NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 11.

Our Supplement.

In order to lay before our readers the current news of the day and at the same time do justice to our advertising friends, we are obliged to issue another Supplement this morning. Those who fail to read it will miss an interesting letter from BAYARD TAYLOR, an Editorial article on Thomas Jefferson, a communication about those 'Mysterious Noises,' more about the Hague-st. Catastrophe, an able article on the California Gold Region by Judge Brackenridge, sundry City Items, &c. &c.

MR. WETMORE'S ACCOUNTS.—Mr Wetmore on Saturday paid up $50,000 in gold, which was deposited with the Sub-Treasurer On Tuesday he is to pay $42,000 more. The remainder of the $181,586 is to await the result of the visit of his counsel to Washington, who left on Saturday. The Government it is hoped will recover the entire amount due from Mr. Wetmore, as security will probably be given for the balance, and his claims for commissions will not be allowed.

'Non-Intervention.'

We are not Non-Interventionists, never were, and never pretended to be. We execrate the doctrine so fatiguingly upheld by Gen. Cass that the Federal Government has *no right* to prohibit Slavery in the Territories of the Union. It would be just as rational in our eyes to argue that Congress has no power to prohibit burglary or manslaughter. True, such a 'Non-Intervention' *as will secure the exclusion of Slavery* may not be hard to take—such as was proposed last Winter in Washington Hunt's amendment to the Senate's Walker proposition, importing that while Congress made no regulation with regard to Slavery in the Territories, *the old Mexican laws on that subject should hold good until altered by Congress.* We believe that is legitimate Non-Intervention, and we could get along with it; though we should still greatly prefer that Congress would vindicate the National reputation and put a strong curb in the mouth of the spirit of conquest by expressly decreeing that all Federal Territory is, and henceforth must be, Free Territory. It would delight us to have *that* point settled, 'not for a day, but for all time.'

'Non Intervention' has been very popular in certain quarters, and frequently in the mouths of Messrs. Cass, Ritchie & Co. It is now scarcely a year since the Washington *Union* (Feb. 4th, 1849,) thus expounded the pro-Slavery doctrine with regard to the Territories:

"The SOUTH denies that Congress has any jurisdiction over the subject of slavery, and contends that *the people of the Territories alone*, when they *frame* a Constitution, preparatory to admission into the Union, *have a right to speak and be heard on that matter.* This fact being settled, *it really seems to us that this exciting question might be speedily adjusted.* If calm counsels prevail. The SOUTH contends for her honor and for the great principles of non-intervention and State equality. *Why then, cannot all unite and permit California to come into the Union as soon as she can frame a Constitution?* Then, according to the doctrines which prevail on both sides of Mason and Dixon's line, she may constitutionally establish her domestic institutions on any basis consistent with republican principles. *The South could lose nothing by adopting this course. On the contrary, she would save all for which she contends.*"

Very well: here is California, which has framed a Constitution exactly as the Union suggested. Her Members and one Senator are in Washington this morning, ready to take their seats—directed by their constituents to claim them. Have not these constituents "a right to speak and be heard on that matter?" "Why cannot all unite and permit California to come into the Union" at once, seeing that the preparation indicated by The Union is unquestionably complete? She certainly has established "her domestic institutions on a basis consistent with republican principles." Why, then, is not The Union's voice lifted up in favor of her immediate and unqualified admission? Why?

We are thinking and looking with reference to the subject of Non-Intervention generally. If 'the South' takes the first dose of it (the California dose) promptly, cheerfully and without unseemly faces, we may take a fancy to the general policy—who knows? But if she should reject her own medicine at the start, how could she expect us to swallow it readily when our turn comes round!

California.

We give in this paper a liberal instalment of our tidings by letter and otherwise from the Land of Gold, which came to hand by the mail steamship Ohio on Saturday. But we have more letters in hand, and a fund of information derived from private advices and conversations with friends who returned in the Empire City and Ohio.

The prospects of California were never brighter than now. Skepticism as to its immense mineral resources is gradually yielding to the solid and radiant proofs now abundantly made manifest. Three Millions of Dollars' worth of native Gold, shipped by a single steamer following and to be followed by others, at intervals of barely two weeks, ought to vanquish the most stubborn incredulity. An intelligent friend who enjoyed good opportunities for information in San Francisco estimates the amount of gold in the hands of the gamblers alone of that city on the 1st of January (our latest date) at Fourteen Millions of Dollars. Those 'sporting men,' by the way, have done the largest business of any class of operators in California during the last year. Profits are no plentier there, probably, than elsewhere, but they are better supplied with the means of exhibiting their folly, and those means have been improved to the utmost. Toil-worn diggers who had bagged their thousands at the cost of unsurpassed fatigue, privations and exposure, have come down to the city, and gambled, and lost their last dollar within a week. The gamblers, it should be stated to the credit of their forecast, never hesitate in such cases to lend a "cleaned out" digger $50 or $100 to enable him to return to the mines. They know that whatever he may be enabled to dig will come round to their "bank" in due season, and, being flush, are willing to be generous in their investments. Nor do they confine their favors entirely to their customers. They subscribe liberally to new churches and assume the character of public-spirited citizens. They of course pay the highest rents, and rather the most of them; though the best private house in the city is owned and occupied by women of very unequivocal character.—In fine, Society and Business in San Francisco gravitate, and stratify according to laws somewhat different from those prevailing on this side of the continent. It is to be hoped that the existing condition there is not permanent, but that the time will soon come when the gambling-houses and groggeries shall not greatly outnumber the private family dwellings.

