Tribune's Special Dispatches.

Adjournment of Congress—Final Proceedings—Bills Passed, &c.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune
WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 4—1 P. M.

Congress has just adjourned this moment.

All the Appropriation bills were passed. The Light-House and Post-Route, Land Warrant Assignment, and River and Harbor bills were each defeated.

The Naval bill affords no relief to the Collins line of steamers. Mr. CLAY fought gallantly for them, but was defeated by 24 to 21.

Something was done for the California Mails; but little.

The California Dry Dock contract was cut down, but not repudiated.

All the new lines of steamships were voted down, but all the Appropriation bills were carried through handsomely. H. G.

Adjournment of Congress.

XXXIst CONGRESS....Second Session.

Passage of the Appropriation Bills and the Post-Route Bill—Defeat of the River and Harbor Bill, the Land Warrant Assignment Resolution, and the Ritchie Printing Swindle, &c. &c.

[Below will be found the conclusion of the proceedings of the XXXIst Congress, which terminated at 12 o'clock meridian yesterday—thanks to the Constitution! This 'Compromise of the Constitution,' limiting the time which Congress may bore the American people, is one to which the country will unanimously subscribe.

A portion of the following proceedings appeared in a Postscript to our Morning Edition and the remainder in our Evening Edition of yesterday.]

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, 2½ A. M.

Mr. DAWSON addressed the Senate for some time, giving way to a message from the House, announcing the passage of Bills, &c., and among other things, that the House had adopted a resolution informing the Senate that it had concluded all public business and was ready to adjourn. It was now 12 o'clock.

Mr. JEFF. DAVIS raised privilege question that the session closed at 12 o'clock. The question was always one of doubt, and he remembered that the Senator from Michigan several years ago had expressed the opinion that the session terminated at 12 o'clock on 3d March, and in pursuance of that opinion had refused to vote. His time was expired if the session terminate to night, and to test the question he moved the Senate do now adjourn. He then changed his motion, so as to make it one to take up the resolution from the House about adjourning, and concurred it.

Mr. CASS said his opinion always had been, that the session terminated at 12 o'clock on the night of the 3d; he had so acted always, and he would do no business after this hour.

Mr. BADGER objected to taking up the resolution, and to any debate on it. The River and Harbor bill was before the Senate.

The CHAIR said the motion could not be entertained without disposing of the bill.

Mr. DAWSON resumed his remarks.

Mr. JEFF. DAVIS raised a question of privilege. He offered a resolution, declaring that the Second Session of this Congress has expired by the arrival of the hour of 12 o'clock; therefore that the House be notified that the Senate is prepared to adjourn.

The CHAIR said the resolution presented no question of privilege.

Mr. JEFF. DAVIS said that if the resolution presented no question of privilege he would raise one, and he then advanced to the table and demanded to be sworn under his new commission.

The CHAIR decided that this was not a session of a new Congress, and the Senator could not be sworn.

Mr. HALE then objected to the Senator from Mississippi performing the duties of a Senator. That would raise the question. Senators were elected for six years, commencing on the 4th of March. Six of those fourths had already passed, and no Constitution could squeeze seven fourths into six years.

Mr. JEFF. DAVIS said that if he were not a Senator, there was no Senate, and the Senator had no right to object. Great confusion prevailed.

The CHAIR read to the Senate a communication he had received from the President, requesting him to attend to morrow in Senate chamber, to consider Executive business. The President also desired him to inform Senators that he would send each of them a similar notice.

Mr. DICKINSON—I hope the President will send a commission to those of us who have none. [Laughter.]

Mr. HALE moved the Senate adjourn *sine die*.

Mr. EWING maintained that the session did not terminate till 12 o'clock to-morrow.

The Ayes and Nays called on Mr. Hale's motion. When Mr. Bright's name was called, Mr. Davis objected to his right to vote.

Mr. ATCHISON denied Davis' right to question Bright's right to vote.

Mr. DAVIS denied Atchison's right to object.

Mr. BRIGHT was allowed to vote, when Mr. Cass was called, he said he did not consider this Congress any longer in existence.

When Mr. MASON was called, he said he had received notice from the President to meet to-day at a new Session. He considered himself no longer a member of this Congress, and could not vote.

The result on Mr. HALE's motion was announced.—Yeas 8. Nays 36.

Mr. DAWSON resumed his speech, and moved that the bill be laid on the Table.

Mr. MASON said it was indispensably necessary that the question when the session terminated, should be settled. He did not consider he had a right to vote until he was sworn as a member of the next Congress, and he demanded to be sworn.

Mr. DAWSON replied.

Mr. DOUGLASS offered a resolution declaring that as this session would not terminate till March 4 at 12 M., therefore Mr. Mason was not entitled to be sworn in at this time. The resolution was laid on the table.

