the wonderful structure, for whose safety we have feared so anxiously, now more firmly fixed than ever, still stands unmoved, enduring, and immovable.

Mr. DOUGLAS said it had become fashionable to refer to the Kansas and Nebraska act as the cause of the disturbances now in the country, and people talk of that reopening the controversy, and they talk about the repeal of this sacred compact that has been undisturbed for more than a quarter of a century, which would never have happened had that party been faithful to the provisions of the reservation. The necessity for the repeal of that act was in the fact that the majority in the Northern States refused to carry out the Missouri Compromise in good faith. He was willing to extend it to the Pacific Ocean, and to abide by it forever, and the entire South, with one exception in this body, was willing to abide by it. But the Free-Soil element was so strong as to defeat that measure, and thus the Slavery question was opened anew. These men, who now complain of the abrogation of that act, were the very men that denounced it and ask who were willing to abide by it. It was the defeat of the enactment to extend that act to the Pacific Ocean, which passed this body, but was defeated in the House of Representatives, to establish the great principle rebuking the doctrine of intervention by Congress to prohibit Slavery in the Territories. Both parties pledged themselves, in 1852, to abide by that principle, and in 1854 they carried out that compromise in the Nebraska act. He repeated that the resistance to the settlement of the act of 1820, and the defeat of the bill extending the compromise to the Pacific, was the sole cause of the agitation of 1850, and gave rise to the necessity of establishing the principle of non-intervention by Congress with Slavery in the Territories. Hence he was not willing to stand here and hear the Senator from New-York (Mr. Seward) arraign him and the party to which he belonged, and charge them with the responsibility which rests entirely on the Senator and his associates—the Democratic party were willing to carry out that Compromise, but failing in that, they have been faithful to the new adjustment, and whatever agitation has grown up since has been in consequence of the resistance of the party, of whom that Senator is the head, to that great principle which has been ratified by the American people at two Presidential elections. If he was willing to acquiesce in the solemnly ratified judgment of the American people to whom he appeals, there would be no agitation in this country; the argument of the Senator goes far beyond the question of Slavery even in the territories. It rests on the assumption that the negro and the white man were made equal by the Divine law, and hence all laws, all constitutions, all governments, in violation of that principle of negro equality are in violation of the law of God. This is the basis on which his speech rests, and he quotes the Declaration of Independence to show that the fathers understood that the negro was placed on equality with the white man. We have had to meet that doctrine of the Senator for years, that the Declaration of Independence recognized the negro and white man as equal, and hence the provision of the Constitution is in violation of divine law. In other words, it is an argument against the Constitution on the ground that it is contrary to the divine law. Mr. Douglas then read an extract from a speech of Mr. Seward, delivered in Ohio in 1848, saying that Slavery is a sin not only in the Southern States, but also in States that do not give negroes their rights, and that the provision for the rendition of fugitives was in violation of divine law. Yet, said Mr. Douglas, notwithstanding the Senator is committed to this doctrine, and the leading men of his party are committed to it, he argues that they are accused of favoring negro equality, and he says that the tendency of the doctrine is to promote the equality of white men. I want the gentlemen to carry out their principles to their logical conclusion. Let them carry out legislation to confer on negroes all rights and citizenship, the same as to the white man. For one, I never held to any such doctrine. I look on the Declaration as referring to the white men—to the governing races of this country, who were in conflict with Great Britain, and his no reference to the negro when it declares all men to be equal. If the signers of that Declaration had so understood the Declaration, were they not bound, on that very day and hour, to emancipate all their slaves? Yet not one of those men did emancipate their slaves, and not one State emancipated their slaves, till after the Revolution. Every one of the thirteen States sanctioned and legalized Slavery until after the Revolution. These facts show conclusively that the Declaration of Independence never was intended to bear the construction which is placed upon it by the Senator from New-York, and by that enormous tribe of abolition lecturers, going through the county, speaking in school-houses and churches, teaching children that the Almighty had put the seal of condemnation on all inequality between the negro and the white man. I am free to say, as I have said over and over again, that this Government was made by white men, for white men and their posterity forever, and should be administered by white men, and by none other whatsoever.