—The great crash for months anticipated, and so confidently predicted, in Rents, Lots and Real Estate generally, has not yet occurred. On the contrary, prices generally were at their highest notch when the Oregon left. There may be a check, but we do not see a fair chance for a great revulsion so long as immigrants shall so rapidly pour in and gold be so rapidly shelled out as at present. The California banks have certainly discounted with great liberality the past Summer, and promise to do so to a much greater extent next season, or in proportion to the increased applications. We estimate that the entire population of Upper California was under 50,000 on the 1st of January, 1849, and not much under 150,000 on the 1st of January, 1850. *Next* January will find it hardly under Half a Million. We shall gladly hear that at least half the new comers devote themselves to Farming, Gardening, &c. for which the returns must be as generous; but it seems almost impossible to resist the universal rush for the Gold Diggings. The average reward of the diggers, we have now reason to believe, has been decidedly under-estimated; we now believe that it has been hardly less than an ounce of gold for every good hearty day's work. Still the labor is severe, the heat of Summer horrible, and the privations of most diggers scarcely endurable. If a thousand good milch cows were diffused through the Mining region, as near the several diggings as grass could be found and labor cut to sustain them, they would bountifully recompense their owners while contributing greatly to the comfort and even health of the miners. It is much easier driving a cow into the mining region than getting up a barrel of whisky, and we consider the liquid afforded by the former decidedly the more wholesome and nutritious. Beside, in a few days the whisky is gone, while the cow and her milk continue. Potatoes, too, are worth at least $16 per bushel throughout the mines; and might be raised, even by spade culture, at the rate of two bushels to each day's faithful labor. Will not some cool Yankee or Oregonian see that seed is sent there and planted in some choice localities next Spring? We suspect one capable and willing grower of vegetables up among the miners would save more lives than two average doctors—meaning no disparagement to the latter, of course. We should not offend a sensible physician by prescribing hot roast potatoes and cool buttermilk at a venture for all the fever-patients poisoned by bad bacon and worse brandy on the branches of the Sacramento,—provided only that the medicine could be had.

—There is occasionally a fight, and very rarely a grave outrage, in some part of California; but, on the whole life and more especially property are safer there to-day than in New-York, or in almost any part of Europe. We mean of course that property is safe if kept away from gambling tables and groggeries—if taken there, it is safe to say the owner will lose it.

—On the whole, California is a great country, and admirably fitted to form State XXXI of the American Union. We trust she will be put through at once.

The Pope and the Roman Women.

We have already commented at some length upon certain statements contained in the recent Encyclical letter of Pius IX. and as we think have conclusively shown those statements not to be correct as to fact. We publish below a letter from Prof. FILOPANTI, a man of distinction among Italian savans, who was at Rome through the whole affair, and is fully acquainted with all the events connected with it, having himself played a prominent part both in the establishment and the defence of the Republic. We ask for his statements—which not merely confirm our own position in the matter, but show once more the small material out of which excited party spirit creates the worst fabrications—the candid attention of our readers.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1850.

To the Editor of The Tribune:

DEAR SIR: Thorough familiarity with the facts enables me to give you an exact statement as to the occasion of those words in the Pope's Encyclical letter which have caused so painful an emotion of astonishment even among his most devoted friends. I am not of that number, as you know.—I have fought, and am always ready to fight, against his government. I had also the honor to propose in the Roman Assembly the decree of his deposition as temporal sovereign. But the same decree established guarantees of the greatest respect to his spiritual authority. I shall not fail in this regard in this letter, although his accusations against the charitable women who voluntarily served in the hospitals at Rome wound me personally to a degree which the public cannot be aware of. The Holy Father has been led into error. He has been subjected to a strange confusion, exaggeration, and perversion of two distinct facts, each of small importance, but both of which, as they really occurred, were very far from dishonorable to the hospitals of the Republic.

When the French were approaching Rome, a great number of women, in response to the appeal of Father Gavazzi, gave in their names to assist in the care of the wounded, whom we expected to have in consequence of the approaching collision. It is perfectly well known that there were among them several ladies of the most distinguished families. At the hospital of the *Trinita de' Pellegrini*, to which the Encyclical seems particularly to make allusion, there were, among others, Madame the Princess Belgioioso, Madame the Marchesa Pantucci, and the wife of Gen. Galletti. It is true that, in the haste with which the whole was arranged, two or three women were admitted who would not have been received if there had been the time to obtain information respecting them.—Madame Belgioioso soon perceived this and dismissed them.

