"Mammoth Cheese! oh, what a spot!
In summer cool—in winter hot!
Great Old Almighty, what a wonder,
Andrew Jackson, let loud thunder."

(Prolonged laughter.)

He begged the Senator not to threaten. Let the Senator secede, but he implored him not to frighten them. He had no fear in meeting this measure. He would continue for the rest of his life to do as he had always heretofore done—battle for the preservation of the peace, happiness and interests of the country. He never had, and never would utter a word, or do an act, injurious to the interests or wounding to the sensibilities of the people of any portion of the country. In his State he had always sought to preserve the principles of the Whig party, which he and his colleague well know were not of such advantage or interest to the State as they were to the North. He had done this because that the whole country might be benefited by it. He had never assailed any section or the interest of any section. He would permit no attack upon the institutions of his section. All he asked was equality. This he was entitled to. The South knew their rights, and, knowing, would maintain them at all hazards, and to the last extremity. He had never approved of the Missouri Compromise, but, as it had been sanctioned by time, he would have submitted to the hardship until such time as a returning sense of justice would induce the North to repeal it. It would not do to invoke to its support the names of the illustrious dead, who took part in its establishment. It would not do to refer to them who were driven to its adoption by bloody and wild fanaticism. Honoring the dead and respecting their memories, now when called upon to act he would have to act as his duty should require him to do. The Constitution declared treaties the supreme law of the land. By the treaty with France in which Louisiana was ceded to the United States, it was expressly stipulated that the people there should be forever protected in their property. Slavery then existed there, and by treaty was protected. The Compromise, therefore, was an express violation of the treaty with France, and was utterly void. He argued that the legislation of 1850 was inconsistent in principle with the Missouri compromise. All the South asked was justice when tendered by the North.

Mr. WADE briefly replied.

The question pending was on Mr. CHASE'S motion to strike out of the 14th section the words declaring Missouri Compromise line superseded by principles of acts of 1850.

Mr. CASS—How will the section read with these words out?

Mr. BADGER—It will be a repeal with no reason given.

Mr. DAWSON—I ask for the yeas and nays on the amendment.

Ordered and vote taken—resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs Allen, Cass, Chase, Everett, Fish, Foot, Hamlin, Seward, Smith, Stuart, Sumner, Wade, Walker—13.

NAYS—Messrs Adams, Atchison, Badger, Bayard, Bell, Benjamin, Bright, Brodhead, Butler, Clay, Dawson, Dixon, Dodge, (Iowa,) Douglas, Evans, Fitzpatrick, Geyer, Houston, Hunter, Jones, (Tenn.) Mallory, Mason, Norris, Pettit, Sebastian, Shields, Sidell, Thompson, (Ky.) Toucey, Williams—31.

Mr. WADE moved to strike out all of the bill, and insert the one of last Session.

The CHAIR ruled it out of order at present, as one substitute was now pending.

Mr. DOUGLAS moved to strike out the words "which is superseded by," and insert, "which is inconsistent with."

Mr. CASS said he would vote for this amendment. He could not vote for the words declaring the supersedure. It required an act of Congress to effect a supersedure of a law. It was clearly proper to say inconsistent with.

Mr. BADGER contended the two phrases were equal, and expressed the same thing.

Mr. CASS replied—and Mr. BADGER rejoined.

Mr. CASS—I would much rather say at once that the Missouri Compromise is unconstitutional, and therefore would prefer saying so directly, in so many words.

Mr. DOUGLAS said, that by to-morrow, he hoped they would agree upon the proper words to express what they all meant. If no one else desired to speak to-morrow, he would say a few words.

Mr. STUART said he would vote for the bill, but he did not believe the Missouri Compromise superseded by it, though it was clearly inconsistent with the act of 1850.

Messrs. CASS, BADGER and STEWART continued the debate until after 4 o'clock, as to whether there was or was not any difference in the distinction between the two phrases. The bill was postponed.

The bill regulating the Senate Contingent Fund was returned from the House, that body insisting on one of its amendments.

Mr. HUNTER moved that the Senate recede.

Mr. BADGER hoped not. Moved an adjournment, which was agreed to.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The SPEAKER laid before the House copies of papers from Gov. Davis of Oregon, asking an additional appropriation for the payment of expenses incurred in the Kayuse war, in that Territory, prior to its organization. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

On the motion of Mr. STEPHENS, (Ga.) it was resolved that the President be requested to communicate to this House, if he shall deem it not incompatible with the public interest, all the official correspondence between Mr. Humphrey Marshall, late Commissioner to China, and the State Department.

The House took up the bill regulating the disbursement of the Contingent Fund of the Senate and disagreed to the Senate's amendment allowing the Secretary of the Senate $1,000 annual salary for disbursing the fund in addition to his $3,000, yearly pay.

