AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

PASSAGE OF THE TEMPERANCE BILL.

THE AMENDED CITY CHARTER.

Passage of the Church Tenures Bill,

&c., &c., &c.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

ALBANY, April 3—4 P. M

PASSAGE OF THE TEMPERANCE BILL.

The special order—the third reading of the bill to prevent intemperance, pauperism and crime—was announced.

Mr. HOPKINS moved to amend the bill by striking out the tenth line of the 22d section the words "but such packages shall not contain less than fifteen gallons," and insert "to any person authorized by act to sell such liquor."

Mr. CROSBY said that from the beginning of time the efforts of wise laws had been to restrain the abuse of that which in its use was lawful. In 1826 a movement commenced to rescue from premature graves the youth of the country, and to save them from going to ruin. This movement was the formation of the American Temperance Union, whichalmed, by argument, and persuasion and kindness, to accomplish this great work. It was in 1845 the arm of the civil law was invoked to aid the cause of temperance. It was to that legislature that all manner of glowing visions of crime vanished, and prosperity, universal, were presented, if but the license and no license elections should be held. Under such ant cipations that law of 1845 was passed. This law proposes to strike out of existence, on the fourth of July, a business of forty millions of dollars—and this monstrous act is claimed to be a sacrifice do the altar of Rights; but is the lesson to be learned of the past one that bears testimony to the wisdom of such a course? No. The progress of truth has ever been gradual. Mr. C appealed to the Senate to pause before, by hasty and ill judged legislation, they drive men into opposition to the right. Mr. C. denied the wholesale stories told about the wide-spread drunkenness of this state. These charges were made without adequate proof, and he could appeal even to the Senators from New York whether in their city, with all its disadvantageous circumstances such universal intemperance prevailed? His substitute was intended to destroy and break up the tap rooms, and other social influences which were drawing so many in their ruinous vortex. He regretted the part the clergy or many of them, had taken in relation to pushing through this prohibitory law—of such doubtful utility as it is. He feared that they were leaving the Ark in the hands of the Philistines. Have not they, by their course, deprecated the great principles of influence over the heart and mind? Is it not an unhappy reliance to call on Cæsar? The super-addition of the arm of the law to the high argument of truth is a sad argument for the law.

Mr. BUTTS followed in a defence of the bill.

Mr. W. CLARK regretted that he could not see in this bill that wise and efficient measure for whose success he could have hoped. The bill had been in charge only of known enemies of prohibition and ultra temperance men; and the result is this jargon of civil and criminal law not adapted to our people. Those who have claimed to be the special custodians of the bill, have voted side by side with the out and out enemies of the bill. Mr. C pointed out the very iniquities of the law. All manner of inconsistencies are to be perpetuated under it. He alluded severely to the clauses authorizing the destruction of property, which heretofore it had been supposed, was only done by drunkards, or madmen, or fools. There was much in the bill, fruitful of litigation and trouble. Approving of the object which the bill proposed to seek, he should give it his vote, and when the bill should come up for revision, he hoped that not then as now, would those who sought to amend it be considered its enemies.

Mr. WILLIAMS defended the bill, though admitting some imperfections.

Mr. HITCHCOCK proposed to make the size of packages which might be sold to those authorized to sell thirty gallons

Mr. HOPKINS considered the bill imperfect in respect to the rights of the importer. The great commercial interests of New York needed some guard—for where are those persons in States, where ports of entry are not found to procure the liquor that by law they are authorized to sell? Can New York regulate the commerce between states?

Mr. HAMILTON—The people demand of us a prohibitory law. The section now proposed would give the importers the right of scattering the liquor broadcast—to make of every man an importer.

Mr. BROOKS believed the Senator from the First means to do justly and yet he had understaken to deride this amendment, so just to the importer, as but a fifteen gallon law. It is no more than that than light is like darkness. Mr. B. argued the question of the right of inter-State commerce, and the right of the importer under that provision of the constitution.

Mr. HITCHCOCK moved to amend the amendment, by striking out "fifteen" and inserting "thirty." Lost—ayes 6, noes 24.

Mr HOPKINS' motion to amend was adopted—ayes 20, noes 10, as follows:—

AYES—Messrs. Bishop, Bradford, Butts, Z. Clark, Danforth, Dorrance, Field, Goodwin, Halsey, Hitchcock, Hopkins, Munroe, Putnam, Richards, Robertson, Sherrill, Walker, Whitney, Williams—20.

NOES—Messrs. Barnard, Barr, Brooks, Crosby, Dickinson, Lansing, Pratt, Spencer, Storing, Watkins, Yost—10.

Adjourned to 10 A. M. to-morrow.

ALBANY, April 4, 1855.

BILLS REPORTED, ETC.

The Hebrew Shearath Israel Society bill.

To prevent the sale of impure milk.

To form agricultural societies.

To relieve journeymen saw makers against State prison competition.

To continue Fifth avenue, Brooklyn.

