BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE SPRING RACES.—Public approbation is the "purse" that all our leading hatters are in earnest pursuit of, and from present prospects KNOX will probably be declared "winner." His "points" are a graphic style, good shape, splendid outside, and a durability that will distance all competitors. His "stock" is now on exhibition at No. 128 Fulton st., and all who wish to secure a specimen should call at once.

GENIN'S Spring Style of Hats were introduced on Saturday, the 14th inst. Gentlemen in want of a Hat, superior in style and quantity, are invited to call. GENIN, No. 214 Broadway. 18f 1it

LEARY & Co.'s STYLE IN QUARTERLY PATTERNS.—Hats of the Quarterly Pattern, March, 1852, for Gentlemen's wear, will THIS DAY be issued and sold by LEARY & Co., Leaders and introducers of Fashion, Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway. 27f 2t*

THE NEW HAT COMPANY'S beautiful Spring Style of Hats, in point of neatness, quality and style, cannot be surpassed by any of the higher priced fabrics in the city, and their great success and enormous sales for the last six years enabled them to still adhere, as ever, to their old system of one quality, one price ($3) and no abatement. Nos. 146 and 148 Nassau-st.

HATS—SPRING FASHION.—WARNOCK'S, No. 275 Broadway, Irving House, have now ready the Spring Fashion for Gentlemen's Hats. The gratifying approval of the character and style of Hats emanating from our establishment, as manifested in an extensive and rapidly increasing popularity, is unmistakable evidence of their merit. 18f tf MWF&S,&4tW

Spring Style Hats and Caps in their variety, now ready, unsurpassed by any offered for beauty, durability or cheapness, at the One-Price Store, No. 128 Canal-st. [27f 2t*] J. W. KELLOGG.

BANTA IS IN THE FIELD AGAIN.—Banta being ready for the spring trade, will introduce to-day at his well known stand, No. 166 Canal-st., his spring style of hats, heretofore distinguished by their cheapness and superiority of quality. Gentlemen in want of a really beautiful and cheap hat, are invited to call and examine. 26f 2t*

SPRING FASHION.—JOS. B. BREWSTER, No. 120 Bowery, cor. Grand-st., respectfully calls the attention of the public to the Spring Fashion of Gentlemen's Hats. Also an unsurpassed assortment of Boys', Youths' and Children's Hats and Caps. 21f 3tMF&S*

OFFICE OF THE ASTOR MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 28 1852.

The following statement of the affairs of this Company is published in conformity with the requirements of the charter:

Amount of Premiums not marked off December 31, 1851		$321,856 35
Amount of Premiums on Marine and Inland Navigation, and Transportation risks for the year ending December 31, 1851		621,809 05
Total amount of premiums		$943 675 40
Amount of earned premiums during the year as above	$602 895 20	
Less return premiums	39 601 14	
Net earned premiums 1851		$603 294 06
Losses paid during same period	$389,997 14	
Reinsurance, commissions, expenses and bad debts	58 642 14	448,639 28
Net earned profits		$154,654 78
The profits of the Company from the 3d A. D. 1849, to the 31st December, 1850, for which certificates are issued, amount to		$177,550 80
Additional profits as above		154,654 78
Net earnings to 31st December, 1851		$332 204 78

The Assets of the Company on the 31st December, 1851, were as follows:

Bills receivable	$ 4,137 72
Cash	34 884 15
Loans on stocks	88,830 00
Premium accounts to be closed by notes or cash, scrip of sundry Mutual Insurance Companies and salvages	62,973 33
	$610 825 20

This Company take no Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.

The Board of Trustees have This Day declared a Dividend of twenty four per cent. on the earned premiums of the year ending Dec. 31, 1851, for which certificates will be issued on and after the 7th of April next. Also an interest of six per cent. on the scrip heretofore issued, payable in cash on and after the 3d of February. By order of the Board, EDWARD A. STRONG, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

Ezbedee Cook,	Francis Skiddy,	P. A. H. Renauld,
Thomas Tileston,	Saml R. Sprouls,	Chas. Connolly,
F. S. Lathrop,	Elias B. Crocker,	Elisha Robbins,
Sidney Brooks,	John A. McGaw,	Paul Alden,
Geo. Griswold, Jr.,	Wm. F. Bulkley,	Thomas Dunham,
Elias Pouvert,	Arthur Finnegan,	W. Kent, 85 Cedar,
E. J. Brown,	James S. Hyde,	John Harper,
Frederick A. Lee,	William Bryce,	James Myers,
George Bird,	J. W. Culbert,	James Stuart,
John B Kitching,	R. T. Woodward,	Samuel L. Bush,
Alfred Barratt,	Theodore Crane,	Fra's L. Cook,
C. D. Hurd,	Robert L. Taylor,	Benj. A. Mumford,
Edward Anthony,	S. S. Chittenden,	Wm. K. Lothrop,
W. B. Brewster,	L. S. Pond,	Josiah O. Low,
	L. B. Wyman.	

