band. One hundred dollars now will accomplish more for the moral improvement of the poor than a thousand could during the reign of alcohol; and yet, such will be—may, such are now beginning to be, the manifest good results of all well directed efforts in their behalf, that we may confidently expect a great increase of means to be brought into use for their advancement. There are many other facts in connection with my experience in this matter, which I intended to have mentioned, but I have already transcended all reasonable limits. At some subsequent opportunity when I have time to write, and you to read, I will give some details which may be of some small interest to you, and unfold more fully the workings of this *famous law*. I behold with astonishment what it has accomplished in nine months—what it may be expected to bring forth in as many years, prophets and kings may well desire to see and hear.

Very respectfully, yours, WM. K. HARLEY.
Rev. T. W. HIGGINSON, Newburyport, Mass.

—There is a large class of journals in our City which enjoys a good measure of the respect and confidence of the virtuous, and which yet wage a quiet but deadly war upon the Maine Law. They profess to be favorable to Temperance, but afraid that nothing can be done for it by *coercion*—that the Maine Law 'cannot be enforced'—that it does not really diminish tippling in Maine, &c., &c. These journals have of course a right to their own opinions; but *have they a moral right to suppress and conceal the facts?* Why are the careful and most trustworthy statements of Neal Dow, James Appleton, the Mayor of Bangor, &c. &c. so carefully withheld from their readers? Temperance friends of the *Evening Post, Commercial, Journal of Commerce*, &c., will you ask them why?

THE LATEST NEWS.

By Telegraph to the New-York Tribune.

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

XXXIId CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, March 18, 1852.

The Senate met at 12¾ o'clock.

The CHAIR presented a communication from the War Department, transmitting, in compliance with the recent resolution of the Senate, a Map of the Territory of New-Mexico, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. CHASE moved that 2,000 extra copies of the Map be printed.

The motion was referred to the Committee on Printing.

Also, inclosing a statement of the amount paid to the officers of the Army above regular pay, on account of Brevet rank.

Mr. ADAMS presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Mississippi, in favor of the graduation of the price of the public lands.

Several resolutions were offered.

The various Railroad and other bills, ordered to be engrossed yesterday, were taken up and passed.

The Non-Intervention resolutions were then taken up.

Mr. JONES said that he spoke with unaffected embarrassment, resulting from the modesty of his position, and his inability to do justice to the subject. His apology for speaking at all was that the subject was one of deep importance, in which the people of all the States have a deep interest; and, believing that he knew the feelings of the people he represented, he desired to give expression to those feelings. He did not, as others did, regard the subject as an unimportant one—it was not an abstract question. These resolutions were a declaration of principles of deep, vital, and lasting importance, involving the peace, honor and dignity of the country. A recurrence to long established principles of the Government, and reaffirmance of them, was conducive to the welfare of the country; and this, if the resolution had no other merit, was enough to command the respect and attention of the Senate. This was an opportune occasion for a reaffirmation of the ancient policy of the country. It must be manifest to all that there was abroad a feverish anxiety to make innovations upon its ancient policy. Upon this point our own people, as well as Governments of the nations with whom we have established relations, have a right to demand our expression of our sentiments.

The time has come, he said, when the interest and honor of the country demand the expression, and that what we express shall be done openly, fearlessly and honestly, and with none of those dark, mysterious teachings of the oracle of Delphi, but with open, fearless manliness, becoming American Senators. He yielded to none in sympathy for the down trodden people of other countries. But deep, broad, ardent and sincere as those sympathies were, he remembered his first duty was to his own country. The arrival here of the distinguished Hungarian and its consequence caused this affirmation of our foreign policy to be desirable. He then alluded to Gov. Kossuth at length, and said that he would not assault him. He would not take one gem from the coronet of his fame, but consign him, and all he claims to be, to the arbitrament of the enlightened judgment of the world. He had opposed the honors given to M. Kossuth by the Senate. He next alluded to the Congressional Banquet, where no Appius Claudius stood to warn America and protest against the doctrines there advanced. He then referred to Mr. Clay as the Claudius who subsequently did, as a dying man, protest against the new doctrine.

He said he himself had no fear of the influence of Gov. Kossuth's doctrines upon the people. He then examined Messrs Cass and Seward's proposed protest and their speeches. He opposed them in strong language, and repudiated the idea that if a protest was made and Russia should return an insulting answer, that the United States would have to pocket the insult and take no further notice of it. He would vote every dollar in the United States Treasury to send all its force to resent any national indignity, but he ridiculed the idea of sending a protest to Russia without assurances that we did not mean anything offensive by it, and intended nothing at all calculated to disturb the peace and tranquility of the Czar.

He asked why the sympathy of Messrs. Seward and Cass was not heard until M. Kossuth arrived here. He then read from the writings of Washington, Mr. Clay's speeches, and from Gen. Jackson's, Messages, &c., to show that Mr. Seward had erred greatly in quoting them as authorities in favor of intervention. He mentioned that Washington's policy was not intended for the day merely, but for all time. He discussed these points at considerable length.

