and another, reducing the import duty on olive oil, from 8 to 4 ducats, on account of the scarcity.

AUSTRIA.

The negotiations between Austria and Prussia, for Commercial reciprocity, are said to be so far advanced, that Prussia has sent a circular on the subject to the German powers.

Vienna is to be defended as Paris is, by a chain of forts.

General Von Puchner, the imperial defender of Transylvania in 1848, is dead.

TURKEY.

Some severe skirmishing has taken place between the Turks and Montenegrines at Kirbancar, on the Lake of Scutari. The Turks lost 600 killed, and the loss of the Montenegrines was also great. Both parties have thus broken the truce, and 2,700 men from the Herzegowina have joined the Montenegrines.

The Augsburgh Gazette says the Porte has officially announced the blockade of the Coast of Albania, and the Turkish fleet had sailed for the Adriatic to enforce it.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Messrs. Denniston and Co's Circular says: There is very little change to notice. During the week there has been a moderate demand, freely met by holders, with daily sales of about 5,000 bales, and prices remain unaltered, except for fair Mobiles, which are ⅛ lower. The week's sales have been 34,900 bales, including 2,200 on speculation and 850 for export. To-day (7th) the market continued quiet; sales 5,000 bales. The closing quotations are, fair Orleans, 5¾; middling do., 5 9-16ths; fair Mobiles, 5⅝; middling do., 5 7-16ths; fair Uplands, 5¾; middling do., 5¼; inferior, 3⅞@4; ordinary, 4⅛@4¼. The stock on hand at Liverpool is 569,000 bales, against 755,000 last year.

Liverpool Corn Market.

Denniston & Co. report the market for BREADSTUFFS flat. During the week, and to-day, Friday, the dullness continued, transactions being limited to a decline on the week of 2 ₱ bush. on WHEAT, 6 ₱ bbl. on FLOUR, and 6 on CORN. The weather being stormy, Western Canal FLOUR is quoted at 27@27/6, Baltimore and Philadelphia 27/9@28/3. Ohio 27/@29. Sour 25/6@25/6. White WHEAT 7/3@7/6, Red and Mixed 9/9@7/2. Yellow and Mixed CORN 35/6@35/, White 36/@37/.

Liverpool Provision Market.

From Wm. Gardner & Co.'s Circular.

In BEEF, this week, business has been only to a moderate extent, but a very firm feeling exists, and the inquiries lead us to expect increased sales. There have been considerable sales of French PORK at extreme prices. BACON is scarce and held for an advance of 1/. LARD is scarce and has advanced 2@3/; 66 is now asked for fine. Small parcels of CHEESE have arrived, but not yet landed. TALLOW has rallied under speculation, and prices are 1/ higher. LINSEED CAKE flat, and 5/ lower. BEEF—U. S. Prime Mess, 97/6@110/; Ordinary, 60/@95/. No American PORK. HAMS or BACON. CHEESE, U. S., 46/@50s; Middling and Ordinary, 44/@54/. TALLOW, 38/@46/.

APPLES—Geo. Baderach reports a plentiful supply and no improvement in prices; ordinary qualities range from 20/@12/.

Liverpool Produce Market.

From the Brokers' Circular.

ASHES—A moderate business, at 26/6 for Pots and 28/ for Pearls.

RESIN—2,000 bbls. American Common brought 5/6@5/9. 200 bbls. good rough TURPENTINE sold at 11/; Spirits worth 50/, and none in market.

OILS—400 tuns Palm sold at £32@£32 10/; United States steady. In Seal, a fair business doing, at £37@£37 10/. Rape, 36/@37/.

RICE—No sales of Carolina. East India rather lower.

DYEWOODS—120 tuns Campeachy Logwood sold at auction at £6 17/6. 320 tuns Domingo at £4 10/.

SUGAR in good demand this week at full prices. A curse of Brown Babia realized 17 9, afloat for an outport.

MOLASSES—No transaction reported.

TEA—At limited business in common Congou—in finer qualities there have been some sales at full rates.

COFFEE—Nothing doing.

HIDES—Nothing doing. East India dry salteries are dull.

QUERCITRON BARK—50 hhds. Philadelphia sold at 9/.

HEMP—Baltic at auction to-day advanced 10/ ₱ ton.

FREIGHTS are dull and lower rates taken.

Manchester Markets.

From Brown Shipley & Co.'s Circular.

The demand for CLOTHS and YARNS, suitable for India customers, active, while much inactivity prevails in the qualities adapted to the German markets, with less firmness in prices.

London Markets.

From Baring Brothers' Circular.

