VISIT TO THE TOMBS.

Condition of the Female Inebriates—Interesting Interview with Johnson—His Skill in the Unknown Tongues—Very Moderate Value of His Life—The Culinary Department of the Prison, &c.

Two of our reporters yesterday paid a lengthened visit to the Tombs in this city, for the purpose generally of witnessing the working of the institution, and particularly of seeing and conversing with Albert Hicks, alias Johnson, now imprisoned, awaiting his trial on the charge of murder and piracy arising out of the tragic circumstances of the sloop *Spray*. Of the general management of the prison it is scarcely necessary to say much. Everything was in the most perfect order. The court-yard was clean, and the preparations for planting the grass plat far advanced. Not a speck of dirt was anywhere to be seen, and it was plain, at a single glance, that the most admirable discipline is fully maintained in every part of the building.

THE FEMALE DEPARTMENT

Is at present very fairly stocked with occupants, the great majority of whom are inebriates of the lowest order. Many of the women now imprisoned there have come to be regular denizens of the place, and have been so often discharged and recommitted that the lady matron has become perfectly familiar with their faces. The unfortunate women appeared to be altogether insensible of the disgrace which they have brought upon themselves by the continuous indulgence of their corrupt appetites. The most of them, when first brought in by the police, are found to be so thoroughly inebriated that they have to be confined in separate cells until the return of reason, or rather consciousness, renders it possible to release them from such close incarceration. They are then sent into a large outer apartment, opening into a yard, where their imprisonment is considerably ameliorated, inasmuch as they are free to converse with one another and to pass around the merry joke, as long as they do not exceed the limits of decency and propriety. In some cases of inveterate addiction to tobacco, the soothing consolation of a pipe is not prohibited. These female prisoners vary in their ages from forty to fifty to girls who have not yet completed their twentieth year. Some of them appear haggard, downcast and sickly, while others are as comparatively bright and lively as could, under their circumstances, be expected. When questioned as to the effect upon themselves of their imprisonment, some of them readily responded that they felt "first rate," ironically adding that they subsist on the most luscious food the land can afford. For instance, one said: "We had roast beef and plum pudding for dinner yesterday, and this morning rice pudding and ham and eggs for breakfast." At this she took a whiff of her pipe, and, casting a side glance at her companions, they all broke into a low, monotonous chuckle, at the brilliancy of the satire. Nevertheless, the food they receive is good and substantial. The marks of recent and continuous dissipation were very plainly discernible on these poor creatures. Some of them, though the proportion was very small, seemed to have been shedding tears of contrition, judging from the swollen and discolored appearance of their eyes and cheeks; but this, we learn, is a spasmodic occurrence. Some of the most apparently penitent have been the most frequently committed for the same offence; and it seems that the vice of intemperance has set such a firm grip upon them that it is impossible for them to shake off the monster. Nevertheless, the prison authorities are very gentle in their administration of the law as it affects these fallen women. While in prison they are made to know and feel that the law is made to operate for the punishment of offenders, for their reformation and improvement, and not for vindictive purposes. Therefore, though its rigid and unbending discipline is in every instance thoroughly enforced, justice is so sweetly mingled with the heavenly attribute of mercy that the chances of reformation, where they exist at all, are greatly enhanced. There is a female under superintendent, whose duty it is to keep continual watch over the prisoners confined in the open apartment to which we have referred. She appears to be a kind and benevolent, though, at the same time, resolute and determined, woman—a combination of qualities essentially necessary in the discharge of the important and sometimes painful duties which she has to perform.

THE CULINARY DEPARTMENT

of the prison is arranged on the most perfect, and, at the same time, economical principles. The food prepared for the prisoners is good and wholesome, and each man and woman is allowed a fair and liberal proportion. There are two large steam boilers in this department, by which the whole of the cooking is done, while at the same time they serve the purpose of heaters to the whole prison in the winter season. This arrangement, as in most public buildings, is accomplished by means of branch pipes passing from one part of the prison to another and connecting with the boilers. On three days in the week, the prisoners get rice, beef soup, coffee, and bread, and for the rest of the week, rice, and coffee and bread, without the embellishment of beef. These prisoners who, having friends outside of the prison, can get a better description of food than that permitted by the regulations of the Tombs, are allowed to do so, and several persons avail themselves of the privilege to get while in prison the meals they are accustomed to when at liberty.

INTERVIEW WITH HICKS.