Some days afterward a young sculptor of great promise, Mr Farinelli, who had received a mortal wound in the battle of April 30, was on the point of death. But such was the aversion which he had conceived for the priests on account of political differences, that he became dangerously excited whenever either of the chaplains in the hospital approached to speak with him. Once he besought the nurses who had particular care of him, a young Venetian lady and a young French girl, to send away one of the priests whose zeal rendered him more urgent than the others. This they did with the greatest possible delicacy and regard for the feelings of the priest. Nevertheless, the Chaplain, going away, reported, in a moment of unreflecting anger that the ladies did not allow priests to confess the dying. However, these two young nurses of whom we are speaking, hit upon a pious expedient. They proposed to the dying man to receive at his bed side Father Ventura, to which he agreed. Father Ventura was accordingly summoned at once and bestowed on him the consolations of his sacred ministry and of his eloquence. Thus you see that, so far from these ladies being an obstacle to the Christian sentiments which others might have excited in the suffering, it is due to them that Mr. Farinelli did not die without the succor of religion.

In support of what I have stated I invoke the testimony of the considerable number of wounded French prisoners who were nursed in the same hospitals by the same women, day and night with a charity quite as zealous and indefatigable as were our own men; but above all I invoke the evidence of Father Ventura: I entreat that personage, who is so justly venerated by all the world, and whom Pius IX. himself has often consulted, to declare publicly whether my words are in accordance with the truth. I do not know where he is, but, in order that my request may be sure to reach him, I ask the French journals, which are those most circulated in the world, to have the kindness to insert this letter, without regard either to any political banner or their own. It will be an act worthy of the ancient French reputation. The honor of several women is involved, one of whom is of their own nation, women are involved whose conduct—let me be permitted to say it—has been eminently Christian, and who for their sole recompense have been branded by the highest oracle of Christianity with the most cruel, the most disgraceful appellation with which a human creature can be stigmatized.

Receive, dear sir, the assurance of my sympathy for yourself and for the generous doctrines you advocate. FILOPANTI.

It is reported that Mr. Lawrence is charged with the negotiation, and that it has been going on at London. It is also reported that a treaty has been entered into here by Mr. Clayton and Sir Henry Bulwer, adjusting the Nicaragua question. All this is flummery. No treaty has been made, here or elsewhere.

[Washington Correspondence Journal of Commerce.

Mr. Lawrence, in spite of the above denial, did have charge of the negotiations in relation to the Nicaragua Canal, and all the main stipulations were understood before Sir Henry Bulwer left London. We again reiterate our statement that a treaty has been made and that it went to London for ratification by the last steamer.

RHODE ISLAND.—The Loco Focos of Rhode Island assembled in State Convention at Providence on the 6th inst. and wisely resolved not to nominate any candidates for State Officers.

LOUISIANA.—The Legislature of Louisiana on the 30th ult. elected GEO. C. MCWHORTER, Whig, of Concordia, as State Treasurer. Mr. McW. received 63 votes to 61 for Alex. Cuviller, Loco. Mr. WIESSE, Whig, of the *N. O. Bee*, was also chosen State Printer, receiving on the 2d ballot, 63 votes to 61 for Mr. Haich, Loco, of the *Baton Rouge Democrate Advocate.*

FRANZ CONNEN.—We were informed some time since by the Mexican papers, that this charming young violinist was dead. This it seems, was an error, if we may judge by the *Trait d' Union*, of Jan. 9, which says that he is coming from Zacatecas to Mexico, on his way to Holland, where he has been named royal professor at the Academy of the Hague.

THE STRIKE ON THE CANAL.—The laborers on the Canal, between this city and Frankfort, engaged in the recent "strike," have not yet resumed work, but we are happy to state no further violence has been committed since the burning of Mr. Vandebogart's barn and horses.—The laborers who threatened to burn out Mr. V. was arrested yesterday, and an examination was commenced before a Justice of the Peace in Frankfort, last evening. It was adjourned to this morning, when it was resumed, and at the time our messenger left, 10 A.M. was still progressing. It was considered doubtful whether sufficient testimony would be elicited to hold him over for trial.

[Utica Observer, 8th.

CAPTAIN BUSLEY.—The afflicting news of the wreck of the ship Hottinguer, and the death of her brave commander, has brought sadness to many of our citizens, who were personally acquainted with Capt Ira Bursley, and witnessed his noble qualities. He was not far from 50 years of age, and his name had long been associated with transatlantic intercourse. His bravery, generosity, and other sterling qualities, had endeared him to all those who had crossed the ocean in his company. His death harmonized with his life. The life blood in his veins ebbed amidst the surging ocean, and the waves of the Atlantic were an appropriate element to chaunt his requiem. The flags of our shipping have been at half-mast to-day, as a token of respect to his memory. [Boston Jour.