ZEBEDEE COOK, President.
EDWARD ANTHONY, Vice President.
EDWARD A. STRONG, Secretary. [31 1mMWed&F*

LARGE SALE OF IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED PROPERTY IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK AT AUCTION.—We notice that ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at Auction THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the valuable store and lot No. 256 Fulton-st., opposite Washington Market; the house and lot No. 80 Greenwich st.; the very desirable property No 623 Broadway, running through to Mercer st., two doors above St. Thomas's Church; the houses and lots Nos. 16 Wooster-st., [illegible] and 151 on 8th st., near 4th-av.; 4 lots of ground on 63d st., near Broadway, and 31 desirable building lots on 109th, 110th, 113th, 116th, 120th sts., and on 4th av. Maps of the above property can be obtained of the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad st. (1841)

Second-hand Pianos of good quality, 6, 6½ and 6¾ octaves, very low. Cash advanced for Pianos, new or second-hand. Pianos to let. Boston Edition Pianos. Also a fine assortment of Boston and New York Pianos, at wholesale or retail. GOULD & BERRY, 27f 4t* No. 297 Broadway.

RIDING SCHOOL.—W. H. DISBROW, No. 20 4th-av., will open on Monday evening, 1st March, a new Class for Gentlemen, in the noble and manly art of Horsemanship, to continue each evening during the months of March and April. Those wishing to avail themselves of the opportunity of becoming safe and graceful Equestrians, competent to ride on the Road in the spring, should subscribe at their earliest convenience. Terms for a course of ten lessons, $10. Hours, from 7 to 9 o'clock. 26f 6t

NEW SPRING RIBBONS—Very rich and beautiful, and at about half price, are opened this morning by HITCHCOCK & LEARNEATAR, No. 347 Broadway, cor. Leonard st. They have also beautiful new Spring Ginghams and Printed Muslins at 1s.; a few Wet Linens, &c.

HOSIERY.—RAY & ADAMS have brought to the selection of the styles of Hosiery the personal experience of years in the retail trade. We know what goods are wanted, and are prepared to supply them by the case or dozen at the lowest rates, at No. 57 William st.

THEY FIT LIKE A GLOVE.—This common expression applies literally to the elegant, fashionably cut and beautifully made Shirts, furnished to order by GREEN, No. 1 Astor House, whose punctuality in sending home articles according to promise is as well known as their perfection.

WET GOODS—WET GOODS.—Great sale of Wet Goods, at G. M. BODINE'S consisting of 500 pieces Shirting Linens at 2s., 2s. 6d. and 3s. per yard, worth 6s.; 300 pieces table Damask at 2s. 6d., 3s. and 3s. 6d., worth 6s. to 8s.; all kinds of toweling, half price; 10 cases fine white Muslins, only 6d.; 5,000 Marseilles Quilts, only $2; Marseilles and corded Skirts, black and colored Silks, &c. &c. Ladies, a great chance for bargains, as these goods are selling at half the cost to manufacture. G. M. BODINE, No. 323 Grand-st., corner Orchard. 26f 2t

PATENT CONGRESS BOOTS.—Manufacturers and Dealers in my Patent Congress Boots, read the following opinions, and save costs and damages for piracy. Licenses granted by HORACE H. DAY, owner of all the Patents, No. 23 Courtlandt st.—New-York, Jan., 1852.

LEGAL OPINIONS.—I have examined the letters Patent issued to Dupont & Hyatt, bearing date the 20th October, 1840, and am of opinion that the use of elastic gores, made by weaving fibrous materials which expand and contract, in combination with India Rubber Springs, if applied in the manufacture of Gaiter Boots, is an infringement upon the Patent.—New-York, April 28, 1851. F. B. CUTTING.

BOSTON, June 6, 1851.—I have made a similar examination of the letters Patent above referred to, and concur in Mr. Cutting's opinion. (26f 3t) RUFUS CHOATE.

Merchants, Manufacturers and business men generally can make a choice selection and advertise in the leading journals of the whole country at the Agency of V. B. PALMER, who is the appointed and authorized Agent of the publishers to receive Advertisements and Subscriptions at their lowest rates. Agency, Tribune Buildings. 27f

FOWLER & WELLS, Phrenologists and Publishers, Clinton Hall, No. 131 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 142 Washington-st., Boston.

