XLIST CONGRESS—2d SESSION.

SENATE.....WASHINGTON, March 9.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the resolution of the Texas Legislature for the establishment of a postal telegraph.

AN OUTRAGE BY THE DOMINICAN GOVERNMENT.

Mr. FERRY (Rep., Conn.) presented a petition from a Mr. Hatch of Connecticut, setting forth that his father, Dennis Hatch, an American citizen, was illegally restrained of his liberty by the Dominican Government. Mr. FERRY said that Mr. Hatch was a merchant in Santo Domingo, and a resident of a district over which the present contending forces had exercised jurisdiction alternately. Last August Mr. Hatch was arrested on frivolous charges, brought before a military tribunal and sentenced to be shot; but the sentence being referred to the Dominican Senate, his pardon was ordered upon condition of his leaving the Islands, when, upon his attempting to do so, he was prevented by the Government and returned to prison. Our Consul there made numerous efforts to secure his release, but these efforts were all evaded. He knew Mr. Hatch to be incapable of being implicated in any conspiracy, and looked upon his imprisonment as an act of arbitrary oppression. He moved to refer the petition, and also the message from the President in response to a Senate resolution on the subject, to the Committee on Foreign Relations, in the hope that they would take some speedy action.

Mr. SUMNER (Rep., Mass.) inquired whether the Senator had any suggestion to make to the Committee?

Mr. FERRY replied that he would suggest to the President of the United States to demand peremptorily the release of Mr. Hatch, and if that demand was not complied with to enforce it by our naval force in the neighborhood of San Domingo.

Mr. SUMNER thought that it would be preferable to recommend judicial proceedings by the Dominican Government as to the cause of the detention of Mr. Hatch.

Mr. FERRY expressed his belief that the real cause of the imprisonment of the person referred to was that he possessed certain knowledge concerning an effort to swindle the United States Government out of a large sum of money in the purchase of that island. Our Consular Agent having been expressly promised that Mr. Hatch should be released, and that promise having been flagrantly disregarded, he thought it better for the American Government to employ a more forcible argument than mere words.

The subject was then referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

BONDED WHISKY.

Mr. WILLIAMS (Rep., Oregon), from the Committee on Finance, reported the House joint resolution extending the time for a withdrawal of spirits from bonded warehouses, with a recommendation that it do not pass.

THE GEORGIA BILL.

Mr. TRUMBULL (Rep., Ill.), from the Judiciary Committee, reported the House bill to admit the State of Georgia to representation in Congress. He said the Committee had instructed him to report it back, with a statement that the conditions annexed to the bill, except the first, were the same which were annexed to the bills recognizing Virginia and Mississippi as entitled to representation, and which the Senate had twice adopted, the Committee believing it unnecessary to insist upon their own views in reference to those conditions. The first proviso was in accordance with the recent report of the Committee relative to the election of State officers.

Mr. THAYER (Rep., Neb.) inquired if there was a minority report on the subject.

Mr. TRUMBULL replied there was not.

Mr. STEWART (Rep., Nev.) wished to have it understood that several members of the Committee did dissent, and the fact would be known at the proper time.

Subsequently Mr. TRUMBULL made an ineffectual effort to take up the Georgia bill, so as to dispose of it at once.

Mr. SHERMAN (Rep., Ohio) objected, as debate would have the effect of delaying the regular order, which was the Funding bill.

Mr. MORRILL (Rep., Me.) called up the House bill to supply deficiencies in appropriations for the contingent expenses of the House of Representatives. Passed.

SPANISH BARBARITIES IN CUBA.

Mr. POMEROY (Rep., Kansas) introduced a joint resolution declaring that the conduct of the Spanish Government in Cuba in its treatment of captured insurgents and of persons suspected of sympathy with the insurgents, in mutilating the dead, and disregard of age, sex, and condition, is cruel, inhuman, and barbarous, and deserves the reprobation of the Christian world.

Mr. SUMNER suggested that if the Senator from Kansas purposed adducing evidence in support of this resolution it would be well to bring forward evidence on the other side. He was informed that several hundred Spaniards had been shot by the insurgents, he understood by order of Gen. Quesada.

Mr. POMEROY replied that evidence would be presented doing justice to both parties; and, on his motion, the joint resolution was then laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. KELLOGG (Rep., La.) introduced a bill to aid the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Marshall, Texas, to San Diego, California, with branches and connections. It grants 20 sections of land per mile on each side of the road. Referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroads.

THE FUNDING BILL

Was then resumed, and the motion of Mr. DAVIS (Dem., Ky.) to recommit the bill with instructions, was defeated without a division. The question recurring on the amendment of Mr. Corbett (Rep., Oregon) to strike out the provision of foreign agencies, debate was continued upon the general subject.