Mr. DOOLITTLE—I will ask the Senator why he does not give the Territories to white men?

Mr. DOUGLAS—I am in favor of throwing open the Territories to all white men and all the negroes who choose to go there, and then allow the white men to institute a government and govern the Territory. I would not let one of the negroes, free or slave, even vote or hold office anywhere where I had the right under the Constitution to prevent it. I am in favor of each State and each Territory taking care of their own people, free or slave. If they want Slavery let them have it. If they desire to prohibit Slavery let them do it. It is their business and not mine. In Illinois we tried Slavery while we were a Territory, but it was not profitable, and we abolished it, just as our British friends across the ocean did, after having established Slavery in the colonies. When they found they could not make any more out of it they abolished it. I hold this question of Slavery to be one of political economy, governed by climate, production and interest, and not by any mere locality; and a wise statesman will always direct legislation to the wants, condition, interest and necessities of those to be governed; hence, I do not think uniformity is either possible or desirable, and I could wish there were no States precisely alike in their domestic institutions in this Union; and hence I answered the Senator from Wisconsin I was willing to throw open the Territories to all white men or negroes, and let the Government be just what the white men shall determine, and not what the negroes shall prescribe. The Senator (Mr. Seward) coined a new definition of the States—"Labor States and Capital States." It has taken that Senator a great many years to coin that word and bring it into use. I have heard him discuss the favorite theories of his for ten years, and it strikes me that something has recently occurred in New-England that makes it politic for him to get up a question between capital and labor. We have seen in the papers lately accounts of combinations and strikes among the shoemakers, of labor against capital, and the Senator has a new word coined to fit their case, and make them believe he is on the side of the most numerous class of voters. What produced that strike? Why, the mechanics and laborers of New-England are now reduced to the starvation point, simply because by your creed and your sectional agitation you have created a strife between the North and the South, and thus given away your Southern customers, and driven your employees to starvation. This is the first fruit of the Rebublican doctrine. It is another step following John Brown in his "irrepressible conflict." Hence we get this new coinage of "Labor States," which is on the side of the shoemakers. But I think these shoemakers will understand the business. They will know why they don't get so many orders as they did. It reaches every factory of the North, and they feel the pressure produced by this doctrine of the "irrepressible conflict." This new coinage of words won't save them from the just responsibility of their doctrines. If the true doctrine of the Constitution were proclaimed, that each State may have Slavery or not as it chooses, there would be no trouble; there would be frateinity and good feeling, and your shoemakers would not strike for higher prices.

Mr. CLARK (Rep., N. H.)—Will the Senator pardon me if I make a single suggestion with regard to the condition of the factories? I come from a city where there are 3,000 of these laborers, and there never was a time when they were more contented, better paid, or the factories doing a better business than now.