MRS. JERVIS'S COLD CANDY.—The great fire side remedy for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, and the various Throat and Lung complaints. Sold by MRS. W. JERVIS, No. 366 Broadway, and by druggists generally. 24f 2w

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETING.—PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway, corner of White-st., in order to make room for their spring purchases and importations, will sell the balance of their winter stock, together with their large purchase at the late large auction sale, consisting of rich Velvet Tapestry, Brussels 3-ply and superfine Carpeting, at 15 per cent. less than former prices. Housekeepers and others should avail themselves of this opportunity for obtaining great bargains. 21f 6t*

Who killed the nasty cockroaches? LYON. Who killed the odoriferous bedbugs? LYON. Who killed the hopping, biting fleas? LYON. Who is Lyon? The Napoleon Insect Warrior, who it is estimated has left more defunct (roaches, rats, bugs, &c.) than any other man that we read of on the pages of History. No. 434 Broadway. 27f 2t*

GOOD ADVICE TO CONSUMPTIVES.—Dr. ROGERS'S Syrup of Liverwort, Tar and Cancka agra is a sure remedy for all the various stages of Consumption, such as hacking cough, pain in the breast, spitting of blood, night sweats, &c., having the highest testimonials ever given in favor of any expectorant medicine in the world. For sale by A. L. SCOVILL & Co., at the Depot, No. 316 Broadway, and by all retail Druggists. Price—1s large bottles $1, or three bottles for $2 50.

Hon. Horace Clark, a distinguished citizen of Vermont, died at West Poultney on the 23d inst., aged 40. He had been a member of the Legislature, and the "National Democratic" candidate for Lieut. Governor in 1850, and at the time of his decease was a delegate to the Baltimore Convention. He was also a member of the 'Democratic' National Committee of 1848.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEB. 27.

CONGRESSIONAL.—In the United States Senate, yesterday, Mr Rhett raised a debate on a personal explanation on remarks of Messrs. Cass and Clemens. Mr. Miller, of New-Jersey, spoke against Intervention. Mr. Seward has the floor on this subject.

In the House, the bill making Land Warrants assignable, was amended and read a third time, but pending its passage, the House adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE.—In our State Senate, a proposition is made to tunnel the Hudson at Albany.

The Assembly was occupied with the contested case from this City. Mr. Snow retains his seat by a vote of 59 to 58.

Various Railroad Accidents are reported, one of them at Pittsburgh, resulting in mortal injuries to Mr. Winchell, a well-known Yankee comedian.

An Editorial on Banking in Pennsylvania, may be found on our sixth page.

The Whig State Convention of Indiana recommended Gen. Scott for President.

Kentucky, it seems, did not intend to recommend Mr. Fillmore for President, but only to indorse his conduct in office.

The RUMSELLERS' GRAND RALLY will take place at Tripler Hall this evening, and will of course be a large and *spirited* gathering. Considerable curiosity is felt as to the names of those who will figure as its officers and speakers. Men are taking positions now which will be remembered for years.

—On behalf of the Temperance Alliance, we earnestly entreat every friend of the Maine Law to refrain from any expression of opinion at this meeting. The Hall is the property of those who have hired it, and who have a right to hold such a meeting as they choose, so long as its objects and character are lawful. We are not invited there, and have no shadow of right there except as passive, silent spectators. Whoever for a moment forgets this, injures the Temperance Cause.

—If the supporters of Rumselling want a discussion with our side as to the nature and effects of Alcoholic Beverages, and the rightfulness of the Traffic therein, they have only to signify that same and they shall be abundantly accommodated. Meantime, this meeting has been called for a different and clearly defined purpose, which must be respected by all who attend it.

—The friends of the Maine Law will have a General Meeting as soon as Tripler Hall can be obtained for the purpose, and will then and there answer the arguments offered this evening, should there be any. There is no hurry. The struggle has barely begun.

The friends of Temperance in this City will learn with profound satisfaction that the Assembly yesterday decided, by a close vote, and on several trials, that the faithful Representative of the XVIIIth ward, Col. E. L. SNOW, is entitled to his seat, and that the contestant, Mr. RUSSELL SMITH, is not. The whole force of the rumsellers in the House was brought to bear in vain against Col. Snow. The event is full of good omens for the cause of Temperance.

Lord John Russell has introduced his new Reform Bill into the House of Commons. It is a very moderate and milk and water measure. Its character consists in having no character, its principle being based on no principle. It pares and patches without being either radical or conservative. It enlarges the boroughs which are notoriously small, that is, those with only 500 inhabitants, but studiously avoids everything like equal electoral districts, manifestly the only plan which can give a fair representation. It reduces the property qualification of voters, so that householders, in towns and cities, occupying tenements that pay £5 rent, shall be endowed with the franchise, as are persons paying £20 rent in the country. Hitherto £10 rent has been the qualification in town and £50 in the country. All who pay £2 direct taxes are also to be voters under this bill. The property qualification for members is to be abolished and that clause in the oath of office which requires a member to profess himself a Christian, is to be stricken out.