The cell in which Hicks is confined is upon the ground floor, only a few steps from the desk of the officer who has this department of the prison in charge, and, unlike some of the other cells, the door was covered with a closely woven wire net, which, while allowing a free circulation of air, and an opportunity of unrestrained conversation, effectually debars the insertion through its interstices of anything with which the occupant could do him self bodily harm. On arriving at the cell, we found the prisoner sitting upon the edge of his bed, enjoying the fumes of a segar, and apparently in deep reflection. He was attired in the same garments in which he was arrested, excepting a coat—namely, heavy brown pants, red shirt and vest; and a well bearded face showed that it had been a stranger to a razor for several weeks. His attention being called by the officer, he came briskly forward, and expressed his pleasure at the visit with which he had been favored. He said he was glad at all times to receive the calls of gentlemen, because it relieved the monotony of his confinement, and afforded him an opportunity of learning what was going on in the outside world, which he could not otherwise do from the fact that he was unable to read the newspapers of the day. "Time" he said "hung heavy on his hands, but between the segars which Mr. Barnum had left him when he took a plaster cast of his face, and listening to the conversation in the corridor, he managed to make the day wear pleasantly away." On being questioned as to how he enjoyed his fare and rest, he stated that he could complain of no lack of attention, never had a better appetite, and never enjoyed a night's sleep with greater zest. His wife visits him nearly every day, and though he did not often refer to her, one or two allusions which he made indicated that he felt a deep interest in her welfare. This was especially evident in his reply to some questions concerning his former mode of life. He said that he had probably passed through adventures of travel which few men in this or any other country could boast of having experienced, and that if they could be embodied in a volume they would make one of the most interesting works ever published in America. We ventured to suggest the propriety of his giving his experience to the public in this shape. He replied that he would gladly do so if any one would pay him for the trouble; not that he cared for the money himself, but that he might have the opportunity of doing something for the comfort of his wife. We asked what value he put upon his "Life." He said that for ten dollars he would give any one all the details from his childhood to the present hour, and promise them a recital that would astonish the world. This would evidently be an excellent opportunity for some of our enterprising publishers of the yellow cover order, who indulge in the marvellous, to make a "hit," and at the same time confer a benefit upon an afflicted woman.

Pursuing this course of inquiry, we asked him how extensively he had travelled, and how his life had been hitherto spent. He replied that he "had been going over since he was a boy," that he was now forty-two years of age, and for the last twenty years had followed the life of a sailor, during which time he had visited nearly all the countries of the globe. He stated that there was hardly an inch of ground in California which he had not travelled over, either on foot or horseback, but that through all the dangers he had there encountered, among grizzly bears and Indians, he "believed the protecting hand of God was upon him," and he had escaped unscathed. He remarked that he was also in the Mexican war, having served in Company B, under Col. Burden, and fought in the battles of Monterey, La Paz, and Todos Santos. The latter engagement he characterized as "one of the hard-est and most desperate battles that ever took place, over three thousand Mexicans and three hundred Americans having bit the dust." Our reporter asked him if he had ever killed a man to his knowledge. He said he "didn't know that he had, but he had popped away at a good many." We suggested that Company B and Col. Burden must have belonged to some regiment, but he remarked that he didn't remember his name; all he could recollect was that "they did most of their fighting on their own hook—sometimes on foot and sometimes as cavalry, travelling a good many miles a day, and having a pretty rough time." He said he "wondered why he hadn't been hit, because he always went in first. Somehow or other, however, he always came out safe, and seemed to be preserved for some other destiny; but," continued he, "it's a mighty mean destiny that coops a man up in a stone cell like this to be tried for the crime of murder."

In the course of the desultory conversation of the prisoner, he stated that when at Valparaiso, South America, several years ago, he kept a boarding house for sailors, and while there shipped a great number in the Chilean navy. According to his account, several Spanish officers have called on him during his confinement, one or two of whom he recognized as having seen on the South American coast; but for reasons which he omitted to state, he did not make himself known. It was then suggested to him by us that he probably understood the Spanish language. "Yes," said he, "I speak almost every language that is spoken on the globe—Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Polish, French, Greek, Arabic and Hottentot, and if any gentleman desires to ask a few polite questions, I think I can satisfy him that it's so." One of our reporters, to his evident surprise, accepted his invitation and commenced a conversation in Spanish. He held his head down for a moment, as if to collect his scattered knowledge, and then in a very hesitating and disconnected manner, stated that he had not been in the South American country for eighteen years, and that we talked "too big Spanish" for him to converse freely; but if we could use such language as is generally spoken among the *ranchos* of California he should be able to do much better. He spoke enough, however, to indicate that to some extent at least he was acquainted with the Spanish. Not being posted upon either the Arabic or the Hottentot, our reporters did not attempt on this point to test his knowledge further.

Referring to the subject of the murder and his approaching trial, Hicks manifested no unwillingness to converse generally upon the topic, but when questioned as to details he seemed decidedly disinclined to say anything, and preserved a silence which contrasted strongly with his previous sociability. He remarked that several gentlemen had been to see him concerning the matter, who had told him that already there were doubts in certain quarters as to his being the right man, and that when he came to be tried it would be proven that he was far away from the scene of the murder at the time it was committed. He said they had "got the wrong man, and that already, from what he had overheard, he felt certain they had begun to smell a rat." On remarking that in view of the present evidence against him, we thought he stood rather a slim chance of escaping punishment, he replied, "it might be so, but he should be able to prove that he was never on board the vessel at all. Why," said he, "when they first got me, they wanted to try me and have me hung up at once; but now I expect they'll take their time, and that it will be a good while before I get out of this place." We asked him if he had heard the report that one of the bodies had been found. In an instant his manner underwent a change, and with a tone of voice expressive of the greatest interest, he inquired, "How? When did you hear it?" "About two weeks ago," we replied. "Oh," said he, with apparent relief, and continuing after a pause, "Do you think it is true?" We said it was so reported. He then became very silent, and further conversation evidently being distasteful, we left.

