THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 7142. MORNING EDITION—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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CONTENTS.

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THE GREAT TRADE SALE OF THE NEW YORK BOOK Publishers' Association will commence to-morrow (Thursday) morning, at 9 o'clock, precisely, at the auction rooms of LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO., 377 and 379 Broadway, corner of White street.

VALUABLE BOOKS.—A FEW FINE OLD AND NEW books are on sale at 371 Broadway up stairs. Among them is Boydle's splendid edition of Shakspere, with one hundred plates, unbound, for extensive illustration; Grose's Antiquities of England and Wales; Bayle's Dictionary, &c.
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YOUNG AMERICA,
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Sic transit Gloria, &c., shows how Walker's bombshell knocked the bulls and licked the bears.
Young New York Before and After Going to Europe, will make the scions of our aristocracy very angry.
Difficulties that Can't be Got Round Must be Surmounted, is a hint to athletes during the hoop epidemic.
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BROADWAY RAILROAD.—WHO WANTS IT?—SEE its advantages set forth in the clearest light in this week's PICAYUNE. Price only three cents.

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Office 102 Nassau street, New York.

NATIONAL ACADEMICIANS.—SEE YOUR CHEF d'œuvres presented to the world in the New York PICAYUNE this week. Price only three cents.

PUBLICATION OF THE LONDON JOURNAL IN NEW York.—On Saturday, March 22, the London Journal will be published at 60 Nassau street, New York, price two cents. J. Smith begs to inform booksellers and publishers that he has made arrangements with the proprietor of the London Journal to publish that work simultaneously with the time of publishing in London. No 578, to be published on March 22, will be the commencement of a new volume and also that of a new romance, of great interest, by the author of "Walter Griffiths." All communications to be addressed to J. SMITH, No. 60 Nassau street, New York.

THE IRISH NEWS—A WEEKLY JOURNAL, EDITED by the proprietor, Thomas Francis Meagher, dedicated to the service of the Irish people at home and abroad, will be published every Saturday, on and after the 12th of April, at 29 Ann street, corner of Nassau.

FINE ARTS.

PICTURE DEALERS.—AN ARTIST, PREPARING TO leave for Europe, has a number of pictures on hand, which he will dispose of on liberal terms. Address Europe, Herald office.

SEIZURE OF A SUSPECTED SLAVER.

THE SCHOONER FALMOUTH LIBELLED BY THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEY ON CHARGE OF BEING FITTED OUT FOR THE SLAVE TRADE—INTERESTING NARRATIVE OF THE CAPTURE—THE PORTUGUESE CONSUL SUSPECTED OF BEING INTERESTED IN THE MATTER—A ROMANCE ON THE EAST RIVER, ETC.

Notwithstanding the stringent provisions of the law of 1818 against the fitting out of slavers in the United States, it is well known that a large number of vessels annually leave this port to cruise on the coast of Africa, where negroes are bought and taken to Cuba or the Brazils, and sold for slaves. The United States officials, at this port, have frequently seized such vessels; but owing to the difficulty of convicting the parties, and the means taken to escape detection, no result has ever been arrived at, and the traffic still continues with unabated vigor.

Early on Sunday morning last information reached the United States District Attorney that a schooner, lying at the foot of Fourteenth street, was fitting out as a slaver, to sail on the coast of Africa, whereupon Deputy Marshals De Angelos and Nevins were deputised to watch her, and make a seizure, did any suspicious circumstance transpire to warrant them in doing so.

On Monday evening the mysterious vessel hauled out in the stream, and drifted up with the tide to Astoria, and there anchored. There she was joined by another schooner, towed by the steamtug Ajax, from which large quantities of stores were taken and placed on board the Falmouth. This was about dusk in the evening.

