the Committee have not been able to obtain the least knowledge of the reported proposition for reconciliation to be discussed between the President and members of Congress attending the meeting, nor have they trustworthy expectations of obtaining such knowledge from other witnesses, as it appears that only the disposition of the parties to reconciliation was asserted at the last meeting, and that was but the Friday evening before the last measure for Reconstruction was so unanimously supported by the opponents of the President's policy in the House. No testimony has been given reflecting in the least, upon the integrity of the President, nor has there been the least testimony reflecting upon the integrity of any member of this House. The harmonious vote of the majority upon the last Reconstruction bill, compared with their earliest votes upon matters of difference with the President, show no inroads upon their rights, while the fact that no member of the Democratic minority was invited to these private meetings, by the professed friends of the President outside of Congress, is a testimonial to their firmness of purpose and principle. Regretting their inability to make a more elaborate report, in the short space of time allotted to them, and feeling confident that whatever were originally the arrangements for the bringing the House to a more harmonious action with the President, they are now effectually interrupted, the Committee ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject. JOHN WENTWORTH, Chairman

THE TERRITORIES.

ITS RELATION TO THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Gen. Hazen has addressed a letter from Jefferson Barracks to Representative Blatwell, who had requested a report of his observations upon affairs in Utah while there in October last. He says:

"I think it important that the Government should in some way strengthen its authority in that Territory, and at the same time increase by whatever means possible our friendly relations with those people, and elevate their intelligence until they come to feel that they are a part of us and that we are their friends. Harsh measures will only the more strongly consolidate them. It cannot much more deeply embitter them. But of all things be awake to the real state of things growing up in the center of our Territory. The lands of the Territory are still held by the Government. If it is the intention to give actual title to Mormon occupants on the same ground as to other emigrants—and I do not see how we can do less—a land office should be opened there and a commission appointed to settle conflicting claims. As a general thing there will be little trouble, as they have a very correct landsystem of their own to make it conform to the Government system. The longer this is neglected the more trouble can be expected in reconciling claims."

THE MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: A correspondent of THE TRIBUNE, who writes over the pseudonym "Sangamon," and dates his letter at Alton, Ill., takes the field in favor of the management of the Merchants' Union Express Company, against which, he says, the old companies are making war. I think he is mistaken on this point. The affair seems to be a family quarrel—a difficulty, in fact, between the shareholders and the management. The latter calls upon the stockholders for a new installment of eight per cent, in addition to seventeen per cent already paid in; and they demur, on the ground that they are not satisfied with the way in which the Company's finances are disposed of, and can get no details—nothing in the shape of an account current, or a balance-sheet—that would enable them to judge whether it is prudent for them to comply with the requisition. This is the point at issue, and "Sangamon's" remarks about the advantages of Express competition to the Western fruit interest are all aside from the question. The stockholders, of whom I happen to be one, want to know what the new line has done and is now doing. Show them by facts and figures—not by assertions and assumptions—that the Merchants' Union Express is really prosperous, and they will not be backward in coming forward in its support, for they have no sympathy whatever with the old companies. But if this is not shown, many of them will sacrifice their stock for whatever it will bring, rather than make further advances, or to continue to incur the unlimited responsibility to which they are subjected as members of a joint stock company under the laws of this State.

Thus the matter stands. Surely it is not too much to ask for a bill of particulars, which, if satisfactory, will stop the controversy at once. "Sangamon" says he is "not interested to the extent of a penny in any Express Company, and never expects to be;" but he wants to see Western farmers and fruit-growers benefitted by Express competition. So do I; but, selfish as it may seem, I am not inclined to speculate in the dark to secure that end. Perhaps if "Sangamon" owned stock in the new Company, he would feel as I and many others do on the subject. MANHATTAN.

POLITICAL.

KENTUCKY.

UNION STATE CONVENTION—SIDNEY BARNES NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 26.—The Union State Convention, assembled here to-day, was much the largest and most influential of the kind ever held in the State. Four hundred delegates were present, representing nearly every county. They cut loose from the Conservatives, and adopted a radical platform, declaring

First: We stand with the Union men of the country for the preservation of the Government.

Second: Secession is treason, and all who embarked in it only enjoy immunity from the penalties of treason by the forbearance of the Government and the loyal people of the land.

Third: We declare opposition to the policy and projects of the Rebel Democracy in Kentucky, in their effort to make treason respectable at the expense of men who bared their bosoms in defense of the Government.

Fourth: We believe in the right of the loyal people, through Representatives in Congress, to settle the terms on which the disturbed relations of the lately rebellious States may be restored, and, in common with the pioneer men of the whole country, we insist on such terms as will make a speedy restoration of the States lately in rebellion, as will be compatible with the safety of the Republic, and the protection of life, liberty and property.

Fifth: We pledge ourselves to the support of the great Union party of the country, and extend and invite the cooperation of all, without regard to party names.

