EWS FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

Our Albany Correspondence.

ALBANY, April 4, 1861

ouse Purged of All its Corruption—Gibbons the ngor for the Sins of Others—Report of the Ser-at-Arms on His Efforts to Arrest Nelson—Duty on —Swill Milk—Bureau of Assessments—Metropolitan th Bill—Spicy Times in the Assembly Over the —An Effort to Substitute the Charter Commis-Bill in its Stead—The Health Bill Referred to the ding Committee to Report Complete, &c., &c.

moral reform and purified assembly A mmenced was this morning in about the usual way—with no ce of being any better, purer or more honest than ere before they expelled Gibbons—the man that en made the scapegoat to cover up all the sins of gislature. It would have been a rich scene had our appeared in the Assembly and repeated the which he did on the accusers of the woman who en caught in the act of adultery—"let him who is t sin amongst you cast the first stone;" the num that would have remained would not have enough to have conducted the business e House. Mr Gibbons was not expelled on the tes-y, for no man can read it through from beginning knowing anything about the character of the As-t District Attorney, and conscientiously believe that ns is guilty. A person can open the evidence and a few lines in one place and a few in another, and ESTIMONY that would apparently make out a case; careful perusal of the testimony from beginning to ill far from convince any impartial man what justice een done to Gibbons. The large vote for expelling ns was brought about under the feeling that unless voted to his expulsion the public would implicate hole House. I repeat it, Gibbons was made a scape-o make the public believe that the Assembly was t, just and virtuous, and I defy proof to the con-

Two years will not roll around ere will not those who to expel him—who are not by good feeling upon the on—hanging their heads in shame whenever the t is mentioned. The charges were unquestionably by the counts officials to assist themselves, they that they had tampered with Gibbons so long that were liable to be arraigned themselves, so being question who should fix this complained first. They too smart for Gibbons and filed their affidavits to n themselves; but the evidence so far implicates that they too are fully as politically.

ee but one thing was accomplished this morning calling upon the ant at-Arms to report what obstacle, if any, he with in attempting to discharge his duty in arrest-r Nelson.

following report was submitted by him:—

THE SERGEANT-AT-ARMS, TEMPLE OF THE ASSEMBLY:—

bedience to the resolution this day adopted by the e, calling on me for information in regard to the ts of the sergeant for the arrest of John M Nelson, I beg t make the following report:—I received the warrant ar rest for Nelson between seven and eight o'clock yesterday evening and immediately proceeded to consult the y directory, by which it appeared that Mr Nelson d at No 2 Hubbard street. I went at once to the place, ound on inquiry that the family had removed, but to street or number they could not ascertain. I then visited veral places of assessment and hotels of the city in h Mr Nelson, and continued the search until after the mmencement of the session in the evening, but could find no him.

Wednesday morning I procured a conveyance and pro-ded to search for Mr. Nelson. I first went to the his father-in-law, at 430 Broadway. I inquired for ir, and was informed that he boarded in street. I returned, and on my way down town I alled at the boarding house and found that Mr Nel-had left for Elm street. On my way to that place in order that Mr Nelson had been seen a short time d of Broadway in a carriage. I immediately d him, and when at the corner of the street I met age, containing Mr Nelson and a lady, coming down. ed the driver of my carriage to turn around, pursue deavor to overtake Nelson's carriage. He did so and owed him as fast as the condition of the street would mission. We drove down and entered Franklin street. ed out of the window of the carriage and I saw Nel-ing him helped from his carriage at the corner of n street and rattled down that street. I lost sight of ge, but in my carriage instantly, and searched the places in the vicinity, but was unable to find any Mr Nelson. I continued the search until the House ed evening, but could find no trace of Mr Nelson. this I visited his boarding place and inquired for Mr. a young man at the house, who came to the door, ed me that Mr Nelson was not in. I then rang the bell, and my lady friend came to the door. wife informed me that Mr Nelson had left hour previous as she supposed for the office. her that I had been there, and he was r he made no reply except to say that he was not house. I then went to his office, and to Mr. office again, and also to the different courts in search Nelson.

ame convinced that Mr Nelson was secreting himself, t his friends were constantly watching my move-n that it would be impossible for me to make the have procured the assistance of another officer, new in search of Mr. Nelson. I called again at the Mr Shaeffer's on the commencement of this morn-session, and again inquired for Mr. Nelson of Mr. Shaeffer ed me my lady friend, for Mr. Nelson went to New York ning upon all his counsel Mr Porter, who is there n court, and that he would be back this evening. ed in good faith to execute the orders of the this matter and regret exceedingly that my endea-thus far failed of success. All of which is respect-mitted C. D. EASTON, Sergeant-at-Arms.

y, April 4, 1861.

ion was in Committee of the Whole on the Ap-n bill all the morning session. The bill was d in a few particulars, but they did not get which it will be a recess was taken. The duty on tuse hair was raised from one cent to two cents bel, and an appropriation of $40,000 inserted to s or protect those already laid. I am not positive I do not suppose that it makes much difference public; it refers to pipe, and it is proba-use to be too inquisitive about it, for we may facts not exactly agreeable to all interested, recall events that transpired during the former ning days."

