siderable quantities, and the demand for discounts was moderate. The Bank, on the 4th, reduced the rate of discount from 7 to 6 per cent.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, April 4, 1861.

The sales of cotton for the three days foot up 17,000 bales, of which 4,000 were taken by speculators and exporters. The market yesterday closed quiet. The sales to-day reach about 12,000 bales, of which 3,000 were taken by speculators and exporters, the market closing active and firm.

MANCHESTER MARKET.

The advices from Manchester are rather unfavorable, the market being dull, although tolerably steady.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, April 4, 1861.

Messrs Wakefield, Nash & Co., Richardson, Spence & Co., Bigland, Athys & Co. and others report flour steady at 28s a 31s. Wheat dull, with a slight decline on some sorts: red, 11s. 6d. a 12s 9d.; white, 12s. 3d. a 14s. Corn dull and last quotations maintained with difficulty: mixed, 37s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, April 4, 1861.

Beef dull: India mess, 90s. Bacon dull, at 49s. 6d. a 50s. for Cumberland cuts and long middles. Lard firm: fine sorts 56s. Tallow quiet at 54s. a 56s. No American stock in the market.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKETS.

Spirits of turpentine dull at 30s. 6d. a 31s. Rosin firm but dull of sale. Sugar steady. Coffee quiet. Rice quiet.

LONDON MARKETS.

Breadstuffs quiet but firm. Sugar and coffee firm. Tea steady and quiet. Rice firm. Tallow drooping and quoted at 58s. 6d.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, April 5—P. M.

The cotton market opened on the week with but little inquiry, and some difficulty was experienced in maintaining quotations. It rallied, however, on Thursday, under the influence of the American advices brought by the Etna. The sales for the week foot up 46,000 bales, of which 6,000 were taken by speculators and 6,500 for export. The market closed firm at the quotations of last Friday.

The sales to-day reach 10,000 bales, of which 2,000 were taken by speculators and for export, the market closing firm at the following authorized quotations:—

	Fair.	Middling.
Orleans	8	7 5-16
Mobile	7⅞	7¼
Uplands	7⅝	7 1-16

The stock in port foots up 942,000 bales, of which 790,000 are American.

Messrs. James Hewitt & Co. quote an advance on fair Orleans of one-eighth of a penny on the week.

Breadstuffs dull and close with a declining tendency. Messrs. Wakefield, Nash & Co. say wheat and flour have declined slightly.

Provisions quiet.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, April 5—P. M.

Consols close at 91⅝ a 91¾ for money and account. The Manchester market is firmer but quiet. Illinois Central Railroad 23¾ discount.

The Scramble for Office.

MR. BARNEY AGAIN AT HOME—THE AFTERNOON RECEPTION—THE GREATEST RUSH YET—AN IRISHMAN'S REASON FOR WISHING TO ENTER THE CUSTOM HOUSE—THREE THOUSAND APPLICANTS FOR A DEPUTY COLLECTOR'S DESK—THE SOUTHERN VESSELS, ETC., ETC.

Mr. Barney is again at his post, and yesterday the applicants seemed to have found it out. By two o'clock P. M. the anxious ones began to assemble, and by a quarter past two they formed a moderately good sized crowd. At half past two they had gathered together in such numbers that the gate leading to the Collector's private entrance had to be closed and guarded by an officer, so as to allow the proper business of the office to be transacted. Even with this precaution several influential men found their way into the room, and by their conversations on the subject of appointments distracted Mr. Barney's attention, much to the derangement of official business.

At three o'clock the crowd had increased to about three hundred, but as the applicants' entrance door was not opened till four o'clock the numbers at that time had reached at least five hundred. Among these were many persons from the country—one gentleman with a very miniature snuffbox, bearing a strong likeness to a person high in office—and several men of color, one of whom was full blooded. One man, an Irishman, had a large roll on which the folowing was plainly written:—

HON. HIRAM BARNEY,
Collector, &c., New York.
Michael Quinlan's petition, with 700 signatures.

One of the friends of the applicant asked him why he wished for office. He replied, "If I get a situation in the Custom House it will exempt me from military duty, and that will exactly suite me." Another applicant had his papers enclosed in an envelope sixteen inches by six. Unfortunately, he dropped it on the pavement of the rotunda, and for some few minutes the ponderous document was on exhibition against the gasburner of one of the desks.

At four o'clock the door was opened, and the crowd rushed in. Mr. Barney was ensconced on a high stool behind a document bureau. The applicants surrounded that piece of furniture, the table, &c., and also mounted on the sofas. The rush was so great that the bureau was several times nearly overturned, and on one occasion the new Deputy Collector had to hold it in its place by main force. Mr. Barney was assisted by Mr. Sedwell and another gentleman, the private secretary being from town. Mr. Quinlan's petition, when opened, proved to be about nine yards long. Another was from the Society of Friends. One applicant, fearing he should have to stay too long, threw his document over the heads of those in front, striking the Deputy, who was in the act of writing. There was a great struggle for applicants to get near the Collector, but a still greater one to get out again after they had spoken to him. It was no use for the officer to ask the applicants to stand back: they only got the closer together. One person with an umbrella, which he held aloft, kept on crying out, "It's impossible to get out," and his umbrella was certainly to be seen for five minutes after that.