The secrecy attending all the movements of the vessel and those on board led the officers to suspect all was not right; and on receipt of the intelligence that she would probably sail during the night, they posted back to the city in great haste, where they arrived late in the evening. They called at the house of Mr. Joachimssen, the Deputy District Attorney, but found that officer had gone to Laura Keene's Varieties, to witness the new play; so they started for the theatre and notified Mr. Joachimssen, who immediately sent word to Mr. McKeon, the District Attorney, who was at the dinner of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Mr. McKeon authorized the officers to hire a steamtug and seize the suspected vessel before she left the harbor, and at the same time sent word to the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, for a file of marines to aid the officers.

Thus instructed, the Marshals hired the steamtug Only Son, and with twelve marines, under command of Captain Watson, went down the bay to head off the Falmouth. All this was done after midnight.

Meanwhile the mysterious schooner dropped slowly down the river until she came to Sixty-first street, where over fifty hogsheads of water were taken on board, when she continued her voyage, aided by the steamtug Ajax.

Morning had broke before the Falmouth reached the Narrows, and in another hour she would have been out of all danger of capture, but fate had decreed otherwise. The Only Son ran alongside the vessel, and, before the astonished crew knew what they were about, twelve marines precipitated themselves on the deck. Three of the men rushed for the cabin, apparently with a view to destroy some papers that might lead to detection, but the officers were too quick for them, and sprang to the doorway, telling no one to enter under peril of their lives.

The steamtug Ajax would not come to when ordered, and one of the marines seized an axe and cut the hawser that bound her to the Falmouth, when she steamed up and made way for the city with all possible speed, without an inquiry from on board as to the cause of the stoppage. The schooner was then towed up to the Navy Yard, where she was placed under charge of Lieutenant Decatur.

Yesterday, at noon, District Attorney McKeon and his Deputy, Mr. Joachimssen, visited the captured vessel for the purpose of inspecting her and the crew, twelve in number, all of whom were placed in arrest.

They found the Falmouth to be a "long, low, black" craft of about 250 tons burthen, with raking masts, and altogether a very piratical looking concern in appearance whatever she may be in reality.

On her stern is painted the words "Falmouth, Baltimore," and the American eagle adorns her prow. The vessel was open under deck from the cabin to stem, and boards were found to erect, it is supposed, a slave deck, that would hold, as one of the officers remarked, "about 600 niggers." The search of the vessel revealed many curious circumstances. On deck was found a large medicine chest, with castor oil, lint and drugs, evidently intended for a larger company than those on board ship, in which there were only thirteen persons. Between decks were over fifty hhds. of water, large stores of rice, beans, farina and preserved meats, such as are used by slavers. Large copper pots and pans for boiling large masses of food at a time, with ladles and spoons to match, and many other questionable appurtenances. About the deck was a number of extra spars. In the cabin were found charts of the west coast of Africa, and a large quantity of bunting to make American flags.

But if these circumstances spoke for themselves the crew on board were not so communicative, but were as silent and as non-committal as the members of the Know Nothing fraternity are said to be. None of them knew how they had got aboard—who had shipped them—where they were going to—what the captain or owners' names were. All on board the vessel were Portuguese, and either did not or pretended not to understand a word of English. The captain was a myth. No one on board acknowledged the title, or could tell who that functionary was. Three of the men said they were passengers, but could not tell who they paid their money to, or where the ship was going, though one of them, who was suspected of being captain, betrayed an accurate knowledge of St. Paul de Loando and Angola, both noted resorts for slavers.

"Well, gentlemen," said Mr. McKeon, addressing Marshals De Angelos and Nevins, "you have a fine prize here. According to the law those who seize a slaver, or a vessel without an owner, are entitled to half the vessel and cargo. This schooner appears to have no owner."

"Let us try if that is so," responded one of the officers.