Mr. WALBRIDGE presented a memorial of the Boatswains, Gunners, Carpenters, and Sailmakers in the Navy, soliciting increased compensation. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. WALKER presented a memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of New York in favor of providing for the coinage of Gold and Silver at the Assay office in that City.

Mr. CHANDLER asked permission to make a report from joint select Committee relative to the rescue of the sufferers on board the steamer San Francisco.

Mr. DAVIS (Ind.) objected, and called for the regular order of business.

Mr. HUNT—I ask for the reading of the report and resolutions. I believe there will be one voice and heart in the matter.

[The resolutions were the same as those introduced in the Senate.]

Mr. CHANDLER moved the suspension of the rules. He wanted early action on the subject.

The House refused to suspend the rules—99 against 77, not two thirds.

Mr. OLDS, from the Committee on Post Offices, reported a bill containing the following provisions:

The Postmaster General is required to give immediate notice to the New-York and Liverpool United States Mail Steamship Company, that the additional compensation authorized by the act of Congress of July 21, 1852, for increasing the transportation of the mail between New-York and Liverpool, will be discontinued from and after 30th of September, 1854, from which date the additional compensation is hereby discontinued.

The second section annuls the contract and authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to purchase such ships employed in said line as have been regularly accepted as mail steamers. The value to be ascertained agreeably to law.

The third section annuls the contract with Geo. Law and others, assignees of A. G. Sloo, for the transportation of the United States mails in the New-York, Havana, New-Orleans and Chagres line, and the two contracts of November, 1849 and November, 1852, respectively, with the Pacific Mail Steamship Co., Wm. H. Aspinwall, President, for the transportation of mails between Astoria and Panama, via San Francisco. The Secretary of the Navy authorized to purchase the vessels.

The fourth section authorizes the Postmaster General to advertise in the usual manner for the conveyance of the mail by any steamship or ships running from any port in the United States to any foreign country, and to make contracts for such service, if in his judgment the public interest shall demand it, being governed in such proceeding by the general laws and regulations prescribed for the advertising and letting of the inland mail service.

Mr. Olds also reported a bill providing in all future lettings of contracts for the transportation of the mail on Railroads, the Postmaster General shall not exceed the following rates of pay:

For each daily mail on main lines carrying great through mails that he may deem necessary for the public interest, $75 a mile per annum.

For each daily mail on lines carrying mails principally for the State in which the road is located, and the adjoining States, $50 a mile per annum, and for each daily mail on roads unfinished between the extreme periods named in their charters, and on roads merely local $30 a mile per annum.

No Railroad Company to receive any pay for service rendered the Post Office Department until their contract shall be executed.

Mr. McDOUGAL, from the Post Office Committee, reported a bill providing for the semi monthly mail between San Francisco and some port in China.

Mr. BISSELL, from the Military Committee, reported back the Senate bill to reimburse the Common Council of New-York, for expenditures made for the First Regiment of Volunteers. Also, a bill to increase the present military establishment, providing there shall be raised and organized one regiment of dragoons and two regiments of infantry.

The bill to regulate pay, and increase efficiency of the army, contains a section that the President may by advice and consent of the Senate, confer the brevet of Second Lieutenant upon such meritorious non-commissioned officers as may, under regulations to be established, to be brought before an Army Board, and be found qualified. The annual distribution of arms to the several States and Territories to be hereafter made according to their representatives in Congress, and the annual sum of $20,000 are appropriated for the purpose of providing the militia with books for tactical instruction, said books to be distributed in the same manner as the arms.

The above bills were referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. BENTON, from the Military Committee, reported a bill granting the right of way to the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad through the Jefferson Barracks grounds. Passed.

Mr. FAULKNER, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill containing the following provisions:

1st. No officer of the Army or Navy, or person employed as agent by a disbursing officer, shall be a party to, or directly or indirectly have an interest in any contract for articles furnished or work executed in any branch to which such officer belongs; and any officer offending against the provisions of this act shall, on conviction thereof before a Court Martial, be cashiered.

2d. No officer or agent shall receive pay for any articles or work furnished contrary to this act. Any contract made in violation of it shall be null and void, and the articles or work forfeited to the United States.

Mr. Faulkner said the attention of the country was called to this subject by a transaction in California early in 1852 where officers of the army, engaged in purchasing supplies for the army, realized profits by their operations. In one case a Lieutenant Colonel Hooper made a large purchase of hay, in which he realized a profit of twelve dollars per ton. The question was brought before a court martial. The facts were distinctly established by proof, and yet he was fully acquitted on the ground that there was no law prohibiting such conduct. The result was that the Secretary of War brought this subject to the attention of the Committee on Military Affairs in 1852, who prepared a bill under his (Faulkner's) supervision. There was no opportunity to report the bill last session, and it was now again brought to the attention of that Committee by the Secretary of War. He asked that it be put on passage, but the House referred it to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the communication from the Secretary of War, inclosing information relative to surveys for railroads to the Pacific coast. The reports are so partial and incomplete as not to show the relative merits of the routes; and he says he would not now transmit those reports were it not that the resolution passed last session redners it imperative to do so. As far as heard from, with one exception, the surveys have been successfully conducted. This exception was in consequence of the massacre of Capt. Gunnison and thirteen of his party. The communication was referred to the Select Committee on the subject of the Railroad to the Pacific.