Mr. CASS replied, defending himself on some points.

Mr. JONES rejoined, and after a few remarks from Mr. Hall, Mr. Soulé got the floor, and the subject was postponed until Monday.

The report of the Committee on the Bounty Land bill was then taken up and agreed to, when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at the usual hour.

The Report of the Joint Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses, on the bill making Land Warrants assignable, and for other purposes, was taken up and agreed to—Yeas 92, Nays 69.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the bill supplying Deficiencies in the Appropriations for the present fiscal year.

Mr. SMITH said the prominent idea which has been developed in this House for the last two days is, the confusion of the Democratic party. If the confusion really exists, the question to be solved is, how is the confusion to be quieted? and it was to this question that he proposed to address himself. He did not admit the force of the suggestion as to the extent of the confusion. He believed the great body of the party never was more quiet and composed. He believed that the confusion exists here, and nowhere else, and arises out of a few party leaders, almost insane with ambition, and their adherents.

Ever since the Democratic party had adopted the Convention system this confusion has existed, and will exist so long as the personal controversies between the candidates are brought before the Convention. If the party wants to be successful, it is its duty to so direct its efforts as to sustain their power. It is to be done by votes to be given on the great questions before Congress, involving the fate, the money, and the morality of the country. He held the great principle that the majority party are responsible to the people. Every administration of party makes or destroys itself. Among other things, the speaker alluded to the Census printing, and congratulated the House that they did not give it to a party press—*The Union*. If the census shall be printed according to the plan of the Secretary of the Interior, it will cost fourteen hundred thousand dollars, out of which profits will accrue to the amount of eight hundred thousand dollars.

He objected to paying a party organ out of the public treasury. He showed the uselessness of printing some parts of the census reports, and said he could put all that was desired of it, in a space twice the size of the American Almanac, at an expense of forty thousand dollars for one hundred thousand copies. He repudiated as cruel and ungenerous the term Old Fogies as applied to those who have rendered efficient service in the field and in politics. Having vigorously sustained Mr. Cass in 1848, he now wanted to raise a new banner with a new candidate. When an old man has been defeated he ought to give way for a new name and young blood. He took it for granted that the great body of the Democracy are not bringing Mr. Cass out. But it is due to Mr. Cass's own dignity that he should retire. To nurse an old man four years is long enough. It is the duty of Mr. Cass's friends to advise him to retire. [Laughter.]

He should not be deceived by appearances. He is evidently in the decline of life, not intellectually, but glory, like all other things pass away, and he should therefore quit. Mr. Smith said he would ask the young men of the country whether they are still willing to hold the milk-bottle to the lips of second-childhood. [Excessive laughter.] Is it the duty of the young men of this age to nurse the old ones? For himself, he was willing to quit. [Cries, good, good.] He did not wish to be understood as making a "Douglas speech." Kentucky has more great men than Gen. Butler. Georgia has a distinguished young man, Mr. Cobb. And he, (Mr. Smith,) declared here in his place that he had not made up his mind as to whom he would support, and wound up with an exhortation to Young America to assert their rights.

Mr. NABERS would ask the gentleman from Alabama exactly what he means by Young America. It either means nothing at all, or something bad. He wished to know the difference between Messrs. Buchanan, Cass or Butler, with regard to progress, and the opinion of Young America as to progress.

Mr. SMITH—I reply with pleasure. I think I have made myself perfectly understood by the House, and don't wish to be dragged into a quarrel as to men.

Mr. NABERS—"Be short."

Mr. SMITH, resuming—I have nothing to say of Mr. Buchanan as a man, but I don't wish to include him in Young America.

Mr. NABERS—I wish to know whether Young America includes in its principles a change of the long-established policy of the Government?

Mr. SMITH—I say yes; but not in a manner of promotion. I want the young men to come in and share equally with the old ones. That may be bad.

Mr. NABERS—The steady, reflecting and sober men of the country, look at the matter properly, and wish to nip the mischief in the bud, which in the end may involve our country in very serious difficulties. It strikes me that the speech of the gentleman would cover all of Kossuth's affairs, non-intervention and all. It strikes me that a wonderful change has come over the gentleman within the last few months.

Does Young America propose a universal Republic? I think Young America means that, or nothing else. If Young America comes to the conclusion that the world is now prepared for freedom, that is enough to put me against Young America, although the gentleman included me in Young America. I say now it would be with extreme reluctance that I would support for President any man indorsed by Young America. I shall believe something wrong about it, unless explanations are made. I believe it is intended to involve the country in a serious departure from the Constitution, and divert us from the path in which our fathers trod; and they will have to explain very clearly before they get my vote.