Accordingly, every man on board the vessel were called up, but all in turn denied owning the suspected property, and the most rigid cross-examination failed to elicit any light on the subject. The following named persons were placed under arrest, and ordered to be taken to Kings county jail, there to await the further action of the District Attorney:—

Passengers—José Lopez, Casper Marrech, Joseph Antoine. Seamen—Manuel Fortunato, Antoine Gomez, Juan Grazzia, Albert Rose, Antoine José, Manuel Gomez, Emmanuel José, Emmanuel Robert, José Azardo.

A number of circumstances, which it would be improper to mention here, throw considerable suspicion on the Portuguese Consul, Senor C. H. S. De la Figaniere. It seems he was in communication with several persons on board, and knew of their whereabouts. The affair, however, is to be further investigated. The vessel now lies at the Navy Yard, under the charge of the Deputy Marshal. It will be thoroughly searched this morning, and an inventory of all the goods taken.

Jersey City News.

THE JERSEY CITY AND BERGEN POINT RAILROAD.—The amended charter to this company adds $250,000 to its capital stock, and empowers it to construct a railroad for horse power only, with a single or double track, from some point on or near the Hudson river, within the limits of Jersey City and south of the New Jersey Railroad track, along the most eligible route through the city and South Bergen to Bergen Point. The construction of the road may be commenced at any time previous to July 4, 1856. Application was made to the Jersey City Common Council for a route for this railroad about nine months ago, but, that body not acting upon it, application was made to the Legislature at its late session, from which this increased power was derived.

Personal Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

From Havana and New Orleans, in the steamship Oshawba—Capt J Eaton, J McMahon, R J Tilly, J W Dyer, R H Thorn, Miss E Rooch, Miss Kate Hopper, Mrs Lippiscott, A Jackson, B J Johnson, D B Penn, Mrs Schermerden, J W Credentia, Carlos Duprey, L J Colonius, Jose Viedmeate, M Tyrie and lady, G Nopbigl and lady, A Havemayer, J Quagroni, J J Arnita, J Drugel, M Woppies, J S Morris, F de Valor and servant, Capt John Graham, W A Langton, P McNamors, P Ford, M McGinn, H W Hutchings, R Fox, Mrs W H Robertson and son.

From Savannah, in steamship Augusta—H P Scudder, Miss L Kuylick, Mrs M Earl, O Moulton, J D Smith, S B Smith, J W Smith, J M Moore, Mrs Packard, Mrs O C Gradot, W Wheaton, G Packard, J McGowan, C P Semis, H Wyle, H Mayer, E A Crowell, Miss Crowell, H E Cowl, W C Allen, D Flanders, and 14 in the steerage

From Charleston in steamship James Adger—Miss Ward, B Isenberg, T L Golden, R Higgins, O Weal, H E C Groves, A McConkay, J Roos, G Coggill, M Fraser, J W Hill, J Lout, J L Burns, C R Barney, P O'Keefe, J O'Keefe, and 44 in the steerage.

THE FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES OF P. T. BARNUM.

Supreme Court.

A SUPPOSED MILLIONAIRE MONEYLESS—THE YANKEE CLOCK RUN DOWN—BARNUM "THE POOREST KIND OF A BUSINESS MAN"—THE STANDARD OF MORALITY FOR SHOWMEN A PEG OR TWO HIGHER THAN THAT FOUND IN THE ATMOSPHERE OF WALL STREET.

MARCH 18.—The defendant was further examined this morning.

Q. Do you hold a note against John Taylor, of Albany for a large amount? A. I loaned John Taylor and others $20,000 in July 1851, for which loan I took John Taylor and others jointly, and several notes payable in five years from that date; that note is now held by the Pequonnock Bank, of Bridgeport, Connecticut, as collateral security for my debts, and for clock debts for about that amount.

Q. Did that note bear interest on its face at 7 per cent? A. It does.

Q. Have you received the amount of interest on that note? A. They gave me semi-annually a note for $700, with interest, payable when the large note matures in July 1856; these interest notes, amounting to $6,300, I exchanged for a mortgage, which mortgage I assigned to secure the clock debts; I assigned it to a bank to which the clock company were indebted.

