NEBRASKA.

Van Buren Nebraska Meeting at the Tabernacle.

[From the Evening Post.]

CALL FOR A PUBLIC MEETING.

THE NEBRASKA PERIDY—SHALL THE NORTH SUBMIT.

The citizens of New York, native and adopted, of all parties and creeds—of every profession and trade—who held to truth, honor and freedom, and detest falsehood and treachery—who feel themselves to be outraged and their country disgraced by the recent proceedings in the Senate, terminating in the passage of the Nebraska bill—who are not disposed to be defrauded of territory which is theirs by compact, nor to yield to slavery soil which our fathers consecrated to freedom—will meet at the Broadway Tabernacle on Tuesday evening, the 14th inst., at 7½ o'clock,

To express, in such terms as the language of honest men will afford, their indignation against the framers and abettors of the Nebraska act.

To bid their representatives beware how they openly betray the people of the North by supporting that bill, or more meanly betray them by skulking from a vote

To warn the South, in advance, that the bill, if passed, will be wanting in the first element of valid legislation; that the people disavow and repudiate the threatened surrender of their rightful sovereignty; that they do not and will not consent to the exclusion or degradation of free labor in any territory north of 36 degrees 30 minutes; and that all who propose to introduce slaves into Nebraska, will attempt the outrage at their own risk.

To avow their readiness to meet the issue thus forced upon the free States in violation of all pledges, compromises and platforms.

To take such measures as shall seem meet to prevent the passage of the bill by the House of Representatives, and to repel the aggressive and faithless power, that, overstepping ancient boundaries, dares to attack us on our own soil; that in violation of the cherished national usage which has permitted all settlers in our territories an equal voice in shaping the policy and institutions of their chosen homes, would place foreign emigrants, as regards the right of suffrage, on a level with slaves, and subject them to a slaveholding aristocracy naturally hostile to free institutions and free labor.

To declare, with the solemnity of becoming a Christian people, charged with the future of an extended empire, that God helping us to maintain our rights, this crime shall not be consummated—that, despite corruption, bribery and treachery, Nebraska, the heart of our continent, shall forever continue free.

The foregoing call for a mass meeting has been already approved by many of our distinguished citizens, and will receive, if it be deemed necessary, thousands of signatures.

In the unavoidable absence of the Honorable Luther Bradish, who was first proposed as the presiding officer of this great gathering, but who will be prevented by an unavoidable engagement on that evening, Mr. Jonathan I. Coddington will be requested to take the chair.

Addresses will be made by the Hon. Benjamin F. Butler, the Hon. John A. King, William Curtis Noyes, Esq., the Rev. Dr. Tyng, and other gentlemen; and it is expected that the reverend clergy, Catholic and Protestant, of all denominations, and the Honorable the Judiciary, will lend to the occasion the sanction of their presence.

Memorial of Hadley D. Johnson, Nebraska Delegate to Congress.

[From the Washington Union, March 12.]

We publish below a memorial from Hadley D. Johnson, Esq., claiming to be a delegate from Nebraska, presented to the Senate by Hon. A. C. Dodge, on the 26th of February last, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed. We are informed that Mr. Johnson was late a Senator of the State of Iowa, and that he is a gentleman of the highest character and respectability, a native of Indiana, and with predilections decidedly adverse to the institution of domestic slavery. We earnestly invite a perusal of his memorial by those who may be inclined to give to the subject of the establishment of Territorial governments for Nebraska and Kansas that calm, considerate attention which its importance would seem to demand:—

MEMORIAL OF H. D. JOHNSON,

Delegate from the Territory of Nebraska, claiming for the people of that Territory the right to legislate for themselves on the subject of slavery, and that Congress should leave the question to the decision of their own choice.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:—

At an election held in that country known as Nebraska, north of the fortieth degree of north latitude, on the 11th day of October last, I had the honor to receive quite a large number of votes, (a certificate of such fact having been referred to the Committee on Elections in the House of Representatives some time in December last,) as delegate from that Territory, to represent the interests and make known the wants of that country before the national legislature.

No law being in existence authorizing that election, and none giving to that Territory any representation here, of course the people in thus selecting me as their agent did not claim for me a [illegible] representative upon the floor of the House, but they expected me to use all honorable means to seek an early organization of said Territory.

Finding the rules of Congress regulating the access of persons other than members to the halls of that body confined to privileged classes, and not being myself one of the privileged few, I have not as free access to gentlemen composing the Senate and House of Representatives as I could wish, without intruding myself upon them in their hours of retirement; and to thus intrude I feel a great reluctance, knowing as I do that those hours of respite from official duties are necessary to enable them to rest and be prepared for each day's laborious sitting.

Therefore, in order to discharge my duty faithfully, in bringing before you the object of my mission, and at the same time to avoid a system of personal perforation which is always unpleasant, I beg leave, most respectfully, to solicit in this public manner your early and earnest attention to the subject alluded to.