Mr. SCOTT (Rep., Penn.) advocated the propositions of which he had given notice, first, that the new bonds should be negotiated by the Secretary of the Treasury, and, second, that the negotiation should be open to the inspection of the public. When, for instance, a thousand-dollar note was disposed of, he wanted the proceeds to go directly into the Treasury, and not into the hands of private bankers interested in the sale of bonds to their personal advantage. He said our own people understood the loan, that it did not need to be popularized; and, if it did, the national banks could be made use of, for they were bound to discharge all reasonable duties free of cost. He then referred to our improved public credit, and compared the advantages connected with the proposed loan with the circumstances attending previous loans. He asserted his determined opposition to the idea of paying to the monarchies of Europe one per cent for the negotiating our loans when we had paid only three-fourths of one per cent for our loan at a time when national gloom and disaster threatened to overspread the country. He referred to the necessity of reducing the rate of interest of the banks, and reviewed other features of the question.

Mr. MORRILL (Rep., Vt.) said that not the slightest evidence had been shown in the discussion that a less rate of interest than five per cent could be attained. In regard to the one per cent commission, he said the expenses attending the loan included not merely the agency of bankers, but the cost of printing, engraving, and expressage. Whether one per cent or one-half per cent was allowed, he was entirely confident that no more would be used than was indispensably necessary. Upon the proposition for a substitution of bonds by the banks, he thought it neither fair nor honest to compel the banks to accept a security that would be less valuable than that which the Government now held for the redemption of their bills. If the banks were not taxed enough, they ought to be taxed more; but their securities should be left whole, so that no one who has made an investment in a banking institution may have cause to complain of Congress.

Mr. POMEROY (Rep., Kansas) suggested an amendment he proposed to offer, and the reasons therefor.

Mr. FOWLER (Rep., Tenn.) read an argument on the finances, after which an amendment by Mr. MORRILL (Vermont) to the first section, to insert the words "not exceeding," in order that the rate of interest may be less, but shall not exceed five per cent, was adopted.

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.) then moved to amend the second section so as to make the rate of interest on the $400,000,000 of bonds therein provided for, not exceeding five, instead of four and a half per cent.

Mr. WILLIAMS (Rep., Oregon) opposed the amendment, believing that to say the rate shall not exceed 5 per cent was equivalent to saying that should be the entire rate. He was in favor of giving the Secretary of the Treasury ample power, believing that such a course would enable the Government to borrow at 4½ per cent.

Mr. SPRAGUE (Rep., R. I.) thought the policy of fixing an arbitrary rate of interest for a number of years was a bad one, as it might be possible in the mean time to fund the debt at a lower rate.

The amendment of Mr. Morrill (Vt.) was then voted down by Yeas, 8; Nays, 40.

The Yeas were, Messrs. *Bayard*, Brownlow, Buckingham, *Casserly*, Ferry, *Johnston*, Morrill (Vt.), and *Stockton*.

The question was then stated to be upon Mr. Corbett's amendment to strike out the fifth section, which provides for the payment of the coupons at European agencies.

Messrs. CORBETT, SUMNER, CHANDLER and CAMERON favored the amendment upon considerations of national dignity and prosperity, believing that foreign capitalists should not be appealed to, and that the loan should be recognized at home and abroad as an American loan.

At 4:30 o'clock the Senate took a recess till 7:30 o'clock this evening.

EVENING SESSION.

THE NORTH AND EAST RIVER TUNNELS.

On motion of Mr. RAMSEY (Rep., Minn.), the bill giving the consent of Congress to the laying of tubes or tunnels across the East River from Brooklyn to New-York, and across the North River from New-York to New-Jersey, and making them post roads when constructed, was taken up. The Senate Committee amendment requiring the tunnels to be so constructed as not to obstruct or impair navigation was agreed to; and, also, an amendment directing that the work shall be under the direction of the Secretary of War. The bill then passed.

THE FUNDING BILL

being taken up, Mr. SHERMAN (Rep., Ohio) with a view of meeting the objection to the fifth section, offered an amendment authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to make the coupons of any portion of the 4 per cent bonds payable at the office of an authorized agent of the United States in either the cities of London, Paris, Berlin, Amsterdam, or Frankfort.

Mr. CONKLING (Rep., N. Y.), opposed the whole proposition, remarking that the emission of securities in the currency of a foreign nation, as proposed, and the establishment of foreign American agencies, were without precedent, and he had not heard an argument which, in his opinion, was sufficient to induce the Senate to agree to the proposition. In reply to what had been said about the importance of the bill, he wished to say that if the bill had gone down to the sepulcher of unconsidered bills, or had never been presented, the fact would not have been one to be regretted, as all requisite authority to the Secretary of the Treasury for refunding the public debt already existed in the statutes of 1868, and April 12, 1866.

Mr. SHERMAN thought no Secretary of the Treasury would attempt to negotiate a loan under the general provisions of the statutes referred to. He proceeded to show that by paying the interest abroad, through the proposed foreign agencies, a large saving would be effected, because the people of other nations would sooner have a four per cent loan where the interest was payable in their own currency, than a five per cent loan with the interest payable in our own.