Mr. YULEE offered a resolution declaring that the session did not terminate till March 4th at 12 M., which was agreed to.

Mr. DAWSON'S motion to lay on the bill on the table was lost—Yeas 18, Nays 28.

Mr. SOULE offered a string of amendments, and Messrs. SOULE, FOOTE and BELL debated them and the general principles of the bill.

It is now half past two.

Mr. FOOTE replied to Mr. Bell, and at ten minutes past three gave way to Mr. Rush, who urged that this Bill be laid aside and that the appropriation Bills be taken up.

Mr. UNDERWOOD objected.

Mr. FOOTE resumed discussing the whole subject for 15 minutes.

Mr. HUNTER again urged the expediency of taking up the appropriation Bills and the uselessness of protracting this struggle.

Mr. UNDERWOOD said the opponents of bill avowed their intention to defeat this bill by parliamentary proceedings. He acted on the same principle and would continue to the end. He therefore objected.

Mr. RUSK again appealed to the majority to lay the bill aside.

Mr. UNDERWOOD was disposed to allow the bill to be postponed for an hour or so.

Mr. ATCHISON opposed all appeals by opponents of the bill to the majority. If they would not themselves make the motion, he would not beg them to do so. After farther debate, at 4 o'clock,

Mr. BELL moved that the bill be postponed till 8 o'clock, and the motion prevailed—Yeas 29, Nays 15.

The Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill was then taken up.

Several amendments were voted on, and among them one appropriating two hundred thousand dollars for a Marine Hospital at San Francisco.

Several amendments were debated and voted on. At 5½ o'clock, Mr. CHASE offered to add to the bill the original House River and Harbor bill. This was debated and rejected, there being only 3 Yeas.

Mr. FOOTE moved an amendment giving five additional Clerks in the State Department.—Lost.

At 6 o'clock the bill was reported, and in a quarter of an hour the amendments were ordered to be engrossed.

Several Executive Documents were presented and read.

The Army bill was reported, with amendments, which were concurred in.

Mr. JEFF. DAVIS moved to add an appropriation for the purchase and importation of a number of Arabian Camels for the purposes of army transportation. After a long debate, this was rejected.

The bill was then read a third time and passed.

The Navy bill was referred to Committee.

The Civil and Diplomatic bill was passed.

Mr. BELL moved to take up the joint resolution making Land Warrants assignable. Lost—Yeas, 18; Nays. 19.

Conference Committees were appointed on the disagreeing votes upon the Army and Civil and Diplomatic bills.

Mr. BRADBURY, from the Judiciary Committee, to which was referred the President's Message relating to resistance to law in Boston, reported the same back with a written report, and asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

Mr. HALE.—Oh, no! it is entirely too late in the session for jokes.

Mr. PEARCE reported the Naval, bill with amendments, and one concerning the contract for a Dry Dock in California, was debated to 8½.

Mr. JEFF DAVIS, from the Conference Committee on the Army bill, made a report, which was concurred in. Numerous amendments were proposed by the Finance Committee, and all were fully debated. Among others, the appropriation for a Naval Dépôt in New-Orleans was struck out, and the appropriation for Naval Works in New-York was increased $50,000.

The Post Route bill was reported with amendments and by general consent was passed.

An amendment to the Navy bill, increasing the compensation to be allowed to the Collins' Line of Steamers between New-York and Liverpool, was offered, debated, and ruled out of order.

An amendment appropriating $80,000 for the removal of the wreck of steamer Missouri from the harbor of Gibraltar was debated and adopted.

Ten o'clock.—The Army bill was signed, the rules were suspended, and the bill was sent to the President.

Mr. YULEE offered numerous amendments, which were adopted.

Amendments still offered to Naval Bill.

20 minutes past ten. Mr. HUNTER reports from the Conference Committee on the Civil and Diplomatic Bill, and report is concurred in.

HALE and RANTOUL offered amendments which were debated and rejected.

The Bill was reported to the Senate and the amendments concurred in.

Mr. PEARCE renewed his amendment increasing the compensation to be paid Mr. Collins, proprietor of the Liverpool and New York line of steamers. Mr. CLAY said the contest between the Cunard and Collins lines was a national contest, and if this assistance is not granted, it would be a relinquishment of superiority to the British line.

Messrs. DICKINSON and SHIELDS supported the amendment. The Chair ruled it out of order. Mr. Clay appealed; the decision of the Chair was sustained. The bill passed.

Mr. BELL moved to take up the Joint Resolution making Land Warrants assignable.

Mr. WALKER insisted in taking up the River and Harbor bill.

Mr. RUSK asked consent to pass the Post Route bill. Consent was given, and the bill passed.

Mr. BELL'S motion was carried amid great confusion. The bill was read a third time,—Jeff. Davis speaking against it.

11 o'clock.—Mr. ATCHISON replied, and favored the assignability.

Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS rejoined.

