The amendment to the appriation, $30,000, for printing the blanks, that they shall be given to the lowest responsible bidder, was adopted—Yeas 114, Nays not counted.

The wrapping paper is to be furnished in the same way.

Among other amendments adopted, was one providing that all sums heretofore appropriated to the erection of Post-Office buildings, which shall remain in the Treasury unexpended at the close of the present fiscal year, are hereby reappropriated for those objects.

The bill was rejected by 86 against 119.

Mr. BOCOCK, from the Select Committee to examine into the alleged naval contracts and frauds, presented a report from the majority of the Committee.

The resolutions appended thereto, say:

1. That the testimony proves the existence of glaring abuses in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, requiring the interposition of legislative reform. They have been growing up for a long series of years.

2. The Coal Agency is in the hands of incompetent persons, and reform is needed in the regulations on the subject, but there is no evidence to show, that this incompetency and inefficiency came to the knowledge of the authorities at Washington.

3. In all the Secretary of the Navy did, in regard to contracts for live oak, he kept in view the good of the public, and the interest of the service.

4. In letting the contracts for the machinery of the seven steam-of-war, the Secretary has displayed laudable zeal to secure the greatest amount of speed and efficiency.

Messrs. SHERMAN (O.) and RITCHIE (Penn.) join in a report and resolutions. [These are given in full in another part of this paper.] Mr. Sherman also reported a bill to regulate the Navy Yards and Docks, and for other purposes.

The consideration of the report was postponed till Monday, and the Naval Appropriation bill taken up in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. WILSON (Va.) argued against protection. He said there was no necessity for an alteration of the Tariff, and defended the appropriations for the Navy.

Mr. HOWARD (Mich.) contended that it is impossible to raise $56,000,000 from the present tariff. He favored a discriminating tariff for protection.

Mr. CURRY (Ala.) insisted that we must equalize our revenue and expenditure. There were retrenchment and economy on one side, and enormous taxes on the other, and no American statesman should hesitate to select the former.

Mr. NICHOLS (Ohio) avowed himself in favor of free trade and direct taxation. Our present evils arise not from the tariff bills, but from legislation here stimulating speculation.

Mr. KUNKEL argued in favor of specific duties, and that a protective tariff was the best revenue tariff.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM contended that all interests should be regarded in making a tariff. He was not a friend of the Tariff of 1857, which he regarded as a manufacturers' tariff, and highly protective at that—sacrificing the interests of the producer.

Mr. THAYER pointed out the confusion that existed in the Democratic party, and contended that the Republican party was highly national.

Mr. BLISS (Ohio) advocated a tariff revision and specific duties for revenue purposes only.

Mr. REAGAN (Texas) advocated a bill to reimburse Texas for money expended by her for the suppression of Indian hostilities.

Mr. BOYCE (S. C.) spoke against a modification of the tariff, but for a reduction of expenditures, and for making the Post-Office Department self-sustaining to bring the expenditures within the receipts.

Mr. GRANGER (N. Y.) spoke for the protection of the manufacturing interest and thereby benefitting all classes.

Several other speeches were made. Adjourned.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Feb. 24, 1859.

Mr. PATTERSON presented a memorial from the State Temperance Society asking for the repeal of the Excise law and for protection against intemperance.

BILLS PASSED.

To authorize the Troy and Boston Railroad to construct a track in the City of Troy.

To appropriate the proceeds of the State for the support of Schools.

The bill to authorize the incorporation of Juvenile Reformatory Asylums was lost.

Senator DIVEN in a touching and eloquent address announced the death of Senator Stow.

Resolutions were then adopted expressive of sentiments of affection and respect for the departed Senator, when the Senate adjourned over until to-morrow.

The Senate alone held an evening session.

General orders only were considered.

The bill to increase the powers and duties of Public Administrators was taken up.

Mr. DIVEN stated the object of the bill to be to provide that when money is held in trust or custody by others than the owner, and is unclaimed for six years, and the owner cannot be proved to be living, it shall escheat to the State.

Mr. ELY stated that the true object of the bill was to draw some millions of money out of the New-York City Savings Bank. It was a cunning device for a petit larceny movement.

After a long debate, progress was reported on the bill.

The bill to extend the term of Supervisors was debated and ordered to a third reading.

ASSEMBLY.

The bill to amend the State Prison laws was debated during the morning in Committee of the Whole.

An amendment seeking to prohibit the punishment of convicts by the whip and shower bath, &c., was, after a long debate, voted down.

The bill allows punishments for breaches of discipline, but obliges all the officers to report each day every case of punishment ordered and inflicted, with the cause of offense, &c.

Mr. VAN HORN announced the death of Senator Stow; briefly sketched his life and services, and paid a fitting tribute to his public and private character.

