AFFAIRS IN NEW YORK CITY.

The Seamens' Mission Society.

This society held their eighth annual celebration, on Sunday evening, at Saint George's Church, Stuyvesant park. Notwithstanding the stormy state of the weather, the attendance was very good.

Dr. TAYLOR, of Grace church, presided, and Dr. Vinton, of Brooklyn, read the annual report, by which it appeared that the Society were, or would, on the 1st of May, be indebted in four hundred dollars. The receipts from April 21, 1851, to April 12, 1852, were $4,141. Their expenditures being $4,175. The expenses thus had scarcely amounted to ten cents each of the forty thousand seamen landing and remaining in our ports during the year. Connected with this mission are two chapels—that of Our Saviour and the Holy Comforter. In the former, the number of baptisms had, within the year, been, infants, 57; adults, 4; confirmations, 7; admitted to the communion, 19; marriages, 26; funerals, 13. They had distributed 1,500 bound volumes and twenty thousand pages of tracts, upwards of two hundred bibles and three hundred prayer books. In that part of the Holy Comforter, the infant baptisms had been 23, and the adult, 1; confirmations, 17—of these, eight had been seamen and two seamen's wives; admitted to the communion, 12 (four seamen,) and the present number of communicants was 60; marriages performed within the year were 16; funerals, six; and divine services, including those at the "Home," were 204; bibles distributed, 169; prayer books, 123; printed tracts, 46,860 pages, and 250 other religious books. They had moreover established, independent of these two churches, a "missionary at large," from whose labors they calculated on great and cheering results. They had assisted and fostered according to their means the Seaman's Home—and the Company of the Evergreens Cemetary had presented them gratuitously with a plot of land, for the burial of their dead, for which they acknowledged their obligations.

Bishop POTTER, of Connecticut, then made a forcible and some what lengthy appeal for the society, taking his text from the 1st verse, 4th chapter, of St. Mark—"And he began again to teach by the sea side." Upon this the reverend gentleman enlarged, arguing ably that seamen ought to be instructed in religious worship, and pointing out the anomaly of sending one missionary and a hundred seamen, (who were in the habit of blaspheming God's name,) into every port that we traded with. Nay, he could even mention cases where "Christian" seamen had risen and driven out the missionaries; and what idea could the natives form of us when so represented?

A collection was taken up amounting, as we understood, to some three hundred dollars, or thereabouts; and a prayer and benediction hymns, offered by Dr. Taylor, concluded the exercises.

City Intelligence.

THE CLEANING OF STREETS.—The present unsatisfactory method of cleaning and sweeping streets, has been the subject of considerable talk for some time back, and has given rise to the invention of new sweeping machines, by which the streets will be cleaned at a trifling cost, in comparison to the enormous sum which has to be expended every year for this purpose. At the last session of the Board of Aldermen a petition was presented requesting of the Common Council a trial of a new machine for cleaning the streets. The inventors declare that the machine will do its work in a very short time, without sprinkling or raising any dust; that it is particularly adapted to the Russ pavement, but can, with satisfaction, be employed in streets paved with cobble stones; and that it will deposit from a half to three-quarters of a ton of mud in the carts at a time. They further assert that no stoppage of the travel will be occasioned in the streets during the time it is in operation. The petition itself was referred to the appropriate committee, which it is hoped will report as soon as possible in favor of submitting this invention to a fair trial. In connection with this subject, we notice that the preliminary steps have been taken for the formation of a company, to be called the New York Street Sweeping Association, with a proposed capital of $100,000. The machines to be employed by this association will be similar to those now used in the capital cities in Britain, where they have long superseded the old method of street sweeping. It is a remarkable and notorious fact, that instead of having to pay an annual tax of nearly $200,000—as is the case in New York—the cities in the old country, where these new improvements and inventions are in use, actually derive a considerable revenue from their street manure, or mud. This circumstance alone ought to arrest at once the attention of those likely to be interested, as it opens a fine field for speculation.

PHILADELPHIA HOSE COMPANY.—It is stated that the Weccacoe Hose Company, of Philadelphia, propose to visit New York in June next, to participate in the demonstration of the Fire Department of this city. The gentlemanly bearing of the members of this company entitles them to a cordial welcome and kind reception from their brethren of this city. We understand they will be the guests of Eagle Engine Company, No. 13.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—While the 10 o'clock Harlem train from the city was stopping on Monday at Fordham, one of the passengers, a middle aged man, whose name we could not ascertain, was engaged in removing his baggage from the baggage car, when suddenly the whistle of the New Haven train sounded. He jumped; but before he could clear the track the frame work of one of the cars of the New Haven train struck him on the head, fracturing the same and inflicting injuries on other parts of his body. He was picked up in a state of insensibility and conveyed to the neighboring tavern. From the serious character of the injuries he had sustained, it was at once seen that he could not, by any possibility, survive for any length of time. He died about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and was all the time insensible. We understand that the deceased had been living in the South for some years past, and was going to Fordham to spend some time with his brother, who is residing at that place. It is said that no blame can be attached to the conductors of either train, as all the necessary precautions had been resorted to.