The Colonial PRODUCE Markets reopened on the 4th, and fair business has been done since. SUGAR is ⅛ dearer. COFFEE is less firm. COTTON quiet. BREADSTUFFS dull. COPPER advanced £4 10/ ₱ ton. EAGLES are wanted at at 76/6 ₱ ounce. IRON firm at £9 10/@£10 for Welsh rails. Scotch Pig has fluctuated, and closed at 75/6, for cash, mixed Glasgow. Small parcels of good Carolina RICE sold at 25/. TURPENTINE is better—selling at 11/6, to arrive. In TEA there is but little doing.

Havre Markets.

HAVRE, Tuesday, Jan. 4, 1853.

The sales of the week have been 3,998 bales of COTTON against 10,249 bales of imports. Of New-Orleans, 2,000 bales sold at from 77@84. Mobile, 77@84; Uplands, 80@86.

London Money Market.

The MONEY market is decidedly tighter. The Bank of England had raised the minimum rate for discount to 2½ ₱ cent., being an advance of ½ ₱ cent., which, although regarded as a precautionary measure, had caused a temporary check to business. Consols for account closed at 100¼@100¾.

American Securities.

Messrs. R. Bell & Co. report a very active market for all State Stocks and the best Railroad Bonds. There was an especial demand for Ohio and Indiana 7 ₱ cent. Bonds which were quoted at 98 ex. div.

Passengers by the Europa.

Mr. and Mrs. Elkin and child, Misses Wilkes and Bates Messrs. Steve, Lassoir, Olde, Benjamin, Blank, Meixles Shaen, Amontensch, Jordan, Hughes, Bell, Brisbane, Taylor, Pickering, Wimer, Wilber, Wemod, Hoeght, Cleamponey, Saunders, Boyle, Binkhout, Tookey, Johnston, Craig, Ludden, Pallulo, Contin, Minon, Price, Bennington Andrews, James.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived from New-York Dec. 28, Harriet, at Genoa; Hand, at Marseilles; 30th, Wm. Tell, at Havre; Jan. 1, E. Wright, and Emperor, at Belfast; 2d, Orient, at Liverpool; 3d, Columbus, at do; 5th, Sirius, at London; American Union, at Liverpool; Arctic, (steamer,) at do.; 6th, A. Z., at do.

Arrived from Boston Dec. 14, Minstrel, Sawyer, at ——; 22d, Petite Ann, at Lisbon; Jan. 2, Scene, at Gravesend; 3d, S. S. Megara, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Philadelphia Dec. 29, Harriet, at Gibraltar.

Arrived from Baltimore Dec. 29, Figaro, at Bremerhaven; Jan. 2, Clara, at Gravesend; 5th, Acadia, at London.

Arrived from New-Orleans Dec. 17, Joseph Mania, at Barcelona; 23d, Raritan, at Gibraltar; 25th, Villa de Marlaix, Lisbon; 30th, Ann Johnson, and George Eurico, at Genoa; Montreal, at Marseilles; Jan. 1, Pyramid, at Antwerp; Marathon, at Liverpool; Rebecca, at ——; 2d, Alex. Grant, at Liverpool; 3d, Tempest, at do.; 4th, Jane E. Walsh, at Hull; Isaac Bell, at Havre; 5th, Olbers, at Liverpool; 6th, Junius, at Bremerhaven.

Arrived from Norfolk 29th, Emma, at Texel.

Arrived from Savannah 29th, Argyle, at the Clyde; 3d, Champlain, at Liverpool; 4th, Allen, at do.

Arrived from Charleston 2d, Marie, at Bremenhaven; 1st, Seelie, at Havre; Castelton; 2d, Massachusetts; 3d, Mariner, all in the Clyde; 6th, Laurel, and Amelia, at Liverpool.

Sailed for New-York Dec. 23, Josephus from Gibraltar. (Cleared) 2d, New-York from Liverpool; John Merrick from Newport; 5th, Hermann, (steamer,) from Southampton, (and put back 7th;) 6th, Sir Robert Peel, and E. C. Grant from London; West Point, and Lilian, from Liverpool.

Sailed for Boston 2d, Bell Rock, from Liverpool.

Sailed for Philadelphia 6th, steamer City of Glasgow, from Liverpool, (but put back with damage to her quarter, having been in collision.)

Sailed for Baltimore 6th, Empress, from Liverpool.

Sailed for New-Orleans 1st, Broom, from Gravesend; 2d, Sumroo, from Liverpool; 3d, Tarquin and Yankee Blade, from Cardiff; 4th, New-Zealander and Montezuma, from Liverpool.

Sailed for Mobile 1st, Sir Harry Smith, from Liverpool; 3d, Rovacker, from the Clyde.

Sailed for San Francisco 3d, Anetta, from Cardiff.

Disasters—Put back to New port 2d, Mary, for New-York, and discharged to repair; 3d, Manna, for New-York, leaky. To Belfast, 3d, Forest Queen, for Boston, with loss of sails; Estelette, for New-York, with sails split.

To the Themes 31st, Chauncey Jerome, for Mobile, with loss of sails (second time.)

