THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 6805. MORNING EDITION—SATURDAY, APRIL 14 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA AT HALIFAX.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

NO CHANGE OF AFFAIRS AT SEBASTOPOL.

The Vienna Conference in Trouble on the Third Point.

ACTIVITY IN COTTON.

SLIGHT DECLINE IN BREADSTUFFS, &c., &c., &c.

HALIFAX, April 13, 1855.

The royal mail steamship America, Capt. Lang, from Liverpool 10 A. M., 31st ult. arrived at this port at about 7 o'clock last evening, and left at 12 P. M. en route for Boston, where she will be due to-morrow forenoon, so that her mails will doubtless reach New York by midnight on Saturday.

The America reports, April 5, latitude 50 39 N., longitude 25 37, passed the American ship Flag of Truce steering eastward. On the 6th, latitude 50 12 N., longitude 30 44 W., exchanged signals with ship St. Lawrence steering west.

The Cunard steamship Canada, which was detained at Boston until Saturday, the 17th ult., on account of an accident to her machinery, arrived out at Liverpool at 4 A. M., on Thursday, 29th March.

The America's advices are to the 31st ult.—three days later than those received by the Washington at New York.

Affairs in the Crimea had undergone no change, and we have nothing of importance to report from that locality.

Attention was wholly concentrated upon the Vienna Conference, which is represented as being in great difficulty upon the all-important third point—so much so, indeed, that although the demand of the allies had been much modified, the Russian Plenipotentiary had referred the matter to St. Petersburg, and nothing further could be done until a reply was received.

The French Minister of Foreign Affairs had also been in London to confer with the English cabinet upon this momentous question.

In the Liverpool cotton market an active speculative demand existed and a buoyant tone prevailed. The sales of the week amounted to about 82,500 bales, of which nearly one-third was taken by speculators and exporters.

Breadstuffs, with the exception of Indian corn, had undergone a slight decline, and a general dullness pervaded the market.

Provisions also were somewhat depressed, and quotations rather lower than those advised by the Baltic.

The London money market was easier, and consols now a slight advance, the closing price being 93½.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

THE VIENNA CONFERENCE.

The steamer Baltic brought intelligence that the first of the four bases of peace was unconditionally accepted by Russia, and that the second was proceeding favorably. Since then, the second has likewise been accepted, but difficulties of a serious nature have occurred on the third. The Western Powers, foreseeing trouble, did not propose the demolition of Sebastopol, but modified their demands into a reduction of Russian power in the Black Sea, in recompense for which they offer to evacuate the Russian territory. The Russian plenipotentiaries reply that they are not authorized to accede to any such terms, and must remit the matter to St. Petersburg. Here the Conference stands still.

All the plenipotentiaries have sent to their governments for instructions, and the conference will probably be adjourned until final authority shall arrive. Meanwhile the fourth point is under discussion.

Prince Gortschakoff, on the 26th, moved for the admission of Prussia.

The Paris *Presse* states (but the statement is contradicted by other papers) that the allies have assented to a truce.

THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.

The special correspondent of the London *Times* describes the condition of the army as much improved—weather fine, health and spirits of the troops better, provisions abundant, and sanitary regulations strictly enforced; but the actual works of the siege make no progress to justify favorable prophecies. Actual increase of the lines and batteries there is, but it exists on both sides, and there has been no comparative advantage gained by the allies.

A formidable Russian force is assembled around Eupatoria, and virtually besieges the place. The Russians would not hold Eupatoria if taken, as it is completely under the guns of the English fleet.

Lord Raglan's latest despatch announces a steady fire without any change in the aspect of affairs. Important operations are, however, going on.

The Russians continue to strengthen the works which they recently threw up in advance of the Malakoff tower. These are not isolated works, but are part of an advanced line of defence, and consequently it is indispensable for the allies to destroy them. With this object in view, the British are pushing forward a parallel from an advanced point on the right, with a view to form a junction with a corresponding parallel which is being made on their side by the French.

Night encounters take place between the French and Russian riflemen. The latter have been repeatedly disarmed, but again return to their pits, under cover of the Russian batteries.

THE ASIATIC COAST.

The British frigate Viper destroyed, March 8th, the Castello Tower and the barracks of Djimitera, which the Russians recently constructed for the defence of their communication between Anapa and Kertsch. The Viper, at a distance of a hundred yards, burned the granaries and took two guns. The Circassians menaced by the still existing earth batteries, while the steam frigate Leopard, acting in concert with the Circassians, attacked Soujat Kale, but the Circassians having failed to attack by land as promised, the ships discontinued the bombardment. The Circassians, however, took and destroyed a small fort at the head of Soujak Bay.

THE PRINCIPALITIES.

Reports are revived of a French division for Bessarabia, and Mustela is named as their place of rendezvous. Galatina is occupied by a strong Russian garrison, and the export of corn from Bessarabia is prohibited.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The treaty of alliance between Sardinia and Turkey is signed. The death of Prince Menschikoff is reported at Constantinople.