The speaker branched off and spoke of political affairs generally, repeatedly involving the House in excessive laughter. As to the late exciting scenes in Mississippi, there were politicians on both sides for resistance, but the people were opposed to it. If the Baltimore Convention should nominate a sound man—such as Mr. Butler or Mr. Cass—he would sustain him, or any other man who frankly and honestly avows his principles, so that the world may understand them. The speaker then concluded his remarks with an eulogium on the Union.

Mr. MARSHALL (Ky.) replied to the remarks of Mr. Breckenridge. Although Gen. Butler's opinions differed from his, he had no doubt they were sincerely entertained; and Gen. Butler would never stoop to deceit. Gen. Butler was his neighbor, and he had known him for twenty years. He believed him to be a straightforward man, of pure private life, and whose honesty is beyond reproach. His colleague, (Mr. Breckenridge,) not content with vindicating Gen. Butler, had thought proper to run a parallel between Mr. Fillmore and Gen. Butler, while both were in Congress, as to their votes on abolition petitions. Mr. Marshall then replied to the gentleman in defense of Mr. Fillmore.

Mr. JOHNSON (Ark.) occupied a short time in complaining that the House, by its hasty action, had precluded him from explaining the items in the Deficiency bill, connected with the Indian Department. (There seems to be a general consent that he should have time to morrow for this purpose.) And on motion the House adjourned.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE...ALBANY, March 18, 1852.

The Senate has been engaged in following up the discussion of yesterday, closing by laying the whole subject on the table.

The regular business was then proceeded with.

Mr. BEEKMAN reported a bill to increase the number of Trustees of the Episcopal Society of Brooklyn.

Mr. McMURRAY reported with amendments, the bill making certain appropriatons for the fiscal year.

Mr. COOLEY moved that the General Savings Bank bill be made the special order for Thursday next. Agreed to.

Mr. TABOR, from the Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred the bill to incorporate the Newburgh Savings' Bank, reported that that bill could be passed without conflicting with the provisions of the Constitution. Agreed to.

Mr. COOLEY introduced a bill to amend the General Banking Law.

Mr. BEEKMAN introduced a bill continuing in force the Act incorporating the New-York Institution for the Blind, and to extend its benefits.

Mr. BABCOCK moved that the injunction of secrecy be removed from the proceedings of the Executive Session on Tuesday last.

Mr. COOLEY moved to lay the resolution on the table—decided as follows:

AYES—Messrs. Bartlett, Bristow, Cooley, Cornell, Davenport, Kirbee, Otis, Rogers, Smith, Snow—10.

NAYS—Messrs. Babcock, Beekman, Clark, Conger, Huntington, McElwain, McMurray, Morgan, Monroe, Newcomb, Pierce, Platt, Taber, Upham, Van Schoonhoven, Williams, Wright—17.

Mr. PIERCE, when his name was called, asked leave to explain, which was granted. He said he might have voted differently had it not become apparent that this subject would give rise to continued debate. He had seen no good reason for changing his opinion, expressed a few days since, and he should vote against laying the same on the table.

Mr. CORNELL then moved to amend the resolution of Mr. Babcock by striking out all after the word "resolved" and inserting as follows: "That all proceedings in Executive Session since the commencement of the session be made public.

Mr. PIERCE—That's it; now let us see who wants to skulk.

Mr. CORNELL would have gone further and extended it to the proceedings of past sessions had he not thought it required a notice to suspend the rules, which he should give at the proper time. He hoped the Senator from the XXXIst (Mr. Babcock) would go with him in this matter.

Mr. COOLEY—As I predicted when I made the motion of postponing the special order on the table, the question would immediately prevent our proceeding with the legitimate business of the Legislature. We are now again engaged in miserable party quarrels and grievances which can be of no interest to any of our constituents, and because I desired to prevent this useless abuse of the public time I am accused of skulking by the Senator from the XIIIth (Mr. Wright). What reason has that gentleman to make this charge?

I never yet feared that all my actions should be made public, and why should I skulk? I fear nothing, and I shall go as far as any man, now that there appears to be a determination to remove secrecy from the Executive Session, for a full and complete exposé of those proceedings. He should vote for the amendment.

Mr. BABCOCK replied to the Senator from the 1st. (Mr. Cooley). He had no personal grievances to settle, no fancied wrongs to redress. He had not changed his opinion as to the rule enjoining secrecy, but as things had transpired during the week, which were unparalleled, he was now willing to go for a full *exposé*. He said he should accept the amendment of the Senator of the XXVIth (Mr. Cornell) with a hearty good will.

Mr. PIERCE moved an additional amendment that all future Executive Sessions be held with open doors.

Mr. BABCOCK, after a few words with the Chair, accepted the same.

Mr. VAN SCHOONHOVEN inquired whether this resolution was not a modification of the 29th rule, and whether it would not be requisite to move to go into Executive Session with open doors, whenever the character of a nominee is in question.

The CHAIR—It is evidently a modification of the 29th rule.

