lawers, without experience, except as third or fourth rate members of Congress.

One of your correspondents, I observe, stated that the subscription of Congress to Gales & Seaton's Register of Debates would probably extend to twenty volumes. This was an error, as I notice by the resolution of Congress: the subscription was for the debates in the 2d, 3d, and 4th Congress—probably six volumes. Gales and Seaton formerly published the debates, from 1824 to 1837, in 14 volumes, which was patronized by Congress. It is quite important that a complete series of these debates should be printed, and there is still a chasm from 1787 to 1824 to be filled, besides those since 1837, which Blair and Rives' Congressional Globe supplies. Y. Z.

WASHINGTON, March 27, 1849.

Items About the Capital—The Secretary of the Treasury, &c. &c.

An order was issued to-day, by the Secretary of the Treasury, calling upon all the clerks, &c., in his department, to make statements, in their own hand writing, of the date of their appointment—whom they succeeded—the place of their nativity, and the State from which they hail. The returns were duly made, though at the expense of fearful forebodings to many of the unfortunate clerks. Some profess to see the germ of "proscription" in this order, whilst others are of opinion that it is done with a view of equalizing the number of appointments from the different States. At present, Eastern Virginia and Tennessee are better represented than the whole of the other States put together. It is more than probable, however, that the order is merely for the purpose of giving the Secretary that knowledge of the material of his department which is deemed necessary.

The President's reception to-day was well attended, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather. Mrs. Taylor did not receive, on account of indisposition; but Mrs Bliss was visited by a large number of ladies. Colonel Webb was floating about the "palace," in full fig—apparently very well satisfied with himself. It is said that his prospects for a mission are looking up.

Mr Meredith has taken the large house in the President's square, formerly occupied by Lord Ashburton, and more recently by Joseph Gales, Esq.

Mr. Ewing has rented a house on the corner of G and Fifteenth streets.

Mr. Clayton is moving into the mansion on F. street, lately occupied by Mr. Buchanan.

Colonel Bliss will continue to act as Private Secretary to the President till fall, when it is understood some other gentleman will be permanently appointed to that position. O.

WASHINGTON, March 27, 1849.

The President upon Original Taylor Men.

A pretty good story is going the rounds just now, showing the President's opinion of Taylor men, and giving somewhat of a clue to the recent appointments. One thing is certain—that it possesses at least as much truth as nine-tenths of the stories afloat.

A Mr. ——, being somewhat dissatisfied with the way in which things are going, called at the White House yesterday, and after shaking hands with General Taylor, gave vent to his feelings:—

"Mr. President, I've called to see you about a matter which is of much importance to your friends, if not to yourself. You see, my father and myself, and most of the people where we live, came out in favor of your election in preference to that of the great statesman of the party. We supported you, General, and ran some risk, in bringing forward a military man in preference to such a statesman as Clay. Now, after all that, it does seem somewhat strange that all the prominent appointments you have made should be from the ranks of that section of the party which did all in its power to defeat your nomination, and if they absolutely didn't vote against your election, did nothing to forward it. Now, General, we want to know the reason of all this?"

The President, after some reflection, replied—"Why, you see, sir, some one has sent me an autograph letter of General Washington, in which he says he has no friends to reward and no enemies to punish; and I have determined to follow that great man's illustrious precepts."

Mr. ——.—"That's very true, sir; but then you have made some appointments; and strange to say, they are all from the ranks of those who opposed your nomination. Now your old friends, who took you up in preference to the great statesman of the party, complain that their claims are overlooked."

The PRESIDENT—Well, well, the fact is, I have come to the conclusion that those people who took me up in preference to the eminent statesmen whose names were before the convention, were—(here —— pricked up his ears and put on his blandest smile)—were such d—d fools that they don't deserve any offices!"

The last seen of Mr. —— was at the railroad office, where he was purchasing a ticket for the North.

WASHINGTON, March 28, 1849.

The Office Hunters.

Something has been doing to-day for the office hunters—a little, not much, but something. Some few have gone home very well pleased; others have left in a very bad humor; a third detachment are still determined to hold on; and reinforcements, in small parcels, are arriving every day.

Mr. Webster, after having received two offices in the family, is reported to have been answered in the negative for a third one, although, like Oliver, a taste of the soup only gave him an appetite for more.

Peter Sken Smith supposes that something must be wrong, and has left town this evening, to reinvigorate his recommendations with additional credentials from Philadelphia. General Taylor is an Episcopalian; but we do think that if General Smith, or the "native Peter," would get a few certificates from the disciples of St. Peter, he would stand a better chance for the collectorship. General Smith would make a good collector; but we think Alexander Ramsay would do better, for he is not so bigotted against foreign immigrants as the great champion of the natives.