Mr. Barney stated yesterday that he had received three thousand applications for the Deputy Collector's desk. When filled, the appointment will be "one in a thousand."

Crack, crack. "What's that?" The arm of the sofa has been broken by the weight of the people upon it. Off jumps the crowd. Something has been dropped. "Mind my hat." Then a scramble ensues. Mr. Barney jumps from his seat, and in a firm, yet gentle manner made the crowd move back. A space is made and kept clear, and matters assume a better appearance. When any attempt was again made to crowd the Collector a twist of the bureau caused the offenders to move back. At half past five the levee ended, much to the satisfaction of Mr. Barney, who had been busily employed since six o'clock A. M.

The galleries were well patronized on this occasion.

Under the new regulations there have been seventeen vessels from the South in one day fined one hundred dollars each.

Fine Arts.

The collection of M. Borghe, Vice Consul of France at this port, will be sold by auction to-day, at his house in Twentieth street. It is composed of fine old paintings, pieces of statuary and *objets d'art*, the accumulation of many years of tasteful expenditure.

M. Schaus, the printseller of Broadway, is about to remove to 749 Broadway, where he is erecting a gallery with a top light, for the exhibition of pictures by American and foreign artists.

There is on exhibition at Goupil's a very pleasing picture—a family group—by M. Leon Job Vemert, a young French artist, of whom we have had occasion to speak favorably in connection with other works. His last composition is remarkable for the charming sentiment that pervades it, its accurate study of the human figure, and its rich and harmonious coloring.

Church's "Heart of the Andes" has been attracting crowds of visiters since it has been placed on exhibition in Brooklyn. This is opening up a new field for speculations of a similar character.

SOIRÉE MUSICALE.—Mr. G. Hardinge gave one of his very agreeable musical parties at his sumptuous studio on Monday evening. The special occasion which called this very brilliant assemblage of artist amateurs and *dilettanti* together was the arrival in New York of Madame De Varney, an *elite* pupil of Vieuxtemps. Madame De Varney played the well known fantasia upon "Lucia de Lammermoor," and De Beriot's famous concerto (op. 100), and in both pieces displayed rare facility in execution and thorough acquaintance with the resources of the instrument. As a violinist we are of the opinion that she has no superior, and few rivals, in the United States. It has been suggested that Madame De Varney should assist in the Gottschalk concerts—an arrangement which we believe, would be eminently satisfactory to the musical public. Mr. Hardinge's pleasant soiree was made still more agreeable by Madame De Lussan, who sang charmingly, and by Mr. Cooke, the tenor, whose fine voice and excellent taste were advantageously displayed in several appropriate selections.

City Intelligence.

DEATH BY POISONING—SUSPICION OF FOUL PLAY.—Coroner Jackman was notified to hold an inquest yesterday at No 507 Broome street, upon the body of Wilhelmina Dhem, a German woman, about twenty-eight years of age, who was poisoned under the following circumstances:—Deceased and her husband, it appears, lived very unhappily together, and it was but a few days ago that she had the latter arrested for beating her. On Monday Dhem was liberated from prison and returned home. The following day he reported to the neighbors that his wife had died suddenly, and the affair getting to the ears of the police, suspicion fell upon the husband. He was arrested and locked up in the Eighth precinct station house to await the result of the Coroner's inquest. A post mortem examination of the body, made by Dr. Reach, showed that death was caused by cyanide of potassium. The finding of some of this poison in deceased's dress pocket rather favored the theory of suicide, and the case may yet turn out to be one of self destruction. The inquest will be resumed to-day.

Brooklyn City News.

ALLEGED HOMICIDE.—On Monday afternoon Thomas Graham, a shoemaker, residing at 123 East Baltic street, on returning home found his wife, Ann Graham, in a state of intoxication, upon which he beat her in a most brutal manner. She subsequently died, as is alleged, from the injuries resulting from the beating. A post mortem examination has been ordered by Coroner Horton.

NEWS FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

The War Feeling Around the Legislature—Patriotism and Enthusiasm Among the People—Why Cozans, Hardy and Gardiner Voted Against the War Bill—Effect of the Speeches in the Senate—Debate in the Assembly Over the Amendments—Confirmation of Van Dyck for Bank Superintendent—Removal of Dr. Jerome and the Appointment of Dr. Bissell—The Senate Defeats the Appointment—Metropolitan Health Bill—Tax Levy, &c.

ALBANY, April 16, 1861.