Mr. Hitchcock was chosen on the part of the Senate to be of the committee to examine the Treasurer's accounts.

Mr. SPENCER introduced bills to enable the Supervisors of New York to raise money by tax.

Regulating the sale of property under assignment where the rights of infant heirs are concerned.

To provide for academies educating Common School teachers

The bills relative to the salary of the Treasurer of Kings county; to alter the commissioners' map of Brooklyn; to require police justices in New York to file all convictions of vagrancy; and for the protection of birds in public cemeteries, were ordered to a third reading.

The following bills have been endorsed by the Committee of Eight:—

Relative to the service of process on insurance companies.

To incorporate the New York State Colonization Society.

To amend charter of the village of Jamaica.

Relative to the appointment of police clerks in the city of New York.

BILLS PASSED.

For the due apportionment of taxes and the sale of real estate to pay the same.

Relative to the compensation of uniformed militia, when called in aid of civil authorities.

The Senate then went into executive session.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The following bills were passed in committee:—

To improve the inlet to Lake Champlain at Whitehall.

To authorize the Saratoga Railroad Company to improve the navigation of Northern Lakes

The Ice Company Bill was received from the House and sent to the Judiciary Committee.

The Canal Bills were made the special order for Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

An attempt was then made to bring up the Code Commission resolution, but it was unsuccessful.

BILLS PASSED.

Relative to the examination of criminals.

Relative to securities to be loaned upon by savings banks.

To provide for the safe keeping of insane convicts.

Amending several acts relative to State prisons.

Adjourned.

Assembly.

ALBANY, April 4, 1855.

BILLS REPORTED, ETC.

To incorporate the Agricultural Society of Kings county.

To provide for the adjustment of the claims of the soldiers of the war of 1812.

Relative to filing transcripts of judgments from the Marine and District Courts of New York.

The Committee of Nine then reported on a number of bills.

Mr. MAGUIRE moved to take from the report the bill to dispose of property in Staten Island. Carried.

Mr. AITKEN moved to take from the report the Second Avenue Railroad bill Carried.

Relative to salaries of the Justices of the Superior and other courts in New York.

Relative to Public Administration in New York.

To amend the act for grading Division avenue, Brooklyn.

Messrs. Baldwin and Wooden were then elected, on the part of the House, to be of the committee to examine the Treasurer's account.

A bill was passed to amend the Census act relative to the appointment of Marshals

MANHATTAN GAS COMPANY.

Mr. FITCH reported the bill to increase the capital stock of the Manhattan Gas Light Co

Mr. MAGUIRE moved to recommit with instructions to amend by striking out $2 50 per 1,000 cubic feet, and inserting $2. Lost.

The report was agreed to, and the bill ordered to a third reading

Mr. WATERBURY, from the Committee on the Manhattan Gas Light Company bill, stated that the majority had promised him that they would not report until this afternoon. It it was politically honest to break that promise, it was not personally honest. He then stated that he would make a minority report to morrow.

Mr. FITCH said there was no promise that the committee would not report until this afternoon. But it was said that perhaps the opportunity for reporting would not present itself until this afternoon.

Mr. MAGUIRE, in a question of privilege, regretted that this committee was so constructed that the city of New York had not been represented on it. He regretted that it should go out so to the people of New York. The citizens of that city were interested in this subject to the amount of millions—the company was a monopoly—and yet not one of the New York delegation here was assigned a place on the committee to look to their interests.

TOLLS ON RAILROADS.

Mr. AITKEN, from a minority of the Committee on Ways and Means, asked consent to submit a written report on the subject of imposing tolls on railroads.

Mr COMSTOCK objected.

Mr. CONGER inquired if there was not provision made for the reception of this report when the majority report was submitted? If so, no objection would be in order.

THE CHAIR (Mr. Blatchford) decided that the presentation of the report would not now be in order, inasmuch as the majority report had been recommitted to the committee.

BILLS PASSED.

Mr. BOYNTON moved to take from the table the motion to reconsider the vote by which was lost the bill to regulate the liability of hotel keepers. Carried.

The motion to reconsider prevailed, and the bill was recommitted, with instructions to strike out the second section, relieving landlords from responsibility if notice is posted in the rooms for guests to lock their doors.

Mr. BLATCHFORD called up the motion to reconsider the vote on the bill to pay certain claims on the Bank of Whitestown.

The House agreed to reconsider, and the bill was again put on its final passage, and it passed.

To extend the operation and effect of the act passed February 17, 1848, entitled "An act to authorize the formation of corporations for manufacturing, mining, mechanical or chemical purposes." This act authorizes the formation of ice companies.

THE CHURCH TENURES BILL PASSED.

In relation to devises and conveyances of real estate for religious purposes.

Debate ensued, and after considerable discussion the vote was taken, and the bill passed—Ayes 93 noes 0.

Recess to 4 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The bill making appropriation for the support of the government for the fiscal year commencing October, 1855, was taken up in committee.