It is true that the subject is already before you, and in the hands of able, zealous and faithful gentlemen; this fact does not, however, prevent me from thus appealing to you for action—prompt and effectual action.

I fear, from present indications, that there exists, unfortunately, a disposition to expend much time in debate—debate, however eloquent, learned, and interesting, yet still useless, perhaps, and foreign to the true question at issue.

Is it necessary and right to extend the laws and protection of the United States over Nebraska? That is the present question.

Nebraska, whose limits are defined in the bill pending in the Senate, includes an extent of country from east to west of about eight hundred miles, and about six hundred from north to south.

There are within the limits which it is proposed and believed will first be settled, 7,050 Indians, occupying, in the aggregate, a region of country covering 32,250 square miles, or about 20,640,000 acres of land, being about three thousand acres to each man, woman and child, therein.

Although the most of this land is rich and productive, being well adapted to the production of corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, &c., as well as different kinds of fruit, I am well satisfied that not one thousand acres are now in cultivation in the region last alluded to, although frequent attempts have been made to induce the Indians to cultivate the soil.

Those, therefore, who sympathize with the "poor Indian" need not be alarmed, as the organization of this country will result in benefit to the Indians. So say the Indian agents, and their opinion is sustained by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, as well as the experience of all persons acquainted with their circumstances.

There are within these limits several great routes of travel, upon which annually pass, at a moderate estimate, from forty to fifty thousand American citizens, carrying with them their property, valued at many millions of dollars.

Within this vast region of country cannot be found one single person authorized to arrest a crimial or enforce a law; nor are there any within a reasonable distance who can enforce a United States law in punishment for crimes committed within these limits.

The consequence is that those laws are in fact a dead letter, and the result is that the lives and property of those who live in and travel through the country are unsafe and wholly unprotected.

If it be true, as is patriotically held, that a Koszta, upon foreign soil, can justly claim, and is entitled to receive, protection from the strong arm of this government, are not the seven thousand Indians who are natives and the fifty thousand whites who are citizens of and upon American soil, entitled to the same protection within our own limits? Surely that which is so freely granted to adopted should not be withheld from native citizens.

Quite a considerable portion of this country is now of but trivial importance and but little value to the Indian tribes roaming over it. The game being driven off by the great tide of emigration continually flowing through that region, the Indians are willing to dispose of these lands, which would, if settled upon and brought into cultivation, be of vast importance to the people—affording, at the same time, a market to the settler for the products of his farm, and the settlers affording protection to the emigrants and the government mails, thus proving an advantage to the government in diminishing her expenses, as, in event of a settlement of that country, the present military posts kept up by government could be abandoned; and still another advantage would accrue to the country in the early increase of the national treasure, derived from the sales of lands within the Territory.

The Indian tribes would be benefitted by the settlement of the country, as the purchase of their lands would produce them something upon which to subsist; in their present condition they have neither game, provisions, money, nor annuities. They are perishing by hunger and pinched by want, and will so continue until they become extinct, unless preserved by some new plan. I here allude particularly to the tribes inhabiting the Platte valley.

As regards the question of slavery in Nebraska, allow me to remark, I think the philanthropist need not be alarmed, as I believe there has never been, nor do I suppose there ever will be, a single slave residing in the Territory of which I am writing.

I am free to admit that, at the outset, I thought it would have been as well to remain silent on this subject, saying nothing in the bill, and leaving the adjustment of it to the future; but as it has since been demonstrated that, had such course been pursued, the result would have been the same, the present agitation would have been raised. It is vain to hope for quiet on this question, I now see, until it is definitely settled. I am, therefore, willing that it should be openly met, and at once.

Let, therefore, I pray you, this question be now disposed of. Not temporizing—no slight applications of inefficient remedies—will suffice. Apply at once, if you please, a prompt, effectual, and constitutional remedy.

Amongst the powers expressly granted to Congress by the constitution are "to borrow money, lay taxes, regulate commerce," &c.; but none to create or abolish slavery. The power is further granted "to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution" the powers thus granted, "and all other powers vested by this constitution in the government of the United States," &c.

"The Congress shall have power to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting, the territory and other property belonging to the United States." Again:—

"This constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof," &c., "shall be the supreme law of the land."

Article 9 of Amendments to the Constitution provides that "the enumeration in the constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people."

Article 10 provides that "the powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."

Now, any attempt by the Congress to legislate upon the subject of slavery pre-supposes a right so to do; it is, therefore, legitimate to inquire by what authority such legislation is attempted, and the extent of such power.

When, therefore, the eighth section of the act of 1820, which provides that "slavery and involuntary servitude," &c., "shall be, and is hereby, forever prohibited" in the territory therein named, is quoted as a valid objection to this bill, the question naturally presents itself, "Is that act the supreme law of the land?"

