NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 13.

☞ Advertisements for The Tribune of Monday ought to be sent in before 10 o'clock on Saturday evening, as the Publication Office of this paper is not open on Sundays.

Persons wishing The Tribune left at their dwellings or places of business regularly every morning will please leave their address at the Publishing office, or send a note through the Post Office. Terms, 12½ cents a week, payable to the Carrier.

Europe—Ten Days Later.

Our Telegraphic dispatches give a good general outline of the ten days' history of Europe brought by the *America*. On the whole, the aspect of affairs is encouraging, though still clouded, in some quarters, by doubt and uncertainty. It is so common a thing to hear of cities barricaded and kings dethroned, that we feel an unusual relief at receiving news which are at all tranquilizing.

In France, the great crisis has passed, and the organization of the Republic is virtually completed, so far as its present form is concerned. The inauguration of President NAPOLEON was performed simply and unostentatiously, and with more cheerful compliance on the part of the Opposition than we had anticipated. The new President has thus far acted with much prudence and moderation, but the most difficult part of his task is yet to come. The formidable opposition of the Assembly is to be met, and, should he remain faithful to his republican declarations, the hostility of the Legitimists and Orleanists. The party of the *National*, however, shows a willingness to preserve civil quiet, at all hazards; and the prospect of repose and restored commercial activity is so grateful to the people, after their painful experience of Revolution, that there is little reason to apprehend another political convulsion. The Republic is no longer an experiment in France.

In Italy, things remain *in statu quo*. The Pope is at Gaeta, and the Deputies are at Rome. From present appearances there is *no* probability of a speedy compromise between the two parties; the conditions demanded by the former are too exacting, and the latter find it difficult to recede from the bold stand they have taken. We must, however, make considerable allowance for the accounts which reach us.

The principal item of interest from Central Europe, is the war between Austria and Hungary. The occupation of Presburg, the old imperial city of the Huns, by no means decides the question. The strong passes and defiles of the Carpathians will yet witness many a savage struggle with the implacable Magyar hordes, and unless sooner settled by treaty or compromise, the war will cost an immense amount of blood and treasure to Austria.

The Mileage Debate.

Reported for The Tribune.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Thursday, Jan 11.

Mr. VENABLE of N. C. having concluded,

Mr. GREELEY of N. Y. (who had been three days struggling for the floor) obtained it, and proceeded to say:

Mr. CHAIRMAN—The gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. V.] submits a proposition looking to a very thorough and sweeping Mileage Reform, yet makes a speech against such Reform, and more particularly against his own proposition. It applies with far greater force to that than the proposition of the gentleman from Indiana, [Mr. EMBREE.] The latter would still leave to the Members from distant States a decided advantage in the matter of Mileage, which the gentleman from North Carolina argues that they should have, while his own proposition would take it entirely away. I am at a loss whether to support the views embodied in the gentleman's speech, and oppose his amendment, or support his amendment in opposition to his speech. I am not sure that I shall not vote for his proposition, but then there is very much force in the opposing considerations presented in his Speech. It is very true, Sir, that gentlemen from distant States have to endure a protracted separation from their families, (or bring them here at great expense) and to forego all supervision of their personal interests and business, to a degree not required of Members who live near this Metropolis. And I am not sure that the system of Mileage, amended as is proposed by the gentleman from Indiana, is not the fairest and most equal system that could be devised. That would leave to the remoter Members $1,000 to $1,500 each per session more compensation than we from this neighborhood receive—more than twice as much as we have at each Short Session like the present. That would be generous to the Members from a distance, and I wish to be so. I appreciate the force of the suggestions of the gentleman as to the blessings of this Union and the importance of strengthening its bonds, and I will do whatever is just and fit to confirm the attachment of the remoter sections to the Union and to this location of its Metropolis.

But, Mr. Chairman, I object to the present Mileage system as grossly unfair and unjust. It gives part of the Members of this House twice and thrice as much compensation as others, over and above the traveling expenses to which they are severally subjected. This cannot be denied; but it is palliated—and how! By assertions that Members of Congress are poorly paid. Sir, I do not concur in this assumption; but if it be just, bring forward a frank and manly proposition for an increase of our pay, but don't make its alleged insufficiency an excuse for giving some Members only twenty dollars and others over two thousand in the shape of annecessary Mileage.