Mr. MAGUIRE moved to strike out the restriction that no Orphan Asylum in New York receive over four thousand dollars. He wanted the distribution pro-rata.

Mr. AITKEN hoped if that was done, no asylum under charge of a religious denomination would receive any appropriation.

Mr. BAKER moved to strike out the whole appropriation. The counties supported their own orphans.

Mr. LEIGH thought as the visit to New York city cost fifty five hundred and twenty-three dollars, they ought not to object to the appropriation.

So much confusion prevailed in the House in consequence of Mr. Leigh's remarks about the visit to New York, that the Speaker took the chair, and called the House to order.

Mr. Baker's motion was then lost.

Several unimportant amendments were then made to the bill, when it was ordered to a third reading. Adjourned.

The Amended City Charter.

The following is the bill amending the charter of this city, and providing for the creation of a Board of Police Commissioners, introduced in the Senate on Tuesday.—

Sec. 1. The legislative powers of the Corporation of the city of New York shall be vested in a Board of Councilmen and a Board of Aldermen, who together shall form the Common Council of said city.

The Board of Councilmen shall consist of twelve members, to be elected from as many districts, who shall hold their offices for two years, and perform all the duties now enjoined by law upon the Board of Aldermen, except as the same are specified in section 6 of the act passed April 12, 1852, entitled "An Act further to amend the Charter of the City of New York," which section is hereby continued in full force and effect.

The Board of Aldermen shall consist of one Alderman from each ward, who shall be elected by the people of the respective wards for one year in the manner now provided by law, and who shall perform all the duties now enjoined by law upon the Board of Councilmen.

Sec. 2 Authorizes the Common Council to re-district the city whenever the State or National census shall have been completed.

Sec. 3. Provides that after the first election the Councilmen shall hold their offices two years. At the expiration of the first year after the next election one half will hold over.

Sec. 4. Every act, resolution, or ordinance, appropriating money, or involving an expenditure, not rendered imperative under the provisions of any State law, must originate in the Board of Aldermen.

Sec. 5. The officers of the police and policemen shall hereafter be appointed by a Board of Commissioners consisting of four persons. The Mayor of the city, Jas. F. Freeborn, Jas. M. Sweeny and Welcome R. Beebe, are hereby appointed such Board. The Mayor of the city shall always be *ex officio*, a member of said Board, and the President thereof. The other three members shall be selected in the manner hereafter provided. They shall, before entering on the duties of their office take and subscribe an oath or affirmation before an officer authorized to administer oaths, faithfully to perform the duties of their office, which oath shall be filed in the office of the County Clerk for said city. They shall receive a salary of $3,000 per annum each for their services. They may employ a clerk at a salary not to exceed $2,000. * * * This commission to have all the power now vested in the Board of Police Commissioners.

Sec. 6. Immediately after the charter election to be held under this act, on the second Tuesday of April, 1857, it shall be the duty of the Mayor of said city to appoint the person who shall have received the number of votes for the office of Mayor next to the one declared elected, to be a member of the said Board of Police Commissioners, in the place of James F. Freeborn; and such person shall enter upon the discharge of the duties of his office on the second Tuesday of May thereafter.

Sec. 7. At the regular charter elections to be held on the second Tuesday in April, 1856, the people shall elect a member of said Board, in place of James M Sweeney. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be declared elected; and it shall be the duty of the Mayor thereupon to appoint the person receiving the next highest number of votes, another member of said Board, in place of Welcome R. Beebe.

Sec. 8. The person appointed member of this Board under the provisions of the 6th section of the act, shall hold this office for the term of two years. The person elected and the person appointed under the provisions of section 7, shall hold their offices for the term of four years; and it shall be the duty of the Common Council to provide for the election and appointment of their successors.

Sec. 9. In case a vacancy shall occur in said Board, the same shall be filled by a concurrent vote of the two Boards of the Common Council; and if the two Boards shall fail to concur, then the vacancy shall be filled by the Board of Aldermen previous to the second Tuesday in May, 1856, and by the Board of Councilmen after that day.

Fire Department Committee.

A meeting of this committee was held last evening, in room No. 12 City Hall—Alderman Howard in the chair—when the following cases were called on:—

The foreman of Hose Company No 36 made a statement against the foreman of Hose Company No. 17, for refusing them access to a hydrant at a fire in Henry street. Hose No. 17 had charge of the hydrant when No. 36 got there; both were going to the same fire, but travelling in opposite directions; there was not any fight; the carriage of No. 17 was coming down Eldridge street when they had a man at the fire, and in possession of the hydrant.

Terence Kane, of Hose 17, was sworn—The carriage of No. 17 was going to the fire, when he ran before the carriage to the hydrant, and got it; admits that No. 36 had their carriage there first; he was at the hydrant, though; both carriages were within five feet of each other.

The foreman of No. 36 said that he preferred this mode of complaint to fighting for the hydrant.