Col. Webb is among the very happiest men in the city; but we fear he will not get the appointment to Madrid; for, though he is doubtless well qualified for the station, his nomination would not be likely to be approved by the Senate. The democrats of the Senate remember too well the "affairs of honor" in which Col. Webb has been interested. Another reason against the gallant Colonel's getting even the nomination, is the undisguised hostility of Old Zack to your practitioners with "mahogany stocked pistols and hair triggers." Therefore, it is probable that Colonel Webb will not get the mission to Spain. Oh, how much do we regret these things! but we apprehend there is no help for them.

Mr. Fillmore left the city this afternoon, and Governor Seward, we are informed, has also gone, from which it is clear that the New York appointments rest easy for a while.

Four young candidates, from St. Louis, for Indian agencies, hearing that those offices were to lie over for a month or two, agreed, in a body, to leave town to-day; but separately each individual has given out confidentially to his friends that he will be back to-morrow—just going to get the others out of the way. Likely enough they will all find themselves in the same car to-morrow morning on their return.

Mr. Collamer will go on gradually looking after the interior postmasters. In a short time there will be a good many commissions expiring. Removals will also have to be made.

The mechanics of Washington held an indignation meeting yesterday, for the benefit of Dr. Douglass, Commissioner of Public Buildings. He reduced their wages last summer in their work on the capitol and the public grounds, and they were determined to have him out.

Numerous candidates are in the field for his place; but the man who appears to be most popular with all parties is Mr. Robert Mills, late Public Architect.

Our Baltimore Correspondence.

BALTIMORE, March 29, 1849.

Fire and Loss of Life—Fatal Rencontre—Man Killed by a Methodist Preacher—Slave Selling Conspiracy—Confirmation—Deaths—Government Appointments—Markets, &c.

The fire I mentioned yesterday, as having occurred in the eastern section of the city, was terrible beyond description. The house in which the fire originated was occupied by half a dozen families, and, sad to relate, the family occupying the third story, consisting of John Fater, and his wife and child, were all burnt to cinders, their bones having been found in the cellar after the fire was extinguished. The man was observed running about, endeavoring to find the means of escape, but the roofs of the adjoining houses were also in flames, and there was no escape, either above or below. He might evidently have saved himself, but in his efforts to save his family, all were lost.

Quite an excitement has prevailed in our city for a few days past, on account of a rumor that a fatal rencontre had occurred in Worcester county, in which a Methodist preacher had killed a man. I since learn, that the Rev. Mr. Burroughs, of the Philadelphia Conference, who had just completed his year's labor on Kent circuit, prior to his departure to attend Conference, visited his wife's relatives, near Sandy Hill, in Worcester county. He here met with a relative of his wife, with whom he had previously had a difficulty on account of some property, by whom he was attacked with personal violence and all kinds of abusive language. The preacher is represented to have begged him to desist and leave him alone, and Bishop finally left, threatening his life before he left the country. It appears that Mr. Burroughs, in order to insure his personal safety, then procured a pistol and was shortly after again attacked by Bishop. Finding it necessary to defend himself, he drew his pistol and fired at his opponent's legs, but the ball took effect in his abdomen, causing almost instant death. Mr. Burroughs immediately surrendered himself, and doubtless will be declared not guilty in the eye of the law; but whilst the law could have insured his protection by securing the arrest of the offending party, there can be no excuse for his either carrying deadly weapons, or using them, by a minister of the gospel especially.

James Rotbird, and Richard Stevens, captain and mate of the brig Amesbury, of Gardiner, Me., were yesterday arrested by officer Snyder, on the charge of attempting to sell a free negro boy, named James Smith, as a slave. They offered him for $50, which led to suspicion and caused his arrest. The boy, it appears, was in the scheme, as he was to allow himself to be sold, and was afterwards to run away at a specified time, and be carried off on board of the brig. They were all committed for trial.

The nomination of Dr. Robert T. Spence, as Resident Physician of the Marine Hospital, was yesterday confirmed by the City Council, by a vote of 25 to 4.

The number of deaths in Baltimore during the past week was 78, of which number 27 were under 2 years of age, and 19 died of consumption.

The following appointments are said to have been made at Washington yesterday:—

M. L. Clark, son of former Governor, Surveyor General, Missouri.

D. D. Mitchel, Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

Col. Crocket, (nephew of David) Dist. Attorney.

Capt Twitchel, Postmaster, St. Louis.

Mr. Wimer, Indian Agent.

Gen. Elliot Lee, Indian Agent at Santa Fe.

The Baltimore appointments are still undecided upon, or, at least, are still unknown. All the applicants are in fine spirits, and each confident of success.

MARKETS.

The flour market remains quiet. There were sales this morning of about 500 bbls. mixed brands at $4 56¼, and 200 at $4 62½ per bbl. A sale, also, of 650 bbls. Susquehanna at $4 62½. Nothing doing in City Mills; holders are asking $4 75. Sales of corn meal at $2 50. Rye flour, $3 37½. The receipts of grain are small. We quote red wheat at 98c. a $1. Nothing doing in white. Corn is quiet; small sales of white at 44c, and yellow at 49c a 50c. Oats, 25c. a 28c. Rye, 57c a 60c. There is no change to notice in provisions, and but little doing; prices remain as quoted yesterday. Groceries in steady request. Whiskey is selling moderately. We note a sale of 150 bbls. to-day, at 28½c., cash, and other sales at 23c. per gallon; hhds. 22 cents.