A manifesto from the Holy Synod of the Russian Church has appeared, inviting the Russian nation to war in defence of the faith.

No loss of life occurred in the recent burning of the French hospital at Constantinople.

Great Britain.

In Parliament, the details of the Sardinian Convention have been discussed in committee, from which we learn that England engages to borrow money at 5 per cent and lean the same to Sardinia at 4 per cent.

Mr. Roebuck's committee continues in session, and the medical officers are at present under examination. An inquiry for certain papers connected with Admiral Dundas' conduct before Odessa was refused by the House of Commons, Lord Palmerston remarking that there was no part of the Admiral's conduct that did not do him honor. The conduct of the Earl of Lucan was discussed in the Commons, on a motion to grant him a court martial. The Earl's gallantry was admitted, but his demand for a court martial was not complied with.

A motion is on the books for the appointment of a commission to amalgamate the British and Indian armies, or at least to render the Indian army available in a European war. Another motion asks if it is intended to nominate any more Bishops for Canada, since the Canada Clergy Reserves bill says it is desirable to remove the connection between Church and State?

Parliament adjourns over the Easter holidays till April 19.

Sixteen ships of the advanced British squadron sailed from Reval on the 28th for the Baltic.

Mr. Buchanan attended a dinner at the Seamen's Hospital, London, and returned thanks for the aid rendered to a hundred sick American sailors. Lord Palmerston presided. A donation of two hundred pounds from the merchants of New York and Boston was acknowledged.

Forged bills of lading have appeared in the Liverpool market to the extent of fourteen thousand pounds sterling, all shipped at Charleston, South Carolina, by James C. Nichols. The fraud was accomplished by the insertion of the word hundred after units in the body of the bills.

Mr. Ewart, the liberal candidate, gained the Liverpool election by a large majority.

France.

Drouyn de l'Huys, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has gone to London to hold a consultation, and will afterwards proceed to the Conference at Vienna.

As officially announced in the *Moniteur*, Napoleon and Eugenie will visit Victoria in the middle of April at London.

Spain.

The latest news from Spain is called satisfactory. The Vienna papers state that Spain and Portugal accede to the Western Alliance, and signed the treaty at Paris on the 21st of March, but this statement is nowhere confirmed.

Belgium.

No Ministry has yet been formed. It has been announced to the Chambers that the foreign relations of Belgium are satisfactory, and are not the cause of the Ministerial difficulty.

Germany.

The difficulty between Austria and Prussia is increasing. The Russian Cabinet has retorted on Austria's circular of March 8, by sending a circular to the Prussian representatives at the German courts respecting the Austrian intrigues with the Germanic Diet. The language of the circular is quite hostile to Austria. It says:—

It is evident beyond contradiction that the Cabinet of Vienna is desirous to substitute its own motives for those of the Diet, and to this end it attributes to us intentions which we do not entertain. It seeks provocation where no impartial judgment can find any—adduces the views which prevailed at the conclusion of the treaty of April, and its additional articles, as the sole guide of action, in place of the general principles of the confederation.

The circular further charges Austria with dissimulation in threatening Prussia with military dangers, while to the rest of Europe it talks confidently of peace.

Sweden.

Notwithstanding the declarations of neutrality by Sweden, she is fitting out a fleet, provisioned for three months.

China.

Shanghae dates of the 6th February, per the overland mail, state that the French had again attacked the city and were repulsed, with loss, by the insurgents. The country around Canton is in the hands of the insurgents, who officially notified an intention to maintain a strict blockade. There are rumors of a second repulse of the French.

THE LATEST NEWS.

LONDON, March 30—Evening.

M. Drouyn de l'Huys left London to-night. He stays at Paris two days and then goes to Vienna. Count Walewski, the French Ambassador, and M. de l'Huys held a conference to-day with Lords Palmerston, Lansdowne, and Clarendon, which lasted three hours, and is understood to have been of the highest importance. MM. Walewski and de l'Huys subsequently proceeded to Buckingham Palace, and had a lengthened audience of the Queen.

It is not true that the Congress of Vienna have proceeded to the fourth point. Everything lingers on the third point, and the French Minister will bear to Vienna the irrevocable determination of the Allies thereupon.

There are no favorable indications from St. Petersburgg.

PARIS, March 30—Evening.

The Funds closed to-day as follows:—Four and a half per cents, 94 50; three per cents, 69 75; Bank shares, 19 95.

Letters from Alexandria of the 25th March, state that 1,000 English lancers had arrived at Suez, from India.

Seven hundred and ten wounded French soldiers have reached Marseilles.

The Bagdad news of the 19th February, states that the rebel Kurds, 20,000 strong, continue an energetic resistance in the north of Messapotamia.

BELGIUM.

A new Ministry has been formed.