A number of the Senate bills were referred.

A resolution of that body, authorizing the Superintendent of Printing to employ two additional clerks, passed. Adjourned.

FURTHER NEWS FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, Monday, Feb. 6, 1854.

The steamship Arabia arrived at her wharf at 3 o'clock this afternoon, and was immediately boarded by the Custom House officers, who closely examined the passengers' baggage.

We select the following items of news in addition to the Halifax dispatch.

There is great distress in Ireland on account of the severity of the weather and the high price of provisions. At Carrick riots were feared, and the military were under arms. In Limerick, also, the population have threatened to break out.

We have further particulars of the loss of the packet-ship Prince Albert, (before reported.) On the 13th and 14th December threw the cargo overboard. Jan. 5, five feet of water in the hold and pumps choked—same day the passengers and crew, forty three in number, were rescued by the ship Norfolk from Madras and taken to London. The Prince Albert sunk on the 5th.

Negotiations were in progress on French account to purchase seven steamships from the English General Steam Navigation Company to form a line to America; the steamers to be at the disposal of the Government, when not employed on the line.

Judgment had been delivered in the second trial of the "Opera Comique" conspirators, and eighteen of them were fined and imprisoned.

Senator Maillard died in Paris on the 17th Jan., aged 80.

The Turks are recruiting 30,000 Spahis for Omer Pacha in the spring. The Spahis have not been in arms since the destruction of the Janizaries.

A force of Turkish Cossacks is being organized by Sadik Pasha against the Russians. On their standard they bear a united cross and crescent.

The ice on the Danube having disappeared the Turks in Kalefat have free communication with Widdin.

A coal d'pôt for the French fleet is forming at Sinope.

Louis Napoleon has written an autograph letter to the Sultan regretting the Sinope affair, and assuring Turkey of his support.

Gorchakoff is reported to have ordered his officers in future not to attack the Turks, except with superior force.

The English frigate Retribution has been sent to Sevastopol to demand the liberty of the English engineers captured on board the Egyptian steamers. The *Augsburg Gazette*, however, says they are already released.

A commission of Turkish and foreign engineers are surveying the ground landward from Constantinople for defenses against future invasion.

One Austrian and one Prussian corvette entered the Black Sea the day after the Allies.

The Sultan has pardoned the Softas for their recent outbreak, with a warning to be peaceable in future.

Three accidental fires had destroyed considerable property in Constantinople on the night of Dec. 31.

The Morning Chronicle publishes the following:

"VIENNA, Jan. 16.—Advices from St. Petersburg of the 9th, state that there were preliminary indications of a rupture with France and England, and of the recall of the Russian Embassadors. This is authentic."

Requisitions have already been made by the Czar upon different institutions throughout the Empire to furnish contributions for the support of the Orthodox faith. New contracts have been completed to supply the Russians in the Principalities with provisions till the end of June next. The armaments continued to progress in Russia. The Imperial guards and the reserve are ordered to be in readiness.

No more cargoes will be permitted to be shipped from Odessa.

The Russian Admiral in the Sea of Azoff had sent for aid to Sevastopol.

The presence of the allied fleets prevented the shipment of 25,000 troops which were ready to embark from Sevastopol.

A Russian courier from Nankasaki, Japan, passed through Vienna on the 13th January, for St. Petersburg.

Letters from Alexandria of the 3d state that the country was tranquil, and business very dull.

M. Mariette, a French Savan, has discovered a secret entrance into the Egyptian Sphynx.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT NEW-ORLEANS—GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Feb. 4, 1854.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon the steamer Charles Belcher, just arrived from Nashville, caught fire, and in a short time was totally consumed, with her valuable cargo of cotton, tobacco and Western produce.

THIRTY TWO NEGROES AND FIVE WHITE MEN HAVE PERISHED IN THE FLAMES! They were persons chiefly employed on board the boats.

The flames spread with frightful rapidity, and in a short while extended to the steamers lying alongside—at the levee.

The fire spread to the steamer Natchez, just arrived, which, with her cargo of 2,000 bales of cotton, was entirely destroyed.

The steamboat Cairo next caught fire and was burned.

The steamboat Sultana, with Madame Sontag on board, caught fire, but the flames were extinguished before much damage was done.

A number of barges lying at the levee, loaded with produce consigned to various houses, were also greatly damaged.