—This is a measure without any reason for its adoption, which does not as imperatively require its rejection, except one. That is, that with all its imperfections, it is an improvement on the present state of things. As such, we presume it will pass the House of Commons, but its fate in the House of Lords is more doubtful.

Mr. Bryant on Fenimore Cooper and the Newspaper Press.

Our City's grand ovation to the memory of our most eminent Novelist has passed—creditably for that memory and for the Country honored by Mr. Cooper's genius and patriotism. To its completeness and emphasis we have in our own sphere contributed; and we hoped that nothing would occur to compel a revival of controversies which the grave had, we trusted, finally closed. There was no need of their resurrection—no excuse for it. The Law considerately prescribes that Death shall abate all legal actions founded on alleged personal grievances, such as Mr. Cooper complained of; and eulogists and biographers should profit by the hint thus afforded. Mr. Cooper had been spurred into his struggle with the Press by peculiarities of temperament and character which had come to be generally understood—which Mr. Bryant's Discourse delicately evinces that *he* perfectly understands—and which preclude all possibility of ill feeling in the premises toward the departed Novelist. He acted as his nature prompted, and would have done it violence by pursuing any different course. We trust no one would on their account pluck one leaf from the chaplet he has so honorably won.

—But Mr. Bryant is not entitled to the charity of silence which mantles the departed. He is living here among us to-day—he is bound to know whereof he affirms in a matter deeply affecting the reputation of the living—nay, as an Editor himself, he was under additional obligation not to stand forth a general calumniator of his professional brethren. Having published his Discourse without abridgement or comment, we feel constrained to indicate, very briefly, some of the misconceptions and misstatements embodied in his account of the libel suits brought by Mr. Cooper against a number of the journals of this State. Mr. Bryant errs, then, as follows:

1. In giving the impressions that these libel suits were wholly based on unfriendly criticisms of Mr. Cooper's literary productions. Some of them were so; but the larger number originated in a neighborhood quarrel. The people of Cooperstown had been accustomed on boating excursions to land upon a barren point of rock jutting from Mr. Cooper's grounds into Otsego Lake, which he abruptly, and as they thought churlishly, compelled them to evacuate and abandon. Their indignation at this found utterance in a newspaper of the village, which was copied approvingly by others; and thereupon Mr. Cooper commenced libel-suits—not waiting five weeks after the date of the offense—much less the 'five years' that Mr. Bryant talks of. *Our* offense, among others, consisted in strictures on his manner of prosecuting his libel-suits.

2. Mr. Bryant asserts that "Cooper was uniformly successful in obtaining verdicts." This is unfounded. He brought Col. Webb to trial repeatedly, and with almost if not quite uniform ill success; he sued *The Tribune* on two several occasions,—the last time some eight or nine years ago, but never brought the suit to trial; he threatened us with several suits that he never saw fit to institute; and he was finally beaten before the Court of Errors in his second suit against Col. Stone of *The Commercial*,—Chancellor Walworth and other eminent Jurists pronouncing opinions decidedly and very broadly against him, and the Court dividing about four to one. This suit, if he paid his lawyers fairly, can hardly have cost him less than One Thousand Dollars.

3. Mr. Bryant says "Cooper behaved 'liberally toward his antagonists, so far as 'pecuniary damages were concerned." We know no facts to warrant this statement, and challenge the production of any. *We*, certainly, never had any evidence of this liberality; we know that the trunk of Mr. Barber, of *The Otsego Republican*, was opened by an officer and several hundred dollars taken therefrom in satisfaction of a judgment rendered in Mr. Cooper's behalf in one of these libel-suits; and we know that, after Col. Stone's lamented death, his widow and child were required to meet the expense of carrying up the case given against Col. S. to the Court of Errors, until the reversal of the judgment below threw that cost on Mr. Cooper. If the latter ever took any thing less than the law allowed him when he could collect a judgment, we do not know where.

4. Mr. Bryant represents Mr. Cooper as triumphing in his warfare on the Press, and as having in the end "disciplined it into good manners." This is wholly unwarranted. That the 'manners' of *The Tribune*, for example, are singularly bland and exemplary, all the world readily agrees; but we deny that they profited one whit by the 'discipline' of Mr. J. Fenimore Cooper. On the contrary, we think the opportunity was all on his side, and the improvement should have been there if any where.

