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NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

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NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

THREE DAYS

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Canada at Halifax.

By Telegraph from Halifax to Portland, thence BY WINSLOW'S EXPRESS TO BOSTON, AND THENCE By Bain's Merchants' Telegraph to New-York.

The steamship Canada arrived at Halifax at half past 9 o'clock yesterday morning after a passage of nine days, twenty one hours and thirty minutes. She will reach Boston this afternoon.

Our dispatch came over the Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick and Maine lines to Portland; thence by Messrs. Winslow & Co.'s Express to Portsmouth, N. H.; thence by Bain's Merchants' Telegraph to Boston and this City. This is the first dispatch received over Bain's line from Portsmouth to Boston. That line will be extended in a few days to Portland, when the telegraphic communication from Halifax to New-York will be complete. It will be finished and in good working order before the arrival of the Cambria, steamer the next due at Halifax.

HALIFAX TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Tuesday Morning, June 11, 1850—9½ o'clock.

The Cunard steamer Canada, which sailed June 1 at noon, arrived off this harbor last night and reached her wharf at 9½ o'clock this morning.

The Viceroy sailed from Galway for Halifax and New-York on the 1st of June, but has not yet arrived here and was not spoken by the Canada.

ENGLAND.

Baron Rothschild—Sunday Mails.

The new House of Parliament was occupied by the Commons on Wednesday. Since then Lord John Russell has obtained leave to reintroduce the bill which was rejected by the Lords at the last Session, to enable Baron Rothschild to take his seat for the city of London.

An address to Her Majesty by Lord Ashley has been carried, asking that measures may be taken to stop all Post office labor on the Sabbath throughout the Kingdom. The address met with unavailing opposition from the Cabinet.

The French Question.

Profound silence is observed by Ministers on all foreign affairs. Busy negotiations are going on between the French Cabinet and Downing-st. and the dead pause in the quarrel is only broken by the rumor that Gen. Lafitte will return to-morrow.

Recall of the Russian Ambassador.

The Russian Ambassador has been recalled from St. James. In the meantime public opinion, both in England and France, seems to have summed up the controversy, deciding that there is a secret cause behind the alleged source of dispute—a cypher used by the diplomatists illegible to ordinary eyes—and that while it may be insisted upon that Lafitte was too hasty, Lord Palmerston, it is believed, in the end will be placed in a position to prove beyond doubt that his offensive demonstrations, after all arose in self defense. [This part of the dispatch was rather incoherent, and we have been obliged to straighten it at hazard.]

The decision in the Gorham case has been postponed till the 10th of June.

IRELAND.

Shocking Murder.

A shocking [illegible] took place in Callowill, Armagh County, on The[illegible]day week. The victim was Robert Mauleover, the agent of Rev. Mr. Hamilton. He was attacked by some of the tenants, who beat his head to pieces with stones.

Emigration is perceptibly falling off.

The crops generally are looking extremely well.

FRANCE.

The Electoral Law.

Since the advices by the Atlantic the speakers in the continued debate on the Electoral Law bill have been Lamartine, Thiers, Jules Favres, Grevy, and Leon Faucher. All the amendments moved have been defeated, and the 2d Article was carried by an immense majority—the Funds going up as the Mountain went down. There have been several sensations in the course of the debates, occasioned by the quarrels between the individual members.

Review of the Markets.

COTTON—Has advanced ¼. Fair Orleans 7¾. Sales for the week rising 65,000 bales, of which speculators took near 20,000, and exporters less than 4,000 bales.

In FLOUR a better feeling exists, but no advance can be quoted. The same remarks apply to Wheat also.

CORN—A dull market at prices 6d to 1s lower.

PROVISIONS—In Beef a moderate business doing, at very full prices.

PORK—No improvement. Limited business, and prices in favor of buyers.

BACON—There is a good inquiry for Irish buyers, but but from want of assortment of middling descriptions, the business is limited. The finer sorts move slowly. Shoulders are in good demand; Hams are neglected.

LARD—Since the early part of the week, large arrivals have checked sales at 31s 3d for fair quality.

CHEESE—Prices having receded during the week from 1s@2s per cwt. Sales are large.

TLLOW—Slightly improved.

ASHES—Are in fair demand at previous prices.

COFFEE—A general dullness invades the market. A few tierces of Jamaica have been sold since Tuesday at 5¾ a 6¾s.

Latest—Telegraphic advices from London represent an improvement in prices. Sales there of plantation Ceylon, new crop, were made at 47s a 60s, and Madras at 45s per cwt.

SUGAR—In foreign the business of the week has been active at very full prices.

RICE—Dull and lower prices have been accepted.

NAVAL STORES—Unusually large arrivals have caused prices to recede. At a public sale on Thursday Turpentine commanded only 5s 7d, and was withdrawn. No sales of Tar. 5,000 bbls Resin sold at 2s 7d a 2s 8d for common qualities.