Mr. LAW also spoke feelingly and eloquently in praise of the deceased.

The customary resolutions of respect were then adopted, and the House adjourned over until to-morrow.

Messrs. SCHOLEFIELD, TOMLINSON and TUTHILL also paid tributes of respect to the deceased.

From Albany.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 24, 1859.

The Republicans of the Assembly hold a caucus to-night to consider what course to pursue in regard to a Registry law.

Later from Port-au-Prince.

BOSTON, Thursday, Feb. 24, 1859.

Port-au-Prince papers of Jan. 29 are received. They give the details of President Geffrard's inauguration, which took place on Sunday, Jan. 23, with great pomp, in the Senate chamber. A large portion of the army of the island, foreign diplomatists, strangers of distinction, national dignitaries and others being present. The city was decorated, and the President elect, in the costume of a General, proceeded on horseback to the Legislative Hall, where he took the customary oath of office. From thence the President and suite proceeded to church, where a solemn Te Deum was performed. On the way, Geffrard was hailed by the people as "the liberator of his country." The rest of the day was spent by the people in rejoicing over the happy event.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

PARKERSBURG, Va., Thursday, Feb. 23, 1859.

The river is falling, and no damage has been done to the road or property at Benwood or this place, everything working well.

The Propeller Potomska.

NEW-BEDFORD, Thursday, Feb. 24, 1859.

Chains have been placed under the Potomska and efforts will be made to tow her into shallow water so soon as the weather becomes favorable. One hundred packages of her cargo were saved to-day.

Sale of Church Property.

BOSTON, Thursday, Feb. 24, 1859.

N. wet E. Thompson, to-day, sold at auction the Federal street church property, embracing about thirteen thousand square feet of land, for a fraction less than one hundred and twenty-one thousand dollars exclusive of the church, parsonage and vestry buildings, which will be sold at a future day.

The Wheat Crop.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Feb. 24, 1859.

The wheat statistics of *Wells's Commercial Express* show the accumulation of flour and grain in store here in the last seven days to be only a little over 100,000 bushels, against 290,000 in the corresponding week of last year; while the amount of flour and wheat in store at present is equivalent to 611,000 bushels, against 1,263,000 at the same time last year.

Large Wool Sales.

BOSTON, Thursday, Feb. 24, 1859.

300,000 pounds medium, and 100,000 pounds of the finer sorts of Wool were sold at auction to-day by Messrs. Bingham, Joy & Co. Purchasers were present from New-York, Philadelphia, Albany, and other cities. The sales were brisk, and the prices considered good. The following are the sales: 2,500 ℔ Mogador at 18½@19c.; 372,000 ℔ California Fleeces of various qualities at 21½@35½c.; 27,000 ℔ Black Tub washed at 28@34c.; 68,000 ℔ Maine at 41@55c.; a lot of Vermont double extra at 57½@58½c.; lots of New-York pulled at prices ranging from 46½@53½c.; lots of Western and Ohio do. at 13@41c.; lots of East India at 10½@22c.; 5,000 of Vermont fine at 48c.; 50,000 ℔ of New-York, New-Hampshire and Ohio selected fleece at 55½@56c.; 12,000 ℔ Walpole N. H. Buggy Meadow Extra at 56½@57c.; 44,000 ℔ of Ohio and Pennsylvania Extra selected fancy clips, in lots, at a range of 57½@62c.; 18 bags of Ohio, extra pulled, at 56c.; 7 bags of choice double extra do. at 61c. The aggregate of the sales reached nearly $200,000.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

[By the American Telegraph Company's Lines, 21 Wall street.]

HALIFAX, Thursday, Feb. 24, 1859.

The Royal Mail steamship Canada, Capt. Lang, from Liverpool at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 12th inst., arrived here at 6½ o'clock this evening. Her dates are one week later than those already received.

The Canada reports that on the 13th inst. she passed the Europe off Fastness.

The steamship City of Washington, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of the 11th inst.

The steamer Fulton sailed for New-York on the 9th inst., and brought out the news that the steamship Niagara reached Liverpool at 6 o'clock in the morning of the 7th inst., and the Jura at noon on the same day.

The session of the French Legislature opened on the 7th inst., with an important speech from the Emperor. He commenced by referring to the existing agitation, stating that it was excited without any apparent and imminent danger, and after expressing regret at the disquietude, and pointing to his peaceful policy as a proof of his moderation, he proceeded as follows:

"To-day it is my duty to explain again to you that which it appears to me you have forgotten. What have ever been my principles? To reassure Europe, to restore France to her true rank among the nations, to cement closely our alliance with England, and to regulate with the continental Powers of Europe the extent of our relations, according to the conformity of our views and the nature of those relations toward France. It was in that spirit that, on the eve of my third declaration, I made, at Bordeaux, this declaration: 'The Empire is peace.' I was anxious to prove by that expression that, although the heir of Napoleon I. had ascended the throne, he would inaugurate a system which could only be disturbed for the purpose of defending great national interests.