STOCK SALES

$436 Baltimore 6's, 1890, opening, 100½; 20 shares Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad, 20; 10 do. do., 20; 20 do. do., 20.

Our Philadelphia Correspondence.

PHILADELPHIA, March 29, 1849.

The Police System—The Hinchman Case—The Railroad Bridge at Harrisburg—Balls and Parties—Markets, Stock Sales, &c.

The Grand Jury, in their late presentments, make an allusion to our police system, and thinking that as much depends upon the character of the men appointed to fill the situations as upon the number, recommend that a strict inquiry be instituted as to what officers are in the habit of associating or corresponding with thieves and pickpockets. This has been induced by the fact of one of them having crossed Chesnut street in order to shake hands with one of the light-fingered fraternity. If this suggestion of the Grand Jury is heeded by the proper authority, it is thought there will be removals here as well as in Washington.

The rebutting testimony for the plaintiff in the Hinchman case was concluded this morning, when the Court adjourned over till to-morrow, when the argument will be commenced.

The damage to the railroad bridge above Harrisburg, carried partly away on Tuesday, can be repaired for $6,000. Not more than a fortnight's delay in the opening of the central road from Harrisburg to Lewistown, will be occasioned by the disaster.

A new Jewish Synagogue, called the "House of Israel," erected in Crown street, was dedicated this afternoon. It is in every respect a chaste and beautiful edifice, erected after designs furnished by Thomas W. Walter, Esq., our eminent architect. The solemn and imposing ceremonies of the consecration were commenced at 2 o'clock, in the presence of a large congregation; the Rev. Mr. Isaacs, of the Wooster street (N. Y.) Synagogue, officiating.

The closing balls and parties of the present gay season seem to be the most brilliant that have occurred throughout. Last week, a charming private fancy ball came off at the Sansom street Hall, given by Mr. Carpenter, the dancing master, to his pupils, at which there were over one hundred gentlemen dressed in character, which were admirably sustained by them. A Mazourka party, given by Mr. Whale, at the Assembly Buildings, is highly spoken of, as having afforded unqualified delight to all who participated. To-night, the last party of Mr. Carpenters' takes place at the Musical Fund Hall, to which the belles and beaux are looking forward with anticipations the most joyous.

Vice President Fillmore arrived in town to-day from Washington, on his way home.

MARKETS.

The inactivity in the flour market continues unabated. Small sales of good brands were made for shipment at $4 62½. The highest rates for city use of extra brands obtained to-day was $5. Rye flour is nominal at $3, and corn meal at $2 50 for Pennsylvania. Of wheat there is a plentiful supply, but the demand is small. Prime red sells 95c. a 98c; and white at 101c. a 102c. Sales of corn at 53c for yellow, by weight.—Oats sell at 33c. for Pennsylvania, and 30c. for Southern. The cotton market is without animation. Whiskey exhibits a declining tendency; quotations range at 20½c. to 21½c for hhds. and barrels.

STOCK SALES.

PHILADELPHIA, March 29.—*First Board and after.*—$3000 Penna 6's 79; 128 Girard 12½; $400 Coal Scrip 76¾; $830 S Nav Int 50; 50 Union Cnl 11½; 2 Bank of Penna 293½; 3 do 293¼; $900 Coal Scrip 76¾; $7000 Penn'a 5's 79; $100 S Nav Int 50; $2,000 Penn. 5's, 79; 500 Sch. Nav Int, 50; 50 Union Canal 11¼; 100 Girard 12¼; $3100 U S 6's '56 104; 100 Wilmington RR 16½; $1000 Reading Mtg 61. *Second Board*—$1000 U S 6's '67 109; 50 Morris Cnl 9; $1000 Reading 6's '50 53; $100 S Nav Int 51; $1100 U S 6's '56 104.

Our Albany Correspondence.

ALBANY, March 28, 1849.

Affairs in the Legislature.