OILS—Olive is in more demand. Sperm £85@£87 per tun. In Linseed a moderate business at 30s@30s 6d. Spirits of Turpentine command 30s. Small sales.

THE MONEY MARKET continues steady, and discounts are easily obtained at the currency of last week. Consols closed Wednesday at 96¼, and each day since at 96¼. There is less activity in the market for American Securities, but quotations are unaltered, except for U. S 6s, '62—N. Y. State 5s, '65—Penna 5s and Mass 5s, which are a fraction lower.

FREIGHTS—Deadweight has been exceedingly scarce this week. The freight of Ireland has fallen considerably, but measurement goods are abundant and passengers still numerous. Several ships have arrived, but all the disposable tonnage was taken up immediately at full rates.

The reports from the manufacturing districts are rather improved in tone, and the price of goods at Manchester is gradually creeping up. This effect has been produced by the continued accounts received from the American markets, relative to the deficit in the yield of the past season, which had rather lessened the caution of buyers for foreign markets.

Brown, Shipley & Co.'s Circular reports since the departure of the Atlantic:

LIVERPOOL, May 31.—The speculative excitement in the Cotton market has increased since Wednesday, and the sales of the week are 64,340 bales, of which 22,000 are to speculators and 3,500 for export. Prices are again a shade higher, admitting now of an advance of ¼d on the quotations of Tuesday, except Mobile, which is still put at 7¼d.

Indian Corn is 6d lower, but rather more doing in it today at this reduction. In other respects the Corn markets are very dull, and speculation quite suspended.

LONDON CORN MARKET, May 31.—Millers buy with caution, and Monday's prices could not be obtained for Wheat. Flour inactive, but not lower.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived from New-York—May 16, Fenelon, Cronstadt; Olando, 18th, Laurette, Cadiz. 26th, Admiral, Havre; St Dennis, do 27th, Dawn, Cowes; Bengal, Belfast. 28th, Marathon, Havre. 29th, Guy Mannering, Liverpool. 30th, Prince Albert, off the Wight; Columbia, Liverpool; Centurion, do; Terconhiga, do. May 31, Eliza Waite, Madeira; 28th, Bremerhavin Milan, Clifford. 31st, Patrick Henry, Liverpool.

Sailed for New-York—May 8, Mary Varney, Cadiz. 14th, Hero, Oporto; Mortimer, Cadiz; Second Regent, Longhope; Paris, Marseilles; Sylph, Almeira. 22d, Mediterranean, Cherent. 30th, Ottomoco, Liverpool.

Arrived from Boston, May 16—Attica, Cronstadt; 14th, Paderland, Hamburg. *Sailed for Boston*, May 29—Avon, from Gravesend; 31st, Liverpool, Amelia, Queenstown; Avon, Deal.

Arrived from Philadelphia, May 30—Silicia, Liverpool. *Sailed for Philadelphia*, May 31—Clara Wheeler, Liverpool.

Spoken—The Orlando, for NY, April 27, in lat 37, lon 49, with boats, bulwarks and house, stove, and loss of sails, and was supplied with provisions. The Ellen Margaret, from Queenstown for Boston, May 5, in lat 48, lon 23. The Andrew Cobrill from Cardiff for Boston, May 2, lat 49, lon 14. The ship Watson from NYork, 11th May, in lat 40, lon 71. The Mary Glover from NYork to Liverpool, was spoken on the 6th, in lat 42, lon 47.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

XXXIst CONGRESS....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 11.

A Message was received from the President, in answer to a resolution of the Senate, calling for the action of the Government in relation to the disposition of the Round Island Expedition.

Further communications were also received from the War Department, in relation to the geology and topography of California.

The bill to increase the rank and file of the Army and to encourage enlistments, returned from the House with an amendment, was taken up. The amendment, in relation to the propriety of mounting certain troops, was discussed at some length, and concurred in.

After the consideration of morning business the "Omnibus bill" was taken up.