Decision reserved.

The foreman of Hose No 47 complained of Hose No. 17, for an assault. He was sworn.—He was behind the carriage, on January 4th last, going down the Bowery; a man endeavored to shove the carriage off the track; the man so doing struck one of his men; he was arrested; a little further on Hose Company No. 17 rushed on them for this arrest, and tripped him up; it was a man, he thought, of Hose Company No. 17, who first endeavored to shove No. 47 off the track.

Mr. Sherwood, of Hose Company No. 47, sworn.—On March 19th was going to a fire in the Fifth district; the members were tripped up, pulled off the rope, and struck by members of Hose No. 17; could identify the men if he saw them; he was struck with a stone himself by a man wearing a cap of Hose No. 17; No. 17 lay by for them in going to all fires.

C. N. Rice, of Hose No. 47—Was out on the 4th of January last; left the rope and fell back when he was struck twice by a member of Hose No. 17; was not present on March 19, the second occasion complained of; No. 47 has twenty two men; Hose 17 has fifteen or sixteen men.

Thomas Smith, of Hose No. 47—Was out on the 19th of March in Second avenue, and on looking behind for his carriage, a man of No. 17 struck him and said, "that his carriage was behind;" No. 17 has laid out for No. 47 on many occasions.

L. McNulty of Hose 17—Was present on January 4th; saw no man hit on that occasion; no man of No. 17 left the rope to follow any men of No. 47; he was with No. 17 all the time; saw no attack at the Bowery, but saw a crowd at corner of Broome street and the Bowery; none of company No 17 was in that crowd; is certain that not a man left the rope to follow No. 47; never knew any of the men of No. 17 to attack any of the men of No. 47; never heard it talked over in the company; has belonged to No. 17 for over two years; on 19th of March he was also on the rope of No 17, but did not hear of any man of No. 47 being assaulted; No 47 had the wheels of the carriage in the railroad track on the Second avenue, and No. 17 ran them out of it.

The Chief Engineer examined witness as to the route taken by his company, rate of speed, &c, on the 19th of January.

William McFadden, of No. 17, denied that Hose Company No. 17 laid in wait for Hose No 47, as deposed to; No. 47 ran No. 17 in on the curbstone twice on one of days complained of; they ran No. 17 in both times on a corner; Hose No. 47 was a little ahead when they ran into No. 17; he saw a disturbance between the companies in the Bowery, and saw a man of No. 17 arrested; did not see any person assaulted at any time; in his opinion the men of No. 47 were to blame on the occasion complained of; was not present on 19th of March.

Mr Carson stated that Hose No. 17 was brought before the former committee many times for running on sidewalks, &c.

Decision reserved.

Thomas Fielding, foreman of Hook and Ladder No. 4, was charged with running on the side walk. He denied the charge, as also did Joseph Windfield, of same company.

Hose Company No. 47 was complained of for running on sidewalk on March 19, same night as they complained of Hose No 17. The foreman said they ran on the walk as engine of one of the companies was on the street, and Hose 47 could not get off the walk.

Engine Company No. 44 was complained of for running on the sidewalk. No member appeared.

Engine Company No 32 was complained of for running on the sidewalk, on 17th of March, by a policeman. The foreman of the company wanted to see the complainant. He was not present. He, the foreman, was on the walk on one occasion.

Hose Company No. 7 applied for repairs to their house. They wanted an extension of one room in the rear and one story added to the height, also in the rear. The house was old and too small. Mr. Carson, (chief engineer,) thought the house a bad one. The consideration of the case was adjourned for a week.

Hydrant Company No. 4 petitioned to be organized as a hose company. The foreman stated their case. They wanted to have a new and respectable apparatus. Petition was laid over.

Engine Company No 17 was complained of for running on the sidewalk. The assistant foreman had command on March 8, and he explained.

DECISIONS.

Suspended for two months—John White, assistant foreman of Engine Company No. 17; Isaac Chase, foreman of Engine Company No. 8; John Kayton, of Hose Company No 1; Charles Miller, foreman of Engine Company No. 24; John L. Gannon, assistant foreman of Engine Company No. 15; Joseph Winfield, of Hook and Ladder Company No. 4; Joseph Radley, foreman of Hose Company No. 47; William Fisk, foreman of Engine Company No 32.

The committee then adjourned to Wednesday evening next.

Coroner's Inquest.

