NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Volume XXVI.....No. 96

AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—ITALIAN OPERA.—UN BALLO IN MASCHERA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—NIXON'S ROYAL CIRCUS

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, opposite Bond street.—BABES IN THE WOOD—BOB SETTLES.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.—HENRIETTE—FORTY AND FIFTY.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, No. 624 Broadway.—SEVEN SISTERS.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—RAG PICKER OF NEW YORK—SPITFIRE—RAYMOND AND AGNES.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, No. 585 Broadway.—LES ENFERS DE PARIS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—Day and Evening—RUTH OAKLEY—FLYING DUTCHMAN—BEARS, SEA LION AND OTHER CURIOSITIES.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway.—BURLESQUES, SONGS DANCES, &c.—DOWN IN OLD KY-KY.

NIBLO'S SALOON, Broadway.—LLOYD'S MINSTRELS IN BURLESQUES, SONGS, DANCES, &c.—BILLY PATTERSON.

MELODEON CONCERT HALL, No. 539 Broadway.—SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

ATHENÆUM, Brooklyn.—DRAMATIC READING.

CONTINENTAL HALL, Paterson.—WOOD'S MINSTRELS IN SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

New York, Sunday, April 7, 1861.

The News.

The reports from Charleston this morning are highly important. Our correspondent states that the secessionists are advised of the warlike movements of the federal government, and are fully prepared for any emergency. With the supplies sent down to Fort Sumter yesterday was also sent *a notification from General Beauregard to Major Anderson that no more provisions could be obtained at Charleston for the garrison. This is regarded as a virtual declaration of hostilities* by the commander of the confederate forces. Five thousand troops have been ordered to rendezvous at various points within easy reach of Charleston, in anticipation of a collision.

Lieutenant Talbot arrived at Washington from Fort Sumter yesterday morning, with despatches for the War Department, and subsequently had an interview with the President, General Scott and the Secretary of War. His mission, it is said, had reference to the evacuation of the fort. It is reported that the federal and South Carolina authorities cannot agree upon a plan of evacuation. It is understood that the President wanted to leave a small force in the fort to take charge of the public property, but that General Beauregard and Governor Pickens demanded an unconditional surrender. It is further understood that the President, upon learning the views of the secessionists, at once decided that unless they accepted the terms of the government the fort should not be abandoned, thus obliging them to attack it. Therefore it is not improbable that, unless a speedy arrangement is made by the belligerents, a conflict will ensue in Charleston harbor at an early day. Lieut. Talbot left Washington last evening for Fort Sumter, with despatches for Major Anderson. Their purport has not, of course, been allowed to be made public.

It is supposed in some quarters that the extensive military arrangements now in progress have been set on foot in expectation of an immediate catastrophe at Fort Sumter, and that as soon as an attack is made upon that post every port on the Southern coast will be blockaded by the ships-of-war.

The United States steam frigate Powhatan left the Navy Yard yesterday afternoon at two o'clock, and, after being intercepted by the steamtug Griffin at Quarantine, proceeded to sea, crossing the bar at six o'clock P. M.

The steamship Atlantic, now a government transport, took on board five hundred troops yesterday, and, having completed her cargo of supplies and munitions, was ready for sea, but had not sailed at nine o'clock last evening. Her destination is understood to be Fort Pickens.

The steamship Illinois, chartered by the government, will load with troops and stores with all despatch and proceed to the Gulf. The Baltic has also, it is believed, been chartered for similar service, and the War Department are negotiating for several other large steamers for transports.

The Charlestown Navy Yard is a scene of great activity at this time. The brig Bainbridge is ready for sea, and the steam frigates Minnesota, Mississippi and Colorado are nearly ready. They are destined for the Gulf.

The steamship Nashville, advertised to sail yesterday for Charleston, has been detained until Tuesday next.

It is reported that the Postmaster General has settled the question of the New York Post Office site, by deciding to complete the purchase of the *Middle Dutch* church property in Nassau street, the present location of the Post Office.

The State Senate yesterday passed the bills to incorporate the Loaners' Association of this city, to abolish the commission in reference to claims of soldiers in the last war with Great Britain, and to incorporate the New York Volunteers' Burial and Monument Association. The bill to provide means for the support of the government was reported favorably from the committee. In the Assembly, in accordance with a previous resolution, one hundred and eighteen bills were moved forward, each member, as his name was called on the roll, specifying a bill. These various bills were all referred, some to the Committee of the Whole, and some to select committees. A number of bills received their third reading. The bill to prevent the sale of adulterated and swill milk was passed. It differs somewhat from the one having the same object in view which has been passed by the Senate.