Mr. CASS addressed the Senate. He expressed his regret at the remarks made by Mr. Benton yesterday. There was a tone of sarcasm in it which was calculated to excite temporary gratification, but could do no good. He regretted, especially, his allusions to the Chairman of the Committee of Thirteen. The long-continued great public services of that Senator should have saved him from such an attack. The Senator from Missouri had truly said that ours was a great, a prosperous and happy country; but he had read human history to little purpose who did not know that troubles might arise as well in a prosperous country as well as in one in more adverse circumstances. Prosperous as we are, a trouble had arisen which was now under consideration, and which he believed to be a most proper subject of Compromise. He had not been prepared for the violent opposition, which the proposed scheme of settlement met, although he knew well that no plan whatever, even if presented by an angel from Heaven, could be unanimously acceptable. A short time since, the South was threatened with the Wilmot Proviso, and yet, when a project was brought forward to avoid that issue, and settle the whole question, it met the utmost hostility from gentlemen representing the South. On the other hand, certain Senators from the North and West opposed it just as heartily, as an abandonment of important considerations. If he had had a doubt of the justice of the scheme before the meeting of extremes against it, that fact would have removed them all. When extremes so meet, it was always pretty good evidence that the proposition which they opposed was one on which just and reasonable men might probably unite. In this case, one section, or a portion of it, demanded the institution of Slavery by positive law, and the other section demanded its exclusion by positive law. The plan presented by the Committee ran between these extremes, and if adopted, would settle all difficulties, and would be universally hailed with joy.—The Senator from Kentucky. (Mr. Clay) had never engaged in a nobler work than the preparation, presentation and advocacy of this scheme, and, let the result be what it might, the pure motives which he had brought into this measure, and the patriotism, energy and perseverance with which he had presented and urged it, would deserve and receive the thanks of his country. Mr. Cass vindicated the propriety of joining the four measures embraced in the bill under consideration. Would any body deny that all these measures gain strength from the connection? He denied that California suffered delay by the connection—the delay did not depend upon that circumstance at all. It was untrue, also, that the connection was, or thought to be, offensive to the dignity of California. He cited many instances in which important measures had been connected in one bill, without the suspicion of indignity ever having been excited. In alluding to the extravagancies in which the opponents of the bill indulged, he read at considerable length from HORACE MANN'S celebrated letter, condemning Mr. WEBSTER with much severity. He also argued at some length the constitutionality, necessity, and propriety of establishing Territorial Governments; and referred to the President's California Message, expressing his regret that the Executive had not recommended some plan of adjustment, by which the distracting question might have been settled. He considered the proposition to pay Texas for the settlement of her boundary, contending that it was eminently just and proper, calculated to settle a difficult question of title, prevent civil commotion, secure protection to the inhabitants of the frontier, and yet, if it fail, the rights neither of Texas or the United States were prejudiced by the attempt. He also argued the various objections urged to the Compromise upon the ground of the exceptions, which are expected to be taken to it by different sections of the country. He quoted also from articles in the *Republic* and *Courier and Enquirer*, to show the views and position of the President upon the Compromise, which he commented upon at length, without, however, impugning the motives of the Administration. In conclusion, he made an earnest appeal to the Senate in behalf of the scheme of the Committee as the only one which could secure peace and happiness.

Mr. DAYTON followed—after rebutting Mr. CASS in a pointed matter for his personalities to him, he proceeded at once to consider the measure under discussion, with a view to defending the recommendation by the President. The Committee of Thirteen had been appointed with an end to conciliate, harmonize and unite conflicting views, feelings and interests, and yet when it was brought here, it was evidently the offspring of confusion and the child of discord; it was met at its very birth by the execrations and repudiations of its reputed fathers, who would have strangled it in its birth, except for the energy of one man, Mr. Clay, who seized and upheld it with one hand, while he received all assailants upon the other; and yet, in the presence of all this discord, gentlemen expressed their surprise and regret that the President and his friends had not come forward to the defense and support of this measure. It really seemed to him that the surprise and regret should have come from the other quarter. Seven formed the majority of the committee; the President and his Cabinet then were equal in number to the majority of the Committee—and yet it had been a matter of surprise that they had not yielded their candid, honest convictions to the dictation of the Committee, when the work of that Committee met decided approval from no quarter whatever. A year ago the doctrine of non-intervention was laid down as the claim of the South, and when the North had finally worked itself up to that point, behold, they find the stake still further removed from them, and the Administration and its friends were called upon to follow on. He had no design of comparing the plan, so called, of the President, with that of the Committee. The President had never put anything forward in that shape. He had recommended a single act, identical, as far as it went, with the action of the Committee. The Committee had formed a plan, combining measures for political strategy and that plan would stand or fall by its own merits, and meet that comparison or antagonism with any other. The President in relation to the Territories had recommended non-intervention, so had the Committee—the difference between the President and the Committee was, that the former had made open, independent recommendations, while the latter, with the view to forcing through several measures, tacked them together, in order that one might gain strength and weight by its connection with others. After a few remarks in relation to the condition of Utah and New-Mexico for the purpose of showing that their cause was not such a gaping wound in the body politic as had been represented, Mr. Dayton remarked that he did not mean to say that Government ought to be made for New-Mexico, if there were no difficulties attending such course, but here was the Wilmot Proviso in the way, that Proviso which the Senator from Michigan had pronounced dead; how dead, he wo[illegible]—Did the Senator base that assertion upon a fair vote taken in the other House. He certainly must be aware that vote was no test of what would be the result if the question were directly [illegible] ed in a Territorial bill. The Proviso had only been scotched, not killed; and scotched by the President's recommendation of non-intervention in the Territories. It was quiet now, because there was nothing to call it forth; but let them enter its domicil and stir up this monster hydra, as it had been called, and it would be found as full of life and vigor as ever. The instructions of the Legislatures of the Northern States was not to continually press this matter, but whenever the occasion should arise, their Representatives were to see that the ordinance of '87 was respected.—He must proceed to consider the proposition of the Committee for the settlement of the Texan boundary, in the course of his remarks asserting that the boundary question would be settled by the Judicial tribunal—

Mr. HOUSTON—Never.