It is not, unless Congress had power, by virtue of its express vested or implied grants, to enact a law either creating or abolishing, or limiting or extending slavery. If that power is not among the rights of Congress, it certainly is one of those rights not to be denied to or disparaged to the people, as at the time of the adoption of the constitution slavery existed and was recognized. And this right is one of those "reserved to the States or to the people."

To admit that Congress has power to prohibit slavery by special or general enactment is to admit a right to control that question; and if you admit the right to control, that very moment you admit the power of Congress to admit slavery within the Territories. This is undoubted, because the right to act once conceded, the power to act as Congress may see proper is of course implied. I would ask the anti-slavery men, are you willing to admit this power in Congress?

If I am correct in these positions, and right when I deny the right of Congress to create or abolish slavery within the Territories, it follows that section eighth of 1820 is void, and is not the supreme law of the land, because not enacted in pursuance of the provisions of the constitution.

To repeal a void act would be but folly; but to declare that the principle embodied in that act shall not prevail in Nebraska would be consistent, because it is plain, and leaves no doubt as to the meaning of the Legislature on that point.

Believing that the people who now live, and those who may hereafter settle, in Nebraska, are, and will be, capable of deciding for themselves, and that the spirit of democracy and the constitution guaranty to them the exclusive right to so decide in this respect, I therefore choose that the subject be left to them.

Let us have a Territorial government for Nebraska. Give to us officers, United States laws, and a chance to legislate upon questions of internal policy—under congressional supervision while a Territory—and trust to our intelligence, wisdom, and patriotism to form for ourselves a republican constitution when we seek admission as a State.

But, above all, do not deny to us the right, so dear to every American heart—the right for which so much patriot blood has been shed—the right of self-government.

Respectfully, &c., H. D. JOHNSON,
Delegate from Nebraska.

WASHINGTON, February 2, 1854.

Our Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, March 13, 1854.

Nebraska—Indiana Senators, &c.

William J. Brown, editor of the *Indiana State Sentinel*, one of the best political managers in the country, has been here, and it is rumored he has effected a reconciliation between Senators Bright and Petit, the terms of which are said to be that Petit supports the Nebraska bill, and Brown supports, with his paper, the re-election of both to the United States Senate. Under this happy arrangement, the opponents of the repeal of the Missouri compromise act in Indiana will be "crushed out."

Had Petit opposed the bill, as was expected from his antecedents, with Mace, Harlan and Chamberlain with him, it would have probably distracted the democracy of Indiana, and led to bad results. Great credit is due to W. J. Brown for this master stroke of policy.

Mace has made a gallant fight, but is a used-up man, politically. No man, however, will leave Congress with more friends than he has.

A LOOKER-ON IN WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS IN ALBANY.

Excitement in the Assembly on the Nebraska Question.

The Call for a Council of Freedom Tabled.

THE NEW YORK PARKS.

The Attorney General's Opinion of Water Lots, &c., &c., &c.

THE PROPOSED REPEAL OF THE JONES' WOODS PARK ACT—EX-ENGINEER M'ALPINE—NEBRASKA—ITS OPPONENTS UNEXPECTEDLY REBUKED—THE WATER LOT DISPUTE—OPINION OF ATTORNEY GENERAL HOFFMAN, ETC.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ALBANY, March 13, 1854.

The bill to repeal the act of last year authorizing the Common Council of New York to appropriate Jones' Woods for a public park, was taken up in committee, in Senate. Senator Spencer advocated the repeal, and introduced resolutions of both the late and present Common Council, refusing to act under the law. The Corporation are adverse to taking, and the owners are unwilling it should be disposed of, they preferring to retain the property. Mr. Brooks said it had become a common practice for one Legislature to undo what their predecessors had performed; and so with regard to this proposed park. The bill, as passed, is filled with errors; still he did not feel justified in voting for its repeal in a summary manner. He should prefer inserting some amendments, which he thought would be acceptable to the Common Council. Mr. B. said, if the question of the two parks—the Central and Jones' Woods—was submitted to a vote of the people, a large majority would vote for both parks, notwithstanding it would involve a taxation of nine or ten millions. He doubted the propriety of repealing this act, which had received the deliberate sanction of the last Legislature. Mr. Whitney was decidedly in favor of repealing the law, believing the people will be amply satisfied with the central park. Mr. Williams explained the circumstance of the passage of the bill last year, and attributed it to the feeling which came up from the city in favor of both projects, or against one and in favor of the other; so the Legislature thought they would give them all the parks they wanted. No vote was taken, and it lays over to another day.