In spite of the carelessness of manner which the prisoner assumes, he is unable to conceal the deep interest which he feels in everything pertaining to his incarceration and trial, and the fact that he is unable to read, and is dependent for his information upon the gossip which comes to him through his grated cell, or upon his counsel, renders him still more anxious as to the course which will be hereafter pursued in regard to him, and the general tone of public sentiment which prevails concerning his trial and its result. He is desirous that the trial should take place at the earliest moment possible, and expresses undoubted confidence in his acquittal. His counsel, we have briefly summed up in the remark that he is a shrewd, uneducated, cautious, collected man, whom, apparently, it is almost impossible to surprise, whatever may be the topic of conversation, and who, if he be really guilty, bears up under the trying circumstances by which he is surrounded with a brazen hardihood which belongs only to the most hardened criminals.

Alleged Murder on the High Seas.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Hon. Judge Smally.

THE JUDGE'S CHARGE.

APRIL 9.—The *United States vs. Geo. Dawer.*—In this case ex-Judge Stuart having summed up for the defence, and Mr. Dwight for the government, Judge Smally proceeded to charge the jury.

The Judge in charging the jury stated the nature of the indictment and the case against the prisoner, and reminded them that though this was an indictment for murder, it was competent for them, upon a view of all the evidence in the case, to acquit the respondent of all guilt, to convict him of the crime charged in the indictment or to find him guilty of manslaughter only. The Judge then reviewed the testimony, and continued to say: It has been held that the dead body must be found before there can be any conviction for murder. That is the general rule, but it is not universal. One of the most able and eminent writers on criminal law, Mr. Chitty says:—

"It is said to be a good general rule that no man should be found guilty of murder unless the body of the deceased is found, because instances have arisen of persons being executed for murdering others, who have been found to be alive. But this rule must be taken rather as a caution, than as a maxim to be universally observed; for it would be easy in many cases so to conceal a body as to prevent its being discovered."

Can there be any doubt in this case that Humphreys was killed by the fall, or immediately drowned? Was his death caused by the respondent, or did Humphreys come to his death by mere accident, or misadventure in coming down the back stays as he did, without any violent or improper acts of the respondent? If it was the latter the respondent is excused. If it were the kicks and blows of the respondent, and his order, that forced the deceased down from fear of the respodent, the next enquiry is, did the respondent know, or ought he to have foreseen, that it would greatly endanger his life to force him to descend in that way, or that it would probably be attended with enormous bodily injury by falling, so that you can justly infer malice to the deceased, or such a brutal malignity of conduct as carries with it the plain indications of a heart regardless of social duty and fatally bent on mischief? If so, it was murder. And it would not vary the case that the force or the authority of the respondent to compel performance, and the fear which the deceased had of the accused in consequence of his previous treatment of him, instead of the blows, kicks or other physical force, produced compliance with respondent's order, and induced the deceased to go down as he did, although the latter was sensible of danger. In that point of view the questions as to the kicks or blows in the rigging are not so material. The Judge then examined the evidence as to what took place in the rigging, and concluded by saying:—If you are not satisfied that there was either actual malice to the deceased on the part of the respondent, or constructive malice arising from brutal temper and disposition, as I have before stated, still if the circumstances of the case show that this gross heartlessness, want of due caution and reasonable exercise of authority on the part of the accused, and that he ought to have known that Humphreys (the deceased) was unfit to go down in the manner he did, and that there was probable and immediate danger to his life in so doing, then, notwithstanding the absence of such malice, the offence is at least manslaughter. While it is the duty of courts and juries to protect the innocent when accused, and closely and carefully to scrutinize the testimony and see that no one is convicted on insufficient or unsatisfactory evidence, it is equally their duty to faithfully and fearlessly apply the law to the evidence, and not from any false sympathy or dread of the consequences of their verdict permit the guilty to escape the punishment which is justly by the law awarded to their crime. The charge of the brutal and inhuman treatment of the common sailors by some of the officers of our mercantile marine has of late become so common as to gain for them an unenviable notoriety; and public policy, as well as common justice and humanity, requires from all engaged in the administration of the laws a strict vigilance over that class of offences, both for the protection of the innocent and aggrieved, and for the punishment of the guilty. The masters and officers of ships, as well as their crews, had rights and duties which cannot be violated by either party with impunity. The officers have a right to require of the crew a prompt and ready performance of duty and an habitual obedience to reasonable commands at all times. The safety of the ship and the success of the voyage essentially depend upon the due enforcement of this right. If obedience does not follow, it may be enforced by punishment. But in the language of one of the most learned and upright judges that ever sat upon the American bench, the late Judge Story—

"This authority is not unlimited, nor is it to be exercised in a cruel or revengeful manner. The law does not permit an officer to use revenge or to inflict cruel or unnecessary punishment; it allows no excess either in the mode or the motive or the objects of the punishment. It supposes the exercise of the authority only where it is for salutary purposes, not when it arises from personal prejudice, caprice or dislike, or from gross and vindictive passions."