Mr. DAYTON—The Senator from Texas says, Never. By what right does he assume that the Constitution provided for the settlement of such questions by the Supreme Court. The boundaries of many of the old States had been settled in the Courts under the provisions of the Constitution, and should Texas, the youngest of the sisterhood, come in and ride rough shod over the Constitution?

Mr. DAYTON proceeded to consider the title of Texas to New-Mexico. The Senator had said that if it were not for this question of Slavery, there would be no question at all about the title of Texas, on the other hand, he (Mr. Dayton) would say, that if it were not for this question of Slavery, and the predelictions and sympathies of Southern men, in behalf of the institution, there would be no question at all as to the worthlessness of the title; and when he had recriminated thus, the assertion on one side would have balanced that on the other, and nothing would be gained in the way of argument. The bill proposed to pay a blank sum for the title of Texas to New Mexico. In considering how much should be paid for a title, it was proper to examine the value of that title. He maintained, that the title now in dispute was not worth a rush, and if it was a case between man and man, and his advice were asked as to the propriety of paying a disputant for the release of such a claim upon it as that of Texas, he would advise them not to do so. It would be to abandon the substance and swim for the shadow.—He proceeded to examine the statutes of Texas, with a view to showing that never, by any of her laws, had she asserted any title to New-Mexico, or any part of it, until January 4th, 1850. After a movement of that kind commenced, a great compromise was to be agreed upon, which was to settle all these questions, and the boundary of Texas, among the rest, by purchase of her title. If Texas had title, she had for 14 years failed to assert it. Her title by revolt could only extend to the boundaries of the government, and consequently would not extend to New-Mexico. He also examined the claim under the treaty of Santa Anna, and after producing many signatures to prove that Texas never thought of title beyond the Nueces until recently, he contended that the President was not derelect in duty in failing to recommend the settlement of such a question of title by the mode presented by the Committee, or by any other of the same character.

At this point Mr. D. gave way to a motion for adjournment, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

By Bain's Electro-Chemical Telegraph.

The House met at 11 o'clock, and went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union on the California question.

Mr. HOWARD of Texas repudiated the doctrine that sovereignty rests in the people of the Territoritories before their admission as States into the Union. He was willing to admit California if the boundary of Texas be extended to the California line. He considered the offer to buy a large portion of Texas as a degrading proposition to her. It would unsettle the property and destroy and injure the growth of that State. It was his duty to represent, not sell, that portion of country. Rather than consent he would resign his seat and hide himself in the darkest nook of obscurity.

Mr. MCDOWELL obtained the floor. (Movement all over the hall towards and around him—members gathering.) He was listened to with earnest attention. He spoke of the creative, administrative and conservative principles of government, which will be found in the mutual efforts of concession. He spoke of the powers conferred by the Constitution, and great increase of free territory and population over those South, and, consequently, representation, placing the latter in hopeless minority. Security was carefully given in the Constitution by the federation of States, not by aggregate numbers. The arraying of one section against the other, shows how far the Constitution has been pushed from its proper basis, and the representative government almost entirely destroyed. It was time to return to our granite foundation of equal rights, privileges, and benefits. The restriction of Slavery is not required to settle this question. Why should it not be left to the law of nature?—Slavery withered under the regions of a Northern climate, and was invigorated by a Southern one.

Mr. MCDOWELL was proceeding on this point, when his hour expired. So well pleased were the members, that they cried to Mr. McDowell to go on, but the rules forbade.

The hour of one arrived, and time for voting had come. Much confusion. The Chairman rapped to restore order.

Mr. MCCLERNAND inquired what was the state of the question?

The Chairman replied the bill presented by Mr. Doty for the admission of California was pending.

Mr. JONES said, we have had a night session, and are fatigued. The long amendments ordered to be printed have just come in, and members certainly have not had time to read and examine them. If it meets the approbation of the Committee, I move that we rise, for the purpose of adjourning till to morrow.

Cries all over the hall, "No, no,"—"Tellers"—"Lets have the vote"—"Order."

The question was taken, and decided in the negative, 86 to 111.

Confusion still prevailing, the CHAIRMAN called to order, and said the noise was so great that he could not hear.

Mr. THOMPSON of Miss. asked if the bill had been read.

CHAIRMAN—No.