Yesterday was a solemn day in the legislative chamber; and when I say solemn I mean to apply the full interpretation of that word. Never was there a day like it at the State Capitol; and I doubt if another scene will transpire there during the present generation that will compare with it. But whilst it was a solemn occasion, and one that touched the hearts of all within the legislative halls, there was an expression that cannot be mistaken, either at home or abroad, in favor of sustaining the Union intact, and preventing one star to be stricken from the noble flag, so long the pride of the happiest and freest nation of the world. As I stated in my despatch of yesterday, the feeling here was almost a panic, the wildest enthusiasm reigning throughout the city.

The debate in the Assembly, as well as the Senate, was a feeling one, and when several of the democrats rose to give their reasons to the Assembly for voting for this bill, in which they alluded to the past of our country, tears could be seen rolling down the cheeks of members as well as spectators, whilst all regretted that the evil hour was upon us, and wept when they looked over the past of our once happy country. Yet there was a feeling of national pride that had been aroused by the demand of Wigfall and the Southern army, that the American flag must come down from Fort Sumter, that no human power could smother. Every man, woman and child felt that they had been insulted by that demand, and he who imagines that they would not resent it, knows nothing of the feeling that is within the breast of every true American. No one could see the spirit manifested here yesterday without coming at once to the conclusion that the spirit of our forefathers still exists in their descendants, and burns with all the vigor that it did with those who watched and defended the cradle of our republic.

From morning until night men ran about the streets asking where they should go to enlist in the defence of their government. One of the Troy companies sent down a committee to the Governor, volunteering to start on twenty-four hours' notice.

Mr. Craft, one of the republican members from New York, was at home sick, but hearing on Monday morning that this bill was to come up for action, he bundled himself up and took the ten o'clock train, although not hardly able to sit up, and arrived in the Assembly chamber just as the roll was being called on its final passage, and therefore just it time to cast his vote for it.

Messrs. Cozans and Hardy opposed the bill at much length, not, however, in opposition to maintaining the government, but against so hasty action, as it looked as though they were acting too hastily. They held that the power to raise an army belonged alone to Congress and the President. There the constitution fixed it, and on that ground they opposed the bill. They thought the President should have called Congress together earlier. He had done nothing for the country since his inaugural, and whilst the country had been drifting on to civil war Lincoln was spending his time over distributing and dividing up the appointments.

Probably no speech has been made in either branch of the Legislature during the present generation equal to that patriotic effort of Senator Colvin. No person could sit there and listen to it without feeling a responsive throb. Senator Connolly, whilst explaining his vote, spoke as no one ever supposed he could before. The occasion seemed to untie his tongue, and he gave utterance to eloquence worthy of men known to be gifted in that line; and his allusion to the Palmetto Guard and regiments from this State marching side by side during the Mexican war in defence of the stars and stripes, and now to see the same guard arrayed against that flag under which they so nobly fought during that occasion, it was to him a solemn affair, and whilst he could not endorse the republican party, yet he was ready to drop all party feelings and vote for his country and to uphold its flag, hoping that there would be such a response on the part of the people that that noble flag would never again trail in the dust.

Senator Gardiner in voting in the negative, said that whilst he held that it was the duty of all to uphold the power and dignity of our country wherever assailed and from whatever source, such is the instinctive promptings of loyalty and patriotism. Devotion to the Union, its supremacy and perpetuation, are the cardinal principles of all conservative men, without the distinction of party, and no man of any party will more zealously support our country than himself. He desired to act upon it with the deliberation its importance demands that they might act not only with patriotism but with wisdom. Let us see the true position. The President of the United States after taking the advice of General Scott that the abandonment of Fort Sumter was a military necessity, and the people and the entire press of the North having justified the prudence of that policy, the Executive has, in disregard of the advice of the experienced chief to whom he appealed, precipitated a collision, resulting in the disgraceful surrender of which we are this morning advised by telegraph. Now it is proposed that we shall virtually declare that federal authority is inadequate to maintain itself, and that separate State action shall be resorted to in the emergency, and the people of this State are to be taxed to the extent of three millions to initiate the policy of separate State action to maintain the government. This policy strikes me as being directly at war with the integrity of the government. It asserts a principle which he was not willing to admit to the world. He believed that the resources provided by the constitution and vested in Congress and the Executive are ample for the emergency. There the duty rests, and there we should demand that it shall be first performed. If the federal power should prove inadequate the people of this State will be found foremost in volunteering every assistance in their power, of men and money. But this appeal for State aid should not be the first resort. This tax, especially at this time, should not be imposed, except as a public necessity. Our people are involved in pecuniary distress. An oppressive tariff has paralyzed commerce, and our industrial classes are threatened with ruin. We certainly are not in a condition to have needless burthens. This is the light in which he viewed this question. In this view and with these feelings he would record his vote in the negative.