The offices of Barney & Co. had their devotees yesterday in great numbers, but a very valuable piece of information leaked out, viz:—Mr. Barney will take his seat at the Custom House on Monday morning, but will make no appointments for a month. Doubtless the 1st of May is meant.

A few disputes arose yesterday at the Custom House, the particulars of which will be found in another column.

The steamship Great Eastern is advertised to sail from England for New York on the 1st of May, and will probably leave this port, on her return passage, on or about the 24th of the same month.

The market for cotton yesterday was steady and quiet for lots, in store, while the sales, including parcels in transit, were larger and footed up about 7,000 bales, chiefly within the range of 12¾c. a 13c. Flour was less buoyant, and closed at prices in favor of purchasers, while sales were tolerably active. Wheat was more active and in good demand, in part for export. Corn was firm, with a fair amount of sales. Pork was firm and less active, with sales of mess at $17 18¾ a $17 25, and of prime at $12 75 a $13. Sugars were steady, with sales of 1,100 hhds., at 4¾c. a 5¾c. for Cuba, and 5¼c. a 6¾c. for Porto Rico, and 100 boxes at 5¼c., and 180 hhds. melado on private terms. Coffee was dull, with small sales at steady prices. Freights were steady, with a fair amount of engagements.

The War Question—Fort Pickens the Game of the Administration.

The recent "masterly inactivity" of our new administration has ceased to be a mystery. It is at length understood. Professions and appearances of peace, conciliation and forbearance in regard to the seceded States were all well enough in view of Mr. Secretary Chase's call upon Wall street for eight millions in the way of a loan, and in view of certain elections in Connecticut and Rhode Island. But those elections being over, and Mr. Chase's loan having been sufficiently successful to delude him with the idea that, come what may, he has only to ask in order to receive any amount of money from our Wall street financiers, we find that all these late professions and pretences of peace and conciliation were only disguises, which, having served their objects, are now thrown aside. The people of Connecticut and Rhode Island have been deceived, and the sharp and knowing money changers of Wall street have been egregiously humbugged. War, and not peace, it is now manifest, has been all along the fixed policy and purpose of Mr. Lincoln's administration.

Our new President has some reputation as a joker, and the practical jokes, in the game of hide and seek, which he has been playing with Fort Sumter for several weeks, have certainly been very amusing. Astonished one day by authentic advices from Washington of a Cabinet decision for the immediate evacuation of said fort, and taken somewhat aback the next day by reliable information that there has been no Cabinet decision on the subject, we have been positively assured on the third day that if Major Anderson cannot be relieved he will be left himself to choose between starvation, evacuation or capitulation. Fourthly, all the Washington correspondents concur in the report that though Fort Sumter may be abandoned, Fort Pickens will be held by our government "at all hazards and to the last extremity."

Now here we have some stratagems of war, the credit of which does not belong to the President or any member of his Cabinet. The finger of General Scott is in this pie. Fort Pickens is invested, on the land side, by a besieging force of three or four thousand men. But the fort, out in the water on a sandbar, is hard to get at, and well prepared for defensive purposes. The besiegers are awaiting more men and heavier artillery; the besieged are expecting supplies and reinforcements. Gen. Scott, then, we will suppose, thus states his case to the Cabinet:—You must not abandon Fort Sumter until you have sent your provisions, munitions of war and reinforcements into Fort Pickens; because, otherwise, the three thousand fire-eaters and their materials of war now investing Sumter will be hurried off to Pensacola, and Pickens will thus in a few days be as far beyond your means of relief as Sumter is to-day. At this information Honest Old Abe pricks up his ears and nods his head approvingly; General Cameron, the Secretary of War, knocks under to the superior military sagacity of General Scott, and it is resolved that those terrible South Carolinians investing Fort Sumter must be kept there until we are sure of heading them off at Fort Pickens.

General Scott having thus stolen a march upon General Davis, we may very soon now expect to hear of the evacuation of Fort Sumter. It is of no use to the United States against the seceded States, as matters now stand; but the case is far different with Fort Pickens and its collateral securities. They are to a great extent the keys of the Gulf of Mexico, and in the tug of war between the United States and the Confederate States, the former, in holding Fort Pickens and its dependencies, will have an immense advantage over the seceded States in a strategic, military, naval and commercial point of view. General Jefferson Davis understands all this, and hence his concentration of troops by the thousand, and of heavy guns by the hundred, in front of Fort Pickens. They must have that fort, or the threatened privateering policy of the Confederate States in the Gulf of Mexico cannot be successfully attempted; and without said fort the absolute independence of those States cannot be satisfactorily shown to England and France.

We have, therefore, every reason to believe that all these movements of ships of the navy, and steam transports, and men and munitions of war, on the part of our federal administration, are directed to the relief, reinforcement and maintenance of Fort Pickens; and, considering the importance of that fortress to the United States and to the Confederate States for war purposes against each other, we may soon expect to hear of a bloody collision there which will open wide the gates of civil war throughout the length and breadth of the land.