THE EXPLOSION.

SIXTH AND LAST DAY'S WORK.

NAMES OF THE SUFFERERS!

SIXTY-SEVEN DEAD!

Coroner's Investigation.

Early on Saturday morning the Chief of Police and his aids and men were on the ground of the explosion and before 2 o'clock in the afternoon the excavation was concluded, the whole ground had been gone over, the last doubt given place to certainty, and the search was at an end.

By a singular coincidence, the body of Samuel J. Crissey, the Engineer of the establishment, was the last one found, and the only one taken out on Saturday. Contrary to usual expectation, he was less mutilated than almost any other of those killed—he was a little bruised in the face, and slightly burned, but the body was clothed as usual, and was recognized instantly. He was found in the little yard, in the rear of the building, which seems to indicate that he feared the danger and stepped out to avoid it; or he might have been blown through the window, by the explosion, though we should suppose, had such been the fact, he would have been more bruised. The engine, of which he had the charge, was very little injured.

The body found in the crank of the engine on Friday evening is supposed to be his brother's. There was an orange in one of the pockets of his clothes which lay beside him, and the head was detached from the body, lying outside the engine.

The body of Halsey King, son of J. C. King, has been recognized in a curious way. It was a headless trunk, turned to a cinder, of which nothing could be made, for even the clothing was gone, except a little portion of a red shirt. It lay for the last four or five days in the yard of the station-house for inspection. None could identify it. At length, however, the washerwoman was found who washed for him, and she identified the piece of red shirt as that she was in the habit of washing, and showed another of his of the same kind, then in her possession. The particular shade of red, and the texture of the flannel, satisfied her of the identity.

We now make up, from the best information attainable, a complete list of the killed, wounded and missing:

MEN EMPLOYED BY TAYLOR & CO.

DEAD—30.

1. Samuel J. Crissey, engineer, aged 39, born in New-York, resided at 34 Oliver-st.
2. Alexander Huggins, 32 years; born in Ireland; 61 Third-st.
3. Adam Neilly, 23 years, born in Ireland; residence Sixth-av. and Thirty-second-st.
4. Larry Crystoll, 23 years, born in New-Jersey; 272 William-st.
5. Robert Ross, 40 years, born in Ireland; 96 Ridge-st.
6. Stephen C. Osborne, 25 years, born in New-York; resided 61 Avenue D.
7. Henry N. Reed, 29 years, born in New-York; 529 Ninth-st.
8. Eli Hull, aged 28, born in Connecticut, residence not stated.
9. George H. Davis, 27 years, born in Massachusetts; 291 Pearl-st.
10. Thomas S. Vanderbilt, 26 years, born in New-York; 406 Cherry-st.
11. George Noel, 16 years, born in New-York; Brooklyn.
12. Robert Hyslop, 27 years, born in Scotland; 412 Pearl-street.
13. Seneca Lake, 26 years, born in New-York; 196 Seventh-st.
14. Leonard Brooks, 30 years, born in Rockland Co. 54 Oliver-st.
15. Loren King, 22 years, born in New-York; 65 Oliver-st.
16. Rufus Whitney, 60 years, born in Boston; Williamsburgh.
17. James Zolile, 32 years, born in England; 84 Frankfort-st.
18. Halsey King, aged —, born in New-York, residence not stated.
19. George Harvest, 25 years, born in England, 22 Eighth-st.
20. Isaac H. B. Osborne, 32 years; 61 avenue D.
21. Alexander Dixon, 25 years, born in Canada; 29 Front-st. Brooklyn.
22. James Brooks, 26 years, born in New-York; 54 Oliver-st.
23. Thomas Brooks, aged 17, born in New-York, resided 54 Oliver-st. (died in the Hospital from his wounds.)
24. Abraham O. Keisey, 31 years, born in New-Jersey; Rivingston-st.
25. James S. Crissey, brother of the Engineer, (of his identity there is no reasonable certainty.)
26. George Ford, born in New-Jersey; 23 South-First-st. Williamsburgh.
27. Peter Donahoe, aged 32, born in Ireland; residence 2 Oak-st.
28. Joseph Hampson, aged 29, born in England, resided 323 Delancey-st.
29. Charles Knowlton, aged 30, born in England, 622 Fourth-st.
30. Luther Thompson, found dead; but we do not find the name in the Coroner's list.

WOUNDED.

1. Charles Dougherty, slight.
2. Peter Campbell, badly injured.
3. Marshal Vought, slightly.
4. Robert King, slightly.
5. John Thompson, badly injured.
6. Clark Vought, slightly.
7. A Aldredge, much hurt.
8. Elias Greeg, much injured.
9. Wesley Rowland, slightly.
10. A. Scofield, not seriously.
11. John C. King, some hurt.
12. William Delandes, slight injury.
13. George H. Rowland, slightly hurt.
14. James Powers, a little bruised.
15. William Proctor, much injured.