An immense amount of produce—cotton, flour, provisions and hemp—was on board these vessels, all of which is destroyed.

An immense amount of produce on the wharves was also consumed.

Some of the fire engines have fallen over the levee into the water.

SECOND DISPATCH.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 5, 1854.

Six steamboats were consumed in the conflagration yesterday, namely: the Charles Belcher, Natchez, Mohegan, Sexon, Grand Turk, Leah and Luna. They were valued at $300,000, and mostly insured in Western offices. The remainder of the property destroyed was mostly insured in this city, chiefly at the Crescent Office.

The total loss is variously estimated at from $700,000 to $1,000,000.

There was another fire this morning in Chartres st., which destroyed two valuable stores and badly damaged two others. Loss estimated at $100,000.

FROM ERIE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ERIE, Monday, Feb. 6, 1854.

Governor BIGLER, Marshal FROST, the President and Directors of the Cleveland and Ashtabula Railroads left here to day for Cleveland. Mr. PACKER, the new Superintendent, remains. The contract for running the Franklin Canal Road has been executed. The Directors are, under the circumstances, perfectly satisfied with the arrangements made. The best feeling prevails. They have just dined in the Station House, and are going West together. There are no fears of any further trouble, unless from a few excited individuals at Harbor Creek.

ELECTION OF A MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Feb. 6, 1854.

J. F. Jones (Dem.) has been elected to Congress in place of the late Henry A. Muhlenberg, from the Eighth District of Pennsylvania.

ELECTION OF JUDGES—MARINE DISASTERS, &c.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 5, 1854.

W. P. Chilton and Samuel F. Rice are elected Judges of the Supreme Court in Alabama.

The Tennessee River at Chattanoga on Saturday had fallen to a good boating tide.

The Tallahassee Sentinel of the 31st ult. says the steamer James L. Tony broke in two in the Spanish Hole, and had been towed into St. Marks unfit for farther service.

The steamship Union, which arrived here on Friday, when off Cape Hatteras in a thick fog, came in collision with the ship Charles of Baltimore, and had her bowsprit and foremast carried away. Her hull was not injured.

The bark Julia Dean, hence for New-York, in trying to get to sea this morning in tow of a steamer, got ashore on the bar. A steamer has gone to her assistance, and as the sea is smooth, it is anticipated that she will be got off.

FROM NOVA SCOTIA AND NEWFOUNDLAND—LOSS OF THE BARK PRESCILLA.

BOSTON, Monday, Feb. 6, 1854.

By the Arabia we have Halifax papers of the 4th inst.

The bark Prescilla, from Philadelphia bound for Liverpool, with a cargo of flour and grain, was fallen in with in a sinking condition, and the officers and crew taken off and carried into St. John, Newfoundland.

Affairs were in a bad state at Newfoundland, on account of the failure of the cod fishery, the potato blight, and worst of all—as *The St. John Courier* says—the discharge of the numerous laborers engaged on the telegraph works of the New York Company.

The Nova Scotia Legislature is in session.

The Governor had announced the assent of the Crown to the various Railway bills passed at the last session.

A bill has been introduced granting universal suffrage.

Opposition is made to ameliorating commercial restrictions with the United States, unless the latter sets the example.

RAILROAD AMALGAMATION.

MONTREAL, Monday, Feb. 6, 1854.

On Saturday the Montreal and New York and the St. Lawrence and Champlain Railroad Directors agreed to amalgamate. It is probable that the railroad from Montreal to Plattsburgh will therefore be discontinued.

THE PROVIDENCE AND WORCESTER RAILROAD.

PROVIDENCE, Monday, Feb. 6, 1854.

The annual meeting of the Providence and Worcester Railroad Corporation was held to-day. A new Board of Directors, in the interest of Mr. Farnum and the Norfolk County Railroad were elected, and Mr. Farnum was chosen President, and Daniel W. Vaughn, Vice President. Some feeling was manifested in the meeting but no organized opposition.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the Directors to make inquiry into the condition of the representatives of those persons killed by the collision in August last, and make such compensation as should be deemed just.

HEAVY SNOW STORM IN THE EAST, &c.

BOSTON, Monday, Feb. 6, 1854.

About six inches of snow fell in this locality last night, and is badly drifted. All the morning trains are delayed. The mail train from New York, due here at 3 A. M., did not arrive till 10½ o'clock.

On Saturday night the police visited the Parker House, in Avery st., and Oriental Saloon, in Washington st., and arrested thirty-two persons for gambling. The parties were brought before the Court this morning, and fined $4 each, and costs.

DOINGS IN THE LEGISLATURE.

From Our Own Reporter.

SENATE....ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 6, 1854.

SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

The bill providing for a separation of the office of Superintendent of Common Schools from that of Secretary of State, meets with much favor, and will be reported by the Committee having it in charge, shortly, without amendment. It is the general understanding about the Capitol that Mr. S. S. Randall, will be the choice of the Legislature for the office.

THE IRVINGS SAVINGS BANK.

The annual report of this Institution shows that the funds of the Institution on the 10th day day of January, 1854 amounted to $292,027 10
Add amount received from depositors 290,203 36
Add interest on bonds and stock 12,242 77
Total $417,573 83
Deduct amount paid depositors $122,869 72
Deduct expenses 2,205 75 $125,075 47
Total assets on the last Jan., 1854 ..... $291,903 36

THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION.

The bill for the Suppression of Intemperance was taken up at an early hour this morning for consideration.

The Committee went through the bill to the 23d section without material amendment.

The 23d section having been read,

Mr. PUTNAM (of Erie) moved to amend by striking out that portion of it which provides that "one half of the fine "imposed and collected under the first section of the act, "shall be paid to the person or persons upon whose voluntary complaint the warrant was issued, or the first "proceedings taken." Mr. P. remarked that the enactment of this clause would be nothing short of an encouragement, by law, of the most detestable sort of espionage. No private family, however respectable, would be free from it: our citizens would put no trust in the domestics at their side boards or behind their chairs; it would form the warmest stimulant to avarice, and eventually our domestic homes would become domestic hells. All of us, said Mr. P., can readily recall the feelings of disgust with which our innate nature has taught us to view the espionage system practiced in most of the countries of Europe, and all of us have the deepest dislike of the informer, and yet the effect of this bill would be to establish and encourage such a character in every circle in our State. He earnestly hoped the motion to strike out would prevail.

Mr. HOPKINS (Whig, XIIth District,) thought it should not. He did not think that this clause would establish an espionage in every private family. And it should not be stricken out, for the reason that there will be found few so philanthropic as to inform against a violator of the law and sustain the expenses of a suit, in order to convict the one complained of, without receiving any return for his time and the outlay he might incur.

The clause was then stricken out—10 to 6.

The Committee then went through the entire bill, but instead of reporting it complete to the Senate, reported progress and asked leave to sit again. Granted. This was done for the purpose of having the several amendments printed before final action by the Committee.

THE NEBRASKA QUESTION.

Mr. DICKINSON having called for the consideration for his resolutions on this subject, and

Mr. BROOKS's proposition to refer them to a Select Committee with instructions published in THE TRIBUNE yesterday, being voted down, 18 to 6,

Mr. PUTNAM moved to strike out the 1st, 2d and 3d resolutions, and insert the following preamble and resolutions in their stead:

Whereas, The act admitting the State of Missouri into the Union, and commonly known as the Missouri Compromise, declared that slavery should be forever excluded from the Louisiana territory lying north of 36° 30' north latitude, and not included in the State of Missouri, and which declaration, in view of the circumstances under which it was made, has all the moral force and obligations of a Constitutional provision;

And whereas, This measure introduced into the Senate of the United States on the 4th day of January, 1854 and known as the Nebraska Territory bill, is an avowed violation of the Missouri Compromise and whose passage into a law would be utterly subversive of all good faith and of public confidence in the most solemn compacts;

And be it further resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to oppose any action which shall look, in any degree, to a repeal or to a negation of the binding force of the provision known as the "Missouri Compromise," and that they use all honorable efforts to defeat the passage of that or any other bill violating said Compromise, or authorizing or allowing the establishment of slavery in any portion of the territories of the United States north of the line established preparatory to the admission of Missouri as aforesaid;

Resolved, (if the Assembly concur.) That the Governor of this State be requested forthwith to furnish copies of the above resolutions to each of the Senators and representatives in Congress from this State.

This was carried by the following vote:

AYES—Messrs. Bernard, Bradford, Brooks, Potts, Z. Clark, Field, Pratt, Putnam, Richards, Robertson, Spencer, Walker, Whitney—14.

NAYS—Messrs. Bishop, Blakeley, M. H. Clark, Crosby, Dunlap, Dickinson, Dorrance, Halsey, Hitchcock, Hopkins, Sherrill, Watkins, Williams—13.

The President voting in the affirmative.

After some debate a motion to reconsider the vote adopting the amendment was tabled, and the amendment was then ordered printed.

STATE PRISONS.

Mr. RICHARDS introduced a bill amending the act relative to the several State Prisons.

The first section provides that the Inspectors shall meet at Sing Sing in January next, and shall choose one of their number as President of the Board for the ensuing year, and shall assign to each Inspector the special charge and supervision of one of the State Prisons, but no Inspector shall be reassigned to the same Prison for the ensuing quarter.

Sec. 24. The 30th section of the act is amended to read as follows:

Each Inspector shall have power to remove any of the officers of the prison at that time under his charge until the next meeting of the Board of Inspectors, and shall have power to fill vacancies so made.