"With respect to the alliance with England, I have used all my perseverance to consolidate it, and I have found on the other side of the Channel a happy reciprocation of sentiment on the part of the Queen as on the part of all statesmen of every shade of opinion; also to attain that end so valuable to the peace of the world have I thrown aside all opportunities of reviving irritating remembrances of the past, the calumnious attacks dictated by prejudice, even the national antipathies of my own country. This alliance has borne its fruits. Not only have we acquired together a lasting glory in the East, but at the extremity of the world we have just opened an immense empire to the progress of civilization and of the Christian religion.

"Since the establishment of peace, my relations with Russia have assumed a character of the frankest cordiality, because we are agreed upon all the points in dispute.

"I am equally justified in congratulating myself on my relations with Prussia, which have never ceased to be animated with mutual good will.

"The Cabinet of Vienna and that of France, on the contrary, I speak it with regret, have disagreed upon important questions, and it required a most conciliatory spirit to succeed in arranging them. For instance, the reconstruction of the Danubian principalities has not been completed without many difficulties which diminished the full satisfaction of their most legitimate desires, and if I were asked what interest France has in those distant countries, watered by the Danube, I should reply that the interest of France is everywhere where there is a just cause, and where civilization ought to be made to prevail.

"In this state of things there is nothing extraordinary that France should draw closer to Piedmont, which proved herself so devoted during the war, so faithful to our policy during peace. The happy union of my well-loved cousin Prince Napoleon with the daughter of King Victor Emanuel is not one of those unusual facts to which some hidden reason must be attributed, but the natural consequence of the community of interests of the two countries, and of the friendship of the two sovereigns.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The Brokers' Circular states the sales of the week at 67,000 bales, of which 9,500 were on speculation and 5,500 for export. All qualities had advanced ¼d., owing to the improved tone of European politics, and the favorable advices from India. The market was active on Friday, and under sales of 10,000 bales, of which 2,000 were on speculation and for export, prices closed firm. The following are the authorized conditions: Fair Orleans, 7 7-16d.; Middling Orleans, 6 15-16d.; Fair Mobiles, 7 3-16d.; Middling Mobiles, 6 13-16d.; Fair Uplands, 6 15-16d.; Middling Uplands, 6¼d. The stock in port was estimated at 597,500 bales, of which 358,000 were for American.

Some Circulars quote the advance at 1-16@⅛d.

LATEST.—LIVERPOOL, Feb. 12—2 p. m.—COTTON is again slightly higher, and the market closes with an upward tendency. The sales to-day are 15,000 bales, of which 3,000 are on speculation and for export. Middling Orleans 7d.

STATE OF TRADE.—The advices from Manchester are favorable. Prices of INDIA GOODS were firm and advancing.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—[All quotations are per 100 ℔.]—Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. quote Flour dull and prices nominal; choice qualities scarce; American 10@12/. Wheat very dull and rates easier, though quotations unchanged; Red Western 5/9@6/3; White do. 6/7@6/10; White Southern 10/@10/9. Corn quiet; Mixed and Yellow 5/1@5/2; White 7/@7/4.

LATEST.—LIVERPOOL, Feb. 12—2 p. m.—The BREADSTUFFS market is dull.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—Messrs. Bigland, Athya & Co., Richardson, Spence & Co. and James McHenry quote Beef firm, with a good demand; extra prime Mess, 80@90; India Mess, 95@102/6. Pork firm, with sales at full prices. Bacon quiet, and the stock on hand inferior and difficult to sell. Lard firm but quiet, at 60@61/. Tallow firm; Butchers', 56/. Cheese advanced 2/, chiefly on fine qualities.

LATEST.—LIVERPOOL, Feb. 12, 2 p. m.—The Provision Market is steady.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—The Brokers' and other circulars state that Ashes opened with a slight advance, but closed very flat at 29 6@30/, for Pots, and 32/ for Pearls. Sugar dull, and 6d. lower. Coffee dull. Rice quiet; Carolina scarce and firm at 24/6 for fine. Tea quiet, awaiting the China letters. Philadelphia Bank—Sales unimportant: Baltimore, 9/. Cloverseed firm, and slightly higher; sales at 57@62/. Fish Oils generally unchanged. Linseed Oil dull; but prices unaltered. Palm Oil advanced £1. Resin dull and slightly lower under further large arrivals; Common, 5 12@4/11, closing at the latter rate; Medium and Fine neglected. Spirits Turpentine firm at 39@40/, with 41/ demanded at the close; Crude Turpentine, 9/6.

