

The Calendar contains 200 bills, less the 10 passed to-day. Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. FARNSWORTH moved to offer a resolution...

Non-Arrival of the Empress. SANDY HOOK, Jan. 21—12 o'clock. Night.

The Thordike Will Case. BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 21, 1859.

Wm. H. Gardner testified, that he had known Mr. Thordike from boyhood, was in college with him...

Oliver Reed, Tax-Collector, testified that he collected a tax of Mr. Thordike in Newport, R. I., for 1848...

Elizabeth Grooker of Newport, testified in relation to collecting the tax of Mr. Thordike in 1848...

Decision in Kentucky Jailor Case. LOUISVILLE, Friday, Jan. 21, 1859.

Reward for Norton the Forger. LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Jan. 20, 1859.

Supposed Loss of Life. BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 21, 1859.

United States Supreme Court. No. 101. Richard Gregg vs. W. B. Brandt—Error to the Circuit Court of the Northern District...

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE. SENATE. ALBANY, Jan. 21, 1859.

By Mr. DIVEN—To increase the powers and duties of the Board of Education.

By Mr. SMITH—To authorize the construction of a Railroad in Seventh avenue, and other streets in New York.

By Mr. SMITH—To increase the salaries of the keepers and matrons of the State Prison.

By Mr. GROVER—To compel country banks to redeem their notes in New York.

By Mr. PERRY—To impose tolls on railroads competing with canals.

By Mr. BACHELLER (Saratoga)—To construct a Railroad on South avenue and other streets in New York.

By Mr. OPDYKE's resolution, calling for information as to the emoluments of the offices of Sheriff and County Clerk of New York.

By Mr. CHANLER's amendment to make the resolution general, was lost.

By Mr. JEREMIAH moved to include the Port Wardens and Police Commissioners.

By Mr. SCHOLEFIELD moved the previous question, which was ordered, and the original resolution adopted by yeas 49, nays 29.

The Commissioners of Record of New York reported their expenses for the past year at \$201,788.

By Mr. REILLY gave notice of a bill to regulate the rates of wharves.

By Mr. BACHALLER moved to reconsider the vote rejecting the resolution of inquiry as to the amount of fees collected by the Sheriff and County Clerk of New York, and to lay that resolution upon the table.

By Mr. CHANLER then obtained the floor, and made a strong and eloquent speech against the resolution...

By Mr. OPDYKE then called up the resolution great-

ing a Special Committee to inquire into the Affairs of Savings Banks with regard to the regulation of deposits.

Mr. CHANLER spoke against the resolution, which he branded as an assault on organized corporations.

The SPEAKER took the floor, and urged the passage of the resolution. The object was to obtain the aid of these deposits for the collection of the public works.

Mr. SCHOLEFIELD also replied to Mr. Chanler in a similar strain.

Mr. CHANLER replied that he had made no charge against the members. He had stated that they were under the influence of the lobby, but that was the charge of the Governor in the Executive Message—not his own.

Mr. TOMLINSON made a long argument against the spirit of the resolution. He denounced any attempt to seize upon the moneys in the hands of the banks, and denied the right of the State to use such moneys.

Mr. DERYEA said that a resolution had been accepted calling for this very information from the banks. The replies had not yet been received.

Pending a warm discussion upon the subject, the House adjourned.

FROM ALBANY. ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 21, 1859.

We have had a flood of rain outside the Capitol to-day, and a flood of eloquence within.

The rain, should it continue, with the warm weather which accompanies it, will be likely to break up the ice in the Hudson River in a short time.

The eloquence has already broken the ice which had till now bound the tongues of several gentlemen who came here with considerable reputation as debaters.

Assembly to-day than during the entire two weeks previous. The resolutions calling on the Sheriff and County Clerk of New York City to report to the Assembly the amount of salary and fees received during certain years past, brought out a couple of good speeches from Messrs. CHANLER and C. S. FRENCH.

Amendments were offered calling for the fees of the Health Officer of the Port of New York, and also the fees of the Clerks and Sheriffs of all the Counties in the State; and finally, the resolutions and amendments were all tabled.

