THE STATE CAPITAL.

Confirmation of the Governor's Appointments.

FOUR NOMINEES LEFT OUT IN THE COLD.

Superintendents of Banks and Insurance Not Acted Upon.

WORK IN THE ASSEMBLY.

Excise Licenses Extended Till March.

ALBANY, Jan. 27, 1870.

A good deal of the fuss and feathers surrounding the Senatorial conflict was removed to-day by the action of the Senate in executive session. Such of the nominations as came before them were confirmed very harmoniously (as I mentioned that they would be in my despatch last night), and the Governor was duly and officially notified of their confirmation. Dr. Carnochan, Health Officer of the Port, was the first on the list. He got a vote of 16 to 13; and all the others followed without much opposition. The names of Mr. Miller for Insurance Superintendent, Mr. Howell for Bank Superintendent and Mr. McConihie for Commissioner of Capitol Police, did not come before the Senate for the obvious reason that the hostility towards these nominess remains still impregnable, and in the case of Mr. Miller it is not improbable that his name may be finally withdrawn. The opposition to him comes principally from Senator C. F. Norton, who is rampant and bitter in the extreme upon this point, and has led other Senators with him. The opposition to Mr. Howell is not so apparent. He has been regarded as a competent man and a good selection; but there seems to be a desire that none but active party men should have been nominated for these offices. Party services rather than capacity seems to be regarded as the fit qualification; so that Governor Hoffman, in making appointments with a view to the public good and to the satisfaction of the people, may have erred grievously in the opinion of the politicians, which only shows that a man cannot always serve two masters—his conscience and his party. The nomination of Mr. Conihil for Police Commissioner is said by some of the Governor's friends to have been a mistake; but, be that as it may, it is but a local office anyhow, and except as a matter of spoil to the holder thereof, affects nobody outside of Albany.

GOSSIP.

Of course there is a good deal of gossip floating about as to the secret action of the Senate, although, in fact, there was little secret about it, for part of the proceedings were known even in New York before the doors of the Senate Chamber were opened. This surprised some of the Senators very much. One of them was disposed to appoint a committee on keyholes to ascertain how many of these orifices there were around the chamber. He evidently did not know that there were other leaks than keyholes through which information can leak out.

OTHER SENATE BUSINESS.

The Senate had little else of important business before them to-day. They concurred with the Assembly in the resolution demanding from the railroad companies information as to the amount received from drawing room cars and sleeping cars, and by what right they ran these cars at an extra rate of fare. It was argued by Senator Worden that the companies often put on the road three or four of these cars and only one ordinary passenger car, thus compelling passengers to pay the extra price. Any one who has travelled in this State knows this to be true. On the Western railroads you can get nearly, if not quite, as good accommodation in the ordinary cars as we pay an extra price for on our roads.

REIMBURSING SUBSTITUTE PROVIDERS.

It is very likely that the stay at home substitute providers during the war time will not receive as much favor at the hands of the Senate as they did in the House, where a movement to reimburse them was successful. The higher body look upon the matter in a different light.

WORK IN THE ASSEMBLY.

Although the Assembly had an early adjournment to-day, in order to enable the committees to work on the numerous bills now before them, there was a good deal of business done in the way of introduction of bills.

BEER.

Mr. Plunkitt introduced a bill providing that brewers shall supply their customers with a barrel of ale or beer that shall hold a barrel's worth when they pay for the same; that is to say, that said customer shall get seventy-three gallons of fluid instead of fifty-two, when he pays for the former amount. Good for the beer buyers, and very likely disastrous to the brewers of—barley (?)

EXTENSION OF LICENSES CURTAILED.

The Senate thought that the extension of time for the payment of licenses, as suggested by Peter Mitchell, to the 1st of May, was too long, so they sent the bill to the House amended to read the 1st of March. The bill passed in this shape. About sixty country bills were passed over to the different committees to-day, and that embraced about the whole business of the House.

AIDING MR. BERGH'S CHARITABLE EFFORTS.

Mr. Jacobs has introduced in the Assembly a bill which provides that each car and wagon on all the railroads in the State carrying live stock of any kind shall be provided with watertight troughs of suitable size, so situated that all the creatures may have constant access thereto, and said troughs shall be filled with good water every twenty-four hours. The President or chief officer of the road shall be considered as the party against whom actions for violations of the above section shall be instituted, and the penalty shall not be less than $500 nor more than one year's imprisonment, or both, in the discretion of the magistrate. The killing and slaughtering of all creatures for human food shall be concealed from public view and hearing; and no child under fourteen years of age shall be employed in any abattoir or slaughter-house. Competent inspectors of living animals destined for human food shall be appointed by the Metropolitan Board of Health and by boards of supervisors in each county. No horse weighing 1,000 pounds or more shall hereafter be made to draw more than 2,000 pounds avoirdupois.

REGULATIONS FOR THE SALE OF INTOXICATING DRINKS.