Not Present, and Escaped Cabert.

1. M. M. Kelton.	13. Thomas Wheelock.
2. John Brown.	14. Frank Thomas.
3. John Gilmartin.	15. George Whitney.
4. O. Cunningham.	16. James Kendall.
5. Thomas McKeever.	17. Richard Bartwhistle.
6. Thomas Wood.	18. J. O. Brown.
7. John Fagan.	19. Thomas Phillips.
8. William Rogers.	20. William Zolile.
9. David Rowland.	21. W. C. Rowland.
10. M. D. Ford.	22. Edwin Chapin.
11. Robert Hamilton.	23. Man, name unknown.
12. Jaffes Gilday.	

TAYLOR'S MEN.

Dead, 30—Injured, 15—Uninjured, 23—Total, 68.

This is as correct a synopsis as we can make from the papers of the Foreman.

ST. JOHN, FRER & CO.

DEAD—32.

1. James Gulliper, 20 years, born in Long-Island; 74 Middle-st.
2. John Dougherty, 19 years, born in Scotland. Brooklyn.
3. William K. Bartlett, 17 years, born in New-York; 74 Frankfort-st.
4. William Elliot Townsend, 15 years, born in New-York; 328 Ninth-st.
5. Joseph Lockwood, 45 years, born in Connecticut; Beekman-st.
6. Richard E. Egbert, 50 years, born on Staten Island.
7. Samuel Tindale, 15 years, born in New-York; 72 Beekman-st.
8. Peter Hyde, 18 years, born in Brooklyn.
9. George Hyde, 28 years, born in Brooklyn.
10. Edward P. Hurd, 37 years, born in Connecticut; Brooklyn.
11. William B. Gardevine, 21 years, born in New-York; Downing-st.
12. James Kearney, 22 years, born in Ireland.
13. John Birmingrove, 14 years, born in France; 3 Pike-st.
14. Matthew McGoughlin, 22 years, born in New-York; Broome-st.
15. James Granger, 25 years, born in London; Brooklyn.
16. William Collons, 24 years, born in Ireland; 227 Pearl-st.
17. John Thurston, 16 years, born in Brooklyn.
18. Hamilton Houghtoe, born in New-York; resided in Broome-st.
19. Robert H. Stremmel, 15 years of age, born in Norfolk Va; resided at Brooklyn.
20. Cornelius Dougherty, aged 15, a native of Scotland.
21. James Collins, aged 14, born in England.
22. Terrence Farrell, aged 24, a native of Ireland; residence 269 Madison-st.
23. P. Burns, 28 years, born in Ireland; Division-st Brooklyn.
24. John Rogers, 34 years, born in New-York; 58 Mott-st.
25. Daniel Dougherty, 16 years, born in Ireland; Brooklyn.
26. George F. Worrell, 17 years, born in New-York; 586 Fourth-st.
27. Lemuel B. Whitney, 27 years, born in Brooklyn; Churchst.
28. Jesse Huestis, 14 years, born in New-York; 87 Beekman-st.
29. Frank Bartlett, 14 years, born in Hudson; 74 Frankfort-st.
30. Owen Brady, 14 year born in New-York; 115 William-st.
31. Robert Anable, boy, resided in Williamsburgh.
32. Isaiah Marks, colored man, residence not stated.

WOUNDED.

1. Stephen H. Smith, leg broken.
2. Jas. Odell, leg broken.
3. William Merrit, burned badly.
4. Francis Hyde, badly hurt.
5. Frederick Timon, severely injured.
6. Patrick McPhillips, badly hurt.
7. William Quigg, much injured.
8. Thomas Weed, leg broken.
9. John Flood, badly injured.
10. C. O. Jessup, head bruised.
11. Joseph Anable, slightly.
12. James Hyatt, cut on the head.
13. Morris L. Canfield, slight bruise.
14. John Mills, slightly hurt.
15. Henry Gerradet, body scalded.

Not Present, and Escaped Unhurt.

1. Henry W. Smith.	6. Wm. C. Hinman.
2. Dr. Lyon.	7. A. R. Marthdale.
3. John Ward.	8. Robert McIntyre.
4. Dutch Frenchman.	9. Edward Lambert.
5. Francis Lynch.	

ST. JOHN'S MEN.

Dead, 32—Injured, 15—Uninjured, 9—Total, 56.

There are yet five bodies not identified, and the following persons are thought to be missing:

1. James Darney.	4. Charles St. John.
2. Wm. Gavanlock.	5. Jas. Preston.
3. Luke Jonnson.	6. James Preston.

We then have the following result of this terrible explosion:

Whole number dead	67
Whole number injured	50
Whole number escaped	22
Whole number missing	6
Total	136

Truly a more disastrous accident has never afflicted our City, nor one which so strongly calls for sympathy and assistance to the suffering friends of the Wounded and the Dead.