Mr. THOMPSON—I call for the reading of the bill.

Mr. MCCLERNAND—I rose for that purpose.

The CHAIRMAN repeated the confusion was so great he could not hear.

Mr. MCLANE rose to a question of order, and stated his point, as to the real state of the amendments pending.

The CHAIRMAN replied.

Amid the confusion, the bill of Mr. Doty for the admission of California was read.

Several gentlemen made inquiries, and were answered by the Chairman.

The first section of the bill was read, which is in effect, that California, with the boundaries in her Constitution, be and is declared one of the States of the United States of America, and is hereby admitted on equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatsoever.

Mr. HILLIARD, (Whig,) of Alabama, moved to amend the section so as to make the limits of California embrace all territory known as Upper California, and lying North of the parallel of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes.

Mr. GREEN, (Loco) of Mo. rose to a point of order, claiming that an amendment he had previously offered came first.

Mr. HILLIARD insisted that his came first.

Mr. SEDDON, (Loco) of Va. wished an amendment to be made in the first line.

A great confusion now prevailed throughout the House.

Mr. FOWLER, (Whig) of Mass. rose to a question of order.

CHAIRMAN—What is it sir?

Mr. FOWLER—Is it in order for a committee to remain in disorder after the chairman has so often requested order? (Laughter.)

Mr. Seddon's amendment was read, striking out some of the wording in the section, but not heard by the reporter in the confusion.

Mr. MEADE (Loco), of Va., inquired if the preamble to the bill was not first in order?

Mr. GREEN again rose to a point of order. He said that all the amendments are predicated on the subject of boundary, and his had priority.

The CHAIRMAN ruled Mr. Seddon's amendment in order.

More confusion, and calls for the committee to rise.

The CHAIRMAN knocked, and said that he must have order.

After a pause a loud voice cried: "I move that the Committee rise." "Agreed."

Mr. STEPHENS, (Whig) of Georgia—I move that the Committee rise.

Cries of "agreed."

CHAIRMAN—When the Committee comes to order the motion will be entertained.

Mr STEPHENS—I move that the Committee rise.

CHAIRMAN—The gentleman will be in order when the Committee come to order.

Mr. HILLIARD insisted that his amendment was in order.

The CHAIRMAN said it was not, as an amendment had been produced to the top of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN again invoked order in the hall. He would call gentlemen by name if they did not come to order; after which, if order was not observed, he would leave the chair and let the Committee shift for itself. (Laughter, and cries of "that's right.")

Mr. MCLANE raised a point of order, which was that Mr. Seddon's amendment was not first, and he appealed from the decision of the chair.

Mr. COBURN (Loco), of Iowa, asked whether it was in order for the Committee to rise and report the bill to the House, with recommendations that it pass. (Laughter.)

The CHAIRMAN decided that it was not in order.

The question was taken, and by 71 ayes to 116 nays, the Committee refused to rise.

The decision of the Chair that Mr. Seddon's amendment comes first in order was reversed.

Mr. GREEN then offered his amendment to run the Missouri line to the Pacific, and made a five minutes' speech in support of his measure.

Mr. SEDDON offered an amendment as a matter of form, in order to enable him to express his assent to Mr. Green's amendment.

Mr. STANTON, (Loco) of Ky. offered an amendment, which provided that no objection to admission shall hereafter be made to any State which shall be formed South of the parallel of thirty-six degrees, thirty minutes, and whose Constitution does not prohibit African Slavery therein. No settlement of the question, he said, can be made, unless Kentucky and other Southern States shall have an equal participation in the settlement of the territory. If the South are to go no further, we might as well divide the partnership at once. The territory belongs in common to all of us.

Mr. MEADE earnestly pressed his amendment, and said that when the destruction of the Union is involved, it is obligatory to all that some scheme shall be agreed on, to mark the line of our future conduct.

Mr. MCWILLIE, (Loco) of Miss. believed that on the adoption of this line depends the permanence of the Union. If we adjourn without settling this question, agitation will increase, and no man can see where it will end.

Mr. CARTER (Loco) of Ohio informed his Southern friends that the question is already settled.—What are they talking about? You may quarrel over your sugar plantations on the Rio Grande, but from the loins of the North men have gone forth to settle it, finally, and forever. He recommended to his friends to wait until they got bargaining ground.

Mr. VENABLE (Loco) of N. C replied to Mr. Carter, and said that it was the first time that it ever had been asserted that Congress cannot fix boundaries. The remark would not have been made by a gentleman who sees the danger. The amendment of Mr. Stanton was borrowed by the four last named gentlemen, and offered by them merely to enable them to make five-minute speeches under the rules.

Mr. ASHMUN, (Whig) of Mass., wanted to bring the House to a vote, and moved to amend Mr. Green's amendment, by striking out so much as extends the Missouri line to the Pacific.