Mr. HUNTER asked unanimous consent to suspend the 16th and 17th joint rules to enable the Army, Naval and Civil Appropriation bills to be sent to the President.

Mr. UNDERWOOD moved to include this joint resolution.

Mr. WALKER objected.

Confusion and excitement prevailed.

11.20.—Mr. UNDERWOOD withdrew his amendment, and Mr. Hunter's motion was agreed to.

Mr. BUTLER followed in support of the joint resolution.

Mr. WALKER replied.

Mr. HAMLIN said there was no prospect that this bill would pass. He moved it be laid on the table. Lost.

Mr. WALKER called for the Yeas and Nays on the passage and they were ordered.

Half past 11, and the three large appropriation bills not signed by the Chair.

The Joint Resolution passed: Yeas 37; Nays 10.

Mr. FOOTE moved to postpone all other business to take up the Joint Resolution for the relief of Thomas Ritchie.

Mr. CLAY—I second the motion.

Mr. HAMLIN said the Light-House bill was on the table, and ought to be acted on. This Joint Resolution could not pass this day.

Mr. FOOTE—I call the Senator to order. It is not in order to use such language.

Mr. PEARCE said he had materials before him for a speech on this subject, and a speech which cannot be made in the time of the session now left.

Mr. SEWARD called for the Yeas and Nays on the motion, and they were ordered.

The motion to take up was agreed to—Yeas 28, Nays 22.

Mr. HALE called for the reading of the resolution, which was read, and occupied the time till 20 minutes before 12.

Mr. FOOTE briefly explained the resolution.

Mr. PEARCE spoke for some time, when Mr. Foote said if no vote could be had, it were better to devote the remaining ten minutes to useful business.

Mr. PEARCE yielded, and the joint resolution was laid on the table.

The Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill and the Post Route bill were signed by the Chair.

The Light-House bill was taken up and passed.

The Naval Appropriation bill was signed by the Chair. The Light-House bill was enrolled and signed by the Chair.

The resolution allowing extra allowance to the employées of the Senate was taken up.

Mr. WHITCOMB commenced a speech against it.

Mr. UNDERWOOD, from the Committee to wait on the President, reported that he informed them he had nothing further to communicate to them of a legislative character.

Mr. BERRIEN offered a resolution of thanks to Mr. King the presiding officer—unanimously adopted.

The CHAIR then responded, but in such a low tone we could not hear a word. He then pronounced Senate adjourned *sine die*.

After an interval of twenty minutes, the Senate was called to order. Messrs. Bright, Bayard, Cass, Jeff Davis, Hamlin, Mason, Pratt, Rusk and Dodge of Wisconsin, Senators elect, appeared and were qualified. Resolutions appointing Committees, and to inform the President that a quorum was present were adopted.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

At 1½ Mr. MORSE moved that the House adjourn. He said that it was time, for the Senate had just refused, by a majority of 10, to lay the Harbor and River bill on the table.

The question was negatived—15 only in the affirmative.

Mr. GENTRY—The Government commenced under the first President at 12 noon on the fourth of March and there has been no interregnum from that time to this and there cannot be an interregnum except in Revolutionary times.

Mr. HOLMES—There is an interregnum now.

Mr. GENTRY—If so, we are in the midst of revolution. Circumstances surround us which threaten that the Appropriation bills will fail; it concerns the character of this House, and we ought to put the responsibility where it should rest. It is our duty to stay here till 12 o'clock on Tuesday. If the bills fail let us not say that we did it; therefore I move a call of the House.

Mr. BAYLY—I do not know how the debate arose.

Mr. GENTRY—What, is the Committee of Ways and Means awake?

Mr. BAYLEY—No, I was asleep. (Laughter near him, and cries of "Go on!")

The House was called to order and the doors were closed to hear excuses for absentees.

Mr. DUER said there was nothing for the House to do for three or four hours; it was not worth while to disturb those who have gone to bed, and therefore he moved that all further proceedings in the call be dispensed with. Not agreed to.

Excuses were heard from absentees.

QUARTER PAST 4 O'CLOCK.

The doors were opened and all further proceedings in the call were dispensed with.

Mr. HALL moved, at 3½, that there be a recess for five hours. Negatived—Yeas 9; Nays not called.

Various motions were made to consume time, while waiting the action of the Senate.

The time was occupied from 4 o'clock this morning with trivial questions, to waste time, interspersed with occasional remarks which were deemed witty, owing to the peculiar temper of the House.

At 7 o'clock Mr. SEDDON raised the question that the power of the House had expired. The Speaker expressed his opinion that the House can transact business until 12 o'clock.

The Civil and Diplomatic Bill and the Army Bill were returned to the House from the Senate.

The House non concurred in the Senate's amendments. A Committee of Conference was asked.

The House at half-past 7 took a recess till 9.