he Committee on Cities and Villages had a secret ses-y the city tax levy yesterday afternoon. A par-the bill was gone through, when several of the re cut down and others slightly raised. The ag reduction for the amounts in the bill as present-as the Committee have gone, exceeds $100,000. will continue in the same way and make reduc-ugh the public in New York will have reason to em.

nce this morning had a lengthy discussion over to prevent the sale of swill milk in the cities of k and Brooklyn. Messrs Rice and Deicher long speeches in favor of the bill, the latter that it was the custom of those engaged in the ion of milk to obtain a new class of pure milk ent to the city by the farmers, and mix their it, making it in proportion of nine of swill e of pure, and then sell it through the city as stry milk.

ssrs. of Kings, became the special advocate tub tan and swill milk swindlers, and with hree democratic members from the city of , disgraced himself by resorting to all man-ges to prevent the passage of a bill so much the city of New York.

ell charges directly that he had seen these ons by the hundreds in the county represented vost, and something should be done to prevent selling that milk to the city.

ne in the House was a rich one, but nclusively that the expulsion of Mr. Gibbons ully purified the Assembly. If Mr. Provost the trouble to travel around the city of and visit the distilleries, or if the democratic will visit some of the distilleries on the Hudson of the city, they will see a large number of ons standing about, with milk wagons labelled, ge County Milk," "Pure Westchester County rain Fed Milk" and other labels, to make the eve that they are supplying them with pure tered milk. We have no doubt but that Mr. k the truth when he stated that the bill t a large number in the county which he in ester. It is to reach these same parties and public from being swindled by them that this n ed.

mittee finally rose to report progress, when ved that the report of the committee be dis-nd the bill ordered to a third reading. et moved to amend by recommitting with in-o strike out the enacting clause.

n was taken upon the amendment, and lost—ys 71.

was then ordered to a third reading, by a vote The looks as though there was some hope ow the swindlers to milk.

ransfer the Bureau of Assessments to the n that was considered in the same Commit-While Mr. Hardy moved to substitute the mission bill, and before coming to a vote e close on a motion to report progress. When before the House Mr Shaw moved that the e committee be disagreed to, and the bill third reading.

off moved to lay the motion of Mr. Shaw on hich was carried, by a vote of 47 to 41.

nbly then went into Committee of the opolitan Health bill, which was debated ch. It was opposed by Messrs Deans, Arcu-Calhoun and others, the first two claiming st men who were trying to force the ity of New York. Mr. Arcularius charged greatest causes of the increase of taxation expense of special legislation. Messrs Ever-Sampson, Ball, Robinson, Alcott, Tiffany, others—come from the city of New York e river. A spicy time was had over the ing for several hours.

had proposed to amend by giving the ap-the office to the Board of Supervisors in over, which was adopted. A motion consider, and a long debate followed, ments appeared for the purpose of the that it was asked for by the citizens of the ground that everything was done had and both are politicians.

e again opposed the bill, and hoped that ld not be passed. The city of New York e of herself, and wanted no interference on the other hand, Brooklyn did not be-hat to New York.

ns argued in favor of giving the appoint-board of supervisors, and thought that ch better calculated to appoint the right those positions under the bill. No per-t that question since they convinced the the Governor with those that had been gervoys. That Board were never known ssrable a set of men as the Governor had m as Harbor Masters.

vored the motion to reconsider, and read ter showing the loss of the Board of ed by the Board of Supervisors, which ions and registers, which in his opinion that the Board of Supervisors were not p at the men for these positions. He where his loss of Supervisors came y a reputable or unscrupulous hand made he same use to show what they were.

He had no confidence in the board, and he trusted that the Governor would have the appointing power. It was claimed that the passage of the bill would ruin the business of the coroners and undertakers in the city of New York, a portion of whom were republicans, and therefore they must oppose the bill.

Messrs. Varian, Johnson, Cozans and Arcularius asked several questions of Mr Pierce about the law under which the present Board of Supervisors came into existence—if it was not a republican measure, &c.

The motion to reconsider was carried, when Mr. Hardy moved to substitute the Charter commission bill for the Health bill now before them.

This motion was favored by Messrs. Sleeman, Hardy, Cozans and others, and opposed by Messrs Pierce, Robinson, Merritt, Chapman and others, during which a rich scene ensued. Motions were made to rise and report progress, a number of times voted down, followed by appeals, points of order and all other dodges to defeat and carry the bill; but the friends of the measure having a large majority, they succeeded in voting down every motion intended to injure the bill and continued in a spicy manner, with an evident determination by the friends of the bill to sit it out.