SPRING AT LAST.—Yesterday the metropolis luxuriated in the first real spring day of the year of grace and revolution, 1861. The atmosphere was heavy with the perfumes of the tropics and the dust of Hackley. Broadway glittered and glowed with the radiant costumes of the beaux and belles, while the Central Park was thronged from noon till sunset with gay equipages and happy promenaders. To look at these festive throngs we would hardly have supposed that the nation was on the brink of a civil war, which, if not happily averted, will be the most calamitous and sanguinary that the Christian world has ever witnessed. We should be thankful, however, for the good things vouchsafed to us. The winter has been mild and the spring opens most delightfully. In a few weeks we shall have the blossoms, the birds and the butterflies. May Providence preserve us from the bombshells.

A PERTINENT QUESTION.—We hear that the leaders of the republican party in the West are hard at work endeavoring to stiffen up Old Abe's backbone, so that he may have pluck enough to pitch into the South. That is all very well; but has it ever occurred to these rabid warriors that as the West is entirely for free trade, and that as for the moment the almighty nigger is nowhere and the almighty dollar everywhere, there may be a very pretty rebellion against the Morrill tariff in the West? That same tariff is the Trojan horse which has ruined the republican party and strangled the administration in its cradle.

The Course of Revolution in China and Japan.

In any other Eastern country than China the capture of the imperial capital, the sack and destruction of the imperial palaces and the flight of the Emperor would have resulted in the immediate overthrow of his dynasty. Some rival prince would have stepped in and secured possession, and the wheels of government would have been turned in his favor. But fortunately for the representative of the Mantchoo-Tartar dynasty at Pekin, he had only one rival, and he was too distant and unprepared to take the necessary measures for assuming imperial authority over all China. That man was Tae-Ping-Wang, chief of the revolutionary party, and self-styled King of Nankin, of which city he is complete master. To him, of late, we have several times had occasion to advert. His romantic history, his extraordinary religious views, in which idolatry and Christianity are strangely mingled; his daring exploits and extensive schemes of future aggrandizement, by means of his army of converts—all excite our curiosity and interest us in his singular career.

We attach importance to his acts because he is the chief instrument which is working the downfall of the reigning dynasty of China. Wherever he has gone converts have flocked to his banner, and he now represents a power which successfully defies the strength of the imperial arms. That he wishes to make his religion as near Christianity as possible is evident from his letter to Lord Elgin, which we published a few weeks ago; and that he does this to a great extent from worldly motives is equally conspicuous. He wishes to curry favor with the Western Powers in order that they may offer no obstacles to his revolutionary movements, and to this end he offers the Christian missionaries every inducement to preach the Gospel among his people; and wherever a discrepancy between the tenets of his own faith and that of the missionaries is pointed out, he willingly expresses himself ready to adopt the foreign view of the case. This we may call religion made easy.

The Rev. Mr. Roberts, an American Protestant missionary, and a strong advocate of the revolutionary cause, has been for some time residing at Nankin, and through him we have been furnished with occasional reports of the proceedings at the rebel camp. In a letter dated Nankin, November 6, 1860, he favors us with a translation of an epistle addressed to him by the "Faithful King," wherein, after a copious expression of compliments, he congratulates the missionary on having come to preach "heavenly things," and "extensively to exhort the people to reverently worship the Heavenly Father, Shang-ti, and the Heavenly Elder Brother, Jesus." He goes on to express an earnest hope that the people of all nations will come to his kingdom to traffic amicably—a sufficient evidence that he is eminently disposed in favor of foreign intercourse. But the most important part of his communication is where he requests the missionary to use his influence abroad to induce foreign governments or individuals to sell him "several war steamers, with their armory and ammunition, and all ready equipped for action, appointing, if they choose, ten or more foreigners to each vessel to work its machinery." Mr. Roberts remarks that he wishes them to resemble in size and destructiveness the English gunboats, in order that he (Tae-Ping-Wang) may be enabled to drive the imperialists out of the Yang-Tse and the neighboring territory, so opening up the southern part of China from the Great river southward to foreign trade and missionary labors. He has the money to pay for and maintain such steamers, owing to the large amount of spoils that fell into his hands at the capture of Loo-Chow. He will ask no questions of the "merchant or navigator" who may bring them as to whether "his sovereign allowed him the privilege," but will simply pay him the money, and put them to the use which, "in the simplicity of his heart," he has fully made known. Here is a chance for some smart Yankee to sell steamers.

