Slavery, and as the impersonation of Innocence. In the latter character his efforts were the greatest and his most marked. He attacked Messrs. Chase and Sumner with unsurpassed virulence, and hurled out torrents of vehement vituperation and invective upon their heads, because in their address they characterized this measure of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise as an outrage, and suggested "Presidential aspirations" as being at the bottom of it. The high pitch of wrath to which Mr. Douglas rose in this part of his remarks could only be accounted for on the supposition that he considered his Presidential chances very seriously damaged by the opposition to the bill, beginning with that report and coming down to this time. Well, it *was* unjust to the Illinois patriot to hint that he could be actuated by selfish considerations in concocting his variously modified changeling, or to term it a criminal attempt to betray the interests of freedom and the North. Of course he never thought of winning southern votes, or off bartering off the territory north of 36° 30' for the Presidency. Mr. Douglas is too virtuous a man for that. Neither is the repeal of the restriction on Slavery any outrage. Mr. Douglas asserted with an air of the utmost innocence that that repeal was no part of the *object* of his bill, it was simply an immaterial *incident* of it. That he himself was no northern man, nor southern man, but a capacious national man, who had no eye for such small things as liberty and northern interests. He desired it to be understood that he was acting as a Senator and only dealing with *principles*, and that an obstacle like that of the line of 36° 30' was a small thing to interrupt his grand march while following where those principles led. Virtuous and lofty Mr. Douglas! He is never slippery, and never does any pettifogging!

But the personal aspect of the speech is the only part I need allude to. It offended the dignity of the Senate and the nation. It was a revival of some of the scenes of Foote's time, and quite as scandalous as any speech that that political wasp ever inflicted upon a disgusted audience. It disclosed the fact that Douglas himself is anything but a man of true courage, and that he knew he was dealing with men who had an instinctive aversion to all personal broils. If he had been a man of genuine intrepidity, and felt as he professed to feel, he would never have sought the arena of the Senate to settle his personal grievances with the Free-Soil Senators. For the language and tone he adopted toward them was wholly alien to that body, and disgraceful alike to it and to him that it was indulged in. Besides, Mr. Chase told him in reply to his declaration that he, Mr. Chase, was elected by a "corrupt bargain," that whoever said that stated a falsehood. This remark Mr. Douglas resented in no other way than by going on with his invective and continuing his buzzard feast on the address of the Free Soil Senators. His manner and language were such as to imperiously demand the interposition of the Chair; or that the part of Benton upon Foote, in the celebrated pistol scene, should have been reenacted upon the spot. But he was allowed to proceed without let or hindrance, till it seemed there could be no fitting termination to it but by a general bar-room melée and knock-down. All that was wanting to make the scene complete and harmonious was the presence of Tom Hyer and Yankee Sullivan on the floor in a regular set-to. The galleries were allowed to applaud without rebuke, and Senator Gwin rapped applause on the floor with his big double-headed cane, as though he were in the pit of a theater. Other Senators were scarcely less obstreperous. Yet, let it be remembered, that when at one period of Mr. Charles Sumner's late oration, a faint applause was heard in the galleries, the presiding officer called to order with the most authoritative manner, and declared that at the least slightest demonstration they should be cleared. And this same Senator Gwin, with a flushed face and imperious manner, spoke out on that occasion and said, "Do not wait for that, do it instantaneous." Let the incident be marked. Mr. Douglas took especial care, however, to avoid all collision with certain other gentlemen opposed to the bill. Such for example as Mr. Houston, and Mr. Truman Smith. Either of these gentlemen would have promptly paid their respects to him on the slightest provocation. Mr. Smith especially would have been glad of the opportunity to have transfixed the blustering hero, as he has more than once done already. But Mr. Douglas's laurels are only won in a war upon non resistants.

But the insolence of the Slave power has not alone been shown through Mr. Douglas in the closing scenes of this debate. It was exhibited on the previous evening by Mason of Virginia, and Badger of North Carolina. They alternately played the overseer for several hours, also taking Chase and Sumner for their text. Their course was as insulting as they knew how to make it, and insufferable in a body of equals. Judge Wade poured out some of his scorching sarcasms upon them, and told them that, however their manners might suit the plantation, they were not fit for the Senate. In the skirmishes of the day, Mr. Stuart of Michigan came up at one time quite manfully, and to everybody's delight, spoke like a man with a soul in his body on the subject of Douglas and dragooning, but he faded out before the close, and quietly went back to the ranks as an obedient subaltern. In that day's debate, Mr. Chase acquitted himself with great credit and ability. His response to Mason was severe and indignant in tone, yet courteous in manner.