Eleven o'clock.—On reassembling, many motions were unsuccessfully made to suspend the rules to consider certain bills among them, one by Mr. PHŒNIX to equalize the denomination of coin to be coined at the Mint, double eagles, eagles, half-eagles, quarter-eagles, one tenth eagles, in equal amounts.

The HOUSE by ayes 88, noes 53; not two-thirds, refused to consider the Senate resolution creating the grade of Lieutenant General.

The reports of the Committee of Conference on disagreeing to amendments of two Houses, to the Civil and Deplomatic, Navy and Army bills were concurred in.

On motion of Mr. DUER, the bill was taken up giving the assent of Congress that the Legislature of New-York may pass an act imposing tunnage duties of five per cent. per tun, for three years, on vessels coming to Oswego, the proceeds to be applied to the repair of piers and improvement of harbor, and passed.

The House, by Ayes 89 to 90, refused to suspend the rules, to enable Mr. MCLANE to introduce a bill providing for a general tunnage duty bill.

Half past 12.—Mr. MEADE asked to offer a resolution that the true construction of the contract for the public printing be referred to the Attorney General. Objected to.

Mr. THOMPSON of Miss. moved that a Committee be appointed to wait on the President and say to him that if he has no further communication to make, Congress is ready to adjourn *sine die*.

During calling the roll, on laying a bill on the table, the members were standing all over the hall, a question was raised that it was after 12 o'clock.

The speaker said we must allow a few moments for variation of time.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Miss., reported that the President had nothing further to communicate. On motion of Mr Stephens, the House adjourned.

The Speaker arose and said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: Our labors are now over. We were summoned to our posts from which we are now about to retire, at an exciting and important period of our history, and while there may very properly exist a diversity of opinion, as to the various measures which we have adopted, we may at least, in this closing scene, unite in the partial hope that the future happiness and prosperity of our common country will illustrate the wisdom of our acts. Gentlemen, I return you my sincere thanks for the flattering manner in which you were pleased to speak of my official conduct. When I first took this chair, I ventured to offer you the pledge of an honest effort, firmly, faithfully and impartially to discharge its duties. I have endeavored in good faith to redeem that pledge, and now, as I retire, from this position, I feel unconscious of ever having done intentional injustice to any Member of this House. It remains for me only, gentlemen, to perform my last official duty, by declaring that this House stands adjourned, *sine die*.

Loud applause succeeded, and in a few moments the Hall was empty.

By Telegraph to The New-York Tribune.

Another Arrest in Boston.

BOSTON, Tuesday, March 4—2 P.M.

A colored man, named Lewis Hayden, has been held for trial by Commissioner Hallett, for aiding in the late rescue of the fugitive slave Shadrach. B. B. Mussy bailed him. This makes the fourth person that is held for trial.

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 4.

No Extra Session will be called. The Senate convenes at Meridian to-day, for an Executive Session.

A large number of nominations are to be acted upon.

WASHINGTON.

The Webster Charges—The "Express"—The River and Harbor Bill—Presidential Candidates in Trouble—Piety of Gen. Cass and Mr. Dickinson.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 2.

I find that my statement in *The Tribune* of Friday, with reference to the charges brought against Mr. WEBSTER, by Mr. ALLEN of Massachusetts, is misunderstood as an endeavor to make out a bad case against the Secretary of State. I regret to find that several gentlemen here have placed that construction upon it, and I find it attacked in the "*Express*," as an "elaborate and specious statement,"—meaning, I suppose, an unfair one. Whatever may have been inferred, I certainly intended to convey no such meaning as that there was good ground for suspicion that the charges were true. The whole scope of the charges were stated so that there was nothing behind upon which to hang further developements, and the appendix to the statement, in substance, was that it was wholly disbelieved on both sides of the House. I further stated in a telegraphic dispatch that nobody believed the story; and I know of no one except the intimate political associate of the member who made the charges who pretends to believe them.

I will further say, that it appears that the business of negotiating with reference to the payment of the Mexican Indemnity installment was transferred from the Treasury to the State department before Mr. WEBSTER became Secretary of State. The reason for it probably was, that the Mexican Minister, who could only address himself to the State Department, was endeavoring to obtain some change in the mode of payment. The whole business was therefore, by direction of the President, transferred from one Department to the other; as it was not urgent, it lay until General TAYLOR'S death. There is some difference between this state of facts and the charge that Mr. WEBSTER obtained the transfer of the business to his Department for purposes of speculation. But independent of all this there is something *very spicy* in the idea of Mr. WEBSTER'S setting out upon a real money making speculation of any sort, a thing he never did in his life, and would'nt know how to do. He would n't know how to make a dollar to save his soul, except as a regular fee for professional services. And then he would scold his client for paying him too much. He would have no difficulty, however, in *expending* the revenues of the wealthiest monarch in christendom, if he had them.