The scene was decidedly a rich one, and drew all the impurity of each side to defeat the codges of the other. Finally the friends of the measure moved to report progress, which was carried. When the matter was brought before the House another filibustering scene followed. A motion was immediately made to take a recess—the yeas 40 and nays 55 called—and the motion lost whereupon Mr Robinson moved that the bill be referred to the Committee on Cities and Villages with power to report complete.

The previous question was ordered, and the bill so referred to the great joy of its friends and the consternation of its opponents.

What is that committee going to do with the bill to build the state and Charter elections on the same day? They have had it in their hands long enough to decide upon its merits one way or the other.

ALBANY, April 5, 1861.

War Considered Inevitable—Metropolitan Health Bill—A Spicy and Saucy Time in the Assembly—The Assistant District Attorney Before the Bar of the House—He is Ordered to be Taken in Custody by the Sergeant-at-Arms—The Confirmation of Contract Bills Reported Adversely to by the Committee—Excitement in the House, and the Committee Forced to Change their Report—The Aldermen Bentons Concurrent Resolution to Prevent the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors—Three Cent Fare on City Railroads—Milk Freight—Limit of Tenure of Militia Officers—The Committee Whitewash Sandford, Tax Levy, &c.

The present attitude of our national affairs is the subject of universal comment among those at Albany at the present time. It appears to be the universal opinion that war is inevitable, and that, too, at no distant day. Events are drifting to it as fast as the wheels of time can carry us onward—at least such is the prevailing opinion in political circles here; and there is no denying the fact that a universal regret is manifested at the thought that we have been brought to that condition.

The Committee on Cities and Villages reported the Metropolitan Health bill. Mr. Webster moved to recommit it, with instruction to strike out the enacting clause. This was lost, when it was asked if it was a majority report or a report of the entire committee. It was stated that it was a majority report. Mr. Woodruff then moved to lay the bill upon the table. All manner of points of order were raised, and during the bedlam confusion worse confounded the previous question was ordered. The question being then on the motion to lay it on the table, a dozen or more members were on their feet calling for the yeas and nays, and a universal rumpus in all parts of the house—in fact one of the most boisterous scenes that has been witnessed in the Assembly this winter. The Speaker, Mr Prendergast in the chair, amidst the putting the question, and decided it carried, and then before stopping put the motion on agreeing with the report of the committee, declaring it carried, and all the time a cozen or more members were on their feet, screaming at the top of their voices, "Mr. Speaker," "Yeas and nays," "Appeal from the chair," and all manner of statements and motions. A rich, spicy, saucy and spunky scene followed, members charging the *tempore* speaker with being unfit to sit in the chair, overriding the minority and attempting to gag, &c. After a short time being spent in crimination and recrimination a compromise was finally agreed upon, and the vote taken over again by yeas and nays, the motion to lay on the table lost, the report of the committee agreed to and the bill ordered to a third reading. The blood of the members was fairly aroused, and a temper exhibited not before witnessed in the Assembly this winter. It will not be surprising to see a belligerent attitude by some of the members, during the balance of the session, that will materially retard business. Messrs. Hardy and Woodruff dissented from the report of the committee.

The Sergeant-at-Arms this morning arrested John M. Nelson, and at eleven o'clock brought him before the bar of the House. Mr Nelson is a person below the medium height, black hair, mustache, full face, and dark, lecherous eye; take him altogether he would pass as a good looking young man.

The resolution under which he was arrested was then read, when Mr. Pierce moved that the speaker interrogate him whether he had any intent to evade arrest by the Sergeant at Arms.

Mr. McIlvermott moved to amend by placing the prisoner under oath.

These motions were opposed by Messrs. Benedict, Chapman and others and favored by Mr. Pierce, who thought it just and proper, for the attempt to evade arrest was in itself contempt of the House. The motion was finally laid upon the table, when Mr. Taber offered a resolution, which was adopted, to the effect that the said John M Nelson be permitted at once to proceed with his case or not as he shall elect, with or without counsel, and if he shall decide not to proceed, that he shall then be committed to the custody of the Sergeant-at Arms until such time as he shall be prepared to proceed to an investigation.

This resolution, after a short debate, being adopted, the speaker proceeded to question the prisoner, and asked him if he was ready to proceed in this case.

The prisoner stated that he was not ready, and desired to be heard by counsel, and therefore he would ask to have it postponed to some future day.

Mr. Hadley, one of Mr. Nelson's counsel, was seen in the lobby, and invited to attend. The Sheriff accompanied him, and took a seat by the side of Mr Nelson. After consulting for a few moments with Mr Nelson, Mr. Hadley referred to authorities in regard to the proceedings of Legislatures in cases of this kind. He said that he was instructed by Mr. Nelson to state that he was not guilty, even in the remotest degree, of the charge that had been made against him, and that he desired to be interrogated and the privilege of being heard at some future time. He then proceeded to state that Mr. Nelson had not in the least attempted to evade arrest, but was here attending to his duties until Thursday morning, when he went to Pittsfield, and returned last evening. It will be remembered that Mr. Schaffer stated to the Sergeant at Arms that Mr Nelson had gone to New York. Which of these gentlemen is right—and does not this contradictory statement show plainly that there was an attempt to evade arrest?