This is sensible, legal and just, and it will be your duty to apply it to the circumstances of this case and return such a verdict as you think the evidence requires.

The jury retired at about three o'clock, but not having agreed at a late hour, the Court adjourned till eleven o'clock Tuesday morning.

Mr. ALFRED MOSS, recently elected delegate to Charleston by the Warrenton Convention, died at Fairfax Court House, Virginia, on the Friday following.

NEWS FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

New York Morning Papers at Breakfast—Commissioners of Emigration, Harbor Masters and Other Office Holders in the Lobby—War of Words Between Two Members—Toll Bill—The Sanitary Bill Lost—Bills Passed—The Lobby High and Dry on a Sand Bar, &c.

OUR SPECIAL ALBANY DESPATCH.

ALBANY, April 9, 1860.

We are favored this morning with the New York morning papers at breakfast—almost as early as we can have the Albany papers. The members of the Legislature have now an opportunity of obtaining the news through the metropolitan press before they commence their labors. If this had been practiced all the winter the Albany papers would have found but little sale during the session; they would have relied upon the New York dailies for the news of the day.

I see that the *Tribune* has made insinuations against the motives of one of their party friends in regard to his action upon the Staten Island ferry question—namely, Mr. Collins. Their charges against him will not do any good, for he has an idea that he is the most honest man in the Legislature, and, notwithstanding he hails from Troy, knows all about the city of New York—at least, in his own opinion; but, then, this is nothing but a general failing of the rural republicans in this Legislature. I notice those members who know the least about New York city are foremost in legislating for it, and every person who undertakes to inform them of the real facts, unless he has a solid argument, they look upon as being too self-important to listen to.

There are also a number of other republicans around here that pretend to know more than the law allows them. Then there are the republican Commissioners of Emigration, who are becoming a public nuisance here, trying to control everything and all legislative matters throughout the State. How is it that the democratic Commissioners of Emigration never make any effort to control legislation here, whilst their republican associates are here at all hours? They are doing their best to get the Quarantine under their thumb, and preventing any appropriation for that purpose unless they have the control of it. That these gentlemen may not have any plausible excuse for being here, I would advise the Legislature to attach to each provision of every bill that they pass, even to those making new road districts, as follows:—"Provided, however, that nothing in this act shall be so construed as to in any way effect the republican Commissioners of Emigration."

Governor Morgan has said a great deal about the lobby in his annual messages, but I notice that his appointees are among the most extensive lobby men here. His recently appointed Harbor Masters, instead of being in New York attending to their duties, are here actively at work in the lobby. They are present at all times lending their aid to their master, Thurlow Weed, the man that appointed them and secured their ratification by the Governor. It is plainly to be seen that the story that the Governor has set up in his two last messages about the lobby is nothing less than the plea of the Pharisee, for he is always sure to show around him his associates and advisers from the active lobby operators.

Simeon Draper is back here again this morning as large as life, to look after his Almshouse bantling, that received such rough treatment from the hands of the senators on Saturday. There were discovered yesterday signs of life; the funeral was therefore postponed until further examination could be made. They have hopes of bringing the child to life again by a reconsideration process. There is a fair prospect of of its being again revived, and yet become a law. Mr. Draper now asserts that he will not be one of the Governors under the bill if passed.

A little spicy debate took place this morning in the Assembly between two New York city republican members. It came up under Mr. Conkling's reading an extract from the *Tribune*, asking if the New York tax levy was being held back by the select committee for the purpose of inserting the $193,000 for the Commissioner of Records at so late an hour that the Governor would be obliged to sign it with that sum.

Mr. Conkling said that he would like to know why it had been withheld, as it had been in the hands of the select committee a number of days?

Mr. Jacques said that the committee had been considering the bill for some time past, and had to sit up until a late hour preparing the different items. He was ready on Saturday to report the bill, but Mr. Tucker, from the committee, had been suddenly taken sick, and left for New York; he had withheld the bill in order to give him a chance to examine the items. He did not care what articles Mr. Conckling read from irresponsible papers from New York about why the tax levy had been held back. It was the custom of Mr. C. to circulate slanders by reading from just such irresponsible sources on the floor of this House.