Senator Dickinson offered a resolution making inquiry of the Secretary of State whether William J. McAlpine ever resigned his office of State Engineer and Surveyor. This has an inkling towards certain transactions of the late Canal Board, and also of the late Commissioners of the Canal Fund. It was understood here that the resignation was in the hands of his Excellency, Governor Seymour, several months, awaiting an acceptance. It may never have been filed in the Secretary's office.

The question of the contested seat was not taken up in the Senate this morning, as was expected, probably on account of there being few members present.

In the House an attempt was made to raise an excitement on the Nebraska question. Mr. Peters called up his resolution for a national convention of anti-Nebraskers, and moved to set apart a certain day for discussion. An unexpected rebuke was administered by Mr. Littlejohn, the strongest whig in the House, though a silver gray. He denounced the project of inviting a national convention to meet in this capital to oppose any action of Congress, as a treasonable proposition, and the House of Assembly should not tolerate the idea. Mr. L. continued for some minutes strongly in opposition, with remarks highly denunciatory of the project. His remarks elicited a smothered degree of applause. Mr. Joy supported the motion to set down a day for discussion, thinking it perfectly proper for the assemblage of the proposed convention. Others spoke briefly; when finally a motion was nearly unanimously adopted, laying the subject on the table. Now, as Mr. Peters wishes this national convention to assemble before the House of Representatives comes to a vote on the Nebraska bill, he will have to obtain the passage of his resolution very soon, so as to allow delegates to come here from California, Oregon and New Mexico before the vote is taken.

The question of granting lands under water, and the laws in relation thereto, have been examined by Attorney General Hoffman. As it is one one of paramount importance about these encroaching times, it is thought worthy of a place in the HERALD, as follows. It was made to the House this morning:—

At a meeting of the Commissioners of the Land Office at the Secretary's office, March 10, 1854—present, E. W. Leavenworth, Secretary of State; James M. Cook, Comptroller; Elbridge G. Spalding, Treasurer; Robert H. Thayer, Speaker of the Assembly; Ogden Hoffman, Attorney General—the Attorney General submitted to the Board the following opinion, which, upon motion, was approved and adopted, and a copy thereof ordered to be communicated to the Assembly:—

STATE OF NEW YORK, SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

I certify the following to be a true extract from the minutes of the Land Office.—Albany, March 10, 1854.

A. G. JOHNSON,
Clerk to Commissioners of Land Office.

TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE LAND OFFICE:—

The Attorney General, to whom was refered the following resolutions of the Assembly:—"Resolved, That the Commissioners of the Land Office be requested to report at their earliest convenience whether, in their opinion, the second section of the act of April 10, 1830, entitled "An act to amend the Revised Statutes relating to grants under water," repeals the prohibition contained in the act passed May 6, 1825, entitled "An act to amend the Revised Statutes relating to grants of land under water," "that no grant shall be made by the Commissioners of the Land office, within the boundaries of the city of New York;" or if said prohibition has been repealed or amended by any other act of the legislature of this State.

By order, R. U. SHERMAN, Clerk.

—Doth respectfully report as follows:—"The first section of the act of May 6, 1825, after extending the power of the Commissioners of the Land Office to certain lands adjacent to and surrounding Long Island, declares that "no grant shall be made within the boundaries of the city of New York." Is this prohibition to make grants within the boundaries of the city of New York repealed by the second section of the act of April 10, 1830? The act of 1825 confined the power of the commissioners to make such grant as they should deem necessary to promote the commerce of this State. The first section of the act of 1830 extends the power of the commissioners to such grants as they shall deem necessary, and not only to promote the commerce of this State, but also for the beneficial enjoyment of the same by the adjacent owner. If the Legislature believed that such extension of the powers of the commissioners to grants for the beneficial enjoyment by the adjacent owner was expedient and proper, such belief was of itself a sufficient reason for the passage of the act, without implying an intention on their part to repeal any portion of the existing law; but the second section of the act of 1830, after extending the powers of the commissioners "to the lands under water, and between high and low water mark, in and adjacent to, and surrounding Long Island, and to all that part of the county of Westchester lying on the east on Hudson river or Long Island Sound," declared that nothing contained in this act shall authorize the Commissioners of the Land Office to grant any lands under water belonging to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York, nor to interfere with any property, right or franchise of said Corporation of the city of New York, or interfere with the rights of Hudson River Railroad Company." Is the prohibition clause of the act of 1825 repealed by the act of 1830? It is not expressly repealed by any repealing words. If repealed at all it must be only by implication. But the law is hostile to repeal by implication, and requires that the language implying repeal should be clearly and palpably inconsistent with that of the original act. Is, then, such inconsistency or want of harmony in the language of these two acts? May they not be blended and read in unison? May not the two sections be read as follows:—"But no grant shall be made within the boundaries of the city of New York," and "nothing contained in this act shall authorize the Commissioners of the Land Office to grant any lands under water belonging to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the city of New York, not to interferfere with any property, rights, or franchise of said Corporation of the city of New York." In my judgment they may; and being not repealed by repealing words, nor by implication, there being no conflict or inconsistency between them, but the language of both harmoniously blending, I am of the opinion that it was not the intention of the Legislature, by the second section of the act passed April 10, 1830, to repeal the prohibition contained in the first section of the act of May 6, 1825, and that the same is not repealed by that or by any other act of the Legislature of this State. Respectfully submitted,

O. HOFFMAN, Attorney-General.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

ALBANY, March 13, 1854.