But, Mr. Chairman, I have been arraigned on this floor, and assailed with the grossest epithets and imputations with regard to my publication of the Mileage Received by the Members of this House, the Miles' Travel for which they were paid, and the excess of such payment respectively beyond what would have been payable and paid, had the law required the Mileage to be charged by the shortest Post Route from the residence of each Member respectively to this City, as I contend it should be, and as the proposition before us [Judge EMBREE'S] prescribes that it shall be hereafter. For this I have been reviled and defamed beyond measure on this floor, without a chance to defend myself; but I have the floor at last, and I will now bring this matter to a focus. This Hall has resounded with vague charges of numerous and gross mistakes in my Mileage exhibit—more than a hundred the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. SAWYER] asserted—and Members have not hesitated to charge me with deliberate falsification. I have already stated that I did not transcribe these statements from the various books in which they are given—I have no time for such a labor as that—but I directed it to be done, and prescribed the manner of doing it. Of course, I cannot hope that so many figures have been transcribed, and so many computations made without some errors—but that all have been honestly made I know, and that they are generally accurate I confidently believe. But let us come to the trial. Is there one gentleman on this floor who will assert that he is charged in The Tribune exposé with taking pay for *more Miles* than he actually *did* take pay for? If there be any, let him speak now.

[A pause. No one spoke.]

No one answers. Now I demand if any gentleman is charged in that publication with receiving *more Mileage* than he actually *did* receive?—If any one is so charged, let him speak now!

Hon. W. T. LAWRENCE of N. Y. observed that his Mileage was overstated $100—which is the fact, as any one can see—his Miles Traveled being correctly stated at 610, the legal Milage for which is of course $366 instead of $466, as printed in The Tribune. His Excess or Circuitous Mileage as well as his distance by shortest route is correctly given in The Tribune, showing that the error in the table is purely typographical.

Gen. W. BARROW of Tenn. also stated that his Mileage Received was overstated in The Tribune by some $20 or $25, which was not so, his Mileage Received, Miles Traveled and Distance by Nearest Post Route being strictly correct; but in the computation of his Excess or Circuitous Mileage there is a mistake of $18; the true amount being $350 40, instead of $368 40, as given in The Tribune.

Hon. THOMAS J. TURNER of Ill. asked the floor for an explanation or question, and proceeded to indulge in abuse, asserting that the distance from Washington to his residence (Freeport, Stephenson Co. Ill.) is nearly 1,000 miles in a direct line, instead of 832 by nearest Post-Route as set down in The Tribune. The controversy is entirely between Mr. T. and the official Table of Post-Offices in the United States on the 31st of January, 1842, from which The Tribune exhibit was made up. I at first supposed there might be a mistake of 100 miles in the book—932 instead of 832—but on reflection and comparison, I conclude there is not.—*Sudden's Grove*, in the same County, is set down at 844 miles, and *Cedar Creek Mills*, (same Co.) as 838 miles from Washington. No, *there is no mistake* in The Tribune statement so far as it affects Mr. Turner—whatever mistake there is about his account pertains to his taking $1,664 per Session as for 2,080 miles might travel from Freeport aforesaid.

Gen. HUGH A. HARALSON of Ga. said his actual distance from Washington was understated in The Tribune, where it is given as 739 miles, and he read a letter from the Postmaster General stating that the distance *by the routes actually traveled by the Mails* (by Richmond, Charleston, &c.) is 947 miles, as he charges.

—This of course in no manner conflicts with the statement in The Tribune. (The whole controversy has been checkered by just such misapprehensions or evasions as this.)

Gen. JAMES J. MCKAY of N. C. said there was a mistake in his case as given in The Tribune, but it was immaterial. It there appeared that he charged $6 40 excess, or for traveling 395 miles, while his distance by nearest Post Route was only 387 miles. The Tribune was entirely right so far as the distance to his Post Office was concerned, but *he lived eight miles beyond his Post Office*, and charged accordingly.

Mr. GREELEY: How could I have known that?

Gen. MCKAY: You could not. I am not complaining of the article in The Tribune—I go with you in this matter; but you challenged all to point out any errors, and I did as you required.

Mr. GREELEY: Of course, Mr. Chairman, there may be many such cases as this. My predecessor [Mr. D. S. JACKSON] lived seven or eight miles beyond his Post Office. I myself live half as far.—Nobody imagines that in the cases where there is a discrepancy of a few dollars only between the Mileage as it is and as I contend it should be, there is any intentional excess. The People will understand all this without special explanations.

And now to the gentleman from Mississippi (Gov. BROWN) who honored me with so large a share of his attention and his courtesy yesterday. That gentleman made a direct charge upon me of falsifying his account, saying I had set down his distance by the nearest Post-Route at some eight or nine hundred miles, whereas the actual distance was over 1,400 miles from this city to Jackson, Miss. and he lived thirty-odd miles beyond that. Mr. Chairman, that gentleman is set down in The Tribune as taking $1,664 Mileage for a distance of 2,100 miles to Washington, while the actual distance by nearest Post-Route is stated at 1,047 miles—Excess of Mileage $1,029 40. I have the Table of Post-Route Distances already quoted before me, and that gives the shortest Post Route distance from this city to Jackson, Miss. at 1,000 miles; add 47 miles for the gentleman's distance beyond Jackson, and you have the 1,047 miles stated in The Tribune.