Mr. STOCKTON (Dem., N. J.) by unanimous consent introduced a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Navy to furnish to the Senate any information he may have received as to the sinking of the United States vessel Oneida by the British steamer Bombay in the harbor of Yokohama. Adopted.

Mr. CONKLING stated that the establishment of foreign agencies, as proposed by the bill, would compel the shipment abroad every six months, of some $24,000,000 of specie.

Mr. SPRAGUE (Rep., R. I.) referred to some of the inconveniences attending these shipments, arguing that, in case of a foreign war, the insurance on this specie would rise from 5 to 10 per cent, that it would be liable to capture, the payment of the coupons jeopardized, and the credit of the country endangered. He favored the retention of all surplus capital, as needed by the business interests of the country.

The amendment offered by Mr. Sherman was then adopted—Yeas, 30; Nays, 10.

Mr. MORTON (Rep., Ind.), in reply to the assertion that it would be derogatory to our national character to make the coupons payable abroad, said the bill contemplated the negotiation of a large part of the bonds in foreign countries. By making the coupons payable abroad, the saving of interest would be very large. The masses in Europe, whom we expect to take our bonds, will look at the matter exactly as we would ourselves if we were buying bonds, the coupons of which were to be payable in Amsterdam or Paris. We would prefer taking a lower rate of interest rather than be subjected to the trouble and expense of getting our interest from abroad. Therefore, if our interests were to be subserved by paying the interest abroad, we should take a practical view of the matter, and not allow any feeling of pride to interfere with it.

Mr. CAMERON (Rep., Penn.) made some general remarks, in which he gave notice of his intention to offer an amendment to require the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem all the fractional currency by the 1st of July.

The Senate then voted upon Mr. Corbett's motion to strike out the fifth section authorizing foreign agencies, which was agreed to by 29 Yeas to 11 Nays.

The amendment proposed by Mr. SCOTT (Rep., Penn.), requiring the negotiations of the bonds by the officers of the Treasury alone, and all exchanges or sales to be made by public bids, was then rejected.

Mr. HOWARD (Rep., Mich.) offered an amendment, pending which the Senate, at 10:15 o'clock, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. DAWES (Rep., Mass.), from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to report what public buildings not yet commenced, for which estimates had been submitted this session, are necessary to be commenced next fiscal year, and what buildings now in process of construction require the work to be continued. Adopted.

Mr. DAWES asked leave to report and have put upon its passage the bill to pay to the family of the late Edwin M. Stanton one year's salary as a Justice of the Supreme Court.

Mr. VAN TRUMP (Dem., Ohio) objected.

WORKINGMEN PROTESTING AGAINST FREE TRADE.

Mr. WOODWARD (Rep., Penn.) presented petitions of 1,135 laboring men of his district, remonstrating against any change in the general tariff, as suggested by the Free Trade League, and asking for reduction of the duty on tea, coffee, and other necessary articles not produced in this country, and such readjustment of duty on articles made in this country as will sustain home industry. He remarked that those petitions were entitled to most respectful consideration, and that he intended having debate on the Tariff bill to express his own views on the subject of wages and labor.

Mr. SHANKS (Rep., Ind.) offered a resolution, calling on the Secretary of the Interior for information whether there is on file in his office any evidence of the organization of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, under the act of July 27, 1866; and for various other information in regard thereto. Adopted.

Mr. BUCKLEY (Rep., Ala.) offered a resolution, instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of allowing the free importation of machinery for spinning cotton into yarn, for one year. Adopted.

Mr. WELKER (Rep., Ohio) offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a detailed statement showing the payments on account of the public debt, including both principal and interest, from 1789 to 1836, inclusive. Adopted.

Mr. MUNGEN (Dem., Ohio) asked leave to offer a resolution reciting statements in the public press in reference to unjustifiable actions of the Internal Revenue officials in New-York and elsewhere, and that public opinion is outraged by continued acts of aggression on the rights of citizens and tax-payers, and calling on the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for statements as to the authority under which his subordinate officers have recently seized upon private property and papers in New-York and elsewhere without affording the owners thereof immediate information as to the cause of such seizures.

Mr. JENCKES (Rep., R. I.) objected.

A POSTAL EXPRESS.

Mr. GARFIELD (Rep., Ohio) offered a resolution directing the Post-Office Committee to inquire into the expediency of adding a postal express to the mail service, in order that small packages may be sent over the principal mail routes at reasonable rates. Adopted.

Mr. SCOFIELD (Rep., Penn.) introduced a joint resolution for the advancement of naval officers for distinguished services. Referred.

THE NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON AIR-LINE RAILROAD.

The bill for the Air-line Railroad between New-York and Washington, came up as the business of the morning hour. Various amendments as to corporators and as to details, were offered and agreed to.