Mr. DOUGLAS—I was not speaking of factories. I was speaking of the scarcity of labor growing up in the Northern manufacturing towns as the legitimate and natural consequence of the limited demand for the manufactured article. What has produced this except this "irrepressible conflict" doctrine which has turned away your Southern friends from the Northern cities and towns? It has been this same feeling on behalf of the masses which has prompted the Senator from Virginia (Mr. Mason) to wear a suit of homespun of their own production instead of trading with these men. The Senator from New-York has also referred to the lamentable action of New-Mexico, and the success of the advocates of free institutions in Kansas, but he could not fail to say that Popula Sovereignty in Kansas was State Sovereignty in Missouri. No, Sir. Popular Sovereignty in Kansas was stricken down by unholy combinations in New-England, that shipped men to Kansas—rowdies and vagabonds, with the Bible in one hand and Sharp's rifle in the other to shoot down the friends of free institutions. Popular Sovereignty in Kansas was stricken down in Kansas by these combinations to produce fraudulent elections under the name of Emigrant Aid Societies, and in retaliation Missouri formed Societies. I condemn both, but a thousandfold more those who set the example and struck the first blow, and not so much those who took fire to fight the devil with, and who resorted to the same means you had employed. But I am content with both the action of Kansas and New-Mexico. If New-Mexico wants Slavery, I will never vote to repeal her slave code; and if Kansas does not want it, I will never help to force it on her. But why does not the Senator from New-York carry out the principles to their logical conclusion? He says he advocates no new measure, nor originates no new movement. Then, what confidence should the people repose in your faith and sincerity? Having the power in one house, why don't you bring in your bills and carry out your principles? The fact is, these principles are avowed in the North, but not to be carried into effect here. You are afraid of hurting the party if you bring in a bill to repeal the slave code. It is wise to wait till after the election. I should be glad to have the confidence in the sincerity of those on that side of the Chamber to suppose they had courage enough to bring forward a law to carry out their principles to their logical conclusion. But we find nothing but that they wish to agitate and excite the people of the North against the South, and thus to get votes for the Presidential election; but they shrink from carrying out their measures lest they should drive off some conservative voters who do not exactly like the Democratic party. But, Sir, if the Senator, in case he is elected President, intends to carry out these principles, let us see where they would carry him. Mr. D. read again from Mr. S.'s Ohio speech, saying that Slavery must be limited to the States where it was, and must also be abolished. That is the appeal they make to Northern passion and prejudice, and they could not retain their Abolition allies, the rank out and out Abolitionists, if they did not hold out the idea that it is the mission of the Republican party, if successful, to abolish Slavery in the States and Territories. I know they say it is to be done according to the Constitution, and they would not violate the Constitution, except so far as the Constitution violates the law of God, and they are to be the judges. They say that the clause which recognizes property in slaves is in violation of the Divine law, and is not to be obeyed. Then the Senator devotes a part of his speech to a beautiful homily on the Union. In all he has said, in all any man ever said, or tongue can utter, in behalf of this glorious Union, I indorse it. Still the Union is only glorious as the Constitution is preserved entire and inviolate in all its provisions. I have no confidence in the Union-loving sentiments of those who will not carry out the Constitution in good faith, as our fathers did. Professions of fidelity to the Union must be taken for naught, unless accompanied by obedience to the Constitution on which the Union rests. I have a right to insist that the Constitution shall be maintained inviolate in all its parts; not only that which suits the North, but whether they like or dislike it. Your oath to support the Constitution binds you to every word and syllable in it, and you have no right to say any clause is in violation of the Divine law. What a commentary is this pretext on the eulogies of those revolutionary fathers we have heard to-day. Did the framers of the Constitution frame an instrument in violation the law of God? If so, how do your consciences allow you to take the oath of office? How can the Senator from New-York take an oath to support the Constitution? The radical difference between the Republican and the Democratic party is that we stand by the decisions of the constituted authorities as they are pronounced, but they repudiate the instrument and substitute their own will, and annul such provisions as their interest, fanaticism or policy may declare to be wrong and say we will administer the Constitution as expounded by us and not as expounded by those appointed for that purpose.

Mr. DAVIS replied to Mr. Seward, and controverted the idea that the negro was regarded only as property at the South. He was protected as much in his personal rights as any man. Mr. Davis distrusted lip professions of devotion to the Union, when the Senator opposed one of the most important provisions of the Constitution.

Mr. BROWN moved an amendment, that the Committee on Territories should inquire whether the provisions of the English bill in regard to Kansas were complied with.

Mr. TRUMBULL said his colleague had stated that he had combated at home the idea of negro equality, and that portion of the Constitution at variance with the divine law He asked, When had the Republicans of Illinois ever asserted these things?

Mr. DOUGLAS said that a Senator, lately come from the Democratic party, could not understand the principles of Republicanism so well as the leaders, and he would refer him to them. [Laughter.]