As a Whig, "*pure and simple*," I have no prejudices against Mr. WEBSTER, as I have not against those Whigs who differ with him. The "*Express*" will doubtless withdraw the intimation its language conveys, and I hope will practice a little more of that spirit of conciliation which is so much needed.

The River and Harbor bill in the Senate has thrown the Opposition in the Senate into the greatest possible confusion. In addition to the developments of the Senatorial Caucus, it appears that there has been a double plot against Gen. CASS. On one side by Presidential aspirants from the West, and ultras in the South. The former hope he will oppose the bill in a way that will be understood by the people, and the latter that he may lose Southern confidence by supporting it.

The position taken by Gen. CASS in his speech was in every way worthy of the slippery genius of M. VAN BUREN. He commenced by wondering that every body didn't know that he favored Rivers and Harbors, and ending by marking out such a course as must inevitably defeat the bill. He indorsed the principle only to a very narrow extent, and proposed to cut down the bill to correspond.

Mr. DOUGLAS, it is said, is not at all displeased at the embarrassments of Gen. CASS, and is playing the bold game of standing by the interests of the West. Gen. CASS and his fast friends are of course doing every thing in their power to kill the bill. Including those who dare not refuse to vote for it, there is probably a dead majority of ten in its favor, and its friends stand determined to carry it, at the hazard of all else. In this state of affairs, the Appropriation bills are in some danger, as they are all behind, and there is but one Legislative day in which to dispose of them. There are also three treaties to be ratified, and a number of appointments to be acted upon. I apprehend that there can be no extra session, as not more than half of the members of the next Congress are elected. An extra session of the Senate may be called, and probably will be, as the Executive business seems to have been postponed in view of such an event, and a law with reference to mileage has been crowded through in the midst of the hurry of the last two or three days.

The Senate and galleries were much amused last night at the agony exhibited by Gen. CASS and Mr. DICKINSON lest the Sabbath should be broken. Recollections of the debauched Sunday morning legislation of a former Congress, in which these Senators were leading spirits, came up in ludicrous contrast with the piety of their present professions. WOUTER VON TWILLER.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

We have received files of *El Monitor Republicano*, of Mexico, to Feb. 8th.

Congress was still in session. Messrs. Tornel, Farias, Soto, Cuevas and Olaguibel have been appointed a Committee, on the part of the Senate, to have charge of everything connected with the Tehuantepec Treaty.

Advices from Chihuahua to the 16th February, state that that capital was thrown into great alarm by the rumor that thirty American adventurers, leagued with a number of Indians, and armed with two field-pieces, were encamped about 25 leagues distant. A body of soldiers was immediately sent to drive them back, but they were scattered among the mountains. The leader is said to be an American, named Witch, whose left hand is wanting, [possibly the notorious Capt. French, one of whose hands was shot off, in attempting to rob his company.] The robbers are said to be well armed. They have carried off seven women and one boy as prisoners, from a village in the Bolson, besides committing other outrages.

A journalist of Puebla has been thrown in prison, for writing articles in favor of free trade.

A number of the ringleaders in the rebellion of Oojaca, have been brought to the capital as prisoners. Melendez, the head and front of the revolt, has escaped.

The police of Mexico is utterly worthless. On the 3d inst., at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, in the midst of the passes, eight armed men threw themselves upon the promenaders and rifled them of money, jewels, shawls and other articles of value. The papers teem with similar instances, and agree in denouncing the inefficiency and poltroonery of the police.

Mr. Manuel Payno has been nominated Minister to London, vice Mr. Lacunza, resigned.

☞ The steamer Alabama arrived yesterday morning from Savannah, after a short passage of only 68 hours.

MR. EWBANK REMOVED.—The *Phila. N. American* has a telegraphic dispatch from Washington, stating that Mr. EWBANK has been removed as Commissioner of Patents, and EDWARD CURTIS nominated in his place.

DELAWARE.—Ex-Gov. Cornelius P. Comegys of Delaware, died at Dover in that State on the 20th inst. He was a native of Maryland. He fought with the Delaware Militia on the Northern frontier during the last War, and had held many responsible stations in the Government of Delaware. A stringent License-Law has been enacted by the Legislature. The Bill to exempt $100 worth of furniture and tools becomes a law of the State on the 4th of July. The *Wilmington Blue Hen's Chicken* highly approves this measure, which was one of the laws promised by the "Reformers" when they came into power at the last election. The new law is termed the "Poor Man's Bed Bill," because it exempts the bed, stove and bedding, tools, furniture, &c. The two houses have agreed to adjourn over from the 6th of March until January, not yet enacting all the Reforms which have been demanded by the Delaware people, Land Reform, &c. It is a matter of some doubt whether a Land Limitation Law will be adopted at the present session.

More Beekmanism.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

ALBANY, Monday, March 3.