Mr Townsend called for the reading of the report of the Sergeant at Arms. It was decided not in order.

Mr Bergen offered the following resolution:—

Whereas, in the opinion of this House, the conduct of Ira Shaffer, as appears from the testimony taken by the Select Committee appointed to investigate the charge against Jay Gibbons, was dishonorable in him as a man and disreputable to him as a public officer; and, whereas, he has been guilty of disrespect to this House, in refusing to answer questions propounded to him before the aforesaid committee, therefore

Resolved, that Ira Schaffer be denied the privileges of the floor of this House.

Mr. Kerran thought this unfair, for the House had agreed to allow Mr. Nelson to have counsel, and he was entitled to select any person that he chose. The resolution was then laid on the table.

Mr. Ellingwood then moved that a committee of the members be appointed by the Chair to prepare interrogatories as may, in their opinion, be necessary, and to decide upon the mode of conducting the case before the House.

A random debate followed. A motion was made to refer the whole subject to the Gibbon Investigating Committee.

Mr. Townsend moved that next Tuesday evening be set down for a hearing on this subject, and that a committee of three be appointed to prepare interrogatories, and that the committee act in behalf of the House on this occasion.

An amendment was offered to the substitute of Mr. Ferry as follows:—

Resolved, That the charge made by this House against John M Nelson be, and the same is referred to a select committee of three to investigate and report to the House.

This was adopted, and the Speaker appointed—after several named had declined—the following committee:—Messrs. Ellingwood, Ferry and Provost—two democrats and one republican.

The committee were then empowered to send for persons and papers, and report as soon as possible to the House. The Sergeant at Arms was ordered to take the prisoner in charge and keep him in custody. He immediately proceeded to discharge that duty, and the matter then rested for the day.

There was considerable excitement during the proceedings in the House. Mr. Nelson left his seat to talk to members, and was twice commanded by the chair to take his seat. Both he and Schaeffer seemed to look upon the matter as a joke. They have a good reason to do this as far as the proceedings are concerned this morning for it was a farce throughout. It is astonishing that the ingenuity of the legal minds of the House could not devise some means to bring the question to an immediate issue one way or other. The question is a very simple one, and is barely whether Mr. Nelson is guilty of tampering with Mr. Gibbons when he was a member of the House. Certainly any person ought to satisfy himself on that point by reading the testimony taken by the investigating committee. There is no need of any delaying on that point. It is clear sailing, and no unprejudiced mind can form but one opinion, and that is that Gibbons was lied on.

Mr Prendergast from the Committee on Cities and Villages, presented a majority report against the bill to take the tenth minute of railroads from the Common Council.

Mr. Hardy presented a minority report in favor of the bill.

Mr Graff moved that the report of the minority be agreed to, and the bill ordered to a third reading.

The Speaker decided the motion unnecessary if the majority report was voted down, and the bill would be referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Benedict spoke against the majority report. This was one of the most important bills before the legislature. The bill was very simple in principle, but of the greatest importance. The bill, he understood, originated with an earnest necessity in the city of New York to protect the interests of the city. It was a notorious fact that no person could get his contract confirmed until he had been seen—to be seen meaning that he must come down. The proposition was simply, will you allow the city of New York to have the benefit of the lowest bidder?

Mr. Arcularius said that he perfectly agreed with the statements of the gentleman from Albany. This bill had originated in a great necessity to avoid a growing evil in New York. He regretted to see the business of levying black mail upon those who had bid for the contracts, and the city obliged to accept the highest and not the lowest bidder. This bill is much needed by the city, and he hoped the majority report would be disagreed to.

Mr Cozans said that whilst he was opposed to many of the features of the bill, yet he was in favor of having it considered by the whole House, and amended. He hoped, therefore, that the report of the majority would be disagreed to.

Mr. Hardy then called for the reading of the minority report.

Mr. Prendergast followed in a lengthy argument in favor of his report, and against the bill. He looked upon it as a bill to benefit the contractors, and would remove all safeguards from the citizens, and he thought that it would be a bad policy to interfere with established rules. The members from New York had been crying, "Let us alone," and he supposed that they did not desire this bill.

Mr Hutchings opposed the majority report, and hoped that it would be disagreed to. He believed that a majority of the citizens of New York were in favor of it.

Mr. Chapman said that he would come to the rescue of his friends from New York, as it seemed that they needed assistance. He read from the Albany letter in the HERALD, giving the history of the bill and arguing that it should be passed by the House.