THE BALTIC.

AMSTERDAM, March 28, 1855.

At Copenhagen and Elsinore there is still much drift ice.

SPAIN.

A despatch from Madrid of 29th March announces that Espartero had resisted the demand for a democratic modification of the ministry, made by different leaders of the militia, who assembled in the night. These attempts at disorder failed, and Madrid is tranquil.

CHINA.

From Hong Kong we have dates to the 15th February, conveying reports that the insurgents, besieging Canton, had taken the Tiger Fort and plundered the surrounding villages.

Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Money is easily and readily obtainable in the market, at four and a half per cent discount. There has been no export of gold. Exchanges are slightly lower. The bank rates of discount are without alteration. The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £100,000. Consols steady at 93½.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Messrs. Bell and Co., report but little change in the prices of American securities—

United States '62 bonds	98 a 99
" '68 "	106 a 107
" inscribed stock	105 a 106
Pennsylvania State fives	78 a 80
" bonds	81 a 83
Massachusetts '66 bonds	102 a 103
Maryland bonds	91

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Denniston's Circular reports that the cotton market was quiet during the early part of the week. Since Tuesday there had been a good demand, and full prices were obtained. The week's sales foot up 83,000 bales, including 11,000 on speculation and 15,000 for export. Friday's sales, 10,000 bales, market firm. Fair Orleans 5¾d.; middling, 5 3-16d.; fair Mobile, 5¼d.; middling, 5 1-16d.; fair uplands, 5½d.; middling, 5d. Other circulars call Friday's sales 12,000 bales, and report large business, generally, during the week, but without excitement, holders meeting the demand freely. Prices of all kinds American are firm as above quoted, excepting good staple lots of Orleans which, being scarce, commanded a partial advance. Considerable business done in Sea Island at steady rates. Sales 83,000 bales, including deliveries ex-ship. Stock 602,000 bales, including 378,000 bales American. The market will be closed from Good Friday to March 9.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Broker's circular report a very moderate business in wheat at a penny to two pence lower. Flour sold to a fair extent in retail at a reduction of 6d. Indian corn in good request for Ireland. Mixed and yellow firmer, but white easier. Messrs. Herman, Cox & Co.'s and other circulars report breadstuffs generally dull, with a downward tendency in prices. Western canal flour is quoted at 36s. a 39s., according to quality; Baltimore and Philadelphia, 42s. a 42s for old, and 36s. a 40s. for new; Ohio nominally 39s. a 44s. White wheat, 11s. 6d. a 12s. 3d.; red and mixed, 10s. a 10s. 9d. Mixed corn, 42s. 6d.; yellow, 43s.; white, 42s. a 43s., ex ship.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.

Messrs. Bigland, Althya & Co. report beef and pork depressed; bacon quiet and 1s. lower; lard firm at 45s.; tallow unchanged.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The Brokers' and other circulars, report ashes in better demand, at 29s. 6d. a 30s. for pots, and 30s. a 31s. for pearls. Rosin sells freely at 4s. 2d. a 4s. 3d.; but medium qualities neglected. Turpentine lower—sales at 7s. 6d. Tar—no sales. Spirits Turpentine—a moderate business done at 33s. a 33s. 6d. Linseed oil in fair request at 34s. 6d. Nothing done in seal. Rape unchanged. Olive quiet. Cod firm. Palm in moderate sale at £38 10s. a £40 on the spot, and at £38 to arrive. Bark—Philadelphia in retail at 9s. Clover seed moves at full rates. Dyewoods firmer, and the sales large. Coffee in fair export demand, at former rates. Fruit unchanged. Rice—a good business in India—no American reported. Sugar barely supported. Tea in fair demand. Tobacco—moderate sales at unchanged rates.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. report breadstuffs dull and unchanged. Coffee steady. Sugar inactive, and prices unaltered. Bar iron, £6 15s. a £7.; rails, £6 12s. 6d. a £6 15s.; pig, £6.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.

The Manchester markets generally were rather better.

Passengers by the America.