We cannot see wherein his triumph consisted. He certainly made neither money nor credit out of Col. Webb. He collected one verdict of $250 from Col. Stone, and must have lost thrice that amount in prosecuting his subsequent unlucky suit against that kind-hearted and just man, who was never capable of libeling any one. He got a $200 verdict and $65 costs out of *The Tribune* and must have spent in his various forays upon us at least $500. His verdicts against the Country journals, when he recovered, were all insignificant, and were not all collectable when obtained, so that the experiment of suing them must have been less profitable than hog-shearing. The only man he ever did compel to 'stand and deliver' to any purpose was Mr. Weed of *The Albany Evening Journal*, whom he may have relieved, first and last, of $2,000, mainly in costs and charges. Now Mr. Weed never had one thought of hostility to him from first to last, was and is an ardent admirer of his genius, and was (with others) the victim of most disgraceful and tyrannical ruling on the part of the obsequious partisans who, under Regency domination, dispensed and perverted justice from the Supreme Bench of our State. We say this boldly, for we have seen letters from the highest legal authorities in the Country expressing astonishment at this ruling and characterizing it as unparalleled. We say it fearlessly, because our own highest Court for the Correction of Errors virtually upset this ruling in the appealed case of Cooper against Col. Stone. We say it confidently, because our New Constitution seeks to provide and our laws have been repeatedly amended, and are now being further amended, to provide against the abuses of the machinery of justice whereby Mr. Cooper's meager verdicts were obtained.

—Mr. Cooper's war upon the Press never resulted in that Monument of triumph which he promised to build out of its proceeds; it confessedly made him no money; the world will say whether it won him any additional reputation. Most certainly if *we* had brought fifteen or twenty suits for libel against influential cotemporaries, had recovered verdicts of $200 to $400 against a part of them, been beaten by others, and had been utterly, disastrously beaten in the only case appealed to the highest Court, which authoritatively laid down the law so that we dare not bring another case to trial, though we had several ready, we should not thank our biographer or eulogist for digging up these bygone feuds from the friendly dust which had covered them and raising a shout of triumph over their moldering remains. Mr. Bryant's taste in this matter is his own affair; but we demand of him, as an act of simple justice, the correction of his mistakes of fact.

Warlike Contingencies.

It is not possible that Russian diplomacy could regard with indifference the action of our Government in bringing Kossuth to this country. Nor could its natural feeling at such an event have been alleviated by the stand which the Hungarian leader took in his speeches made in England, nor by his reception in this country and the decided expression of so large a portion of the American press and people upon that great principle of international law which he so earnestly and eloquently propounds.

All these facts hold up to view the possible contingency of a war between Russia and the United States. Many publicists anticipate the outbreak of such a war in due time, by a sort of natural development, for the reason that the two countries are the great representatives of antagonist political principles. The United States represent democratic liberty and progressive self-government; Russia represents absolute despotism; and the two, say these writers, must, some day, fight it out between them. We do not believe in that necessity, because Russia cannot forever remain in her present condition, but must undergo internal changes, all tending to increase the degree of freedom enjoyed by her people and to render her less and less a representative of despotism. Within fifty years the causes now at work in Russia, to say nothing of those in the rest of Europe, will, we think, have rendered it out of the question for her to try a war with the United States. But at the present moment such an event must be contemplated by her rulers as within the bounds of possibility. They are taking measures accordingly.

Early in December last Count MEDEM, who for above three years has discharged the functions of Russian Ambassador at the Imperial Court of Brazil, was sent to the Imperial Court of Hayti, to inaugurate relations of amity and good will between Nicholas I. and Faustin I. He was received most cordially by the Haytien monarch, in whose capital he spent some time, and whom he enchanted by his diplomatic attentions. It was quite a new thing for so great a power to send so distinguished an envoy to treat the Haytien so upon the footing of equality, as potentate to potentate.

From Port-au Prince Count MEDEM went to Mexico. Of his reception and doings there, we have as yet received no accounts.

Now, it is worthy of note that Hayti and Mexico are the points in America where hostility to the United States could be easiest inflamed, and whence an enemy could best work us harm. With a sufficient Naval force in her ports, Hayti could command the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea. A nation of emancipated slaves, she would furnish the most skillful and dangerous emissaries to stir up our Southern slave population to revolt. Mexico, too, has no reason to love us. In case of a war with Russsia, Hayti and Mexico,—despicable antagonists, as every one will say, in themselves,—would prove redoubtable auxiliaries to our great enemy. Of this fact Russia is, of course, well aware, and accordingly Count MEDEM is sent upon his present mission.

It is possible that some Americans may be alarmed at this development of Russian diplomacy on this side the Atlantic, and at the contingencies it contemplates. In the view of these good souls it will more than ever appear the part of wisdom to suppress all sympathy with the ideas of democracy and national independence, all support of the fundamental principles of international law, because Russia selects this particular moment to cultivate the friendship of Soulouque and Santa Anna. The phantom, that loomed with such fearful menace when Russia was four thousand miles from us, may well deprive them of all their senses now that it is striding about in our very neighborhood, though it is not a whit more substantial than before. But let these timid and trembling hearts take courage and bend anew to the work of inspiring their countrymen at large with their own fears and fancies. We have called their attention to a new indication of danger. Let them make the most of it. Perhaps they may induce the American Republic to take the glorious position of sacrificing to childish alarms and the base suggestions of mere selfish interest all regard for the principles of human liberty, every duty toward nations which have fallen among thieves to be stripped and wounded, and left to perish. Possibly they may silence in this people every impulse of human sympathy and fraternal assistance. Possibly they may persuade us into a course of egotistical isolation and hypocritical self-complacency to which the history of nations has no parallel. At any rate let them try with all their might. The cause requires and is worthy of their eager efforts.