Sixth: We are firm friends of the system of general education among the people of Kentucky.

The following was the ticket nominated:

For Governor, Col. Sidney M. Barnes; Lieut.-Governor, the Hon. R. T. Baker; Attorney-General, Col. J. M. Brown; Auditor, Lieut.-Col. Silas Adams; Register of the Land Office, Capt. J. M. Fiddler; Treasurer, Capt. M. J. Roark; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Nathaniel Stevenson.

The editor of *The Commonwealth* to-day received notification from Judge Lynch that his paper, and others like it, would be broken up unless they changed their tone, and there is danger of it.

Wm. Brown of Nicholsville, has been nominated by the Unionists to represent the Seventh District in Congress.

MARYLAND.

GOV. SWANN NOT TO ACCEPT THE SENATORSHIP.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 26.—Quite a sensation was produced here to-day by a brief announcement from Annapolis of a postponement of the inauguration of Lieut.-Gov. Cox. It is now stated that Gov. Swann will not resign, but will decline the United States Senatorship to which he was recently elected, and will assign the reasons for his action to the Legislature in a day or two.

VIRGINIA.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 25.—The Senate in secret session to-day considered the subject of calling a State Convention. No result has been made known.

OHIO.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

COLUMBUS, Feb. 25.—In the House to-day, Boynton's resolution to strike out the word "white" from the Constitution, was lost after a lengthy debate in a vote of 26 Yeas to 50 Nays.

ILLINOIS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 26.—The House resolution, for a final adjournment on Thursday next, passed the Senate to-day.

MICHIGAN.

A RAILROAD BILL VETOED.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

DETROIT, Feb. 26.—Gov. Crapo yesterday vetoed the Port Huron and Lansing Railroad bill, on the ground that it is unconstitutional and inexpedient. The bill allows ten per cent of assessed valuation to be given to the road by all townships in any county traversed by the road. The Governor says this system will create an enormous flood of bonds which capitalists cannot take and issuers cannot pay; the credit of Michigan, forced to go begging, will stand low in the market. Emigrants will be slow to come into communities, thus bankrupting themselves. Such magnificent schemes which promise wealth will work miserable ruin. The veto was made the special order for Thursday morning in the Senate.

NEW-JERSEY.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

TRENTON, Feb. 26.—The Morris Canal bill, by which the State leases rights to land under water on the Jersey shore of the Hudson River for $20,000 per annum, after a whole day spent in considering the same, was ordered to a third reading. The rights of other parties are protected in the bill.

The Controller of the State has presented to the Legislature copies of the reports of the various railroads and canals filed in his office. The total receipts of railroads are $13,436,178 26, and the total expenditures $9,592,800 27. The largest sums are from the Central, New-Jersey, Morris and Essex, which companies report as follows: Central receipts, $5,581,244 28; expenditures, $1,983,975 69; New-Jersey, receipts, $1,776,962 40; expenses, $881,847 46. Morris and Essex, receipts, $1,020,377 81; expenses, $716,398 12. The canals report receipts as being $1,919,628 86.

MAINE.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 26.—A bill providing for a State Police, similar in its features to the Massachusetts Constabulary law, passed, to be engrossed, in the House this afternoon, by a vote of 109 in its favor, and 9 opposed to it.

THE FENIANS.

ROBERTS'S CONVENTION AT UTICA.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

UTICA, Feb. 26.—A Convention of the Fenian Brotherhood of New-York State is now in session here. President Roberts and numerous prominent Fenians are present. The utmost harmony and confidence prevail. The attendance is large, and the character of the delegates of a high order. The Convention is in secret session this evening. It is understood nothing has been done save hearing President Roberts's address, which occupied three hours. There will be a public meeting to-morrow evening, when Col. Roberts will speak.

COUNTERFEIT BANK-BILLS.—One hundred dollar counterfeit notes on the Central National Bank of this city have recently been passed in Newark. They are well executed.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

MOBILE, Feb. 26.—Cotton dull and drooping; sales 500 bales; Middling, 25c.; receipts, 777 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 26.—Cotton weak; sales to-day, 5,300 bales; ordinary, 23½c.; receipts for the last three days, 7,500 bales, against 13,500 the same time last season; exports, 25,500 bales. Flour quiet; Superfine, $11 50. Corn firm, $1 17@$1 15. Oats dull, 95c.@$1. Hay unchanged. Lard steady, 12½@14½c. Coffee closed active; Rio, 25@27c. Sugar dull, 12½@13c. Molasses dull, 75@80c. Gold closed at 132@133. Exchange on London, 108½@109½; on New-York, ½ discount.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 26.—Cotton dull; sales 100 bales; Middling, 29 @30c.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 26.—Cotton dull and Middling Uplands selling at 31½@32c. Coffee firm at 13½@14c. for prime and choice Rio cargoes, in bond. Sugar steady at 10½@10½c. for fair to good refining. Flour dull and nominal. Wheat steady; Pennsylvania Red at $2 65@$2 75. Whisky firm at $3@$3 20. Corn firm at 98@99c.; Yellow, damp and mixed, several cents lower. Oats, 90c. Clover Seed, Old, $8 25; New, $8 50.