It is not at all probable that the object sought, (information as to the enormous fees of the Sheriff and Clerk of New York) could have been attained by the passage of the original resolutions, as the officers receiving those fees have retired to private life, taking also into refuge the papers containing an account of the aforesaid fees.

Mr. OPDYKE's resolution for the appointment of a Commission to examine the banks of the State and report the amount of unclaimed deposits and dividends, brought out speeches from Messrs. TOMLINSON, LITTLEJOHN, SCHOLEFIELD and CHANLER.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN, SCHOLEFIELD and CHANLER, which demonstrate the fact that each of these gentlemen possesses the stuff of which orators are made.

Messrs. Littlejohn and Scholefield favored the resolution, and the other two gentlemen opposed it. I gather from Mr. Littlejohn's remarks that he estimates the amount of unclaimed funds in the various banks of the State at from three to five millions of dollars, and that he would favor the appropriation of the amount, whatever it may be, to the completion of the unfinished public works of the State.

The subject of railroads in the City of New York continues to attract the attention of the Legislature. So many bills are introduced that it is difficult to keep track of them.

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utter hopelessness of this notion. Throughout his speech he takes the tone and develops the ideas of Cole Cushing, John Van Buren and other Northern leaders of the Democracy.

Mr. Humphrey Marshall of Kentucky, in the night session of the House last evening, made, on behalf of the Southern Americans, a very able and significant speech.

It is a well-considered, carefully-written document, as it appears in The Globe to-day, and is universally regarded as the manifesto of the Americans of the South—their platform of views and principles for the approaching Presidential contest.

To use his own language, applied to another speech of the session, it is a representative speech. It assumes a tone of suggestive advice, which denotes at once the solicitude of the counselor and the reviewed authority of the commander.

The object of Mr. Marshall's speech is obviously to counteract the recent Republican pronouncements of Messrs. Washburn and Giddings. But the effect of Mr. Marshall's speech is to corroborate and confirm and establish beyond cavil the soundness of the positions taken by those gentlemen as to the proper policy of the Republican party.

At the outset of his argument Mr. Marshall lays down a proposition which, whatever force it may have, has certainly not the force of originality.

He says that the Southern States are not more than a single one of the first-mentioned, and did do just as many of the last as it pleased.

The present House is now busy in selecting the officers for the next. More than one third of the members of the incoming Congress remain to be elected.

Less than half of those now chosen are members of the present Congress. It is doubtful whether any party will have the controlling power of the next House.

Yet, with these facts before them, half a dozen members of the present House are already in the field for the Speakership of the next; while some five or six more-to-be-ex-members are canvassing for the Clerkship.

Nay, more; candidates for Sergeant-at-Arms, and Doorkeeper, are springing up in all directions. Leaving these smaller evils to work out their own cure, we turn to consider the base of the country in the form of Congressional President-making.

This very attractive but most bootless work has, heretofore, been postponed to the first session of the second Congress of a current Administration.

But the utter crushing out of Buchanan, by Fremont, in the last session, has precipitated this evil upon us as one year in advance of its usual advent.

Congress is now all agog with making a President to succeed Buchanan. However it may be in articles of more general use in this commodity, honorable gentlemen at Washington seem to favor domestic manufactures, home products.

To say that the Presidential candidates, present and prospective, apparent and presumptive, possible and absurd, number at least two dozen in the two Houses, is a moderate estimate.

If the rule be adopted in awarding Presidential nominations by National Conventions, which is beginning to prevail in all other jobs, i. e., to let the work to the lowest bidder, another dozen may be added to the list of Congressional candidates.

No great harm, perhaps, comes of this sort of intrigue, except sourness of spirit from disappointment, and consumption of time that should be otherwise employed.

Looking on from a distance, one would think it would cool the ardor both of Congressional President-makers and Congressional aspirants to the Presidency, to recollect that the history of the last thirty-five years proves that the people pay no further regard to Congressional quasi nominations than they do to general elections.