Gov. BROWN.—The Tribune article (the Editorial) asserts that in the accompanying table the distances are taken from "the last Official List of Post Offices, with their distances from Washington;" that is not true. I have the *last* official list before me, and it makes the distance to Jackson as aforesaid over 1,400 miles.

Mr. GREELEY: I have repeatedly stated, and this Committee well knows, that I did not make up the Table published in The Tribune. I directed it to be done, and employed a competent man to do it. I told him to use the latest Official List, and presumed he had done so. And he *did* use the latest he could find *containing a list of the several Post Offices with their respective distances from Washington by the shortest Post-Route*. The list the gentleman reads from is quite another thing. The distances it gives are not by the *shortest* Mail Route, but by the *usual* Mail Route—the circuitous route through Charleston, Augusta, Montgomery, &c. taken to carry the great Mail from this city to Jackson, Miss.—and *that* route is only about a thousand miles shorter than the one by which the gentleman charges. By the *shortest* Mail Route, the gentleman's residence is but 1,047 miles from this city, as is stated in The Tribune's table. Is it my fault that the gentleman has been moved so grossly to assail me?

The gentleman saw fit to speak of my vocation as an Editor, and to charge me with editing my paper from my seat on this floor. Mr. Chairman, I do not belive there is one Member in this Hall who has written less in his seat this Session than I have done. I have been too much absorbed in the (to me) novel and exciting scenes around me to write, and have written no Editorial here.—Time enough for that, Sir, before and after your daily Sessions. But the gentleman either directly charged or plainly insinuated that I have neglected my duties as a Member of this House to attend to my own private business. I meet this charge with a positive and circumstantial denial. Except a brief sitting one Private Bill day, I have not been absent one hour in all, nor the half of it, from the deliberations of this House. I have never voted for an early adjournment, nor to adjourn over. My name will be found recorded on every call of the Yeas and Nays. And, as the gentleman insinuated a neglect of my duties as Member of a Committee (Public Lands), I appeal to its Chairman for proof to any that need it that I have never been absent from a meeting of that Committee, nor any part of one; and that I have rather sought than shunned labor upon it. And I am confident that, alike in my seat and out of it, I shall do as large a share of the work devolving upon this House as the gentleman from Mississippi will deem desirable.

And now, Mr. Chairman, a word on the main question before us. I know very well—I knew from the first—what a low, contemptible, demagoguing business this of attempting to save Public Money always is. It is not a task for gentlemen—it is esteemed rather disreputable even for Editors. Your gentlemanly work is spending—lavishing—distributing—taking. Savings are always such vulgar, beggarly, two-penny affairs—there is a sorry and stingy look about them most repugnant to all gentlemanly instincts. And beside, they never happen to hit the right place—it is always 'Strike higher!' 'Strike lower!'—To be generous with other people's money—generous to self and friends especially, that is the way to be popular and commended. Go ahead and never care for expense!—if your debts become inconvenient, you can repudiate and blackguard your creditors as descended from Judas Iscariot!—Ah! Mr. Chairman, *I* was not rocked in the cradle of gentility!

—A word now for the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. ROOT] who also addressed the Committee on Tuesday. Either he has greatly changed, or I have been sadly deceived; for I think there was a time within my knowledge of him when he would not have made that Speech. I could bear my part in it very quietly; but I was sorry for his. We do not easily part with our illusions.

The gentleman told us at the outset that he had seen a good many of these propositions of Reform, and that he had seen how they were all disposed of—by piling amendment upon amendment, retrenchment upon retrenchment, until the affair became perfectly odious if not absurd—'running the thing into the ground,' and then burying it. That was the gentleman's text; his Speech and his proposition were the fitting commentary. They showed him an adept in the arts he so proclaimed his knowledge of. He must know—no man better—that his scheme of charging by the hour for Members' travel to and from this city will never be adopted. There is no real equality about it. Many a man traveling on Railroads spends a dollar per hour for mere passage money; others, traveling in stages, hardly spend a shilling. Who will say whether necessary detention awaiting conveyance or the subsidence of swollen rivers should be paid for—and if it should, how much of it there would be? Beside, no man would know how much Mileage to charge under this rule. He might know how many hours he had been coming from Iowa or Texas to this City in November, but that would never determine how long it would take him to return to Iowa or Texas in March. It would be all guess-work, and who guesses for the Treasury? No, Sir; the most direct Mail Route is the fairest standard yet suggested.—It is not exactly equal—it is not perfect—no plan can be—but it is the nearest approach to it. It was the route contemplated by the Congress that passed the original Mileage law before Steamboats and Railroads were invented. Some Members will come here easily and swiftly on Railroads and Steamboats, but their routes are either circuitous and short, so that their Mileage will be trifling, or they will travel more miles than they will be paid for. Those who have the hardest riding will generally come straightest or come farthest. If the House says, Reduce the Mileage also, I am ready for that—but in any case let it be estimated by the shortest Mail-Route. You can draw no line fairer, in its general application, than that. I entreat the Committee to meet this question frankly and manfully—to adopt the amendment or reject it—but do not let it be killed by any such side-blow as was foreshadowed by the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. CHAIRMAN—I have done my duty in regard to this matter, regardless of obloquy and misrepresentation. It only remains for me to exhort the Committee and the House to do theirs.