A highly interesting debate occurred in the Senate to-day, upon a motion offered by Mr. Fine, to order to a third reading a certain bill authorizing the construction of a railroad bridge across Lake Champlain, within the borders of this State, and near the boundary of Upper Canada. A railroad is in course of construction from Ogdensburg to Boston, via Lake Champlain; with the permission of the Canadian Parliament, the company would be enabled to cross at St. Johns, in Canada; but that permission has been withheld, and the company have no recourse but to build a bridge, or to cross the lake by means of a ferry. The bill granting them leave to construct a draw-bridge, has passed the House of Assembly, but it has been opposed in the Senate by some of the most experienced and eminent Senators—among others, by Senators Cooke, Whallon, and Wilkin. The debate which occurred yesterday was interesting and instructive; Mr. Whallon led off in opposition to the bill; Mr. Fine, of the Judiciary Committee, replied, in its favor; when Mr. Cook, of Saratoga, submitted a strong and conclusive argument against the bill. It was, without doubt, the most splendid speech of the session; the honorable Senator opposed the measure for the reason that it contemplated the sacrifice of the commercial and agricultural interests of the State for the emolument of a railroad corporation; it proposed to divert the vast trade of the North, which legitimately belonged to us, from our canals and our cities, and to give other States the benefit of it; he believed it was the first duty of a representative to take care of his own State, and not to regard the claims of other States as paramount to those which every State has upon its immediate representatives. Mr. C. having assumed the position that this measure would seriously affect the commercial interests of our citizens, proceeded to make it impregnable. It is due to him, and to the Senate, to say that he succeeded. He fortified it by facts and statistical information, which he introduced, and left the friends of the bill without the power to reply. The Senator's argument was eminently practical; he has a habit of uttering truths which have a palpable and distinct reference to the subject upon which he speaks. The city of New York is, of course, deeply interested in this measure, and the thanks of the city are due to the distinguished Senator, who, *sans peur et sans reproche*, has had the courage to stand up in defence of her rights. Boston, as Mr. C. observed, is largely represented here. She also has a great interest in the measure; because it will throw into her markets all the trade of the north; it will, in fact, give her entire control of it. But we cannot refer, to-day, to the Senator's argument more in detail. Suffice it to say that it was unanswerable, and that it has placed the bill in a position from which it will be hard to resuscitate it.

The bill authorizing the construction of a parallel railroad between Syracuse and Rochester will not probably pass the Senate.

Appearances indicate that an extra session of the Legislature will be called. The House are anxious to make a tremendous fuss over the Code of Procedure, and members persist in asserting their readiness to work gratuitously after the expiration of the hundred days. C.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, March 27, 1849.

The motion pending being to refer the bill to amend the act on Practice and Pleadings to a select committee, to be associated with the Commissioners on Practice—

Mr. DIGOSWAY was of opinion that justice could not be done to this subject at the present session. He was still of opinion that an extra session was necessary.

Mr. TAYLOR—We propose to sit until the 1st of May, gratuitously, to consider the code.

Mr. BAGLEY—I will sit here, cheerfully, until the 1st of June.

Mr. DIGOSWAY—And so will I; but I detest the idea of "swallowing a thing whole," of which I know nothing. If, however, proper consideration could only be attained by an extra session, he would sustain such a session, if no other gentleman on the floor would do so.

Mr. HUDSON thought nothing could be done, unless the House should at once take up the bill, and act upon it, section by section.

The motion was carried.

Mr. CAMPBELL called up the question of agreeing to the report of the committee of conference on the bill in relation to the Alms House and Penitentiary department of the city of New York.

The report was agreed to—ayes 74, noes 5.

Mr. VARNUM brought in a bill to incorporate the New York and Liverpool Mail Steam Navigation Company.

Mr. BREWER reported complete, authorizing the Supervisors of New York to raise money by tax.

Mr. CROSS had leave to present two remonstrances against closing Jamaica avenue.

Mr. GUERNSEY brought in a bill to declare the public utility of a railroad from Canandaigua to Attica.

Mr. HUDSON moved a gold medal to Major J. J. Peck. Referred, with others.

Mr. SLOCUM reported a bill complete, to provide for the sale of certain salt lands and the purchase of others.

Mr. PERLEY moved to make the Equalization of Taxes bill a special order for Friday. Lost.

Mr. J. E. THOMPSON offered a resolution, calling upon the Receiver of the Canal Bank to report the amount of money expended for counsel fees since 1840, &c. Agreed to.

Mr. WELLS moved to make the bill to improve the upper waters of the Hudson a special order for Monday next. Lost.

Mr. BAGLEY moved that the bill in regard to the reorganization of banks under the general banking law, be ordered to a third reading. Agreed to. Recess.

FOUR O'CLOCK P. M.

Mr. BOWEN presented several remonstrances from pilots, against the removal of the quarantine.

Mr. BAGLEY reported a bill for the punishment of public officers, refusing to furnish information upon the call of either House of the Legislature.

Mr. FISKE reported complete the bill to incorporate the New York and Liverpool Mail Steamboat Co.

The Albany Water Works bill was, on Mr. Taylor's motion, referred to the Albany delegation, to report complete.

Mr BAILEY called up his resolution for the appointment of a select Committee, to investigate the allegations against certain of the judiciary in relation to the Canal Bank. Adopted.

ALBANY BASIN BILL.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Averill in the Chair, on the Albany Basin bill.

Mr. TAYLOR did not know but the bill was all right, but, as it appropriated a large sum of money, it should not be passed without discussion. It is a stupendous undertaking, this bill appropriating some $150,000. The basin was built at the solicitation of the citizens of Albany, and it seemed to him rather ungenerous in the city to ask pay for keeping it in repair. There were plenty of towns on the river who would cheerfully build a basin if they could have the terminus of the canal at their locality.