For this office, than to generally discard them, either in their Conventions or at the polls; that, though members of the respective houses have from time to time run for the Presidency, no man has ever been called from the Representatives' Hall or the Senate Chamber, directly to the White House; and that no gentleman who has occupied a seat in the marble pile at the east end of Pennsylvania avenue, has reached the much-coveted mansion at the west end, without a pretty long period having intervened between his domiciliation in the one and in the other.

Let us instance the leading facts concerning this matter: Mr. Clay, in 1824 (to go no further back), he being Speaker of the House, ran for the Presidency, and was signally beaten.

Crawford, a member of the Cabinet, who was backed by a Congressional nomination, utterly broke down in the race.

Jackson, who had not yet left the Senate, also ran without success. In 1828, Jackson was again on the course, and was triumphantly elected, he having been out of the Senate four years.

In 1832, Mr. Clay, then a Senator, was again an unsuccessful candidate. Four years subsequently, William Henry Harrison, Hugh Lawson White, and Daniel Webster, were the Whig candidates (each in a particular locality), in opposition to Mr. Van Buren.

The latter, who was successful, had been out of the Senate seven years; Gen. Harrison, who received nearly the whole Opposition vote, had not been in Congress for eight years; while Mr. White and Mr. Webster, who were barely able to secure the electoral votes of their respective States, were then, and had long been, conspicuous actors in the stormy controversies of the Senate.

In 1840, Gen. Harrison, wholly removed for a long period from Washington life and intrigues, was taken from the Clerk's desk of an Ohio County Court, and placed in the Executive mansion of the nation.

The Presidential contest of 1844 was one of the most famous and instructive in our history. Clay, in the fullness of his fame, and borne on the shoulders of such partisans as rarely rally around a chief, was beaten by a candidate of whom not a quarter of those whose votes he received had ever heard till he was nominated.

Clay came fresh from the contentions of the forum to enter upon this struggle. Polk had retired from Congress some six years before. Had Clay been out of the Senate as long, he would have been elected.

Gen. Cass resigned his Senatorial chair immediately on receiving a Presidential nomination in 1848. Had he not previously been compelled by his position to meddle, pro or con, with the Wilmot Proviso, he might possibly have escaped the wrath of the Barnburners and been successful.

But the people preferred an honest old soldier, standing aloof from ordinary politicians, and professing to have no friends to reward and no enemies to punish.

Cass and Douglas, both in the Senate, and Buchanan and Marcy, each recently from the Cabinet, struggled in vain for a nomination in 1852, which was bestowed upon one who had been so long out of Congress, and who did so little while there, that well-informed politicians had never known or had wholly forgotten the few events of his public life.

So with the Whig commission. Webster, the choice of his 7th of March speech yet filling the Senate Chamber, and with the pen of the State department in his hand, received a vote in the Convention so artfully smudged that it terminated both his political

and mortal career. Senator Douglas again strove for a nomination in 1856, while Buchanan, whom he taunted with not understanding the Kansas-Nebraska act, because he was out of the country when it passed, bore off the prize.

From these facts it would appear that political parties have not been wont for a third of a century past to take Presidential candidates fresh from the contentions of Congress or the intrigues of Cabinets; or, if they have proved the rule by an occasional departure from it, the people have not been apt to ratify the exception.

THE CHARGES AGAINST THE NAVY DEPARTMENT. WASHINGTON, Jan. 20, 1859.

Speaker Orr to-day, undoubtedly, will announce the Select Committee of Investigation ordered a day or two since on motion of Mr. Sherman of Ohio, to inquire into alleged abuses and corruptions in connection with the award of contracts by the Navy Department.

It is in the hands of Mr. Sherman that the fate of this resolution will be decided. It is not probable that it will be introduced until after the charges had been presented to him in specific form, in writing, and from highly respectable and responsible sources.

The chief complainant is Mr. D. B. Allen of New-York, well known as the son-in-law of Commodore Vanebrunt, the manager of the contract for the construction of machinery for steam engines, in the City of New-York, by the House of Representatives, and the general manager of the great engineering establishment known as the "Allaire Works," in New-York City.

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