Q. Are all the mortgages on your property *bona fide* for value received. A. They are *bona fide* and for real debts; I never gave any others.

Q. Have you not a number of business notes of different parties that you received from the Jerome Company? A. I did have, but they are all transferred and passed out of my possession to secure debts.

At this stage of the proceedings the case was adjourned to the office of Mr. J. W. Gerard, Jr., the defendant's counsel, where it was resumed.

Q. Did the Jerome Company assign you the lease of the store recently occupied by them in Broadway? A. They did, which I have assigned to secure debts—my personal debts—due and owing by me for more than the consideration of the assignment.

Q. Have they put you in possession of any clocks or collateral security for your obligations incurred in their behalf? A. They put me in possession of about $2,000 worth of clocks, and I attached about $700 worth more which they gave up to me.

Q. What has become of these clocks? A. I have sold a portion of them—more than half—and assigned the balance to secure debts for more than the consideration of the assignment.

Q. What became of the proceeds of the portion sold? A. I appropriated the same for the payment of debts.

Q. Have you a mortgage for $4,000 against a Mr. Hamilton, formerly of Bridgeport, now of Chicago? A. I never had a mortgage of $4,000 against him; but I had one of $2,000, and assigned it in January last to secure debts; it was more than the consideration.

Q. Where is S. B. Jerome? A. He sailed for Liverpool in the Persia, on her passage from this port.

Q. When will he return? A. He said he should return in six days.

Q. Have you a claim against the Jeromes for fraud in their transactions with you? A. I don't like to charge any man with fraud; I consider it more charitable to believe that they were confused or half crazed by the great multiplicity of their transactions, for they had stores in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and in England, and manufactured one or two million dollars worth per annum, but there stands out the great fact that in June last they stated to me in writing, (which statement is now in my possession,) that they were then worth $187,000; this statement, however, was made from their previous January annual statement; whereas, within seven months from that time, they have proved to be bankrupt for several hundred thousand dollars, and yet they do not claim to have sustained any material loss since they made me that statement; I think the charge of fraud lies more properly at the door of certain of their creditors than themselves, for these same creditors, in June last, and since, induced me by written and verbal statements to that effect, to believe that the company was wealthy, and in the language of one of the letters received from a cashier of a New Haven Bank, that they were receiving as much accommodation as they really deserved; by thus inveigling me into this transaction with the Jeromes, these creditors have secured a large portion of their debts by transferring said debts from their shoulders on to mine; the wealthy man, who had been [illegible] Jerome's bonds in various banks and had endorsed largely for the Jeromes, as they were valuable customers of his, continued up till late in December last to assure me that they were perfectly responsible; by these representations I was induced to assume the bonds and many of the obligations that he was in for the Jeromes; he was one of the men who advised me, in December last, to borrow $100 000 to lend to the Jeromes; I think, therefore, that the charge of fraud more properly belongs to them than to the Jeromes, who were their mere tools or catspaws; still I did endorse paper for the Jeromes, supposing it was for renewals.

Q. You say you have no money—how could you have raised the $100 000 which you offered to compromise with the clock creditors? A. I could have reserved much of the money which I have since paid to private creditors, and I could have raised money on my property in Connecticut which will now be sacrificed under assignees' sale for three or four hundred thousand dollars less than I could have realized if I had the disposition of the property.

Q. Who owns that portion of the Museum which contains the theatrical room? A. I believe it belongs to a Mr. Morris, who lives at Yonkers, and who leased it to Mr. Gerin, and Mr. Genin leased it to me; both leases will expire in one year from next May.

Q. Do you own a copper mine in Connecticut? A. I did own one and after losing about $10,000 in working it, I sold it out for about $2,000 in December or January last.