Mr. PRUYN had no fears of the ultimate support of the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TAYLOR was ready to do justice to the city of Albany. He would not have the State in debt to any locality; neither would he hurry forward any measure of such grave importance as this. He should, therefore, suggest the propriety of a few days delay, in order that members, after what has been said, might have an opportunity to examine the bill.

Mr. SWART did not know whether he should or should not sustain the bill. It had merits, which he enumerated; but it was suggested in some quarters, that a spacious sewer should be construted along the edge of the basin, to carry off the filth which flows from the city, so that it might enter the river below the basin.

Mr. GLASS remarked that the bill was one of great importance, and should receive the calm deliberation of the House. For this purpose, he would move to report progress. Carried.

On motion of Mr PRUYN, the bill taxing foreign Fire Insurance Companies two per cent on all premiums received in this State, for the benefit of the firemen in the several cities and villages in this State, was ordered to a third reading.

The Supervisor bill was referred to a select committee, to report complete.

Mr. CROSS reported the New York Wharfage bill.

Mr. FISKE brought in a bill in relation to the Court of Appeals. Adjourned.

SENATE.

ALBANY, March 28, 1849.

Prayer by the Rev. Dr. SPRAGUE.

REPORTS.

Mr. GEDDES, against the bill authorizing the Balmbridge Plank Road Company to erect a bridge over the Susquehanna.

Mr. WILKIN, prescribing fire limits to the village of New York.

Also authorizing trustees or assignees of insolvents to become petitioners' creditors in certain cases.

Mr. JOHNSON, to incorporate the Williamsburg Ferry Company.

Also, to prevent the throwing of offal and other filthy substances in the streets of New York.

Mr. W. HALL, to amend the act incorporating the New York University.

On the motion of Mr. FLOYD, the vote rejecting the bill for the protection of Suffolk county wood lands was reconsidered.

Mr. COOK, against the bill amending the charter of the Orange County Mutual Insurance Company.

Mr. SMITH moved to refer the bill making the Register of New York a fees officer to a select committee.

Mr. JOHNSON moved to postpone the bill indefinitely. The old law was right, and he did not wish to make him other than a salaried officer.

Mr. COLE thought the last motion ought to prevail.—The Register was a whig, and the Clerk a member of the opposite party, and this bill was to give the first large fees, and to continue the last as a salaried officer. He could not consent, as a whig, to make such a distinction. If it was right to make the Clerk a salaried officer, they should the Register.

Mr. WILKIN took the same view.

The motion to postpone prevailed.

THIRD READING OF BILLS.

To amend the revised statutes, in relation to summary proceedings to recover the possession of lands. Passed.

To prevent the throwing of offal and other filthy substances in the streets of New York. Passed.

To amend the act of April 13, 1838, for the relief of partners and joint debtors. Passed.

To amend the charter of the Williamsburg Fire Insurance Company. [Changes the name to Citizens' Fire Insurance Company, and authorizes them to hold real estate.]

On motion of Mr. SMITH, the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Banks and Insurance Companies, to report complete.

To incorporate the village of Rondout. Passed.

Releasing the interest of the State in certain escheated lands to the heirs of David Darrow. Passed.

Mr. COOK had consent to report the bill to amend the charter of the Williamsburg Fire Insurance Company, with an amendment that nothing in the act should be construed to interfere with the legal right of any other person or persons.

A communication was received from the Rev. Dr. Sprague, complying with the request of the Senate for a copy of his sermon on the death of late Hon. T. S. Williams. Five times the usual number were ordered printed.

The Senate then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. TREADWELL in the chair, on the bill to bridge Lake Champlain at Rouse's Point, and after debate, which is deferred, rose and reported progress.

The Senate receded from its amendment to the bill amendatory to the New York city charter.

The Senate took a recess.

ASSEMBLY, March 28.

PETITIONS.

Mr. BAGLEY, to prohibit sale of spirituous liquors; relative to bridges in the town of Lyme; Mr Slocum, of Rose Ayrard, an alien, for relief; Mr. Tuttle, for the new county of Harrison; to annex part of Lexington to Windham.

REPORTS

Mr. CROSS reported a bill to permit the city of Brooklyn to erect gas lamp posts.

Mr. WOODRUFF reported a bill to detect horse thieves in Sand Lake.

Mr. CROSS, favorably, the bill to amend the charter of the city of Utica.

Mr. BEEKMAN, the Senate bill in relation to the Natural History of New York.

Mr. BAGLEY, complete, the bill to amend the act in relation to telegraph companies.

Mr. NASH, favorably, the bill for a railroad from Flatteburg to the Canada line.

Mr. BEEKMAN, complete, the bill in relation to the Colonial History.

Mr. W. S. SMITH, complete, ceding the old Fort land at Oswego for a U. S. Hospital.

Mr. VARNUM, the bill for a railroad from Sackett's Harbor to Ellesburgh.

Mr. GLASS, against the petitions for an aqueduct over the Hudson River near Fort Miller dam.