Mr. TRUMBULL said his colleague might find out that he was an equally poor exponent of Democracy. He was regarded as rather unsound on that side of the chamber. The Republicans of Illinois never asserted such doctrines, and he would tell his colleague to his teeth that if he made such charges, they were wholly untrue and without foundation. He did believe, with the Declaration of Independence, that all men in a state of nature were free and equal, but that society created the inequalities. The Kansas-Nebraska bill was no popular triumph, for by it were appointed Governors in Kansas and Nebraska who had voted for acts for Territorial Slavery. He further said the Ordinance of 1787 long preserved Illinois to Freedom.

Mr. DOUGLAS said slaves were held in Illinois after the passage of the Ordinance of 1787. In 1820, there were over 700 slaves, and in 1840 there were 300. They were held then in spite of the ordinance. Slavery was abolished in 1847 because it was not profitable. In regard to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, he would say it was put in to carry out the Compromise of 1850.

Mr. TRUMBULL said it only needed a simple statement of the facts to put the Senator down. But for the ordinance of 1787, Illinois would have been a Slave State. A strong effort was made to hold slaves; but the Constitution decided the ordinance to be valid, and that kept slaves out. When Mr. Dixon first made the proposition to repeal the Missouri Compromise, Senators on the other side denounced it as a fire-brand, but in three days after they discovered that it was necessary to carry out the compromise of 1850.

The subject was postponed till Friday. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. PARROTT (Delegate from Kansas) presented the resolutions of the Kansas Legislature, asking admission into the Union, under the Wyandot Constitution. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. CARTER (Rep., O.) asked but failed to receive consent to introduce a resolution calling on the President, if not incompatible with the public service, to transmit to the House copies of any official correspondence which the Department has recently had with Governor Houston and others concerning the difficulties on the South-Western frontier; and also that he inform the House what measures, if any, have been taken to protect our citizens and preserve the peace of the country; that he also inform the House whether orders have been issued authorizing our troops to enter any of the States of Mexico; and if so, that copies of such orders be transmitted to the House, with all the other important information relating to the matter in the possession of the Department.

Mr. RUFFIN (Ad. Dem., N. C.) called up his motion, made yesterday, to amend the journal. His name on the last vote for Printer was not recorded. How this happened he was at a loss to know. During the six years he had been a member of the House, he had never missed a vote except when absent from the city or confined to his bed by sickness. He was quite certain that he voted for Mr. Glossbrenner, and minutely stated all the circumstances at the time.

Mr. HINDMAN (Adm. Dem., Ark.) confirmed Mr. Ruffin's statement; the gentleman's peculiar voice and manner of answering to his name attracted his attention.

Mr. RUFFIN had inquired whether his name was recorded, and the Clerk said it was. Of these facts Mr. Ruffin was perfectly confident.

Mr. FLORENCE'S (Ad. Dem., Pa.) memory was clear and distinct on the subject. He did not hear Mr. Ruffin respond to his name, but heard him ask whether his name was recorded, and for whom. The Clerk seemed to put his name on the tally, and gave an affirmative nod to the Speaker, who responded that Mr. Ruffin's name was recorded.

Messrs. JOHN COCHRANE Ad. Dem., S. C.), WINSLOW (Ad. Dem.), ASHMORE (Ad. Dem., S. C.), and STOUT Ad. Dem., Oregon) confirmed the forgoing statements.

Mr. SHERMAN (Rep., Ohio) supposed from what had been said that everybody was satisfied that Mr. Ruffin voted. Therefore, his name ought to appear on the journal, whatever may be the consequences.

Mr. STANTON (Rep., Ohio) remarked if Mr. Ruffin absolutely said he voted that was enough.

Mr. GROW (Rep., Pa.) said it was the duty of every member to vote when his name was called. The object of the Clerk's reading over the roll was for members to learn whether their names had been recorded. He did not make these remarks as applicable to this case. Some members fail to answer to their names when they are called in order, and afterward ask how they are recorded. If they would answer when they were called in the first place there would be no trouble.

Mr. FLORENCE (Dem., Pa.)—You need not thus address the Democratic side. The changes on that occasion were on your side.