The remainder of our Report has failed to reach us. We hope to receive it in time for our Evening Edition of to-day.

THE PEOPLE.—This paper, edited by Messrs. DEVIN REILLY, JOHN MCCLENAHAN, and W. E. ROBINSON, is published this morning. Among the articles is one from Mr. GREELEY, headed "Counsel to Emigrants." DEVIN REILLY writes a very long letter, over six columns, on the correspondence between the British and American Ministers on the imprisonment of American citizens in Ireland. There are nearly two columns of foreign arrivals. There is also a Letter in German. The office is No. 5 Spruce-st. Ten thousand copies are printed, which will probably be disposed of to-day.

☞ It is stated that Mr. Webster is now engaged in writing a history of Washington's Administration.

By Express and Telegraph to The Tribune.

Cholera—Anniversary Ball—Gen. Taylor, &c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Jan. 10.

The Cholera in our city is nearly extinct. It has ceased to be regarded as an epidemic since the 8th inst. when the deaths had dwindled down to 20 or 24 per day.

The anniversary of the battle of New-Orleans was celebrated on the 8th, with much pomp and splendor. The military was out in large force.

A grand ball was given in the evening, attended by Gen. Taylor, the President elect, and a large concourse of distinguished citizens and strangers.

Cotton continues in fair demand at the advance established on the European news. Pork firm, with an upward tendency in prices. Breadstuffs are selling to a fair extent at full prices. Groceries were moving off pretty freely at our previous quotations.

Official Canvass of Governor's Vote.

HARRISBURG, Thursday, Jan. 11.

The Convention, composed of the Senate and House of Representatives, on counting returns of Governor's election, have declared JOHNSTON's majority over Longstreth to be 207—scattering 72.

Iowa—Election of U. S. Senator.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Jan. 12.

Hon. A. C. Dodge has been reelected Senator to serve for 6 years from the 4th of March next, from the State of Iowa.

Thirtieth Congress.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 12.

The members were called to order at noon, by the Vice-President.

INTRODUCTION OF A NEW SENATOR.

Mr. DAVIS presented the credentials of Mr. JAMES COOPER, the new Senator elect from Pennsylvania. Mr. COOPER, after being duly qualified, took his seat.

PETITIONS.

Various memorials and petitions were presented, among which were some for modifying the Tariff, and others in favor of the reduction of postage.

EXTENSION OF THE PENSION LAWS.

Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS of Miss. offered a resolution of inquiry as to the expediency of extending the pension laws to soldiers who may have been discharged from the service on account of accidents and casualties incurred during the late war which was adopted.

ASSIGNEES OF BOUNTY LAND.

The bill in favor of the Assignees of Bounty Lands was, on motion, taken up.

Mr. WESTCOTT of Fla. spoke in opposition to the bill. When he had concluded, the farther consideration of the bill was postponed.

REDUCTION OF POSTAGE.

Mr. NILES of Conn. moved to make the bill for the reduction of Postage the order of the day for Monday next; he said that it was high time the Senate should transact some public business. It was now some six weeks since Congress had convened, and up to the present time nothing of any importance had been accomplished. The Session was drawing to a close, and the danger was that various subjects of great national importance would be neglected. He considered that the bill was one of great moment, and at most its consideration would only consume a day or two. His determination was to insist upon the early action of the Senate in reference to it. The motion was adopted.

DEFICIENT APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. ATHERTON of N. H. moved to take up the bill providing for deficiencies in the appropriations for the last fiscal year which was agreed to. Various amendments were offered and discussed, some of which were agreed to.

PURCHASE OF ASTRONOMICAL INSTRUMENTS.

An amendment was offered to the bill embracing an appropriation of $8,000 for the purchase of sundry instruments to be employed in the continuation of certain astronomical observations.

This gave rise to an animated debate of considerable length.

Mr. FEARNY of Md. supported the amendment, and said that the chief object of the instruments was to enable the observer to ascertain the sums of parallax, a point of great importance for navigating purposes.

Mr. NILES of Conn. thought that there was no head of the public service under which this appropriation could be made. He indulged in some very ironical remarks against all such transcendental schemes. He alluded, in connection with this subject to the late Exploring Expedition sent to survey the Dead Sea, in Syria, to sound its depths and view its shores. He said the parts of Lot's Wife brought back to this country would not counterbalance the expense involved in the undertaking. As for his part, he could not countenance such visionary follies. He thought that science should be left free to prosecute discoveries, and could generally do so successfully unaided by legislation or Government support.