Mr. KERR (Dem., Ind.) moved to postpone the bill till Thursday, the 31st of March. Rejected by 51 to 63.

Mr. INGERSOLL (Rep., Ill.) was explaining and advocating the bill, when Mr. WOOD (Dem., N. Y.) remarked that if the bill was passed he would guarantee to give to its corporators $20,000,000 for their franchise.

Mr. INGERSOLL replied that the franchise would not be worth $5,000,000, and he did not understand why the gentleman from New-York should offer $15,000,000 in addition.

Mr. WOOD—There is a big swindle in this bill.

Mr. INGERSOLL would guarantee that the gentleman from New-York could have the franchise for $1,000,000.

Mr. WOOD—I will guarantee to raise in the City of New-York $10,000,000 for the privileges granted in the bill.

Mr. BIGGS (Dem., Del.)—I want to know whether the gentleman from Illinois has the right to sell this charter?

Mr. INGERSOLL—I have as much right to offer to sell it as the gentleman from New-York has to offer to buy it. No sort of brag or buncombe or braggadocia will accomplish anything here. [Laughter.]

Mr. COX—Then I hope my friend from Illinois will withdraw his bill. [Laughter.]

Mr. INGERSOLL—I would like to accommodate my amiable friend (Mr. Cox), but I cannot withdraw the bill. The corporators named in this bill do not want to sell the franchise, but intend to build the road, and that is why these objections are made.

Mr. SWANN (Dem., Md.)—Have the corporators named in this bill been consulted by the honorable Chairman, and agreed to accept the trust?

Mr. INGERSOLL—They have not been consulted by me.

Mr. SWANN—What information has the gentleman that they will build this road?

Mr. INGERSOLL—The Committee that reported this bill are not trifling with the House. The Committee supposes these corporators are men of capital and business energy.

After further discussion Mr. INGERSOLL moved the previous question, but the House refused to second it by a vote of 67 to 71.

Mr. SWANN (Dem., Md.) addressed the House in opposition to the bill, arguing that there was no necessity for it.

Mr. GARFIELD (Rep., O.), from the Committee on Rules, reported a rule devoting exclusively to the business of the District of Columbia, when claimed by that Committee, the third Friday in each month, from 2 o'clock p. m. till the adjournment. After a brief discussion the rule was adopted.

Mr. MORGAN (Dem., O.) presented the petition of leading business men of Mount Vernon, Ohio, and 200 others, irrespective of party, asking Congress to abolish the national banks, issue $500,000,000 in greenbacks and substitute the same for the national bank notes, and pay in greenbacks at par $340,000,000 of national 5-20 bonds.

RETRENCHMENT IN PRINTING.

The House then resumed the consideration of the joint resolution reported yesterday by Mr. Laflin (Rep., N. Y.), Chairman of the Committee on Printing, in reference to printing the Patent Office specifications, &c.

Mr. JENCKES (Rep., R. I.), Chairman of the Committee on Patents, spoke at length in favor of the joint resolution, saying it had the concurrence of that Committee and of the Commissioner of Patents.

Mr. CAKE (Rep., Penn.), a member of the Printing Committee, opposed the joint resolution as adverse to the interest of inventors, and because it was nowhere shown that its result would be even economical. He therefore warned the House not to go into this thing rashly.

Mr. MUNGEN (Dem., Ohio), another member of the Printing Committee, also opposed the joint resolution. He charged that there was a big job of printing, engraving, and lithographing concealed in it. All that the inventors of the country wanted was the Patent Office Report as at present gotten up.

Mr. BANKS (Rep., Mass.) regarded the joint resolution as a very important one. In the first place, it was the beginning of the abandonment of that expensive practice of printing books by the Government. He did not know but that the same system should be applied to the Agricultural reports. The Patent Office reports were a sort of encyclopedia of inventions, and there would be as much sense in distributing single volumes of an encyclopedia to various individuals as to distribute annual volumes of the Patent Office Report among the people. He ventured to say that outside of the Government offices there was not a complete set of these Patent Office Reports in the whole country. Where was any inventor now able to find an encyclopedia of invention where he could find all that ever had been done in any particular line of invention? Therefore it was that he favored the resolution to print 100 copies of complete specifications of each patent to be deposited in the State libraries, where inventors could have access to them. That system would multiply inventions, relieve the country of the unwise and wasteful distribution of public books, and, by the saving of expenses to the mails, permit a reduction of the rates of letter postage.

Mr. JENCKES offered an amendment authorizing the Commissioner of Patents to furnish also a complete set of such specifications and drawings to any public library that will pay for binding the same into volumes to preserve them for convenient access to the public. Agreed to.

Mr. LAFLIN remarked that each additional set would cost $244.

Mr. POTTER (Dem., N. Y.) advocated the joint resolution as not only right in itself, but as initiating a better system of printing public documents.