WRECK MASTERS.

Mr. HALSEY, (nat. dem.) of Suffolk, introduced a bill for an additional number of wreck masters in Queens county.

THE EXCAVATION BILL.

Mr. SPENCER, (free soil) of N. Y., reported the New York building excavation bill.

PUBLIC LANDS.

The concurrent resolutions carrying out the views of the Canal Board in relation to the distribution of public lands, was taken up and adopted.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

The bill for the creation of the office of Superintendent of Common Schools was passed in committee.

ASSESSMENTS AND TAXES IN NEW YORK.

The Senate, in Committee of the Whole, took up the bill to amend the act for the assessment and collection of taxes in New York.

Mr. DICKINSON thought the bill ought to be made general for the whole State.

Mr. PUTNAM moved to amend, as follows:—"All persons and associations doing business in the cities or towns of this State as merchants, bankers, or otherwise, either as principals or partners, whether special or otherwise, and not residents of this State, shall be assessed and taxed on all sums invested in any manner in said business the same as if they were residents of said cities or towns; and said taxes shall be collected from the property of the persons, associations or firms, to which they severally belong."

Without taking the question on the amendment, the committee reported progress.

THE NINETEENTH WARD PARK.

The bill to repeal the act authorizing a Park in the Nineteenth ward of New York was debated, and progress was reported.

THE COMMON SCHOOLS.

Mr. BROOKS introduced a bill relative to the common schools in New York city. Adjourned.

Assembly.

ALBANY, March 13, 1854.

NEW YORK CLERK'S OFFICE.

Mr. BURNETT, (whig) of Essex, reported against the repeal of the act relative to searches in New York Clerk's Office. Laid on the table.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. RICHARDS, (free soil) of N. Y., repealing the act establishing the Central Park in New York.

By Mr. PETERS, (whig) of Genesee, for the better protection of emigrants.

By Mr. HARRIS, (whig) of Chenango, to confer upon counsellors at law the powers of Commissioners of Deeds.

NEW YORK POLICE JUSTICES.

Mr. SESSIONS, (whig) of Chautauque, reported a bill relative to the duties of police justices in New York. Ordered to a third reading.

BILL PASSED.

Relative to suits by and against the agents of the State prisons.

THE TEMPERANCE BILL.

Mr. MCGRAW's (whig, of Cortland,) resolution suspending the fourth rule so as to admit the question to be put to allow the Temperance bill to be reported complete, was adopted, and the committee was directed, by a vote of 41 to 31, to report the bill complete.

THE ANTI-NEBRASKA RESOLUTION—EXCITING DEBATE.

Mr. PETERS, (whig) of Genesee, called up his resolution for a Council of Freemen at Albany on the 19th of April next. Mr. P. sustained the resolution at some length, and moved to make their further consideration the special order for Friday next.

Mr. RICHARDS, (soft shell) of N. Y., moved to lay the motion and resolution on the table. Lost.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN, (silver gray whig) of Oswego, deemed the resolution out of time and out of place, treasonable in its character, and entirely unwise. He would go as far as any one to express his detestation of the violation of the Missouri compromise, but he would call no sectional convention by this body. Let the people move, and they will move, to show their abhorrence of violated plighted faith. The gentleman said he brought this resolution in on his own responsibility, but he was a member of the present dominant party in this State, and he (Mr. L.) could not but deprecate this motion. He would not even entertain this resolution, or attach the odium to his party of calling a sectional convention. Let the South pursue that line of policy if they please, but let the North stand right before the world.

The motion to make the resolution the special order for Friday next, was lost by 22 to 45.

Mr. JOY, (soft shell) of Tompkins, repelled the idea that the discussion of this resolution was treasonable.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN—I did not say that the discussion of the resolution was treasonable; but that the resolution itself was more or less treasonable.

Mr. JOY deprecated the timidity exhibited by the majority on this subject. Justice and sound policy demanded discussion now, for if it is allowed to sink into silence it will soon be forgotten. The Fugitive Slave law—which no party would own, and which, like Topsy, never was born—though repulsive and odious, was allowed to pass and to go into force so silently that its enormity was soon forgotten. He desired no such result under this new enormity. He desired bold, fearless, and positive action.