Mr. Conckling said as far as the statement about Mr. Tucker was concerned, that gentleman had called upon him (Mr. Conckling) before leaving on Saturday and stated that the tax levy was ready to be reported, and asked him to examine the several items. So much for his statement as far as Mr. Tucker is concerned. He would on another occasion reply to the attack by exposing the gross fraud committed by the gentleman just up in regard to another bill.

Mr. Jacques demanded to know what that fraud was, and said that he would hurl back all such imputations with contempt upon their author.

The breeze passed over for the time being, and every thing was calm. Later in the session Mr. Jacques rose to a question of privilege, and demanded the member from New York, Mr. Conckling, to state what the gross fraud was that he had charged upon him.

Mr. Conckling said that he would not take up the time of the House at this time in stating or proving his charge, neither would he deign to notice the charges made by the gentleman against him, further than treating him with silent contempt.

Mr. Jacques said that he did not ask the gentleman to prove it, but he had made the charge of fraud, and he wanted to know the matter of it—he knew that he could not prove it.

Here the matter ended, both parties giving up the chase. Mr. Jacques being a republican, his calling the *Tribune*, his own party organ, irresponsible, is a sort of repudiation of that sheet.

The Supply bill was this morning ordered to a third reading, thus placing it where it will soon be sent to the Senate. It will be remembered that the General Appropriation bill has not been touched by the Senate yet. The Supply bill will soon be sent to them, when they will have their hands full for a short time.

Nearly all the morning session of the House has been taken up in third reading of bills. The Toll bill coming up for third reading, or rather the bill to repeal the act of 1851, removing tolls from railroads, on motion the bill was recommitted, with instructions to strike out the second and third sections of the bill and insert the following:—

The New York Central Railroad Company, and the Oswego and Syracuse Railroad Company, shall hereafter make returns at such period and in such manner as may be directed by the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, of all the goods chattels and other property transported upon said railroads respectively, and shall pay into the treasury of the State the same tolls per mile on all goods, chattels and other property so transported as would have been paid on them from the point of receipt to the point of delivery had they been transported on the Erie or Oswego canal. But the Canal Board shall make such rules and regulations in regard to the transportation of freights on the said Central Railroad west of Utica, so as to continue the said road the privilege of transporting local freight without the payment of toll whereever the railroad companies consolidated into the said Central Railroad Company enjoyed that privilege previous to 1844. And all acts and parts of acts repealed by the act hereby repealed are hereby revived

The sections stricken out are merely reviving certain acts, and are really unnecessary, for the first section of the bill effectually does that by repealing the act which repealed the acts referred to. The committee did not report this morning.

The Sanitary bill coming up for a third reading, Mr Callicot moved to recommit to a select committee, consisting of the delegation from the city of New York and Kings county, with instructions to amend and report forthwith to the House, and favored his motion with a short speech. He thought that the Bureaus of Markets and Weights and Messures, should not be included in the bill. Mr. Webster also favored the recommittal, as did also Mr. Jones of Brooklyn.

Mr. Jacques hoped that the bill would not be thus killed, and spoke in favor of its merits until he was called to order.

Mr. Varian said that there would be no objection to the bill if some of these odious features were stricken out, and he hoped that it would be recommitted with instructions to amend.

Mr. Conkling hoped the bill would not be recommitted, and appealed to the House to pass it, stating that there were many here against it.

Mr. Gover spoke at some length in favor of the motion, and hoped that it would be recommitted, so that it could be amended.

The previous question was then ordered, and the vote taken on recommitting, which was lost—yeas 41, nays 45

The bill was then read the third time and placed on its final passage. The yeas and nays being called and not receiving the constitutional majority, it was lost—yeas 56, nays 38.

Just before the vote was announced Mr. Jacques changed his vote in the negative, for the purpose of moving a reconsideration, upon the announcement of the vote he moved o reconsideration, and also moved to lay that motion on the table which was carried—leaving it in a position for one move pull at it.

Among the numerous bills passed is the act to lay out Fourth avenue, Brooklyn; to authorize the city of New York to raise additional funds to increase the supply of Croton water: also the act in relation to the rates of wharfage, and to regulate piers, wharves, bulkheads and slips in the cities of New York and Brooklyn. It passed with the following amendments to the bill as it passed the Senate—the amendments to apply to the third section—"Excepting merchandise and other property delivered on a wharf for transportation by canal boats through the canals owned by this State, and also excepting such merchandise as may be landed on a bulkhead for storage purpose by the owner, or occupant of and adjoining the bulkhead on which such merchandise shall be landed, which may be permitted to remain there for eight days without being subject to the charge aforesaid. The amendments were afterwards concurred in by the Senate.

The bill to erect a new town out of the towns of Castleton and Southfield, Richmond county, also passed.

A large number of bills were also passed by the Senate this morning, nearly all of which were local Commodore Vanderbilt's bill in relation to pier No. 1 was lost by not receiving the constitutional vote, the vote standing yeas 16, nays 8. It was immediately reconsidered, and then laid on the table for the present. They also passed a bill providing for the mode of submitting the amendments to the constitution respecting the property qualifications of the colored people to the people.