Mr. BENNETT introduced in Assembly a bill providing that the supervisors of every town and justices of the peace resident therein shall be commissioners of excise for their town. Three of them, consisting of the supervisor and two justices, shall be competent to grant licenses to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors—the commissioners to meet the first Monday in May in each year and grant licenses, at a cost of not less than ten dollars nor more than $200.

RAILWAY IN LEXINGTON AVENUE.

Mr. GENET introduced a bill in the Senate to-day providing that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund shall offer at public auction the franchise for the construction of a railroad along the following streets,—Commencing at the South ferry at foot of Whitehall street and running thence along Broadway to Bowling Green (upper side), thence along Broadway to Union square, Fourth avenue, Twenty-third street, Lexington avenue, with branches therefrom along Sixtieth, Seventy-second and 110th streets to the Central Park. The company purchasing the right may arrange with the Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad Company for use of any portion of the latter's track desired.

Confirmations by the Senate.

ALBANY, Jan. 27, 1870.

The following persons were confirmed by the Senate in executive session to-day:—

To be Health Officer of the Port of New York—John M. Carnochan.

State Assessors—Charles W. Lawrence, of New York; Lorenzo Caryl, of Herkimer.

Commissioners of Quarantine—Wilson G. Hunt, of New York; Agrippa M. Bell, of Kings; Samuel Barton, of Richmond.

Commissioner of Capital Police—Arthur W. Hunter, of Schenectady.

Canal Appraisers—Samuel North, of Otsego; George C. Greene, of Niagara.

Hell Gate Pilots—Charles E. Adams, Francis Bell, Lafayette Myers, Alexander Banta, Cornelius W. Lawrence—all of New York.

Managers of Western House of Refuge—William S. Thompson, Jerome Keyes, William A. Reynolds and John Williams, all of Monroe county.

Attorney for St. Regis Tribe of Indians—Alfred Fulton, of Franklin county.

Loan Commissioners—John Whitby and Richard Christopher, of Richmond county; Calvin R. Aldrich, Peter C. Wyckoff, for Cayuga county; Stephen D. Perkins and Benton B. Jones, of Fulton county; George Brewer and Stephen McCoy, of Cattaraugus county; John F. Phelps and Edward P. Jones, of Chautauqua county; Jason P. Woolever and William Sharp, of Chemung county; Joseph C. Allen and Robert O. Davison, of Chenango county; Lemuel Holmes and Jacob J. Bouck, of Columbia county; Charles B. Guthrie and James H. Beebe, of Erie county; Elijah P. Busnnell and Luke Roe, of Greene county; Andrew J. Dewey and Carlton C. Moore, of Jefferson county, Hezekiah Allen and Herbert C. Brown, of Livingston county; David S. Hackney, of Montgomery county; Thos. R. Briggs, of Fulton county; Sullivan Caverso and Jesse A. Gladding, of Niagara; Jacob S. Etheridge and Israel B. Spencer, of Oneida; George W. Peck and James M. Frary, of Orleans; Eben. Kellum and George S. Downing, of Queens; Hiram J. Cook and Roswell Hopkins, of St. Lawrence; Daniel C. Coy and Isaac A. Grinnell, of Saratoga; M. V. B. Winne and Abram De Graffe, of Albany; Nicholas Switz and Edward Hibbard, of Schenectady; James A. Bouch and Martin Van Buren, Hager, of Schoharie; Claudius C. Coon and Charles D. Morgan, of Seneca county; Charles E. Ransome and D. M. Goodrich, of Tioga; James S. Knapp and Jacob Davis, of Ulster; Isaac B. Bronson and Daniel Watrous, of Wayne; Anson C. Gillett and James L. Taylor, of Yates; Adolph L. Sanger and Isaac V. French, of New York; G. W. P. Horton and James T. Kerr, of Delaware; George Brown, of Warren; James M. Seabury, of Kings.

Notaries Public—Charles Ruston, John Van Glan, James O. Hoyt, Charles G. Cole, of New York; Henry T. Webb, of Onondaga; John S. Barber, of Cortland.

THE GOVERNOR'S APPOINTMENTS.

Yesterday the State Senate in executive session confirmed all the appointments of Governor Hoffman, over which there has been so much delay, excepting those for the positions of Superintendants of the Bank and Insurance Departments. Below we give biographical sketches of the gentlemen confirmed, and also of the two not yet considered by the Senate. Some days ago we gave a lengthy sketch of Dr. Carnachan, which makes further reference to the new Health Officer unnecessary.

Quarantine Commissioners.

SAMUEL BARTON, OF RICHMOND.