Mr. PEARCE said that he believed Mr. NILES was once himself in favor of a scheme for a Light House in the skies, which he thought quite as useless, in a national point of view, as the object contemplated to be sustained by this appropriation. The debate was continued at considerable length.

Mr. CLAYTON spoke against the bill, and thought there were appropriations for objects of this character.

Mr. HUNTER of Va. and Mr. WESTCOTT and others, spoke in favor of the amendment.

Mr. FOOTE obtained the floor and spoke on the subject. He said that his remarks the other day, about Gen. TAYLOR and Cuba had been misunderstood, and he would now beg leave to correct the misapprehension. He said that he had had no authentic information in his hands, but that rumor with him was deemed authentic had reached him, authorizing the judgment which he had expressed, namely, that Gen. TAYLOR was most decidedly in favor of the Annexation of Cuba to the United States.

The question was then taken on agreeing to the amendment, on which the yeas and nays were demanded, and resulted in the affirmative, by Yeas 36, Nays 10.

The bill as amended was then read the third time and passed.

TITLES TO LAND IN CALIFORNIA AND NEW MEXICO.

The bill to settle titles and land claims in California and New Mexico, and relative to preemption rights was taken up.

Mr. BENTON said that he condemned the system throughout which was embraced in this bill, and that it was his intention and purpose to make a full and free exposition of its glaring evils. He said that he had prepared a counter proposition, and had sent the same to the Clerk's desk, which was ordered to be printed.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The Senate then went into Executive Session, when, after a short time spent therein, the doors were opened and the Senate adjourned over till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

CALIFORNIA GOVERNMENT.

Mr. HILLIARD of Ala. gave notice that he would introduce certain bills on Monday next—one authorizing the citizens of California to frame a Government, preparatory to its admission into the Union as a State, and another for establishing the boundary lines of Texas, and extending them over the Territory of New-Mexico.

PACHECO SLAVE CASE.

Some conversation was now held between the Speaker and several of the members, relating to the first thing in order for consideration. The Pacheco case was on motion taken up, and some remarks made on the merit of the question, by Mr. FERRWAY of Mich. Mr. SAWYER of O. Mr. MARSH of Vt. Mr. BURT, and others. Mr. HUDSON of Mass. called to order, and said by the rules the debate could not take place.

Mr. BURT of S. C. moved for a call of the House which was carried.

On the roll being called, 198 members answered to their names. Various excuses were offered for absentees, finally, the doors were opened, and the business of the House proceeded with.

Mr. TURNER of Ill. argued the question of the Pacheco claim, but confessed that he knew but little about it, and was somewhat at a loss which way to vote.

Mr. PATERNEY followed in an argument against the claim. He contended that there was no property in slaves recognized by the Constitution.

Mr. CLINGMAN of N. C. interpoled and asked if the Constitution anywhere or in any point acknowledged property in plows, mules, or horses.

Mr. PATERNEY said certainly not, and then proceeded in his remarks, when,

Mr. CARTER interrupted and questioned him.

Mr. HILLIARD rose and propounded several questions to him.

Mr. PATERNEY answered and went on. He maintained that Gen. JESUP had no right to send the slave Lewis to Arkansas, or even to hang him because he was vicious, and then to call upon the Government to pay for him, even admitting slaves to be property.

Mr. CARTER asked him if Gen. JESUP had sent the negro off illegally, could the Government present a plea that its officer had acted illegally, and therefore refused indemnity.

Mr. PATERNEY replied that the owners of the slave must find redress of Gen. JESUP.

Mr. MORSE of La. followed and defended the conduct of Gen. JESUP as agent for the Government, and as such the owners of the slave must look to the Government for remuneration.

The subject was then laid aside for Mr. FRIES of Ohio to make a report from the Select Committee to try Mr. MEDILL Commissioner of Indian Affairs, on charges preferred against him by Mr. CLINGMAN of N. C. and reported a resolution for the Sergeant-Arms to take into custody DAVID TAYLOR, a witness who had refused to answer questions propounded to him. The subject produced much excitement and was warmly discussed by Mr. HARALSON of Ga. WOODWARD of S. C. BRADY of Pa. INGERSOLL of do. COBB of Ga. CARTER of Ills. and others. Mr. COBB offered an amendment to the resolution, so as to bring TAYLOR before the House the same as REUBEN M. WHITNEY was brought some years ago. Mr. INGERSOLL moved to postpone the subject until to-morrow, which was lost by tellers. The motion was reconsidered, when the subject was postponed.

CIVIL BILLS.

Mr. COBB moved to reconsider the vote stopping the debate on the Civil bill; the motion was reconsidered, when the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11, 1849.