Mr. MALLORY, (whig) of Ontario, saw nothing so very frightful in the resolution that it should not be debated, although he was opposed to it. As a legislative body, he believed that we had a right to discuss just such a resolution. He did not deem it treasonable, nor the author of it a traitor. To his mind, the resolution was quite harmless, and he thought it would be well simply to postpone its consideration for a few days. To this end, he would move to lay it on the table for the present. Agreed to.

INEBRIATE ASYLUM.

Progress was reported on the Inebriate Asylum bill.

BILLS PASSED IN COMMITTEE.

In relation to Williamsburg and Cypress Hills Plank Road Company.

For the relief of the Williamsburg Dispensary.

In relation to the uniformed militia of the county of Richmond.

A communication was received from the Commissioners of the Land Office, adverse to the constitutionality of the grant to Henry Ruggles of land under water in front of Brooklyn. Ordered to be printed.

Recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

BILLS PASSED.

To incorporate the Newburg Savings Bank.

To authorize savings banks to deposit surpluses with trust companies. Adjourned.

Police Intelligence.

A DISTURBANCE AMONG FIREMEN IN THE TWENTY-FIRST WARD—ARREST OF A NUMBER OF THE ASSAILANTS.

On Sunday afternoon and evening quite a disturbance occurred between two fire companies who were out on an alarm of fire; some fifteen of the assailants were arrested by the police, and detained for examination.

Capt. Speight, of the above named ward, has made the following return to the Chief of Police:—

The firemen in the upper part of the city, it seems are determined to rival the firemen of Philadelphia. At half-past 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon there was an alarm of fire in this district, and there were strong indications of a fight in the Third avenue, near Forty-second street; but by the prompt action of the police it was quelled. At half-past 8 o'clock in the evening another alarm of fire was given, and I anticipated a riot, and ordered out the second platoon—and, aided by the second platoon of the Eighteenth ward, we proceeded to Third avenue, near Thirty-first street, when we discovered engines 48, 30, and 46, and the members engaged in a fight. The police force rushed in and succeeded in arresting seven of the assailants, and dispersing the mob. A pistol was discharged by some person near the rope of engine 30 into the crowd, but luckily no person was injured by it. One man was cut on the head. The citizens in the neighborhood were very much alarmed at the riot. The pipe of engine 48 was taken from the hands of Wm. Donohue by officer McIntyre, who arrested him in the act of striking officer Maimes with it.

At near 10 o'clock officer Maimes brought word to the station house that a number of boys, from seventeen to twenty years of age, were in engine house No. 46, swearing, yelling, and disturbing the peace of the neighborhood, preparing themselves for a fight in case of another alarm of fire. I then, with the reserved force, proceeded to the engine house and arrested fourteen of them and conveyed them to the station house; among them was Patrick Honeyman, who is one of the leaders of the First avenue "Regulators," or what is called the "Honeyman Gang."

The following are the names of the persons arrested:—William Donohue, Edward Morgan, John Bracken, John Mansfield, Edward Carroll, Patrick Boughen, John Boughen Patrick Hogan, Timothy Keeler, Wm. White, John Downds, Felix Golden, John McDonald, James Loyd, Daniel Hays, Patrick Honeyman, and Patrick Lee, who were detained for the night, and in the morning were taken before Justice Stuart, when the necessary affidavits were made, charging them with a riot. The Magistrate thereupon required Honeyman to find bail in the sum of $5,000, and all the others in $3,000, in default of which they were all sent to the Tombs, and locked up for trial.

A Charge of Bigamy, the Accused Arrested in New Jersey.—A Frenchman named Louis Roujais, alias Billard, was yesterday arrested at New Brunswick, New Jersey, on a charge of bigamy. It seems by the evidence that the accused was married to his first wife, Ann Freele, on the 20th of November, 1848, by the Rev. Michael McAlear, Pastor of St. Columbus church, New York City. The second wife, Jane Hardgrove, was married in January last to the accused under the name of Billard, by the Rev. Mr. Verren, of the French Episcopal Church. A governor's requisition will be sent to bring the prisoner to this city for trial.

Libelling an Alms House Governor.—Mr. Anthony Dugro, one of the Alms House Governors, yesterday appeared before Justice Bogart, and preferred a complaint against William Schluter, proprietor and editor of a German newspaper, called the New York *Beobachter*, charging him with the publication of a libellous article in said paper, also with the publication of a lithographic print, in which Mr. Dugro is caricatured, and held up to ridicule. On the complaint the Magistrate issued a warrant for the arrest of the offender.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

Board of Aldermen—Stated Session.

OFFICIAL.

MONDAY, March 13, 1854.

Present—Nathan C. Ely, Esq., President; Aldermen Brown, Williamson, Blunt, Baird, Hoffman, Howard, Woodward, Wm. Tucker, Voorhis, Boardman, Wakeman, Covert, Kelly, Chauncey, Christy, Lord, Herrick, C. H. Tucker, Mott, Drake.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By the PRESIDENT—Petition of George Marshall to be appointed Commissioner of Deeds. To Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By the same—Petition of Nicholas Haight and others, to have the ordinance for extending Albany street repealed. To Committee on Streets.