—To return to last night's debate. The dignified bearing of Gov. Seward, in his various replies and explanations to Douglas, were a marked feature. Judge Wade also distinguished himself again by some pointed and clinching observations, addressed to the defenders and apologists of Slavery. His repeated sallies won him great favor and applause. But perhaps the most significant event of the night was the maiden speech of the new Senator from Maine, Mr. Fitz Fessenden. His *debut* was eminently successful. He commanded strict attention from all sides, and enforced the conviction on all the Senators present that not only had a new member come among them, but that a new *man* had made his appearance in the body. Mr. Fessenden's speech was bold, fluent, clear, and hard as flint. He addressed the Southern gentlemen as if they were old acquaintances, and told them that, if agitation was renewed with increased vigor in consequence of the passage of the Nebraska bill, he wished them to understand now that they would have nobody to thank for it but themselves. And that for his part, if the bill did pass, they might put him down as just *beginning* to agitate. As for any threats of dissolution of the Union on account of agitation, he desired them to consider further that they disturbed him not at all. He had heard them before and he knew how empty all such threats were. In reply to Judge Butler, who warmly declared that the South were not pretending to favor division in order to quiet agitation, but were really in earnest, "Very well," said Mr. Fessenden, "I beg you not on my account to delay any business of that sort on my account." Several other hits of equal point fell from him in rapid succession. One by-stander remarked that his guns seemed to be all double-shotted, and another observed that it was the best speech he had heard in the Senate on the subject, for it was one straight to the point, and one that it required no effort to understand.

The friends of freedom may congratulate themselves upon the acquisition to the Senate at this juncture of such a man as Mr. Fessenden.

The bill was thus manfully fought in the Senate by its opponents, and goes into the House with the stamp and seal of more than midnight darkness upon it, and challenging and demanding a united and determined opposition to it in that body. We have every assurance both in the nature of the bill and the circumstances under which it has at last found its way through the Senate, that its opponents there will in no respect come short of their duty. K.

THE LATEST NEWS,

RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

DEATH OF T. DEVIN REILLY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Monday, March 6, 1854.

Thomas Devin Reilly, the Irish patriot and a clerk in the Land Office, died to-day in this city. He had been connected with John Mitchel's paper, *The United Irishman*, edited *The Irish Felon* after Mitchel's banishment, and subsequently escaped to this country. He was a principal writer of *The Democratic Review* during the last Presidential campaign, and was the author of the celebrated article on Naturalization in *The Boston Post*, attributed to Caleb Cushing.

The American Telegraphic Confederation met here to-day. Major B. B. French of this city was chosen President, and T. P. Shaffner of Kentucky, Secretary. A large number of lines are represented. Considerable business was submitted and referred to Committees, and the Convention adjourned to to-morrow.

The block of marble sent by the Pope of Rome for the Washington Monument was destroyed last night by some persons unknown, and the fragments of it were left on the bank of the Potomac.

The house of W. W. Corcoran, the banker, was set on fire last night, and considerably damaged.

The Nebraska Indians, now here, maintain that they have not cheated in relation to the amount of their possessions, and stand to ten millions of acres. The object of their visit is to make a proper treaty with Government for their lands.

The Annual Commencement of the National Medical College and the conferring of degrees takes place to-morrow.

The trial of John Charles Gardiner will commence some time next week, as soon as some minor cases delayed by his brother's trial are disposed of. Mr. Key, the District Attorney, and Mr. Fendall, are appointed administrators of Dr. Gardiner's estate.

A strong feeling exists here to have the counsel under whose auspices Gardiner obtained his award, summoned to an investigation.

The redemption of the public debt last week amounted to $580,000.

THE SEQUEL TO THE PILOT.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 6, 1854.

Developments may soon be expected which will establish beyond doubt the fact, that the assertion of the principle involved in the Nebraska bill is but the preliminary step toward the execution of one of the boldest and most stupendous conspiracies ever heard of. It proposes no less an achievement than the forcible seizure of Mexico, Central America, and Cuba, during the approaching struggle in Europe, and their conversion into slave States. Here we have the key to the solution of that most inscrutable political enigma of the times, viz: the motives of those who have been most instrumental in springing this portentous question upon the country. It is said that some of the first men of the Republic will be implicated, and nearly all the southern leaders. P.

XXXIIId CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 6, 1854.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. APPLETON presented the resolutions of the Massachusetts Legislature in favor of cheap Ocean Postage.

Mr. FULLER presented the resolutions of the Maine Legislature in opposition to the clause in the Nebraska bill repealing the Missouri Compromise.

Both sets of resolutions were laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The House went into Committee on the Homestead bill.

Mr. DEAN moved for a modification of the fourth section so as to include within the provisions of the act persons who may declare their intentions to become citizens after passage of the act. He was opposed to all special legislation, and said there was no reason why a person who declared his intentions the next week or next year after the bill has passed, should not be entitled to its benefits equally with those who had done so heretofore. He was opposed to making any discrimination as to giving its benefits, only on condition of actual settlement and occupation.