LONDON MARKETS.—Baring Brothers' circular quotes BREADSTUFFS dull but steady. IRON is not mentioned. SUGAR buoyant. TEA declined ½d., but subsequently recovered; Congou 1/1. COFFEE quiet but firm. RICE steady. The INDIGO sales opened at rates barely maintaining previous prices, but became firmer, owing to large withdrawal. LINSEED CAKES in fair demand; New-York £10 5/; Boston £9 15. LINSEED OIL 29/@29/9. SEAL OIL £36@£36 10/. SPERM OIL £96@£100. TALLOW quiet at 56/3. SPIRITS TURPENTINE 41/@42/; Crude do. 11/.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The London Money Market was generally unchanged.

Consols closed on the 11th at 95⅛@⅜ for money and account. The bullion in the Bank had increased £167,000.

Baring Brothers quote Bar Silver 5/14; Dollars 5/1.

LATEST.—LONDON, Feb. 12—noon.—Consols 95⅛@⅜, closing depressed.

HAVRE MARKET.—For the week ending, Feb. 8.—The COTTON market is firm; sales of the week 5,000 bales; stock 195,000 bales: New-Orleans tres ordinaire, 59f. BREADSTUFFS very dull and WHEAT slightly lower. American FLOUR nominal. ASHES—Pots steady, Pearls dull. COFFEE quiet. HIDES tending upward. OILS steady; Whale tending upward. RICE quiet but firm for Carolina. LARD dull. WHALEBONE nominal.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—Messrs. Baring Bros. quote a quiet market for American securities:

United States 6s, of 1874, offered at	98 @ —
Pennsylvania 5s	83½ @ —
Pennsylvania Central 6s, 1st mtg	91 @ 92
Pennsylvania 2d mort. do	93½ @ —
New-York Central 6s	85½ @ —
Illinois Central shares	dis 35 @ —

Messrs. Bell & Co. report an average business, without quotable change in rates.

Mayoralty Nominations.

CHICAGO, Ill., Thursday, Feb. 24, 1859.

The Republican Convention to-day nominated John C. Haines, the present Mayor, for reelection. Marcus D. Gilman is the Democratic candidate.

Weather Reports.

THURSDAY, Feb. 24, 1859

ST. JOHN'S, N. F.—Clear and pleasant; thermometer 23; wind N. W.

BOSTON—Rain and snow; thick and calm.

THE BURDENS OF SOCIETY.—The Rev. H. W. Beecher repeated his lecture upon "The Burdens of Society," last evening, at the Cooper Institute, in aid of the Ladies' Society for the Relief of the Poor. The attendance was very large, the large hall of the Institute being nearly filled, and the applause at the remarks of the speaker was frequent and hearty.

The Rev. George B. Cheever of this city will speak in the Assembly Chamber, at Albany, this (Friday) evening at 7½ o'clock. Subject—"The guilt of the Traffic in Slaves, and of the Legislation by which it is supported."

OUTRAGE ON THE SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD—NARROW ESCAPE OF MR. STEPHEN MASSETT.—On Saturday evening, as the cars were passing between Branchville and Augusta, and when about forty miles from this city, a ball passed through the second car window, with a loud report, immediately in front of Mr. Massett's face, and nearly striking Mr. Rice of Baltimore, who, had he not been leaning back on the car, would have been instantly killed. On the night before, some miscreant perpetrated a similar outrage, and Mr. John A. Seals of Baltimore, narrowly escaped being killed, the ball touching the rim of his hat. Surely the Superintendent of the road ought to investigate this matter and bring the shameful and cowardly assassin to condign punishment.

[Augusta Dispatch, Feb. 21.

FROM WASHINGTON.

AN EXTRA SESSION.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23, 1859.

The real question before Congress is, "Shall there be an extra session?" This question has not yet been fully considered, and it is, therefore, impossible to say with any certainty what the result is to be. The Opposition is strong enough in the House to force one, if it chooses. Will it do so? The Republicans and the Pennsylvania Tariff men favor standing out and forcing it, if they cannot secure action on the Tariff in any other way. The Government must have money. They must have a permanent loan, or authority to issue Treasury notes. If the Opposition does not flinch, and declares and holds fast to a determination to give neither, the Treasury will be run absolutely dry by May, and the Executive will be forced to call Congress together to get the means to carry on the Government.