Mr. PIERCE—I hope that the Senators from the XIIth and XIIIth, who have had so much to say about skulking, will be the last from whom we shall hear opposition to the proposition.

Mr. VAN SCHOONHOVEN—The gentleman need not trouble himself, I merely wished an interpretation of the operation of this rule—I do not wish to oppose the movement. He proceeded with his remarks, and was alluding to the method of adjournment on Tuesday evening, of the sudden and precipitate vacation of the Chair by a Senator in spite of frequent calls of Ayes and Noes, &c., when

Mr. CORNELL rose to a point of order that the gentleman was divulging the proceedings of the Executive Session, which he has no right to do.

Mr. McMURRAY—Oh no—it is merely a fancy sketch.

Mr. PIERCE—I hope the gentleman from the XIIth is not making a long speech as a pretext to voting against the resolution.

Mr. VAN SCHOONHOVEN—I mean no pretexts, what I mean I say; and gentlemen may always take my statements as meaning what I say. The point of order was dropped, and Mr. Van S. concluded his remarks.

Mr. CORNELL then asked to amend the resolution, so as to obviate the necessity of moving for closed doors every Executive Session day. His amendment was to rescind the 29th and 31st rules.

Mr. WRIGHT objected, and the CHAIR decided it was not then in order.

Mr. CORNELL continued in an excited tone, during which his remarks were interrupted several times by cross questioning from Members.

Mr. McMURRAY was perfectly willing that everything he had said in Executive Session on Tuesday last should be made public, and he intended, the first opportunity that occurred, to make a full disclosure to such gentlemen as may be interested, that they might meet him at any time. He concluded by offering as an amendment the following:

"*Provided*, however, that such commission shall not extend to the divulgence of any violent acts or improper expressions of any Member of the Senate."

Mr. TABOR followed in a few remarks, and was replied to by Mr. McMurray, who called the attention of the Senator from the XIth, (Mr. Tabor) to his course at an early day in the Session, regretting that party feelings and questions had been introduced into the business matter of the Senate. He noticed a wonderful change when the Senator from the VIIIth, (Mr. Otis) was stricken down by sickness, and from the "gentle dove" we discovered the transformation to the "soaring eagle," whose talons were exposed, eager to catch the prey.

Mr. CORNELL having gained the floor moved that the subject be postponed till Tuesday next.

The question was negatived as follows:

AYES—Messrs. Bartlett, Bennet, Bristol, Conger, Cornell, Davenport, Kirby, McMurray, Otis, Rogers, Smith and Snow—12.

NAYS—Messrs. Babcock, Beekman, Clark, Cooley, Huntington, McElwain, Morgan, Monroe, Newcombe, Pierce, Platt, Tabor, Upham, Van Schoonhoven, Williams and Wright—16.

Mr. WILLIAMS had listened to the amendment of Mr. McMurray with surprise, and he must believe, if he insisted upon it, that he intended it to screen himself from that which he prepared for another.

Mr. CONGER followed, indicating the course which he should take, and concluded by saying, that on account of the turn which matters had taken, he should vote for a full disclosure of all things.

Mr. BRISTOL could not vote for the amendment of Mr. McMurray because he did not believe it occurred in the Executive Session of the Senate.

Mr. McMURRAY claimed that he had offered the amendment in a spirit of conciliation, but as it had not been received in that spirit, he would withdraw it.

The question was then taken on the resolution, which was in the following words:

"That the injunction of secrecy be removed from the proceedings of the Executive Session of the Senate, and that hereafter the proceedings be transacted with open doors."

Carried, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Babcock, Bartlett, Bennett, Bristol, Clark, Conger, Cooley, Cornell, Davenport, Huntington, McElwain, McMurray, Morgan, Monroe, Newcombe, Otis, Pierce, Platt, Rogers, Snow, Taber, Upham, Van Schoonhoven, Williams and Wright—25.

NAYS—Messrs. Beekman, Kirby and Smith.

Mr. COOLEY gave notice of a motion to rescind the 29th and 32d rules of the Senate.

Mr. BABCOCK offered the following:

Whereas, It is alleged that George T. Pierce, a member of this body, having been placed temporarily in the Chair by the President of the Senate, while in Executive session on Tuesday last, was guilty of disorderly conduct—drstly, by refusing to take the vote by Ayes and Nays when regularly called for, on a motion to adjourn.

Secondly: In declaring the Senate adjourned when in fact it had not adjourned, and when a majority of the members present were opposed to such adjournment.

Thirdly: In vacating the Chair and arresting the proceedings of the Senate when it was still in session; and whereas this contempt of the Senate, by which the action of the majority was defeated and their rights subverted, demands emphatic condemnation and punishment. Therefore

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed consisting of Senators Platt, Bartlett and Beekman, be, and are hereby appointed with full power to investigate the facts, with all convenient speed, and to report what proceedings ought to be had to punish such alleged contempt, if proven, and to vindicate the authority and maintain the dignity of the Senate.