Mr. KERR (Dem., Ind.) also supported it, but thought that provision should be made to have one copy deposited in each Congressional district so that they would be in reach of all the mechanics of the country.

Finally the joint resolution was passed without a division.

THE REDUCTION OF THE ARMY.

Mr. LOGAN (Rep., Ill.) then proposed to call up the special order, being the bill to reduce the number of officers of the army.

Mr. DAWES (Rep., Mass.) suggested the pressing necessity that there was for the passage of the Deficiency bill.

Mr. LOGAN declined to yield for that.

Mr. SCHENCK (Rep., Ohio) gave notice that as soon as the Army bill was out of the way, he intended to press the consideration of the Tariff and Tax bills as special orders.

Mr. LOGAN said he would yield a few moments for the introduction of bills.

Mr. STOKES (Rep., Tenn.), from the Census Committee, reported the Census bill. Recommitted.

Mr. MORRELL (Rep., Penn.) introduced a bill to provide for celebrating the 100th anniversary of American Independence by holding a national exposition of arts, manufactures, and products of mines, in Philadelphia in 1876. Referred.

Mr. BOLES (Rep., Ark.) introduced a bill for the auditing and payment of claims of loyal citizens in the late Rebel States; also to provide homesteads for colored people in the Southern States. Referred.

REDUCING MILEAGE.

Mr. STEVENSON (Rep., Ohio) from the Committee on Mileage, reported a bill to regulate mileage. Recommitted.

It reduces mileage from 20 to 10 cents per mile, and requires travel by the shortest practicable route.

Mr. LOGAN moved that the bill for the reduction of the number of army officers might be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole. Agreed to. He gave notice that he would call it up to-morrow. The House then adjourned.

ALBANY.

AID FOR THE NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD—THE LIQUOR BILL MOVING—THE DOUBLE-FACED LAND BILL PASSED—HUDSON RIVER INSANE HOSPITAL — TWENTY-THIRD WARD—THE CHILD'S HOSPITAL—THE LADIES' HELPING-HAND ASSOCIATION—FISHERIES OF THE STATE.

ALBANY, March 9, 1870.—The prompt response of the Committee of Ways and Means, in the shape of a bill appropriating $1,500,000 to the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company, is one of the most important features of the day. One million of this sum will be payable when this bill becomes a law, and the remaining half million when 80 miles more of the road are in running order.

The Liquor bill was reported back to-day in the Assembly, with several amendments, and the bill, thus proposed to be amended, is ordered to be printed, in time for final action on Friday, for which day, on motion of Mr. Husted, it is set down for final action. The modifications will not essentially lessen its exceptionable features, though they will doubtless smooth down some of the roughest points in reference to the "public" sale of liquors on Sundays.

The double-faced Canal bill, ostensibly destroying the contract system, while it leaves in force all the contracts (those contracts being almost exclusively in Democratic hands), was brought to a final vote to-day in the Assembly, in the shape it bore when coming from the Senate, there being no opportunity allowed for further debate, Mr. Fields having cut that off by calling the "previous question." The business was quickly dispatched to-day, and the result showed a Tammany majority of 23—the vote standing 73 to 50. The effects of the bill will be watched with deeper interest by those who understand its intimate connection with great public interests that have been too long sacrificed by rascalitics in various forms.

Concerning fire insurance companies, the bill presented by Senator Frost for amending the act of last year, adds the following clause to the nineteenth section: "Whenever any company shall have accumulated a fund, in addition to its capital stock and all outstanding liabilities, in excess of one-half the amount of all premiums or risks undetermined, such company may increase its capital stock from such fund and distribute said increase *pro rata* to the stockholders; provided always, that such increase shall be equal to at least 25 per cent of the original capital stock of said company, and shall have been approved by the Superintendent of the Insurance Department, and authorized by at least three-fourths of the Board of Directors."

One of the most remarkable of the memorials pouring upon the Legislature, urging the repeal of that section of the law allowing aid to sectarian schools, is the memorial presented to-day by Senator Woodin, signed by six hundred delegates who attended the late State Methodist University Convention at Syracuse, the prayer of which memorial is countenanced by resolutions of that Convention on the same subject.

Workingmen are steadily making their influence felt in the way of projects, if not laws, for securing payment for their labor, in aid of which object Senator Hardenburgh to-day introduced a bill making railroad companies liable for the pay of laborers employed by contractors in constructing their roadways.

The bill for creating a Twenty-third Ward in the upper part of New-York City was reported favorably by Assemblyman M. C. Murphy.

A humane appeal is made from New-York in a memorial presented by Senator Pierce for an appropriation to enable the Managers of the Child's Hospital to erect an edifice in some healthy part of the State outside of New-York City. This hospital has been in operation sixteen years, and has now about 150 inmates. The memorialists mention some important facts in support of their request, saying, among other things, that during the last Summer an experiment was made by sending to the country infants apparently dying with cholera infantum, and only six died out of the 75. And it is added that out of about 2,000 cases of disease in the Child's Hospital during the last year, 1,700 recovered.