A correspondent in yesterday's *Tribune* says that threats of violence have been made against me, in reference to a recent publication in its columns respecting the Coast Survey. I regret that any such statement has been made. I had nothing to do with the publication in question, being away from New-York when it was made, and knowing nothing of the facts in the case; and I certainly am under no apprehensions of personal violence on account of it, even though some irresponsible person may have used some hasty expression of the kind mentioned, of which I know nothing. I ask the writer to omit such gossip in future, or at all events leave my name out of it. H. GREELEY.

By Telegraph to the New-York Tribune.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 12.

A bill was passed to-day to amend the charter of the American Baptist Home Missionary Society. Also, another to incorporate the Trustees of the Astor Library Association. Passed 20 to 1. The negative was Mr. FLOYD.

Mr. BOKEE gave notice of a bill to amend the Usury Loans.

FUNDS IN COURT OF APPEAL.

Mr. FULLER offered a resolution calling upon the Clerk of the Court of Appeals for information as to what disposition had been made of funds in his hands, or whether the same had been sent to County Treasurers, explanations were given, and the resolution was laid over.

NIAGARA FALLS SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

The bill relative to the Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge was taken up, in Committee of the Whole. Mr. SMITH proposed as an amendment, full personal liability. On this a debate grew up, and the amendment was rejected. Mr. JOHNSON proposed an amendment in favor of reducing the tolls, which was rejected. The bill was then ordered to a third reading.

PARDONING POWER.

The bill in relation to the pardoning power of the Governor was taken up and discussed. Several amendments were adopted, one in favor of giving the Governor power of calling upon the public prosecutor in case of pardon being asked. The bill was not disposed of when the Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

Mr. CROSS gave notice of a bill for the election of Justices and Clerk for the Brooklyn Municipal Court.

Mr. CAMPBELL brought in a bill to incorporate Insurance Companies.

Mr. WHITE gave notice of a bill for appointing Commissioners to inquire into the solvency of Insurance Companies.

Mr. FULLER gave notice of a bill to amend the New-York Police Law.

The Weather.

The weather is cold. The mercury was down to 16 @18 degrees below zero.

Michigan U. S. Senator and Legislature.

By Telegraph. DETROIT, Friday, Jan. 12.

The Senate after a two days' fight refused to nominate a United States Senator.

By the above dispatch it will appear that news has been received at Detroit from Lansing, to the effect that the Senate refused to go into a nomination for U. S. Senator. This delay has been undoubtedly caused by the squabble between the Free Soil and Nicholson platform Loco Focos. Ten days from the organization of the Legislature is the time allotted for choosing. The principal candidates are Gen. CASS, Gov. RANSOM, and ex Gov. BARRY. The Western members will be nearly unanimous in course for RANSOM, who was CASS's principal competitor when the latter gentleman was first returned to the Senate a few years since. The Loco Focopapers in the Western part of the State demand the Senator from their section, and as Gov. RANSOM, in his recent message, took strong ground for Free Soil, he may be elected by a union of the Whig and Western members. CASS's friends finding this opposition may withdraw his name.

The House of Representatives did not organize on the first day of the session. The following gentlemen were elected officers of that body on the next day, all of whom are Loco-Focos: Speaker, Leander Chapman of Jackson; Clerk, A. Wilfoney of Oakland; Engrossing and Enrolling Clerk, J. B. Crane of Van Buren; Sergeant at Arms, Henry Conner of Wayne. As an indication of the sentiment of a majority of the Legislature on the subject of Slavery, a series of resolutions were introduced into the Senate immediately after the reading of the Governor's Free Soil Message. They were presented by Hon. E. H. Thompson, a leading Loco Foco, and the Lansing correspondent of the *Detroit Free Press*, says they will be unquestionably adopted by the Loco Focos. It will be seen that they are entirely antagonistic to the Nicholson platform.

The following are the resolutions of Mr. Thompson, which, it will be seen, are as Northern in sentiment as the much boasted planks of the Buffalo platform, with the exception of the uncalled for endorsement of the Mexican War. In these resolutions Charles E. Stuart, (who has been defeated in a trial for reélection by a staunch Free Soil Whig, Rev. Wm. Sprague,) also receives a condemnation for his opposition to the Gott resolutions, and his numerous motions for the reconsideration of their passage.

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan, that we consider the result of the late war with Mexico in the acquisition of the Territories of New-Mexico and California, as an enduring monument to the honor of our gallant army—regulars and volunteers—officers and soldiers, and that we rejoice in the prospect of extending over that once desolate country, the beneficent laws and institutions of a Free People.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the fundamental principles of the Ordinance of 1787—and although we have entire confidence in the opinion of many Statesmen and Jurists, and believe with them that Slavery is a mere local institution, which cannot exist without positive laws authorizing its existence—yet as *friends of freedom* in all sensible and as an earnest of the sincerity of our professions, we believe it that Congress has the power, and that it is their duty to prohibit it by legislative enactment, the introduction or existence of Slavery within any of the Territories of the United States now or hereafter to be acquired, where the same is not authorized by local laws.