Mr. DAWSON approved the amendment on the ground that the bill should be confined to those who had now declared their intention or were now citizens. Amendment rejected.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN proposed an additional section to bill providing for prosecuting surveys with view to three railroads to the Pacific Ocean.

The CHAIRMAN declared the amendment out of order.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN appealed and the Chairman was sustained.

Mr. FLORENCE proposed the following as an additional section, which was rejected:

That the alternate sections of the public lands for which distribution is not provided in this bill, shall be set apart for the purpose of granting to all soldiers of the War of 1812, or the surviving widows and children, and likewise to all persons who were engaged in any of the Indian wars since 1790.

Messrs. COBB and GROW severally offered substitutes which were rejected.

The Committee rose, and bill as amended was reported.

Mr. GOODE moved to lay it on the table which was negatived—60 against 124.

The question was then taken on the first amendment restricting the benefits of the bill to free white persons and adopted, 101 against 78.

The bill provides—*First*: That any free white person who is the head of a family, or who has arrived at the age of 21 years and is a citizen of the United States shall be entitled to enter, free of cost, one quarter section of vacant and unappropriated public land which at the time of the application may be subject to private entry at $1 25 per acre, or a quantity equal thereto, to be located in a body in conformity with the legal subdivisions of the public lands and after the same shall have been surveyed.

Second: The person applying for the benefit of this act shall upon application to the register of the land office, in which he or she is about to make such entry, make affidavit before the said register that he or she is the head of a family or twenty-one years of age, and upon making affidavit and filing on the register he or she shall thereupon be permitted to enter the quantity of land already specified; provided that no certificate shall be given or patent issued therefor until the expiration of five years from the date of such entry, and if at the expiration of such time the person making such entry, or if he be dead his widow, or in case of his death his heirs or devisee, or in case of a widow making such entry her heirs or devisee in case of her death shall prove by two credible witnesses he or she or they have continued to reside upon and cultivate said land, and still reside upon the same, and have not alienated it or any part thereof, then in such case he, she, or they shall be entitled to a patent, as in other cases provided for by law; provided further, in case of death of both father and mother, leaving an infant child or children under twenty-one years of age, the right and the fee shall inure to the benefit of the said infant child or children and the executor, administrator, or guardian may at any time within two years after the death of such surviving parent, and in accordance with the laws of the State in which such children for the time being have their domicil, sell and bargain for the benefit of the said infants, for no other purpose, and the purchaser shall acquire the absolute title by the purchase and be entitled to a patent from the United States.

Third: All land acquired under this act shall in no event become liable to satisfaction of any debts contracted prior to the issuing of the patent therefor.

Fourth: In case a person who has filed the affidavit required shall have changed his or her residence, or abandoned said entry for more than six months at any one time, in that event the land so entered to revert back to Government, subject to an appeal to the General Land Office.

Fifth: Any individual now a resident of any one of the States or Territories and not a citizen of the United States at the time of making such application for the benefit of this act, shall have filed a declaration of intention, as required by the naturalization laws of the United States, and shall become a citizen of the same before the issuance of the patent, as made and provided for in this act, shall be placed upon an equal footing with the native-born citizen of the United States.

Sixth: No individual is permitted to make more than one entry under the provisions of this act, and the Commissioner of the General Land Office is required to prepare and issue such rules and regulations, consistent with this act, as shall be necessary and proper to carry its provisions into effect; and the Registers and the Receivers of the several Land Offices shall be entitled to receive the same compensation for any land entered under the provisions of this act that they are now entitled to receive when the entire quantity of land is entered with money—one half to be paid by the person making the application at the time of filing the affidavit, and the other half on the issue of the certificate by the person to whom it may be issued. Provided, however, all persons entering land under the provisions of this act shall, as near as may be practicable in making such entries, be confined to each alternate quarter section, and to land subject to private entry. And provided nothing in this act shall be so construed as to impair or interfere in any manner with the existing preemption rights: And provided further, that the provisions of this act shall be so construed as to exclude the class of persons provided for who may now own over 160 acres of land, to enter free of cost any public lands adjoining his or her farm subject to private entry at the minimum price, in quantity, when added to what he or she now owns, equal to 160 acres, provided he or she shall cultivate the whole or part thereof.

The bill passed. Yeas, 107; Nays, 72.