The Administration had a very large majority in Congress to begin with, but it has none now. It is therefore wholly in the hands of the Opposition so far as the supplies go. The Opposition must recognize the fact, and act accordingly. The Republicans are a large majority of this Opposition, but by no means the whole of it. Yet they are where they control the subject. And it is really for them to determine upon a line of conduct that bears directly upon the question of whether there shall be an extra session or not. One thing should be considered: It is plain that when the new House is called together, the Republicans will have a heavier responsibility by far for the acts of the Government than they have now. That responsibility they may very cheerfully assume when it comes upon them in the regular way. But it is a question whether they should desire to rush upon it, or be precipitated upon it prematurely, when either a real or fancied necessity of acting promptly and comprehensively upon the whole subject of the national finances presses upon them, and where both the Executive and Senate is against them. Such a state of things, in a closely divided House, will be very likely to lead to compromises and complications of an embarrassing and threatening character. The question is, in my estimation, one of serious import.

If one can judge, however, by the experience of the past, and I do not know where we are to look for a better guide, I should say that a loan or a power to issue Treasury notes will be finally got through at this session, by being pinned on to an appropriation bill and jammed through by the Speaker, if necessary, at the close, without reference to which way the majority would stand on a fair vote. The potent method of legislation during the last hours of the short session have never yet failed to accomplish the objects of the *Speaker's* party.

The subject of the Fishing Bounties seems to have been definitely settled by the vote of Monday in the House. The Democratic party has failed of success in its war upon them, as it has in most of its other mischievous schemes. The question will now go over to the next Congress, where the Republicans will be still more able to thwart the determination to repeal them than they have been in this.

The Pension Office has gone into a calculation to see what the great Pension bill lately passed by the House will take from the Treasury, should it become a law. It is found that it would require between $29,000,000 and $30,000,000 for the first year, and over *eight millions* a year afterward. As the bill passed the House, the pensions are to go back and begin in 1857.

THE LAST LEVEE—A CRUSH AT THE PRESIDENT'S.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23, 1859.

This paradise of hackmen was more paradisiacal than usual last evening, for there was the last levee at the White House, and the 23d of February leves, at once. Such a crush was never known before! After 9, it was all but impossible to force one's way out of the six inches of space occupied. Nothing was to be seen but a mass of heads; nothing to be heard but the crack of bursting hoops and the gasp of squeezed humanity. Upon the steps were throngs of ladies, who, after waiting half an hour in hopes of forcing ingress, reentered their carriages in despair and drove away, the fruit of four hours' toil before their mirrors undisplayed. In the long hall and vestibule were other throngs, still more impatient to find egress, and at last forced, many of them, to leap from the window, at the imminent hazard of their laces, if not of their lives. A few, mostly men, forced their way into the vestibule; a few more into the first room, where one Yankee Member of Congress mounted upon a chair to take a look at the President, since he could not reach him. Who could? A large, jolly Republican Senator, who has recently become a boon companion of Mr. Buchanan, was heard to declare that he *would* shake his venerated hand, and did actually progress some inches; but his attenuated shape this morning signifies that causes produce effects. Even members of the Cabinet vainly essayed to reach their chief. The Secretary of the Interior was weather-bound for three quarters of an hour in the vestibule; and Gen. Cass, after a vain attempt, managed to make his portly way through the press to the pillars, whence he soon fled, as if the Wilmot Proviso were after him—to borrow an expression from a spectator—across the grounds, homeward. No one who saw that flight could say that he was too old to run for the Presidency in 1860.

And so heterogeneous a mass of human beings, such diverse representatives of the great creators, the people, of whom the old man in the White House is the marvelous creation, are rarely seen together. The swell mob, the firemen, the shouting b'hoy, the drunk militia man, the common pickpocket, the women of all work, the women of no work, the painted women, the brazen-faced, were there, as well as the perfumed circle of fashion and the rose of beauty.

The sable hirer of the cloak and hat room no doubt tried to perform what he had promised; but in some cases the presented check failed to bring back the hat or the coat which had been left in the African's care. More than one man was seen wending his way toward the Avenue with a white handkerchief alone protecting his head, and more than one lady bewailed the loss of her ermine.

What deeds are done in thy name, oh Liberty! oh Democracy! C.

DEBATE ON POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23, 1859.

The gentleman of the Senate who helped elect Mr. Buchanan got into a great quarrel to-day in that body, on the negro question. Mr. Douglas and Mr. Pugh defended the right of the people of the Territories to exclude blacks therefrom, and Mr. Davis, Mr. Mason, Mr. Brown and others, denied this right. Mr. Douglas grew vehement, and rejected his old Illinois doctrines, as they were interpreted last Summer in the newspapers, very distinctly and unequivocally. Mr. Pugh backed him up in his positions, and came into action in gallant style, doing some uncommonly smart cannonading upon the ranks of his Southern Democratic brethren. The engagement became very animated and interesting to a large audience. The Republicans were very considerate, and though they had a great deal to say on the subject, they stood back and allowed this most pestilent discussion to go on wholly in the ranks of the gentlemen who helped to elect Mr. Buchanan.