RUN OVER IN BROADWAY.—William M. Lord, residing at No. 7 Thompson street, while in the act of crossing Broadway, at the corner of Anthony street, about half past nine o'clock on Monday morning, was knocked down and run over by stage No. 102, Hoskins and Wilkins Fourth avenue line, driven by Joseph Wallace. The stage passed over the left leg of Mr. Lord, fracturing it in two places. He was immediately picked up by two of the Sixth ward police, and taken to the New York Hospital, where he was placed in the care of Dr. Allen. After driving over Mr. Lord, Wallace passed rapidly down to the South ferry, where he placed another driver on the stage and sent it back on its route. He then walked leisurely up Broadway, but was recognized and arrested by officer McManus, who conveyed him before Justice Osborn. He was committed to prison to await examination.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Yesterday the Coroner held an inquest at a dwelling in Sixth avenue, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets, upon the body of Patrick Trainer, a lad ten years of age, whose death was caused by a fracture of the skull. It appeared from the evidence that, on the 10th inst., the deceased, with several other boys, was engaged in picking up chips in front of a new building in the course of erection in Sixth avenue, near Thirty-seventh street. The end of some of the timbers of the building projected beyond the wall, and a laborer was engaged in sawing off one of them, which, after being severed, fell upon the boy's head, causing a fracture of the skull, of which he died on Sunday afternoon. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death, as no evidence was adduced showing that the laborer, whose name has not been ascertained, was aware, at the time of the falling of the end of the timber, that the boy was underneath.

FIRE.—About three o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered by officer Elder, of the Twentieth ward police, in the cellar of house No. 549 Sixth avenue, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets, occupied as a grocery store, owned by John D. Boyd. Fire Companies No. 44 and 42 were early on the ground, and soon extinguished the flames with trifling damage. It is supposed that the premises were set on fire by some unknown person.

ANOTHER FIRE.—About half-past three o'clock yesterday morning the sloop Orion, loaded with lime, lying at the foot of Sixteenth street, East river, caught fire and was completely destroyed, with 150 barrels of lime. The Captain and Assistant Captain of the Eleventh ward, with a section of men, were at the fire. The loss is estimated at about $1,200. No insurance.

AN UNKNOWN MAN DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man was found floating in the North river, yesterday afternoon, at the foot of Charlton street. The body appeared to have been in the water some time. Coroner Ives will hold an inquest on the body this day.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Coroner Ives yesterday held an inquest, at the Seventh ward police station, on the body of James Crowe, aged 50 years, a native of New Jersey, who was found dead, on Monday night, by the Seventh ward police, in an alley, at No. 8 Governeur street. The body of deceased was examined by Dr. Liddell, and the jury rendered a verdict, that deceased came to his death by inflammation of the lungs. The deceased, it seems, was well known in the city—he conducted the erection of the Bowery theatre, the first time it was built, many years ago; but of late years he became very intemperate in his habits, which eventually brought him to his deplorable death.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Before Hon. Judge Edwards, and Aldermen Oakley and Boyce.

APRIL 19.—*Charge of Infanticide.*—Margaret Morrell, a French woman, miserably clad, and forlorn looking, with an idiot son at her side, was indicted for having killed her infant child, and secreting it in the soil of the back premises at No. 40 Canal street, early one morning in January last. The testimony was of a filthy nature. The defence was that the child was dead when it was born, and if not, that the unfortunate woman at the time of the transaction was in a state of mind which rendered her irresponsible for the act. The jury retired, and after an absence of more than an hour and a half came into court and put some further questions to the witnesses as to the appearance of the premises.

One of the jurors then wished to know, if they brought in a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to mercy, would it be acted upon by the Court.

The Judge replied that they had no power to do so, that rested with the Governor alone.

The juror said, what they required to know, was, would the Court concur in the recommendation?

The Court refused to answer that question; it would not be proper for them to do so.

The District Attorney said that, as part of the verdict, the recommendation would undoubtedly be forwarded to the Governor.

The jury again retired, and at a late hour had not agreed.

APRIL 20.—The jury not having agreed, were locked up all night. On coming into court this morning, they said there was no likelihood of their agreeing. They were again sent back, and at two and-a-half o'clock, being still unable to agree, were discharged. It is said that they stood nine for conviction and three for acquittal, and that two of the nine would have acquitted her if the majority so decided.

The District Attorney announced that he would put the prisoner on trial again on Monday.

THE PUTNAM DIVORCE CASE.

Supreme Court.—Circuit.

Before Hon. Judge Roosevelt.