MELANCHOLY DEATH BY BURNING.—Coroner Hilton was called upon yesterday to hold an inquest upon the body of Elizabeth Murphy, aged sixty-four years, who came to her death from severe burns received on the afternoon of Tuesday, by her clothes catching fire, at her residence 121 Mulberry street. The deceased was a widow, and was blind. She had for many years past been struggling with poverty, and was supported by an only daughter, named Mary Anne. About three years ago, her son, then a young man, who supported his aged mother in the hours of adversity, was killed by some Germans, who had been fighting together in a lager bier saloon in Grand street, near Centre, in his endeavors to separate the belligerent parties. Since that time her daughter, by hard work and industry, has continued to maintain her parent, who, being perfectly blind, was unable to perform any work herself. The deceased was a very respectable woman, and received many acts of kindness from those above her in life. On Tuesday afternoon, when the daughter returned from work, she found her mother dying from some burns received during her absence from home. Mrs. Murphy, it seems, in lighting the fire, accidentally ignited her clothes, and before the fire could be extinguished was so badly burned about the head, arms and chest, that death was caused in a few hours after receiving the injuries. She died yesterday morning at 6 o'clock, in the presence of her devoted daughter and a few women friends.

The following testimony was taken on the inquest before the Coroner:—

Mary Ann Murphy, being duly sworn, deposed—That the deceased was her mother; she was blind, and they lived together at 121 Mulberry street; was out all day yesterday at work; came home about 6½ o'clock P. M., and found deceased in bed, with the neighbors around her; she was extensively burned over her chest and shoulders; she was sensible at the time; deceased was in the habit of locking the door of her room when alone, that strangers might not come in; she said she had locked the door as usual, that she was making a fire in the stove; that thinking there was too much fuel in the stove, took out a stick of wood, which being ignited, set fire to her apron; that finding her clothes were on fire, she tried to get out by opening the door, and so doing, fell to the floor two or three times; deceased said every time she attempted to cry out the flames would choke her; she eventually got the door open, where she was met by some of the neighbors; her hands were severely burned in attempting to put out the flames; deceased died between 6 and 7 o'clock this morning.

Charlotte Favenette being duly sworn, deposed that she resided in the same house with the last witness; at 6 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon she heard the deceased open her door, and cry fire, witness ran out, and saw the deceased enveloped in flames, so much so that approach was dangerous; threw water on the deceased, and wrapped a quilt around her body; two or three of the neighbors then came to my assistance and extinguished the flames.

Edward Chasteney, M. D., being duly sworn, deposed that he examined the body of the deceased and found the body, chest and face extensively burned; these burns were sufficient to produce death.

The Jury rendered a verdict of "Death by burns from her clothes accidentally taking fire."

To the inquest paper Dr. Hilton, the Coroner, has appended the following lines, which will be read with interest by the charitable:—

"This woman was perfectly blind and had been so for four years. She was formerly in good circumstances, but was before death wholly dependant on her daughter for support. Three years ago next month her son, George Thomas Murphy, was killed by a stab in the neck, on the corner of Grand and Centre streets. He saw some men fighting and in endeavoring to separate them was stabbed by one of them in the neck."

The deceased was a native of Ireland, and when living in that country was in very wealthy circumstances, but adversity overlook them and they were obliged to come to this country to better their condition.

The Hoboken Charter.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Your reporter was mistaken in relation to the two meetings held at Hoboken last evening—one was a Union meeting, and the other purely democratic. The democrats were not opposed to the charter, (now adopted,) as stated in your paper, but simply demanded that the question of its adoption or rejection, ought, properly, to be left to the decision of the people, who were to be governed by its provisions.

A FRIEND OF THE CHARTER.

HOBOKEN CITY, April 4, 1855.

The Turf.

THE GREAT MATCH AT NEW ORLEANS FOR $20,000—LEXINGTON VS. TIME.

It will be remembered that last spring a State poststake was run for on the Metairie Course, New Orleans, by Lexington, Lecomte, and others, which created much interest in the racing circles throughout the Union at the time. Lexington won the stake A week subsequently, Lexington was beaten by Lecomte in a four mile race on the same course—one of the heats being in the unprecedented time of 7:26. Some dispute arising as to which was the best of the two horses, as it was supposed that Lexington was beaten by a mistake of his rider, Mr. Tenbroeck offered to match Lexington for $10,000, that he could beat 7:26 between the 1st and 15th of April, 1855. The offer was accepted by a gentleman of Virginia, and the race decided on the 2d inst. Lexington won with seven seconds to spare. By the telegraphic report he performed the four miles in *seven minutes and nineteen seconds*. This is the fastest four miles ever run. Fashion's time—7:32¼—may now be acknowledged fairly beaten, although not on Long Island and with the weights up.

MATCHES TO COME OFF ON LONG ISLAND.

On May 10, pacing match for $1,000, mile heats, best three in five, in harness, between Pocahontas and Pet.

On the 21st of May, a trotting match for $2,000, two mile heats, in harness, between Lantern and Centreville.

On the 26th, a match of $2,000, mile heats, best three in five, in harness between Lantern and Centreville.

During the month of May, a match for $5 000, twenty miles to wagons within an hour, the horse to be named at the post. It is supposed that Flora Temple will be the nag chosen for the performance

On the first of June a match will come off for $1,000, between Mr. McMann's brown horse and Mr. Powers' bay mare, mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

In June, Mr. McMann's bay mare will trot Mr. Powers' bay mare, mile heats, best three in five, in harness, for $500.