Miss Poett, Mrs Buffon, Mrs Dove, two children and nurse, Miss Fanny Taylor, Mrs R Meade, Mrs Webb, Mrs Langman, infant and nurse, E Russell and Lady, Mrs Mora, Mrs Logie, Miss Logie, Mrs O'Neil, Mrs Ross and servant, Rev Austin Phelds, Mrs Silver, Miss Silver, Rev Mr Fulton, Dr Kantisloch, Mrs Barker, Mrs Bain, Miss Bain, Mrs Davis, Mrs Thos Stevens, Mrs Dale, Mrs Lea, Miss Sullivan, Mrs Eagle and infant, Mr and Mrs Foote, infant and nurse, Mr F Schmidt and daughter, Mrs Steadman and child, Messrs J M Dove, John S Webb, Mora, Logie, Goodale and lady, Davis and son, Cavilier, Porter, Ménzies, Holland, Codd, G W Clark, O'Neil, Brennan, Williams, Montoya, Reid, V Margure, J McHenry, J Thompson, Sweedham, Richey, Parks, Jardine, Silver, Lewis, Vassie, Gilchrist, Magee, John Boyd, Robert Lockhart, Wallace, Lockhart, Pickup, Benjamin Southgate, Fisher, Scheville, Rose, Easlae, Middlewood, W Muir, C C Cunell, J Snell, C Milson, Farguier, Johnson, Nicholson Foyle, Hillyard, White, Rodgers, Fitzgerald, Moreau, Lander, Brown, Ogilvie, James Lea, Jas Barker, A Moffatt, G Knowles, Degge, Cockerrell, Judge, C Judge, J R Davies, McIaver, Brown, Steele, Robt Dale, Pankin, Clark, J A Bonriwell, Moore, Frazer, A F Boyle, Thos Kaidlaw, Venning, Wm Frazer, Frazer, Rallings, Duff, Daval, Schneidell.

NEW JERSEY A RUM SHOP.—The passage of liquor prohibition bills by the two adjoining States has already had the tendency to turn towards our shores those who desire to gain a livelihood by the sale of liquor, or waste one by consuming it. In Jersey City, Hoboken, and places adjacent to New York, property has been purchased for the erection of hotels, and Camden will undoubtedly become the resort of thirsty Philadelphians.—*Trenton Gazette, April 13.*

City Improvements.

THE EXTENSION OF CANAL STREET AND WIDENING OF WALKER STREET—THE WORK TO BE COMMENCED ON THE FIRST OF MAY NEXT.

The Court of Appeals, as stated in the HERALD of Thursday last, has determined the question of the extension of Canal street and the widening of Walker street, by dismissing the appeal taken from the General Term of the Supreme Court. The matter is now definitely settled through the exertions of H. Erben and John H. Giles, Esqs., and the work of improvement will be commenced on the first of May. The opposition was very strong; but it was found on legal investigation that the value of their property did not exceed $89,000, while the amount awarded for damage stated by the Commissioners was $507,057, the assessment for benefit being $548,058, making the aggregate for award and assessment $1,055,115.

As the widening of Walker street is a matter which affects the interests of a large section of the city, it may be well to give a brief account of the manner in which it has been carried through. On or about the 7th of December, 1853, a resolution was passed by the Board of Aldermen, and concurred in by the Board of Assistants, fixing May 1, 1854, for the commencement of the work. On the 30th of December, 1853, an appeal was taken from the Special to the General Term of the Supreme Court, and argued at the May term of 1854, and in September following the judgment of the Special Term was affirmed.

Another appeal was taken in October, and the case brought before the Court of Appeals for final adjudication, in which, as we have stated, the appeal was dismissed. It may be remarked here that there has not been any stay of proceedings by any court to prevent the improvement since the confirmation of the report of the Commissioners by the special term of the Supreme Court; and it is presumed that the Street Commissioner has delayed the actual extension and widening as a matter of extreme prudence, probably not wishing to be condemned for hasty action. As it has now, however, been finally decided upon by the last court of resort in this State, there is nothing to prevent the work from being commenced at the specified time. The extension will begin at the present termination of Canal street, in Centre, and proceed in a straight line for one hundred feet in width to Walker street, near the Bowery. Walker street is then to be widened to the width of eighty feet to Division street, crossing Division, and terminating in East Broadway, at the head of Jefferson street, and near the East river.

When completed, this will form one of the leading thoroughfares of the city, and will bring the eastern and western sections of the city into closer connection. At present it is unsafe for respectable women to cross the central portion lying below Grand street, and between Broadway, the Bowery and Chatham street, after nightfall, or, in fact, during part of the day, in consequence of the character of the locality. In addition, therefore, to the great increase which it will produce in the value of property, it will have a great effect in improving the character of that immediate section of the city through which the extension is to be made.

The Crystal Palace.

NEW YORK, April 13, 1855.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, ESQ.:—

DEAR SIR—Your paper, under yesterday's date, contains a notice recently promulgated by the Collector of this port, relative to dutiable goods now in the Crystal Palace; and in commenting upon the notice, you not only reflect upon the originators of the Crystal Palace enterprise, but the article also contains statements which will tend to convey wrong impressions respecting the foreign goods now in the Crystal Palace.

In the first place, there is not in the Palace at this time one thousand dollars worth of dutiable goods; and before the 1st of June, every article liable to pay duties will be shipped to the owners thereof. The bulk of all the property now in the Palace consists of works of art—mainly paintings and statuary. These articles were sent here for the purpose of exhibition only, and under a recent decision of the Circuit Court of the United States, are not dutiable; and government, in my judgment, has no more right to interfere with, or confiscate, this kind of property than it has to take possession of the works of art in your own domicile.