Mr. Prendergast then asked for the privelege of withdrawing his report and reporting for the consideration of the House. Objection was made at first, but it was finally granted, and the bill so reported. This course was taken by a necessity by Mr Prendergast, for had the House come to a vote upon the question, there would not have been a baker's dozen of votes to sustain the majority report. The change of the report by Mr. Prendergast was a sort of necking sail in a squall, to prevent being capsized and so effectually swamped as never to be heard of again. The bill is now referred to the Committee of the Whole, and the feeling manifested to-day insures a two-thirds vote to move it ahead whenever an effort is made. Never was there a more manifest repudiation by any legislative body of the action of a committee than was exhibited by the House on this question this morning.

The concurrent resolutions to amend the constitutions so as to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors was read the third time and passed by the Assembly this morning. They have now passed both houses, but will have to be endorsed by the next Legislature before they can be submitted to the people. It will therefore form one of the issues in the elections of members of the Legislature this fall.

The bills reducing the fare on the city railroads to three cents were ordered to a third reading in the Senate, and the bill to reduce the freight on milk on the Harlem Railroad was lost on its final passage, only receiving ten votes. Mr. Ketcham moved to reconsider and to lay that motion on the table, which was carried. But he can hardly drum up enough to pass the bill. Senators Ketcham and Robertson have worked the best that they knew how, and done all within their power to secure the passage of this bill, but Campbell and Sandford have been too much for them. The defeat of this bill is a great triumph for the Harlem Railroad, for if it had passed it could not have failed to materially reduce the receipts of the road, and is a prize well worthy for the managers of the road to contend for, and is worth tens of thousands to the company.

There is another bill in the House which Mr. Dutcher is trying to work through, and may succeed in doing it, but it will stick fast in the Senate.

The House Committee have decided, or at least a majority of them, to report against the bill to limit the tenure of militia officers, and they have their report all drawn up. The positions that they have taken are wrong both in principle and nature, and false in point of fact. It is plainly to be seen that the report, or at least the points in it, all came from General Sandford for, we doubt if any other person but himself can be found to praise him as that report does.

It takes the position that it is not good and safe policy to get rid of General Sandford at this critical moment, a man the committee states, who is so popular and has the confidence of the people of the city of New York. If the gentlemen of that committee will go amongst the different regiments of the First Division they will find that all the best officers, and, in fact, a large proportion of the best privates in that division, if they are ordered out to enter into an engagement between the citizens of a portion of this once harmonious and happy government, or with any other country, and are to be under the command of General Sandford, they will resign their position before they will go; not that they do not respect Mr. Sanford, and like him as a man, but they have no confidence in his military ability, and would not risk their lives to the blunders that he would surely make when in an engagement or in heat of battle.

The committee seem to have taken it for their special duty to praise and laud Sanford, and their report fully convicts the committee of total ignorance of the wants of the militia of the State, and it is not to be wondered that they reported a bill placing the judiciary, District Attorneys and all legal officers of the State under the control of the military officers.

When the State Military Society was in session here several of the members and officers decided to march to the Delavan House and call upon a person there—of course it was expected to form in line and march in military order. Two Brigadier Generals and one Major General, now holding these positions in the militia of the State, took the command in their respective ranks, and undertook to form them into line for march. And although every person present was a military officer of some rank, yet these two Brigadier Generals, assisted by the Major, could not form that line. It is because such men as these are holding positions that we want bills of this kind passed. If we are obliged to have war, certainly we want good officers to take command, or the battle is lost before we begin.

There is a fair prospect of the report of the committee being disagreed to when it is presented, and that of the minority concurred in.

The Committee on Cities and Villages have cut down the city tax levy over four hundred thousand dollars, and have inserted the following important clause:—

No portion of the money herein appropriated for roads and avenues shall be expended upon any contract for repairing the roads and avenues unless said contract shall have been authorized by a three-fourths vote of the Common Council. The proposals for said contract shall be advertised in such newspapers as may be designated by said Common Council, and the contracts shall be awarded to the lowest bidder, with adequate security, and such contract when so awarded shall become valid and effectual in and to such lowest bidder without the confirmation of the Mayor and Common Council.

It now looks as though H. A. Risley, the Clerk of the present House, will be successor of Van Dyke in the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction. He would certainly make an excellent officer.

ALBANY, April 6—6:20 P. M.

Ex Canal Commissioner Sherrill, and not Collector Barney, sent for the Lieutenant Governor and the Senators to go to New York on the appointments. They held a meeting yesterday at Mr. Barney's office, No. 111 Broadway. It was attended by the Lieutenant Governor, Senators Sessions, Truman, Dana, Thomas, and Carrol and Mr. Sherrill, but it appears that those gentlemen did not have full sway, and several of them have returned. It is reported that Mr. Barney will consult the republican ward associations in New York, and after their portion is dealt out, he will either divide the balance between the rural districts, or take one from each Assembly district, or two from each county.

The bill to raise the salary of the Assistant District Attorney of Albany came up to-night and received its quietus by the House striking out the enacting clause by a four fifths vote.