Tae-Ping-Wang is evidently not disposed to remain idle; for we learn that a few days after writing the letter to the missionary he left Nankin, with his troops, to resume his crusade and subjugate more completely the southern part of China. "I think," says Mr. Roberts, "when he left he took a sweeping glance, not only at several of the interior provinces, but those of the coast from Canton to Shanghae," with a view, of course, to their subjugation before his return. He said that he did not expect to return to Nankin till after the lapse of six or eight months. He promised to extend protection to foreigners, and especially missionaries, wherever he found them; and he appreciated the wisdom of avoiding collision with English or French troops. He observed that it was quite a mistake his attacking Shanghae when in the possession of the Allies in August last.

Although Tae-Ping-Wang is the military commander and temporal ruler, there is a still higher personage among the insurrectionists—namely, Teen-Wang—who appears to attend to spiritual affairs, and to occupy the same position with regard to Tae-Ping-Wang that the Mikado of Japan does to the Tycoon. This individual has granted several interviews to Mr. Roberts, and conferred upon him some substantial benefits. He has appointed him "Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs"—an office, however, which the missionary seems disinclined to fill. At the last interview recorded, Mr. Roberts tells us:—"He invited me to dine, but not with him; with the other kings elsewhere; none dine with him. He also ordered me to be supplied with everything I needed from his bounty. Tae-Ping-Wang had, however, anticipated him in this, having given me leave to draw on his treasurer for any money I wanted for current use, besides giving me fourteen thousand dollars with which to build me a dwelling house and chapel in Nankin."

We have said that this revolution is rapidly assuming formidable dimensions, and that, fanned by the revolutionary spirit which now extends over the entire East, it will succeed in overthrowing the old *régime* in China. The capture of Pekin by the Allied troops was a great event in favor of the revolutionists, inasmuch as it inflicted a loss of prestige upon the present dynasty. In Japan we observe the same signs of revolution under an altered aspect. The empire is divided between two hostile parties—one in favor of the exclusion of foreigners and the other adverse to the exclusive policy. But that the latter will triumph is in this age of the world certain. The civilization of the great West is steadily advancing upon the great East, and cannot be checked. Religion, and especially the Romish religion, will play an important part in these revolutionary changes in the Orient, and it is not improbable that the seeds which were sown by Xavier and others in the sixteenth century may yet bear fruit by the proselytism of the natives from Sinteoism to Catholicism. It is owing to the efforts of the Jesuit missionaries in the East three centuries ago, and subsequently those of the Abbe Huc and his colleagues, that the present revolution in the Flowery Land is going forward. The Roman Catholic religion appeals by its picturesque forms and ceremonials strongly to the Oriental mind, while Protestantism, with its coldness and uncharitableness, is destitute of the power of fascination, and fails to impress the imagination of those accustomed to idol worship. The seat of the Papacy may eventually be not in Rome, but some country of the Far Orient.

TRYING TIMES IN THE WIGWAM.—The slate for city offices, which has been hanging up in Tammany Hall, ever since the alliance between the Legislature at Albany, and the old Coal Hole, gives our plunder-seeking politicians an immense amount of trouble. It is, essentially, a bad whiskey ticket; and each candidate is so well aware of the unpopularity and weakness of the rest, that they are all trying to sell one another out, on the same condition,—namely, that the bargainer shall be retained, and the remainder thrown overboard, and other individuals be substituted in their places. The Mayoralty is more troublesome to arrange than any other place. The character of the slate nominee has been dabbed at, until it resembles the side of a paint shop. The Sachems are, therefore, quietly substituting for him, the name of ex-Secretary of the Treasury Dix, whose warwhoops, at Washington, against secessionists, it is believed will recommend him to republicans, and prevent any nomination being made which would array against him the Custom House and Post Office. With the aid of Messrs. Lincoln and Chase, Dix would, in fact, get a respectable vote, and the debt would thus be repaid which the republicans owe to Tammany for their assistance at the late Presidential election.

OLD ABE'S BACKBONE.—Before poor Old Abe succeeded the amiable Buchanan, we were informed that the veteran railsplitter would prove to the world that there was still a government of the United States, and that his backbone was as rigid as Jackson's. After Lincoln was inaugurated there were signs of spinal weakness in his constitution, and for fear that ossification might supervene electricity has been resorted to. The President, we are told, receives daily hundreds of despatches from the East and West, imploring him to look out for his backbone. As a general rule, however, the faculty fail to cure spinal diseases. We are afraid that even galvanism will not stiffen up old Abe's backbone in the right direction.