Mr. MARSHALL, (Loco.) of Ky., moved that as it was twenty minutes of three o'clock, the Committee rise.

Decided in the negative, by 68 to 84.

The Chairman decided Mr. Ashmun's amendment out of order.

Mr. ASHMUN appealed, and the decision of the Chair was reversed by 74 to 77.

Mr. JONES (Loco) of Tenn. moved that the Committee rise. Disagreed to by 74 to 80.

Mr. BAYLY (Loco) of Va. offered an amendment for the purpose, as he said, of reversing an absurd decision.

It was decided out of order.

The reading of the Manual was called for, but objections were raised amid great confusion and calls to order.

The question was taken, and the decision of the Chair reversed.

Mr. KAUFMAN (Loco) of Texas, moved that the Committee rise, which prevailed, and the House adjourned.

Markets....CINCINNATI, June 11—4 P.M.

FLOUR is held at 5 50 to 5 70. The price of CORN has improved, and sales have been made at 52½. OATS are 19 ⅌ bush, and firm. WHISKY is selling at 21½ to 22c ⅌ gal. SUGAR is in good request at 5½c ⅌ lb. RIO COFFEE is in active demand at 9½ to 9½c ⅌ lb. There is considerable anxiety felt in the country for the WHEAT crops on account of the drought.

Markets....BUFFALO, June 11.

The receipts at this place since yesterday are: FLOUR, 700 bbls; WHEAT, 37,000 bush; CORN, 72,000 bush. The market for FLOUR has been rather heavy, but we notice no very material change in prices. WHEAT is dull, but prices are firm. There is less doing in CORN, and the market has a downward tendency. There is no change in FREIGHTS.

Markets....ALBANY, June 11.

There have been no receipts by Canal to-day.—The market is very dull. We notice sales of 2,500 bush RYE at 62½c. OATS are steady at 36c for inferior, and 43½ for good to prime, with sales of 10,000 bush. PRISON WHISKY is nominal at 20½.

Markets....BALTIMORE, June 11.

Sales were made of 2,000 bbls. Howard-st. FLOUR at 5 25. CORN is held at 61@63. Other things are without marked change.

New-York City Industrial Congress.

The various representatives from incorporated and unincorporated Benevolent, Protective, Social, and Associative Unions, met at Military Hall, Bowery, opposite Spring-st. K. ARTHUR BAILEY presiding, assisted by the other officers. The roll of officers was called, the minutes of the last meeting read, and Delegates received from the Saddlers, Typographical Society, Smiths, Tailors, and Dry Goods Clerks, and other Societies who had chosen Delegates since the last meeting. Some of the new Delegates did not present their credentials, but will do so at the next meeting, to be held on Thursday evening at the Grand-st. Hall, near Broadway, which has been offered to the Industrial Congress until it is known whether the Common Council will grant the Labor Congress a suitable room. The Vigilance Committee, who were authorized to procure a room from the Board of Aldermen for these central meetings of Delegates, from the different Industrial Associations of our city or neighborhood, whether beneficial or protective, reported that they had presented a petition, which was laid before the Council on Monday evening, and from the report of the Vigilance Committee, it appears that certain of our City Fathers are opposed to these movements in any shape, and were therefore adverse to the prayer of the Representatives of the Labor Organizations.

Mr. Barr, in order to regulate the future action of the Congress, proposed a scale of representation allowing all Associations and divisions three delegates, which was carried after a lengthy debate, in which Messrs. Gregory, Durham, Barr, Peck, Morrison, Smith, Adams, Price, Savage, Day, Crate, Cummerford, Dean, Brennan and others participated.

Mr. Lowe offered a resolution as to what should constitute a Delegate, which led to quite a debate, and was finally referred to a Committee of three (Messrs. Lowe, Price and Heath). Messrs. Downey, Price, Keyser, McCarthy, Heath, Day and Adam were appointed to draft rules and regulations for the government of the Congress, and to secure the permanent and regular organization.

A trifling assessment was levied on the Delegates to pay expenses, and several dollars collected. Adjourned to the Rooms of the Operative Bakers' Union, 127 Grand-st. near Broadway, to-morrow evening, at 7 o'clock. No branch of industry will soon be left unrepresented in this Congress, and we trust every Labor Association which is to meet, whether incorporated or not, will send its quota of three Delegates.

STEAMER ACCIDENT.—The North River steamboat *Armenia*, on the Albany line broke her walking-beam when opposite Hammond-st. as she was starting on her trip, Monday morning. She was towed back to the foot of Robinson-st. to be repaired, the *New World* taking her passengers.

CITY ITEMS.