Mr. CONGER rose and said, if ever mountain labored and brought forth a mouse this certainly is an exemplification of the case. It was without exception the coolest spiecimen of impudence he ever saw. That charges made by a minority against a member should be sought to be tried before his accusers was certainly refreshing—beside, who are the accusers!

Messrs. BEEKMAN, WILLIAMS and VAN SCHOONHOVEN, rising simultaneously said: We allege that such things did take place.

Mr. CONGER—Very well, I shall then in due time move that these gentlemen be part of the Committee.

Much excitement now prevailed, and points of order were raised and withdrawn.

Mr. CORNELL moved to postpone the subject until to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

The question was then taken on postponing, and stood as follows:

YEAS—Bartlett, Benett, Bristol, Conger, Cornell, Davenport, Kirby, McMurray, Otis, Pierce, Rogers, Smith and Snow—13.

NAYS—Babcock, Beekman, Clark, Huntington, McElwain, Monroe, Newcombe, Platt, Taber, Upham, Van Schoonhoven, Williams and Wright—13.

While the names were being called, Mr. PIERCE rose to explain, and in a vehement and violent manner declaimed against the proceedings. At first he refrained from voting, but finally voted in the affirmative. Upon the announcement of the vote, the Lieut. Governor voted affirmatively, and it was postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. OTIS moved to adjourn, and it was carried.

ASSEMBLY.

Numerous local private bills were reported.

Mr. WEBB reported favorably on the bill in relation to the Albany University.

By Mr. BLACKSTONE, a bill for the relief of the Cordwainer's Society, New-York.

By Mr. HUTCHINGS, a complete bill for the Farmers' Loan and Insurance Company of New-York.

By Mr. St. JOHN, a complete bill for the New-York Exploring and Mining Company.

By Mr. BERRY, a complete bill to provide for the election of Register of deeds of Kings County.

By Mr. BLACKSTONE, a complete bill authorizing the Supervisors of New-York to raise money for certain purposes.

Mr. JOHNSON introduced a bill amending the general Insurance law.

Mr. BERRY reported complete, the bill exempting certain coasting vessels from performing Quarantine duties.

The Treasurer of the State, in answer to the resolution calling for information says, that upon an examination of the affairs of the Bank Department, it appears that no fees have been paid into the Treasury by the Attorney-General, since the date specified in the resolution.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN offered a resolution directing the Attorney-General to report, at the earliest practical moment, a particular statement of all the fees, perquisites, emoluments, &c. received by him, or any of his subordinates for official services in giving opinions or other proceedings, since January 1, 1850.

Also, whether such fees, &c., or any portion of them have been paid into the Treasury.

The resolution was adopted.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, and took up for consideration the special order of the day, the Militia bill.

BILLS READ AND PASSED.

To elect Register of Deeds in Kings Co.

Exempting coasting vessels trading between the the Capes of Virginia and New-York from Quarantine.

To incorporate the New-York Mining and Exploring Co. Recommitted.

To authorise the Sacket's Harbor Bank to remove to Buffalo.

The New York Tax Bill.

To amend the Militia Law. Adjourned.

Politics in Nova Scotia—Departure of the Niagara for Boston.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, March 17, 1852.

The Cumberland Election, in the result of which great interest is felt, comes off to-morrow. We have good reasons for believing that the Government candidates, Messrs. Howe and Fulton, will be elected, although the vote will be very close.

The Niagara sailed at 7 o'clock this morning, for Boston.

Storm on the Chesapeake.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, March 18, 1852.

The Norfolk boat has not yet arrived, having been detained by the heavy storm yesterday.

The gale was very violent on the Chesapeake Bay, and it is feared has been attended with wreck and loss of life.

FLOUR, under the Niagara's news, has declined 6d. ₽ barrel.

The Southern Telegraph wires have been interrupted by the storm.

FURTHER EUROPEAN NEWS

BY THE NIAGARA.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, March 6, 1852.

From Paris we learn that the result of 130 elections had been ascertained, of which only five were gained by the opposition to the Government.

The *Moniteur* regulates all matters connected with the engagement of merchant seamen, and the application of the Marine Code.

By the new law, 137 Judges are liable to be placed on the retired list.

The Bank returns show that in Paris business has been declining.

One article in the treaty with the Bank of France is much disapproved of, namely, that which suppresses the publication of the *weekly* returns; a *quarterly* statement will be made.

PARIS BOURSE, Friday.—Fives, 105f.50. Threes, 69f.20.

The Indian Mail.

Telegraphic dispatches dated Marseilles, March 4 state that the French steamer Lycurgus, with the Indian Mail, had just arrived there from a port in Sardinia, where the English mail steamer Ardeat was compelled to put in with disabled machinery.

Liverpool Corn Market....FRIDAY.

Dullness pervaded the GRAIN trade this morning. The few buyers at market had a slight advantage as regards price in the small business done in WHEAT and FLOUR, but holders generally would not make any concession of moment. Good Western Canal FLOUR was offering at 29s @29s. 6d. ₽ bbl.