Well, I have just left the Senate Chamber.—The bill to provide for the election of U. S. Senator has just been defeated—defeated by the vote of Beekman. Senators Cross, Dimmick, Beekman, Geddes, Carroll and Johnson joined in the final discussion, which was principally confined to personal explanations. Mr. Beekman justified himself to his own conscience on the purity of his motives; but he went a step too far. He charged that our present U. S. Senator was at the present time agitating the repeal of the Compromise measures; and that to put a man beside him who would aid in reöpening the half-healed wounds which inflicted the body politic, would weigh upon his soul.

To this Mr. Cross replied by asking the Senator from the Fifth if the exercise of the right of petition was a violation of the Compromise? Did the Senator believe that the Compromise required that Senators of the United States should refuse to present petitions, when couched in respectful terms? He asked the Senator from the Fifth to point out a single instance of this agitation for repeal which he charged on the Senator in Congress. The charge had not a single fact to support it.

Beekman could not cite anything in answer—only that was his impression. The animus, the tenor, the course of the Senator gave him that impression.

So the question recurred on the final passage of the bill, and 16 good and true men were present who were willing to obey the laws, to obey the Constitution, and to carry out the principles of the Government by providing for the election of members of one of its departments. One recreant Senator, and the whole of the Opposition, who were present, chose to vote the other way.

While there is a feeling of disappointment that even the chance to elect a Senator has been refused, yet it appears from the sentiment prevailing that it was expected, and that the Whigs are ready to meet the issue. With none better can the Whigs of this State go before the People. It will then be seen whether the public sentiment of this State shall be wantonly disregarded. ...

A Whale Captured.

To the Editor of The Tribune:

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Saturday, March 1.

This morning, 9 A. M., there was a rally to the beach, the look-out having discovered a Whale but a short distance from the shore, enjoying life and liberty, and in pursuit of happiness. On the arrival of a sufficient number to man the boats, they put off, pursued and captured the fish in a short time. It measured in length forty-four feet, and is expected to make upward of thirty barrels of oil.

In this place they go for the repeal of the Free School Law, drive off Anti-Slavery lecturers, are against the Freedom of the Public Lands, Land Limitation, and Homestead Exemption, and in favor of the Lower Law.

Yours, in favor of Man's Right to Himself,
and his Right to the Soil,
ROBERT HOGBIN.

IOWA.—FREE NEGROES AND FREE JOKERS.—It has been chronicled that the Iowa Legislature has passed a bill prohibiting free negroes coming into that State under severe penalties; but the *Burlington Hawkeye* gives an account of a successful piece of waggery in connection with its perfection, that will probably make it a nullity. A Whig member proposed as an amendment that the law should take effect from and after its publication in the *Iowa Free Democrat*, an abolition paper, and the majority of both Houses adopted it without apparently perceiving the power it gave the editor, by refusing to print the bill, to completely veto it. Such, it is presumed, will be the course he will adopt, for the law is utterly repugnant to the principles of himself and his party.

The Shafts of the Atlantic.

The following statement by Hon. L. B. Ward, of this city, has been drawn out by the late accident to the Atlantic and the various reports connected therewith:

As it is well known by those in New-York, who take an interest in the construction of steamers for ocean or river navigation, that I contracted with Messrs. Stillman, Allen & Co., of the "Novelty Works," to furnish the forged work for the Atlantic, I deem it proper to state, that the shaft, the breaking of which caused her to put back to a European port, was not made by me.

I had made, at my forges, from iron selected by myself for the purpose, a set of shafts, the workmanship of which was executed with all the care my experience and judgment would possibly enable me to do it; but some time after the work was done and not before, though he was at my place during the progress of it, Mr. Collins objected to them, doubtless expecting they would be thrown back on my hands and occasion me a heavy loss; though his hopes in this respect have been no more realized than they have been with regard to the superior excellence of those he permitted to be used.

Mr. Collins's ground of objection to mine were, that they were not done in the right manner, not made of material prepared in the right shape, and the quality was defective, &c., &c.; he, with such advisers as he had at hand, being *judges*, and such representations were made by him to his co-trustees, that they were induced to make an arrangement for another set, to be made under the direction of Mr. E. K. Collins, and by a party selected by himself for the purpose, and mine were laid aside.

This change was made against the wishes and earnest remonstrance of the gentlemen of the Novelty Works, who yielded only to avoid the delay and embarrassment of a great enterprise, and after being assured that their rights, as connected with the first set of shafts, should not be prejudiced thereby.

I will only add further that Messrs. Stillman, Allen & Co., when ordering the forging from me, left me to fix my own price, and use my own judgment without any dictation as to the materials to be used, except that they were to be the best; and they have shown their appreciation of the shafts by paying me my price for them in full; and in regard to the cranks and cross heads used in the ship, and made by me, (and which are by far the most difficult part of the whole to execute,) they have withstood the same strains the shaft has proved inadequate to meet.