The bill to appoint a Commission to draft a charter for the city of New York was moved ahead. The Assembly was entertained by a nice little fight between the Tammany and Mozart parties over striking out and the insertion of names. William Tucker's name was added on motion of Mr. Shaw. Mr. Hardy moved the name of Purdy, and Cozans to amend by adding that of Cochrane; and over that question we had quite a breeze. Mr. Hardy leading off in opposition to Cochrane and urging the name of the old "War Horse." Purdy's name was finally inserted. Mr. Camp moved to strike out the name of Kennedy and insert that of Valentine, the Clerk of the Common Council, which, after considerable rumpus, was adopted. Several motions were made to add other names—that of Cochrane, Oakey Hall and one or two others—and to strike out the names of some of those in the bill; and over these motions there was a general turmoil, wrangle and excitement in the House, Tammany and Mozart getting excited to the extreme. The rural members at first looked on in about the same state of mind as the woman who saw her husband and the bear fighting; but the belligerents carried the contest on so long that the House became disgusted. Mr. Arcularius, taking the floor, appealed to the House to be saved from his friends; he thought the New York delegation were trying to defeat this bill by a quarrel over the names, and to put a stop to it, he moved to strike out all the names that had been added, leaving it precisely as it had come from the committee. The names of Purdy, Tucker and Valentine were then stricken out, and the bill ordered to a third reading. We are finally to have a charter commission.

Mr. Robinson presented a resolution providing for facilitating business, which was unanimously adopted.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

ALBANY, April 5, 1861.

The bill to incorporate the New York Loaners' Association was ordered to a third reading. Also the bill to incorporate skating ponds, parks and sporting grounds.

The bill to reduce the rate of milk freight on the Harlem Railroad came up for a third reading.

Mr Ramsey moved to recommit for the purpose of explaining his vote. He should support the bill, because he deemed the present freight rates oppressive and unjust.

Mr. Lapham moved to make the provisions of the bill applicable between Croton Falls and New York.

Mr. Robinson opposed the motion. Although it might be of more benefit to his own constituents than the present bill, yet he was above such consideration. The motion was lost. The bill was then read a third time and lost, by 10 to 19.

Mr. Ketcham moved to reconsider and lay that motion on the table. Carried.

The bill to establish a Nautical School in New York harbor was passed.

On motion of Mr. Simmons, the bill reducing the fare on all the New York city railroads was ordered to a third reading, by 17 to 9.

The Assembly bill for the more certain punishment of the crime of murder was reported adversely, and the report agreed to.

Assembly.

ALBANY, April 5, 1861.

The bill to make the acts of the Committee of Arbitration of the Chamber of Commerce binding was reported favorably.

The bill to confer additional legislative powers on Boards of Supervisors was reported for the consideration of the House.

The Committee on Cities and Villages reported complete the bill to create the Metropolitan Health District.

Mr. Webster moved to lay the report on the table and print the bill forthwith. Lost by 48 to 56.

Mr Cozans moved to substitute the bill providing for general amendments to the New York charter. Lost by 40 to 63.

Mr. Woodruff moved to lay the report on the table to await a minority report. Lost.

Mr. Walsh raised the point of order that the report did not set forth that it was a majority report.

The Speaker decided the point not well taken.

Mr Fullerton moved the previous question, which was ordered.

Before the question was taken the ayes and noes were demanded, but Mr. Prendergast, who was in the chair acting as speaker, put the question rapidly, without heeding the demand for the ayes and noes, and declared the motion carried.

The question being then on the adoption of the report, the ayes and noes were again loudly called for, but the calls were disregarded, and Mr. Prendergast declared the report adopted.

Mr Keenan rose to a question of privilege, and appealed from the arbitrary conduct of the Chair, which he designated as unparalleled and equalled only by a ward meeting scene.

Much confusion and excitement ensued, which were at last stopped by a proposition from the Chair to review his decision, and allow the question to be taken by ayes and noes.

Mr. Keenan then withdrew his appeal, and the report of the committee was agreed to, and the Metropolitan Health District bill was ordered to a third reading.

The Sergeant-at-Arms appeared at the bar with John M Nelson, Assistant District Attorney, who had voluntarily surrendered himself to answer to any charges made against him.

An exciting debate ensued, the Assembly being at a loss what course to pursue with regard to the accused party.

Mr. Hadley appeared as counsel for Mr. Nelson, declaring his client prepared to plead not guilty, directly or indirectly, to any of the charges, and declaring that he had never evaded arrest, but had been all the time at his place of business.

After a long discussion a resolution was adopted appointing Messrs. Ellingwood, Ferry and Provost a committee of three to investigate the case, with instructions to proceed forthwith, and with power to send for persons and papers.

In the meantime Mr. Nelson was ordered into the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, a motion to release him on parole having been laid on the table. Mr. Nelson was then removed in custody.

The concurrent resolutions of the Senate, submitting to the people the proposed amendment to the constitution prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, were reconsidered on motion of Mr. Wagner, and adopted—69 to 53.

EVENING SESSION.

The bill increasing the salary of the Assistant District Attorney of Albany County, out of which the bribery case grew, was taken up in the Committee of the Whole, and after several amendments the enacting clause was stricken out.