MARY ANN PUTNAM VS. THEODORE E. PUTNAM.

SECOND DAY.

APRIL 20.—James C Watson, who had been watching Mr. Putnam with Mr Woodhead, Jr., was examined at great length, but his testimony was merely corroborative of Mr. Woodhead's; the witness, on cross-examination, said he was an Englishman, residing in this country since 1836, and that Mr. Woodhead, Sr., was also an Englishman, many years resident in this country; he said he was not employed to watch Mr. Putnam; he did it as an act of gratitude, either to confirm or dispel the doubts that were in Mr. Woodhead's mind.

Two witnesses (Messrs. Roberts and Southwell) deposed that it was from their house, fronting Fourth street, that Mr. Woodhead and Mr. Watson watched Mr. Putnam's movements; they also testified to seeing him repeatedly in that neighborhood, so often as to attract their attention.

The case for the plaintiff here closed.

The Court asked if there were any special issues to go to the jury.

Mr. O'Conor replied that the jury could find on the whole issues.

The Court inquired, would the jury have to find on the marriage, when it took place, the condonation, and the residence?

Mr. O'Conor—The marriage is conceded. It is admitted on the pleadings.

The Court—Can we take the admission of the parties?

Mr. O'Conor's opinion was that the whole case was before the jury. The brother of the plaintiff proved the marriage *de facto*. The parties are proved to be residents of this State. They would, however, prove the marriage by Dr. Spring.

Some discussion then took place between Mr. Hoffman, on part of the defendant, and Mr. O'Conor, about the way in which the issues were sent to the jury in the Forrest divorce case.

The Judge said he thought the jury should find specifically on the issues.

Mr. Wright opened the case on the part of Mr. Putnam.