Mr. BOWEN, complete, the bill to amend the New York School act.

Also, favorably, the bill in relation to the Penitentiary of the city of New York.

Also, favorably, the bill for a road master in 12th ward of the city of New York.

Mr B. THOMPSON, favorably, the Senate bill for a canal bridge at Medina.

Also, favorably, the bill for the better security of laborers on the public works.

Also, by bill, for the relief of Elizabeth S. Granger and others.

Also, favorably, the bill to repeal the act in relation to the surplus waters of the canal.

Mr. BAILEY, favorably, the bill in relation to the transcription of records in Franklin county.

Also, the bill in relation to co partnership styles.

Mr. HARMON, against the petition for the relief of the M. E. Society of Bolivar

Mr. WHITE, favorably, the Buffalo Dry Dock bill

Mr. [illegible] to report the names of persons employed by them, and their salaries. (Laid over.)

BILLS READ A THIRD TIME AND PASSED.

Authorizing the erection of docks in the 7th ward of the city of Brooklyn.

Making appropriations for the enlargement of the Erie Canal.

In relation to the Canal Fund, and maintaining the Canals for the fiscal year, commencing October 1st, 1849.

In relation to the Oneida River improvement.

In relation to the payment of the Canal debt falling due.

In relation to the Crooked Lake Canal.

To amend the act providing for the improvement of Genesee and other Lakes, to supply water for the Genesee Valley Canal

To facilitate the re-organization of banks under the general banking law.

The general appropriation bill for the next fiscal year.

To annex a part of Westport to the town of Moriah.

To prevent the manufacture, sale and use of the slung shot.

To amend the charter of the Niagara Suspension Bridge Company.

To authorize the settlement of the claims of the State against the bail of the late treasurer of Onondaga county.

To authorize the construction of a plank road in the town of Herman.

Mr. HALE called up the motion for the re-consideration of the vote on the Hornellsville and Buffalo Railroad Company bill. Agreed to, and the bill laid on the table.

Mr. BOWEN moved a concurrence with the Senate in all their amendments to the House bill amending the charter of the city of New York, with the exception of their amendment to the section which submits the amendments to the people. [The Senate struck out that section.]

The House concurred in all but the latter amendment.

Mr. TAYLOR, in opposing the amendment, said that the bill was one of the greatest importance to the entire people of the city of New York, and the concurrence by this House with the amendment made by the Senate, would take from the people that great palladium of their rights—the ballot box. The Senate had doubtless adopted the amendment under the belief that proper time will not intervene between the present and the day of our charter election, to enable the people to canvass the merits of the proposed amendments to the charter, and enable them to vote understandingly. The fact, also, that but a few days since the good people of our neighboring city of Brooklyn rejected a charter submitted to them, which charter this Legislature considered faultless; and but a few years since the citizens of New York rejected, by an overwhelming vote, a charter submitted to them; these considerations had, doubtless, controlled the Senate in the course it had thought proper to adopt on the present occasion. But Mr. Taylor could never record his vote for a law that would in the least abridge the rights of the people in relation to their expressions through the ballot box. They might reject this and a hundred similar charters before he would cast a vote or raise a hand to stay that right.

And it was sustained by Messrs. Perley, A. Gilbert, Varnum and Fleke.

Mr. VARNUM considered that such a clause as this was equivalent to striking out the enacting clause. The leading objects of the bill were well known in New York, and had been called for during the last ten years; but past experience has shown that it was impossible ever to get a full vote on such a question. The office holders were generally opposed to any change, and would work hard to defeat it, while there were few who would feel interested enough to make it their business to work for it. He hoped the House would concur with the Senate, and believed that the people would approve of such a course.

The House refused to concur, and voted in favor of submitting to the people—ayes 23, noes 66.

Mr. PERLEY moved a committee of conference. Agreed to.

Also, to the bill in relation to the employment of clerks in the Kings county Surrogate's office.

Also, to the bill in relation to the Syracuse Savings Institution.

Also, to the bill in relation to tax books in the Comptroller's office. Recess.

THE STORM AT THE EAST.—The Boston *Traveller*, of the 28th instant, says:—A cold disagreeable easterly storm commenced on Sunday last, and still continues. Much rain has fallen, and out-door pursuits are in a great measure suspended. A violent gale from the northeast commenced last evening at about sunset, and continued without intermission during the night, accompanied with torrents of rain. The gale was unquestionably the most violent which has been experienced in this vicinity for some months, and many apprehensions are felt as to its effects upon the vessels on our coast.

A bark at anchor in the stream drifted from her moorings, and came in collision with a brig lying near her, without, however, doing any considerable damage.

A fishing vessel which arrived this forenoon from George's, reports that they saw no vessels in the bay. The storm continues very severe in the bay, and the sea running very high.

A schooner of about eighty or one hundred tons was seen at anchor about one hundred rods to the windward of Little Nahant, at half-past seven this morning—the sea breaking over her. When last seen, she was drifting towards the shore.