The vote was almost unanimous, only two Senators voting against the bill. The excitement throughout the evening was intense, and a universal patriotic feeling was manifested.

The amendments that were inserted in the bill, although unimportant, had to be taken to the Assembly and concurred in. The bill was announced in the lower house soon after the journal was read, when another debate took place between two or three members who were absent yesterday when the vote was taken. The bill and the amendments having been announced, the question came up on concurring in the amendments, when Mr. Lansing, democrat, moved to concur in the Senate amendments.

Mr. Kernan (dem.), who was yesterday absent when the bill was under consideration, addressed the House briefly on the merits of the bill. He said that it was well known during the entire session that he had opposed every measure that had a tendency to take that course which would protect the South rather than endanger the government. He believed that a peaceable separation was preferable to a bloody war, nevertheless, when those entrusted with administering the government called for aid in maintaining that government he would prove himself loyal and stand by the flag of the Union and his country. When an army should march against the national capital, as had been threatened, he hoped we would stand up as one man in defence of that spot named after the father of our country. He still believed that we should act only on the defensive, and not precipitate a conflict, if it could possibly be avoided. While he voted to give the Governor power to use these supplies, he did it with the hope that some peaceable means of settlement might yet be discovered and prevail. He, however, in casting his votes for these amendments, entered his protest against the idea that we were for aggression, or opposed to an amicable settlement. We were a loyal people, and would not suffer the national capital to be desecrated.

Mr. Camp was sorry that the gentleman from Oneida had closed his remarks with intimations against the principles and position of the government. It was just such insinuations that had done so much to sap the foundation of the government during the last few months. He had brothers and sisters in the flesh in the South, who were slaveholders, but he would strike at them as soon as others if they should attempt to desecrate the flag of our country. He would let them know that he was for his country first, last and forever.

Mr Arcularius (dem.) said that he believed that he had the true spirit in him—a spirit that would always compel him to stand by the principles of his government. He then proceeded to give an eulogium upon Washington, which was received with great applause by the House. He believed that this was the time for all to bury their feelings, and rally to around that flag, which Washington carried through many a hard struggle until it finally was the protection of all Americans throughout the world, and shoulder to shoulder fight for their glorious country against foes from abroad and enemies at home.

Mr. Kernan (dem.), in reply to Mr. Camp, said that he was in favor of being firm in maintaining the government against the Southerners, but he alleged that the resistance should not be as we would meet a foreign foe, but we should yet urge them as our brethren not to array themselves against that flag that has so long protected us all. There should be no passion in our resistance, the cry of revenge should not go forth, generosity should guide us and patriotism govern us. This would not put us in a position to foreclose the prospects of an amicable settlement. He resented the idea that reason would again return to their erring brethren of the South, and once more unite with us in the same common family, borne on to the same destiny.

Mr. Pierce said that he had refrained from making any remarks on this question. Yesterday was the happiest day of his life, because he thought he saw a change in the sentiments of the people that looked toward a firm and vigorous support of the government. He did not, as some had done, deprecate the war spirit. It was that very exhibition of spirit that gave him so much pleasure. He had no feelings [illegible] on account of the suffering which has been [illegible] to it, was the maintaining and vindicating the [illegible] that might lead to that suffering that lifts the nation in the eyes of the world; and showed that luxury and ease were not more desired than a vigorous vindication of our government and our nationality. The vote was then taken and only one vote, that of Mr. Varian, was cast in the negative. Mr. Hardy to-day voted for it. All of those who were absent yesterday, and present to-day, voted for the amendments.

The military bill having been disposed of, the House passed a resolution to adjourn at two o'clock. They then, after disposing of a few private Senate bills, took a recess until half-past one o'clock. They came together at that hour, and spent some time in general filibustering over resolutions until two o'clock. The Senate not having concurred in the hour for final adjournment, the hour was fixed by the Assembly at eight P. M.

The report of the Committee on Judge Gould was taken up in the Assembly, and after considerable debate the Judiciary Committee were empowered to sit during the recess of the Legislature and investigate fully into the charges that had been made, and report at the next session.

The Senate, after ordering the city tax levy to a third reading, commenced filibustering on the motion to go into executive session, and spent an hour and a half on that question, but finally succeeded in resolving themselves into secret session, and confirmed the appointment of Van Dyck as Bank Superintendent, as well as all other appointments that had been sent in by the Governor, save one.

There has been a strong pressure brought to bear by the bank men in New York upon the Senate, to either confirm or reject the appointment, so as not to leave the Banking Department in an embarrassed state during this crisis. This has been so strongly urged here, and that, too, with the very best of reasons, that the Senate had to yield their preference. The fact of the matter is, if the Senate should adjourn *sine die*, leaving the subject pending by the vote for indefinite postponement, the Governor could not appoint any person for that office until the next Legislature convenes, and at the same time the present deputy would act without any power to appoint a deputy; and in case of his sickness or death the department would be to all intents and purposes closed. With this matter laid before them by the banks of New York, in a strong memorial the Senate to-day confirmed Henry H. Van Dyck by a vote of 21 to 10, as follows:—

AYES—Messrs. Abell, Bell, Colvin, Connolly, Ferry, Fiero, Gardiner, Goss, Ketcham, McGraw, Mauierre, Montgomery, Monroe, J. M. Murphy, P. P. Murphy, Ramsey, Richmond, Robertson, Roth, Warner, Williams—21.