YEAS—Aberrombie, Jas. C. Allen, Willis Allen, Banks, Bennet, Bevins, Breckenridge, Bridges, Bugg, Campbell, Carpenter, Cavanaugh, Chamberlain, Chandler, Chase, Clingman, Churchill, Clark, A. H. Dean, Deberry, Cox, Davis (Md.), Dean, Dick, Disney, Dimmick, Dunbar, Eastman, Edgerton, Elliott, Ellison, Enulton, Ewing, Farley, Florence, Gamble, Goodrich, Green, Greenwood, Grey, Harlan, Harrison, Hendricks, Henn, Houston, Howe, Ingersoll, Johnson, Jones, (Ky.) Jones, (Tenn.), Jones, (Ia.), Kaox, Lane, Lindsley, Lindley, McCulloch, McMullen, Mace, Maxwell, Mitchell, Middlesworth, Miller, (Mo.), Morgan, Nichols, Norton, Olds, Oliver, (N.Y.), Oliver, (Mo.), Peckham, Pringle, Pennington, Phillips, Henry, Richardson, Ritchey, Robbins, Russell, Sage, Shannon, Sickles, Smith, (Va.), Smith, (Ala.), Stanton, (Tenn.), Stanton, (Ky.), Stevens, (Mich.) Stratton, Stuart, (Ohio), Taylor, (Ohio), Thurston, Trent, Tweed, Vail, Van Sant, Walbridge, Warren, Washburne, (Ill.) Wentworth, (Ill.), Wentworth, (Mass.), Westbrook, Wheeler, Wright, (Pa.) Yates, Zollicoffer.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Appleton, Ashe, Bailey of Va., Barksdale, Felcher, Benson, Breech, Bayly, Bruce, Chaffee, Cumming, Cutting, Davis of R. I., Colcock, Cobb, Crocker, Cummings, Cutting, Davis of R. I., Dent, Dewitt, Dickinson, Dowdell, Edmands, Edmondson, Faulkner, Franklin, Fuller, Goode, Hamilton, Harris of Ala., Harris of Miss., Haven, Hoagland, Hibbard, Hill, Hunt, J. Glancy Jones of Pa., Kurtz, Kerr, Kidwell, Kittredge, Knox, Letcher, McDougall, McRuer, Queen, Matteson, May, Meacham, Miller of Ind., Millson, Morrison, Perkins of N.Y., Perkins of La., Phillips, Pratt, Purviance, Rogers, Rowe, Rollin, Sabin, Seward, Seymour, Sims, Smith of N.Y., Smith of Va., Smith of Texas, Snodgrass, Thompson, Upham, Washburn of Me., Wright of Miss.

Mr. PERKINS (La.) offered the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the propriety of directing legal proceedings to recover any sum of money which may have been paid to any person out of the Treasury in the claim of Mr. Gardiner, and moneys under the Convention of 1839, or stipulated in the clause on Mexico under the provisions of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.

Mr. CUTTING suggested the propriety of an amendment authorizing the Committee to send for persons and papers in order that the Committee may ascertain against whom suit shall be commenced.

Mr. PERKINS accepted the amendment. The resolution was passed and the House adjourned.

THE EXPECTED STEAMERS.

SANDY HOOK, Monday, March 6—10 P. M.

The Atlantic, now fully due at this port, has not yet made her appearance.

NANTASKET, Boston Harbor, Monday, March 6—11 P. M.

There are as yet no signs of the screw steamer Alps, now in her seventeenth day.

HALIFAX, Monday, March 6—10 P. M.

The steamship Asia is now in her tenth day out, for this port, but there is as yet no appearance of her.

ANTI-NEBRASKA MEETING AT CONCORD, N. H.

CONCORD, N. H., Monday, March 6, 1854.

A very large meeting of citizens of Concord and vicinity, without distinction of party, assembled in Depot Hall this evening, to protest against the Nebraska bill—Asa Fowler, Esq., late law partner of President Pierce, presided, and made an eloquent speech against the measure. He was followed by Hon. John P. Hale. The election tomorrow week will be one of the most exciting that has occurred in the Granite State.

LATER FROM HAVANA—SEIZURE OF THE STEAMSHIP BLACK WARRIOR AND SCHR. JOHN S. GETTINGS.

CHARLESTON, March 5, 1854.

The steamship Corwin, from Havana 1st inst., has arrived here with dispatches for Washington, detailing the seizure of the steamship Black Warrior, bound from Mobile for New-York, by the Cuban authorities, for an alleged infringement of the revenue laws, she having some cotton on board for New-York not included in the manifest. The captain and crew of the Black Warrior abandoned the vessel, and went on board the U. S. steamer Fulton.

The schooner John S. Gettings, Lessaps, for New-Orleans, had also been seized.

A body of 800 civil guards had been formed in Havana.

The Carnival had passed. During its progress several assassinations took place.

[We understand from the agents of the Black Warrior, that her cargo consisted chiefly of cotton, shipped at Mobile for New-York, and that no portion of the same was shipped for Havana. No attempt has ever before been made by the authorities of Havana to inspect cargo, in American steamers calling at that port, and we understand the agents of the B. W. are wholly at a loss to imagine any sufficient reason for the present most extraordinary proceedings of the authorities at Havana. The special dispatches to the Government at Washington will, doubtless, throw some light upon the subject.]

SOUTHERN MAIL ITEMS—RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

BALTIMORE, Monday, March 6, 1854.