The rain last night washed the embankment from the rails on the Old Colony road, this side of Harrison square. The damage caused a detention of about an hour to the morning train. The trains now run regularly. The gale has disarranged the mails. The New Haven train due last night at six o'clock, did not arrive until twenty minutes past seven this morning. Neither the mail or any of the expresses from New York had arrived up to the hour of our going to press.

The Boston *Mail*, of the 28th, says:—At early light, a schooner was discovered off Little Nahant. She anchored at the distance of about half a mile. Her anchor held until eight o'clock, when it began to drag, and she approached the Nahant Cliffs, which rise forty feet above the sea, almost perpendicular, affording about as much chance for life to the shipwrecked mariner as a shallop going over Niagara Falls. At this time the wind freshened, blowing almost a gale, and changing a little, caused the vessel to strike on the southern end of the Long Beach, near Little Nahant. A life boat had put off from Swampscot, manned by five men, who, after rowing two miles, deemed it impracticable to reach the vessel through the breakers, and returned.—At this critical moment three other Swampscot fishermen, who were on the beach, took a dory and put off to the rescue, though the gale was blowing, the rain pouring, and the billows rolling terribly. At one moment the little boat was seen on the top of a breaker, and the next she was entirely out of sight. She finally reached the schooner in safety, when the cheers of six hundred persons assembled on the beach were heard above the tempest. The dory succeeded in bringing the crptain ashore. The life boat now arrived by land, and took the crew off. The vessel is the schooner James Harvey, Thomas Smith, master, of Digby, Nova Scotia, with a crew of four men and two passengers. She is loaded with wood, and now lies beating at the beach."

The Springfield (Conn.) *Republican*, of the 28th inst., says:—A severe northeast storm, mainly of snow, but interspersed with rain and hail, commenced in this vicinity early on Monday morning, and continued until last evening. In length and tediousness it entirely eclipsed the "equinoctial," and has hardly been rivaled during the winter. About half a foot of snow remains on the ground.

The New Haven (Conn.) *Courier*, of the 29th inst., says:—The high wind which prevailed yesterday did considerable damage in various parts of the city. The large building, formerly known as the Axe Factory, and now as the Rubber Works, was partly blown down, the entire north wing being completely prostrated. Two chimneys on the factory of Messrs. Pierpont & Mallory, were blown down, and there is no end to the trees, awnings and umbrellas demolished.

The Philadelphia Conference of the Methodist Evangelical Church assembled in Philadelphia on Wednesday last. It is not thought any matters of general public interest will be acted upon.

CITY TRADE REPORT.

THURSDAY, March 29—2½ P. M.

ASHES are quiet, at $5 62½ a $5 68¾ for pots, and $7 for pearls. COTTON is without change, and in fair demand; the sales are 500 bales. FLOUR, &c.—For Western flour there is a good inquiry, and we notice sales of 3,000 bbls. at $5 18¾ for Brooklyn, $5 25 a $5 37½ for common to favorite State and Western, and $5 87½ a $6 for pure Genesee. In Southern, about 300 bbls. changed hands at $5 for Richmond country. Wheat and corn are without movement, and prices unchanged. Of rye 1,000 bushels sold at 59c. A sale of 2,000 bushels barley was made at 62c. a 63c, or thereabouts. Sales of two cargoes of oats at previous rates. PROVISIONS.—The market is heavy for pork, and no sales are reported. Of cut meats 150 packages plain cured hams sold at 6c. Lard moved to the extent of 100 bbls at 6¼c, and 300 kegs at 7c. WHISKEY is quiet at 21½ at 22½c. for the whole range.

THURSDAY, March 29—6 P. M.

The market for flour was rather heavy, as far as prices were concerned; but sales were made to a fair extent, at low prices. The sales were chiefly confined to lots of Southern and Western, on terms stated below. Wheat remained quiet. There was more doing in corn, including lots of both yellow and white, without material change in prices. Meal continued dull, and sales were light. Rye flour remained about the same. Barley was steady. Pork was heavy, and small sales of mess made at a slight decline, compared with yesterday's quotations. Prime remained the same. Lard sold to a moderate extent. There was no change in beef. Cotton was active, and sales freely made at steady prices.

ASHES.—Sales of 50 a 60 bbls. pots were made, at $6 62½ a $6 68¾; and 40 do pearls at $7.

BREADSTUFFS.—*Flour*—The sales in the aggregate amounted to 2,500 a 3,000 bbls including 800 a 900 bbls. of Southern among which were lots of Howard street Baltimore, Alexandria, Georgetown, &c. at $5; 600 a 800 do. Western straight good brands, at about $5 37½, together with lots common to fair do. at $5 18¾ a $5 25, and 500 a 600 bbls New Orleans were sold at $5 a $5 06¾. *Wheat*—There were some lots offering but we heard of no sales worth reporting. *Corn*—The aggregate sales reported reached about 20,000 bushels, including 10,000 Jersey yellow, reported sold on private terms; 1,000 do do. at 56c; 4,000 a 5,000 do. damaged for distilling at 49 a 49½c, and 1,900 do do [illegible] bushels sound [illegible] whole was offered at 60c. *Meal*—Small sales N. Jersey (100 bbls.) were made at $2 56¼c., and 200 bbls. Brandywine were on private terms. *Flour*—Sales of 200 bbls. were reported at $2 87½ a $3. *Rye*—Sales were reported at a shade under 49 cents. *Oats*—There were no New Jersey offering; river and canal were selling at 34 a 36c.