Jeannette McAdam, the alleged *particeps criminis*, a very good looking young woman, was the first witness called for the defence. She deposed—My present residence is Yonkers; I am twenty-seven years of age; in 1848 I resided at 109 Fourth street; my occupation at that time was a teacher; I am acquainted with Theodore E. Putnam; I knew him about two years prior to the visit of Mr. Woodhead, Sen'r, to our house, in 1848; it was about the year 1846 I became acquainted with him; I was born in Cork, south of Ireland; I am here about seventeen years, or rather more; as nearly as I can recollect now, the members of my family were father and mother, a younger and older sister, and an invalid aunt; I don't remember the date I first walked with Mr. Putnam; I may have walked with him about the 17th of October; I went with him to the foot of Bank street; I may have gone down to the foot of the pier; I don't remember how long we stood there; we stood for a moment at the end of the pier, looking out on the river; I recollect we left the pier before dark; the sun had just gone down; I could see entirely across the river from the end of the pier; I have no recollection of seeing any pile of lumber there; I saw a person on the corresponding pier; I don't know who it was; I think the tide was high, and it raised sloops up to the edge of the pier, and prevented me seeing him distinctly; I observed Mr. Putnam looking intently in that direction, and I noticed the man, and asked Mr. Putnam if he knew him; I don't know what the man was doing; he seemed to be dodging about; I saw him first as we walked on to the pier, and spoke about him just before leaving it. Q.—While you were on that pier, was there any improper freedom taken with you by Mr. Putnam? A.—Not at all; no improper liberties taken by him at all; I went home and parted with Mr. Putnam near the house; I was at home to tea, and we generally took tea at six o'clock; I recollect walking with Mr. Putnam about Thanksgivingday; we had a married sister on a visit with us at our house, and she asked me to take a note to a man in Bleecker street, and to ask him to take a note to a younger sister, who was on a visit at Staten Island; my married sister was going home next day, and she wanted to see her before she went; my younger sister had not contemplated returning; I took the note, and found the gentleman was out; I asked the servant if she knew when he would come in; she said she was not sure; I asked her if she knew if he was going to dine at Staten Island that day; she said she thought not; I then thought I would take the note to the boat myself; I did not know the hours the boats went, and I went into Broadway, to a grocery store, to look at a newspaper, but did not find the information I wanted; I then went into an apothecary's store, and there I found a newspaper with it in; the hours were one, and I think, half-past two or three; I knew it was too late for the one o'clock boat; I concluded I would have time to perform another errand which my mother had given me, at some distance on the east side of the town; I observed some of the churches dismissing, and wished to see some of my friends who were at Doctor Bellows' that day—friends who lived up in the direction I was going, and whom I wished to accompany me, and from whom I also thought I would get information of that morning's discourse, as I was unable to attend church that morning; domestic duties prevented me; I walked up and down, perhaps three or four times, opposite Mr. Bellows' church, until it was dismissed; I missed my friends in the crowd, and walked down a block or two below the church, and was overtaken by Mr. Putnam and his little boy; he asked me where I was going; I told him I was not exactly sure myself; he asked me if I was going up or down town; I said up, I thought; I then turned and walked a little distance, when Mr. Putnam proposed to take an omnibus, as his little boy was not able to walk; I went up as far as Eighth or Ninth street; I did not tell him where I was going, as I was not sure myself; when we got out of the omnibus, he said he had a letter which he wanted to show me; it was either the original or a copy of a letter to Doctor Dewey, from his congregation, when he was about to leave; he said, if I could possibly return the same way, he would show me the letter, as he had time before dinner to take a walk; I went up Ninth street to Tompkins square, to Avenue A or B; I found the number I was in search of was very near; I executed the errand and came out; on my way, in the park, I met Mr. Putnam; I then recollected another errand which I had to perform; instead of going down Ninth street, we went down Second or Third avenue towards Houston street, crossed the Bowery, and I went into a house where my errand was; Mr. Putnam did not go in with me; I remained there about ten minutes; it was a matter of domestic business; Mr. Putnam asked me how long I should be there, and I told him; I suppose he waited for me, for he was there when I came out; we went up Broadway; he left me at the corner of Fourth street and Broadway, and I went directly home; I think it was between three and four o'clock, when I got home; Mr. Putnam, during that walk, invited me to take his arm, which I declined; he laid his hand on my arm when he asked me to do so; it was about two o'clock; I have no recollection of being out later with Mr. Putnam than between six and seven; our tea hour was six o'clock, and I have always been home to tea, with one exception, in October or November, when I had left the house rather late in the afternoon to go to Doctor Dewey's house, to procure a sermon which I wanted, and on my way home, I met Mr. Putnam, he then joined me; I stopped at the house of a friend in Troy street on my way back, he left me at the steps, and as he did, I remarked to him that there was a man at the opposite side of the street looking at him rather curiously, and I asked him if he knew him; he said he did not; I think I said also that I had noticed the same man before; the man wore a glazed cap; the time I noticed him before was on thanksgiving day; I said I thought he was a man who lived next door but one to our house, whom I had observed leading rather an idle life in our neighborhood, and who used to be dodging about, watching me and my sisters; Mr. Putnam left me at the house in Troy street; I remained there half an hour, and went home alone; I again saw the same man sitting on the curbstone at our house; I never, at any time, in these walks, met Mr. Putnam by appointment; there was no guilty or indelicate conduct between Mr. Putnam and me; he never took any indelicate liberty with me; there never was any adulteous or unchaste intercourse between him and me; I have had interviews with Mr. Woodhead, the father of Mrs. Putnam, about three times before this suit was commenced; after the interviews with Mr. Woodhead there was no renewal of those walks with Mr. Putnam; I went to Europe in October, 1850, for the improvement of my health, and remained there about six months, with different relatives; I remained with one in Belfast, north of Ireland; the nature of my ill health arose from general depression of spirits, caused from anxiety of mind, in consequence of vexation from the charges that had been made against me; I went in the ship Constantine, Capt. Bunting, and came back in the steamship Africa; I know James Meade; it was at his father's house I stayed in Belfast; I did not remain there all the time; I was with different relatives; I never was in any dwelling house (excluding my own) with Mr. Putnam; I have been in the Art Union with him at different times; he was in my house two or three times; he never proposed to me to go into any house with him; he spoke of introducing me to his family.

Cross-examined by Mr. O'Conor.—I was formerly examined in this case; it was taken down in writing; after that examination I left the State of New York; I left the same afternoon; I went to Philadelphia, and stayed away some three or four weeks; I stayed at Philadelphia all that time, principally with my married brother, at the time I was examined I intended to go and stay with him; when I first became acquainted with Mr. Putnam, I did not know he was a married man; I first saw him in the Church of the Messiah; I can't say how long after I first saw him in the Church of the Messiah that I became acquainted with him; it may have been six, eight, or twelve months; during that period I was an habitual attendant of the church; he was an habitual attendant of the church; ladies and gentlemen were in the habit of sitting with him; I noticed one lady who was habitually with him; she had not a child with her at any time; it may have been a month, three months, or six months after I became acquainted with him that I ascertained he was a married man; he may have mentioned it, or I may have mentioned it; I don't know how it came out; it may have been three or four months after my first acquaintance with him that he spoke of introducing me to his house; he proposed to do so when a suitable opportunity occurred; he remarked, at the same time, it might not be so agreeable to me as it would be to him; he stated a reason why it might not be as agreeable to me as to him; he regretted to say that he felt his wife was rather jealous of his lady acquaintances; I never was introduced to Mrs. Putnam; I don't remember that Mr. Putnam introduced me to any of his acquaintances before the commencement of this suit; previous to the time Mr. Woodhead called at my house in December 1848, I did not introduce Mr. Putnam to any of my immediate family; my father and mother merely knew him by my mentioning his name with others who visited our church; neither of those two occasions on which Mr. Putnam was in our house was before Mr. Woodhead's visit; I never told my father or my mother of any of my acquaintances. [Affidavit produced.] This is my signature.