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed and our Representatives requested to use all honorable means to accomplish the objects expressed in the foregoing resolution, and that the Governor of this State be requested to forward copies of these resolutions to our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Controller's Report.

NEW-YORK EXPRESS OFFICE, Saturday, Jan. 6, 1849.

GENTLEMEN: A sense of what is due to us, in common with other members of the Press, obliges us to be very specific in our demands for the Controller's Report, such, for instance, as the Controller's Report, an abstract of which appeared in *The Tribune* this morning exclusively, and which could not have been obtained but at one of the Express offices, and which the *Evening Journal* Office, with a copy of that paper forwarded by *The Tribune*, and yet not a copy of it had been sent to the other papers, notwithstanding we are sure the Editors of the *Journal* would not countenance the mode of depriving of public property, and would respectfully call their attention to the matter. Respectfully, &c.

A. K. M'MILLAN, Express Office, Tribune Building.

For the information, as well for other papers as the Express, we take occasion to say, that neither the Editors of this Journal, nor any person connected with it, are obnoxious to the charge of sending Public Documents to some and withholding them from the other Papers.

The extract referred to from the Controller's Report, was handed to us at 1 o'clock on Thursday, the day that it was communicated to the Legislature. At 4 o'clock our paper went to press, and on Friday morning, (the earliest moment practicable,) the *Evening Journal* was sent to *all* its exchanges in the City of New-York. *The Tribune* could only have obtained this extract from Thursday's *Journal*, as the other New-York papers might have done, for their Saturday morning editions. [Albany Eve. Journal.

☞ We publish the above in justice to the *Evening Journal*. We received the Journal containing the abstract referred to, on Friday evening by mail, and of course transferred it to our columns. If we were ahead of all of our neighbors in publishing the abstract it was certainly not in consequence of any special favor on the part of our friends of the *Journal* nor any remarkable expenditure of effort on our own part. We presume our cotemporaries enjoyed the same facilities as ourselves, and had they overhauled their Albany exchanges they might have found and made a note of the same.

St. Lawrence Canals, Canada.

The Ship Canals, the object of which was to render the great River of the North navigable between Prescott, or Ogdensburgh and Montreal, have already become the highway of an extensive commerce, the nature of which the returns we have seen do not very clearly show.

In 1847, there were employed on these Canals, says the *Montreal Gazette*, 5,627 vessels, measuring [illegible] tons, and in 1848, 5,618 vessels, measuring 470,[illegible] tons, being a decrease last year of 9 vessels, and an increase of 87,700 tons.

This must mean that 5,618 trips (up and down trips being added together) were made in 1848 by the craft in the river—not that there were 470,875 tons of shipping employed in the trade. In 1847 there were [illegible] vessels of 150 tons and upward, and in 1848, as many as 1,320 of that class conveyed through the canals, while smaller vessels than those of 70 tons got more and more into disuse. This trade, taken in connection with our frontier settlements, and the railroads now in progress to connect Montreal with Portland, and Ogdensburgh with Vermont, &c. is of growing interest to many. The St. Lawrence Canals were begun in 1832, and completed in 16 years, at an aggregate approaching the first cost of the Erie Canal, or the Croton Aqueduct.

☞ CHARLES EAMES, Esq. well known in the Literary circles of this City and the East, and for some years past the Assistant Editor of *The Union*, has been nominated by the President as U. S. Commissioner for the Sandwich Islands, vice A. Ten Eyck, Esq. who (we vaguely hear) has resigned and left the Islands for the California Gold Region. We do not know whether this nomination has yet been confirmed, but we presume there will be no opposition.

Mr. Polk does not often give us a chance to praise his acts, but (presuming it an acceptable position for Mr. E.) we commend this one right heartily. Mr. Eames is still a young man, but one of decided ability and promise, and has already deserved and achieved an honorable name as a scholar and writer. Had the Chargeship to Rome been confided to him, instead of the melancholy disposition made of it, we should have been better pleased; but we welcome any evidence of the appreciation by Mr. Polk of the worth and efficiency of Literary Men who are also in the better sense Politicians. Than Mr. Eames his Administration has had scarcely an abler and no more ardent and chivalrous defender. We shall see how The Union will replace him.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 11.

There was some debate this morning on a resolution introduced by Mr. BENTON directing the Secretary of the Senate to employ a suitable person to prepare an analytical index to the laws of the United States passed since 1842 which was finally adopted.

The Senate was engaged on private bills during the remainder of the session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After prayer, the journal having been read,

Mr. T. BUTLER KING of Ga. called for the order of business.

The SPEAKER announced the first business in order to be a resolution to print 1,000 copies of a report of the Topographical Engineers relative to the improvement of the Harbor of Buffalo.

Mr. WENTWORTH wished to know what had become of the business which was before them when they adjourned yesterday—the resolution relative to Slavery in the District.