Sec. 3. Section 48 is amended to provide that no contract shall be entered into by the Agent of either of the State prisons for the hire or labor of the convicts, unless approved by a majority of the Inspectors.

5. Subdivision eight is repealed.

6. Subdivision 11 of same section is amended so as to read as follows:

The Inspector to draw from the Treasurer of the State, by a warrant of the Controller upon the Treasurer in favor of the Agent, with the written assent of a majority of the Inspectors, all moneys appropriated to the use of the Prison under his charge, but not more at any one time than $5,000.

Section 49 is amended to provide that the monthly accounts to be rendered by the Agent of each prison to the Controller shall embrace a general current of the receipts and expenditures at his prison for the month—that the goods were purchased at fair market prices, and the same were paid for in cash.

Sec. 50 is amended to provide that all fiscal transactions of each prison shall be conducted by and in the name of the Agent thereof, who shall be capable, in law, of suing and being sued in all courts, in all matters concerning the prison under his charge.

Sec. 62 is amended by authorizing the Controller to allow all necessary traveling expenses of the Inspectors when engaged on official business, as also all necessary expenses for traveling and subsistence to the Agents and Wardens when engaged on office business.

Sec. 7 is amended to read as follows:

Whenever the Inspectors shall direct a contract to be made for the labor of convicts, at least two months' notice at the time and place of letting every contract shall be given in the paper in which the legal notices are required to be published, and in one newspaper printed in each city in the State, which notice shall specify the particular branch of business in which the convicts are to be employed, the length of time for which their services are to be let, the number of convicts to be exceeding five years, and the number of convicts to be let, and the shortest term for which such contracts are to be limited; such contracts to be awarded to the highest bidder as good security for the payment of all contracts in his bid, and each, every month, such contract to be declared void if not paid within ten days after payment is due.

Sec. 12. Any Agent or other officer of any State Prisons, who shall give any note, draft, or other evidence of debt in payment for any article purchased for either of the said Prisons, or who shall receive any note, draft or other evidence of debt from any contractor, for money due either of the State Prisons, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be fined not less than $500, or confined not less than six months in the County Jail, or by both such fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the Court.

Sec. 14. This act to take effect immediately.

ESCHEATS.

Mr. DOUBLEDAY this morning introduced the following bill into the Senate, in relation to escheats—which was read twice and referred to the Judiciary:

SECTION 1. Any person who shall furnish to the Commissioners of the Land Office information concerning any lands which have escheated, or which have never been recovered by the people of this State against the persons in possession or claiming the same, whereby a recovery of such escheated lands shall be obtained, shall be entitled to receive from the Commissioners of the Land Office a conveyance of an equal undivided fourth part thereof, or such a specific portion thereof in severalty as shall be agreed upon between said person and said Commissioners or referred with part thereof.

SEC. 2. Section seventy-five of the Code of Procedure is amended by adding after the second subdivision thereof the words following: "or unless the said lands shall have escheated to the people of this "state, or to the Crown of England, or the former colony of New-"York prior to the 6th day of July, 1776."

ASSEMBLY.

ASSESSMENTS ON REAL ESTATE.

CONKLING, (N. Y.) gave notice of a bill this morning, to regulate the assessments on Real Estate. I understand the object to be to repeal the 7th section of the law of 1847, which declares no assessment in any case shall exceed half the value of the premises, as valued by the Ward officers.

REPEAL OF THE NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN WHARFAGE LAW.

Mr. GRAHAM (N. Y.) introduced a bill to repeal the law of 1850, regulating wharfage at New-York and Brooklyn.

THE NEW-YORK CRIMINAL COURTS.

The following entitled bill was introduced this morning by Mr. CUMMING:

AN ACT in relation to the Criminal Courts in the City and County of New-York.

I send a summary of its provisions:

SECTION 1. Provides that every person charged with petit larceny or misdemeanor in the City and County of New-York shall be tried in the Special Sessions, unless the defendant tried by Jury, unless the Judge directs the trial at the General sessions.

Sec. 2 provides that on conviction the Court shall render judgment and inflict fine or imprisonment, or both; but the fine shall not exceed $100, nor the imprisonment beyond six months. When a fine is not paid, the defendant shall be committed to the City Prison until paid, or, for such reasonable time as the Court may deem just. And if the fine is not paid at the expiration of the time set forth in the commitment, the former shall be discharged.

Sec. 3 provides that all fines shall be received by the Clerk of the Court, who shall monthly pay the same over to the City Treasurer, together with a particular statement of the fines.

Sec. 4. When a person shall be confined for the non-payment of a fine not exceeding $50, on satisfactory proof that said person is and has been unable to pay, the Court in its discretion may discharge such person.

Sec. 5. Sections 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 and 34 of Part 4, Title 3, Chapter 2 of Act. 2 of the Revised Statutes are repealed.