To Bristol Jan. 1, James Fitcomb, put in; Henry N. Smith, for New-Orleans—sails split.

To Liverpool 2d, Bell Rock; 3d, Childe Harold, with loss of sails.

Prussian brig Kone, from Wilmington to Liverpool, got ashore near Holyhead. Crew saved.

Off Belle Isle were picked up a number of casks of brandy floating, supposed ex-Robert Walsh, from Bordeaux for New-York.

Put back to Liverpool, 6th, John, for Savannah; Hope Goodwin, for Philadelphia, both had been in collision with other craft and slightly damaged; Ebba Brake for Mobile; steamship City of Glasgow, for Philadelphia, quarter damaged.

Put back to Yarmouth, 5th, Princess Victoria, from Shields, for San Francisco, had been in collision and must discharge.

Officers of the American Colonization Society

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 21, 1853.

The American Colonization Society have elected the following Vice-Presidents, in addition to former ones, which remain nearly the same as last year:

Hon. Edward Everett, of Massachusetts; Hon. Washington Hunt, New-York; Hon. Joseph A. Wright, Indiana; Hon. Joseph C. Hornblower, New-Jersey; Hon. Geo. F. Foot, New-Jersey; Hon. Ralph J. Ingersoll, Connecticut; Gen. John S. Darcy, New-Jersey; Benj. Silliman, L. L. D., Connecticut; Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll, Pennsylvania; Hon. Edward Coles, Pennsylvania; Rev. Howard Malcom, D. D., Pennsylvania; Rev. J. P. Burdin, D. D., Pennsylvania; Edward McGehee, Miss.; Thomas Henderson, Esq., Miss.; Daniel Tumbull, Esq., La.; Hon. Thomas H. Seymour, Conn.; Hon. Samuel F. Vinton, Ohio.

Southern Mail Failure—The Washington Monument.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Jan. 21, 1853.

The Southern train did not reach this city till after 8 o'clock, too late to connect with the Eastern train. It, however, brought nothing beyond Wilmington, N. C.

The contract for the supply of marble for the Washington Monument for the ensuing year, has been awarded to Thomas W. Fortune, of Baltimore County.

Failures and Conspiracy Against Creditors.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Jan. 21, 1853.

Two leather dealers in this City, who recently failed, with liabilities to the amount of $300,000, were arrested to-day, charged with a conspiracy to defraud their creditors. They were held in 8,000 bail each.

The Pacific Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 21, 1853.

The Committee on Territories, it is said, are progressing rapidly in the matter of the Pacific Telegraph Company. The proposition of Messrs. Alden & Eddy has been very well received among the members of both Houses, and if the Committee report favorably, (of which there seems to be little doubt) the bill will pass. The projectors say they are ready to pledge themselves to put the first message through to San Francisco in less than eighteen months from the date of the grant.

The America at Halifax, outward bound—Nova Scotia Legislature.

HALIFAX, Friday, Jan. 21, 1853.

The steamer America arrived here at 5 o'clock, and sailed at 8 this morning for Liverpool.

The session of the Nova Scotia Legislature commenced yesterday, but no business of consequence has been yet brought forward. The Governor's speech is noncommittal on the topics of the fisheries, reciprocal trade, &c.

The Rhode Island Senatorship.

PROVIDENCE, Friday, Jan. 21, 1853.

The Senate, by a vote of 16 to 14, indefinitely postponed the invitation of the House to join in grand Committee for the election of a Senator. This probably settles the Senatorial question for the session.

Louisville Hotel damaged by Fire.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Jan. 21, 1851.

The upper part of the front building of the Louisville Hotel was destroyed by fire last evening. The ground floor and a few things were saved. Loss upward of $10,000. Owen's Hotel was uninjured.

Markets.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 20.—COTTON quiet, awaiting the steamer. BARLEY—2,000 bales sold this forenoon. We quote Middling 9¼@9½c. Sales 300 bales TOBACCO at 4½c. FREIGHTS easier. FLOUR to New-York 40c. The weather is cool and fine.

XXXIId CONGRESS....SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 21, 1853.

Mr. SEWARD presented two petitions from New-York, praying that the Government of the United States would no longer permit or engage in traffic in land, but grant it in lots to actual settlers.

Mr. SMITH presented petitions, setting forth the claims of Dr. Jackson, of Boston, as the discoverer of the Anæsthetic Agent.

Mr. SHIELDS reported a joint resolution directing the President to cause the necessary surveys to be made for the selection of the best site for a bridge over the Potomac River, and when so selected, authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to contract for the construction of said bridge.

The Senate took up the bill compensating the representatives of Major Wigg, of South Carolina, whose property was destroyed by the British in the Revolution, in retaliation for acts of Gen. Greene, after the execution of Hayne.