Mr. Barton, who, in connection with Wilson G. Hunt, of New York, and Dr. A. N. Bell, of Brooklyn, has been appointed one of the Commissioners of Quarantine, is a resident of the town of Southfield, Staten Island, where he was raised from boyhood. He is a member of the firm of Barton, Allen & Co., Broad street, New York. He is better known as a business man of extraordinary activity than as a politician; for, although necessarily a democrat, he has never taken an active part in the political arena nor held any political office. Mr. Barton is quite a young man—probably his age is not much over thirty—yet he has attained a very high position in his commercial career, and is regarded by all who know him as "a live business man." Mr. Barton has always taken a deep interest in the affairs of Staten Island and is now president of the Richmond County Agricultural Society, and also a director of the New York Central Railroad. In appearance the new Commissioner is fresh, young and hearty. In manner he is affable and genial, well calculated to win the universal esteem of all his neighbors, which, we may add, he enjoys abundantly on Staten Island.

The duties devolving upon him, in conjunction with his colleagues, will bring the interests of Richmond county, in connection with Quarantine, considerably under his control, for we believe that the Commissioners have the appointment of the superintendent of the West Bank Hospital and of stevedores and a few other subordinate officers. The appointments of the Health Officer of the Port have also to be confirmed by the Commissioners. The furnishing of supplies and controlling all appropriations and repairs for the Quarantine station also belong to this Board. Heretofore the Commissioners have not been either very accurate or very punctual in the performance of one most important duty—the return of their annual report of the affairs of Quarantine. In this respect, as in all things pertaining to their office, it is not likely that we shall have to find fault with Governor Hoffman's appointees, for they have evidently been selected with a view to their fitness for the office.

WILSON G. HUNT.

Few men are more widely or more favorably known in this city than Wilson G. Hunt, whose name appears first in the list of the newly appointed Commissioners of Quarantine. He was born at Highstown, Monmouth county, N. J., in 1805, and is consequently now sixty-five years of age, though in health and activity he is equal to most men twenty years younger, while his sphere of usefulness has continually extended with each advancing year. His father was a small farmer, and his son remained with him on the farm till he was eighteen, when he came to this city and became a clerk in a dry goods store. After three years of clerkship he went into business for himself, opening a dry goods store in Canal street. He remained in this business several years, and having been unfortunate was compelled to compromise with his creditors. His failure did not, however, dishearten him. Going to Baltimore he went into business there, and here, happily, was successful. In 1834 he came back to this city again, and began his trade in the cloth business at the corner of Pearl and Chatham streets, in the store vacated by his brother, Thomas Hunt. Success also followed him here—that success, though disproved at the outset of his business career, which is the legitimate sequence of energy, enterprise and straightforward dealing and honesty. He did not forget his old creditors. Though relieved from all legal obligations to pay them more than he had already paid, he paid every one the full amount of his original indebtedness, with interest. Such an act of punctilious honesty, such an act so noble and rare his creditors could not allow to pass without some testimonial of their appreciation of the high and manly worth that dictated it. The splendid dinner they gave him and magnificent service of silver presented him on the occasion forms a pleasing episode in his life that the public have not yet forgotten and never will. He continued his business of wholesale dealer in cloths till about ten years ago, when he retired from active business, the possessor of a handsome fortune, as he richly deserved.

As one of the Commissioners of Emigration—a position he still holds and has held for several years past—Mr. Hunt's career is well known. The same zeal, untiring industry and fidelity he showed in his private business he has shown in the discharge of the duties of this important public trust. Many important reforms introduced in the management of the commission owe their inception to him and their enforcement to his influence. His connection with this commission has given him the most thorough familiarity with every feature and requisite of our Quarantine and thereby fitted him pre-eminently to enter with discretion and intelligence upon the special, difficult and delicate duties of Quarantine Commissioner. However invaluable to the public will be his familiar acquaintance with all the details of quarantine affairs, the chief value of his services is his well known integrity, from which no power on earth can swerve him. Neither will he ever consent to be an ornamental figurehead. He will know his duties and discharge them faithfully and fearlessly. Entrusted to his guidance and counsel the interests of the State, of the city, of shipowners and of oceanic travellers will be jealously watched and protected.

In the long list of our public spirited citizens Mr. Hunt occupies no second place. His voice has always been heard and his influence felt in every important public measure. He was among the first to come forward to the assistance of our government in the darkest hour of the late war, when money more than men was wanted to prosecute the war with vigor. Did we wish to enlarge a sketch of his life we could write at great length upon his connection with various public and private charities of this city, and his past and present association with several of our monetary institutions, as banks, insurance companies and the like. In every position in life, private, public and otherwise, the same characteristics, untiring industry and lofty and unbending integrity have always been dominant. To the great majority of our citizens Mr. Hunt is the most acceptable choice for Quarantine Commissioner that possibly could have been made.

DR. A. N. BELL.

The second and remaining newly appointed Commissioner of Quarantine is Dr. A. N. Bell, of Brooklyn. Special fitness, unyielding firmness and the reliability of steel are the highly commendatory characteristics of this gentleman for the important and responsible position to which he has just been appointed.