Mr. O'Conor read the depositions of the witness, in which she stated that the first time she saw Mr. Putnam was on board a boat going to Tillbudlum, and that the principal topic of the conversation between her and Mr. Putnam, in their walks, was religion, on which he (Mr. Putnam) had peculiar notions.

Henry W. Hunt deposed:—I reside in Bank street, in this city; I am a lumber dealer; I know the pier; I was there in 1848; the timber was landed on the pier, but the corporation don't let us keep it there long; it is generally piled along the bulk head, West street; we generally gave up work at six o'clock; I don't think we could work so late as that in October or November; I don't recollect whether the 17th of October was a cloudy day or not. To the Court—At that season of the year, we were very likely to have timber piled there over night; it is sometimes piled as high as a man's head, or a little higher.

The witness was not cross-examined.

Frederick A. Putnam deposed—I practice medicine; I reside in this city; I am a brother of the defendant in this case; I don't recollect that I was at his house on Christmas evening, 1848; I was there on a Christmas evening, and no doubt that was the year; I had a conversation that evening with his wife, Mrs. Putnam; it was particularly about a difficulty between her and my brother; it was in relation to his acquaintance with Miss McAdam; she was perfectly satisfied that my brother had not been guilty of adultery with any one; she said so herself, and said she had felt satisfied with my explanation. I having first had a conversation with my brother; she seemed perfectly happy, and said that the house was being painted at her request; she expressed herself perfectly happy; I saw her in my brother's bed subsequently to that time; that's the best evidence I have that they lived together afterwards as man and wife; I don't know how long afterwards; I did not charge my mind with it, as I thought the business was all settled; the way I came to see her in bed, was through being her physician; she was unwell, and my brother called for me, on his way to the store, to go and see her.

Cross-examined.—I called at the store of Mr. Woodhead, Sen., leaving my brother outside; I did not tell him that my brother was outside; I do not recollect that my brother was afraid to come in; I never told Mr. Woodhead that my brother was afraid to come in in consequence of the charge about that woman; I do not recollect that I said my brother was a bad fellow; Mr. Woodhead told me that my brother kept a mistress; I was very much excited; I did not say that my brother Tarrant said that if Theodore did not alter his course he should quit the firm; I may have said so; I had known Miss McAdam for ten years; I may have met my brother in Broadway with her once or twice, on his way up from his store; I have met him with other ladies; I saw him once with her in University place, just opposite to my other brother's house; I did not know that he was in the habit of walking in the vicinity of this lady's house; I may have remarked to Mr. Woodhead that if I had seen my brother walk with a strumpet I would have knocked him off the dock; I did not know the name of the female was McAdam; my knowledge of Miss McAdam was seeing her in church for ten years; I had no other knowledge of her than of any other lady I would see in church; I did not know her name; at the time I visited Mrs. Putnam in bed her complaint was not much; I gave her no medicines; there was a time after that that she slept apart from her husband; I made the remark to her, "that's a pretty way for a separation, sleeping in your husband's bed," and the next morning I went up she was in another room.

To the Court.—After my conversation with Mrs. Putnam everything went on as usual; I got them tickets for places of amusement after the amicable adjustment; everything went on as usual, but other people made it crooked after I had straightened it. (Laughter.)

Counsel for the defence said they had merely a few witnesses as to the character of Miss McAdam, but they were not then in court. Counsel for plaintiff said they would have one or two more witnesses, but the time they should occupy would be short. Adjourned to 10 o'clock Wednesday (this) morning.

[Mrs. Putnam, accompanied by her little son—a delicate looking but lively child, of about 8 years—her father and brother, were in court. Mrs. Putnam listened with intense anxiety to every word that fell from the lips of Miss McAdam. Mr. Putnam was also in court all day.]

Common Council.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

APRIL 19.—This board met at the usual hour, Mr. Compton, President, in the chair. The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS REFERRED.