Another of the benevolent projects of New-York, and for which Assemblyman White has introduced a charter, is that of the "Ladies' Helping-Hand Association," in which 25 ladies are named as trustees, for advancing the social and moral condition of women, "who are now debared in many ways from obtaining a livelihood open to others—to provide them with and instruct them in sewing, paving them therefor, and to surround them by every means possible with healthful moral influences and restraint—thus hoping to elevate them in the social scale to self-respect and true womanhood." The ladies named in the first Board of Trustees in the bill are Margaret Post, Lucy B. White, Anna A. Hoffman, Anna E. Donald, Margaret L. Herrick, Mary D. Parsons, Julia Swan, Sophia M. Herrick, Susan Parish, Eliza Wakeman, Mary E. K. Richardson, Eliza Gray, Elizabeth McKie, Hilah Cochrane, Kate Hoffman, Harriet M. Gales, Rose Post, Hilah Robbins, Sarah A. Spies, Mary Hay, Olivia Walsh, Fannie Judson, Fanny Wynkoop, Evelyn R. Hall, Louisa Morris, and Frances Doughty. The Association is authorized to erect an edifice for the purpose, and to hold property to the amount of $150,000.

A bill for incorporating "the Missionary Society of St. Paul the Apostle, in the State of New-York," introduced by Assemblyman Fields of New-York, declares the object of the corporation to be "the religious instruction of the people, especially of poor and neglected persons, taking care temporarily of small congregations not able to support a clergyman, to give missions in cities and villages, and to impart a moral education to poor and orphan children." The first Trustees are Isaac T. Hecker, Augustus F. Hewitt, George Deshon, Alfred Young, and Joshua P. Redfish, who are authorized to hold real estate, in addition to the churches and grounds used by the Society, producing a revenue not exceeding $10,000 annually.

Among all the movements concerning Savings Banks, no one is so scarching about surplus moneys as that of Mr. Horton of Putnam. It requires that all savings institutions shall, on or before the 25th of January, 1871, and every year thereafter, in addition to the items now required to be reported to the Superintendent of the Bank Department, furnish him with a statement of all the accounts with depositors up to the 1st of January, 1871, which have remained for a period exceeding 21 years without during that time having been drawn upon or increased except by additions of interest, with the name of each depositor, and his residence and occupation, if known, at the time of opening the account; and also his present residence, if known, or, if unknown, that fact to be stated; the time when such account was opened, and the amount of the same at that time; the date of the last transaction of deposit or withdrawal; the amount standing to the credit of the depositor after such last transaction, and the amount so standing to his credit on the 1st of January, 1871, together with the interest, if any, credited or to be credited for the preceding six months, stating this as a separate item. The useful annual reports from savings banks shall also contain all such information as is above required respecting old accounts with depositors, and show any changes that may be made in such accounts in such way as the Bank Superintendent may prescribe; and that officer is required to condense and report such statements to the Legislature, beside keeping the facts in his books for ready reference at his office. Presidents and directors of savings banks shall post up a list conspicuously in each bank for ninety days after making their annual reports, showing all the above-named essential facts concerning their depositors. This bill was favorably reported on by the Bank Committee; is now committed to the Committee of the Whole, and will probably become a law.

Something like a reasonable degree of attention is now being paid to the long neglected public interests in the fisheries of this State. The efforts for replenishing the Hudson with fish are to be aided by the construction of a fish-way in the State Dam at Troy. The bill of Mr. Hyatt of Rensselaer requires the Canal Commissioners to make and preserve a fish-way, to be approved by the Fish Commissioners, at least one foot deep at the edge of the dam, and proper width to allow any fish to reach the upper waters for spawning. The annual report from the Fish Commissioners of the State (seth Green, Gov. Seymour, and R. B. Roosevelt) is looked for with much interest by people of piscatory propensities desirous of seeing the extent of operations in utilizing our lakes and streams.

The Legislature adjourned at about 2 o'clock—the Assembly to meet again in the evening.

A bill introduced by Senator Parker, to prevent abortion and to punish abortionists, orders that any one who supplies any medicine or instruments designed for such purpose shall be declared guilty of a misdemeanor, and punished by imprisonment not exceeding a year, or by fine not exceeding $1,000, or by both, at discretion of the Court.

The bill of Senator Morgan, appropriating $500,000 toward the construction of the Hudson River State Hospital for the Insane, will doubtless become a law; and provision is made for getting a section of the edifice ready at the earliest practicable period for receiving patients from the eastern portion of the State, including New-York and Brooklyn. So soon as that first section of the edifice is ready, the patients from eastern counties will be removed to it from the Utica institution.