L. B. WARD.

Land Reform.

To the Editor of The Tribune:

DEAR SIR: Your brief allusion to my letter in the *Albany Freeholder*, compels me to request that you will publish a brief extract from that letter, by which, without trespassing largely on your columns, its tenor will be sufficiently shown. After noticing Mr. Mann's assertion in our State Senate that "men of all parties will unite to put the Anti-Renters down," I thus proceed:

Confined as Anti-Rentism proper is to certain Districts—wielding as it does a certain number of votes, and no more—Mr. Mann calculates that the out-and-outers on his side, by combining all their votes in every nook and corner of the State, and throwing this combined vote against the Anti-Rent State Candidates, they will be able to beat them hollow. I must confess I would, myself, be afraid of this result, did I not know that there is a force of Land Reformers recruiting in every city and village of the State.—These, though few comparatively in each locality, will, in the aggregate, form a force that will play the devil with Mr Mann's calculations.

"Provided always, and with this express condition,' that the Anti Renters join with them on terms of full brotherhood and equality. Every Land Reformer (National) is an Anti-Renter from principle. Every Anti-Renter *from principle* must be a National Land Reformer. Let them come together, act together, conquer together.

Senator Welch, of Michigan, lugged in his Report against Land Reform in the United States Senate[s] a few weeks ago. Doubtless he was hounded on by his colleague the bloated Land Monopolist, and French King flatterer, Gen. Cass. The gallant and gouty General wants to crutch himself into the Presidential Chair. He has been reckoning in that direction for a long time past; but, evidently, he does not take the Land Reformers of New-York State into his reckoning. Could we not wake him up some fine morning to a full knowledge that such a body of men exists—that they hold the balance of the State, even in a Presidential canvass—and that "as goes New-York, so goes the Union."

I believe, in the depth of my soul, that the Land Reformers (National and Anti-Rent) are in possession of a power that, judiciously wielded, can sweep Patroonery from the Empire State, and leave it no chance of settling its talons on the vast and virgin field of our Public Lands. The time to do it is now—now or never!

THOMAS AINGE DEVYR.

LAW COURTS.

Court Calendar....THIS DAY.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Nos. 248, 21, 106, 254, 257, 258, 259, 176, 103, 260, 260½, 261, 263, 264.

COMMON PLEAS—Nos. 123, 287, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 329½, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 65, 10, 66, 32, 42, 53, 56, 57, 69, 73, 81, 82, 83, 85, 87, 88, 89, 91, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 108, 110, 111, 112, 113.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11.

Circuit Court....TUESDAY, March 4.

Before Judge Edwards.

John McGregor and others against *Jas. Comstock.*—To recover lot 1,497 of De Lancy's Farm, we believe in Essex-st. Mr. C. is tenant, and the suit is defended by the heirs of Peter Stuyvesant. Plaintiffs are brothers and sisters, and heirs-at-law of Wm McGregor, who died some years ago in Saratoga County. The Farm, it is alleged, was sold by the Commissioners of Forfeiture, to Wm Boyd, who, in 1792, sold 11 lots to W. Rhodes and J. McGregor. Latter died, having title, leaving a son, 2 years old, who went to England and died while in the E. I. Co's military service. William McG. was uncle of latter, and, it is claimed, heir-at-law. The Stuyvesant heirs claim to have become heirs of the property. The case is still on.

Superior Court....TUESDAY, March 4.

Before Chief Justice Oakley.

Thomas Stanley against *Fordyce Hitchcock*—Action for Slander. Plaintiff was a salesman in the employment of Hitchcock & Leadbeater, in 1849, and complains that defendant charged him with embezzling certain goods of defendant. The allegations, as charged, are denied. The case is still on.

Before Judge Paine.

Geo. S. Howland against *Isaac Willets, Sheriff of Queens County*—The Sheriff, on an execution against H. W. Scott, levied upon a quantity of soap and candle-making materials, &c., at Hempstead. Plaintiff claimed to own them, and took them by replevin. The present suit is to test the question. To be continued.

Court of Common Pleas....TUESDAY, March 4.

Before Judge Woodruff.

Frederick B. Northrup against *Elisha Ruckman.*—Action for slander, in saying plaintiff was a Thief. Plaintiff was captain of a vessel in defendant's employment. A defense of justification was put in, and a sort of constructive proof as to some molasses, &c., belonging to the vessel made out. Verdict for the defendants.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Ingraham.

Amelia Howe against *Samuel Howe.*—Order of reference.

Conner C. Flood against *Mary Jane Flood.*—Motion denied, costs to abide the event.

Court of General Sessions.....TUESDAY, March 4.

Before Judge Bebee and Ald. Chapman and Oakley.