The bill was debated and passed, allowing interest from the 4th of March, 1851.

On motion of Mr. MASON, the report of the Committee on Foreign Relations, on the subject of the Tehuantepec grants and the Rights of American citizens, was taken up and made the special order for the first of February.

The bill for the relief of Jacob J. Storr, was passed.

The bill for the relief of Lewis H. Bates and William Lacon passed.

The House bill for the relief of Charles S. Matthews, Charles Wood and James Hall, contractors, for furnishing marble to the New-York Custom House, was passed.

Bills for the relief of R. W. Meade and J. W. McIntosh, and George Dennett of New-Hampshire, and Rebecca Birdsall, were also passed.

Mr. PEARCE moved the Senate go into Executive Session.

Mr. FITZPATRICK said his State, which was so deeply interested in the business in Executive Session, had not been represented here for some weeks. He objected to be forced thus headlong into a discussion of such important interests, without time for reflection and consultation with his colleague, who was confined to his room from illness.

The motion was agreed to. Yeas 21, Nays 20.

At 20 minutes before 5 the doors were opened and the Senate adjourned till Monday. Nothing was done in Mr. Badger's case.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill for the relief of David Myerle. The claim grows out of Myerle supplying Government with water-rotted hemp, by which, it is claimed, his fortunes were ruined. After two hours' debate, the bill passed.

Mr. POLK called up the motion which was pending from yesterday, to reconsider the vote by which the House referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and ordered to be printed, a message from the President in regard to our relations with Spain.

Mr. STANLY asked the gentleman to give his reasons why the document should not be printed.

Mr. POLK replied he stated them yesterday.

Mr. HOUSTON suggested this matter was not debatable, as the previous question was now pending.

Mr. CABLE (Ohio) asked for the reading of the document.

The SPEAKER said the gentleman had a right to hear it read.

Mr. POLK asked whether they had a right to have it read in Secret Session?

The SPEAKER replied it was competent for the House to clear the galleries and close the doors.

The interest now seemed to be on the increase, as some supposed the document to be of great moment.

Mr. STANLY remarked there were no secrets in it.

A voice: "You have read it, then!"

Mr. POLK—I don't desire to give the communication publicly until I know what it contains, and if it be proper I shall move the galleries be cleared. [Laughter.]

The SPEAKER—The motion is in order.

Mr. FLORENCE—I move an exception. I will become responsible for the two ladies in the gallery. [Laughter.]

Mr. POLK—If you become responsible for the keeping of a secret by the young ladies, you assume a weighty responsibility. [Renewed laughter, in which the galleries joined.]

Mr. STANLY called for the reading of the rule which makes provision for clearing the galleries and closing the doors when confidential communications are received from the President of the United States, or when the Speaker informs the House he has communications to make which he conceives ought to be kept secret.

Mr. STANLY raised a question that this not being a confidential communication, the doors cannot be closed.

The SPEAKER—The gentleman from Tennessee so states it.

Mr. STANLY—He does not.

Mr. POLK—I have not examined it, but have learned from a member something of what it contains. At the same time, not wishing to do injustice, I wish the galleries to be cleared. [Laughter.]

Mr. STANLY repeated this was not a confidential communication.

The SPEAKER—The gentleman from Tennessee states that in his opinion the communication is of such a nature that it ought not to be published.

Mr. POLK—I wish to be distinctly understood I have not examined the paper, and I am opposed to having any document connected with our affairs with Spain, in our present relations, published, unless examined; first for the reason that the past teaches us the publication of the correspondence in relation to the purchase of Cuba, acts against the dignity of this republic.

The SPEAKER—The question is not debateable.

Mr. TAYLOR said there seemed to be no impropriety in the publication, as the President was requested to furnish the information if not incompatible with the public interests.

Mr. BAYLY remarked the message referred to the case about which the gentleman from Maine, Mr. Smart, made a speech, and he did not think there would be any impropriety in the publication.

The question was taken on the motion to clear the galleries, and negatived, only about a dozen members voting affirmatively.

The message was desired to be read, and there was much anxiety to hear it.

Mr. CLARK—The paper from the Secretary of State is the same as follows:

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Secretary of State, to whom has been referred the resolution of the House of Representatives of 27th ultimo, requesting the President to communicate to the House, if not incompatible with the public interests, what measures, if any, have been taken since the 27th day of January, 1852, for the indemnification, by the Spanish Government, of the captains, owners and crews of the bark Georgiana, and brig Susan Loud, in consequence of the capture and confiscation of said bark and brig by the Spanish authorities, has the honor to report that measures which it is deemed inexpedient to specify, are in progress for the adjustment of all claims of citizens of the United States against Her Catholic Majesty's Government, which may have originated since the Convention between the United States and Spain of the 17th Feb. 1834.

(Signed), EDWARD EVERETT.

Dated 17th January.