By Alderman BLUNT—Petition of N. Van Slyck to be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds. To Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Alderman BOARDMAN—Petition of Benjamin M. Treadwell to have rescinded the resolution for widening pier 4 East river. To Committee on Wharves, Piers, and Slips.

By Alderman WM. TUCKER—Petition of John M. Dodd and others, for permission to build a bulkhead between Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets, East river. To Committee on Wharves, Piers, and Slips.

By Alderman WAKEMAN—Petition of John B. Pinney to have action on the part of the Common Council in favor of closing Observatory square. To Committee on Lands and Places.

By Alderman BLUNT—Petition of the St. Nicholas Bank and owners of property, to have repealed the ordinance extending Albany street. To Committee on Streets.

By the same—Petition of the Collector of the Port, for and on behalf of the United States government, for a repeal of the ordinance to extend Albany street. To Committee on Streets.

By the same—Petition of Wm. Douglas and others to have repealed the ordinance to extend Albany street. To Committee on Streets.

By the same—Petition of fifty-four cartmen doing business in the First ward, to repeal the ordinance to extend Albany street. To Committee on Streets.

RESOLUTIONS.

By the PRESIDENT—Whereas, The Governors of the Almshouse are in want of manure on Blackwell's Island, and will furnish a steamboat to tow up and down, when practicable, any vessel, and also provide all the assistance that may be necessary to speedily unlade the same; therefore, be it—

Resolved, That the City Inspector be directed to confer with the Governors of the Almshouse, and to furnish them with such quantity of manure as they may desire, and in such manner as the Governors of the Almshouse and the City Inspector may deem expedient. Adopted.

By Alderman C. H. Tucker—Resolved, That Wm. McDermot be, and is hereby, appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the city and county of New York. Referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Alderman MOTT—Resolved, That the Judges of the Supreme Court for the first district, report to this Board what number of officers and attendants are employed to attend the different departments of said Court in the city of New York, and what number, in their opinion, are necessarily required to attend said Courts in its different departments. Adopted.

By the same—Resolved, That the Keeper of the City Hall in the Park report to this Board the number of persons appointed under him, the purpose for which each is appointed, the building or buildings in which such persons are occupied, and the number in each building, the pay which each receives, and his opinion as to the number actually required for all such purposes. Adopted.

By the same—Resolved, That the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department report to this Board with all convenient speed, the expediency and propriety of using steam power to work engines in extinguishing fires in the city of New York. Adopted.

By Alderman WAKEMAN—Whereas, an act has been introduced into the Legislature of this State, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled an act relative to the purchase and laying out of certain lands for a public park in the Nineteenth ward of the city of New York, and the powers and duties of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty in relation thereto," passed July 21, 1853, said act being generally known as the Jones Wood Park act; and, whereas, the said amendatory act by its provisions as they are hereunto annexed, obviates the objections which have been urged against the original bill, by assessing for benefits received on all property so benefitted, and also reserves the water front for commercial purposes—therefore, be it

Resolved, and it is hereby resolved, That the Common Council of the city of New York do recommend the passage, by the Legislature of the State, of the above entitled act as annexed hereto. Referred to a special committee, consisting of Aldermen Herrick, Wakeman and Boardman.

MOTION.

Alderman WAKEMAN moved to take up and consider the report of the Committee on Streets in favor of awarding contract for keeping the streets in repair for one year, to John C. Hayes, which was carried.

The resolution attached to the report was amended by inserting a clause that the contract commence from the date of confirmation, and as amended, adopted on a division, viz.:—

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen, Williamson, Blunt, Woodward, Wm. Tucker, Wakeman, Covert, Chauncey, Christy, Lord, C. H. Tucker, Mott, Drake—13.

Negative—Aldermen Baird, Howard, Voorhis, Kelly—4.

On motion, the Board then adjourned until Wednesday evening, 15th inst., at 5 o'clock.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

Board of Councilmen—Stated Session.

OFFICIAL.

MONDAY, March 13, 1854.

Present—Edwin T. Brown, Esq., President, in the chair, and fifty-two members.

REMONSTRANCE.

Of Henry Brevoort, to working and grading Fifth-fourth street, from First avenue to East river. To Committee on Roads.

PETITIONS.

By Councilman GRAY—Of Daniel H. Had, for an appropriation for damage done his premises Nos. 5 and 7 James street, by altering the grade of James street. To Committee on Streets.

Of George F. Cadmus and others, for sewer in Washington street, between Rector and Carlisle streets. To Committee on Sewers.