It could only be pleasing to those who enjoy discord, to witness the combat between these gentlemen. They threatened one another with breaking up the Democratic party, and this threat provoked the ungentlemanly retort that nobody cared if they did. Regardless of one another's feelings, and of the integrity of the Democratic organization, the combatants proceeded to say a great many other things tending to disturb the harmony of the relations which every good citizen desires to see subsist among old friends and acquaintances.

At one or two points of his discourse, Mr. Douglas evidently forgot himself for the moment, and imagined himself on the stump in Illinois. This was particularly the case when he compared the relation of our territories to the Federal Government, to that of the Colonies to the British Crown in the time of our Revolution. If I remember right, there are a number of points of difference that would be likely to be detected by Senators. But such classic allusions are very apt to bring down the House when a man speaks out of doors at four corners, when they would not move a stone in the foundations of the Senate. Yet, on the whole, Mr. Douglas was not held to a very rigid account for his heretical opinions; but this was not so much from want of will as of skill and ability on the part of his opponents. Mr. Mason did the best of anybody, and, for him, very well. He grappled with Mr. Douglas's notions at close quarters, and serious signs of boarding and capture were at one time visible. But his fire slackened at a critical point in the engagement, and the threatened result did not take place.

Mr. Brown of Mississippi delivered a verbose discourse of a very spongy texture, in which he got out some general views of dissent from Douglas; but he was far from competent to carry on the discussion he provoked. Judge Wade catechized him as pointedly and persistently as politeness would permit, but Mr. Brown had evidently exhausted himself, and could not respond except in a very poor way. Jefferson Davis began valiantly, as he usually does; but he, too, flattened out as he proceeded, and did not distinguish himself by any exhibition of keenness or strength. Jefferson seems to labor under a load of reputation, that sticks to his back like a pack on all occasions, and this impedes the free use of his powers. He never takes on an *abandon* gait. His pretensions exceed his abilities.

If I understand Douglas's position, he cannot defend it logically on the admissions he makes on various points of the Dred Scott case. Pugh advanced some ideas to-day that I did not fully comprehend, under his rapid exposition, but they seemed to be peculiar to himself, and designed to free his position from the difficulties that beset that of Douglas.

The debate, on the whole, disclosed a turbulent and most discouraging future for the gentlemen who helped to elect Mr. Buchanan. Congress seems likely to adjourn with that party in ruins. J. S. P.

FROM ALBANY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 24, 1859.

The Legislature returned last evening, or a portion of it rather, after a jollification of five days, and set the mill again in motion. The Senate found itself without a quorum, and of course did nothing of any special moment. The House remained in session till after 10 o'clock, and went through with considerable routine business. To-day, a large proportion of the time in each House was taken up in pronouncing eulogiums on the character of the late Hon. Horatio J. Stow, Senator from the XXIXth District. In the Senate, Messrs. DIVEN, MATHER, JOHNSON and O. B. WHEELER made appropriate remarks on the character of the deceased Senator, and the Assembly was addressed on the same subject by Messrs. VAN HORN, LAW, SCHOLEFIELD, TUTHILL and TOMLINSON. I subjoin the remarks of Senator DIVEN:

Mr. PRESIDENT: I need not remind the Senate that since the commencement of this session there has been one vacant seat around the circle. The manly form that occupied that seat at the last session was too distinguished not to have been missed at this. The hope that the Senator from the XXIXth would return to his place in this chamber, to cheer us with his genial spirit and aid us by his legislative ability, is now, alas! extinguished. This Senate will no more be moved by his eloquence, persuaded by his logic, or delighted by his wit. All that was mortal of our friend and fellow Senator is now dust. Insatiate Death has again shown us that he is no respecter of persons. It was not my privilege, Mr. President, to have known Judge Stow until I met him in this Senate at our last session. But my acquaintance was long enough to cause me to wish that it had commenced earlier and continued later. His was one of those warm, genial natures, in which friendship takes deep root and has a vigorous growth. He was ardent, earnest, sincere. He had a brilliant intellect, combined with an honest heart. Like all men of genius, he was eccentric—like all men of feeling, he was impulsive. But his eccentricities were never malicious—his impulses were always on the side of right. When the warmth of his nature had betrayed him into a severe remark or unkind reflection, no man was more ready to make reparation when the heat of passion had subsided. He scorned all meanness and hypocrisy in others as much as his own nature rose above it. What is remarkable in a man of ardent temperament like his is, that, as a statesman, he was eminently conservative. He had evidently devoted much thought to the theory of government, and was superficial in nothing connected with it. He rose above the politician, and stood forth the enlightened statesman. He laughed to scorn the bands of party discipline and gloried in the independence of will. He believed in integrity in political as well as in social life, and the mere politician stands rebuked by his manly independence. I am sure the Senate will join me in the resolution which I now offer:

Resolved, That in the death of the Hon. Horatio J. Stow, the Senate has lost an able and faithful member, the country an enlightened statesman, and society an honest man; that with our regrets at the loss to the Senate, the country and society, we mingle our sympathy with the bereaved family of our late distinguished fellow Senator, and in token of our respect to his memory, recommended that each Senator and officer of the Senate wear crape on the left arm for one week—that the flag of the Capitol be kept at half mast the remainder of the session.