COTTON.—The sales to-day amount to 4,000 bales, nearly all for export, and at steady prices generally.

COFFEE.—Further sales of 100 bags St. Domingo at 5¾ a 5¾ cts. cash.

FRUIT.—Small sales of bunch raisins at $1 45 a $1 50 according to quality. Some green fruit sold, but the particulars we did not learn.

FISH.—In dry cod and mackerel there was nothing of moment doing. Of herring, about 2,000 boxes scaled changed hands at 38 a 38c.

FREIGHTS.—To Liverpool, 1,000 bales cotton were engaged at ¼d; corn was engaged at 5d; and heavy goods at 20 a 22s. 6d.; and 1,000 bales were engaged for Havre in the packet of the 10th, at ⅝d. There was no change to other ports.

HIDES.—About 8,000 Orinoco's changed hands at 8¾c.

MOLASSES.—We notice sales of 100 hhds. Cuba at 22½ a 26c.

OILS.—The demand for the country trade is good, and sales were made of 2,000 gallons English and American at 60c.

PROVISIONS.—Pork was heavy, and sales of about 300 bbls. mess, in lots, were made at $10 75; at the close there were buyers at $10 62½, while sellers demanded the former quotation. Small sales of prime were reported at $8 87½ a $9. Hams—Sales of 100 hhds. plain cured were made at 6c., and 30 tierces dry salted were sold at 6¼c. Lard—Sales of 200 bbls. were made at 6¾c. Beef was steady at old prices. There was no change of moment in butter or cheese. Sales of 10,000 lbs grease lard were made at 5½c.

RICE continues steady, with sales of 100 casks good fair at $3 12½ per 100 lbs.

SEED.—Rough flax is held at $1 28, with small sales.

SUGARS.—The market generally was quiet, though prices were without change. Transactions embrace 260 hhds. New Orleans at 4¾ a 5¾c; and 100 Porto Rico at 5 a 5½c.

TALLOW.—Sales of 100 bbls. were made on private terms.

TOBACCO.—Sales of about 150 hhds. Kentucky, &c., at 6 a 7¼c.

WHISKEY.—Sales of 50 bbls. Ohio were make at 30c.

MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

STOCK SALES

BOSTON, March 27.—*Brokers' Board*—2 shs Boston and Maine Railroad, 104; 10 do. do. do. do., b10, 104; 1 do. Fitchburg Railroad, 105¾; 17 do. Old Colony Railroad, 75¾; 2 do. Boston and Worcester Railroad, 105¾; 3 do. do do., 105¾; 10 do. Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad, b30, 49; 75 do. do. do., b30, 49; 5 do. do. do., 48¾; 5 do. do do., 48¾; 6 do. Fall River Railroad, 80¾; 2 do. Boston and Providence Railroad, 88½; 4 do. Eastern Railroad, 99; 2 do. Vermont Central Railroad, 54¾; 30 do. East Boston Company, b60, 14¾; 90 do. do. do., b8, 13¾. *By Auction*—60 shs Boston and Lowell Railroad, new stock, 559¾ a 563¾; 2 do York Manufacturing Company, $350; 3 do. Saco Water Power, $410; 2 do. Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, 1160 a 1161; 3 do. Washington Ins. Co. 98; 10 do Lancaster Mills, 325; 17 do. Merchants' Bank, div. off. 101¾; $500 Boston City Scrip, payable 1853, 100; $1,000 Massachusetts 5 per cent stock, payable 1857, 94¾.

Married,

In Washington, D. C., on the 27th inst., at St. Matthew's Church, by the Rev. James B. Donellan, CHARLES BERAULT, JR., of the city of New York, to MARY AGNES ANDERSON, of Washington, D. C.

On Wednesday evening, 28th inst., by the Rev. Geo. H. Fisher, WILLIAM DODD, to Miss EMMA A. BLOODGOOD, daughter of Mr Bloodgood, Esq., all of this city.

At Killingy, Ct., by Rev. L. W. Wheeler, N. P. Porter, of Norwich, to LUCY A. WHEELER, of Litchfield.

On Wednesday evening, 28th inst., by Rev. Dr. Price, Mr. WM. MCPHERSON, Jun., of Roslyn, Long Island, to Miss MARIA TANNER POILLON, of this city.

Died,

On March 29, MARY HART, after a short illness, in the 64th year of her age; native of Ireland, county Kildare.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the house of her son