Dr. Bell is a native of Virginia. He pursued his medical studies in Philadelphia and in the medical college attached to Harvard University, and then, after two years' practice of his profession in his native State, received an appointment from President Polk as surgeon in the United States Navy. He was attached to the navy for nearly ten years, all of which time, except the last two years, when he was stationed at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, he was in active sea service. As surgeon on a man-of-war he had a diversified experience of nearly every variety of climate in the tropic, temperate and frigid zones. His opportunities to study the nature of the different infectious diseases indigenous in different climates were unusually extended, as well as most sedulously improved. Upon his retirement from the navy, and entering upon private practice in Brooklyn, he began to utilize the results of these experiences and studies. His name was first brought prominently before the public in 1856, when the yellow fever made such devastating havoc about Bay Ridge and Fort Hamilton. The gross and culpable ignorance characterizing the management of our Quarantine affairs elicited his attention, and, feeling it his duty to expose the same, he wrote a scathing article, which was published in *Hunt's Merchants' Magazine* and portions of it extensively reprinted in the newspapers. His weapons of assault were specially directed against the system of detaining well persons at Quarantine. He took the ground that things, and not persons, communicate infectious diseases; that the rags of Alexandria, subjected to the heat, dampness and confinement of the hold of a vessel, that the putrid hides of South America and the goat skins of the Cape de Verdes, tainted with malarious poison, do the mischief of propagating infectious diseases brought on shipboard, and not well persons brought here in such ships. His argument, cogent and irresistible as it was, did not effect the desired change at the time, but its soundness is now universally admitted. He pursued this matter with energy, and in 1859 a resolution was offered at the Third National Quarantine and Sanitary Convention meeting in this city declaring that the abolishment of a personal quarantine was safe, which was passed. This endorsement of Dr. Bell's views introduced the reform which he so zealously advocated. At the next meeting of the Sanitary Convention, held the succeeding year in Boston, he was appointed chairman of the Committee on Quarantine, and submitted a lengthy and able report, which has since been made the basis of all legislation on quarantine affairs. During the war he had charge of the floating hospital in the lower bay, and during this time enjoyed additional opportunities of studying the nature of contagious diseases in particular, as well as increasing his familiarity with quarantine matters in general. Dr. Bell, as is well known, was the first to make application of steam in disinfecting vessels. Its entire efficiency was most thoroughly tested in case of the United States naval steamer Don, upon which, as will be remembered, the yellow fever broke out with such alarming mortality while on station in the West Indies. Captain Chandler, of the Don was so well satisfied with the results as regarding his ship that he urged upon Secretary Wells that all naval vessels be fitted with special appliances for steam disinfection. Dr. Bell has for a long time been chairman of the Committee on Hygiene of the New York State Medical Society. In 1864 the Epidemiological Society of London sent him a letter requesting his views on the causes and prevention of yellow fever on ship board. He wrote a very lengthy and exhaustive paper on the subject, which was published in the succeeding year in the society's volume of transactions.

We might pursue Dr. Bell's professional career at great length. It will be remembered that he took the prize away of the National Medical Association for a paper on vaccination. This subject is one to which he had given most careful attention from studies in his own private practice and in walking the hospitals of Brooklyn, and this essay is universally pronounced one of the ablest ever written on the subject. He is chairman of important committees in all our leading medical associations. His interests in his profession have not limited themselves to any speciality, but if there has been any speciality more than another, it is that of quarantine matters. His enlarged experience in these matters, his thorough acquaintance with every branch and ramification of the subject, and his professional and personal probity give assurance of an earnest, able and conscientious discharge of his duties as Quarantine Commissioner.

Superintendent of Banking Department.

DANIEL C. HOWELL, OF STEUBEN.

This gentleman, whose name the Governor thought fit to send to the Senate for the important position of Superintendent of the State Banking Department, is not prominently known as what is called an active politician, although he has been all his life a stanch and consistent democrat. His life was passed almost from boyhood in the ways and intricacies of finance. For the last thirty years he has been connected with the Steuben County Bank at Bath, his native town, of which he is now president. He commenced at an early age in the ranks of its employes, and served in turn as cashier and afterwards as teller. For some time past he has filled the post of president with great energy. He is a man of vast experience in the banking business, and enjoys a reputation without equal for probity and force of character. It was for these qualifications that Governor Hoffman selected him to superintend the Banking Department, and not because of any political or personal reasons, for Mr. Howell rather affiliated with the Horatio Seymour interests in the party. The Governor knew, what every one acquainted with Mr. Howell's history was well assured of, that he possessed exactly the capacity for the position to which he has, with such excellent judgment, been appointed.