We have no mail this evening south of Wilmington.

At Waterce the trestle work on the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad has been so much injured by the freshet that it will take twelve days to repair, and the mails and passengers have to be taken round in wagons. The water had commenced subsiding.

The Virginia Legislature adjourned *sine die* at midnight on Saturday.

A serious accident occurred on the Susquehanna Railroad this afternoon, three miles this side of York. The train for Baltimore was thrown from the track, and a baggage and passenger car went down an embankment. Several persons were seriously injured and many slightly, among the former was Dr. Mediary of Pittsburgh.

NEW-BEDFORD, MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

NEW BEDFORD, Monday, March 6, 1854.

Rodney French (Dem.) was to-day reelected Mayor of this City by 261 majority. The Board of Aldermen and a majority of the Council are also Democrats.

DOINGS IN THE LEGISLATURE.

From Our Own Reporter.

SENATE....ALBANY, Monday, March 6, 1854.

PETITIONS.

Mr. BROOKS presented a petition for a new Savings Bank in New York City; Mr. SPENCER for the incorporation of Societies to establish free Churches; Mr. FIELD for an amendment of the Railway Consolidation act, and for a law authorizing the service of process on Railroad officers in certain cases.

BILLS NOTICED AND INTRODUCED.

Mr. SPENCER noticed a bill for the better regulation of licences of pawnbrokers.

Mr. S. also introduced (for Mr. WHITNEY) a bill relative to the sale of patent medicine, a synopsis of which was published in Monday's TRIBUNE.

Mr. BRADFORD brought in a bill to incorporate the Binghampton, Owego and Pennsylvania Slack water Navigation Company.

NEW YORK STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Mr. BROOKS had consent to bring in the following, without previous notice:

AN ACT to incorporate the New-York State Colonization Society.

SECTION 1. Anson G. Phelps, Gardiner Spring, D.D., James Boorman and all persons who now or who hereafter may become associated with them, are hereby declared to be and are constituted a body politic and corporate, by the name of the "New-York State Colonization Society."

SEC. 2. The part color business and objects of the said Society are to provide the ways and means, and to manage, appropriate and apply, to colonize, with their own consent, people of color of the United States, on the coast of Africa, or through them to civilize the African tribes and also generally to improve the condition of the colored population of our country, by appointing and sustaining agencies, diffusing information, collecting, receiving, appropriating, or investing funds for purposes of education, in its various branches, among people of color of our country, heretofore colonized, or hereafter to be colonized in Africa, and by other measures condusive to the objects of African colonization.

SEC. 3. The Corporation thereby created shall possess all the general powers, rights and privileges, and be subject to the restrictions prescribed in the third title of the 18th chap. of the first part of the R. S.

SEC. 4 allows the Corporation above created to hold and convey real estate.

SEC. 5 confers on the Society the powers and duties usually conferred on incorporated charitable or benevolent societies.

SEC. 6 vests the entire management of the Society in the officers selected pursuant to its constitution and by laws.

SEC. 8 allows the Corporation, for the purposes for which it is incorporated to hold real estate to the value of $50,000, and personal estate to an amount not to exceed $150,000.

This act to take effect immediately.

THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION.

Mr. M. H. CLARK moved the consideration of the bill for the Suppression of Intemperance, and the Committee of the Whole (Mr. LANSING in the Chair) took up the bill.

Mr. DICKINSON opened the debate. His arguments, however, were principally personal between himself and the Senator from the VIth (Mr. Brooks).

Mr. BROOKS replied somewhat tartly; after which the question was taken on the proposition offered some days since, that the time at which the law shall go into effect shall be fixed at the first day of February next, instead of the first day of August as the bill now reads. The vote on this amendment stood 11 to 11, and the CHAIR's casting vote decided the question in the affirmative.

Mr. M. H. CLARK moved a reconsideration of this vote. Carried.

Mr. HALSEY remarked that there was no necessity whatever for delaying the operations of this law. Liquor dealers throughout have, for a long time, expected its passage in its present shape. The people did not want, nor did the liquor sellers expect, the time to be deferred, and he earnestly urged the Senate to vote down this amendment.

Mr. PUTNAM (of Erie) thought there was much necessity for the adoption of this amendment. Till the 1st of August was not time enough for all those engaged in the liquor traffic to close up their business. Millions of dollars were invested in this business, and we should not make the provisions of this law so stringent as to countenance a wanton destruction of the property of our citizens, even though that property consisted of intoxicating liquors. He warned the Senate not to make the law too stringent. This was the great defect in the Liquor Law of Massachusetts. Its stringency was the main reason why its provisions could not be effectually enforced.

Mr. CHESBY (of Albany) favored the amendment. It would somewhat protect those rights of our citizens which this bill proposed, eventually, to deprive them of. He had never supposed that such a law as this could be passed. He did not think that a majority of the people ever believed that an intelligent Legislature would force such a law as this upon them.