It was evident that many members of the House were greatly disappointed in the supposed contents of the paper.

Mr. POLK remarked, "since I have discovered the President of the United States joins his voice with that of the nation in condemnation of the publication of the Cuban correspondence, I withdraw my motion to reconsider."

Mr. BAYLY expressed the hope that the motion to refer the document to the Committee on Foreign Affairs would be considered. There was no occasion for this, and that the document would be laid on the table and printed. Agreed to.

The House then adjourned till Monday.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 21.

Mr. BEEKMAN presented the petition and remonstrance of J. Sharp and others, connected with the Broadway Railway, against the law relative to that road.

Mr. BEEKMAN said if the memorial was printed and sent to New-York, it would not be believed by one man out of ten.

Mr. MORGAN presented the petition of merchants and underwriters of New-York, against any change in the Pilot laws. Several petitions for the Maine Law were presented.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received inviting the Senate to be present at the Women's Temperance Meeting at the Assembly Chamber this evening.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

By Mr. MORGAN, by bill, to amend the act amending and consolidating the acts relating to the City of Brooklyn.

Mr. BARCOCK, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to provide for the better supervision and regulation of railways.

Mr. PLATT, from Committee on Commerce and Navigation, by bill, to establish a ferry across the Hudson at Castleton.

Mr. VANDERBILT, from the Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred the resolution concerning the claim bill of John I. Wiles, reported, recommending the passage of a bill allowing in all cases an appeal from the decision of the Appraisers to the Canal Board, and authorising the employment of counsel by the State.

The joint rules being under consideration, and had been debated for a long time and adopted.

Mr. KILBY offered a joint resolution for the appointment of Commissioners to codify the Militia Laws of the State. Lays over.

Mr. PIERCE gave notice of a bill providing for a general ferry act.

Mr. MONROE, of a bill to provide for the instruction of common school teachers.

The Atlantic and Pacific Railway bill was referred back to the Railway Committee.

The Railway Consolidation bill was then again considered, Mr. Bartlett in the chair.

The Committee reported progress.

Mr. PIERCE, on notice, introduced a bill to obtain more full and complete returns of personal property to the assessors in cities and towns.

Also, a bill in relation to the taxation of real estate and mortgages thereon.

Mr. BABCOCK laid on the table the following concurrent resolutions:

Whereas, Congress, by grants of land to the States of Illinois, Wisconsin and Alabama, to aid in the construction of certain railroads in those States, has established the precedent of making such grants for the purpose of constructing through the public domain such lines of railroads as are of national rather than of local interest;

And whereas, Upon the south shore of Lake Superior, there are numerous rich mines of iron and copper, which are now sought to be worked by citizens of this and various other States, and which mines are of great national interest, and of as much interest to this and other of the United States as to the State of Michigan; and whereas, owing to the short period in the year of the navigation of Lake Superior, and which is one ever dangerous, there is no access to the mines for business purposes for the greater part of the year; and whereas, it is represented to be nearly a continuous wilderness of Government land from Pontiac, in the State of Michigan, to Lake Michigan, in the County of Warren, in the State of Michigan, and from this opposite shore of said Lake, at or near Manitowoc, in Wisconsin, to Lake Superior, and which is not of an inviting soil or climate to emigrants, and may not, therefore, be expected to be settled for a long time, unless there is opened through it some public avenue to market; and whereas, the State of Michigan is so separated with two divisions by the Straits of Mackinac and the adjacent waters as to debar the citizens of the upper division of the State from personal business, or official intercourse with others of the peninsula of Michigan for nearly seven months in the year.

And whereas, this situation of the State of Michigan was occasioned through the action of Congress upon her admission into the Union, against her wishes in the settlement of the boundary between her, and that it is due to Michigan, she be relieved so far as practicable from this embarrassment; therefore,

Resolved, (if the Assembly concur) That our Senators in Congress be directed, and our Members in the House of Representatives requested to use their endeavors to prevent the passage of a law by Congress, granting lands to aid in the construction of a Railroad from Pontiac, the terminus of the Detroit and Pontiac Railroad to the shore of Lake Michigan, in the County of Warren, in Michigan, and from the opposite and Wisconsin side of said Lake, at or near Manitowoc, in Wisconsin, to Kewaun Point, upon Lake Superior, with a branch to the Ontonagon River, and also a branch to the vicinity of Green Bay.

And the Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

A large number of petitions for the Maine Law were presented and referred.

Mr. BURROUGHS said that certain ladies in attendance asked permission to present in person the memorial of 28,000 ladies for the Main Law, and give reasons for a compliance with their petition.

Mr. HASTINGS hoped leave would not be granted.

On motion of Mr. BURROUGHS, the rules were suspended.

Mr. BURROUGHS then moved that leave be granted to the ladies to present their petition in person.