WHAT DID HE MEAN?—Our readers will remember that Messrs. Nelson and Maynard, two patriotic representatives in Congress from Tennessee, were officially assured by Old Abe that he was opposed to coercive measures, in favor of conciliating the South, and of suspending the collection of the revenues in the seceding States. Now we learn from Washington that the whole power of the government is to be brought to bear upon the seceded States, and that the revenue is to be collected at the mouth of the Mississippi by force of arms. Here is a palpable contradiction, not to say downright falsehood—always provided that Lincoln is President. The question is now, admitting the latter proposition, was he humbugging those respectable members of Congress—sending them home to their constituents with a lie in their mouths?

WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH THE SWORD OF OLD ABE AND GIDEON.—We are informed that no less than thirteen lieutenants were ordered to join the Powhatan. Her complement is six. There must be some plundering in the Navy Department, and old Mr. Welles should stir up his subordinates.

NEWS FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, April 6, 1861.

THE ARMSTRONG COURT MARTIAL.

The argument before the court martial for the trial of Commodore Armstrong, for the surrender of the Pensacola Navy Yard, was concluded this morning. P. Phillips, the well known criminal lawyer of this city, made a most eloquent and moving appeal in behalf of the accused. It was a most touching spectacle to see the veterans of the navy, all of whom had grown gray and fought and bled under the stars and stripes, sit in judgment over one who had been distinguished for over half a century for honor, bravery and dutifulness in the country's service. It is the universal opinion that no case whatever was made out against the commodore, and that he will be honorably acquitted. The decision of the court is expected to be rendered on Monday.

THE BOSTON APPOINTMENTS.

Politicians are thinning out fast. George Morey and Samuel Hooper, of Boston, are here, doing their utmost to secure the appointment of Ezra Lincoln as Sub Treasurer of Boston. Mr. Gooch, member of Congress, arrived here to-day, accompanied by E. L. Norton, whom the former is pressing for the Navy Agency of Boston.

THE MISSION TO MEXICO.

Minister Corwin returned from Ohio last night. He expects to receive his instructions and sail in a government vessel for Vera Cruz within the next ten days.

THE VACANCY ON THE SUPREME BENCH.

Governor Dennison and other Ohio politicians arrived here this morning, to urge the appointment of Colonel Swain, of the same State, to the seat on the Supreme Bench, rendered vacant by the death of Judge McLean. They will find that Judge Logan, of Illinois, the old friend and law partner of the President, stands in their way.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President has appointed the following named Postmasters:—John Ancrews, at Michigan City; Mr. Wilson, at Logansport; E. K. Farnum, at South Bend; James H. M. Nicely, at Evansville; Ia.; Thomas T. Davis, at Unionville; M. P. Fowler, at Tamaqua; George W. Forrest, at Lewisburg; Samuel M. Barton, at Wilkesbarre; Hillary Krickbaum, at Germantown; Chas. T. Bronson, at Paducah, Ky.; Jacob J. Hockateller, at Nebraska City; James A. Birkwell, at Augusta, Maine; William Lewis, at Zenia, Ohio; James B. Howell, at Keokuk.

THE NEW YORK POST OFFICE SITE.

WASHINGTON, April 6, 1861.

The Postmaster General has decided the question of the New York Post Office site. The site of the Middle Dutch church in Nassau street, the present location of the Post Office, is to be retained. The Attorney General coincides with the Postmaster General in this decision. A warrant has already been drawn for the amount of the purchase money which the government contracted to pay. The matter, therefore, is finally settled.

Murder Case.

EGG HARBOR, N. J., April 6, 1861.

Mary Waldenberger and John Zeiler, in prison at Mary's Landing, have been identified by Christina Holz as having lived in Philadelphia in December last, when the former confessed having caused the death of her infant, instigated by Zeiler, her paramour. Mary's husband was convicted of the murder, but was subsequently pardoned by the Court of Pardons. A charge of murder will be brought against Mary and Zeiler on Monday next.

NEWS FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

Our Albany Correspondence.

ALBANY, April 6, 1861.

The Charter Commission—Robinson's Relief and the First Day's Work Under It—Broadway Railroad, Harlem Bridge and Sundry other Projects Revived Under it—The Confirmation of Contracts and the Williamsburg Ferries Referred to a Select Committee—Suffering Kansas—Defeat of Insolvent Debtor's Bill—Loan Association, &c. &c.

The excitement and bustle in the House last evening over the Charter Commission bill fully exhibited the political feuds that exist between the factions of the democratic part; and the names inserted in the charter, with a few honorable exceptions, have been put in because they are connected with some political clique or association, and have done certain political work in the wards which the members represent, they placing them in the commission on the principle of rewarding political favorites. Very few of the members representing the city of New York have the capacity to rise above political considerations even in a matter of so great importance as that; and in the vote on the insertion of names the republicans and the representatives of poor old Tammany, as they have been in the past, stood side by side and voted down all motions to put in Mozart men. This is a question that should have never been raised; but inasmuch as the members of the committee had taken special pains to give the names in the charter all to Tammany and republican politicians, it was but simply an act of justice that the name of some person from Mozart should be inserted.