INDIAN CORN was without change in rates, with a moderate inquiry. Mixed, 29s @29s. 6d., and Yellow, 30s. ₽ 480 ℔.

OATS, BARLEY, BEANS and PEAS remain as quoted on Tuesday last, and not much done in any of these articles.

The Niagara at Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, March 18, 1852.

The R. M. steamship Niagara, Capt Stone, arrived at her wharf at 8½ o'clock this evening.

The following is a list of her passengers:

For Boston—Mr. Collinson, lady and children, Mr. Brown and lady, Mr. Darlington, Mr. Forley, Mr Brown and child, Miss Gould, Messrs. Silas Ashton, Borneque, Walker, Anderson, Lechine, Isdine Calum, Foulds, Walker, Adelaide Bruk, Hitchcock, Bass, Hill, Chapman, Gere, Hudson, Hart, Logan, Begher, Aparilles, Coward, Senator Tayler, Vernen, H. Brown and son, Dawman, Sinclair, Piercy, Hardy, Hall, Bartley and Beuchant.

For Halifax—Mr. Dugan Bear, O'Dwyer and lady, Wright, McKindy, J. J. Fallay, Job McLean, Hill, Gaden, Walch, Moffatt, Meher, Nicholson.

FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE WASHINGTON.

The U. S. Mail steamship Washington, Capt. Floyd, arrived at 6 P. M. yesterday from Bremen on Feb. 27, via Southampton on March 3, with considerable freight and 58 passengers, as follows:

Jacob Wimpfheimer and lady, August Wimpfheimer, E. Duysing, T. Toost, D. H. Meyer, G. Schmied, B. Weude, E. Kanter, Johanna Schwerer, J. Pzylabski, L. Stine, J. Stine, J. Struss, A. Kaufmann, C. With, S. Abeles and lady, F. Ruttman, C. Holthaus, J. Holthaus, G. Plate, C. Sternberg, F. Sternberg, E. Ferling, A. Ferling, J. Ferling, A. Deuch, Johanna Doring, C. Grunsky and lady, S. Wolfers, A. Laterchi, V. Tranthier, F. Hilger, L. E. Schultze, C. Steffens, J. Steffens, Anna Steffens, Margarethe Poppe, Johann Poppe, C. Brache, F. Ludwig, C. Kreller, E. Meyer, H. Unger, Capt. Thos. Vibert, Jane Richards, T. Churchyard, W. H. Job, T. Townsend, A. Miranda, M. Volk, H. Trintignan and lady, T. Toins, T. G. Roulet, Charlotte Gessing. Total 58.

We are indebted to Mr. Adams, the Purser of the Washington, for London papers of Wednesday, March 3, from which we take the subjoined intelligence:

ENGLAND.

The Anti-Corn Law League was renewed in a great meeting at Manchester on the 24 inst. Messrs. Cobden, Bright, Gibson, and other leaders of the party were present. Mr. George Wilson presided. Mr. Cobden made the first speech, disclaiming all selfish views in the free trade agitation, and descanting at length on the benefits the people of England had derived from the abolition of the Corn laws. Such results his wildest fancy had not anticipated. Within these five years more grain had been imported than during thirty years previous.—That was the whole of their case. But now they must defend their work, and not suffer this question to be mixed up with any other, or postponed to any other. They must beware of their enemy, and of his cheating them. The question too must be decided promptly. Suspense upon it was the worst of evils. But if the League would now pursue the same course they did before, the controversy would not last four months.

Mr. Milner Gibson and Mr. Bright also made speeches, but Cobden was the great gun of the occasion. The following resolutions were adopted:

1. That an administration having been formed committed by every pledge that can bind the honor of public men to attempt to reimpose a duty on corn, it is resolved that the Anti Corn Law League be reconstituted, under the rules and regulations by which that body was formerly organized.

2. That the council of the League be requested to put themselves into immediate communication with their friends in all parts of the kingdom, urging them to immediate action to prevent the return to Parliament of candidates in favor of the reenactment, under whatever pretense or form, of any duty upon the importation of Foreign corn.

3. That, considering how essential it is to the welfare of the agricultural, manufacturing, colonial, and shipping interests, as well as to the peace and prosperity of the great body of the people, that the Free Trade question should be permanently settled by an appeal to the country,—resolved that a memorial to the Queen, praying for an immediate dissolution of Parliament, be signed by the Chairman, on behalf of this meeting, and transmitted for presentation to her Majesty.

4. That in order to carry out the above resolutions, a subscription be forthwith commenced, and that a call of 10 per cent. upon all subscriptions of £10 and upwards be made; subscriptions under that amount to be paid in full.