The New York city lobby left for your city last evening on the Francis Skiddy, and during the fog the steamer run on to a sand bar, and sticks there yet We are thus providentially relieved of the pest for one day. It is said that they are occupying their time by trading jack knives and cheating each other. Several of the members are also on board; and it is supposed that they will be sound on the goose when they arrive here—a lively time they must have, acting as a set of Kilkenny cats

The new Toll bill, as amended at this morning's session, passed the House this afternoon—yeas 81, nays 23.

The act to incorporate the Zoological and Botanical Society, in connection with the Central Park, also Dr. Thompson's Quarantine bill, were passed.

Bath houses are in full blast this evening, passing bills at a rapid rate.

The new Metropolitan Police bill came up in the House. Mr. Callicot moved to recommit it. Lost, by a strict party vote. It was then read the third time and passed—yeas 76, nays 29.

Bowen, Hasbrouck & Co. are exceedingly jubilant this evening, having secured the passage of their pet measure. They are now among the largest men in this locality. All connected with the Police Department that are not on the slate of Messrs. Bowen, Stranahan and Bailey, had better be packing up their traps and leaving for parts unknown—for the guillotine will surely be applied to them.

The Tax Levy was reported by the Select Committee, and ordered to a third reading.

Mr Jones reported the bill to carry passengers and packages in Broadway. It provides for the payment of two mills per passenger into the city treasury.

The five gridirons were brought up in the Senate on third reading. A large number of amendments were offered by several Senators, such as fixing the fare at three, four and five cents, and providing for the stage interests, but were all voted down by about the same vote.

Senator Truman said that when these bills were up here last year he was asked to vote for them, and was told they were a party measure, and that one hundred thousand dollars was to be given to the republican party to elect Seward with. But he saw that most of the democrats were voting for those bills, and he judged that, although the republican party was to father these bills, there was to be no republicans found unless the democrats had turned Sewardites. There seemed to be some other combination here.

Several motions were made to recommit the bills by Senators P. P. Murphy, Bell, Mannierre and Truman, but they were all disposed of without much ceremony. The whole five were passed, each about 20 to 9, as follows:—

AYES—Messrs. Abell, Blood, Colvin, Connolly, Ferris, Fiero, Gardiner, Grant, Ketcham, Lapham, Lawrence, McGraw, Munroe, J. M. Murphy, Ramsey, Richmond, Robertson, Sessions, Spinola, Warner.

NOES.—Messrs. Bell, Goss, Kelly, Mannierre, Montgomery, P. P. Murphy, Prosser, Roth, Truman.

ABSENT AND NOT VOTING—Senators Hammond, Hillhouse and Williams.

It is said that the Governor will veto them, because there is no provision providing when they shall be built; being unguarded grants, he cannot sanction them. But this makes but little difference; it will be an easy matter to pass them over the veto. Had the Senate been full, they would have had twenty-two votes to-night.

Law and Weed were both in the lobby. There was a large party from Staten Island, headed by Vermilyea, laboring with the Governor all the evening, trying to get him to veto the quarantine bill of Dr. Thompson.

The Governor has not yet signed the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad bill. The impression prevails that the assent will be withheld on the ground that it has not received what the Governor considers a constitutional vote.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

ALBANY, April 9, 1860.

Bills were passed for the incorporation of fine art associations.

To provide for the appointment of Inspectors of Election in New York.

A motion by Mr. LAWRENCE to strike out the enacting clause was lost.

To provide for the inspection of steam boilers in New York and Brooklyn.

To amend the act for the incorporation of religious societies.

To incorporate the Down Town Association in New York.

A batch of New York City Railroad bills were then passed by the following votes:—

Seventh avenue road, 20 to 9.

Ninth avenue road, 18 to 10.

Tenth avenue was first lost by 15 to 11, then reconsidered, and passed 17 to 9.

Avenue D road by 19 to 9.

Fourteenth street road by 21 to 9.

Various motions were made to amend, all of which were voted down.

Mr. LAURENCE explained his affirmative vote. He believed that railroads were needed by the city, but he had voted against them in former years because he believed the city had a right to grant the franchise. A bill had passed this session against his wishes and vote, taking that right from the city, and giving it to the Legislature, and therefore his main objection to the bills had been removed.

The bills to amend the revised statutes and relative to alienation by deed, (being an anti-rent bill,) passed by the Assembly, came up for final reading.

Mr. LAWRENCE moved to recommit the bill to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. COLVIN opposed the motion, which was lost—7 to 18.

The bill was then passed—21 to 4.

The annual Appropriation bill was made the special order for eleven o'clock to-morrow.

Assembly.

ALBANY, April 9, 1860.