[For various notices, incidents, &c. connected with this sad affair, we refer the reader to other portions of our regular sheet and Supplement.]

THE CREVASSE.—We conversed yesterday with a gentleman who had just come from the crevasse at Lacode's, below the city, on the opposite side of the river, and who examined it carefully and minutely. The aperture in the old front Levee, he informs us, is 40 feet wide, and that a new Levee had been made in the rear of the old one in the form of the segment of a circle, joining the old one at either end of the segment. The space between the two Levees was of course promptly filled with water, which soon broke through the lower portion of the new Levee, where it is now *eighty* feet wide, and the water is flowing through it about 3 feet deep. They are, however, actively at work upon it, with a full force, and with every prospect that it will be closed last evening, and at any rate in the course of to-day, as they were steadily contracting the opening by driving piles from either side, and filling them in as they progressed.

Mr. Bacoste's plantation had of course suffered, but the water had not backed in upon any of the neighbors, and it is not thought any of them will suffer injury from the accident before it is closed. The water passes off in the rear by the bayou leading down to Barataria. [N. O. Bee, 1st.

FURTHER FROM EUROPE.

By Bain's Merchants' Telegraph.

HALIFAX TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Saturday, Feb. 9, 1850.

The *Europa* experienced heavy head winds during most of her passage.

ENGLAND.

A large meeting was held in London on the 15th January, relative to the proposed exhibition of the Industry of all Nations. The sum of £12,000 was subscribed, and enthusiastic speeches were made by Lord John Russell and others.

It is decided that the Queen will not open Parliament in person.

On the 26th, up to the departure of the Europa, the sales of Cotton were over 6,000 bales.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The Hungarian Prisoners.

A complete reconciliation is said to have taken place between Russia and Turkey—the latter having consented that all those Polish subjects of Russia who were concerned in the late Hungarian movement, shall be obliged to leave the Turkish dominions. A similar arrangement is on the point of being entered into between Austria and Turkey.

The Russian list of persons proscribed, contains the name of Gen. Bem and twelve others; that of Aurelli begins with Kossuth, and contains thirty-two names. It is announced that Madame Kossuth has joined her husband, she having escaped from Hungary in the disguise of a mendicant.

The English Consul at Vienna has discovered a diabolical attempt instigated by the Austrian Government to murder Kossuth.

Passengers

Per Europa, from Liverpool for New-York—Mr and Mrs Coats, Mr and Mrs Palmer, Mr and Mrs Hutchinson, Mr and Mrs Popp, Mr and Mrs Sauter, Misses Fellows and Winter, Rev Mr Nelson, Messrs Maurer, Shephard, White, Stevens, (the latter with dispatches,) Field, Harvey, Steen, Moller, Andrews, Barker, Bordew, Bursley, West, Sue, Roaler, Brown, Dixon, Smith, Locke, Bullock, Hume, Leopold, Warden, Simson, Cochrane, Beck, Bainbridge, Bliss, Pierce, Robinson, Ficklin, Valson, Wilcot, Lyon, Bolton, House, Sharpe, Maltre, Mittenbaker, Sutrickland, Flake, Row, Motley, Farrish, Hannegan, Vanz, Haggerty, Fergus, Polck, Watson, Hastings, Wilson, Thompson, Ross, King, Hillant, Cocker, Lombabe, Saunders, Kane. [Unable to get the rest of the passengers.

Steamer Falcon.

HALIFAX, Saturday, Feb. 9.

Great fears are entertained here for the safety of the steamer Falcon, now six days over due at this port from Newfoundland.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.... ALBANY, Feb. 8, 1850.

FEMALE ACADEMY IN NEW-YORK.

Mr. BEEKMAN reported a bill to establish a Female Academy in New-York City.

NOTICES OF BILLS, ETC.

The annexed notices of bills were given:—

By Mr. OWEN—A bill relative to executions and testamentary trustees.

By Mr. WILLIAMS—A bill in reference to the Governors of the Almshouse in New-York City.

By Mr. CROLIUS—A bill amending the law for the collection of taxes in New-York City. Mr. C. moved to refer this bill to a Select Committee, consisting of the Senators from the Third, Fourth and Sixth Districts. Carried.

THE IMPEDIMENTS IN HURLGATE.

Mr. BEEKMAN called for the consideration of the joint resolution offered by him in regard to the removal of the impediments to navigation in Hurlgate. Mr. B. explained the necessity of the passage of these resolutions, and they were adopted without amendment.

THE STONEBRIDGE PLANING MACHINE.

Mr. STANTON called up his resolution in reference to Woodworth's planing machine.

After some explanations had been given,

Mr. COOK hoped it would lie on the table for a time as he wished to vote understandingly on the matter.

Some further debate followed, and then Mr. STANTON offered a slight amendment, which was adopted.

Mr. SEYMOUR MAKER then moved to lay the resolution on the table. Lost.