Mr. GROW—I was applying my remarks to both sides of the House. Everybody knows the custom to which I have alluded has grown up.

Mr. RUFFIN (Dem., N. C.) said no man was more particular than he was in voting.

Mr. GROW said in case the journal was wrong, his point was that this was no time to correct it. It is too late to go back. No motion to that effect could be made after the House has passed to other business.

Mr. FLORENCE said Mr. Grow's philosophy was not good in its application at this time. He might say the elements which constitute this Assembly were not quite as they were in old times. They were, probably, if not more diverse, more perverse. The House had better settle this question at once, so that no legal doubt might thereafter arise.

Mr. CORWIN (Rep., Ohio) said there could be no doubt about Mr. Ruffin's voting. Should the journal be corrected, it would result in what is called a tie vote, and there would be no election. With the view of coming to as speedy a conclusion as possible, he wished to offer a preamble reciting the facts in the case, concluding with a resolution declaring that, notwithstanding the informality in the election, Mr. Ford be declared the Printer of the present Congress.

Mr. RUFFIN refused to yield the floor for the introduction of the resolution. He had a right to have his name recorded for Mr. Glossbrenner.

The House ordered the journal to be so corrected.

The SPEAKER declared that the election would be considered as a nullity.

Mr. CORWIN made an ineffectual effort to offer his resolution.

The SPEAKER said the House would proceed to the election of a Printer.

Mr. WASHBURN (Me.) asked whether it would not be better to postpone the election till to-morrow or some other day.

Mr. BARKSDALE (Dem. Miss.) moved to postpone till to-morrow. There were a number of absentees who were in the Senate, where he understood there was "irrepressible conflict," Mr. Seward having the floor.

The motion was disagreed to.

Mr. BURNETT (Dem., Ky.) moved to postpone till Monday next.

Mr. MORRIS (Rep., Pa.) objected. Too much public time had already been wasted on this subject.

Mr. BURNETT replied that the waste was not on the Democratic side of the House.

Mr. PHELPS (Dem., Mo.) was satisfied that no progress could be made to-day. They had better defer the election till to-morrow.

The House proceeded to vote:

Whole number	180	Mr. Seaton	9
Necessary to a choice	91	Mr. Winton	2
Mr. Ford	87	Mr. Ball	3
Mr. Glossbrenner	73	Mr. Ritchie	1

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN the further consideration of the subject was postponed till to-morrow at 2 o'clock.

The House went into the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

[All the members, with the exception of about a dozen, went to the Senate.]

Mr. REAGAN (Dem., Texas) made a speech maintaining that the Constitution recognizes slaves as property, and that neither Congress nor the Territorial Legislature can abolish or have power over Slavery in Territories which are the common property of all the people. In reply to the arguments hitherto uttered, he said the Democratic party was neither a Pro-Slavery nor Anti-Slavery party.

Mr. EDGERTON (Rep., Ohio) argued that it was madness to attempt to ignore the question of Slavery. It was the grand question of the day, and will not be ignored. The conflict is "irrepressible." He argued against the extension of Slavery, and insisted that wherever the Government is responsible for Slavery, the latter should be stricken to the dust.

Mr. GROW discussed the propriety of ceasing forever the sale of the public lands, and dedicating them to free homes for free men. He said under the present system this Government is responsible for the abstraction of $1,283 from cultivators to go into the pockets of land speculators. He maintained that man has a right to the free use of whatever Nature has provided for his sustenance. It was time the lingering relic of feudalism should be swept from the statute book. He showed the beneficial effects in a social, national view which would result in the Homestead system. Having spoken of the protection of every constitutional right in the North, he said that in the South, to be suspected of loving Liberty and hating Slavery, was a crime. If Slavery cannot stand before freedom of speech and the press, let it go down. It is vain to talk of further concessions to Slavery. Its last act of treachery shuts the door forever to the privileged few—the slaveholding aristocracy. There was not a despotism but sustained itself on the doctrines by which the Democracy attempt to justify Slavery. The Democracy of the North consists of a few cotton divines and cotton politicians—a Swiss guard who fight for pay, and do not represent the opinion of the people.