Of Samuel Weeks and others, for a sewer in Mulberry street, between Hester and Walker streets. To Committee on Sewers.

Of William Deneeke, for sewer in Third avenue, between Forty-fourth and Forty-ninth streets. To Committee on Sewers.

Of Councilman PURDY—Of Moses E. Grant & Co., for better accommodations at Washington Market. To Committee on Markets.

Of Parker Simms, asking action on the award of contract for keeping all the roads and avenues in repair. To Committee on Roads.

By Councilman VERMILYE—Of George Douglas, to be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds. To Committee on Salaries, &c.

By Councilman HUSTED—Of E. S. Schanck, for the refunding of fine for using street washer before sundown. To Committee on Finance.

By Councilman PINCKNEY—Of Oliver & Brother, for permission to extend walls from building on Beekman street to connect with walls of old vault owned by them previous to the widening of said street. To Committee on Streets.

By Councilman CONOVER—Of Michael Schweyer and others, that Thirty-ninth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, be paved. To Committee on Streets.

By Councilman CURRY—Of Dr. J. Hufner, for payment of services at Twentieth ward station house. To Committee on Police.

Of E. M. Atwater and others, owners of property, for a sewer in Macdougal street, from Bleecker to Amity street. To Committee on Sewers.

By Councilman CURRY.—Bill of Dr. Watts, for medical attendance at Twentieth Ward Station House. To Committee on Police.

By Councilman W. H. SMITH.—Of residents of West Twenty-third street, that said street between Seventh and Eighth avenues, be flagged. To Committee on Streets.

By Councilman FAYE.—Of G. V. Appleby and others, for a sewer in Forty-third street, between the Seventh and Eighth avenues. To Committee on Sewers.

REMONSTRANCE.

By Councilman PICKNEY.—Of Henry Hayes and others, owners of property in Suffolk street, against sewer in said street, between Stanton and Houston. To Committee on Sewers.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman CLIFTON.—That pier No. 23 North river be put in repair. To Committee on Wharves, &c.

By Councilman JACKSON—That the Committee on Ordinances draft an ordinance providing for the payment of physicians for medical services at station houses, by the year or by a stated salary. Laid over.

By Councilman REED—That the sidewalk on the northwest corner of Bayard and Forsyth streets, be flagged, and curb and gutter stones set. To Committee on Streets.

By Councilman JACKSON—That Forty-fourth street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, be regulated, and the Croton water pipes laid. To Committee on Croton Aqueduct and Roads.

By same—That the sidewalk of Ninth avenue, on both sides, where not now flagged, between Forty-second and Forty-fifth streets, as far as the avenue is paved, be flagged a space four feet wide. To Committee on Roads.

By Councilman KENNEDY—That the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department be requested to report to this Board his views on the propriety of constructing one or more powerful steam fire engines, for the protection of the large class of warehouses, and other buildings, situated in Seventh and Eighth fire districts. Adopted.

By Councilman BRUSH—That the Children's Aid Society be allowed to take for use in their industrial schools in Roosevelt and Houston streets, and also for the newsboys' lodging house, corner Nassau and Fulton streets, so many as may be necessary of such old desks, seats, black boards, slates and inkstands, &c., as, by alterations and repairs in the ward school houses, have been laid aside as unfit for use therein. Adopted.

By Councilman W. H. SMITH—That the subject of erecting a new building for the accommodation of our several courts and heads of departments, &c., be referred to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies, to report to this Board as soon as practicable. Adopted.

By Councilman FRY—Whereas, the commercial interests of New York are increasing daily, but are continually receiving checks from the imperfect accommodations afforded by our piers and slips, with resolution that the Committee on Wharves, &c., inquire into the propriety of digging out all slips, both on the North and East rivers, where necessary, the expense to be charged to the owners of the same. Adopted.

By same—That the sunken vessel at the bulkhead at Manhattanville, East river, be raised. To Committee on Wharves.

By Councilman BELDEN—That sidewalk in Broome street, between Suffolk and Norfolk, be reflagged. To Committee on Streets.

By Councilman PINCKNEY—That Beekman street be regraded and repaved with granite block pavement, similar to that laid in Bowery, between Walker and Bayard streets. To Committee on Streets.

By Councilman CURRY—That the sidewalks in Thirty-third street, between Sixth and Eighth avenues, be flagged where now not flagged, and the present flagging be relaid where necessary. To Committee on Streets.

By Councilman CONOVER—That sidewalks in Broadway, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-ninth streets, be flagged. To Committee on Streets.

By Councilman HUNGERFORD—That sidewalks in Eighteenth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, be repaired and flagged. To Committee on Streets.

By Councilman FORBES—That all the encumbrances in the square foot of Delancy street, from Goerck street to the river; also in East and Tompkins streets, between Grand and Rivington, be removed; also that curb and gutter be set in Tompkins street, east side, from Broome