Mr. Daniel C. Howell was born in the town of Bath, Steuben county, just fifty-two years ago. He still possesses all the vigor requisite for a long, active life. He is a hale and hearty bachelor, the fascinations of the fair sex having never weaned him from the greater charms, to him, of the ledger, the banking desk and the counting room. In his native county there are few men so highly regarded as Mr. Howell, and, indeed, we might say that he enjoys the same favor throughout the entire State. As he never took a prominent part as a politician he never held nor sought a public office before. Indeed, we believe he did not seek the present one, but was rather urged by his friends to accept the place, for which there were many applicants, prominent among them an ex-member of Assembly from Brooklyn and President of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank of Greenpoint, who sat for that district during the last session of the Legislature—Mr. Dewitt C. Tower, who had some strong democratic recommendations. The appointment of Mr. Howell, however, will no doubt give general satisfaction and affords another instance of the care for the public interests which has directed Governor Hoffman in all his State appointments.

Superintendent of Insurance.

GEORGE W. MILLER, OF MONROE.

Mr. George W. Miller, the new Superintendent of Insurance, is a gentleman who has attained his present position by a laborious and successful devotion to democratic principles. Since 1840 a successful lawyer, he has in the city of Rochester built up a reputation that places him among the leaders of the bar of Western New York. During the past ten years every effort has been made to persuade him to desert his profession and accept nominations upon our ticket, but, true to himself and proud of his profession, he at all times refused; whenever the party wanted assistance then he was ready to throw aside the duties of his office and go hand and heart into the struggle. His vigorous and eloquent language has many times during the dark times of the past ten years given hope to the desponding and strength to the discouraged, and in recognition of this position he was selected in 1867 to propose the name of our present Executive before the nominating convention. How well he did this the unanimous approval of his colleagues indicated. From the date of that convention until the close of election day Mr. Miller neither rested nor shrank from the severest labor, and to his energy as much as to any one person may be attributed the enthusiasm that stirred the rural democracy to the success of 1868.

State Assessors.

GEORGE BEACH, OF GREENE.

George Beach, of Catskill, one of the newly appointed State Assessors, sat for the past two years in the State Senate from the district, a position which he also filled in the years 1864-65. He is a democrat of the most emphatic and impregnable kind. An earnest and bold debater, as he is, he proved the terror of his republican adversaries in the Senate when he rose to speak upon a party question. Even the lion-hearted Folger felt uncomfortable when the tall form of Beach, clad in a semi-military coat, always buttoned at the throat, caught the eye of the Lieutenant Governor. His seat being in the rear of the Senate Chamber he generally, while speaking, if he had much to say, perambulated up and down the aisle behind his chair. With his hands behind his back, and his eyes usually cast upon the floor, rarely even looking towards the President's chair, except at intervals when some fresh spirit would arouse him, he kept his even, slow pace back and forth, more as if he were meditating on some deep subject than addressing a legislative body. If not a brilliant Senator Beach was a peculiar orator. He was seldom vehement, and always more argumentative than impassioned, but he was always strong in his great calmness, and seldom failed to hold the attention as well as to command the respect of the Senate by the force of his facts. His confirmation on the very day of his appointment to his present office proves in what regard he was held by his late colleagues. Mr. Beach is a man just passing middle life, of tall frame, keen eye and a countenance generally more forcible than intellectual. In habits he is social and friendly, kind universally to all and much beloved. He is a resident of Catskill, where he owns considerable property. Those who journey on the Hudson, whether by rail or river, cannot fail to observe a large and attractive building standing out prominently on a little bluff close by the village and steamboat landing of Catskill. That is Prospect Park Hotel, recently erected by Senator Beach and his brother and a few other gentlemen. His long experience as a politician eminently qualifies him for his new position as State Assessor.

CHARLES W. LAWRENCE.

This gentleman, appointed State Assessor from this city, belongs to the old Knickerbocker family of this name so long and honorably known in this city, and whose connection with our city politics and government is intimately and indissolubly interwoven in our municipal history. He held the same position, it will be remembered, under Governor Seymour, and was reappointed by Governor Fenton, but his name was withdrawn before coming up for confirmation.

Mr. Lawrence was once elected Alderman of this city, a position he held one term, and the duties of which he discharged with marked zeal, ability and fidelity. The subject of taxes and assessments he may be said to have made the great specialty of his life. Aside from his experience as State Assessor he has been engaged as clerk for fifteen years in the Corporation Counsel's office and Comptroller's office, eight years of this time having been the confidential clerk of the Comptroller. The bulk of the valuable material contained in the book on "The Taxes and Assessments of New York," published by his brother, Abraham R. Lawrence, Jr., were furnished by him. He is thoroughly conversant with this subject—none in our city more so. To his intimate knowledge of every minute detail bearing directly and remotely upon the subject of taxation and assessment, one of the most intricate and vexatious problems connected with our modern municipal financial system, he brings an official record for integrity, showing above any other consideration his admirable fitness for the place.

Canal Appraiser.

GEORGE C. GREENE, OF NIAGARA.