THE NEWEST CHARTER FOR THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The mountain has labored, and here is the mouse:

Except where changes are made, the Charter of 1857 is to remain in force. The act, which will be submitted to-morrow has the following characteristics:

The term of office of the present Mayor is to expire in December, and a new one elected for a term of two years.

The Board of Police Commissioners, which is now four in number, is to be increased to five. The Commissioners are to be elected by the people in such a manner that one shall be elected each year, so that after the expiration of the terms of the members of the first Board, the term of office will be five years.

The Board of Supervisors is to be entirely remodeled. It now consists of twelve members, one-half chosen by the people upon a general ticket, and the other half appointed by the Mayor. Under the proposed charter the Board is to consist of eighteen members, and the city is to be divided into six Supervisor districts, to be hereafter created. Three Supervisors are to be elected in each district, one to go out each year, the term of office being three years.

The Board of Education, now twelve in number, will be increased to eighteen, and chosen in precisely the same way as the Board of Supervisors.

The Board of Aldermen to be elected by districts, the same as now.

The above are all the Boards which are to be elected by the people.

The Street Commissioner is to be nominated by the Mayor, and appointed by the Board of Aldermen, as at present.

The Department for the Survey and Inspection of Buildings is to be made a Bureau in the office of the Street Commissioner. The latter is to appoint the head of the Bureau, whose term of office will be two years.

The Fire Commissioners, probably three in number, are to be nominated by the Mayor and confirmed by the Board of Aldermen.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction (five in number) are to be taken from the Comptroller's Department, to which they are now attached, and appointed the same way as the Fire Commissioners.

The City Chamberlain is to be a Bureau in the Finance Department, and to be appointed by the Mayor and Board of Aldermen. He is to hold office during the same time as the Mayor, and to be allowed no perquisites.

A Board of Estimate and Apportionment is established, to consist of the Controller, Recorder, Corporation Counsel, and two Judges of the Superior Court.

The three Commissioners of the Croton Aqueduct Department are to be appointed by the Mayor and Board of Aldermen.

The Central Park Commission is left untouched.

The Board of Health is to consist of five persons namely: the health officer, two practical physicians of ten years' standing, President of the Police Commission, and probably the Mayor. Five bureaus are provided, the same as in Frear's defunct charter.

No person is to be allowed to hold two offices at the same time.

The Police Commissioners and Supervisors are to be elected at the ensuing May election, and thereafter all officers of the city and county are to be elected at the general election in November.

No appropriations are to be made except on the vote of two-thirds of all the members, and no assessments until after maps and plans have been prepared and submitted.

LATEST LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS—THE NEW-YORK COMMISSIONS.

ALBANY, March 9—11 p. m.—The Cuban question was up this evening, but the whole lot of conflicting resolutions was laid on the table, by a vote of two to one. Subsequently, on the motion of Mr. Littlejohn, the resolutions were referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The new charter for New-York City was offered by Mr. Frear, and referred to the city delegation.

Mr. Selkreg introduced a bill to amend the law for suppressing intemperance, providing that license fees collected in each town shall go to the support of the poor of such town.

The Democratic Senators and Assemblymen of New-York City were employed this afternoon in caucusing about the city charter question. The five Senators held a caucus of their own, leaving the eighteen Assemblymen to hold a separate meeting, which they did, at the rooms of Speaker Hitchman. The conclusion of the majority of the Assemblymen was that they will not support any charter that does not abolish all the Commissions except that of the Central Park.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, March 9.

REPORTS.

Amending the act to complete the Gowanus Canal in Brooklyn; providing for the election of Inspectors of Election in Brooklyn.

BILLS PASSED.

Enabling the American and Foreign Bible Society to unite with the American Baptist Publication Society; enabling the electors of Newton to vote in districts for town officers; amending the Kings County Jurors act; changing the name of the Hope Union Mission School of Brooklyn, and to exempt its property from taxation.

The Militia Enrolling bill was reported. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

BILLS PASSED.

Concerning pawnbrokers in New-York; relative to the public health in New-Utrecht; excepting the Counties of New-York, Kings, and Oneida from the act relative to the fees of the County Treasurer; providing for approaches to a bridge over Bushwick Creek; to abolish the Contracting Board and contracting system on canals, 73 to 50—a party vote.

EVENING SESSION.

The special order, the various resolutions of sympathy for the Cubans in their struggle for independence, were announced and read by the Clerk. There were some half a dozen different series. After their reading, Mr. Littlejohn said it was clearly evident that it would be impossible for the House to select the particular series it would wish to adopt, and he therefore moved to lay the whole subject on the table, and proceed to the regular order of business. Carried—49 to 25.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The House in Committee disposed of the following bills as noted: To appoint an additional number of policemen in Saratoga Springs—third reading.

Mr. FREAR had consent to introduce a bill in relation to local government in the City and County of New-York, which was referred to the New-York Delegation. This is the new charter.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN moved that the Cuban resolutions be taken from the table and referred to the Judiciary Committee. Carried.