THE OPERA—To-night we are to have *Ernani* again, with STEFFANONI, SALVI, BADIALI and MARINI—collectively the greatest soprano, tenor, barytone and basso that have been heard in this country since the immortal Malibran and her father's company. Steffanoni gained an entire triumph the other night in the part of Elvira. The attendance continues as thronged as ever, which amply illustrates the ability of our city to support a good Italian Opera. There is some prospect of our city becoming at last, with a little exertion and liberality, one of the centers of the musical world.

A SWORD FOR CAPT. FRENCH.—On Friday 21st inst.—birth-day of Daniel D. Tompkins—the La Fayette Fusileers, Capt. Richard French, will celebrate their Anniversary by a visit to Newark, and the presentation of a sword to the Captain previous to their departure in the morning. This sword, which will be presented in the Governor's Room, in the City Hall, is said to be the most magnificent article of the kind ever given to a line officer in the City or State of New-York. We may remark, that the Fusileers stand high among our finest companies in point of discipline and soldierly acquirements, for much of which they are indebted to Capt. French, who unites with enthusiastic zeal a full knowledge of the science and practice of military tactics.

PRINTERS' LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.—The members of the New-York Typographical Society have been engaged, for several months past, in collecting material for a "Printers' Public Library and Reading Room," to be open every evening in the week, free to all in any way connected with the typographical profession. They have labored indestriously, and their reward is their liveliest anticipations realized. They have met a favorable response to their almost every appeal; both money and books have been liberally furnished them; printers and publishers have met the enterprise with a commendable spirit, and by their liberality the foundation of an institution is laid, destined to occupy an enviable position among kindred institutions. The rooms are at 300 Broadway (over Jolie's music store), and will be opened on Wednesday, 19th inst. The Dedicatory Exercises, which will be of a varied and interesting character, will be given in the Broadway Tabernacle in the evening. Hon. H. J. Raymond and Peter C. Baker and John L. Jewett, Esqs. are the orators selected for the occasion. Edw. A. McLaughlin and another member of the profession have each written an appropriate Ode, to be sung by the N. Y. Conservatory of Music, who have been engaged for the musical department of the exercises. Invitations will be extended to all the prominent members of the profession, many of whom will be present. The "Printers' Union" have accepted an invitation to participate, as will be seen by the following correspondence:

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, May 29, 1850.

To the Officers and Members of the Printers' Union—

Gentlemen and Fellow Craftsmen:

As you may all probably be aware, the N. Y. Typographical Society has been for some time past engaged in making efforts for the establishment of a "*Printers' Public Library and Reading Room*," for the use of all connected with our profession. The plan has been publicly presented, and has met with very general approval. Successful applications in aid of the necessary funds have been made to many of the most prominent gentlemen connected with our calling, and liberal donations of books have been received from most of the Publishers of our City; these added to the previous collection in possession of the Society will increase the number of volumes to near 5,000.

Encouraged by the general approval manifested, and by the substantial aid already afforded, the Society has leased Rooms in the building 300 Broadway, and is now engaged in adapting the premises for the purposes of a Public Library and Reading Room. As all the necessary arrangements will soon be complete, the Society has decided to open the rooms on Wednesday, the 19th of June, and in order, if possible, to identify every Printer with an enterprise which it is believed will be alike beneficial and gratifying to all, it has been determined to hold appropriate public dedicatory exercises in the Broadway Tabernacle, where the details of the plan will be fully presented, and addresses made by speakers favorably known to the profession—together with such other exercises as will add to the interest of the meeting. Our object is to secure the attendance of the great body of the Trade on the occasion, and to make such a strong Printer Demonstration as will insure the success and permanency of the enterprise.

Undertaken solely with the view of benefiting the mass of the Trade, and being intended for the common participation of all who practise our Art, we feel that the "PRINTERS' UNION" has an equal interest with us in the success of the "PRINTERS' LIBRARY," and accordingly we cordially and fraternally invite your cooperation and attendance on the evening of the 19th of June. We wish you to be clearly and closely identified with the opening meeting, and respectfully invite your officers to preside with our own on the occasion. We also trust that you may decide to attend in a body.

Though distinct as organizations, yet composed as we are of men who daily follow the same calling, we feel that our interests are identical, and we believe that the prosperity of each can best be promoted by both acting, as far as is practicable, together, for the advancement of the members of our Art.

As this is the first opportunity which has been presented for us to communicate with you, we trust you will receive this as an earnest of our friendship for your flourishing association, and be assured that we cheerfully commend, and shall ever second your laudable efforts to reform the abuses and elevate the character of our craft

Fraternally yours,

On behalf of The N. Y. Typographical Society,

DAN'L GODWIN, C. C. SAVAGE, } Com. on Invitation.

NEW-YORK, June 8, 1850.

MESSRS. GODWIN and SAVAGE,

Committee on Invitation N. Y. Typographical Society.