Of the Magdalen Society, for grading Eighty-eighth street, between Third and Fifth avenues. For well and pump in Fifty-seventh street and in Seventieth street. Of Board of Representatives of the Fire Department, for a new fireman's hall. To fill in and grade 123d street, between First avenue and Avenue A. Of Silas Durgin, asking an appropriation for building a machine for sweeping Broadway, without sprinkling or raising any dust; giving permission to use said machine for six months, without charge, by the inventors and proprietors. Of Jones, Rowland, and others, to have the grade of Front street, between Peck slip and Dover street, raised. Remonstrance of John M. Brown and others, against the construction of a proposed sewer in Centre street, between Grand and Broome streets. Of Hook and Ladder Company No. 12, for a new hook and ladder truck. Remonstrance of owners of property in Wooster street, against the railroad in said street. Of William C. Amerwood, A. P. Maybie, and others, for a branch of the Sixth avenue railroad to run through Wooster street. Of the trustees of the Bethseda Baptist church, in Christie street, that the assessment be remitted. Of Hose Company No. 54, and Hook and Ladder Company No. 11, to have the houses about being erected for them, built according to plans submitted to the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies by them. Of John Madinger for injuries done to his stoop by Hose Carriage No. 4. Of E. Reilly and others, to have Eleventh avenue regulated an dgraded, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-seventh streets. Of John F. Flanshe and others, to delay the opening of Fifty-first street. Remonstrance against sewer in Pearl street, between John and Fulton streets. Of Daniel Douglass, agent for the National Washington Monument Association, for aid in the prosecution of the work at Washington. Of the Atlantic Hose Company No. 14, to purchase the lot of ground known as No. 5 Elizabeth street, in the Sixth ward, and to have a three story house built thereon, for a location for their hose carriage.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A message was received from his Honor the Mayor, nominating Dr. W. N. Blakeman for the office of Health Commissioner, in the place of Dr. R. L. Marion, who has resigned. Laid on the table. Another, nominating Dr. Ovid P. Weeks for the office of Resident Physician. Laid on the table.

REPORTS ADOPTED.

Of the Committee on Sewers, in favor of building sewer in Grand street, from Suffolk to Essex street, and appropriating therefor the sum of $3,000. Of Committee on Streets, in favor of concurring with the Board of Assistant Aldermen, to repair and flag East street, between Grand and Rivington streets. Also, to flag the southerly sidewalk of Eleventh street, between avenues B and C. Also, to repair sidewalks of Chambers streets. Also, in favor of flagging sidewalks of Thirty-first street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. Also, in favor of annulling the contract made with William C. Perrine, to pave Broadway, from Canal to White street.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

That the tea room in the City Hall be covered with oilcloth. That the preamble and resolution which were adopted by both boards of the Common Council in 1849, in relation to the gold box which was presented to Gen. Andrew Jackson by the city corporation, be taken from the files of the Common Council, and referred to a joint special committee, to ascertain and report who is the person entitled to the said gold box, according to the terms of the will, by which it was devised to the city. That the Comptroller report to this board, at its next meeting, the amount allowed by the Common Council for remission of taxes and donations. That the Comptroller withdraw from the list of sales of docks and slips about to be sold, the pier and bulkhead at the foot of Wall street, East River—the same having been applied for for the purpose of building a ferry. That the counsel to the corporation be directed to inform this board if an injunction is now laid upon the Ferry Commissioners; and if so, what action may be taken relative to removing such injunctions.

RESOLUTION CONCURRED IN.

That the Street Commissioner give the necessary notice to the owners of St. George's Church to have their wall in Cliff street taken down and rebuilt; and if not complied with, then he to have the same done at the expense of the owners, in pursuance of the law in such case made and provided.

After referring sundry papers from the Board of Assistant Aldermen to the appropriate committees, the board then adjourned, to meet on Wednesday afternoon.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge Beebe and Aldermen Westley Smith, and Barr.

APRIL 19.—*Acquittal—Manslaughter.*—John Moloy, whose trial had been before partly heard and reported, was again placed at the bar. The testimony before given, was, by consent, read to the jury, (the Recorder being still confined to his house by illness).

The only evidence called by Mr. Jonas B. Phillips, for the defence, went to establish the character of the accused; and the jury, after a short consultation, returned a verdict of not guilty.

The Court then (some prisoners having pleaded guilty of petit larceny, and been sentenced accordingly) adjourned.

APRIL 20.—*The Benefit Society Swindle.*—Henry T. Romerizi was indicted for obtaining, on the 18th February, 1852, from Maria Beck, $27, by pretending and representing that he was the agent of a responsible benefit association called "The German Mechanics' Protecting Association;" and that the certificates of membership, which he gave her, were valid documents, entitling her and others to benefits when sick. It appeared that the defendant, who had but recently arrived here, was an agent of an association in Broadway, and conceived the idea of starting one on his own hook. He persuaded Mrs. Beck to subscribe for herself, and other members of the family, and gave her the certificates, signed in the name of the President, André, who appears to be only an imaginary person. The documents were numbered some 6,000, representing a flourishing amount of business, and the books containing a few entries only, were commenced in the middle. The defence set up was that the prisoner had acted in good faith, and that there were responsible parties concerned, who had authorized the use of their names; the assumption of that of André being merely for a temporary purpose. The jury, after a deliberation of about an hour, pronounced the accused guilty, but accompanied their verdict by a strong recommendation to the leniency of the court. Sentence was reserved for the present.

Retired.—Mr. Oakley, for many years the Crier of this court, has resigned, and officer John H. Vantassel, of the Eleventh ward, was this morning appointed in his stead.

Superior Court—Part First.