The SPEAKER said that the motion to reconsider having prevailed, the resolution took its place on the calendar of unfinished business.

Mr. WENTWORTH—And will never be reached again this session.

The SPEAKER—It may be if the order of business be proceeded with.

Mr. HALL of N. Y. was entitled to the floor on the resolution to print, and made some remarks in support of it, in reply to the remarks of Mr. THOMPSON of Ky. on Tuesday.

After some further remarks by Messrs. THOMPSON of Ky. SCHENCK of Ohio and HENLEY of Ind.

Mr. VINTON of Ohio moved that the House resolve into Committee of the Whole, which was carried, and the consideration of the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill being resumed,

Mr. EMBREE of Ind. proceeded to make some remarks upon the Mileage question, illustrating the inequality and injustice of the law as it at present existed, as, by its operation, some members received as much as $40 per day during the time Congress sat. He also adverted to the extravagant salaries paid to officials of the Government, which he was in favor of reforming, as well as the Mileage of Congress for they attended at the offices now but six hours, when the law required them to attend ten. Also to the abuses of Members of Congress voting themselves books, and the abuses of the franking privilege.

Mr. VENABLE of N.C. followed, commencing by proposing an amendment to pay the actual traveling expenses of members and $2 per day for the time occupied in coming, and prohibiting the payment of constructive Mileage to Senators. He thought, however, that members of Congress were not paid enough, and thought to be paid more. He distrusted always, he said, the patriotism of those who were always praising the people, and thereupon he proceeded to praise his own constituency as most noble and high minded people. From this he diverged to an attack upon newspaper editors and letter writers, whom he thought entirely beneath his consideration.

Mr. GREELEY next obtained the floor. [For a full report of his remarks see "The Mileage Debate," in another column.]

At 3 the Committee rose, and Mr. VINTON offered a resolution to terminate debate in one hour after going into Committee, which was adopted.

The Committee on Mileage then presented a report to the reception of which Mr. STEPHENS of Ga. objected and the House adjourned.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

☞ CYMDEITHAWR AMERICANAIDD.—We have received Cyf. 10 of the Rhif 1 of this interesting periodical. It is well printed and arranged, its aim and objects are fitly expressed in the motto on the title page: "Rodd yr enaid neb wybodaeth nid yw dda." Among the articles contained in this number are several which, for powerful and intricate language, merit high praise. Among these we may mention that entitled, "Dawn y Gwawn," and the spirited Essay on "Dechreu Bldwydd yn." Several fine original poems grace the number. In looking over them the following stanza impressed us strongly, and we quote it:

"My dobygwn mod i'n clywed
Ei llais peraidd wrthwy'n dweyd,
Wel, fy mhlentyn, dd'ost ti adref?
Do yw genyt ti de wel d."

☞ The January number of "THE PLOW, THE LOOM AND THE ANVIL," is an excellent number. The opening article—a letter on the Slavery Question, by Henry C. Carey, Esq. contains some views of the subject which must command general attention. Among the contents, we notice "A Large Farm in New-England," "The Protective Policy," "The Sheep in its Various Forms," "Rate of Wages in Great Britain, Vermont and Maryland Husbandry Compared," &c. We are glad to learn that this well conducted periodical is meeting with great success, and has already reached a very extensive circulation.

☞ "HUNT'S MERCHANTS' MAGAZINE" for January is the commencement of Volume XX. of that standard publication. It is enriched with its customary variety of Commercial and Monetary intelligence, an Essay on the "Commerce of Ancient Rome," an able Memoir of SAMUEL SLATER, the Father of American Manufactures," accompanied by a Portrait on steel which is followed by articles on the Commercial Cities of Europe and of the United States; "The Gold Region of California, the "Protection of Ships from Lightning," and their preservation from fire—and a comprehensive summary of general Manufacturing, Nautical and Mercantile Miscellanies, altogether, a very interesting and valuable number. (Published by Freeman Hunt, 142 Fulton st.)

☞ "THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL" for January has a striking portrait of WM. C. BRYANT, with a phrenological description, which of course is the main feature of the number—followed by articles from the pen of the Editor, on the philosophical consideration of the science of Phrenology and of the Temperaments as indicative of character, and another chapter on the Law of Progression; and, among other matters, many excellent hints to Young Men. The *Journal* begins its Eleventh year with this issue, and, we are pleased to learn, under still more favorable auspices. (Published by Fowler & Wells, 131 Nassau st.

"THE USES AND ABUSES OF AIR."—The III Part of this compact and valuable Treatise has been some days issued, and is for sale by J. S. Redfield, Clinton Hall.—It contains a large number of excellent hints regarding the benefits of a proper and thorough Ventilation, and the evils attendant upon its neglect.—We gladly welcome these cheap and popular mediums of diffusing the needful information upon a subject which has hitherto, unfortunately, been very greatly neglected.

"THE WATER CURE."—We have, from Messr