The fact that the President of the United States inaugerated the Crystal Palace, undoubtedly "invested it with a national character;" and if government should confiscate the works of art now remaining there, it would make it still more national, provided the President and his Cabinet would attend the auction when the contemplated sale takes place.

The history of this extraordinary proceeding on the part of government is in a nut shell. The Crystal Palace, from its opening to its close, paid the salary of a government inspector appointed by the Collector. During that time many thousand dollars were paid into the United States Treasury for duties on goods withdrawn for consumption. Latterly, there being but little for an officer to do, I declined paying the salary, although I proposed to have the present superintendent of the Palace (whom I have to pay) appointed government inspector, on his giving the requisite bonds to faithfully perform the duties of the office.

This proposition was declined by the Collector, and the bugbear "notice to exhibitors" was thereupon issued. It was published without notice to me, or without any explanation being given on the part of the government officials. It is not only ill-timed and ill-advised, but I am satisfied the Hon Secretary of the Treasury will see it in that light when he ascertains the wreck and ruin, as well as the disgrace which the execution of this order will bring both upon government and the exhibitor.

Foreign exhibitors need not be solicitous, for it is my intention to protect their interests at all hazards.

JOHN H WHITE,
Receiver Crystal Palace, 59 Nassau street.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge Stuart.

THE FIRST WARD HOMICIDE CASE—DISAGREEMENT OF THE JURY—THEIR DISCHARGE.

APRIL 13.—The jury in the case of John B. Holmes, tried for the homicide of officer Gourlay, of the First ward police, on the night of November 3, 1854, after remaining in consultation over sixteen hours, were discharged this morning at 10¾ o'clock, by the Court, they not being able to agree upon a verdict. The jury returned to their room at 6 o'clock yesterday evening, and during the night time stood three for acquittal and nine for conviction of manslaughter in the third degree. On being discharged by Judge Stuart, they stood ten for conviction and two for acquittal, one of the jury having come over to the majority during the morning. The Court room was crowded to suffocation with spectators, all anxious to hear the result of the jury's labors.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Before Hon. Judge E. P. Cowles.

HAMILL SENTENCED TO THE STATE PRISON.

APRIL 13.—At the sitting of the Court this morning, Terrence Hamill, alias Hammond, indicted for the murder of his wife, but found guilty of manslaughter in the second degree, was called up for sentence. On being asked what he had to say why sentence should not be passed upon him—

Mr. H. L. CLINTON, his counsel, said he had been requested by the prisoner to thank the Court and jury for the attention given to his case, and for their merciful construction of the facts, as indicated by their verdict. The prisoner also desired to express his deep contrition for the act, and his sorrow for the death—the horrible death of his wife—of which he, no doubt, had been the instrument, though he is not conscious of having committed the act.

The Judge then, in very feeling and impressive remarks, sentenced the prisoner to four years and six months' imprisonment in the State prison at Mount Pleasant.

Personal Intelligence.

The Manchester *Mirror* says that Hon. Ralph Metcalf, Governor elect of New Hampshire, is not dangerously sick, as has been reported, but is enjoying his usual health.

Senator Sumner will deliver an address to the citizens of Lowell and vicinity, on the 25th inst., in Huntington Hall.

Hon. Mr. Dodge, the Minister to Spain, will pay a brief visit to Washington before he takes his departure for Madrid. His presence at the State Department is daily looked for.

ARRIVALS.

At the Metropolitan Hotel—Hon John A Collier, Binghamton; Hon D C Judson, Ogdensburg; Rev W Wyatt, Baltimore; A Stone, Cleveland; A G Chester, Buffalo; Robert M Remick, St Louis; Maj S Maclin, Fort Leavenworth; Edward Haskell Boston; J F Jett, Tennessee; Capt Ralph Fritz, Panama; J H Wilson, S C.

At the Irving House—George H Rhodes, Providence, R I; Hon W W Snow, Otsego, N Y; Judge Jno Torrey, Honesdale, Pa; Gen C L Ward, Jonanda, Pa; Prof M Meigs, Pottstown, Pa; Gen M Cattrell, Burlington, Vt; Hon C F Shute, Boston; Dr N Carpenter, Greenfield, Mass; Dr W S Streetor, Cleveland, O; J P Jones, U S sloop Cyane; Hon W J Hadley, Albany; Rev M S Martin, Worcester; Robert H Rose, Lewistown, Me.

From New Orleans, in steamship Crescent City—P Griffin and son, J R Jennings and family, G Brinkerhoff, lady and sister, T Andrien, lady and daughter, M Ferinand, lady and two children, A Dissorneux, J Bragdon, W H Kincaird, J Blott, J Mortimore, J S Stoddard, M S and J Kapelye, J N Aparis, J Cartier, J Schuts, P Hettelini, H Jammow, J F Morris, mail agent, L Lansburg, W Moreau, J A Redner, Mr Cooth, P Quillan, and others in the steerage.