Mr. CONKLING (rep.), on a question of order, charged that the Select Committee of this House, who were under instructions to report the New York city tax levy forthwith, were withholding such report. He alluded to the paragraph in the New York *Tribune* inquiring whether the delay was designed to crowd in the appropriation for the Commissioners of Record at the last moment, and so compel the Governor to reject the bill, or sign it with that fraud in it.

Mr. JAQUES (rep.) explained the reason of the delay as having been an impossibility to get the committee together, owing to the absence of certain members, and disclaimed any such intention as imputed to the committee by the *Tribune*. The report would be made to-day.

The bill to repeal the act abolishing tolls on railroads was amended, so as to leave everything as it was before the passage of the act of 1851, and passed.

The following bills were passed:—The Croton Water Additional Loan bill.

To confirm the title of real estate in the Mechanics' Society Company of New York.

The Kings county Court House bill.

In relation to the rates of wharfage of New York and Kings county.

To widen the Fourth avenue of Brooklyn.

The following bills were reported favorably:—

The Antwerp Institute loan bill.

The New York District School Library bill.

To consolidate the Brooklyn Central and Brooklyn and Jamaica railroads.

To amend the Charter of the Jewish Cemetery.

On motion of Mr. SPINOLA (dem.), the Brooklyn Park and Parade Ground bill was taken up and passed.

The New York, Kings and Richmond Sanitary bill came up on the final reading.

Mr. Callicot moved to recommit, and made a strong speech against the bill.

Messrs. Jaques and Robertson supported the bill.

The motion was lost—43 to 45.

The bill was then read the third time and lost—56 to 38.

The motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Several bills were passed, among them to ascertain and pay the damages for property destroyed at the Quarantine. To incorporate the American Zoological and Botanical Society in the Central Park. Bills to extend certain streets, and confirm grants to land under water within the interior line of the Harbor Commissioners Survey, came up for a third reading and were laid on the table.

The bill to confirm the acts of the Common Council in New York to continue East street was also tabled.

Recess to 7 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

Several bills were reported complete; among them for the railroad from Flatbush through Brooklyn to the East river.

To facilitate the carrying of packages, parcels and letters in New York city.

The Brooklyn East District Fire bill.

In relation to the police and police courts in New York.

To establish a nautical school at New York harbor.

Privileges of the floor were extended to ex-Speaker Robinson.

The Governor returned with his veto the bill to erect the new county of Canisteo. The main objection is on account of insufficiency of population.

The veto was laid on the table.

Mr. JONES reported favorably the New York Broadway Railroad bill, a bill not before reported.

Mr. POND made a minority report against the same.

Mr. POND reported favorably the Brooklyn Water Amendment bill.

Mr. SMITH made a minority report against the bill, on the ground that its sole object was to turn out of office the present Water Commissioners.

Mr. JAQUES reported complete the New York city Tax Levy, with the amount decreased $96,000. The Commissioners of Records' appropriation is stricken out; the Mount Morris square improvement fixed at $20,000; the salaries of Aldermen are also stricken out. The section repealing the power given to the Comptroller by the tax bill of 1859, to appeal from the judgments obtained against the city, is stricken out.

Mr. WEBSTER moved to recommit, with instructions to strike out the item of $100,000 for old claims. Lost, and the report of the committee agreed to, and the bill, as amended, ordered to a third reading.

Mr. MILLER moved that the bill to amend the Metropolitan Police law now have a final reading.

Mr. CALLICOT opposed the motion, denouncing the bill as a partisan measure.

The motion was carried by a two-thirds vote—74 to 34.

Mr. CALLICOT moved to strike out the enacting clause. Lost, 24 to 68.

The bill was then read the third time, and passed—76 to 29.

The bill to increase the license fees of hawkers and pedlers was lost—33 to 39.

Mr. CALLICOT asked unanimous consent to refer the Personal Liberty bill to be reported complete.

Messrs. VAN ALSTYNE and CONKLING objected.

Adjourned at ten o'clock.

ANOTHER OBERLIN SENSATION.—A NEGRO IS STRIPPED, COWHIDED AND DRIVEN FROM THE TOWN.—On Monday last, a negro arrived in Oberlin, Ohio, and begged refuge and protection, claiming that he was a fugitive slave from Kentucky. As some suspicion existed as to his being a genuine fugitive, he was taken before the Mayor for examination. The mayor, after a close examination, could not decide whether the negro was a fugitive or not, and declined having anything further to do with the case. The negro left the mayor's office, but no sooner reached the street than he was seized by a gang of negroes, who stripped him, and cowhided him until the blood spirted from his face, back and breast in torrents. He was then released, and told to leave town at once. He started, but the black brutes, not satisfied with whipping him to death's door, pursued him for two miles, with stones and clubs and hideous yells The ringleader in this brutal affair was one Evans, a negro, and one of the notorious Oberlin rescuers. We receive these particulars from reliable citizens of Oberlin who witnessed the transaction. Oberlin is completely in the hands of the negroes, and their rule, like that of Hayti and other places where blacks are in power, is pompous, despotic and brutal.—*Cleveland (Ohio) Plaindealer*, 4th.