Sec. 6. The act to take effect immediately.

NEBRASKA—AGAIN.

Mr. HARRIS (of Chenango) offered the following resolutions, which lie over under the rule:

Resolved, (if the Senate concur,) That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to oppose any and all action countenancing a repeal of the Missouri Compromise, so called, and that they be requested to use all honorable means to prevent the passage of the bill called the Nebraska bill, introduced by Senator Dourlas of Illinois, as we regard that bill a gross violation of said Compromise and a subversion of the rights of the North secured by it.

Resolved, (if the Senate concur,) That we regard the introduction of that bill into the Senate by the United States as a renewal of the agitation of Slavery, which the South have regarded as settled and quieted by the Compromise of 1850, and that the passage of said bill by the Senate be and is hereby regarded as an open violation of all the compromises of 1850, and a declaration of war in favor of the institution of Slavery, and the northern or free States will regard it as such and act accordingly.

Resolved, (if the Senate concur,) That the Governor of this State be requested forthwith to furnish copies of the above resolutions to each of the Senators and Representatives in Congress from this State, who are requested to present them for the consideration of Congress.

THE REFORMATION OF INEBRIATES.

The Committee of the whole took up a bill, a copy of which I forwarded herewith, to incorporate an asylum for the reformation of the poor and destitute inebriate.

Mr. PETERS (of Genesee) moved to strike out the enacting clause, (virtually killing the bill,) and proceeded to say he believed there was a very large sized cat in this meal. He could not understand why such a corporation should want the privilege of increasing its capital stock to sixteen hundred thousand dollars; or why it should have a capital stock of $500,000 even, as provided in the bill for the purpose stated. He recollected a bill which was, in his opinion, somewhat similar in its character last year, and provided for allowing the corporation to do almost any and everything it pleased.

Mr. FREYS (the Speaker) also thought the Committee had better proceed cautiously with this bill. He would bet want a better bill than this for banking purposes. He perceived that by the third section it allowed the corporation to deal in real estate.

Mr. BENEDICT called attention to the fact that there forty-seven directors provided for, and this alone threw suspicion on the real object in contemplation.

Mr. SESSIONS took the floor, and was proceeding to explain the objects of the bill, which he claimed were humane in their character, when the hour for recess arrived. The bill is as follows:

AN ACT to incorporate the United States Inebriate Asylum, for the reformation of the poor and destitute Inebriate.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. All persons who shall become stockholders pursuant to this act shall be, and they are hereby constituted, a body politic and corporate, by the name of the United States Inebriate Asylum.

SEC. 2. The said Asylum shall continue for the period of fifty years, with the power to sue and be sued, to make and use a common seal and alter the same at pleasure.

SEC. 3. The said Asylum shall have power in and by their corporate name to purchase, hold and convey real or leasehold estate in the City of New-York, and erect thereon a building or buildings suitable for the purpose of an Asylum hereinbefore named, and to purchase, hold and convey personal property whenever it may be for the interest of said Asylum.

SEC. 4. The capital of said Asylum shall be fifty thousand dollars, but may be increased to six hundred thousand dollars at any time the Board of Directors may think it compatible with the best interest of said Asylum, and shall be divided into shares of ten dollars each, and shall be deemed personal property, and transferable in such a manner as the said Asylum shall by-laws direct.

SEC. 5. On the first Monday of each year fifty per cent of the income of said institution shall be appropriated for the exclusive purpose of building and supporting said Asylum and its branches. The remaining fifty per cent shall be a fund to be appropriated for the payment of interest on capital stock of said Asylum and other incidental expenses.

SEC. 6. All the affairs and concerns of said Asylum shall be managed and conducted by and under the direction of forty-seven directors, who shall be stockholders and citizens of the State of New-York, and who shall be elected by the stockholders annually, on the first Monday in January in each year, by ballot, by plurality of the stockholders present and represented by proxy, each share having one vote, and if for any cause such election shall not be so held the said Asylum shall not be deemed dissolved, but such election shall be held within six months thereafter. Notice of the time and place of such election shall be published for two weeks immediately preceding the day appointed therefor, in two daily newspapers printed and published in the City of New-York.

SEC. 7. The Board of Directors, annually from their own body, and as soon as may be after their election, shall proceed to elect by ballot a President and Treasurer of the Asylum, who, so long as they shall continue Directors of said Asylum, shall hold their offices respectively during the pleasure of the Board of Directors, and said Directors shall have the power to fill vacancies in their own body, caused by the death or resignation, the ceasing to be a shareholder or residence out of the United States or otherwise of any Director or Director, and to establish a branch or branches of said Asylum, and to make all such by-laws, not inconsistent with the laws of this State or the United States, as they may deem proper for the management of the affairs of said Asylum, and shall appoint annually by ballot, at least thirty days before each election of Directors of said Asylum after the first, three fit and disinterested persons, inspectors of the then next election of Directors, and at any time before the election to supply any vacancy which may occur in the office of any such Inspector; and ten of the Board of Directors shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and all commissions, appointments and officers authorized by this act or by the by-laws of this Asylum shall be appointed by the Board of Directors.