NOES—Messrs. Blood, Grant, Hillhouse, Kelly, Lapham, Lawrence, Prosser, Sessions, Spinola, Truman—10.

The Governor removed Dr. Jerome, Physician to the Marine Hospital, and appointed Dr. Bissel, his predecessor, in his place. The question coming up in executive session, Senator Truman insisted that it should not be taken out of its course, but lie over under the rules. It therefore lies over, and, as a matter of course, will lie over until the next session of the Legislature, inasmuch as this body will adjourn before another executive session. This is one of the results of the failure in quarantine legislation this winter.

As soon as the Senate came out of executive session, the Metropolitan Health bill came up for third reading, when a motion was made to recommit it, with instructions to strike out the enacting clause, and on that motion the debate continued until they took a recess to half-past three o'clock. The contest is a more close one on that subject than it was generally supposed.

ALBANY, April 16—8 P. M.

The Governor has removed Harbor Master Annable and appointed Leonard D. Brainard, of Brooklyn, in his place. The Senate to-day confirmed the appointment.

The debate on the Health bill was resumed on the convening of the afternoon session of the Senate, and after a lengthy discussion it was recommitted, with instructions to strike out the enacting clause, by a vote of 19 to 8. This defeat is due to the earnest efforts of Senators McLeod Murphy, Connolly, Truman, Colvin, Ramsay, and Robertson, taking the ground that it would be impolitic to pass the bill at this time. They did not want any measure passed that would tend to alienate the feeling, and force any portion of the democracy of the city of New York to turn against the national government. Their appeals killed the bill. Had it not been for the national difficulties it would have become a law; but the manly stand made by most of the democracy yesterday for their country, made the republicans yield anything that was not essentially necessary as a party measure.

The Senate passed the amendments to the Unsafe Building act of last winter, with a few amendments, this afternoon. The House, after a scene of filibustering, concurred in them.

The City Tax Levy also passed the Senate, largely reduced in several particulars, but with a sum of twenty thousand dollars added to pay the legal expenses of the Chamberlain suit between Platt and Devlin; also, a further amendment, providing that the Common Council shall not create any more salaries or increase the present salaries of any of the departments out of the hands of the Common Council. This amendment, after a disgraceful scence, was concurred in by the Assembly. The body extended the time of adjournment until nine o'clock, and then took a recess until half-past eight o'clock.

A large number of the members are about three sheets in the wind, and they are having a decidedly noisy time, and a grand spree generally. Several of them are evidently ready for almost anything, and not particular whether they sing songs, bet two to one, stand on their heads or turn summersaults. It is all the same to them.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

ALBANY, April 16, 1861.

The Senate met at ten o'clock to-day, with a full attendance.

Senator Hammond took leave of the Senate at half-past eleven o'clock this morning.

The whole morning has been spent in a vain attempt to take up the New York Health bill before going into executive session to attempt the confirmation of Mr. Van Dyck as Superintendent of the Bank Department.

After much filibustering the resolution of final adjournment was withheld, and the Senate went into executive session.

Before the doors were closed the New York Tax Levy was reported.

Mr. P. P. MURPHY objected to some of the items.

The Senate still (one P. M.) is in executive session.

The Senate was occupied the greater part of the day since the extra session, in a hard struggle on the Metropolitan Health bill, which was fought by McLeod Murphy, Spinola, Connolly, Ramsay, and advocated by P. P. Murphy and Sessions.

At the afternoon session the bill was finally recommitted to the Committee of the Whole, thus killing it for the session, by a vote of 19 to 8.

The New York City tax levy passed with amendments.

Mr. Spinola presented a written report from the Committee to investigate in relation to the retention and illegal discharge of persons by the Metropolitan police force, which was ordered to be printed.

The resolution appointing a Committee of investigation into the conduct of public officers and contracts in the city, was finally passed, and the following committee was appointed:—Messrs. Spinola, Mauierre, Truman, Lawrence and Hill.

The House bill to prevent bribery and corruption was ordered to a third reading.

Resolutions were adopted tendering the thanks of the Senate to Lieutenant Governor Campbell, Senators Lapham and Ferry, who have shared the honors of Presidents pro-tempore, James Terwilliger, clerk, and the deputies and reporters. The Senate then took a recess till eight o'clock.

The Senate met at eight o'clock.

The Senators took final adieu of each other in short and touching speeches.