The contest over the names was decidedly a spicy one, the Assembly having the appearance of a regular bear garden; and it is not to be wondered that the House, after the fight of factions that was exhibited, took the matter in hand and struck out all the names that had been added in the Committee of the Whole. Had the New York members exhibited towards each other common courtesy the result would have been different.

I was in error in attributing the motion to strike out the name of Mr. D. Kennedy and the insertion of that of D. D. Valentine in his place, to Mr. Camp. The motion was not made by him, but by Mr. Varian. Mr. Camp spoke in favor of Mr. Valentine and argued in regard to his fitness for the position.

The session last evening closed with the unanimous adoption of a resolution offered by Mr. Robinson to facilitate business before the Assembly—a sort of a special grinding committee:—

Resolved, That immediately after the reading of the Journal to-morrow morning, the roll of members be called in alphabetical order, and each member as his name is called, be authorized to move one bill; that all the bills thus moved which do not require an appropriation or grant to take away a franchise, create an end or repeal a charter, other than municipal, be referred to select committees of five, with power to report complete—not more than ten bills to be referred to any one committee. And that all other bills thus moved be taken up in Committee of the Whole in the order in which they shall be moved. That members who shall be absent when the roll shall be called, may each move one bill in the same manner and with the same effect as above, but to be called only in the order in which they are moved.

The adoption of the resolution put new life to matters, things and persons about the Legislature. The night was turned into day. Members kept from their beds until after the small hours of the morning, by those importuning them who wanted their bills moved ahead. I doubt if there has been so many early risers any day this winter as there was this morning, the lobby, as well as the members of the House, were moving about at a much earlier hour than usual; last night was, in fact, the shortest that we have had this year. At least the number of hours of sleep by most of those sojourning here, dwindled down to the little end of nothing.

There was an amount of buzzing and moving around seldom seen in the Assembly Chamber, when the House was called together this morning. The flies were overhauled and the titles of bills taken down at no slow rate. As the Clerk commenced calling the names, the members were all ready with their slips of paper, and sent up their bills without delay. The Broadway Railroad bill was moved the twelfth on the list by Mr. Bedell, of Greene county. The bill goes to the first Committee of the Whole, and will be considered as early as Monday. Mr. Craft moved the bill to take the confirmation of contracts from the Common Council. That was referred to a select committee, and will be amended, giving to the Mayor, Corporation Counsel, Comptroller and Street Commissioner the power to confirm and readjust the assessments, and in that shape it will be reported complete and ordered to a third reading as early as Monday. Mr. Nesbitt moved the bill to regulate the ferries between New York and Williamsburg, and on his motion it was referred to a select committee. This will bring that bill directly before the House, and will force the members to show their hands and enable the public to see how many are owned by Geo. Law. His deeds of those that he owns in the Senate are already on record, but he has not been able to get recorded but two or three members of the House, but the vote on this bill will enable him to make the record of that branch of the Legislature perfect.

The Chamberlain bill was moved by Mr. Arcularius, and referred to a select committee. This is the bill to confirm Devlin in office.

Mr. Cozans moved the bill to amend the act to suppress intemperance and to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors, passed April 16, 1857. The amendment gives further time to taking out licenses. It gives fifty additional days to those in New York, and thirty days for Brooklyn. The friends of the bill expect to have it amended and report a regular license law.

Mr. Dutcher started the Milk Freight bill, or to reduce the freight on milk on the Harlem Railroad. It was referred to a select committee. He may be able to get it through the House, but it is blocked in the Senate.

Mr. Ellingwood moved the bill providing for the sale of Quarantine. This was referred to the Committee of the Whole, and will be reached about Tuesday.

Mr. Fullerton started Hyland county, which went to a select committee.

Mr. Hardy moved the bill in relation to the Free Academy of the city of New York. The bill provides for a special Board of Trustees for the Academy.

Mr. Knapp, of Rockland county, moved the Spring Street Railroad; like the Broadway bill, it was referred to the Committee of the Whole. Mr. Lambrecht the German Hospital in the city of New York. Mr. Birdsall the Harlem Bridge bill; referred to the Committee of the Whole. Mr. Moore the bill to release the interest of the State in certain lands lying outside of high water mark in King's county. Mr. Webster moved the bill excepting lager bier and other malt liquors from the operation of the present laws.