From Cumberland Harbor, Cuba, in brig S B Hill—Mr Verplanck, wife, three children and two servants.

From Key West, in brig Tavernier—Mr Angelo Lopez.

The Mayor's Office.

Among the visitors who paid their respects to the Mayor yesterday, was Governor Medill, of Ohio. In the course of the interview, the Governor took occasion to compliment him on the energetic course he had pursued since he entered upon the duties of his office, the success which attended his endeavors to enforce the laws, and told him that he was the most popular man west of the mountains and that every woman in Ohio had fallen in love with him.

The Mayor has issued orders that policemen shall be stationed in front of churches to preserve the quiet of the Sabbath. As young urchins take advantage of the day to amuse themselves pitching pennies, spinning tops, and other juvenile recreations much to the annoyance of the congregations, the presence of officers is very desirable at such places.

The present clean and healthy condition of the streets is particularly worthy of notice. It is a long time since the city has been so free from dirt.

WAR AGAINST THE MOSQUITOES.

Mr. Chas. E. Townsend, of Saugerties, has written a letter to the Mayor, recommending a remedy to free the city from mosquitoes. He proposes that every opening to the sewers be fitted with small water tight reservoirs of stone, the width of the openings, and sunk about two feet below the street gutters, with the four sides coming up to the level of the gutters, and then a centre drop of stone covering the entire face of the opening of the drain, and hanging into the centre of the reservoir, three inches below the level of the sides. With this arrangement, he says, it must be evident that the water from the streets must fill this reservoir before it can flow over into the sewer, and as the drop stone would then be immersed in the water three inches, that neither insects nor foul air could escape into the streets. Let it be the duty of the police, he adds, to keep these small reservoirs from being clogged with mud, and also to keep them filled with clean water. A little lime is recommended in case of its being inconvenient to fill it with water.

SHORT MEASURE.

The following affidavit presents the first violation of the ordinance in relation to weights and measures. The Mayor has expressed his determination to punish every offence of the kind to the utmost extent of the law:—

Mr. Jerome Vermilyea, of No. 212 East Eleventh street, policeman of the city and corporation of New York, being duly sworn deposes and says That he went to the store, No. 190 Bowery, which store is kept by John Halstead, tea and coffee dealer of said city, on the morning of Friday, April 13, 1855, for the purpose of purchasing three pounds of ground coffee, and that said Halstead, or one of his agents, weighed out said coffee, and put the same in a paper package. Deponent further says, that being suspicious that he had not received in said package the due weight of three pounds, proceeded to the Eleventh ward station house, and in presence of Lieut. Cameron and others of said police, reweighed said package, when it was ascertained that the said package weighed but only two and a half pounds. And said deponent verily believes that said Halstead, or his said agent, fraudulently designed to cheat, and did so wrong and defraud him out of one half-pound of said coffee, thereby illegally extorting from him the sum of six cents.

The Delta Phi Convention.

The second meeting of the Delta Phi was held on Thursday evening in Dr. Chapin's Church, Broadway. At the first meeting, in the Metropolitan Hotel on Wednesday, the proceedings were secret, and none but members were admitted. On Thursday night, however, the interdict was removed, and there was a large attendance of those who were not connected with the society. The ladies, as usual on such occasions, appeared to be in the majority, and by their presence lent additional interest to the meeting. The exercises were of a literary character, consisting of an oration by Charles E. Whitehead, Esq., of New York, and Anson G. Chester, Esq., of Buffalo.

The orator commenced by giving a graphic and exceedingly interesting account of those grand old Christian warriors and knights of St. John, from the formation of the order to its decline. Their feats of arms in Palestine over the Saracens, their conquests, their noble charities, their self-sacrifice, their devotion to the cause of truth and humanity, were described in vivid but faithful colors. Although their founder was a penniless monk, kings and princes did them honor, and considered it a high dignity to be admitted into their brotherhood; their ranks were filled by the noble and aspiring youths of all lands; and, wherever the White Cross—the badge of the order—glittered in the haze of battle, it was a signal of success. Yet, with all their bravery, they were expelled from the Holy Land by the Moslem—overcome not by the superior valor of the foe, but by the countless myriads which were brought against them. Driven to their last stronghold, St Jean d'Acre, they defended it with a courage and a resolution unsurpassed in the annals of heroic achievements; and, when forced to abandon it, the conditions which they made were highly honorable to them. After their departure from Palestine they went to Malta, where they became as powerful as they had ever been, and as great a terror to the infidel. Here they withstood the power of the whole Ottoman empire, and performed such prodigies of valor that all Europe rang with their fame. The lecturer concluded by comparing them with the members of the Delta Phi. The lecture was well written, was listened to throughout with much interest, and received the frequent applause of the audience. At its conclusion there was some excellent music, after which Anson Chester read the poem; and after this the meeting adjourned.