Rumor is already busy in fixing upon a successor to Mr. Stow, and among other names which have been suggested, I heard to-day that Mr. Sickles who was a deputy clerk in the Senate at the last session, a place which he is understood to have obtained through the influence of Senator Stow, proposes himself as a candidate for the vacant seat. It is, of course, not to be presumed that Mr. Sickles will be the Republican candidate, since his opposition to the Republican ticket last Fall is well understood to have been the main cause of his removal by the Clerk of the Senate, Mr. Allen, from the position which he held as one of the subordinates of that gentleman. We have now an ex-Senator (Mr. Hotchkiss) acting as one of the engrossing clerks of the Senate, with the possibility of an ex-clerk being transformed into a Senator.

In the Assembly to-day, previous to the announcement of the death of Senator Stow, there was quite a lively debate on the bill to codify the laws relating to the government of the State Prisons, which, to a great extent, is a reenactment of the present Prison laws. Among the changes proposed by the bill is one requiring a majority of the Inspectors to coincide in the removal or appointment of the officers of the Prisons, instead of leaving such removal and appointment in the power of the single Inspector who, for the time being, may have charge of a particular Prison, as is the case under the present law. Another provision seeks to restore the use of the "cat" as a mode of punishment. An amendment was offered to-day by Mr. Coleman prohibiting the use of that infernal, and sometimes fatal, instrument of torture, the shower bath, which was voted down by a small majority in Committee of the Whole, though I can hardly believe that it will, on a full vote in the House, meet with a similar fate. If it should, I can only say that the Assembly contains a larger element of barbarism than people are generally willing to concede to it.

Dr. TUTHILL offered an amendment, prohibiting the use of the lash, which was abolished by Legislative enactment eleven years ago. This amendment was ably advocated by Dr. Tuthill, C. S. Spencer and others, and was adopted in Committee.

Senator DIVEN is preparing a Registry bill which seems to meet with general favor by those who have seen it. I will send a copy of it for publication in THE TRIBUNE as soon as it shall be matured, and can only say now that it commends itself to the favorable regard of the country members especially on account of its simplicity, the small expense attending its execution, and its supposed effectiveness in accomplishing the object desired—the protection of the ballot-box from fraud.

The Governor has appointed George Bowman, of the firm of Bowman, Grinnell & Co., of Liverpool, Commissioner to take acknowledgements at Liverpool, under the law of 1858, and has also appointed John B. Wilbor, jr., a gentleman in some way connected with the American Legation at Paris, a commissioner for similar purpose in that city.

The Governor of Connecticut has notified Gov. Morgan that he has appointed the Hon. Gideon Welles of Hartford, the Hon. Oliver H. Perry of Fairfield, and Philip S. Beebe, esq., of Litchfield, commissioners on the part of that State, to act with such commissioners as may be appointed by the State of New-York, to settle the disputed boundary line between the two State. It is presumed that new commissioners will be appointed by this State under an act yet to be passed at this session of the Legislature.

MARINE AFFAIRS.

THE NORTH RIVER.

The river was clear of ice on Wednesday as far up as Newburgh Bay. Opposite Albany, the ice is becoming very rotten—decaying so rapidly within the past two days as to awaken fears for the safety of loaded drays, attempting to pass over. The railroad companies are cutting a passage, so as to use their boats. If the present weather continues, we shall have a resumption of river navigation by the 1st of March.

THE BLACK WARRIOR.

The steamtug Screamer, Capt. Garmaine, arrived yesterday afternoon from the steamship Black Warrior, ashore at Rockaway Bar. Capt. G. reports the steamer lying in the same position, with strong hopes of getting her off if the weather proves favorable. A steam-pump has reduced the water two feet. Another pump is being fitted on board, and will, in all probability, keep her free. The Screamer brought 40 barrels of flour, the ship's bedding and furniture.

THE STEAMER MARION.

The steamship Marion lies in the same position. Efforts were made on Thursday to get her off, but were of no avail.

FOR EUROPE.

The British and North American Royal Mail Company's steamship Lebanon will sail on Saturday, at 12 o'clock, for Liverpool, and take the mail.

THE SPANISH SQUADRON IN CUBA.

From the Diario de la Marina of Havana, Feb. 11.