Mr. O'KEEFE said the permission appears to me to be a foregone conclusion, and I would suggest that we submit to the imposition as gracefully and as elegantly as possible. Sir, as this is a most extraordinary application, so let it meet with a most extraordinary reception. When ladies are solicitous of leaving the holy sphere in which "nature and nature's God" has beneficially placed them, and when they are desirous of emulating the sterner sex in the race for fame and glory by mingling in the world as lawyers, statesmen and generals, they should be gently taken by the hand, and encouraged in their manly and it may be unfeminite aspirations. Let these high minded, high-strung and spirited women—who discard as worthless the antique dress of the Elizabethan age, and glory in the more modern habiliments of jackets and pants—let them walk down the aisle of the Chamber, and with a masculine stride, which so admirably becomes such feminine delicacy as theirs, present their petitions; and while, Sir, I am thus explicit on this preliminary subject, like my friend from Kings, I desire it to be distinctly understood, that I shall reserve my opinion upon the main subject, till the proper time arrives.

Mr. BURROUGHS had nothing to say in reply to the gentleman from New-York.

The motion was then carried almost unanimously.

The ladies were then received at the bar of the House, and Miss Clark, of Le Roy, their Chairman, read the following Address:

Mr. Speaker, and Legislators of the State of New-York:

We come to you in behalf of 28,000 women—wives, mothers and sisters—of this great Commonwealth, to petition your honorable body for protection. We ask protection that our hearthstones may not be desolated; that the little ones around our firesides may not be more than fatherless; we ask protection, that our sons may be saved from the drunkard's shame and the drunkard's doom; we ask protection that our husbands may be saved from the destroying power of the spirit that dwells in the intoxicating cup; we ask protection, lest all that is sacred to the homes of the Empire State may not be considered of less moment than the $2,655,800 invested in the liquor traffic in this State; we ask you to pass a law entirely prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drinks as a beverage, and we most respectfully but earnestly solicit the early attention of your honorable body to our petition.

At the close of the address, the petitions were sent up to the Clerk's table.

Mr. ASHLEY presented the petition of 3,600 ladies for the Maine Law; Mr. MALBURN, of 28 electors and 40 ladies for same.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

By Mr. R. SMITH, in favor of a change of the name of the Metropolitan Bank.

Mr. MALBURN asked to be discharged from the consideration of petition for relief of St. Regis Indians.

On motion, 300 copies of the report of the Inspector General were ordered to be printed.

Mr. WILSON reported in favor of purchasing 10 copies of Revised Statutes for use of members. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. R. SMITH, the report of the Select Committee on the joint rules of the two Houses was taken up and concurred in.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The annual report of the Commissioners of the Canal Fund was received. Also, the report of the Ulster County Savings Bank.

THIRD READING OF BILLS.

To authorize John E. Eggleston to change his name to John E. London. Passed.

To extend the time for the collection of taxes in the Counties of Suffolk, Yates, Richmond, Duchess, Niagara, Essex, Orleans and Albany, except the City of Albany. Passed.

NOTICES OF THE INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

By Mr. HOLMES, in relation to plank roads.

Mr. WEST, to incorporate the Union Smelting Company.

Mr. STREETER, to appropriate $5,000 to the Watkins Institute.

BILLS INTRODUCED ON NOTICE.

By Mr. GALE, in regard to ferry companies.

Mr. GALE, in regard to bribery and corruption of jurors.

Mr. HADLEY, to protect mechanics.

Mr. D. B. TAYLOR defined his position on the Canal question and favored the plan of Mr. Cooley for a Joint Committee of the Senate and Assembly to take the question into consideration and report a plan for the reorganization.

Mr. SHAW followed in an oily speech, professing to be an earnest friend of the enlargement, and finally exhibited his love for the measure by moving the postponement of the resolution to the 10th day of February next. Without taking the question on this motion the House adjourned.

Ladies' State Temperance Convention.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 21, 1853.

This body assembled at the State-st. Baptist Church this morning. The house was crowded with ladies and gentlemen, and the meeting was called to order by Miss Susan B. Anthony, of Rochester, and opened with prayer by Rev. Antoinette L. Brown. Mrs. M. A. THOMPSON, of Albany, was chosen President; Miss E. Clark, of Le Roy, Mrs. Albro, of Rochester, and Mrs. Wetmore, of Canajoharie, Vice-Presidents; Mrs. L. N. Fowler, M. D., of New-York, and Mrs. Mary Vaughn, of Oswego, Secretaries.

Mrs. Thompson, on taking the Chair, remarked that the honor was one she had not anticipated, and she hardly considered herself competent to the duties of the position. She thought that whatever might be said as to the propriety of the movements generally for the enfranchisement of woman, there certainly could be nothing valid urged against woman taking an active part in the efforts now going forward for the suppression of the rum traffic. This question is one which comes home to woman with peculiar force, and in which she is deeply interested.