There is a drouth in the neighborhood of Savannah. Happy Savannah!

THE LATEST NEWS.

By Telegraph to the New-York Tribune.

Southern Telegraph Office, corner of Hanover and Beaver-sts.

Indiana Whig State Convention.

INDIANAPOLIS, Thursday, Feb. 26, 1852.

The Indiana Whig State Convention met to-day, and made the following nominations:

For Governor, Nicholas McCarty; Lieut.-Governor, Wm. Williams; Secretary of State, John Osborne; Auditor, D. McGuire; Treasurer, Achilles Williams; Superintendent of Public Schools, Aaron Wood; Judges of Supreme Court, Messrs. Howe, Dewey, McDonald and Gookins.

The Convention instructed the Delegates to the National Convention to vote for Gen. Scott for President, and J. J. Crittenden for Vice-President.

Conviction and Sentence for Negro Stealing—Kentucky Whig State Convention, &c.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Feb. 26, 1852.

Rev. Calvin Fairbanks, charged with stealing negroes, has been tried, found guilty, and sentenced to be imprisoned in the Penitentiary for fifteen years.

The Delegates to the Whig Convention contend that it was not intended that Fillmore should be recommended to the Presidency by that body. The matter was discussed, and a compromise was effected by agreeing to a resolution simply indorsing Mr. Fillmore's course as President.

The Louisville Courier comes out strongly for Scott and Jones, and contends that that ticket will win, while Fillmore is certain to be defeated, and not certain to carry even Kentucky.

XXXIId CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Feb. 26, 1852.

The SENATE commenced businesss at 9¼ o'clock.

LOUISVILLE AND PORTLAND CANAL.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, inclosing additional information respecting the Louisville and Portland Canal.

After the presentation of petitions,

COMMITTEE ON MEXICAN CLAIMS.

The Senate proceeded to ballot for a Select Committee to investigate the decisions and conduct of the late Board of Commissioners on Claims against Mexico. The balloting resulted as follows: Brodhead, 30; Soulé, 30; Bayard, 29; Pratt, 26; Clarke, 23, and various scattering votes.

The CHAIR said Mr. Brodhead was Chairman of the Committee.

Mr. BROADHEAD said he did not speak either the French or Spanish language, and it was necessary the Chairman of this Committee should do both. He was now busily engaged as Chairman of the Committee on Claims, and hoped that by unanimous consent Mr. Soule would be considered as Chairman, which was agreed to.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. RHETT announced his intention of replying to the personalities contained in the speeches of Messrs. Clemens and Cass on the Compromise question. He (Rhett) said that in his absence the Senator from Alabama (Clemens) and the Senator from Michigan (Cass) thought proper, in speeches made by them, to allude to his speech, and to speak of him in terms of personality. They had spoken of him in terms which left him no alternative but to reply to them, particularly to the Senator from Alabama. As those Senators had spoken during his absence from this city, he had had no opportunity to answer them. He would now given notice that to-morrow, after the transaction of the morning's business, he would throw himself upon the indulgence of the Senate, and ask permission to reply to those parts of the speeches of those Senators which were strictly personal. The Senator from Alabama was not now in his seat, but he should be duly notified of this matter.

Mr. PRATT hoped the Senator would not take up this matter to-morrow. Friday is set apart for private bills, and the Senate had not yet, and he hoped would not depart from the rule to give Friday exclusively to private bills.

Mr. RHETT then said he would speak on Monday.

Mr. G. W. JONES—I hope not. What will become of the Iowa Railroad bill? [Laughter.]

Mr. RHETT said that, as he could not satisfy all, he would repeat that, with leave of the Senate, he would speak to-morrow.

Mr. BADGER suggested that the Senator speak on Monday, during the morning hour.

Mr. CASS—The Senator from South Carolina, to whom I shall listen with great attention to-morrow, or at any time, has used one expression which seemed to imply that some advantage was taken of his absence. He says, "thought proper to make some remarks." Why, Sir, the discussion went on, and it was impossible that it should go on without making some remarks in answer to what had been said by the Senator (whose remarks were of a very striking nature) upon that subject. I think I followed him in a day or two after. I was not aware he had left the city, and it was not for me to postpone the discussion, or to suspend any remarks I thought proper to make upon the subject, in consequence of his absence.