McLEOD MURPHY, in the course of his remarks, said that he had served his country before, and if God permitted him to live but a few more days would elapse before he would again be forward ready to battle under the flag of the country.

The Senate adjourned amid much enthusiasm.

After the adjournment the "Star Spangled Banner" was sung by Frank O'Keefe, of New York.

Assembly.

ALBANY, April 16, 1861.

The Assembly met, with a slim attendance.

Immediately after the reading of the journal, the $3,000 000 War bill came down from the Senate, with amendments made by that body.

Mr. LANSING moved that the House concur in the Senate amendment.

Agreed to, only one vote, that of Mr. Varian, being cast in the negative.

The bill is, therefore, finally passed, and goes to the Governor for his signature.

By unanimous consent, the general orders were laid on the table, and the motions and resolutions taken up.

The concurrent resolution for the final adjournment was taken up, and amended by fixing the hour at two o'clock to-day, and adopted.

Mr. H. SMITH moved a resolution for the Janitor or Keeper of the Capitol to report the whereabouts of files, inkstands and all the loose materials about the desks of members, all of which had mysteriously disappeared within the last twenty-four hours, showing that the lobby had not yet deserted the Capitol.

On motion of Mr. BINGHAM, the report of the Committee on Judiciary on the alleged malpractice in the courts respecting the selection of jurors was taken up, and a resolution compelling the committee to sit during the recess was adopted—48 to 34—after some further opposition.

The remainder of the session was consumed in filibustering, when the House took a recess till half-past one o'clock P. M.

The Assembly met at half pasa three.

The Senate amendments to the New York tax levy were concurred in, and the bill finally passed

The House also concurred in the Senate amendments to the bill to amend the act relative to unsafe buildings in New York, after a stormy opposition by Messrs. Young, Birdsall and others.

The hour for final adjournment was fixed at nine o'clock, and, after some filibustering, the House took a recess til half past eight.

The Assembly met at half-past eight, and finished up the usual business before adjournment.

Messrs. Robinson and Woodruff waited on the Governor as a committee to inform him that the House was ready to adjourn, and Messrs. Pierce and Bedel as a similar committee to wait on the Senate.

The House called up the resolution for a committee of five to investigate the matter relating to street openings in New York, with power to appoint a clerk, the committee and clerk to sit without pay. Adopted.

Messrs. Birdsall, Shaw, Camp, Hardy and Varian were appointed the committee.

Resolutions of thanks for ability and fidelity were tendered to Hansen A. Resley, Clerk, and to the deputy clerks and officers of the House.

Mr GARDNER requested his name to be recorded in the affirmative on the three million bill. At this time the flag of the Union was spread from the gallery amidst the deafening cheers of the House and lobbies.

The hour of nine having arrived, the Speaker addressed the House as follows:—

GENTLEMEN OF THE ASSEMBLY:—The period fixed by a concurrent resolution of the Senate and Assembly for the adjournment of this Legislature has arrived. Before separating, permit me to acknowledge, with emotions of pleasure and satisfaction, the receipt of a resolution adopted unanimously by you, conveying to me, in cordial and welcome terms, your approval of my counsel as your presiding officer. That I have been able by a determination to discharge the duties imposed upon me with fidelity and integrity to win your confidence and regard, it is to me one of the most gratifying events of my life, particularly when I remember that we met as strangers, and, so far as relates to myself at least, under most peculiar and trying circumstances. That I have erred may be true, for to err is human, but I am happy to feel and to know that at no time during the session, now about to terminate, have I intentionally wronged or trampled on the right of any member or officer of this body. If, however, I have offended any one of my associates on this floor, even unintentionally, I tender him my sincere regrets, and ask his forgiveness. It is sad to reflect that the social and official ties which have united us as one family are now to be severed, and that we shall not all meet again this side of another world. Let us, therefore, part in peace and friendship, burying in oblivion the recollection of all real or fancied injuries. We separate at [illegible]tical period in the history of our beloved country.

Conscious, however, that we have performed our duty as representatives of this commonwealth in tendering to the federal government money and men to uphold the constitution and the laws. In this your action will be endorsed by the united voice of an intelligent constituency. Our State and her people know how to value the Union as it was, and under the constitution as it now is, and to its preservation intact will devote their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor.

But gentlemen, I detain you, yet I cannot refrain from expressing my deep and heartfelt sympathy for those of our number, who, on leaving these scenes of excitement and reaching their distant homes, will find seats about the family circle and pleasant fireside, vacated by the ruthless hand of death. May God bless and comfort them in the hour of their sorrow and affliction, is our united prayer.

Thanking you for many acts of civility and attention, and wishing you all a safe and speedy return to your respective homes, with my warmest and most earnest wishes for your health, happiness and future welfare.

Public Accounts in Canada, &c.

TORONTO, April 16, 1861.