Western in bond, 28c.; free, $2 26. Provisions unchanged and in good demand.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 26.—Cotton dull and declining; Middling, 23c.; sales 1,200 bales; receipts, 1,000 bales.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 25.—Tobacco—Sales of 213 hhds. at $2 35@$45 50. Superfine Flour, $10. Wheat unchanged. Corn dull, bulk, 70c.; in the ear, 65c. Oats, 65c. New Pork, $26@$25; sales of 500 bbls. to commission at $23. Bacon—Shoulders, 9½c.; Clear Sides, 12½c. Lard, 13½c. Whisky, in bond, 27c. Sugar—New-Orleans Prime, 14½c. Molasses, 65c. Cotton—Middling, 26c.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 26.—Cotton dull and irregular; Middlings, 27@28c. Corn firm; $1 07@$1 05. Oats, 75@80c. Flour, $9@$9 50 for Superfine. Bulk Meats, 6½@16c. Dressed Hogs, 8@10c. Bacon: Clear Sides, 14@15c. Shoulders, 12@13c. Sugar-cured Hams, 19@20c. Lard, 14@16c. Butter, 35@35c. Eggs, 25@30c. Groceries generally unchanged.

GALVESTON, Feb. 26.—Cotton inactive; Low Middling, 24c., specie. Gold closed at 138.

MINING STOCKS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 25.—Savage, $7,025; Crown Point, $700; Yellow Jacket, $680; Chollar, $256; Ophir, $420; Belcher, $111; Imperial, $136.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

BUFFALO, Feb. 25 and 26.—The market for the last two days has been exceedingly active, and a large amount of business has been done at an advance of 10@c. ⅌ lb on all grades. Receipts large, with a ready demand. Market rates: Extra quality, $14@$15; Fat heavy Oxen and Steers, $13@$13 75; Good, $11@$11; Fat Cattle and Steers, $6 50@$7 50; Fair, $9 50@$11. Cows—Heifers, $50@$60. Receipts from Saturday, inclusive, 4,248 head. Shipments do., 3,971 head. Sheep Market.—Business has been dull, but improving to-day, at an advance of 1c. ⅌ lb live weight. Sheep—Heavy Long Wooled, ⅌ cwt., $6 50@$8; Fair-fine wool Western, $5@$6. Receipts and shipments very light. Hog market moderately active, with fair sales at $7 25@$7 50 ⅌ cwt. for prime fleavy. Receipts since Saturday, inclusive, 4,200 head. Shipped do., 3,442 head. Dressed Hogs in quiet demand at $9 ⅌ cwt.

CAMBRIDGE CATTLE MARKET.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 26.—The supply of Cattle is light, with a good number of buyers, and the market presented more activity than for a number of weeks. For Cattle of extra quality there was an advance of from 25@50c. per cwt. Market Beef sold at $13@$14 for Extra; $11 50@$12 50, for first quality; $10@$10 75 for second quality, and $9 50@$10 for third quality. Receipts, 516 head. Sheep: Receipts, 4,311 head, which is double the number at market last week. The principal part were of extra quality; for the lower grades there is less call than there has been. The market for Sheep was less quiet for good quality, with an advance of from 1@½c. per pound; sales at $3@$3 75 each, and $4 50@$6 50 for Extra.

A Card.

The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company beg to inform their patrons and the public, that while their establishment No. 495 Broadway is being repaired and refitted, their business will be continued as usual at the adjoining premises No. 497.—*Advertisement.*

MARRIED.

DUMONT—COOK—On Tuesday, Feb. 26, at Trinity Church, New-York, by the Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D., assisted by the Rev. Sullivan H. Weston, Jr. D., John B. Dumont to Lizzie Stewart, eldest daughter of Samuel A. Cook, esq., all of this city.

HOWE—SACKETT—On Tuesday, the 19th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. J. C. Moses, J. W. Howe of Fowlerville to Miss Sarah Sackett, daughter of Orange Sackett of York.

OLMSTEAD—BARRETT—On Tuesday evening, July 3, 1866, by the Rev. J. O. Smith, Mr. G. W. Olmstead to Miss Emma F. Barrett, all of New-York City.

DIED.

BROWN—At Jersey City, on Monday, Feb. 25, George G. Brown, of the firm of T. C. and G. G. Brown, aged 32 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the Tabernacle, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock. His remains will be taken to Paterson for interment.

BROWN—In Jersey City, on Monday evening, Feb. 25, George G. Brown (of the firm of T. C. A. G. G. Brown), aged