Before Chief Justice Oakley.

APRIL 20.—*Abner Taylor vs. John M. Bradhurst, John Green, and Lewis Osborne.*—The plantiff, in this suit, keeps a boot and shoe store in Greenwich street, near Chambers, and brings his action against the defendants for injuries done to his stock of goods, to the amount of $700, by the falling of the chimneys of the building into the store, during the alterations of the premises of next door being made by the defendants, Green and Osborne, who acted as agents of the defendant, Bradhurst, who is owner of the premises. The defence was, that all due diligence and caution were used to avoid the accident, and that, therefore, they are not liable. Sealed verdict this (Wednesday) morning.

Superior Court—Part Second.

Before Hon. Judge Paine.

APRIL 20.—*William Turner agst. Thomas B. Asten and others.*—This was an action on a promissory note, made by Asten, Spark & Co., to the plaintiff, on the 1st day of April, 1851, for $100, at three months. The cause was tried last month, before Judge Bosworth, and the jury disagreed. For the defence it was contended that the firm of Asten, Spark, & Co., was dissolved before the making of the note in question.—Verdict for the defendant.

Superior Court—Circuit.

Before Hon. Judge Roosevelt.

In the case of Relay vs. the Harlem Railroad Company, for causing the death of plaintiff's child, the company did not offer Mr. Relay $1,500, in order to avoid the law suit, as stated yesterday. No offer of settlement was ever made to plaintiff.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

MONEY MARKET.

TUESDAY, April 20—6 P. M.

There was not so much activity in the fancies at the first board to-day, but prices were well sustained. Railroad bonds were in demand, and the transactions larger than usual. Harlem, Reading, and Norwich took the lead to-day, but the purchases were principally on time. Bank stocks continue active. Reading Railroad advanced ½ per cent; Norwich and Worcester, ¼; Nicaragua Transit Co., ½; New Jersey Zinc, ⅛; Canton Co., ½; Edgeworth, ¼. At the second board, Erie Railroad went up ¼ per cent; Reading Railroad, ½; Phœnix Mining Co., ½; Nicaragua, ¼, with large sales. The market closed firm, with an upward tendency. There was a sale of Dauphin Coal Co. at the second board, at 47 per cent. There will be a peremptory sale at auction, to-morrow (Wednesday), of 380 shares of this stock. It will be seen by our quotations, from day to day, that all the really good *bona fide* mining stocks are steadily working up, while those possessing no value appear one day, and disappear the next, never to be heard of again. This is a favorable feature, and should be strengthened and extended as much as possible. The California gold mining companies got up in this country should, by all means, be avoided. They are sickly, and will be short lived affairs. We have mines of coal, iron, copper, zinc, and lead in our immediate vicinity, of incalculable value, to develope, which will require all the capital that can be raised for that purpose. If these mines are properly worked, and properly managed, they will yield immense profits, and those interested should be particularly jealous of every movement made calculated to check the gradual, but steady, return of public confidence in these investments. Mining is yet in its earliest infancy in this country, but it is destined to employ more capital, and give more productive returns, than any other local interest in the Union. The mines of Great Britain are sources of enormous wealth, and there is no reason in the world why our mineral resources should not be as extensively developed. All that is necessary to turn attention of capitalists more generally to this business, is to condemn at once every attempt to palm off upon the public the stock of fictitious companies, or the stock of companies that have no basis. By putting down at once all these speculative movements, and encouraging none but real *bona fide* actively operating companies—those which have exhibited something in return for expenditures made—it will not be long before an impetus is given to the mining interest of the country, which must be attended with most favorable results.

The receipts at the office of the Assistant Treasurer to-day, amounted to $95,216 40; payments, $192,602 94; balance, $3,427,029 97.

The demand for foreign exchange to-day was quite active, and the supply sufficient to keep down rates. Remittances by the steamship Africa to-morrow (Wednesday) will be large. We quote bills on London, at 9 a 9¼ per ct. premium; on Paris, 5f. 25 a 5f. 20; Amsterdam, 40¾ a 40½; Bremen, 77½ a 77¾; Hamburg, 35½ a 35¾. There will be no shipment of specie by this steamer.

The Erie and other State canals opened this morning. They are reported to be in fine navigable order. Boats have been loading in the different sections for several days past; and the entire line will soon be in active operation. This will give a great impetus to business in this city and throughout the West.

The receipts of the Albany and Schenectady Railroad Company, for the months of January, February, and March, 1852, amounted to $44,318 11, against $35,049 14, for the corresponding months in 1851, showing an increase in the first quarter this year, of $9,268 97, equal to 26 per cent. The business for April thus far has been very large, and will show an equal increase. The company have $200,000 of their old bonded debt due and falling due in June and December next. For $100,000 of this amount the road was originally mortgaged. A sale of $200,000 of new bonds, at par, has just been concluded, the funds of which are to be applied to liquidating the above debt. The new bonds bear seven per cent interest, payable semi-annually in this city, first of May and first of November; the principal payable here in fifteen years, or convertible into stock at the pleasure of the holder.