The dinner of the society took place last evening at the Metropolitan Hotel.

City Intelligence.

MORE POST OFFICE ROBBING—RIFLING LETTERS.—For some months past complaints have been made to Postmaster Fowler, that money letters, mailed at different places in the United States, and addressed to Mr. Andrew J. Graham, No. 358 Bleecker street, in this city, were missed. The attention of Mr. Holbrook, the special agent of the Department, was directed to the matter, and after due investigation suspicion rested upon a lad in the employ of Mr. Graham. Accordingly, some letters containg money were purposely placed in his box yesterday, and when the young man had called, as usual, and taken them out, he was followed by the agent and was seen to enter an eating saloon on Beekman street, where he opened one of the letters and spent a portion of the money, which was subsequently recovered. This will explain quite a batch of losses which heretofore had been charged upon postmasters and their clerks. There are more letters disappear in that way, which are sent to this city by the mails, than are dreamed of by the public. Responsible persons, and those only, should be sent to the Post Office.

THE IRVING HOUSE CLOSED.—We understand the proprietors of the Irving House intend closing their hotel for three weeks, in order to be repainted and repaired in a handsome manner. The large entrance on Broadway is to be converted into stores, leaving but a narrow passage through. The side entrances will remain as at present.

JUMP FROM A WINDOW.—A laborer named Patrick Maher, residing in a tenement house in Twenty sixth street, near Eleventh avenue, while in a temporary fit of insanity, jumped out of the fourth story window. He was taken up insensible, and conveyed to the hospital. He will not recover.

OPTHALMIC HOSPITAL.—The surgeons of this institution reported 319 new cases with diseases of the eye since the last meeting of the Board of Directors—total, 2,759. This noble charity is under the care of skilful surgeons.

JEFFERSON'S BIRTHDAY—MILITARY PARADE.—Yesterday being the anniversary of the birth of the sage of Monticello, the 5th Regiment of the New York State Militia, Colonel C. S. Schwartzwealder, paraded in honor of the occasion. The Jefferson Guard and Jefferson Rifles are in this regiment. Hershman's Clarionet Band, furnished the music, which was excellent. We wish we could say as much for the marching, but truth compels us to say that that might be much improved by a little harder drilling.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A CHILD.—Information was received at the Coroner's office last evening, that a little girl, about five years of age, whose parents reside at 188 West Eighteenth street, died from the effects of injuries received by falling through a coal vault, in front of a house in the Ninth avenue, about ten days ago. The Coroner will hold an inquest upon the body of deceased to-day.

Jersey City Intelligence.

THE POLITICIANS IN A DISPUTE—WHO IS MAYOR?—David S. Manners has been announced as probably the Mayor elect of Jersey City, by a majority of thirteen votes, but circumstances have since occurred which have thrown the politicians into a great excitement, and threaten to change the result by making Selah Hill Mayor, by one hundred and seventy majority. It appears that the judges of the election in the First ward, upon a second counting of the ballots discovered that 195 of them were defective in consequence of Pound Master being spelt Pond Master. The board of city canvassers met at the Lyceum at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, to canvass the vote, and the judges of the election in the First ward made their report, throwing out the 195 ballots pronounced defective. Discussion ensued, and questions arose relative to the report, upon which A. O. Zabriskie, Esq., addressed the board, taking the ground that the ballots ought to be allowed. The board finally adjourned to meet this morning at 9 o'clock. The room was thronged by citizens during the meeting. During the day and evening the topic of discussion throughout the city was as to "Who is Mayor in Jersey?"

Court Calendar—This Day.

COMMON PLEAS—Part 1st—Nos. 447, 449, 170, 283, 416, 458, 470 to 476, 332, 468. Part 2d.—Nos. 332, 478, 480, 483, 484, 487, 490 to 498, 501.

The other Courts—Motions and decisions.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

ALBANY, April 12, 1855.

The bill amending the Emigrant Passenger act was passed. The Senate disagreed to the report of the Committee of Conference, which recommended the Commissioners to locate a second Lunatic Asylum to be named by the Governor. Adjourned.

April 13, 1855.

REPORTS.

Mr. HUTCHINS, complete, relative to Justices of the Peace in that portion of Brooklyn heretofore known as Williamsburg. Read a third time, and passed.

Mr. BROOKS, against Hulster's proposition to remove obstructions at Hell Gate. Agreed to.

The bill relative to property destroyed by mobs was read a third time, and passed.

Mr. SPENCER, complete, with amendments, the bill amending the Temperance act. The amendments are unimportant. The report of the committee was agreed to—ayes 17, noes 13.

A large number of Assembly bills were reported complete by select committees, and ordered to a third reading.

The Senate concurred in the Assembly amendments to the Rochester Claim bill.

The Assembly resolution to amend the constitution by extending the elective franchise to men of color was announced. [Tabled, under the rule.

BILLS PASSED.