The resolution was then debated briefly by Messrs. CARROLL and COOK. Mr. COOK said there must be something peculiar about this resolution, inasmuch as the courtesy was denied to it which had been allowed to a bill or two for the purpose of examination. It was something he had not seen before since he had been in the Senate. He saw no necessity of hot haste. Congress was not going to adjourn, and there was no need of hurrying the thing in this style.

Mr. STANTON then said that he was willing to have it lie on the table; and it was thus ordered.

THE CHEMUNG CANAL FRAUDS.

Mr. GUINSIP called for the consideration of his resolutions in regard to the supposed frauds committed by the Commissioner having charge of the Chemung Canal.

A debate followed on the resolutions, which, after amendment, were adopted.

THE EXCISE LAWS.

Mr. HAYCOCK offered a resolution releasing all Committees of the Senate from the consideration of petitions in reference to the Excise laws, and to transmit the same to the Assembly. Carried.

RELIEF BILL PASSED.

The bill for the relief of John Tyce and others, Commissioners of Highways in the town of Howard, was passed.

The Senate then adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.....BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. FIRKE reported favorably on the bill relative to the appropriations made to Orphan Asylums.

Mr. TOWNSEND reported, with amendments, the bill to prevent corporations interposing the plea of usury. Also, favorably on the bill declaratory of the act relative to the recording of wills, &c.

Mr. A. GREEN reported, favorably, a bill to amend the Two-Thirds act. Also, against the bill to amend the Revised Statutes relative to the determination of claims on real estate, &c.

Mr. DENNY reported a bill to subject certain debts owing to non-residents, to taxation.

THE BANK COMMITTEE.

Mr. S. B. DAVIS inquired when the Bank Committee intended to report the bill in favor of par redemption?

Mr. RAYMOND replied that the committee had the subject under consideration, and would report as soon as proper deliberation would justify.

TAX ASSESSMENTS.

Mr. L. W. SMITH reported, with amendments, the bill in relation to the assessment and collection of taxes on lands owned by non-residents, as to the sale of taxed lands in the counties where assessed. Mr. S. moved to make the bill the special order for Monday, Feb. 18, at 12 o'clock. He said that the bill had been lost, for want of time, for several years.

Mr. PRYN suggested that the bill had to be printed, and there would be time enough to fix upon a day when it was printed.

Mr. MARTIN supposed it perfectly competent for the House to act on this motion now, as the bill was printed substantially in the report of the Comptroller, &c. to whom the subject had been referred last year.

Mr. SMITH's motion prevailed.

Mr. RAYMOND presented a written report and bills making appropriations for the improvement of Racket and Moose rivers.

THE CANAL FUND.

The annual report of the Commissioner of the Canal Fund was received.

THE OBSTRUCTIONS IN HURLGATE.

The Senate's joint resolution, calling for an appropriation to remove rocks that obstruct the navigation of the East River at Hurlgate, were passed.

BILL PASSED.

The following bill was read a third time and passed:

To regulate, and define, and limit powers, privileges, liabilities, and enfranchises of Plank Road Companies.

NOTICES OF BILLS, ETC.

Mr. PRYN gave notice of a bill making appropriations, in part, for the several hospitals out of the city of New-York.

Mr. STORY gave notice of a bill to provide for building an executive mansion.

Mr. A. D. DAVIS brought in a bill to amend the charter of the Eastern Dispensary, N. Y.

Mr. GOFF brought in a bill in relation to the formation of the Adirondac Iron and Steel Company.

Mr. TOWNSEND introduced a bill to enable the Commissioners on Emigration to borrow money on mortgages, in certain cases.

Mr. MOTT gave notice of a bill to incorporate a Savings Bank in Brooklyn.

THE CONTESTED ELECTION IN ORANGE COUNTY.

Mr. YARD called up his resolution directing the Committee on Elections to report forthwith on the contested seat of Orange County. Mr. Y. thought that the matter had been delayed long enough. If the holder of this seat was entitled to it, it was due him that the fact should be reported, for a contrary impression prevailed; but if the contestant were entitled to the seat, that fact should be reported. It was due to the House, as well as that gentleman's constituents. It was true, much had been said about the magnanimity of the gentleman from Orange. (Mr. FULLERTON,) but he could not acquiesce in that compliment. Mr. Yard proceeded to comment on his motion at some length.

Mr. PRYN observed that he regretted to see this attempt to censure the Elections Committee, which was composed of a majority of Democrats, who can report at pleasure. For a House of similar politics to compel its Committee to report instanter, would be unusual and discourteous. The Committee had but just returned from Orange Co. and he had no doubt would report as soon as it was proper for them to do so.

Mr. FISH moved to lay the resolution on the table. It was carried.

THE FUTURE HOUR OF MEETING.

Mr. GOFF called up his resolution, that the House would meet at ten o'clock on and after Monday next. Laid on the table.