Mr. JUNKIN (Rep., Pa.) advocated protection to American industry, and condemned the free-trade policy of the Democracy.

The Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

CITY ITEMS.

THE WEATHER.—Yesterday, soon after daylight, a fog set in, with the wind from north-east, which remained during the day. It was not so dense as seriously to interfere with navigation on the rivers. The various ferry-boats made their usual trips, with occasional slight delays. The Long Island Sound steamers arrived and departed again at their usual hours. The British steamers Arabia for Liverpool, United Kingdom for Glasgow, James Adger for Charleston, and Roanoke for Richmond, Norfolk, &c., sailed from their piers, and probably anchored below. The pilot-boat Enchantress came in from sea to Quarantine at 4:30 p. m., reporting the steamship Empire City, from New-Orleans and Havana, and ship Mary Ogden, from Antwerp, as being outside the Hook, detained by the fog, and having pilots on board.

BULL'S HEAD.—It may be truthfully said, in relation to the first and second days of the cattle market this week, that unpromising as the opening was the last is worse than the first. There was only a smal addition to the number of cattle yarded, but that was not needed to kill the trade, for it was already dead. The large number of cattle offered last week, and sold at very low rates, had the effect to fill up the meat shops to that extent that butchers did not feel disposed to buy this week, except at lower rates than last, and this the owners were not willing to concede, and so, notwithstanding that there were only 2,700 cattle in market, including 200 State ones, the business dragged all through Tuesday, and down to late in the afternoon Wednesday, when there were still several hundred head in the yards unsold, and night approaching, compelled owners to accept less than the price at which the same sort sold for last Wednesday evening; and it is probable that a few will be left over unsold. Prices, and other interesting particulars, will be found in our regular weekly report of the great cattle market of this and other cities.

SALE OF PIERS AND SLIPS.—A number of piers and slips, owned by the Corporation, will be leased to-day at public auction, by the Controller, at the City Hall, for five years, to the highest bidder. In order to secure the city a full and fair income from these piers, the Controller has personally visited each and every one of them, and informed himself of their actual condition, so that at the sale he will be able to state what repairs are needed. Heretofore the piers have been sold, and the lessees have subsequently brought in heavy bills against the city for actual or pretended repairs, and, as the Controller really knew nothing about the condition of the property at the time of the sale, he has been compelled to allow these bills. Mr. Hawes has so far posted himself that he will be able to have all needful repairs made, and the slips dredged where it may be necessary, thus giving the lessee possession of the property in good order, barring out all future claims against the corporation, and obliging the occupant to keep the property in as good condition as he received it.

COUNTY APPROPRIATIONS EXHAUSTED.—The Controller states that the appropriations for county purposes have run out, and that, as the law prevents the making of loans under such circumstances, no bills nor even salaries can be paid until the Legislature has taken action upon the tax levy.

SEVENTH ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT OF METROPOLITAN MEDICAL COLLEGE.—This institution held its Seventh Annual Commencement, at No. 68 East Broadway, on Thursday, the 23d ult. The College is apparently in a flourishing condition—the last session being represented as one of the most prosperous it has known. A large number of diplomas were granted, and honorary degrees conferred.

FAST DRIVING ON CENTRAL PARK.—On Tuesday afternoon, Thomas Russell was arrested by the Park Keepers for driving beyond the legal rate of speed allowed by law. He was locked up at the Twenty-third Ward Station-House, and yesterday morning, being brought before Justice Brownell, was fined $3, and reprimanded.