The statement of public accounts by the Finance Minister, published in the *Globe* this morning, shows on the ordinary revenue and expenditure of the government during the past year a deficiency of $760,000.

Agents of the Washington government are here, endeavoring to purchase the steamer Peerless. She is an iron vessel, built in the river Clyde, in Scotland, and a very handsome craft.

NEWS FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, April 16, 1861.

Some twenty years ago a gold headed ebony cane was presented to Henry Clay, bearing the following inscription:—

PRESENTED TO THE
HON. HENRY CLAY,
BY
HAMILTON H. JACKSON,
Of Brooklyn, N. Y.

In 1851 this cane was presented by Mr. Clay to his personal friend Colonel William H. Russell, of California, but a native of Kentucky. A few weeks since Mr. Russell presented it to Hon. Cassius M. Clay, who to-day presented it to Mr. Lincoln, knowing that he was always a personal friend and admirer of Henry Clay.

It appears that the administration has decided to renew relations with Peru, by the appointment of another Minister, thus virtually annulling and ignoring the action of the last administration. The claims of our citizens against that government are to be reserved for future examination.

Frank Blair is a candidate for the Speakership of the next Congress, with a fair prospect of an easy election.

APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Pinkney Ewing, Navy Agent, Baltimore.

T. C. Tullock has been appointed Navy Agent at Portsmouth, N. H.

Chas. Sever, Postmaster, Flushing, N. Y.

Sala Bosworth, Postmaster, Marietta, Ohio.

The following postmasters have been appointed in Connecticut:—Ed. A. Brown, Danbury; Geo. W. Rogers, West Meriden; Chas. Olmstead, Norwalk; Archer B. Caleb, Middleton.

Chas B. Morbon, Postmaster, Eastport, Me.

Jos. Bryssenden, Postmaster, Lewiston, Maine.

Andrew Whiting, Postmaster, Nantucket.

Cyne W. Cosgman, Postmaster, New Bedford.

Military News.

GENERAL ORDER.

SECOND REGIMENT, N. Y. S. LIGHT INFANTRY, STATE GUARD, NEW YORK, April 9, 1861.

The officers and members of this regiment are hereby ordered to assemble in fatigue dress, without overcoats (full set of belts), at the Regimental Armory, on Monday morning, the 22d inst., at seven o'clock, to proceed to East New York for a field day. The non-commissioned staff and drum corps will report to the Adjutant at seven o'clock precisely. The field and staff will report to the Colonel, at the armory, at a quarter past seven o'clock, dismounted.

Quartermaster Laleg will make a requisition on the Commissary General for 2,000 rounds of blank cartridges, 75 tapes of Maynard primers, and 1,500 percussion caps.

A Court of Appeals, to hear excuses for this parade and the drills of February 18 and March 22, will be held at the armory, on Monday evening, April 29, from eight to nine o'clock, by Major Dimock. Commandants of companies will make returns on or before that day.

By order of G. W. B. Tompkins, Colonel.

A. V. REA, Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS COMPANY E, FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT, GARDE LAFAYETTE, NEW YORK, April 16, 1861.

You are hereby notified to assemble at Lafayette Hall, Nos. 596 and 598 Broadway, on Wednesday evening, April 17, in fatigue dress. Roll call at half-past seven o'clock. Prompt attendance is particularly requested.

By order of John H. Tissot, Captain.

CHAS MOUSSETTE, Orderly.

Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

SAVANNAH—Steamship Alabama—Mrs P W Spigue, Mrs F T Stewart, Mrs Barrington, Mrs Mary O Berkody, Miss Ellen Templeton, Miss Fanny Templeton, Mrs R C Morgan, J Lozier Jauncey, R Ferguson and lady, Mrs F Burton, Mrs Lena Nesbitt, Mr Tenney, G Carpenter, Mrs E Vantine, Mrs M J H Lawrence, Miss J Barry, Mrs Lowenthal, Jas Alexander, Dr F Clarke, wife and daughter; Capt Hardy, wife and child; R W Harvey, wife and child, Mrs Putnam, M Mangan, J Prendergast, W Knapps, H Hicks, P W Strauss, A Tripp, Sol Tripp, J Schesicck, H H Boynton and lady, Mrs J C Bowman and two servants, Jas Dickson, Jr., M Hall, C F Hall, E H Hunter, W L Wilde, Mr Abbey, wife and child; Dr Rodgers, Mrs Edmendorf and child, S W Houghton, Mrs Hobby, R Machugh, J Smith, G W Lickman, D Conaghan, F Conaghan, J B Wilbness, L E Wilkhman, J Stevens, J S Downs, F Cox, L Schendeker, F Bilch and lady, S Buckingham, H Tucker, W Boyle, Jas Boyle, Dr Bolton and lady, Mrs E Clark, Mrs A Fitch, S H Johnson, N Browne, P Wallace, F Born and son, F Falsunbick and two children, N Abrams, J W Burger, J J Wingfield, D W Alwood, R G Small, W Furlong, M Cruger, F J C Cornell, E Harman, G T Gillett, H K Peck, H Cammizel, L Corles, W D Benson—and 100 in the steerage.