Q. Are you interested in any circus company in the United States or elsewhere? A. I am not.

Q. Give me a detailed statement in writing of all moneys and bonds you have held since June last and where and how you have used them? A. I am the poorest kind of a business man, but my late bookkeeper is now preparing a statement which shall be furnished you within twenty-four hours, giving you every item to a dollar; you will find that I have no desire to keep anything back, for I wish you to understand that the standard of morality for showmen is a peg or two higher than that found in the atmosphere of Wall street. (Laughter.)

Q. How much do you owe the Nassau Bank, and what amount of the Pequonnock Bank stock do they hold as collateral? A. I owe the bank $18,555; I believe that to be the amount, and they hold $12,500 of the Pequonnock stock and a mortgage on real estate in Connecticut to cover any deficiency.

Q. What is the present value of the stock of the Pequonnock Bank? A. I don't know what it would bring at forced sale, but it is worth on the books of the bank from $106 to $112 per share; the bank has never lost a dollar by me or the Jerome Company.

Q. You say you have paid and secured over $80,000 of the Jerome Clock Company's debts—why did you pay or secure that amount? A. In some instances in order to remove attachments from my property, and in other instances because the parties holding Jerome paper held my collaterals for any indebtedness which they might have against me.

Adjourned to Wednesday morning.

Police Intelligence.

VITRIOL THROWING AGAIN.

The attention of the police has lately been called to actions of some maliciously disposed individuals, who, for several weeks past have been amusing themselves at the expense of the community, by throwing vitriol upon the dresses of ladies and gentlemen as they emerge from places of amusement. On Monday night some ladies boarding at the Astor Place Hotel, had their wearing apparel rendered almost entirely valueless by the casting of some vitriol upon the same, as they were returning from the Opera, at the Academy of Music, in Fourteenth street. Some other ladies were also treated in a like manner as they were returning from Wood's Varieties, Mechanics' Hall. The operation of destroying clothing, by means of vitriol, is attended with so little noise or trouble, that it is a very difficult matter for the police to arrest the offending parties, even if the mischief be committed within a few feet of them. It is hoped, however, that some of the rascals will be taken into custody and punished severely.

ARRESTS YESTERDAY.

Daniel Wood, a boy about 15 years of age, was arrested by Officer Farley, of the reserve corps, charged with being a fugitive from New Hampshire, where it is alleged he stole $60 from his late employer, Mr. Geary, of Westmoreland, N. H. The accused was locked up, preparatory to being sent back to New Hampshire for trial.

Arthur Brady was taken into custody, on charge of stealing $200 in doubloons from Daniel Rafferty, one of the New York Volunteers in the Mexican war. The accused denies the charge preferred against him. Justice Wood committed him for examination.

William Weeks was arrested on charge of stealing a gold watch, valued at $25, from the store of Alexander Corbett, No. 97½ Division street. The alleged theft was committed while the accused was making a pretended purchase at the store of the complainant. Weeks was committed for examination.

STABBING AFFRAY.

At a late hour on Sunday night a serious disturbance took place at the boarding house No. 13 Thomas street between two men named Baptiste Parmentar and Loui Morbitt, in which the former received several severe cuts about the face and neck with a dirk knife alleged to have been in the hands of Morbitt. The injured man was conveyed to the New York Hospital, where his wounds were dressed by the house surgeon. Morbitt was arrested by officer Dezett, of the Fifth ward police, on a charge of felonious assault, and on being taken before Justice Welsh, at the Lower Police Court, was committed for examination. The wounded man's injuries are not considered very dangerous.

CHARGE OF BIGAMY.

Michael Egan, living at No. 54 West Broadway, was arrested on Monday, charged with having more wives than the laws of the State permitted him. Egan, it is charged, married a girl named Anne O'Brien, in the month of December, 1853, and in the month of August, 1854, while his first wife was still in the land of the living, he espoused Bridget Costello, and again became a married man. His first wife hearing of the second marriage, went before Justice Welsh and preferred a charge of bigamy against her erring lord. Egan was locked up for examination.