Mr. SELKREG had consent to introduce a bill to amend the Act to Suppress Intemperance, with reference to a distribution of the Excise money.

In relation to the 25th Regiment, National Guard—ordered to a third reading.

Several other bills were ordered to a third reading, and the House adjourned.

THE DOWNWARD MOVEMENT OF GOLD.

Eager speculators were on hand early yesterday morning at the Gold Board, and a considerable amount of gold was sold at 110¾ before the opening of the room. The excitement has now spread far and wide, and the crowd of brokers and spectators throughout the day is dense. A stranger turning down New-st. during business hours yesterday would have been at once impressed with a consciousness that something of universal importance was going on in the neighborhood. Not only were the steps leading to the room covered with the heaving crowd seeking admission, but the sidewalks in front of the building, and even on the opposite side of the street, were lined with sober and well-dressed citizens gazing at the windows and striving for a far-off view of the indicator, with the "accursed greed of gold" shining in their eyes; and the stranger, though he were cold-blooded as a frog, could not help being influenced by the intense excitement in the atmosphere of the place, as he was pushed slowly up the steps and inner stairs, with the roar of the mad crowd of brokers within, sounding ever louder and louder in his ears. Yet the tumult yesterday was not materially greater than it has been every day this week, though the numbers in attendance were greater. The variation during the day did not exceed ¾ per cent, 110¾ being the highest point, and 110¼ the lowest. Sales began after the opening of the room at 110¾ and 110¼, the lowest point reached since July 7, 1869. The price then rose rapidly to 111¼, and declined as quickly to 110¼ again, when it was reported that the Government had accepted bids for a million at the present low rates. From this point it rallied, going slowly and unsteadily up, till at noon the indicator pointed to 111¾. After varying between that point and 111, it went down among the 108s again, rising at 1 p. m., and standing above 111 for an hour, then falling a little, and selling, when the Board closed, at 110¾. Reports from Washington which came in during the day had much effect, especially those which pertained to the Government sales of gold. Bids were put in for $1,200,000 at from 107.60 to 111.10, the million of bids accepted ranging from 110.60 to 111.10. Large sales were made and the fluctuation throughout the day was incessant, the indicator being constantly in motion. It is apparent to every intelligent observer that the market is governed by no rules in this erratic course. The simple fact is, any premium at any time on gold is now utterly unaccountable, and it is only held in brief discussion to currency through force of habit. It is further clear that gold is a drug in the market. We have a greater supply than is needed for the requirements of trade. If specie payments were the rule to-day, greenbacks would command a premium over gold, and no one would willingly receive coin when he could get the Government promises to pay. This is apparent from the condition of the foreign exchange market. The balance of European exchange is somewhat in our favor, and bills on England are carried about Wall-st. in search of purchasers. This exchange represents gold. It is the medium through which in former years we have paid for our surplus importations. This year we have shipped cotton abroad in lieu of gold, and with our bonds rapidly appreciating in value, and finding ready purchasers throughout Europe, the Eastern Continent is in our debt, and must send its gold to this market to settle the balance. Hence it is that the premium steadily but surely declines, and must continue to decline, until it reaches par.

The tendency to this desirable result is only retarded by petulant but erroneous apprehensions of serious commercial disasters. The prevalent idea is that all values must decline in exact proportion to the premium on gold. This is only measurably true. The current prices of most staple merchandise inflated during the war have already been approximated to a gold standard. Other goods have been recently put down by the merchants in anticipation of the decline in gold. As a matter of fact the most of our merchants have put their houses in order, and made such full preparation for the inevitable return to a specie basis of trade that they will be in no serious manner affected by it. Real estate will tumble; but there is room for it to tumble. Speculators in grain will suffer undoubtedly, but professional speculators must inevitably suffer whenever gold goes to par. They can suffer and bear it as well now as at any time.

It is idle, however, to speculate on what is coming. Wall-st. baffles all prognostications, and is as uncertain as the weather. The great decline has been brought about without any organization, and at the present time there is no combination either to put up or put down the premium; and if the market shall continue to be let alone the premium must become nominal before many more days.

It is gratifying to notice that the progress toward specie payment is being attended with so little inconvenience and embarrassment. At first the result was to paralyze trade. Last week our importers and wholesale merchants wore long faces. Customers were few and shy. Country dealers were afraid to buy. Many would not even come into the market. But all this has been changed. Buyers have been more numerous, and business has been fair. The lateness of the season compels the country merchants to seek supplies for their Spring trade, or forego it altogether. Hence they are buying, though apparently on a falling market. Therefore they buy light. But the fact of so many being behindhand in their purchases, and that all are now rushing in to secure their stocks at once, makes a brisk and driving business. Some of the heaviest buyers, both from the East and West, are yet to come, and a good trade may be looked for for several weeks yet, which will greatly assist the smaller class of merchants in getting over the tempor