The vote was then again taken on the amendment, and it was voted down 11 to 9.

The vote was then taken on the proposition to substitute December for August, and it was lost, 11 to 10.

Mr. CROSBY moved to substitute the 1st of October. Lost, 4 to 12.

The Committee then agreed on keeping this clause in its original shape—the 1st day of August.

Mr. FIELD (for Mr. Hutchins) now proposed the submission clause, and it was readily voted down, Messrs. FIELD, YOST and PRATT only voting for it.

The clause providing that the person, other than the executor, summoned to witness the destruction of forfeited liquor, shall receive one dollar for his services, was reinserted, it having been voted out on a previous occasion.

At ¾ o'clock the Committee refused to report progress, and a determination being evinced to force a complete report from the Committee to the Senate, Mr. PRATT read some set remarks in opposition to the bill.

Several attempts were then made to amend, which, however, were unsuccessful, and the Committee finally reported the bill complete to the Senate, recommending its passage.

The question then being upon agreeing to the report of the Committee,

Mr. WILLIAMS (of the Cayuga District) moved to lay it on the table. Carried by the following vote:

AYES—Messrs. Betts, Crosby, Field, Hopkins, Lansing, Ross, Putnam, Sherrill, Walker, Williams, Yost—11.

NAYS—Messrs. Bishop, Bradford, Brooks, M. H. Clark, Dickinson, Halsey, Sackett, Spencer, Watkins—9.

THIRD READING OF BILLS.

The following were passed:

Authorizing the Watertown and Rome Railroad to inclose the borders of Watertown and Potsdam Railroad.

To settle the boundary line between Noah Sackett and the Seneca Nation of Indians.

ASSEMBLY.

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY.

The annual report of the Trustees of the State Library was received this morning. I have made an abstract as follows: There have been additions made the past year, both in its Miscellaneous and Law departments. The donations during the year, principally through the agency of M. Vattemare, have been highly interesting and valuable. The King of the Netherlands has presented a copy of the magnificent work on the Empire of Japan, now in course of publication under his auspices. The two volumes thus received are the "Botany of Japan" and the "Botany of Japan."

The various Ministers of the Government of the Netherlands have also contributed copies of the official reports emanating from the different departments, embracing statistics of commerce, education, public charities, and crime for a series of years.

From Belgium is acknowledged a complete series of publications on the statistics of that country.

The contributions from France have been very large, embracing a complete series of reports on the condition of the whole 86 Departments.

Donations have also been received from the University of Gottingen, Government of Bavaria, the Royal Court and State Library at Munich, the Royal Library of Berlin, the Royal Academy of Science at Amsterdam, the Royal Academy of Sciences and Belles Lettres of Belgium, the Society for the Intellectual Emancipation at Brussels, the Society of Agriculture of France, the Geological Society of France, the National Institute, the Geographical Society of France, the Holmetic Society of Natural Sciences, and the Royal Society of Northern Antiquities of Copenhagen.

Prince Charles Bonaparte has exchanged a beautiful work on the Natural History of Italy, for a copy of the Natural History of New-York.

The following is a summary of the Financial Affairs:

Cash received for the purchase of books	$2,362 63
Cash received for binding books	1,499 09
Cash received for contingent expenses 1853, 1854	1,000 00
Cash received for International and State exchanges, 1853, 1854	1,453 91
Cash received for arranging and binding the Clinton papers	600 00
Total	$7,341 53
Cash paid for books	$1,079 61
Cash paid for binding	1,522 96
Cash paid for contingent expenses	447 21
Cash paid for International and State exchanges	1,223 41
Cash paid for arranging the Clinton papers	125 00
Cash paid for error on two checks	32
Credit in Bank Jan 30, 1854	1,441 01
Total	$7,341 53

FEES FOR OPENING AND ALTERING STREETS IN NEW YORK.

Mr. C. C. LEIGH brought in the following bill:

AN ACT to regulate the compensation of commissioners of Estimate and Assessment for opening and altering streets, avenues, and public parks and places in the City of New-York.

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

SECTION 1. In all openings of streets and avenues, and public parks and places in that part of the City of New-York lying south of the Commissioners under chapter 113 of the laws of 1807, and in all openings of streets and avenues, public parks and places, the Commissioners of estimate and assessment of award and damages shall receive and be paid for their services, and for all costs and charges of counsel employed by them; and for clerk hire, room hire, carriage hire, stationery, warrants of appraisers, and all other charges except surveyors' fees, instead of the sum of four dollars per day now allowed them by law, the sum of six cents for each foot in length of any street or avenue or part thereof, and of twenty cents for each foot front of any public park or place, or part thereof, so opened.