A bill has passed the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, and is now before the Senate, which provides for the surrender to the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, of the right claimed by the State to resume the Pennsylvania section of the canal, at the expiration of thirty years from the 13th of March, 1823, that is, on the 13th of March next.

The Utica Insurance Company have determined to issue no more policies, and to wind up its affairs. This has been caused by recent heavy losses at the West.

Navigation on Lake Erie is still much impeded by the immense quantities of ice. It extends nearly one hundred miles above Buffalo. A few steamers got into Erie a few days since, during a strong southerly blow, which drove the ice from the south shore, but adverse winds have since driven it back again.

The Louisville *Journal* remarks, upon the reduction of Erie Canal tolls on cotton, tobacco, pork, bacon, lard, &c., that the result will be heavy shipments of those articles by the lake and canal route, instead of by New Orleans.

The Buffalo, Corning, and New York Railroad Company are in the market for the disposal of four hundred thousand dollars of the first mortgage bonds, bearing seven per cent interest, payable semi-annually at the Bank of Commerce, principal payable in 1867. These bonds will be sold at auction on Thursday, the 13th of May, at the Merchants' Exchange. They are a part of one million authorized to be issued, for the purpose of completing this road, and are secured by a first mortgage on the entire road and its franchises, by deed of trust to John A. Stevens, James S. T. Stranahan, and John A. C. Gray, as trustees, and are convertible into the stock of the company at par at any time within five years from their date. The road extends from Corning, on the New York and Erie Railroad, to the city of Buffalo, a distance of 134 29-100 miles, and will, when completed, form, in connection with the New York and Erie Railroad, one of the most important and direct thoroughfares between the cities of New York and Buffalo and the Far West, and will connect at Corning with the Corning and Blosburgh railroad, now being relaid with T rail, which extends to the rich iron, coal, and lumber regions of Pennsylvania.

The cars are now running on twenty-five miles of the road west from Corning, and it is expected to have the rails laid by the 30th instant, for twenty miles further, when the cars will run forty-five miles. The road is under contract to Batavia; and it is designed that the cars will be running over the whole road in all of the present year. The mortgage provides that only $400,000 of bonds can now be issued, and the balance as consecutive portions of the road are completed. When the whole of said bonds shall be issued, the amount of incumbrance on said road will be something less than $7,500 per mile. The amount of the first issue, $400,000, will constitute an incumbrance equal to $7,150 per mile, upon the fifty-six miles of the road, which are now nearly completed, being less than the value of the iron and land. By this arrangement it is believed that the bondholders will be made secure beyond a possibility of doubt, the property of the Company being at all times amply sufficient to indemnify them against any loss.

The annexed statement exhibits the quantity and value of certain articles exported from this port during the week ending the 17th inst., distinguishing the destination and extent of shipments to each place:—

COMMERCE OF THE PORT OF NEW YORK—WEEKLY EXPORTS.

LONDON.

	Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
Flour, bbls	15,007	$67,874	N. stores, bbls	3,657	$13,202
Oil cake, bbls	700	2,054	Cal. bones, bbls	156	165
Beef, bbls	397	7,749	Rice, tcs	182	3,740
Do., tierces	135		Wheat bus	1,947	1,900
Sponge, bales	25	512	Wine, casks	6	600
Farina, boxes	50	126	M. tobac. lbs	67,700	15,219
Paint mill	1	100	Staves	3,000	229
Panacea, boxes	12	125	Divi divi, bags	200	225
Ass. oil, cases	51	3,041	Staves	13,000	777
Lignumv., stks	1,107	1,578	China, pkgs	25	300
Furs, pkgs	136	22,450	Sarsaparilla, bxs	158	886
Clocks, boxes	150	2,654	Sperm oil, gals	2,630	3,700
Veneers, case	1	145	Ster'pe pits, bxs	17	500
Scrap steel, casks	26	426	Sandstones, cs	23	270
Cassia, cases	258	2,235			
Total					$153,611

LIVERPOOL.

Cotton, bales	8,211	$310,986	Flour, bbls	1,392	$5,696
Wheat, bush	29,044	31,150	Corn bush	14,156	9,512
Clocks, boxes	525	5,750	Naval strs, bbls	674	1,432
White oxide, bbls	256	2,400	Fustic tons	25	576
Calcined bones, cks	73	440			
Total					$367,942

HULL.

Nvl strs, bbls	4,200	$15,567	Wax, lbs	570	$138
Total					$15,735

GLASGOW.

Cotton, bales	1,046	$40,988	Flour, bbls	1,815	$8,308
Hornscraps, bgs	58	102	Cttle