Court of General Sessions.
Before Recorder Smith.

TRIAL OF THEODORE DAPPRISH FOR MANSLAUGHTER—VERDICT OF MANSLAUGHTER IN THE FOURTH DEGREE—SUSPENSION OF JUDGMENT.

Theodore Dapprish, a respectable looking countryman from Pennsylvania, apparently about thirty years of age, was put upon trial at the opening of the Court yesterday morning, charged with manslaughter in having caused the death of a German named John Harman Landwher, by a pistol shot fired in front of premises 52 Greenwich street, on the night of the 6th of September, 1855. Mr. C. S. Spencer appeared as counsel for the prisoner. The District Attorney, after a few introductory remarks called as his first witness, Dr. Henry D. Noyes, who, being sworn, testified as follows:—

I saw Mr. Landwher dead at the hospital; I assisted at the post mortem examination; he died on the 26th of September; he died of a wound in the ankle, caused by a pistol ball; there was no other wound; I saw him the next morning after he was brought to the hospital; he died of hemorrhage from the wound; amputation had been performed about two weeks after he came to the hospital; he was a robust man.

Cross-examined—The wound was about two inches above the ankle; the ball passed in a downward direction; his leg was amputated above the knee; his death resulted from the combined influence of the hemorrhage and sloughing of the limb.

Henry Jenkins, sworn—I am a grocer in First ward; I knew the deceased for four or five years; I saw him and the prisoner at 52 Greenwich street, a lager bier saloon, the night of the homicide; he was there when I went in with seven or eight others; I had been there about half an hour when Dapprish came in; the deceased, myself, and a few others were sitting at a table drinking; I took no notice of the prisoner until I heard some one ask who should pay for the wine; the prisoner replied, "I did not call for it, and she's to pay for it;" there was some quarrelling, and the prisoner was finally shoved out of the house; soon after this the deceased did me good night and went out; he stood in the middle of the street, and the prisoner fired and Landwher fell; we pursued the prisoner and caught him, and found the pistol in his possession; the reason that Landwher was in the middle of the street was that he was crossing over; he went towards the prisoner.

Cross-examined—I did not see the prisoner come into that place that night; I have no recollection of ever having seen him before; he did not sit down at the table with us; he was asked to pay for the wine and refused; I don't know that the party were aware that he (the prisoner) had a large amount of money with him; I don't know that he was told that if he didn't pay for the wine he shouldn't go out of the house; didn't see him struck while in the bar room; didn't see his nose pulled; I can't say who called for the wine; I didn't hear the prisoner call for it. To the Judge—When the deceased was shot he was going rapidly towards the prisoner.

Frederick Schenne, sworn, through an interpreter—I was the barkeeper at 52 Greenwich street; I did not see the prisoner when he came in; I first saw him about 11 o'clock; the other persons who were there asked the prisoner if he wouldn't treat to champagne; he said he would not; they were most of them emigrant runners; the prisoner refused twice or three times to call for wine; hard words passed between the prisoner and the others; I did not pay attention to what was said; one of them got hold of prisoner by the nose, and told him he should pay for the champagne; this was Levy; I told him to let the man alone, I did not wish any disturbance; I heard Landwher tell the prisoner that he should pay for the champagne; there were about twenty persons in the barroom at the time; I did not see Landwher do anything to the prisoner, nor the prisoner do anything to him; the other barkeeper put the prisoner out; he put him out because he did not want any more trouble; the prisoner was not under the influence of liquor.

Cross-examined—When the prisoner refused to pay for the wine one of the men went and placed himself before the door; I don't know who it was; he told the prisoner he should not go out until he paid for the wine; the deceased told the prisoner the same thing; I only saw the prisoner's nose pulled once; one not see him struck; I did not see the prisoner interfere with or disturb anybody before he was put out.