DEPARTURES.

LIVERPOOL, VIA LONDONDERRY—Steamship Nova Scotian, from Portland—George Watkins, lady and three children, of Granby; W Arkwright, Thomas Metcalfe, J Gregory, T Dillan, lady and two children, and Joseph Burgess, of Montreal; W L Moore, of England; Miss Isabella Russell, J Potter, C Wright, J Kelwinske, Mr Shearer, lady and four children, Isaac Louis and John Woodward, of Toronto; J Cunningham, of Ottawa; Thomas Holt, William Barnett and George Knox, of Hamilton; James Drake, Mas Drake and W Somerville, of London; Mrs Mulcasier, of Three Rivers, C E; Gwen Robinson, of New Brunswick; Edmond C Fisher and Mrs Howard, of Portland; Mrs K Pritchard, of Newburyport; E Bullis, of England; Joseph Bushell of island Pond; Godfrey Aubert, M Eagen, Mrs Conly, Miss P Meardle and Stephen Evans, of New York; George D Kerdeke and Edward Foster, of Chicago; Eugene Meyer, Frank Goll, Andrew Holliday, Daniel Mitchell, Miss H Hillingsworth, Miss Jane Nixon, James Souter, Miss J Cunningham, M Harvey and Mrs A Rhode and child, of Boston; Mr Bell, lady and two children, and Mrs Bell, of Toronto.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Part 1.—Nos. 555, 559, 111, 597, 1027, 1029, 1053, 1035, 1039, 1041, 1043, 1045, 1047, 1049, 1051, 1053, 1055, 1057, 1059, 1061. Part 2.—Nos. 355, 376, 128, 788, 798, 100½, 100¾, 182, 703, 704, 594, 116, 802, 386, 380½, 810, 812, 814, 818, 820.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—No. 63 on demurrer calendar, 290, 164, 308, 181, 159, 263, 76, 294, 289, 307, 350, 250, 220, 214, 317, 318, 319, 320.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Part 1.—Nos. 1645, 1709, 1711, 1269, 1685, 1579, 757, 1063, 1163, 427, 1177, 319, 1595, 1543, 557. Part 2.—Nos. 732, 844, 748, 1258, 562, 400, 1270, 1272, 1278, 1282, 1300, 1302.

Official Drawings of R. France & Co.'s Delaware Lotteries.—Authorized by act of Assembly passed January, 1859. Grants to run twenty years.
SUSSEX COUNTY—CLASS 91, Drawn April 16, 1861.
52, 61, 67, 38, 57, 7, 68, 5, 35, 40, 12, 37, 8, 47.
CONSOLIDATED—CLASS 62, Drawn April 16, 1861.
51, 57, 4, 30, 78, 6, 68, 66, 27, 20, 19, 11.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing
R. FRANCE & CO., Managers,
Wilmington, Delaware

Wood, Eddy & Co., Managers of the KENTUCKY, MISSOURI AND DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES. Authorized by the Legislature.
The subscribers, Commissioners appointed to superintend the drawing of a Lottery authorized by the Legislature, having this day attended the drawing of the Kentucky State Lotteries for the benefit of the town of Frankfort, do hereby certify that the following are the numbers which were this day drawn from the wheel:—
EXTRA CLASS 231, April 16, 1861.
57, 68, 48, 8, 52, 55, 5, 64, 75, 42, 41, 35, 54.
CLASS 222, April 16, 1861.
24, 13, 51, 4, 41, 21, 20, 66, 75, 67, 25, 19.
Witness our hands at Covington, Ky., this Tuesday, April 16, 1861.
J. P. NOONAN, JACKSON SPARROW, THOMAS BIRD, } Commissioners.
Circulars containing schemes for the month will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky.; St. Louis, Mo., or Wilmington, Del.
NOTICE.—All tickets in the Delaware State Lottery will hereafter be decided by the drawings of the Kentucky State Lottery, at Covington, Kentucky.
W., E. & CO., Managers.

Firemen's Fund and Importers' and Traders' Insurance Company's Stock for sale cheap by ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., 52 William street.

Scrofulous Sores, Ulcers, Sore Legs, and all kinds of Old Sores that have defied every other application are speedily and safely healed by HOLLOWAY'S Salesamic Ointment. It heals to the bone, so that the sore never returns.

THE FAMILY HERALD.

Civil War Commenced—The Bombardment and Surrender of Fort Sumter—Important from Washington—The War Measures of the Administration—Latest News—Markets, &c., &c.

THE FAMILY HERALD, in its issue of to-day (Wednesday), with other interesting matter, will contain:—A full report of the commencement of Civil War at Charleston—The Bombardment and Evacuation of Fort