Grand Jury.—The following named gentlemen compose the Grand Jury for the term: Elias L. Smith, foreman; John Brand, Saml. F. Bartol, Wm. Dunning, Isaac Foster, John Green, Wm. F. Gilley, Manning A. King, Hugh McBride, John Nelson, Jr., Leonard K. Smith, Wm. White, Oliver T. Wardell, Robt. Haydock, Patk. Mullohill, John T. B. Maxwell, Atchison P. Smith.

The Grand Jury were charged by the presiding Judge relative to their duties generally, and their attention was especially directed to the laws relative to usury, the enactments against lotteries, and also to the obligation of Grand Jurors to keep secret the proceedings of the Grand Jury room.

Trial for Grand Larceny.—Karl Harold, *alias* Chas. Herwood, was tried on a charge of grand larceny, in stealing about $25 in money and some clothes from Antoine Whiner, a fellow-workman at the baking business. He was convicted of petit larceny only, and sentenced to the penitentiary for 6 months.

Highway Robbery.—James Johnson was tried on a charge of highway robbery, in forcibly taking from the person of Geo. Windell, on the 29th of January, about $28. The prosecution failed to sustain the indictment and the prisoner was acquitted.

HORRIBLE OUTRAGE.—FIVE PERSONS MURDERED.—The *Wilmington* (Del.) *Republican* says that on Thursday night last, as Wm. Causden, who resides between the Head of Sassafras and Georgetown X Roads, Kent county, Md., was sitting at the supper table with his wife, sister, and a lady who resided in the family, some villain shot him dead through the window, and then rushed into the house with a knife and murdered the women. One of the women lived until ten o'clock on Friday morning, but was unable to give any definite description of the fiend in human shape. What the object could have been cannot be imagined. Mr. C. was the renter of a farm, and had but little money in his possession. A correspondent adds the following particulars: Mr. C. had just left the supper table and taken a seat by the fire, when he was shot through the window, from the outside of the house; Mrs. Causden ran to the door and on opening it was instantly killed, her sister shared the same fate, when the ruffians proceeded to the room of Mr. C's sister, who was confined to her bed by sickness, and demanded her money—it having been reported that she had four hundred dollars in her possession. She begged for her life, and pointed them to her small stock of treasure. They took the money, and then fired a gun at her; three slugs entered her body, and, though she is still living, no hopes are entertained of her recovery. A colored woman was also shot, and though she still lives, it is thought that her wound will prove fatal. The boy, the only remaining member of the family, got behind the door and when these fiends entered he ran out and escaped. Mr. C. was shot in the breast, and afterwards stabbed in three places. The murderers are still at large, and no one can imagine whom they are.

TRIAL FOR MURDER.

Trial of Henry Carnal, Indicted for the Murder of Charles M. Rosseau.—[CONTINUED.]

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Judge Edmonds and Ald. Franklin and Delamater.

Louis Rosseau, recalled—Gave testimony before the Coroner. [Mr. Dustan said there was some discrepancy as to time, but Mr. Blunt said the witness was at that time in a wounded state.] Prisoner was present when my father paid the money for the establishment; he must have suspected my father had more; he was also present when my father was asked to pay $2 to the carman; and my father pointed to the trunk that he had to go for the money; there was a woman servant in the back room that night; prisoner's head, as he lay down, was against the door; there was another door, but it had been nailed up; there were four rooms on the floor beside the bar-room; the room in which we slept, and in which we were stabbed, was a dark room; I knew prisoner, as he spoke at the side of the bed, and said "Wait, and I'll help you," by his voice; could not see him; my father had nothing in his hand that night, but my elder brother took up forks and knives, &c., to defend himself; I did not see the servant at that time; the prisoner desired, on our coming from Carlisle-st., to come and board with us, but my father said he could not then accommodate him; never saw anything particular or extraordinary in the conduct of the prisoner; he told us he was a watchmaker; he spoke of a woman he had lived with as his mistress, but he had abandoned her and come to this country; saw him drinking in Carlisle-st. with a woman with whom he said he had made acquaintance on board the ship; my brother, on the night of the stabbing, appeared to be in the act of sitting up in the bed when I woke; the voice of the prisoner was near the bed; as soon as I felt the first stab I screamed out, and then he continued stabbing; there was no time between the blows at all; the first stab was in the stomach, think the next was in the breast, but the three were so close together, could not tell; the stabs were not repeated after the first blows; do not know whether the stabs were through the bed clothes or he had first stripped them off; have not seen them since; there were but three coverings—two over us and one over the prisoner; they were taken to convey my father and myself after we had been wounded; prisoner, before we went to bed, asked me if the street door was locked.

Direct—Witness previously understood prisoner to say he must look for work, for his money would not last always; it was while we were all boarding in Carlisle-st.

Charles Rosseau, sworn—Am 22 years of age; eldest son of deceased; first saw prisoner at the boarding-house in Carlisle st.; prisoner was present when the money was taken from the trunk