Amending the act establishing Courts of Civil and Criminal jurisdiction in Brooklyn.

For the relief of the Church of St. Andrew, Richmond county.

To prevent animals from running at large in the county of Richmond.

For the payment of the debts of the several State prisons, and for other purposes.

Relative to stealing and forging railway tickets.

Relative to turnpikes and plank roads, and to prevent encroachments thereon.

To continue Fifth avenue, Brooklyn, from its present termination to Atlantic avenue.

The Senate agreed to the report of the conference committee authorising the Governor to appoint the commissioners to locate a second Lunatic Asylum.

Amending the charter of Brooklyn, relative to the election of a collector of taxes.

Amending the plank road law, relative to highway labor.

Repealing the act authorizing the confinement of certain persons in Williamsburg.

Authorizing the Fulton County Fire Insurance Company to locate in New York.

Amending the act for the preservation of the public health. [Lost—and a motion to reconsider laid on the table.

Executive session.

A committee of conference was appointed with regard to the appointment of a Legislative committee to visit New York and Brooklyn, for the purpose of inquiring into the mode of criminal procedure in those cities.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the appointment of an investigating committee relative to the funds of the late Court of Chancery.

Recess till 4 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

W. CLARK called up the resolutions relative to Trinity Church.

The preamble was struck out, and an additional resolution calling for information as to suits brought, &c., adopted.

The resolution for the distribution of the Colonial History was adopted.

A committee was raised to make inquiry into the Emigrant Passenger Department.

The resolution of the Assembly to discontinue the suit against Newell was adopted.

The Supply bill was then taken up, and debate followed on the appropriation in it for the deaf and dumb.

Mr BROOKS said the appropriation as it was in the bill was so restricted as to make it morally impossible to comply with it, and the State's liberality would therefore be nugatory.

It was, after some further debate, put in a more acceptable shape, when several motions were made to strike out the appropriation altogether, but they were defeated.

The Senate then took a recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The consideration of the Supply Bill was resumed.

Messrs. Dickinson and Crosby spoke at great length against and for the Blind Asylum appropriation.

The appropriation for the Blind Asylum was raised from seven to fifteen thousand dollars.

The section raising Schoonmaker's salary, was, after a long debate, struck out.

The committee are still at work on the bill.

11 P. M.—Both houses are still in session.

Assembly.

ALBANY, April 12, 1855.

Mr. FITCH laid on the table resolutions to amend the constitution relative to a division of the State in Senate and Assembly districts.

Mr. BLAKESLEE called up the joint resolution to amend the constitution, allowing colored citizens to vote, without regard to property qualification. [Carried—56 to 36. On casting his vote in the affirmative, Mr. Maguire said he would be obliged to vote on this occasion on the dark side of humanity.] The following is the vote:—

AYES—Messrs. Baldwin, Baker, Beecher, J. Bennett, J. P. Bennett, Blakeslee, Blatchford, Blessing, Boynton, Brush, Bushnell, Chester, Cooks, E. Cole, S. B. Cole, Comstock, Covey, Davidson, Donnan, Eames, Edwards, Everest, Fairchild, Fitch, Gates, Gleason, Jimmerson, C. P. Johnson, L. B. Johnson, Knapp, Kirkland, Leigh, Littlefield, Lourie, Maclean, Maguire, McKinney, Mallory, Main, Masters, May, Munro, Paine, D. Palmer, F. W. Palmer, Pennoyer, Phelps, Robinson, Schuyler, B. Smith, Speaker, Stebbins, Stuyvesant, Terhune, G. Tompkins, I. Tompkins, Van Etten, Van Osdol, Warner, Walker, Weed, Wells, S. S. Whallon, G. D. Williams, Wisner, Wooden—66.

NOES—Messrs. Buckley, Campbell, Chapin, Coleman, Conger, Devening, Dodge, Emans, Goddard, Hull, Hunt, Ivans, McLaughlin, E. Miller, L. Miller, Munday, Odell, O'Keefe, Parsons, Petty, Platt, Rider, Rhodes, Seagrist, Smalley, E. L. Smith, Stevens, Storrs, Wager, Ward, Waterbury, A. G. Williams, Wilsey, Wygant—30.

The resolution directing the Attorney General to discontinue the suit against Geo. W. Newell was adopted.

Mr. BLATCHFORD offered a resolution authorizing the Committee of Ways and Means to visit the Utica Lunatic Asylum during the recess, to examine into its management, &c. Lost. Adjourned.

April 13, 1855.

Mr. WEED reported complete the bill to extend the time for the completion of the Buffalo and New York Railroad. Also, for the dissolution of the Seamen's and Boatmen's Fund Society.

The bill to authorize the appraisement of damages accruing from the diversion of waters from the Genesee river, was passed—ayes, 67; noes, 25.

The House concurred in the Senate's amendments to the bill to amend the act concerning passengers arriving at the