At the conclusion of Schenne's testimony the District Attorney stated to the Court that under the present state of facts, which he supposed would not be materially changed by the testimony for the defence, this was a case which would come under the head of manslaughter in the fourth degree. His own idea of the case was, that the prisoner was asked to treat, by the persons who were there that night, in order that they might see how much money he had about him, with a view to robbing him. But, bad as might be the characters in whose company he unfortunately found himself, and innocent as may have been his own intentions, it did not appear that the prisoner was placed in any such imminent danger as would justify the use of a deadly weapon. He was in the street at the time, and might have fled, which it was his duty to do or attempt to do before resorting to the use of a deadly weapon. Besides, it did not appear that the deceased, who was the victim of his negligence or carelessness, had used any personal violence whatever. In no view of the facts did he think this could be considered a case of justifiable homicide.

The Recorder agreed with the District Attorney that the facts, so far as shown, established the crime of manslaughter in the fourth degree.

Mr. Spencer, the counsel for the prisoner, said that he desired to state to the court the whole story of the case; and then, if his Honor remained of the same opinion, he would proceed no further with the trial, but consent to a verdict of manslaughter in the fourth degree; being fully confident that his Honor, in the exercise of his discretion, would temper the punishment in accordance with the just deserts of his client, for there never was a jury empanelled in this or any other court, in whose hands he would sooner trust a client than in the hands of the Recorder, who occupies the bench. Mr. Spencer then proceeded to state that the prisoner at the bar, having by hard labor accumulated a small sum of money in the State of Pennsylvania, had left his wife and children there and come on to New York with the intention of going direct to California. He had purchased a ticket for a steerage passage, which ticket was found in his possession when arrested. While here, waiting for the steamer to sail, he unfortunately on the night of the 6th of September last, fell into one of the numerous man-traps which exist in this city, particularly in the region where the affray took place. No sooner had he entered the place, No. 52 Greenwich street, than he was surrounded by these emigrant runners, a set of men who (although there may be honest men among them,) you Honor well knows, are, as a class, vagabonds and bullies. He was an entire stranger to all present. He was asked to treat them to champagne, and because he refused, he was insulted, abused, and as we are able to show assaulted and beaten; and finally thrust out of doors. Being much frightened from the treatment he had received, and seeing this man Landwher rush toward him, after he had got into the street, he believed it was their intention to commit further violence upon him, and under the influence of this apprehension he aimed his pistol and fired, not at the head, nor at the breast, but at the feet of his pursuer, hoping thereby to frighten him to desist, but with no intention of taking his life.

At the conclusion of Mr. Spencer's remarks the Recorder briefly addressed the jury, adhering to the position that the facts presented a case of manslaughter in the fourth degree, but stating that it lay in the discretion of the Court to temper the punishment from imprisonment in the State prison to a suspension of judgment, and intimating that the latter would be the course which the Court, in view of the facts, might feel it to be its duty to take. The jury, without leaving their seats, consented, with apparant reluctance, to this verdict, and unanimously recommended the prisoner to the utmost leniency of the Court, the foreman remarking that they thought he had been punished enough already.

The prisoner was remanded to prison, and will be brought up for sentence on Saturday, when, judging from the remarks of the Recorder, and the recommendation of the jury, judgment will be suspended and the prisoner released.

Meeting of the Almshouse Governors.

RESIGNATION OF GOV. SIMEON DRAPER.

The Governors of the Almshouse met yesterday afternoon. The members were all present except Governors Draper and Townsend. Governor Smith occupied the chair.

Governor OLIVER read the following letter of resignation from Governor Draper:—

NEW YORK, March 14, 1856.

SIR—I hereby resign my offices of Governor of the Almshouse and President of the Board. Please present my thanks for the many acts of courtesy received at the hands of the Board, and also allow me to express my personal regard. Your obedient servant, S. DRAPER.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Esq., Secretary of the Board of Governors of the Almshouse.