The following ladies were chosen a Committee to report resolutions for the consideration of the Convention, viz:

Miss A. L. L. Brown, Miss M. L. Rich, Angeline Fish, of Victor; Eliza Thorn, of Easton; Mrs. Voorhees, of Amsterdam, and Sarah Pettit.

The following ladies were appointed a Finance Committee: Mrs. Burleigh, of Albany, and Miss Lucy J. Bullock, of Jefferson.

During the absence of the Business Committee, the Convention was addressed by Rev. Mr. Armstrong, Mrs. L. N. Fowler also made a brief and very sensible speech on the necessity of a prohibitory law, &c. Mrs. Fowler was followed by Mr. Barlow, of *The Temperance Mirror*, who urged the ladies to push forward with energy the great cause which they had so nobly taken in hand.

The business committee reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, That as intoxication is temporary insanity, the drunken man is no more capable of rational action than any other crazy man—therefore,

Resolved, That the drunkard's guilt consists in making himself drunk; and that the drunken man who does not commit robbery or murder is just as guilty as the drunken man who does commit robbery or murder.

Resolved, That the man who makes his neighbor drunk is morally guilty of all the crimes which a drunken man is liable to commit.

Resolved, That the powers that be which license a man to make his neighbor drunk, are also morally guilty of all the crimes which a drunken man is liable to commit—therefore,

Resolved, That the whole license system is a system which is accessory to murder, robbery, and every other species of crime; it is a system compounded of lawlessness, without one ingredient of law or equity.

Resolved, That any statute which aims to regulate evil is as vile and lawless as the evil itself.

Resolved, That we must have a law to suppress the evils of intemperance, and that we will not cease to demand it of our legislators until it is finally obtained.

Resolved, That if we were in possession of the elective franchise, we should deem it our duty to choose, as our own Representatives, advocates of the Maine law; and that we cannot approve the practice of first voting for anti-Maine law men, and then petitioning them to enact the Maine law.

Miss Brown, who as Chairman of the Business Committee, reported the above resolutions, advocated their adoption in a speech of much force and point, and concluded by saying that we must have a Maine Law—we demand it as a right, and we will have it.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Miss Emily Clark rose to say that a very strange thing had just taken place. A committee of women (Miss Clark, Mrs. Bloomer, Mrs. Wetmore and Mr. Vaughn) had waited on the Legislature, had been admitted on the floor of the Assembly, made a brief address to the august body there convened, and presented the petition of 28,000 of the women of the Empire State, praying the passage of a law to stay the flood of intemperance, which is carrying sorrow, desolation and death to so many hearth-stones by stopping at once and forever the traffic in rum.

Miss Clark thought as women could not vote, it was very proper for them to humbly petition our law makers to pass such laws as are necessary for their protection, and if the Legislature refuse to pass the Maine Law now, they mean to come up next year with five hundred thousand petitioners, instead of twenty-eight thousand.

She thought it unbecoming and unmanly in men to *petition*; their business was to *vote*, and she advised them to go home and pay very particular attention to that duty, and see to it that they elect such men as will do their duty without being importuned with petitions.

Miss Susan B. Anthony explained, that this meeting was not a meeting of the Women's State Temperance Society, but a State Mass Meeting, or Mass Convention of women devoted to the Temperance cause. She then, for the information of those present, explained the nature and objects of the Women's N. Y. State Temperance Society, by reading the constitution adopted by said Society.

Adjourned to 2½ P. M.

Afternoon Session.

The hour to which the Convention adjourned having arrived, the Chair was taken by Mrs. Margaret Thompson, of Albany. The Church was densely filled.

Mrs. Bloomer arose. She made a pleasant impression on the audience. Her language was pure and her reasoning logical. She commenced by giving statistics of intemperance. So long as the traffic was sanctioned by law, the spoiling work of death would go on. She reviewed the temperance legislation of the country, and showed how futile all had been until a light burst from the East—"the Maine Law" had burst upon them. She paid a glowing tribute to Neal Dow. The character of the Maine Law, its present results and the hopes it excites were explained. Mrs. B. then adverted to the character of the opponents of the law—rum-sellers and selfish demagogues. It was said the Legislature were opposed to the law, and would turn a deaf ear to their petitions. They have loved ones at home, whose welfare and safety are dear to them. Will they leave them in their present danger from the great destroyer?

Miss ANTHONY was called to address the audience. She defended the right of women to participate in the discussion of public affairs, and said: Has not God given us souls, reason? Was it meant she should be silent? Mental and Moral advancement were the objects of existence. Custom prevents woman's development. She is kept mute, ignorant, when her duties, her destiny, require that she should have all the opportunities for improvement that man possesses? Hers was to exert a good influence over him; yet how do this, when she is less wise? Had women possessed the knowledge of public affairs of which men were in possession, the election would have resulted differently, and there would be no doubt of the passage of the Maine Law. She closed by announcing a premium of $10, offered by the State Society for the best tract on the duty of the drunkard's wife, to be written by a female.