Mr. RHETT—I only mentioned the fact of my absence in order to show the Senate that I had no opportunity at the time to vindicate myself, and that is the reason why I ask the indulgence of the Senate now. I waited for several days, hoping that the subject of the Compromise would come up, but, as I have been disappointed in my expectations, I throw myself upon the indulgence of the Senate.

The matter was here dropped.

THE TARIFF, ETC.

Mr. DAVIS presented petitions from Massachusetts, asking for the repeal of the duties on raw silk. Mr. Davis also presented the petition of William Gates, praying that certain moneys received by him as presents, while Governor of Tampico, and which he turned over to the United States, may be refunded.

NON-INTERVENTION.

Mr. CLARKE'S non-intervention resolutions were taken up.

Mr. MILLER read a speech in favor of the resolutions and of strict adherance to the present policy of non-intervention. He rebuked the growing desire and ambition of certain classes of fanatical politicians, to whom everything American has become flat and stale, of engrafting upon our policy interference and intermedeling with the affairs of foreign people and nations. He discussed the European policy of intervention, commencing with the treaty of Utrecht, indorsed by the treaty of Paris, and sanctified by the Holy Alliance, concluded at Vienna. This law of intervention gave certain powers the right to interfere constantly in the affairs of weaker powers. It was followed by continental intervention, by one power or another, in all matters of religion, liberty, despotism and republicanism. The red horse of Curtius was set loose, with his rider armed with glittering sword. His course had been over destroyed cities, nations and empires. In his time, despotism was overthrown and then republicanism mounted the red horse of intervention. Away he sped over the Alps, up the Danube, down the Rhine, upon the burning sands of Egypt, and amid the deepest snows of Russia did he go. Everywhere was blood, terror and dismay the consequence. No good was accomplished. He contrasted this European system of intervention, with the policy of the United States, adopted by Washington, in those days when the people listened attentively to the appeals of their ancient ally, and with their hearts embittered against England. Then it was that Washington recommended and proclaimed neutrality. He portrayed our success, resulting from this policy. Washington adopted this policy "not for a day, but for all time." It was a great principle. He detailed what would be the present condition of the United States had Washington, in those days, urged and adopted the policy of intervention in behalf of France! He maintained that on this Continent the United States was all powerful. Here we were competent to defend a Continent against the world. Abroad we could not capture and hold a single city. He then alluded, eloquently, to the home-interests of this land—its prospects for the future, and its happy destiny, if its Government would always follow the wise precepts of Washington and the powerful teachings of the past.

Mr. SEWARD obtained the floor, when the subject was postponed to the 9th of March.

After a short Executive Session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

BOUNTY LAND WARRANTS.

The SPEAKER announced the first business to be the motion to lay on the table the bill perfected in the Committee of the Whole on the state of the the Union, explanatory of the Bounty Land Law of Sept. 1850, and for the purpose of providing additional compensation to Land Offices, who locate the Warrants, and extending the provisions of the law to a new class of cases.

The House refused to lay the bill on the table—Yeas 80, Nays 92—and proceeded to vote separately on concurring in the amendments agreed to in Committee.

All the amendments were agreed to.

The bill provides that the Registers and Receivers of Land Offices shall each be entitled to receive 50 cents for his services on each bounty land warrant by him located, to be paid by the person locating the same; but this act shall not be so construed as to allow any Register or Receiver to receive any greater maximum of salary and fees than by law he is now entitled to.

Section 2. If any officer or soldier who would if living, have been entitled to the benefit of the act of Congress, passed September 28, 1850, shall have died, leaving no widow surviving him, the child or children of such officer or soldier shall be entitled to the benefit of said act; and if there are no children living, then the father or mother of such officer or soldier shall be entitled; or in default of father or mother, the right shall descend to the mothers or sisters of such officer or soldier in as full a manner as though said officer or soldier had himself received the bounty, any act to the contrary notwithstanding. [This was concurred in by Yeas 123 to Nays 41.]

Section 3. In the event of the death of a commissioned or non-commissioned officer, musician or private, who shall have made application for bounty land, under the provisions of said act, during the pendency of such application, and a warrant issued in the name of any such deceased applicant, such warrant so issued shall not become void, but shall inure to and for the benefit of those entitled thereto, the same as if such officer or soldier had been deceased at the passage of said act.

Section 4. In all cases where the Militia or Volunteers or State troops of any State or Territory were called into military service, and whose services have been paid for by the United States, the officers and soldiers of such Militia, Volunteers, or State troops shall be entitled to all the benefits of the act entitled "An Act granting Bounty Land to certain Officers and Soldiers who have been engaged in the Military Service of the United States," approved September 28, 1850, and shall receive lands for their services according to the provisions of said Act, upon proof of length of service as therein required; and that the last proviso of the ninth section of the act of the 11th February, 1847, be, and the same hereby is repealed, provided that nothing herein contained shall authorize bounty land to those who have heretofore received or become entitled to the same.