A motion by Governor TIEMANN, that the resignation of Governor Draper be not accepted, was adopted by a unanimous vote.

The following named gentlemen were appointed a committee to wait on Governor Draper and request him to withdraw his resignation:—Governors Oliver, Taylor and Bell.

The number of inmates remaining in the institutions under the charge of the Governors for the week ending March 15, was 6,566. Of these 30 died; 1,087 were discharged, 98 were sent to the penitentiary, and 6 to the state prison. Decrease from the previous week 73.

The Steamship Pacific.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOSTON POST:—

What can be the object at the present time of such an article as appeared in the *Traveller* of Saturday, or of such a letter as that of Capt. Nye? It one is so constituted as to be able to see only the dark side of the picture, in mercy's name let him keep it to himself, and not hold it up to the public gaze. As far as regards Capt. Eldridge, his friends (and their name is legion,) have but one opinion. His reputation is too well established to be even touched by such assaults. If he is alive, he is well able to sustain them; if not, it is but "kicking a dead lion." However, the two writers have made their mark, and are probably satisfied.

Let us for a moment look on the other side. The Atlantic, when she put back, had a fair wind from the time she turned eastward until she arrived in Cork. Capt. West thinks he could not have had so good a chance to get back one time in fifty. Now, we find the wind was eastward on the coast of England from Feb. 16 to 27, and deducting the eleven days in which the Pacific must have been drifting to the westward, she is not yet out as long as the Atlantic. As regards the doors, &c., seen by the Edinburg, we know a captain of a sailing ship who says he had his house washed from the deck near the sea, and he has no doubt they were the remains of his cabin. We would say to the friends of those on board the Pacific, hope on, if you cannot hope ever; and while we can, let us look on the BRIGHT SIDE.

AFFAIRS IN ALBANY.

Interesting from the State Capital.

DOCTOR BRANDRETH DEFEATED IN CLAIMING SENATORSHIP—AMERICAN STATE ORGAN, ETC.

ALBANY, March 18, 1856.

One of the contested seats in the Senate was decided to-day. The committee having the subject in charge reported against the application of Doctor Brandreth for the seat now occupied by John W. Ferdon, of the Seventh Senatorial district. The committee was unanimous. Senator Kelly, (soft democrat,) moved that the report be agreed to. Mr. Brooks called for the ayes and noes, and every vote was cast against the Doctor. The majority in the district was sixty-two votes. The other case, that of Barr vs. Sickles, will be reported in a day or two, when a similar verdict will be rendered, namely, a vote in favor of retaining Sickles—all which was confidently predicted weeks ago.

The purchase of the Albany *Express* by the State officers has been consummated, papers signed, and money paid. Four of the patriotic State officers—Messrs Headley, Cushing, Stephen Clark and Burrows, with James Kidd, of this city have given their notes at short date for $8,000 to the proprietors, the Messrs. Edwards, for good will, type, presses, &c. The editorial management will, at present, be under the control of Mr. Alexander Mann, of the Rochester *American*, old Fillmore silver gray, and Mr. Brigham, formerly of the Troy *Whig*, old Fillmore silver gray, and more recently of the *Register*. Mr. Carlton Edwards, editor of the *Express*, is a silver gray whig, and might have retained his position in the new organ, had he consented to join a Know Nothing Council. This he refused to do. He has consistently, with many other silver gray whigs, opposed the secret organization, although sympathizing with most of the principles of the Order. He expects, I presume, to reap a rich reward for his consistency, should Mr. Fillmore be successful.

More tinkering of the constitution. A few days since, Mr. Cuyler, in the Senate, introduced a resolution amending the constitution, so that men of color may vote without the restrictions now imposed. This came up for discussion this morning. Mr. Brooks wanted to amend, so that every male citizen born in the United States who shall have attained the age of twenty-one years, resided in the State one year next preceding, and in the county four months, and shall