SEC. 8. No shareholder of this Asylum shall be liable in his or her individual capacity for any contract, debt or engagement of said Asylum after the full amount of their stock is paid in.

SEC. 9. The indebtedness of the Asylum shall not at any time exceed an amount equal to seventy-five per cent of the capital paid in; and if the indebtedness of said Asylum shall at any time exceed such amount the Directors of said Asylum shall be personally and individually liable for such excess to the creditors of said Asylum.

SEC. 10. The Board of Directors of said asylum shall make an annual report on the third Wednesday in January of each year, in detail of their proceedings, expenditures, income, and the affairs of said asylum, verified by the affidavit of the President and Treasurer, which report shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State.

SEC. 11. That Gen. Dix, Parker, A. G. Phelps, E. A. Lambert, P. B. Wright, Jacob S. Miller, A. Stuart, James Brown, N. A. Prince, Jeremiah Terbell, C. C. North, Robert Embree, Alfred Brush, J. Edward Tetter, Z. Pratt, Washington Hunt, E. B. Morgan, S. P. Benson, Harry Hibbard, Andrew Tracy, William Appleton, Thomas Davis, J. V. Pratt, George Vail, John Lansher, John Dick, G. H. Riddle, J. H. Franklin, S. H. Rogers, William Aikin, David A. Reese, James F. Dowdell, E. P. Westbury, E. A. Warren, Roland Jones, A. E. Maxwell, P. H. Bell, J. J. Lindley, William Colfax, Clement S. Hill, Lewis D. Campbell, John G. Davis, Samuel Clark, John B. Mosey, William S. Berray, John P. Cook, M. C. Latham, and Noah Morrell, shall constitute the first Board of Directors, who shall hold their offices until the first Monday of January, one thousand and eight hundred and fifty-four, when the regular election shall take place, and they shall be Commissioners, whose duty it shall be within five months after the passage of this act, at some suitable place or places in the City of New-York, and such other places as they may determine, to open books to receive subscriptions to the capital stock of said asylum, for the period of sixty days, or until the said capital stock shall be subscribed for.

SEC. 12. This act shall continue in force for the period of fifty years, subject, however, to amendments and modifications by the Legislature, and at the dissolution of said Institution, the Asylum and the grounds attached thereto shall be ceded to the State of New-York, to be used by said State for some benevolent institution.

SEC. 13. This act shall take effect immediately.

THE NEBRASKA QUESTION IN THE SENATE.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 4, 1854.

The speech of Senator Chase, yesterday, was dignified, senatorial and statesmanlike—it was an eloquent vindication of the truth of history and a crushing refutation of the false statements and epithetical denunciations of Senator Douglas. He reviewed all antecedent legislation and the compromises, compacts and guarantees concerning Slavery, proving conclusively that the early policy of the Government was slave-restricting, slave-prohibiting and slave-abolishing, instead of slave protecting and extending as presumptuously asserted by Douglas. He said that our Revolutionary and Constitutional fathers believed and proclaimed Slavery to be a national evil and a curse, and that the popular judgment and moral sentiment of the American people as well as of the civilized and christianized world proclaim to-day, that it is an evil and a curse; and hence it was and is that compromises, compacts and perpetual guarantees have been required, made, and granted, defining the lines and limits within which Slavery or involuntary servitude should be "CONFINED" "PROHIBITED." He exposed the logical absurdities and geographical fallacies of Douglas in reference to the pretended violations of the Missouri Compromise by establishing the territorial limits and governments of Texas, New-Mexico and Utah. He spoke for two hours and a half, and as a whole, his speech will form a reliable text book upon the vitally important subject upon which he spoke. Mr. Chase is not a fluent, but a considerate speaker—he is not an attractive but an impressive orator. His speech was neither Abolition, Democratic or Whig, but senatorial and statesmanlike. At an early hour the lobby and galleries were densely crowded, and what is very unusual, the lobby and reporter's gallery were filled with a large proportion of ladies; and the indications were pervadingly apparent that the popular sentiment and sympathy was with the speaker and the cause he so nobly advocated.

To-day Senator Dixon of Kentucky had the floor, and rushed earnestly, but powerlessly, to the rescue of Douglas. He contended that all antecedent legislation, restrictive and prohibitory of Slavery in any and all of our Territories, was unconstitutional and should be declared null and void. He advanced no new ideas or arguments in support of his abrogating proposition, nor did he present any new illustrations of old ideas and arguments. He was for extending indefinitely the area of human bondage