These are a sample of the bills that were moved under the operation of Mr. Robinson's relief resolution, which has proved a perfect godsend to those here trying to get bills through. About one hundred and twenty bills were started out of some three hundred and fifty at the present time upon the general order of the House unseated upon, and out of that number moved only about a dozen were referred to the Committee of the Whole, the balance were referred to select committees to report complete. The Speaker has ordered the bills which are to be referred to select committees to be divided into parcels of ten each, the first ten bills to be referred to one select committee of five, and the next ten to another committee of five, and so on throughout, without any regard to the nature of the bills. He considers that he is obliged to pursue that course to prevent being charged with partiality and to avoid the importuning of members.

This is one of the greatest reliefs that was ever brought forward by any Legislature. Were it to be extended for two or three weeks its result would be worse than any grinding committee that any Legislature was ever inflicted with. It would prove a double headed monster and leave such a trail behind its operations as to be visible to all time to come, forming one of the landmarks for future generations to judge of the character of the Legislature of 1861. As it applies to only one day its evil consequences are limited. The position of the business before the Legislature was such that something had to be done to get at the bills really needed, but in reaching them it, as a matter of course, allowed several schemes and jobs to come upon the surface, and be pushed forward with them. Fortunately, however, most of those of that class have gone to the Committee of the Whole, and will be considered before the House, when they can be ventilated and all their objects made known to the whole House. In this respect it is much better in its operations than the usual Grinding Committee, which refers everything to select committees. We cannot but express our condemnation of a system that forces the Legislature to resort to any such mode to pass laws.

The delegate selected to visit Kansas to expend the fifty thousand dollars appropriated for the relief of the suffering citizens of Kansas, reports that he found the report of suffering true, and that he expended the amount entrusted in purchasing the necessary grain for them.

The House had an interesting time over the Regular Insolvent bill that was reported by the Select Committee of the House. Several motions were made to recommit and lay on the table, upon all of which the yeas and nays were called and over an hour taken up in voting upon it. The vote on its final passage was at length reached and the bill lost, not receiving the vote required by the constitution. It now looks as though no insolvent bill would be passed by this Legislature.

The Senate passed the Loan Association bill after quite a contest over it, and killed the Madison University and State Agricultural College.

ALBANY, April 6—8 P. M.

There was one hundred and eighteen bills moved under Mr. Robinson's resolution to-day. Thirty seven went to the Committee of the Whole and eighty-one to select committees. The Broadway bill and Long locks are in the first Committee of the Whole; the Harlem bridge is in the second; refunding of emigrant head money in the third; site of Quarantine in the fifth, and the Spring Street Railroad in the tenth. Unless the Legislature remains over their time they will hardly move any more bills.

The Assembly was engaged all the evening in third reading of bills. The bill to prevent the sale of swill milk coming up for final passage, Mr Hardy moved to recommit it, with instructions to substitute the bill that passed the Senate. He considered that the better of the two. The motion was opposed by Messrs Birdsall and Rice, and lost. The bill then passed.

Coming down to the Metropolitan Health bill, the friends of that measure, being afraid that they could not carry it with the third house, moved to adjourn, which was carried.

It is now stated that the Governor has positively decided to veto the Albany and Susquehanna bill.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

ALBANY, April 6, 1861.

Mr. MADDOX favorably reported the bill to authorize the Supervisors of New York to levy a tax in anticipation of the collection of the taxes for the present year.

The following bills were also reported favorably:—By Mr HILLHOUSE—To provide means for the sup of the government.

Also, making certain appropriations for certain penses of the government.

By Mr. HARMON (complete)—To provide for the a certain and guarded prosecution of vagrancy in the p courts of New York.

Also, for ceding jurisdiction over lands to be occu as fortifications.

Also, for authorizing the United States to purchase Sister Islands, in the St. Lawrence river.

BILLS PASSED.

Incorporating the Loaners' Association in the city New York.

Regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors.

Abolishing the commission in reference to claims services of the soldiers of the war of 1812.

To extend the time for laying the track on the b side of the Chenango canal.

Incorporating the New York Volunteer Burial Monumental Association.

Mr. LAWRENCE offered resolutions in favor of the re of the Morrill tariff. Laid on the table.

A motion to adjourn *sine die* on the 10th inst. was l

The Supply bill was made the special order for day.

The bill for the incorporation of skating parks sporting grounds was passed.

The bill to make appropriations for Madison Univer and for the State Agricultural College, were lost, and tions for reconsideration laid on the table.

The resolution for the drainage of the Cayuga marc was called up and lost.

Adjourned till Monday morning.

Assembly.

ALBANY, April 6, 186

Immediately after the reading of the journal the r members was called under the resolution of Mr. Robin and each one named a bill, which was either referre the Committee of the Whole or sent to a select commit to be reported complete forthwith.

There were in all seventy-two bills sent to select c mittees, and thirty-six to the Committee of the Whol be taken up in regular order as moved.