In June, a double team match for $2,000, mile heats, best three in five, will come off between Mr. Hall's Lantern and Whalebone, against Mr. Alley's black mare —— and gray mare Alice Grey.

In the same month, a race will come off for $2 000, between Mr. Alley's black mare and Mr. Hall's Whalebone.

A twenty mile match for $5,000—Lady Fulton to trot the distance within the hour—will be decided during the summer.

A number of other matches have also been made, we understand, the particulars of which will be given as soon as we are posted.

CENTREVILLE COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.

Three horses started yesterday for a purse of $50, mile heats, best three in five, to road wagons, and made as fine a race as could be desired. They were not fast, but so nicely matched in point of speed, that it was impossible to tell in either which would be the winner until the horses had crossed the score. Four heats were contested in this way before the race was decided. The following is a summary:—

ON WEDNESDAY, April 4, purse $50, mile heats, best three in five, to road wagons, owners to drive.

Mr. —— named s. g. Tom Thumb	1	3	1	1
Conklin Carl named br. g. Brookhaven	2	2	2	2
Wm. Simonson named b. g. Peacock	3	1	3	3

Time, 3:23—3:26—3:18—3:16.

Missionary Anniversary.

The thirty fifth anniversary of the Female Missionary Society of New York (the earliest auxilliary to the Missionary Society of the Methodist Church) was held last night in the Jane street Methodist Episcopal church. The church was well filled, mostly with ladies, who are always the most zealous in Missionary labors. Bishop Baker was called upon to preside. The venerable chairman, upon taking his seat, briefly addressed the audience upon the missionary cause, and the congratulations which should exist among them for its prosperity.

The annual report of the Society was then read—a lengthy document, reviewing the rise and progress and condition of the various important missionary stations. The report showed that the full receipts of the Society during the last year had been $236, all of which had been appropriated, and three fourths of it handed over to the Parent Society.

The annual election was then held for directors and managers, which resulted as follows:—

Mrs. Thos. Mason.....First Directress.
Mrs. Dr. Thos. Barrett.....Second Directress.
Mrs. J. M Howe.....Treasurer.
Mrs. Geo Lane.....Corresponding Secretary.
Miss Eleanor Burling.....Assistant Cor. Secretary.
Miss Julia F. Bayles.....Recording Secretary.
And twenty one Managers.

The Chairman then introduced to the audience,

Rev. S B. ROONEY—He said he was rejoiced to labor in the missionary cause. He exhorted all within the hearing of his voice to wake up with a burning zeal for the missionary. By the blessing of God they were in affluence, and the poor heathen wanted something of what they could well afford to spare. What would you think of a company of men who could sit down to a well spread table, and in answer to the cries of the hungry on the right hand and on the left, refuse to give anything of their plenty? They could not rest easy with a consciousness of having done their duty in the sight of God, if they should do such a thing. Well, so it is between ourselves and the heathen. We have the light of the Gospel. We have it, and enough to spare; and the poor benighted heathen were starving for this very Gospel. A new road is now opened by the providence of God, by which we may reach the heathen heart of Asia, and particularly China and Japan. Heretofore you have done much for these countries, but not with great success. You have sent out four missionaries to China, and they have devoted themselves to the study of the language, and when they were able to be of service they have sickened and died. A new way has now been opened. California was discovered to abound in gold, and gold will catch man where nothing else will. Well, everybody has poured into California from the four quarters of the globe, and seventy thousand Chinese and Japanese with the rest. Here was the place, then, to bring the Gospel before them. These Chinese heard the Gospel from the pulpit and the street corners, and they became converted. Seventeen of them went back to China in one company, to take up the Gospel and spread it throughout the empire. The speaker hoped the audience would grow in energy for the missionary cause.

Rev. E. THOMAS, of the Genesee Conference, was next introduced. He said the church had slumbered at her post, but he thanked God that she was waking up, as indicated in the annual report which had been read. The missionary cause required zeal to make it thrive. A hearty, stirring, burning zeal, to wake up the country to their duty to their fellow and the ignorant of other lands, where the light of the Gospel, as taught by Jesus Christ had never penetrated. I am now brought to a test of my Christianity by this call to go into the missionary labors; and upon reviewing the whole matter I find my all is upon the altar of my God. I willingly sever connection with my conference, and other ministers know how difficult that is; I cut myself off from all my kindred and my friends and I go perhaps never to return. He felt there were dangers and perils, and hardships to be encountered, but these were around us every day let us rest where we would. Now about to take my departure for other climes, where I am to commence my work in the vineyard of the Lord, I hope you will give me and the missionary cause your prayers and the sympathy of the church. This is the left arm of the missionary in all his trials and his labors. He rests upon Jesus with his right arm and with the left he rests upon the church. He hoped the hearts of all who heard him would be stirred with a new zeal for the advancement of the missionary cause.