SEC. 2. In all openings, widenings, straightenings, closings, and other alterations of streets and avenues and public parks and places in that part of the City of New-York not laid out by the Commissioners under chapter 113 of the laws of 1807, the Commissioners of estimate and assessment of award and damage shall receive and be paid for their services, and for all costs and charges of counsel employed by them, and for clerk hire, room hire, carriage hire, stationery, wages of Appraisers, and all other charges except Surveyor's fees, instead of four dollars per day, the sum now allowed them by law, the sum of twenty-five cents for each foot in length of any street or avenue, or part thereof, and for each foot front of any public park or place, or part thereof, so opened, widened, straightened, closed, or otherwise altered.

SEC. 3. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed; and this act shall take effect immediately.

THE TEMPERANCE BILL.

Mr. C. C. LEIGH moved a resolution in the following words; but Mr. LOZIER rising to debate it, under the rule it was laid upon the table:

Resolved, That the Select Committee appointed February 9 by this House to whom was referred the bill entitled an Act for the Suppression of Intemperance, with instructions to report complete, be directed to report the bill complete to this House, Wednesday morning, the 8th instant, immediately after the reading of the Journal.

GEN. JACKSON'S WAR SWORD.

The resolution offered on Saturday, requesting our Representatives in Congress to use their influence to obtain the war sword bequeathed to the late Gen. Armstrong, for Capt Ingraham, was called up, and after a brief debate, rejected.

FEES OF SEARCHES.

Mr. C. C. LEIGH also brought in a bill repealing the law of 1853 in regard to the fees of Searches in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York.

THIRD READING OF BILLS.

Nearly the whole Session was occupied in reading and passing bills. The following passed:

Conferring new power and duties upon the Court of Oyer and Terminer of this State.

Legalizing the annual election of village officers in Piermont, for 1853.

To defray the expenses of printing ballots for the extra election.

In relation to laying a railroad track in Division-av., Kings Co.

In relation to the Natural History of the State of New-York.

To incorporate the Sing Sing Savings Bank.

To provide for the election of a Police Justice in Peekskill.

PUBLIC MEETINGS

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

MONDAY, March 6, 1854.—Present Edwin J. Brown, Esq., President, in the chair.

The Committee on Cleaning Streets presented a report, with preamble and resolutions, stating that the present contractors for the First, Second and Third Districts are willing to relinquish their contracts on being paid to 7th Feb., and of the Fourth District if paid to March 7, and recommending that the contracts, on those terms, be rescinded; and also in favor of making new contracts, according to specifications presented.

The Committee presented a report in favor of dividing the City, with the exception of the Twelfth Ward, into 19 Contract Districts, for the cleaning of streets. The first eleven Wards to be as many Districts; the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth Districts shall comprise the Wards of that No. and the Eighteenth Ward; the Eighteenth District to be the Nineteenth and Twenty first Wards; and Nineteenth District, Twentieth and Twenty first Wards; the work not to be done by subcontract, and no contractor to have more than one District—to be cleaned twice a week, the contractors to remove the dirt, manure, &c., at their own expense as fast as it can be collected; suitable berths to be furnished at docks for the loading of their vessels; after the lapse of 24 hours from the time the streets should have been cleaned, if not so, they can be so done by order of the Captain of Police of the District, and charge to the contractor; or any citizen can do so at his own expense, and have a right to the disposal of the manure, &c.; if a contractor omits to clean its beat after regular time, his contract to be forfeited.

Mr. Clancy offered an amendment that not less than $1 25 should be paid by contractors for labor. Lost.

An amendment that the whole of a street on the —— and —— sides of the district should be considered a part of the district. Adopted.

Mr. Conover then moved that the report be laid upon the table, to enable the introduction of an ordinance authorizing the Board of Health (to meet to-morrow) to take immediate action to clean the streets. Carried.

Mr. Conover presented a preamble stating that the streets were in a bad condition, &c., with ordinance authorizing the Board of Health to cause the streets to be cleaned, and continue to do so till the Common Council can enter into the necessary contracts, &c. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The Board then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Vermilye in the Chair, when the ordinance was read and ordered for adoption, and the Committee rose.

The Board then adopted the ordinance in favor of so empowering the Board of of Health.

The Board then again took up the report and specifications in favor of cleaning streets, taking it up by sections. A section was adopted that the clause allowing the same individual to have the contract but for one district be stricken out, and also some other amendments.

DEBATES.

The following debate took place on the report of the Committee on Cleaning Streets:

Mr. KENNEDY, in proposing his amendment to strike out "or the Alderman of the Ward," said he felt the action of the Common Council had been wrong.

Mr. MATHER objected—he considered the gentleman out of order.

Mr. KENNEDY said he had a motion to offer which he would come to in his own way. He would take neither credit nor blame for the action of the Common Council. The proper course would have been to have required the contractors to do their duty. That was what he meant to say, and gentlemen were aware of that when they endeavored to stop him.