The resolutions before the Convention were then read by Miss Lydia E. Fowler, of New-York, the Secretary.

Miss Clark said there was need that woman's sense of duty should be aroused—that she should act more decidedly, and not shrink from proper responsibility. Women are too much neglected; their duties had left all reform for men to accomplish. This was not right. Were all the ladies of Albany to refuse to visit where intoxicating liquors were used, those places would be closed in three months.

Mrs. Vaughan said: Home circle is acknowledged to be woman's appropriate sphere. It was her duty to preserve its purity and happiness. It was hers to do what she could to protect it. They had not yet done all in their power. Of the 700,000 women in this State, only 28,000 had as yet signed this petition. Adjourned.

HAYTI.

Private Instructions of Mr. Webster to Mr. Walsh.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

PORT AU-PRINCE, Wednesday, Dec. 22, 1852.

Accident has thrown into my hands a copy of a document which can hardly fail to be of interest in the United States. As *The Tribune* has hitherto almost alone in the American press, exhibited a disposition to be just to Hayti, I trust that it will not hesitate to give publicity to this authentic revelation of the character of the course pursued by the American Executive, Whig or Democratic, toward this people and Government. The document is nothing less than the private instructions given by Mr. Webster to Mr. Walsh, when sending him here in concert with the British and French Consuls, to conduct what was called a mediation between Hayti and the Dominican insurgents. How I became possessed of it, there is no occasion here to state; enough that its genuineness cannot be denied, and that it casts a flood of light upon the meannesses of American diplomacy. It is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 18, 1851.

SIR: Although, in the letter of the Department of this date, you are directed to be governed in your proceedings in St. Domingo by the views expressed in the instructions of Sir Henry L. Bulwer to Mr. Usher, yet, as the latter may conceive those instructions to warrant him in demanding from the Dominican Republic, in behalf of the Emperor Soulouque, concessions which, if yielded, would, it is believed, trench upon the just rights of that Republic, and would therefore render insecure any peace which may be established between the parties, it is deemed advisable to advert to those points, in order that you may endeavor to resist them so far as you can compatibly with the main object of your mission. It is probable that Soulouque may require an extension of his dominions, so as to include a part of the territory formerly belonging to the Spanish quarter of the island, but now embraced within the territory of the Dominican Republic. This pretension will, it is presumed, be set up on the ground that the population of the French part of the island is much more numerous than that of the Spanish part, and yet that the number of square miles embraced by the former is considerably less than that embraced by the latter. There might be some weight in this pretension, if the differences between the areas of the territories of the parties, respectively, were greater than that which actually exists; if the boundaries between them were not naturally good; or if the population of Soulouque's dominions were inconveniently crowded, or were likely to become so within any appreciable time. As the reverse of all this, however, is believed to be the truth, you will object to any extension of Soulouque's territory. If, however, a treaty of peace should be concluded between the parties, the boundary should therein be defined so as, in future, to leave no cause of dispute between them respecting it.

If, also, the Emperor Soulouque should require from his adversary any concessions of a humiliating character, such as the hoisting of his flag at the City of St. Domingo, even temporarily, you will oppose it as being incompatible with the actual state of the contending parties, and as being certain to leave a rancorous feeling in the bosoms of the Dominicans, dangerous to the perpetuity of peace. They have shown much gallantry in expelling the Haytians in 1844, and in repulsing the subsequent attempts to resubjugate them. From the information in possession of the Department, it is believed that they desire peace, not so much through any consciousness of inability to maintain their independence, as from a wish to cultivate the arts of peace, and thereby develop the vast and almost virgin resources of their part of the island. The mode of warfare adopted by the Haytians, impelled, as they have on former occasions been, not by the lust of dominion only, but by their savage antipathy to a different race, is shocking to humanity, denounced by international law, and cannot claim and sympathy from civilized communities.

The Department understands that one of Soulouque's pretexts for bearing arms against the Dominicans is, that unless he can reestablish Haytian authority in their territory, he cannot, without the revenue which would then be collected in their ports, resume the payment of the Haytian debt to France. There is some cause to apprehend that this pretext has not been without influence in the French council adverse to the Dominicans. It is difficult, however, to understand why it should there have made any impression, especially when it is considered that the ordinance of Charles X. in 1825, by which the independence of Hayti is recognized upon the condition of their paying 150,000,000 francs to France, expressly confines that recognition to the French part of the Island. I am, Sir,

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
DANIEL WEBSTER.

R. M. WALSH, Esq.

I have always understood that non-intervention was one of the dogmas of American policy inherited from Washington, and that President Fillmore was an especial disciple of that