Mr. Greene is an eminent lawyer of Lockport, Niagara county, where he was admitted to the bar in 1857. Mr. Greene is a native of Saratoga county. He belongs to the legal firm of Murray & Greene, and enjoys, perhaps, the largest practice in the county. He filled the position of City Attorney at one time, and has been for many years a member of the Democratic County Committee, in which capacity he has done great service to the party. In recognition of his hard work and known integrity he has been tendered the present appointment of Canal Appraiser, in place of William Wassin, appointed in 1865.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Jan. 27, 1870.

BILLS REPORTED.

By Mr. TWEED—Chartering the city of Yonkers; also the city of Rome.

By Mr. CAULDWELL—To regulate and grade highways in New Utrecht; also confirming the acts of the Supervisors of Westchester and New York.

By Mr. MURPHY—For the relief of Margaret Dugan; also to lay gas pipes in New Utrecht; also for the relief of Anna Amelia Pfau.

By Mr. PARKER—Allowing additional compensation to department clerks.

By Mr. HUBBARD—Amending the Wyoming county Surrogate act.

By Mr. HARDENBURG—The general Canal Appropriation bill.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. HARPENDING—Amending the act designating holidays, with a view to paying notes, &c.

By Mr. CREAMER—Regulating fees of public officers.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. MURPHY moved that the Senate go into executive session at twelve o'clock to day. Agreed to, as follows:—

YEAS—Messrs. Banks, Bradley, Cauldwell, Creamer, Frost, Genet, Graham, Hardenburg, Hubbard, Lord, Murphy, Sanford and Tweed—13.

NAYS—Messrs. Bowen, Brand, Chapman, Elwood, Harpending, Kennedy, Lewis, Miner, Porter, Thayer, Winslow, Wood and Woodin—13.

The President voted in the affirmative, carrying the motion, and the Senate went into executive session.

On the opening of the doors the Senate, in committee, disposed of the following bills:—Amending the act to incorporate benevolent and charitable societies—third reading; providing additional compensation to the State Department clerks—third reading; amending the act incorporating the village of Potsdam—read and passed.

PREFERRED CAUSES IN THE COURTS.

Mr. PARKER called up the motion to reconsider the the vote by which was passed the bill amending the act relative to preferred causes in the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals. The Senate refused to reconsider.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. GENET—To authorize a railroad in Lexington avenue, New York; also for the relief of John Eagan.

By Mr. TWEED—Amending the charter of the Blind Institution; also to alter the map or plan of New York.

By Mr. PIERCE—To provide for learning the amount of money illegally collected by the Health Commissioner, and to provide for remitting the same.

By Mr. WOODIN—To encourage and aid the construction of railroads; also to aid the construction of the Southern Central Railroad.

By Mr. WOOD—Amending the act relative to binding out orphans by the trustees of asylums; also amending the revised statute conferring authority on surrogates to appoint guardians.

By Mr. LORD—Repealing the Registry law.

By Mr. FROST—Enabling the voters of Newtown, Queens county, to vote in districts for town officers and for other purposes.

EXTRA CHARGES FOR SLEEPING AND DRAWING ROOM CAR ACCOMMODATIONS.

Mr. WOOD called up the resolution instructing the Railroad Committee to inquire into the authority for the railroad companies charging extra for sleeping and drawing room car accommodations.

Mr. CREAMER advocated the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. WOOD said the object of these cars was to evade the law fixing the rate of fare. The extra fare received did not go to the stockholders, but to a "ring" within the directors of the road. If it went to the stockholders there would not be so much objection.

Mr. KENNEDY hoped the Senate would go further, and take action on a more important matter in the control of these gigantic corporations. He referred to freight charges on railroads.

Mr. TWEED moved that the committee report within twenty days. Agreed to.

Mr. WOODIN said it was well known that the railroad companies adopt measures to force passengers into these cars. He would rather see, however, a resolution that would embrace all the evils complained of against all the railroads in the State.

The resolution was adopted and the Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Jan. 27, 1870.

REPORTS.

By Mr. M. C. MURPHY—Amending the act making provision for the government of the city of New York.

By Mr. FLAGG—Compelling gas companies to make annual reports to the Comptroller.

By Mr. MOONEY—Amending the act relative to the Fordham highway; also relative to the planting of oysters in Queens county; also relative to coroners in Erie county.

By Mr. LANAHAN—Relative to the Capitol Police act.

By Mr. CULLEN—Relative to the removal of remains of deceased persons at Rouse's Point.

By Mr. GLEASON—Amending the act securing a just division of the estates of deceased persons.

By Mr. ALVORD—Enabling members of the bar of foreign countries to practice in courts; also amending the act relative to compensation for causing death by negligence.

By Mr. FIELDS—To extend the time for the collection of taxes in towns of the State. Read and passed.

By Mr. CULLEN—Changing the name of the Board of Domestic Missions of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church; also chartering the trustees of the New York Central Conference; also changing the name of the corporation of the ministers, elders and deacons of the Reformed Protestant Dutch church at Tompkinsville, Staten Island.

By Mr. KIERNAN—Repealing certain provisions of the law relative to town elections; also to provide for paying the debts of Queens county.