—A memorial was also adopted praying the Queen not to consent to Protectionist measures in case such should be urged upon her. Then a subscription was opened to defray the expenses of the League; in twenty-five minutes fourteen individuals and firms subscribed £1,000 each, fourteen others £500 each, and there were fifty other subscribers of sums varying from £300 to £10, and the total of the amount was £27,520.

—On the other hand, Lord Miltown, addressing the people of Ireland with a view to the approaching election, says:

"As to what is called protection—for cheap bread will be again the battle cry used by those who knew that rotten turnips or mouldy Indian meal of late years have been alone the food of many of you—now this question, like all others, I consider only as it may benefit Ireland; and I confess, whatever difference of opinion may exist in England on the subject, I never could understand how a second opinion could be held here, where, thanks to the jealous policy of England, having so long carried out the famous, or rather infamous declaration of one of the Kings, that he would do all in his power to discourage Irish manufactures, we are left without any, and must look to agriculture alone to give employment to the people. Sir Robert Peel, even when introducing his free-trade policy, declared 'there was one portion of the empire in which he looked forward with fear to the consequences it might produce.' His prophetic fears have been more than verified. Let the present system continue but a few years, and Ireland will be a vast bullock-pasture or sheep-walk, and thousands more of her sons be forced to emigrate or perish for want of employment, for none will be given to produce an article that cannot be raised except at a loss."

—The returns of the English Stamp Office, published in *The London Times* of the 1st inst., give some extraordinary statistics relative to the London newspaper press. By these returns it appears that the circulation of that great journal, *The Times*, exceeds by nearly five millions of copies the aggregate circulation of all the other London newspapers put together, both morning and evening, including *The Morning Advertiser, The Daily News, Morning Herald, Morning Chronicle, Morning Post, Sun, Globe, Express* and *Standard*. The circulation of the whole of these papers in 1850 (tested by the number of stamps issued by the Stamp Office) was not quite 7,500,000, while the number of stamps taken by *The Times* was precisely 11,900,000, thus exhibiting the fact of *The Times* possessing a positive average circulation of over 38,000 copies per diem. As *The Times* has no free list, and sells only for cash, this result is the more surprising. It is understood the circulation in 1851 is over 40,000 a day. By the returns alluded to it appears that while *The Times* has been gaining ground for the past seven years, all other newspapers, both morning and evening, have been rapidly sinking. In 1845 *The Times* circulated 8,100,000 papers, and all the other journals upward of 9,000,000 of copies; but in 1850 the circulation of all the other newspapers had fallen to under 7,500,000, while that of *The Times* had risen to nearly 12,000,000, and is constantly augmenting. It is in fact conceded that most of the London morning newspapers are published at a loss, while the profits of *The Times* are known to exceed $300,000 per annum. The circulation of the London papers is now about as follows: *Times*, 40,000; *Morning Advertiser*, 5,000; *Daily News*, 3,000; *Morning Herald*, 3,000; *Morning Chronicle*, 2,900; *Morning Post*, 2,800. Most of these papers are losing in their circulation yearly, and the evening journals are still in a worse position.

—The spare materials and fittings of the Crystal Palace are being sold by auction. The first day 350 loads deal planks, battens, &c., were sold for £1,000.

—Mr. Spencer Suthers, Cotton manufacturer, at Oldham, aged 60, lately committed suicide by leaping down the shaft of a coal mine 435 feet deep. He was suffering from rheumatism, and had been depressed for some time: was in good circumstances, and leaves a highly respectable family.

FRANCE.

A telegraphic dispatch dated at Paris, March 2, says:

"Seven candidates have been elected for Paris, viz: Messrs. Guyard Delalain, Devinck, Foucher Lepelletier, Langustin, Kœnigswater, Veron, (Government candidates,) and Gen. Cavaignac.

"The elections in the 4th and 5th Circumscriptions will be recommenced. M. Levavasseur, Government candidate, is named for Rouen.

"Accounts from nine departments are favorable to the Government."

Government candidates are supposed to have been returned, it being calculated that only from 50 to 70 of what may be called Opposition candidates will have been successful. In the Departments more particularly the Elections were conduced under the most scandalous practices on the part of the authorities, sanctioned by the Government. Carnot had also gained a majority, although an insufficient one in the Capital.

The correspondent of *The London Times* gives the following account of the proceedings at the Election:

"It was conducted throughout in perfect calm; and, so far as I have been able to see, no impediment was placed in the way of any party. I have just returned from a visit to the sections or polling stations of the first, second, third, fourth, and fifth arrondissements, where I perceived the agents, both of the Opposition and the Government distributing in abundance the voting tickets to the passers as well as to those who entered for the purpose of voting. The same I learn to be the case in the other electoral districts of the capital. The number of electors was more numerous in the earlier part of the day; in the first, third, and fifth arrondissements the stream of people was thin, but continuous. In the first, where M. de Tracy is the non-Government candidate, I observed this to be particularly the case. The attendance there was also, as might be expected from the class of persons who chiefly reside in that quarter, of a superior kind. In the third, where General Cavaignac is spoken of as all but certain of his election, the attendance chiefly consisted of the shop-keepers of that quarter. In the Faubourg St. Martin, where M. Carnot stands, the blouses were rather numerous; and the same may be said of the sections of the 5th arrondissement, particularly in the sections of the Rue Vendome. In the arrondissements at the St. Germain side of the water the attendance was good. The early part of the day being fine, and it being one which is kept as a sort of holiday by the working classes, no doubt tended to augment the numbers. It would be unsafe, however, to form an estimate of the number of voters from the crowds that throng the doors or court-yards of the *mairies*, as it does not necessarily follow that all who take tickets deposit them in the urn. In the course of two hours' promenade I saw tendered and received about 200 printed tickets, with the names of the candidates of nearly every party on them. The lithographed tickets are few in comparison, but many manuscript ones will no doubt be deposited. *Du reste*, the operation is going on pacifically. There are the usual sentinels at the doors—some of the line, and some of the *Chasseurs de Vincennes*; but, excepting those on guard, the soldiers were either amusing themselves, or walking up and down the court yard smoking. Policemen were also stationed at the external and inner doors to perform the somewhat superfluous duty of keeping the passage clear, and to direct the electors to the place where the urns are kept.

—The greater part of the inhabitants of the barriers at the foot of Montmartre, Paris, turned out the other day to see the funeral of a remarkably popular character, familiarly known as the "Pere Nicolet," the proprietor of the famous eating palace called the "Petit Ramponneau." Twenty years ago Nicolet came to Paris, with a whip and a blouse, to seek his fortune as a cab driver. He soon saved money enough to hire a small shed outside the barrier of Rochechouart, which he stocked as a wine shop. He afterwards bought the shed, then pulled it down, and built a house on the spot. Gradually he purchased several adjoining shops, and formed a vast establishment, where for many years he has dined 10,000 and sometimes 20,000 in a day. At this hospitable establishment the operatives regaled themselves with an ample ration of the best meat, plenty of vegetables, bread, and a pint of wine, at the rate of about sixpence a head. The ordinary consumption of the house was a dozen calves, 20 sheep, quantities of beef, fish and poultry, and about 20 hogsheads of wine per day. "Pere Nicolet" was his own head cook, and might be seen daily in his ample kitchen directing the labors of some eight or ten aides-de-camp. His own enormous bulk was a standing advertisement of the generous qualities of his meat. Many curious observers might be daily seen peeping through the kitchen windows to marvel at the curious belts with which he supported his immense "corporation." He is said to have died worth $200,000.

GERMANY.

—The *Official Gazette*, of Baden, publishes the following rescript of the Grand Duke:

"We, Leopold, &c. &c., being unable on account of a prolonged malady to receive the reports of our Ministers, have thought it proper to devolve them upon our well-beloved son, Prince Frederick, until further orders. He shall, conformably with our intentions, ask our advice, and make known the same in case of need. We at the same time empower our well-beloved son to sign the laws, ordinances and resolutions in our name.

"The acts signed by him, and countersigned by the responsible heads of the respective departments of the Ministry, shall have the same force and vigor as if signed by ourselves.

"Given at Carlsruhe, Feb 24, 1852. LEOPOLD.

"Countersigned by all the Ministers."

AUSTRIA.

The Arehduke Albrecht went to Pesth on Feb 26, for the purpose of definitively taking upon himself the General Government, and to administer the civil business which is to take place early in the ensuing month. The committee appointed to consider the future political organization of the country holds its sittings three times a week in order to the speedy conclusion of the business.

RUSSIA.

A letter from St. Petersburg, of the 13th ult., in the *Courrier du Havre*, announces that the Russian Government had resolved to carry into execution the project of establishing a railway from Charloff to Theodosia, and had accepted the proposition of a private company for that purpose, with a capital of fifty millions of silver roubles (18,750,000f.) to which the Government had consented to guarantee an interest of 3 per cent. Charloff is a city of the Ukraine, situated 1,030 kilometres S. E. of St. Petersburg, and Theodosia or Kaffa is a port on the Black Sea, near the straits of Kertch. It is in contemplation also to establish a railway from Moscow to Charloff, so that a direct communication will be ultimately established between Petersburg and the Crimea, and the capital of Russia be thus able to communicate in a few days with the Black Sea and Odessa.

CITY ITEMS.

THE WEATHER.—Yesterday was cold and cheerless, with occasional flurries of rain, but nothing like the desperate storm of Wednesday. The results of that old-fashioned north-easter were not so disastrous as might reasonably have been anticipated. The shipping escaped without material injury. At Staten Island the roof of a temporary building, lately erected at the Quarantine, gave way under the heavy pressure of snow, and fell inward upon the inmates, who were about one hundred in number. The attendants assembled at the ringing of an alarm-bell by one of the nurses, and succeeded in extricating those who were in the building. A female patient was killed