We stated, some days since, that we had learned the fact that the vessels of this station would shortly go to sea, for the purpose of executing naval evolutions, under the immediate command of his Excellency the Commander General, as has been the practice in former years. In numbers, as well as power and brilliant condition, the station has at its command an excellent fleet, as will be seen by the following table, which comprises the guns each vessel mounts, and the horse-power of the paddle and screw steamers:

Class and Name.	Artillery.	Horse power.
Ship of the line, Isabella II	56 de 68 y 32	—
Frigate Esperanza	42 de 68 y 32	—
Frigate Ballen	40 de 68 y 32	—
Frigate Berenguela	31 de 68 y 32	360
Frigate Petronila	31 de 68 y 32	500
Frigate Ferrolana	6 de 32	—
Frigate Perla	6 de 32	—
Brig Habanero	16 de 24	—
Brig Valdes	16 de 32	—
Brig Pelayo	16 de 32	—
Brig Gaitano	16 de 32	—
Brig Alcedo	16 de 32	—
Brig Nervion	8 de 24	—
Schooner Isabel Francisca	2 de 32	80
Schooner Junista	1 de 8	—
Schooner Isabel II	1 de 12, 2 de 3	—
Pilot boat Churruca	1 de 12	—
Pilot boat Cristina	1 de 12	—
Steamer Isabel la Catolica	16 de 68	500
Steamer Francisco de Asis	16 de 68	500
Steamer Blasco de Garay	6 de 68 y 32	350
Steamer Colon	6 de 68 y 32	350
Steamer Hernan Cortes	6 de 68 y 32	350
Steamer Leon	2 de 68	220
Steamer Bazan	5 de 30 y 24	180
Steamer Venadito	2 de 32	140
Steamer Neptuno	2 de 32	120
Steamer Don Juan de Austria	1 de 32	120
Steamer Guadalquivir	1 de 32	100
Steamer Lero	1 de 32	100
Total	492	3,760

If, to this brilliant table, we add the reinforcement that the station will receive with the ship-of-the-line Francisco de Asis, the screw steamer Princesa de Asturias, and the side-wheel steam frigate Isabel II, we shall see a squadron such as has not for many years sailed in these seas, with the notable fact that nearly all the vessels have been recently constructed, and that all are equipped and armed in a style equal to that of the richest and best organized navies.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

The eleventh anniversary of the French Revolution of 1848 was celebrated last evening, at the Steuben House in the Bowery, by quite a large number of our French and German citizens. The hall was decorated with the red banners of the Socialists, the Polanders and the Allgemeine Arbiterbund banners bearing Revolutionary inscriptions, and the dates of the various revolutions in Europe, together with numerous German and American flags. After the collation, Mr. HEINRICH, a Frenchman, rose and made a brief speech, in which he stated that the French portion or section of the Society had concluded not to elect any permanent President, as they considered it contrary to the principles of the association. If any one desired to address the meeting, they could do so by giving their names to the Secretaries who would first register and then announce them.

Monsieur V. LESSAINE made the first address, during which he was frequently interrupted with loud applause.

Dr. FUESTER next spoke successively in the French, German, Italian and Polish tongues, and in the course of his speech in French he mentioned the name of Napoleon the 1st, calling him Napoleon the Great; also to the present Emperor, but in less favorable terms, whereupon many in the meeting became greatly excited, and jumping up, cried, "Down with him! down with the rascal!" Some interruption ensued on account of a misunderstanding, or misinterpretation of the speaker's remarks, which Mr. Fuester explained by stating that he meant to characterize Napoleon the 1st, a great man only as far as his military prowess was concerned.

Mr. DIME and others spoke in different languages, and all assailed the present Governments of Europe, and everybody who did not believe in their doctrines. The meeting was continued until a late hour.

GREAT SALE OF "JONES'S WOOD" LOTS.—The following sales were made yesterday at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.:

On 2d-av., 2 lots, W. S., 51.1 S. 74th st., each	$900
On 73d-st., 4 lots, N. S., 100 ft. W. 2d-av., each	680
On 73d-st., 5 lots, N. S., 200 ft. W. 2d-av., each	690
On 73d-st., 2 lots, N. S., 350 ft. W. 2d-av., each	735
On 74th-st., 12 lots, S. S., 100 ft. W. 2d-av., each	750
On 74th-st., 1 lot, N. S., 125 ft. E. 3d-av	270
On 74th-st., 3 lots, N. S., 160 ft. E. 3d-av., each	375
On 74th-st., 1 lot, N. S., 225 ft. E. 3d-av	720
On 3d-av., 2 lots, S. S., 51.2 N. 74th-st., each	1,650
On 3d-av., 1 lot, N. W. cor. 74th-st	1,515
On 2d-av., 2 lots, W. S. 25.3 N. 71st-st., each	1,000
On 2d-av., 1 lot, W. S. 76.3 N. 71st-st	940