The collection was then taken up, and about $150 were raised. The audience subscribed to make several parties life members of this society; and among them so constituted were Rev. Dr. Bettleheim, missionary from Japan, and his wife, who is now at Bermuda; Bishop Barker and his wife, Rev. Mr. Thomas, Rev. Mr. Rooney, and others.

Rev. Dr. BETTLEHEIM was next introduced to the audience. This gentleman has spent nine years in Japan as a German missionary, and on his way to England he and his family were shipwrecked on the island of Bermuda. Leaving his wife and family there, Dr. Bettleheim came himself to this country for a short time to ask for assistance in this hour of his misfortunes. The learned gentleman discoursed mostly about Japan, the substance of which discourse we have heretofore published in the HERALD. With the other speakers he concurred, that God had designed California as a means to Christianize China. He was glad that the missionary cause here was so prosperous. He asked the prayers of the audience for the mission in California, and hoped it would be crowned with the greatest success.

The meeting then adjourned.

The Sewing Girl.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

In your paper of yesterday, headed "Another Sewing Girl before the Mayor," you say that I was arrested, on account of the charge. Allow me, sir, to correct you, by stating that I was not arrested, and that, as yet, have had no trial, and was not requested by the Mayor or his aids to give bail. You will please correct this statement, as it is a stain to my character and profession. You will see, by my witnesses, that I have acted no more or less than a gentleman in this affair.

V. ROSENBAUM.

The Landlord and Tenant Case.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

NEW YORK, March 4, 1855.

Your paper of this morning contains a very grievous charge against Francis Collins, taken from some strange proceedings before the Mayor of this great city. In that statement Mr. Collins is represented as having taken a lady's trunk, and but for the bystanders would have done other cruel things mentioned in said article. And that his Honor the Mayor had issued a warrant to arrest said Collins for his foul misdeeds. This strange wild story, circulated in such a print, is enough to crush a man, and if there is not any basis in truth, he should be crushed. The Mayor, or rather the Mayor's clerk, dismissed the charge this morning. But no paper will announce this fact unless you do. The simple facts are these:—Mr. James Lyons, not Mrs. Lyons, hired a store from Mr. Collins, and a balance of rent remaining due Mr. Collins, claimed that balance, and finding that James Lyons had packed up all his goods and was about to remove them and his family to Philadelphia, without discharging the debt so contracted, and other facts existing in the case, as warrant of attachment was duly and regularly issued from a competent court, and the proper and authorized officer received the warrant, and levied on and took the property, under the statute authorizing such proceedings. The proceedings were all fair and legal, and common. The Mayor had no right to interfere, and no judicial officer should allow himself to issue a warrant upon such loose testimony against a respectable citizen. It was easy for the Mayor to have enquired for, and easy for him to have seen, the papers authorizing the warrant of attachment; and if he had seen them he would have dismissed the complaint before causing Mr. Collins arrest, and before causing the publication of the arrest in your paper. Hoping that you may publish this statement in justice to Mr. Collins.

J. W. MCADAM, Attorney for Collins.

The Municipal Reform Committee on Its Legs.

At a meeting of the Municipal Reform Committee, held at the New York University last evening, the provisions of a bill introduced during the present week into the Senate of this State, making radical changes in the charter of the city of New York, and particularly in the organization of the Police Department, having been considered by the committee, it was, after discussion, unanimously

Resolved, That in the judgment of this committee, there is great reason to fear that any bill to alter the charter of our city, introduced at this late period of the session, would, if passed, be injurious to the welfare of the city, and we, therefore, deprecate any attempt under existing circumstances, on the part of the Legislature, to interfere in a matter so momentous.

Resolved, That we view with alarm the provisions of the bill, now pending in the Senate, changing the organization of the police department; and most earnestly remonstrate against the passage of any such provisions.

Resolved, That the public course of the Hon. Fernando Wood, as Mayor of this city, is entitled to our highest approbation; and we cordially unite with our fellow citizens of all classes, in tendering to him the expression of our gratitude for the past, and the assurance of our support for the future, in all his efforts to execute the laws, and to promote the interests and to protect the lives and property of the people of his city.

Resolved, That we earnestly call upon our fellow citizens, individually and collectively, to use their efforts to prevent the passage of the bill referred to.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published.

PETER COOPER, Chairman.

I. H. BAILEY, Secretary.

The Election Riots in Cincinnati.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette, April 3.]