Dear Sirs: I am directed by the "*New-York Printers' Union*," to express their thanks for the courtesy and fraternal spirit manifested in your communication of 29th May. That feeling is most heartily reciprocated by the officers and members of the "Union," and it is to be hoped that all members of the trade may ever unite the Societies in cordiality and harmony in all matters in which we each have our peculiar interests. Although our fields of operation lie in different direction, yet the ultimate benefits tend to one point—the elevation of our Profession, and the improvement of the moral and physical condition of its members.

We are the more gratified that you have taken the initiative in communicating with us. We might have expected a dignified silence from your having attained so exalted a position among the societies of the day, rendered the more honorable by years of experience and the enjoyment of a good name. On the contrary you have been pleased to extend the hand of fellowship and invite our coöperation in the field of social improvement.

The response is our hearty concurrence. It will be our first wish and constant endeavor to promote amicable relations between both branches of our common profession, and we have no doubt we shall be seconded in our efforts by you.

We are a new society, with an existence of a day. Although few societies at the present day can boast of so rapid an increase, we are sensible that numbers do not constitute the sole strength of our Union. It must be in devotion to its interests, in the never-sleeping, incessant exertions of its members, and while we feel a pride in contemplating our present condition, we are admonished from the fate of other similar institutions, that union and harmony alone can render our society permanent and enable it to carry to a successful termination the objects for which it was intended.

We shall be most happy to confer with you from time to time on subjects which may affect us, and to receive any suggestions you may be pleased to communicate. With respect to your laudable exertions in establishing a Public Library and Reading Room, it will stand as a monument of honor to the projectors and meet with the approval of all. There is every reason to believe its influence will be most salutary upon every member of our profession and be powerful for good to the community at large.

We shall be pleased to attend your Dedication, and would be happy to learn of your arrangements previous to the time appointed. As a body we feel an interest in this single-hearted feature of your Institution, and would regret to see anything retard the progress of so great and noble an undertaking.

With assurances of our best wishes for your continued success, I remain, in behalf of the Union,

Yours, &c. WM. H. PRINDLE, Rec. Sec'ry N. Y. Printers' Union.

"THE UNITED SERVICE JOURNAL."—Messrs. Tompkins & Henry will commence on Saturday next the publication of a new Military journal, with this title, devoted to the interests of the Army, Navy and Militia Service of the United Stated. It is to appear weekly, at the rate of $3 per annum. The plan is a good one, and will no doubt succeed.

DETECTION AND ARREST OF A COUNTERFEITER.—Capt. Wiley of the First Ward, yesterday took into custody a young man named Jonas Frazier, *alias* Jonas C. Burns, under the following circumstances: It appears that about two weeks since he called upon Messrs. Narine & Co. engravers of 21 Wall-st. and left an order for $10,000 in $10, notes to be struck off on the Wisconsin Marine & Fire Insurance Company, whose place of business is at Milwaukee, Wis. The bills were to have been ready on Monday last, when the accused was required to call for them. In the meantime the Chief of Police was notified, as was also the President of the Co. who happened to be in the city. The officer was on the watch for him on Monday, but he did not make his appearance until yesterday, when he called and was in the act of leaving with the bills, when the officer arrested him. He was taken before the Chief of Police and locked up for examination. It is supposed that others are concerned with him in the business.

THE LAUNCHES.—The steamship *Alabama*, of the Savannah line, and the clipper ship *Celestial*, were launched on Monday morning from W. H. Webb's shipyard, foot of Sixth-st. according to notice. The vessels went off in fine style, and nothing occurred to mar the pleasure of the occasion.

ODD FELLOWS' HALL ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting of the Odd Fellows' Hall Association was held at their building yesterday afternoon.—The report of the Board of Managers shows that the affairs of the institution are in much better condition than at the general meeting of the Stockholders in January last. Of the debt incurred for furnishing the building, &c. more than $5,000 have been paid off during the last six months, and the remainder has been arranged on a satisfactory basis, so as entirely to relieve the Association from its temporary embarrassment. At the close of the proceeding a vote of thanks to the Board of Management was unanimously adopted, and the Association adjourned to the second Monday of June, 1851. The poll was then opened for the election of a Board of Managers for the ensuing year, and resulted in the choice of the following gentlemen: John A. Kennedy, Joseph R. Taylor, Wilson Small, James W. Barker, Samuel Booth, Richard M. Demill, Thaddeus Davids, Charles McGowan, George H. Andrews, Edwin J. Mercer, Joseph Soria, Frederick Fawcett. [Commercial, 11th.

☞ Mr. Frazee has completed his bust of Chief Justice Marshall, and invites the gentlemen of the New-York bar to call at the Law Library and examine it.

☞ We are glad to see that Mr. WILLIAM NIBLO, who has been recently laboring under severe illness, is again out of doors, and fast recovering his usual health.

☞ The Wilson Guards, Capt. John Wilson, passed *The Tribune* office last evening, on their return from a target-shooting excursion.