FOR SALE.

A SECOND HAND PARLOR SAFE—HERRING'S MAKE; also a Sideboard Safe, beautifully ornamented, an secure for plate, jewels, &c., against fire and burglars; also several second hand safes. For sale low by C. J. GAYLER, No. 100 Maiden Lane.

A RARE CHANCE, IF APPLIED FOR SOON.—$1,200 will purchase the business, machinery and fixtures for manufacturing patented articles; two valuable patents included. Rent only $160. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Inquire at 76 Bruen street, Newark, N. J.

A DRY GOODS REFINISHING AND PACKING BUSINESS for sale; 35 per cent per annum can be realized on the investment. Apply at 55 Cliff street. No agents wanted.

A RARE CHANCE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED DINING Saloon, in the lower part of the city, well furnished and doing a good business. Apply to BIGGS & SOUTHWICK, 81 Nassau street.

A SEGAR STORE FOR SALE—AT NO 116 FULTON street, Brooklyn, established fifteen years, in good order; will be sold cheap, as the proprietor has other business after the 1st of May. Apply in the evening. Terms cash.

A GROCERY AND LIQUOR STORE FOR SALE—Located in one of the best business and populous neighborhoods in the Fourteenth Ward; $400 will purchase lease, stock and fixtures. Daily receipts $20; cheap rent. Apply at 347 Broadway. C. B. HOWES & CO.

A CHANCE SELDOM MET WITH.—FOR SALE, ONE of the best Coal Yards in the city, is in a good location, completely planked and all under cover; weighing utensils and fixtures all complete; best of horses, carts, sleights, tools and screens. This is a good chance, as the yard is large; was and is now doing an extensive business. Good lease and reasonably low rent. Inquire of or address W. W., 315 Canton street.

A DRY GOODS STORE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for unimproved city property, at a bargain, doing a good paying business, with five years lease; rent very low; sold on account of want of time to attend to it. Address Dry Goods box 20, Herald office.

CHAMPAGNE OR SODA WATER.—A SECOND HAND Champagne and Bottling Machine, in good order, with tools and fixtures, will be sold at half the first cost. Basement and cellar to let. Address J. H. R., box 1,008 Post office, New York.

FOR SALE—AT HALF ITS VALUE THE LEASE OF A Candle Factory, with Fixtures, Patent Moulding Machines, &c., very complete and nearly new. $3,000 working capital will make $6,000 per annum. Direct box 3,751 Post office, N. Y. No agent need apply.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE SET OF HANDSOME GAS Fixtures for a three story house, Chandeliers included; will be sold cheap, the owner having no further use for them. Apply at 96 Chambers street.

FOR SALE—A WHOLESALE LIQUOR STORE, ON THE corner of Thirteenth street and Eighth avenue, with four years' lease from the first of May. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, AT A BARGAIN, the Stock and Fixtures of a Shades. For particulars inquire on the premises, No. 100 Fulton street.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED GROCERY AND Liquor Store, in the Fourth ward. As regards time and particulars inquire in the store, 34 Madison street, near James.

FOR SALE—FOUR YEARS LEASE AND FIXTURES OF a wholesale and retail liquor store in a thickly populated street; stock left at valuation; sickness the cause of selling. For particulars inquire for two days at 661 Water street, in the cooper shop

FOR SALE—THE PATENT RIGHT FOR PENNSYLVANIA, of the celebrated Conical Washing Machine, the best in the world. Can be seen in operation at 421 Broadway, N. Y. For particulars address T. Fisher, Fourth street, six doors below Chestnut street, Camden, N. J. Agent for the Patentee.

FOR SALE.—A TAILOR'S STORE, WITH LEASE, STOCK and Fixtures, satisfactory reasons for selling. For further particulars apply at the store, 51 University place.

FOR SALE—THE WASHINGTON HOUSES, AT JERSEY City, corner of Grand and Hudson street, opposite the Cunard steamers. The proprietor will dispose of his interest, lease and fixtures at a very low rate. Further particulars upon application as above.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST CLASS LIQUOR STORE, WITH four years lease, 456 Eighth avenue, corner of Thirty-third street. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—A BUSINESS IN THE MEDICAL LINE, where the business fact rather than medical acquirements will extend the prosperity of the same, and which requires no extra capital for investment. Apply or address 352 Broadway, fourth floor, room 4.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE STAND IN JEFFERSON Market. Apply at stand No. 35.

FOR SALE—A SOAP FACTORY IN FULL OPERATION and in complete order, containing every requisite for manufacturing eight tons daily situated in Brooklyn, near the ferry. For particulars address Savon, Herald office.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A RETAIL Boot and Shoe Store in this city, stock about $3,000, in good condition, and store doing a first rate business. Terms liberal for good paper; would exchange for real est