Mr. Benedict moved to amend by inserting in the bill a section providing that any member demanding a bribe on any bill, shall effectually kill the bill even if he does not get the bribe.

Mr. Barber moved to take from the table the motion to order the Chenango Canal Extension bill to a third reading.

The ayes and nays were demanded, and the motion was lost—36 to 51.

On motion of Mr Woodruff, the bill to provide for the amendment of the charter of the city of New York by commissioners, and its submission to a vote of the people, was moved forward to the first Committee of the Whole. When taken up for consideration considerable skirmish took place between Mozart and Tammany members, commenced by Mr. Cozans, who moved to strike out the name of Robert J. Dillon and insert that of John Cochrane.

Mr. Hardy opposed the motion, and it was lost.

Mr. Shaw moved to insert the name of Mr. Tucker among the Commissioners, and Mr. Hardy moved to insert the name of Elijah F Purdy.

Mr. Callahan endeavored to substitute the name of John Cochrane for Mr. Purdy, but it was lost. The names of Messrs Purdy and Tucker were inserted.

Mr. Vanderbeck then moved to add the name of David D. Valentine, which was agreed to.

Mr. Hutchins then moved to insert the name of A. Oakley Hall, which was lost.

Mr. Young then rose for the Tammany delegation. He claimed that there were two parties among the democrats of New York, the Mozart and Tammany, just as there were Weedites and Greeleyites among the republicans. He claimed that the "Mozart" should be represented, and moved to strike out the name of Mr Havemeyer and insert John Cochrane. After some debate, all the motions were reconsidered.

On the motion of Mr. Young, the new names were again stricken out, and the bill restored to its original shape.

Mr. Walsh endeavored to retain the name of Mr. Valentine, but failed to do so.

The bill was then ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Robinson introduced a resolution allowing each member to morrow to move one bill as the roll was called in alphabetical order, and the bills moved that no not grant or take away the franchises or create or repeal the charter of other than municipal and be referred to a select committee of five, to report complete. All other bills moved to take their regular order in the first committee of the whole. Adopted, and the House

Adjourned.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ALMANAC FOR NEW YORK—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	5 35	MOON RISES	morn 3 38
SUN SETS	6 29	HIGH WATER	eve 6 02

Port of New York, April 5, 1861.

CLEARED.

Steamship City of Baltimore (Br), Petrie, Queenstown and Liverpool—John G Dale.

Steamship Quaker City, Cooper, Havana—Harrous & Co.

Steamship Atlantic, Gray, Brazos—North Atlantic Steamship Co.

Ship Superior, oule, Havre—Boyd & Hincken

Bark Gazelle, Rhodes, Barbados—Hawbridge's Sons.

Brig F F King, Doane, Bremen—Ruger Bros.

Frig E Drummond, Conway, Aspinwall—Panama RR Co.

Brig Sea Foam, Boreham, St Thomas—Maitland, Phelps & Co.

Brig John Butler (Br), Miner, Port au Platt—H S Smith

Brig Queen of the South, Seeley, Havana—I B Gager

Brig Time (Br) McDougal, St Johns, NF—J S Whitney & Co.

Schr Frank Herbert, White, Sagua—Miller & Houghton.

Schr Alice, Davis, St Johns, NF—Merrill & Abbott

Schr R Boyd (sr), Bodwin, Windsor—D R Dewolf

Schr Josiah Holley, Thompson, Windsor—T G Benton & Son.

Schr W H Mitchell, Call, Elizabethport—Simpson & Clapp

Schr Elizabeth Ann, McIntosh, Portsmouth—A Howes.

Schr A Edith, Tyler, Boston—Brett, son & Co.

Schr Granite State Hallett Boston—S W Lewis & Co

Schr M Waring, Nash Boston—S W Lewis & Co.

Steamer Elizabeth, Colnary, Baltimore.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Patapsco, Vall, Portland, with mdse and passengers, to H B Cromwell & Co.

Ship Wizard, Woodside, Manila, Jan 11, passed Java Head 23d, Cape Good Hope Feb 26, at Helena March 2 and cro ssed the Equator in the Atlantic 17th, with hemp &c, to Slate & Co. Jan 17, off St Julian Island, China Sea, spoke Br ship Cambain, Frazer, from Shanghae for London, and was in company off Gasper Straits; 19th, lat 23 22 S, lon 8 21 E, passed Br bark Flor del Plata, of Maryport, steering NW; March 21, lat 9 36 N, lon 43 07, passed a Fr bark steering SSW, showing a white bulgee with red border and red letters; 31st, lat 34 28, lon 69 20, passed a ship with painted ports, waterlogged and abandoned (Br ship Columbus, before reported). Had light NW winds in Gasper and Sunda straits; 2d inst. had a heavy gale from WNW, with a tremendous sea; was off Albocum on the 3d.