The election yesterday was a deeply exciting one, and was characterized by scenes which all good citizens must regret. The fights in some instances began in the morning with the opening of the polls At the Fourth ward there was a fight, in which several persons participated, but we believe no particular injury was inflicted on any one. In the Sixteenth ward, American judges were chosen. This led to some hard words and a fight, in which three or four persons were pretty severely beaten. In the Eleventh a difficulty arose early in the afternoon. It was rumored that the Germans would not permit Americans to vote, and in consequence of this rumor a party of seven or eight Americans went up to see what was the state of things and to help their friends to get in their votes. A German was arrested by the police officers, and as they were taking him away he was rescued, and officer Carey severely beaten on the ground. The Americans were soon informed, and towards six o'clock the fighting was resumed, [illegible] course of [illegible] which a man named George Reeder, was severely, and it is supposed fatally, stabbed. Dr. Brown was hit on the head with a colt and much hurt, and Mr Higdon, William Smith, and John Leonard, were also beaten more or less severely.

About five o'clock a rush was made by about thirty men, closely followed by perhaps three hundred more, for the ballot box. Mayor Snelbaker had taken his position in front of the box, and we saw him for some time struggling to check the mob, and heard his voice commanding the peace. But he was roughly handled, his clothes being torn, and several rude blows inflicted on his person. A dense crowd pressed about the door—a tall man made several desperate efforts to pass those who were endeavoring to protect the box, and finally leaped upon the table where the box was placed, when there was a great sound of splitting wood, occasioned by the crushing of the chairs and tables—a general shout, and some fifty persons rushed in, or were forced into the engine room. In a moment the ballot box was thrown out with considerable force, striking a man on the shoulder, who stood about one-third of the distance across the street. It then reached the ground, and was immediately assaulted by a large number, who stamped it to fragments and scattered the tickets far and wide.

A party then went up to Jackson's hill, to seize the cannon, which had been used yesterday to fire minute guns in honor of Jefferson's birthday. The gun was captured. The sword was taken from the captain of the gun squad, and the flag which belonged to it, was carried off and planted on the engine house, where the polls were. The crowd soon after went down town, passing by the Ninth ward polls, when another fight was got up, but the polls having been closed, they proceeded to the Thirteenth ward polls, on Sycamore street, between Seventh and Eighth. As the party was passing with the cannon, they were assaulted by Irishmen there assembled, who throw boulders at them. A general scrimmage then ensued, in which boulders flew like hail, and pistol shot were heard on every side. The Irish gave way when they saw the Americans loading their cannon with boulders. The windows of the houses in the neighborhood, into which the Irish retreated, were riddled with boulders. One of the boulders shot from the cannon, struck a man not engaged in the fight, and inflicted a severe wound on the head. The others went through the sign of the Mechanics' and Traders' Hall

During a part of the day a large wagon, drawn by four beautiful horses, was taken round the city, in which was a fine band of music, a large live American eagle, and any amount of American flags and other patriotic emblems.

The Nunnery Inspection Excitement in Boston.

[From the Boston Bee (American organ) April 3.]

The press of our city yesterday very generally took occasion to give expression to their sentiments on the recent Nunnery inspection at Roxbury. The *Bee* is the only one of the number that is found upon the side of the Legislative Committee; and, we may say, on the side of truth and justice. We are astounded at the severity which characterizes our cotemporaries on this question, no less than at the utter recklessness in regard to facts. The language which is applied to the committee, and also to the inspection is certainly unbecoming, to say the least, of a press which pretends to have any claims to respectability and fairness. What with misrepresentation the most wilful, and calumny the most foul, the strangest part of it conclude that a crime against society and law has been committed, almost without parallel. A tremendous breeze has been created, without any just cause. It is the labor of the mountain that will not bring forth so much as the mouse—but nothing at all.

The statements of the visit which appeared in our paper of yesterday have not been denied or contradicted. They cannot be. There they are—the plain facts of the case, from one who saw and heard all that occurred and was spoken. They cannot be refuted. Neither the *Advertiser*, *Atlas*, *Journal*, *Chronicle*, *Courier*, or any of the other papers which have pursued so mendacious a course on this question can refute it. Instead of this they make windy and random assertions; many bold and transparent falsehoods and conjure most unwarrantable inferences. We venture to assert that the history of the Boston press does not show a like abandonment of fairness, even in political tactics, as was exhibited yesterday. The readiness to receive the most unfounded reports as truth, and the facility to reject that which was probable and well known, is a curious chapter in newspaperdom. No doubt it will mark an era, and possibly it may be styled the era of imagination.

The *Advertiser* of the 4th instant states that it has learned a new revolting feature of the scene at the school in Roxbury, which it proposes to lay before its readers as soon as it has duly authenticated the facts.

Navigation of the Missouri.

ST LOUIS, March 30, 1855.

To GEO. WALTER, Esq., General Superintendent of the New York Kansas League and American Settlement Company:—

I regret that the Missouri river is low and falling, when much freight and many passengers are arriving for Kansas from the free States. Several steamers expected are reported aground. Only two are up for Kansas. Price of passage, $18; freights, $1 50 per 100 lb. I have sent on yours on lower terms. Keep back settlers till April 10.

B. SLATER.

MARITIME INTELLIGENCE.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

NAMES.	LEAVES	FOR	DATE.
Baltic	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 24
Geo. Law	New York	Aspinwall	April 5