Mr. CLANCY, in offering his amendment that the laborers should not get less than $1 25 a day, said he would call for the ayes and nays.

Mr. KENNEDY said he would offer as an amendment that street sweeping machines should be used.

Mr. COOPER inquired whether he meant machines that could vote. He opposed the original amendment on the principle of free competition, and considered the Council had no authority to fix the rate.

Mr. CLANCY maintained that it was competent to the Board to pass his amendment. The opposition was worthy of the gentleman from the Ninth, (Kennedy) who had said he would not give an office to a poor man.

Mr. KENNEDY denied this statement.

Mr. WILD agreed that there should be some regulation of the hire. If the Board wanted the work done they should fix the pay of the laborers.

Mr. PURDY said he would give the men $1 50 a day, but voted against the amendment, considering the Board had no control.

On the portion of the report giving the contract for sweeping to a resident of the Ward, Mr. KENNEDY argued that it was contrary to the Charter, which provides that the contracts shall be given to the lowest bidder.

Mr. NORTH maintained the contrary.

Mr. WILD considered it a violation of the Charter.

Mr. CONOVER urged speedy action, made necessary by the filthy condition of the streets.

Mr. KENNEDY urged a recommittal: one reason being that the specifications made no provision for security.

There was a good deal of disorder at this stage of the proceedings, and Mr. MATHER said he would certainly move an adjournment if better order were not kept.

Mr. KENNEDY moved a recommitment of the Report of the Committee on Cleaning the Streets.

Mr. COOPER opposed the motion.

Mr. CLANCEY opposed it; he thought that, if any amendments were necessary, this was the place to make them, under the exigencies of the matter. If necessary to sit till 12 at night, he was ready.

Mr. CONOVER was of the same opinion.

Mr. KENNEDY said—If the resolution be passed through the Board of Health (as it will the streets can be cleaned) why, then, this haste in so unfinished a matter? One of my objections is to prevent this matter from being put in the hands of the present officers, who regulate streets and lamps; let us wait for the next. I have no confidence in those who fill that department. I voted against the police because I think it exceeds the powers of this Board, but I hope I am mistaken.

Mr. WILD—The matter is gone to the Board of Health, what need is there of any action to-night?

Mr. CLANCY—I ask to reply to the gentleman from the Ninth, as to his remarks upon the present Commissioner of Streets and Lamps. If any personal malice be applicable to the gentleman, it appears to me so foolish and unwise, that I think it almost unwise to answer. I think that department is as free of any sin or vituperation, as any other department of the City or County of New-York. These men are responsible through themselves, and by their securities. I stand here to vindicate them.

Mr. BELDEN called the speaker to order; several members assented to his call.

Mr. CLANCY insisted he was in order, and would keep the floor until the Chair decided to the contrary. The confusion was increased by the gas suddenly going out. There was no light in the room except that of four candles, which left the greater part of it in darkness. The state of things continued for about ten minutes, during which Mr. Clancy continued to speak. A motion to adjourn was made and lost.

The gas being lit again, Mr. NORTH supported the motion for recommitment.

Mr. MATHER opposed it as a legal member; though he approved of the specification in the main, he would wish them investigated by the Board.

Mr. NORTH thought that the personalities used through the debate furnished another reason for recommitment.

Mr. KEEN opposed the motion, which was lost.

During the above debate the ordinance committing the cleaning of the streets temporarily to the Board of Health, was introduced by Mr. CONOVER, passed the Board and was sent up to the Board of Aldermen.

When the motion to recommit was lost, the Board proceeded to consider the report section by section, and having disposed of nine, adjourned till Wednesday evening at 5 o'clock.

MEETING OF THE YOUNG MEN'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.

A meeting of this Committee was held at Stuyvesant Institute last evening. C. Godfrey Gunther presided.

Resolutions were adopted as follows:

Resolved, That we respectfully request our Members of Congress and Senators from this State, to impress upon the President, the importance of communicating to the diplomatic agents of foreign nations, residing within the United States, the sentiments and purposes of the American people on this great ruling and cardinal principle, so that our opinions may not be misconceived or misunderstood.

Resolved, That while men who in 1848 defeated the Democratic party, now rest in the sunshine of Executive favor, and have the highest seats in the temple of the "annointed," we cannot, in our judgment, at once, now and forever, break the fetters of political proscription for abstract and interior purposes of any constitution, affiliation or compromise with the jugglers of Tammany Hall, whether with the Van Buren Barnburner faction in or "crucified out" of the basket of coalition, abolition and treason.

Resolved, That the Democracy of this City have cause to congratulate its inhabitants on the success of the Canal vote in February last, achieving a victory over the Barnburners unprecedented in the annals of the State, and with one exception of this City, when the votes for Barnburner Judges was 1,500, and now exceeded on the Canal question by a majority of 848, giving the extraordin