Section 5. One hundred and sixty acres of land are granted to every officer and soldier, whether regulars, militia or volunteers, who may have been actually engaged in any action or encounter with the enemy in any of the wars specified in the act approved September 28, 1850, without regard to his length of service; or, in case of the death of any such officer or soldier, the warrant to be issued may be granted to such person or persons as would be entitled under the act of 1850, abovementioned, or any other act, as if this enactment had constituted a part thereof; provided, that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to grant more than 160 acres of land to any person who may already be entitled to it under the act abovementioned for his services in any one war.

[This was concurred in by yeas 98 to nays 74.]

Section 6. The warrants of 160 acres as about to be issued, shall be assignable.

Section 7. The act of September, 1850, is extended to all naval officers, sailors, Florida men, and mariners serving with land troops, in cases where they could not be entitled to prize-money.

Section 8. In computing the terms of service of the officers and soldiers of Militia, Volunteers and Rangers for the purposes of this act, or of the act of which this act is explanatory, such term shall be computed from the time they were mustered into the service of, and paid by the United States, to the time they were discharged therefrom, provided that this section shall not extend to the cases provided for in the second section, and in the provisos to the first section of the act, of which this act is explanatory.

Mr. JONES (Tenn.) moved to lay the bill upon the table, but the motion did not prevail, the vote being Yeas, 85; Nays, 89.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed, and was read a third time—and pending the question of its passage,

The House adjourned.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE...ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 26, 1852.

Mr. CONGER presented a memorial for a Committee to investigate the late Railroad casualties.

Mr. MCMURRAY—a memorial for aid to the New-York Blind Institution.

Mr. VANDERBILT reported favorably on the bill relative to Justices' Sessions in Kings County.

Also, to close certain streets in the Ninth Ward, Brooklyn.

Mr. TABOR introduced a bill to incorporate the Albany Tunnel Company.

Mr. MORGAN a bill relative to the Superior Court of Common Pleas of New-York.

Mr. MCMURRAY introduced a bill to incorporate the Mechanics' Savings Institution of New-York.

Nothing further of interest was done till the adjournment.

ASSEMBLY.

THE CONTESTED SEAT.

The House is engaged in the discussion of the contested election case.

A vote was taken on the resolution reported by the minority of the Committee on Elections, that E. L. Snow was not entitled to his seat, and resulted Ayes 56, Noes 57.

A motion to reconsider this vote was *rejected*, 57 to 57.

Mr. VAN SANTVOORD then asked if the question did not now recur upon the resolution of the majority of the Committee, denying Smith the seat, and declaring Snow elected. Whereupon he called for a division of the question upon the resolution, and that the vote be taken on the latter clause, declaring Snow elected, first.

This was declared to be out of order, when

Mr. Moss called the previous question on the first part of the resolution.

Upon the resolution that Mr. Smith was not entitled to his seat, Mr. Snow voted. The question was raised that Mr. Snow was interested, and not entitled by the rules to vote. The Speaker said the interest to exclude his vote must be of a pecuniary character, and that the gentleman had a right to vote on the resolution, if so disposed.

Mr. CUSHING appealed. The matter was debated, and the decision of the Speaker sustained by 59 to 58.

The resolution reported by the majority of the Committee, that Mr. Smith was not entitled to the seat, was adopted, 58 to 57.

Mr. UNDERWOOD, with a view of finishing up matters as they went along, moved to reconsider this vote. Lost. Ayes 58, Nays 59.

Mr. Lucky moved an adjournment. Lost.

Mr. Moss moved a postponement of the further consideration of the subject until the 1st of July next, but withdrew his motion, when

Mr. A. SMITH raised the question that the resolution reported by the majority of the Committee on Elections, declaring Mr. Snow entitled to the seat, was not in order, as unnecessary—the House having already rejected a resolution, reported by the minority of the Committee, that Mr. Snow was not entitled to the seat.

The SPEAKER took the same view, and ruled the resolution as unnecessary.

Mr. CUSHING appealed, but the House sustained the decision of the Speaker. Ayes 58, Nays 58.

Mr. UNDERWOOD, with a view to finish the business, moved to reconsider the vote of the House sustaining the decision of the Speaker. Lost. Ayes 58, Nays 59.

Mr. SNOW voted on all these divisions, also the Speaker. So Mr. SNOW holds his seat.

At 5½ o'clock the House adjourned.

Arrest for Kidnapping, &c.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Feb. 26, 1852.

The steamer Isabel left Charleston on Sunday last for Havana, with 80 California passengers.

A man named William Rose, from Halifax, N. C., has been arrested at Charleston, on the charge of kidnapping.

Charles G. Grainger has been committed to prison at Charleston, for several bank forgeries.

A fire occurred at Greensboro, Alabama, on the 18th inst., which consumed the whole square, from Davis's store to Dor