Among those which are to be reported complete an at once to a third reading are the following of general portance, which were severally moved by the mem named:—

By Mr. L. C. ANDRUS—In relation to Jurors and C missioners of Jurors in Kings county.

By Mr. ARCULARIUS—In relation to the Chamberla of the city of New York.

By Mr. BARBER—To transfer unclaimed funds in banks and courts to the State Treasury.

By Mr BINGHAM—In relation to cases of murder arson occurring before May 1, 1860.

By Mr. COMSTOCK—To incorporate the Artists' Fund ciety of New York.

By Mr. COZANS—To amend the Excise law.

By Mr. CRAFT—Relative to contracts by the Mayor Commonalty of New York.

By Mr. DUTCHER—To regulate the milk freight on Harlem Railroad.

By Mr. FULLERTON—To erect the new county of H land.

By Mr. HARDY—In relation to the Free Academy in city of New York.

By Mr. HUTCHINGS—In relation to bills of excha checks and promissory notes falling due on holidays.

By Mr. JOHNSON—To authorize the Contracting Boar put all the canals in the State under contract for rep

By Mr. KINNEY—To amend the act for the collectio demands against ships and vessels.

By Mr. LAMBRECHT—To incorporate the German Hos at New York.

By Mr. CALLAHAN—In relation to fines and reco zances.

By Mr. MERRITT—To amend the charter of the L Island Railroad Company.

By Mr. NESBITT—In relation to the ferries between York and Brooklyn.

By Mr. SHERWOOD—To exempt telegraph operators employes from jury and military duties.

By Mr. FARRE—To regulate the use of piers 32 an East river.

By Mr. WEBSTER—To exempt lager bier and malt liq from the operation of the Excise and other laws.

By Mr. WOODRUFF—To legalize the Slatterly contrac grading Eightieth street.

Among those which have still to go through a slo process of the Committee of the Whole are the follo of importance, moved as follows:—

By Mr. BEDELL—The Broadway Railroad bill, York.

By Mr. BENEDICT—To regulate the sale of hay and st in New York and Brooklyn.

By Mr. BIRDSALL—the Harlem Bridge bill.

By Mr. BRAWNER—For refunding the money illeg collected under the act to provide against pestile diseases in New Yo k.

By Mr. CARTER—To incorporate the company for safe keeping and delivery of valuable packages, in York.

By Mr. ELLINGWOOD—For the sale of the Quaran lands on Staten Island.

By Mr. FAXON—To incorporate the New York Nav tion and Colonization Company.

By Mr. FISH—To provide for the payment of the inte upon debts due by the State.

By Mr. KNAPP—To incorporate the Spring Street P road, New York.

Nearly all the business outside of the bills thus m forward, except bills now ordered to a third reading, be considered blocked for the remainder of the sessio

Among the bills moved forward under Mr. Robins resolution was also Senator Prosser's Long Locks bill.

The bill increasing the salary of the Superinten of the Insurance Department to $5,000 was passed.

The bill relative to executions, processes and o proceedings against insolvent debtors came up for a t reading.

A motion to recommit was made by Mr. FISH, who posed the bill. Messrs. Hutchings, Darcy and Bird made a strong effort to carry the bill through, but it defeated.

Mr. DARCY moved to reconsider the vote, and motion was laid on the table, giving the bill still a al chance for revival.

The House held an evening session.

Mr. DARCY obtained unanimous consent to report o piece the whole batch of Brooklyn improvement b and they were all ordered to a third reading.

BILLS PASSED.

To amend the law relative to the completion of ca and supplying them with water.

To authorize borrowing a further sum of money to crease the supply of Croton water.

To prevent the sale of swill milk. A motion by Hardy to recommit being lost.

To authorize New York to borrow money in anticipa of the collection of the tax levy.

Large Fire at Fall River.

FALL RIVER, April 6, 1861

The woollen mill and machinery of the Dunlap Manu turing Company were destroyed by fire last night. stock of dry goods was mostly saved. Insurance $31, in Providence and Hartford offices.

The Murder of J. Sheridan Hogan.

TORONTO, C. W., April 6, 1861

Ten or twelve loose characters, of both sexes, known the "Brooks Bush Gang," have been arrested on su cion of the murder of Mr Hogan, Member of Parliame who has been missing fifteen months, and whose b was found in the marsh last week. One wom has given information that he was murde by a party of two men and women, near the river bridge, in December, 1859. He was murdered, robbed, and his body sunk in the river with a he stone attached to it. The four persons charged with murder are all in custody.

The Great Western Railway.

HAMILTON, C. W., April 6, 186

The Great Western Railway traffic for the week end the 5th inst. sums up $55,298—an increase of $3,15 compared with the corresponding week of last year.

Mayoral