By Mr. CULLEN—For the relief of Christian De Shurry; also providing for inspectors and canvassers of election of Kings county and to secure to electors in the same county the right of suffrage.

By Mr. NELSON—Amending the act respecting elections other than for militia and town officers.

By Mr. ALVORD—Increasing the powers of Supervisors.

By Mr. FIELDS—Amending the act to simplify and abridge practice, pleadings and proceedings in courts.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. ALLABEN—Amending the act vesting in supervisors certain legislative powers and prescribing fees for certain services.

By Mr. BAMLER—Amending the Niagara Frontier Police District act; also chartering the East Buffalo Street Railroad Company.

By Mr. JACOBS—For the better prevention of disease and cruelty to animals.

By Mr. O'KEEFE—Repealing the act relative to the new passenger depot of the Harlem Railroad, at New York; also repealing the Railroad Consolidation act.

By Mr. CULLEN—For the relief of American and foreign Bible societies.

By Mr. NACHTMAN—Regulating the sale of leaf tobacco.

By Mr. PLUNKETT—For the better protection of beer sellers in New York.

By Mr. HENNESSY—Chartering the Trade Savings Bank of New York.

By Mr. RAY—To correct assessment errors and regulate fees therefor.

By Mr. PEARSALL—For a drawbridge over Flushing creek.

By Mr. FLAGG—For the better protection of those who board horses and other animals.

By Mr. BENNETT—To suppress intemperance, and to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors except in corporate cities.

By Mr. WOOD—Aiding the construction of the Lake Ontario Shore Railroad.

By Mr. LAWRENCE—Chartering the Westchester County Milk Company.

By Mr. KIERNAN—Amending the act chartering medical societies.

By Mr. FIELDS—To appoint commissioners in Onondaga county to hold United States deposit moneys.

By Mr. GRAHAM—Amending the act allowing Masonic lodges to hold real estate.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. JOHNSON—For a special committee to visit and investigate the management of the inebriate Asylum, and report if further legislation is necessary. Laid over.

By Mr. VAN STEENBURG—That the adoption of the fifteenth amendment by the prostrate Southern States ought to be regarded as null and void; and also denouncing all action on the subject.

On motion of Mr. KIERNAN it was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

By Mr. BAMLER—That the Auditor inform the House by what right the water in the canal is used by millers at Black Rock. Adopted.

By Mr. JACOBS—That the Commissioner of the Sinking Fund of New York be requested to transmit to the House all correspondence had with the Udion Ferry Company relative to the reduction of fare. Adopted.

Mr. FIELDS reported a bill to charter the Carpenters and Joiners' Protective Union, of New York.

SMALLPOX.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I enclose for publication in your widely circulated journal the simplest and most efficacious prescription for the treatment of the smallpox, now threatening to spread itself in our midst:—

First—As soon as a person is seized with the disease he must keep his room—a large one, if possible, with both doors and windows closed—incessantly warmed, though not to excess.

Second—Three times a day a light friction over the entire body with a soft cloth saturated with lukewarm camphored pomade, the rubbing hand protected by a kid glove or other impermeable tissue.

Third—Three times a day, if the patient be a child, a teaspoonful of syrup of aloes, immediately followed by a small cup of light meat or vegetable soup, quite liquid and lukewarm. If an adult a tablespoonful of the same syrup and a coffee cupful of soup.

Fourth—In the middle of the day, if the weather is pleasant, it is proper to renovate the air of the room by opening for an hour a door or window where no draught can enter. At the same time a pinch of dampened gunpowder must be burned in the room. During this hour the patient must be more warmly covered than usual.

Fifth—As a beverage a lukewarm decoction of marsh mallows, with or without sugar. Very little solid food, and none at all in cases of children. Light black coffee may be taken or light tea, according to the habits of the patient.

Nothing raw—nothing cold. No current of air through the room in any case, under penalty of almost certain death.

By means of this simple medication and these simple precautions all danger may be avoided, if, above all, the patient is free from fear.

THE DOCTOR.

HAYTI.

The Flight and Capture of Salnave and All His Followers.

Bloody Encounter Between the Forces of Cabral and the Ex-President.

Nine Members of Salnave's Ministry Shot Down in the Presence of Their Chief.

Trial and Summary Execution of Salnave.

PORT AU PRINCE, Jan. 18, 1870.

After his flight from the palace on December 19 Salnave, followed by most of those who had fought with him, made for Turgeau and Petion Ville, where he was joined by Elford and a strong detachment of pickets. From there he issued orders to all his chiefs to rally round him, and Vil Lubin joined him on the same night. On the 20th, before daylight, he set out with all his force, and, passing through Frere, went on to Diny, where he halted. At nightfall he arrived at Gautier, where he received provisions, ammunition and a small field piece, which were sent to him from other parts. Here also his suite was augmented by numbers of men, women and children, whom he had told that all who remained behind would be massacred by the revolutionary troops. On arriving at Limon he found such precautions taken that he at once beat a retreat and retired to Fond Verrettes.