MAP OF BROOKLYN.

Mr. BAKER brought in a bill to amend the Commissioners' Map of Brooklyn, and for other purposes.

POWER OF SUPERVISORS.

Mr. DENNY gave notice of a bill to increase the power of Boards of Supervisors.

THE REVISED STATUTES.

Mr. NOTT moved that the Clerk pay for the Revised Statutes ordered, out of the contingent fund.

Ship News.

BOSTON, Feb 10—There were no arrivals on Saturday, P.M.

Cld, barks Lowell, Baltimore, Elk, for Philadelphia; brig Mary H, do; schs Sharon, Baltimore, Emma and Coovany.

Arr, ship Concordia, Calcutta, Oct 5; spoke Jan. lat 42 lon 32, sch Lambert, Suydam, of NYork, for California; Jan 3, lat 1 south, lon 31, ship Andrew Scott, fm Portland, for California.

Ship Charles Curral, fm Savannah, 30th ult; saw, 7th inst, lat 36, lon 70, bark Roderick Dhu, of Boston, for Sagua.

Bark Sarah H Snow, NOrleans 19th ult; saw, 7th inst, lat 29 36, lon 71, ship Kensington, of NYork, standing NE.

Bark Charles Williams, Mobile, 10th ult; Union, Lawrence and Edmund, Dwight, Baltimore; brigs Caleb Curtis, from Jacksonville, 26 ult; Andover, Alexandria; Candice, Baltimore; Acorn, Phila.

Sch William Allen, Port-au-Prince, 26th ult; left British brig J W Johnson, for NYork; sch Cearey, do, &c.

ARRAIGNMENT OF PROFESSOR WEBSTER.—At 10 o'clock this morning, Professor Webster was brought from Leverett-st. jail and arraigned in the Supreme Judicial Court before Associate Justice Fletcher, on motion of Attorney-General Clifford, upon the indictment found against him for the murder of Dr. George Parkman. His appearance during the reading of the charge to Mr. Wilde, the clerk, was perfectly composed and self-collected, and at the close he uttered his plea of "Not Guilty" in a firm, decided tone of voice, accompanied with a very impressive shake of a head. To an inquiry by the Court, the prisoner replied that he had counsel employed for his defense, and that they were Edward D. Sohier, Esq. and Hon. Finley Merrick. Mr. Sohier was present in Court. The Attorney-General then moved that as early a day for trial be assigned as would be consistent with the convenience of the Court and the counsel for defense. Mr. Sohier said the defense would be ready at any time appointed by the Court. Justice Fletcher stated that he had been instructed by the Court, if there should be no objection, to assign Tuesday, the 19th of March next, as the day for trial, and he therefore fixed that time. The prisoner was then remanded, after having been in the Court-room just about fifteen minutes, during which he was the special object of notice by a large number of legal and medical gentlemen, and other spectators. [Boston Transcript, 8th.

For California.

We shall issue To-Morrow morning our next number of *The Tribune for California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands.* It will contain all the important news up to the time of going to press. Persons wishing to send or carry this paper to ports on the Pacific will please leave their orders immediately, in order not to be disappointed. Single copies sixpence.

CITY ITEMS.

☞ For a great number of City, Brooklyn, Williamsburgh, Hoboken, Jersey City and Newark Items, see Outside and especially the Supplement.

☞ *Don Giovanni* at the Opera House to-night.

FUNERAL OF THE UNRECOGNIZED.—The funeral of the unfortunate persons who lost their lives by the explosion in Hague-st and whose remains have not been identified or claimed by their friends, will take place from the BROADWAY TABERNACLE, on Tuesday, the 12th inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M. The ceremonies will be opened with a prayer by Rev. J. P. Thompson. After which a hymn will be read by Rev. Henry Chase, and sung by the choir. On the conclusion of which Rev. E. F. Hatfield will read a portion of scripture. An address will then be delivered by Rev. S. H. Tyng. The ceremonies there will be concluded with a prayer by Rev. S. H. Cone.

The procession will then form in Broadway, right on Anthony-st, and proceed down Broadway and Whitehall-st. to the South Ferry, and thence cross to Brooklyn, where a train of Cars (which has been generously tendered for the occasion by the Long Island Railroad Company,) will be in readiness to convey the remains, and those accompanying them, to the Cypress Hills Cemetery. Further suitable ceremonies will then take place.

The survivors employed in the building at the time of the disaster are requested to attend as mourners. The Societies of Hatters and Machinists especially, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to join the procession.

GEORGE H. FRANKLIN, JAMES H. COOK, MORGAN MORGANS, } Committee of Arrangements

FOR THE RELIEF FUND.—The German Liederkranz, assisted by several other musical societies, proposes to give a Concert next Wednesday at the Tabernacle for the benefit of the sufferers by the Hague-st. calamity. This is a good opportunity to hear good music and contribute in a good object.

FUNERALS.—The remains of James S