Ship John H Elliott, Tucker, Liverpool, Feb 18, with mdse, to J & N Smith & Co. Had heavy W gales. March 30, lat 41 49, lon 69 11, spoke ship South Carolina, from New Orleans for Antwerp.

Ship Roger A Hiern, Stewart, Liverpool, Feb 19, with mdse, to J & N Smith & Co. March 26, lat 44 44, lon 46 10, signalized ship J P Whitney, bound E. March 18, Jere Murphy, a seaman, died from a fall from aloft.

Ship E Z Hodges, Liverpool, Feb 15, with mdse, to Zerega & Co. Had light W winds the entire passage since leaving the Channel, was in the Channel 10 days, with heavy gales; has been 22 days W of the Banks.

Ship Robert L Lane, Bryer, Liverpool, March 4, with mdse and 170 passengers, to T Richardson. March 16, lat 40 26, lon 24 47, signalized ship Tonawanda, from Liverpool for Philadelphia; 28th, lat 44, lon 51, passed Br ship Granada, steering E; 31st, lat 41 23, lon 56 30, spoke Br brig Albert, from Wexford for New York.

Ship Universe, Dewar, Cardiff, Feb 26, with railroad iron and 3 passengers, to Williams & Guion. March 23, W H Hall, of Brooklyn, seaman, fell from the fore topsailyard to the deck and was killed; 28th, lat 42 50, lon 51 30, spoke bark Palmyra, of Yarmouth, NS, 40 days from Glasgow for Boston.

Brig Trade Wind (of Bluehill), Johnson, Malaga, Feb 28, passed Gibraltar March 2, with fruit &c to Ground & Westervelt. Sailed in company with New bark ——, Nelson, for Portland; Br bark Indian Chief sailed for New York the day previous. From March 20 to 24 had very heavy gales from the SSW to NW, and had to lie to most of that time; was off Barnegat 3d inst, since when had continual gales from S to SNS, with a strong S current.

Schr Empire, Crowell, Elizabethport for Boston.

Schr Chariot, Murphy, Elizabethport for Boston.

Schr G L Greer, Rich, Elizabethport for Charlestown.

Schr Essumack, Briggs, Elizabethport for Dighton.

Schr Fair, Heath, Elizabethport for Fall River.

Schr Cocas, Cort, Elizabethport for Providence.

Schr Washington, Smith, Elizabethport for New London.

Schr E M Clark (3 masts), Clark, Elizabethport for Hartford.

Schr Texas, Champlin, Elizabethport for Norwich.

Schr United, Vail, Elizabethport for Norwich.

Schr Bellona, Smith, Eastport, 20 days.

Schr Orion, Davis, Fall river, 4 days.

Schr Helen, Babcock, Fall River for Elizabethport.

Schr Tillie E Anderson, Higbton for Poughkeepsie.

Schr O Spelman, Spelman, Providence 2 days.

Schr John Price, Sears, Providence for Baltimore.

Schr S E Sears, Gordon, New Haven for Virginia.

Schr Josephine, Hoit, Stamford for Virginia.

Sloop O S Crane, Norr, Elizabethport for Perth Amboy.

Sloop China, Roberts, Elizabethport for English Neighborhood.

Steamer Franklin, Dougherty, Baltimore.

Steamer Alice, ——, Baltimore.

Steamer Planet, Wilson, Philadelphia.

Steamer Westchester, Jones, Providence.

BELOW.

Ship Charlotte, from Liverpool.

Ship Highland Light.

(Both the above are at anchor inside the Hook.)

SAILED.

Steamship Quaker City, Havana; bark Gazelle, Barbados; brig Tanemas, Aspinwall.

Wind at sunset N.

Miscellaneous.

The steamship Illinois has been detained by the government, and will go to sea with sealed orders to-day or to-morrow (Sunday). Her mails and passengers for Europe go out in the City of Baltimore.

BARK MYRTLE—The following is an interesting account of the wreck of the bark Mrytle, and imprisonment of Captain Rotsford, and probable loss of the crew. This vessel left Macao for Banykok, in Siam, 3d June, 1860, and was wrecked in a typhoon, on the 8th, on the coast of Cochin, China, on Polo Cambir Island, not far from Quinhon. The boats were launched, in which they placed provisions, water, &c, and some eight thousand dollars in specie on freight, and safely landed near the wreck. The captain proceeded to the nearest Mandarin, who referred him to a higher Mandarin, more interior, at the capital of the Province of Anam. Meanwhile they sent about 200 men to the wreck, which caused the mate and white portion of the crew to put to sea in their boat and several Chinese were taken prisoners and sent to the town, where the captain had been placed in prison and in irons, until the Mandarin could investigate the case. After a months detention they allowed him to leave under the security of Wug Bang, a Chinese resident from Amoy, but under no pretence to leave the country. After this they pronounced him to have been on a legitimate voyage, and having been wrecked, the Governor would pay him for his chains and anchors, which they wanted, and allow him to sell the balance of the wreck. After