On the 27th a strong force, under General Zamor, were sent to pursue Salnave and his gang. On perceiving the enemy's approach the ex-President did his utmost to unite his men, but in vain, and consequently he took the road to Barahona. However, General Benjamin had cut off all retreat, and on January 8 Salnave and his troops tried to force a passage in the neighborhood of Anses-a-Pitre. A bloody encounter took place at Cuaba between Salnave's followers and General Cabral's forces, in which the former lost 100 killed and numerous wounded. The losses of General Cabral's men are reported as three dead and twenty-two wounded.

The result was the capture of Salnave and all his followers on the 10th. The prisoners were conducted to Salina, from whence General Cabral informed the government of the important event. Here Salnave and Alfred Delva, St. Lucien Emmanuel, Ulysse Jean Marie, J. Baptiste Errie and P. Paul St. Jean were conducted to Fond Ravette and delivered into the hands of the authorities.

ENTRY INTO THE CITY.

It was expected that the prisoners would be brought into the city early in the day, but it was one o'clock on the 15th when the beating of drums announced the approach of the heavy force of nondescript cavalry and infantry forming the guard. The delay was occasioned by the execution of nine members of Salnave's Ministry on the road leading to the city early in the morning. They were shot down one by one in the presence of the captured President. The savages could scarcely be restrained from disposing of Salnave in the same way during the march, in spite of positive orders to bring him in alive. The force of cavalry and infantry, armed with Spencer, Enfield, and Henry rifles, was something over three thousand, and was commanded by General Breese Lock art and another hero of the same stamp. Salnave was not tied to his horse and had his limbs free. His left arm was in a sling in consequence of the wounds he had received in the skirmish which resulted in his capture. It is rumored that a loaded pistol was placed in the bolster of his saddle, so that if he desired to save his executioners trouble he could do so; but although the statement is made by parties who should know, it is so unlike what the revolutionists would do that it should be taken *cum grano salis*. Despite the pain of his wounds and the knowledge that he was going to his death the plucky President bore himself manfully. A vast crowd lined the streets through which the procession passed, and had swelled to fully 8,000 people when opposite the United States Consulate in Grand Rue. Consul Bassett had previously taken into his house the wife and children of the unfortunate President, and also a number of others, who were afraid to remain in their own homes. These looked out upon the cortege and saw Salnave hustled along toward the Tribune or Court House, and jeered at by the excited blacks.

THE TRIAL AND SENTENCE OF SALNAVE.

The following is an extract from the official journal of the republic of Hayti, respecting the trial and execution of ex-President Salnave:—

At three o'clock P. M. on Saturday, January 15, the Revolutionary Tribunal of the District of Port au Prince assembled in extraordinary session, under the presidency of General P. Lorquet, assisted by D. Prezeare, Vice President, two judges and the Public Accuser, for the purpose of trying Sylvain Salnave, ex-President of Hayti. Immense crowds thronged the court, which was guarded by the entire garrison and the National Guard of Port au Prince.

On being questioned by the President of the Council, the accused declared himself to be Sylvain Salnave, ex-President of Hayti, forty-three years of age, born at Cape Haitien and domiciled at Port au Prince. On the question being put to him whether he had chosen any person to conduct his defence, he replied that he wished for the assistance of MM. Valcin and Lavaud. Orders were then given to call in the two counsellors, and the audience was suspended for a time.

M. Lavaud declined to defend the accused, upon which the President of the Court designated M. Jair, of the Jacmel bar, who then took his place by the side of M. P. N. Valcin. Salnave conferred with his counsel for a brief period, when the proceedings of the court were resumed. The act of accusation against the prisoner was then read, and the President informed him that he should hear the charges preferred against him.

M. Camille Nau then rose and recounted the various crimes on which the accusation was based. The recital commenced from the date of the fall of Geffrard, when Salnave was recalled from exile to co-operate with the provisional government then established. His first acts had been to hunt up and kill all his former adversaries. Afterwards, when elected first magistrate of the State, notwithstanding the remonstrances of the National Assembly, he had caused General L. Montas to be thrown into the dungeons of Cape Haytien and strangled during the night. On the members of the Assembly giving utterance to their indignation the whole *canaille* of Port au Prince were let loose upon them. On the 14th of October, 1867, considerable consternation was caused at the election to the Chambers of persons of known bad conduct, many of whom had escaped from the State prisons, and who in turn were appointed to military rank, thereby profaning the representation of the nation. On the 22d of April, 1868, Salnave tore the constitution, which he had sworn to a few months previous. Then his career became that of delirium, and his followers partook of his fury. By him the country had been disgraced both at home and abroad, ruined and devastated. On the 15th of last month he had ordered four of his lieutenants, whom he held in prison for some time, to be strangled. He had also declared that if the Cacos took the city of Port au Prince they