SEVENTH WARD REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN CLUB.—We are glad to learn that the Republicans of the Seventh Ward have organized a Campaign Club, and are preparing themselves thoroughly for the great contest of 1860. An adjourned meeting of the Club was held last evening at No. 259 Madison street, John K. Bridge, temporary Chairman, presiding, and Edward M. Skidmore officiating as Secretary, at which time the Committee on Constitution and By-laws reported. After a full discussion, the report of the Committee was adopted. The roll already contains the names of many of the most ardent and active Republicans in the Ward, and they guarantee a good report from the Old Seventh in November next. The next meeting of the Club will be held at the same place on Friday evening next.

MUSICAL SOIREES.—The first of Mason and Thomas's musical soirees, this year, will take place upon next Saturday. It would be needless for us now to speak of the attractions of a series of musical entertainments which have established permanently themselves among us—for this, we believe, is the sixth season in which they have been given in this city. The programme for the first soires is an excellent one, and when it is known that the most classical tenor we have lately had among us—Signor Stigelli—sings twice in it, we can but conclude that Chickering's Rooms will be thronged with the admirers of classical music.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY.—At the meeting of this Society, this evening, in Clinton Hall, two valuable papers will be read. The first one, on "The Geology of the Sea Coast of New-Jersey," by Prof. George H. Cook, State Geologist of New-Jersey, will be fully illustrated by maps and drawings. The second one, on "The Mounds of the West," will be by Mr. H. R. Hosmer, who has conceived a new and bold theory in reference to the origin of the mysterious tumuli of our Western States.

NEW-YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.—This evening the commencement exercises of the New-York Medical College will take place at No. 90 East Thirteenth street, when the Hon. Samuel J. Tilden will deliver the valedictory address.

THE HOMICIDE ON THE UNITED STATES STEAMER BROOKLYN.—A Court was in session yesterday, at Burns's Hotel, Quarantine, investigating the case of the death of George Ritter, a seaman on board the United States steamer Brooklyn, which occurred in November last. The party charged with the murder, Chas. C. Cooper, a corporal of marines, was discharged from custody a few days since, no indictment having been found against him.

DEATH OF A BOY FROM INTOXICATION.—Coroner Gamble yesterday held an inquest on the body of John Young, aged four years, who died during the night previous from the effect of a quantity of liquor which he had drunk. It seems that the parents of the child, who live at No. 336 West Forty-sixth street, on Tuesday afternoon left the child at home alone, and that he got hold of a quantity of gin and beer which was in the room and drank heartily thereof. He fell into a stupor soon after, from which he could not be roused. Death ensued the following night. The Jury returned a verdict of death from alcoholic poison.

HEAVY ROBBERY OF DIAMONDS.—Some time since a quantity of diamonds, valued at $30,000, were seized by Marshal Rynders on board one of the Cunard steamers, as they were about being smuggled ashore by two Spaniards, who claimed to be the owners of the precious stones. By order of the Marshal the diamonds were stored in the public store-house of Messrs. McIntyre, Bixby & Co., No. 12 Broad street. A day or two since, when the jewels were wanted, they were found to have been stolen. Suspicion at once fell upon Michael Murphy, who had long been employed as foreman in the store, and when the officers came to look for him it was found that he had disappeared. Subsequent search led the officers to conclude that he had sailed for England. Murphy is represented as being a man who was making a large sum yearly in a legitimate way. Beside his salary as foreman, he owned several horses and carts, which were doing a good business. Murphy was quite a prominent Democratic politician of the Fifth Ward, and was always considered an honest man until the present transaction. It has been ascertained that the accused had disposed of his horses, carts, and other property, and that on Friday last he had left for Boston, to take passage for Europe, as is supposed. Murphy is a married man, and has two children. A warrant was issued for his apprehension several days since, and placed in the hands of Capt. Dowling, but the bird had already flown. It is supposed that he was in league with the Spaniards who claimed the diamonds, and that he stole the jewels for them, and that they, in return, furnished him with funds for his flight, beside paying him largely for his share of the work.

THE FIRST WARD HOMICIDE.—Coroner Schirmer yesterday held an inquest on the body of Diedrich Gerken, who was killed on Monday afternoon at No. 94 Washington street, in the groggery kept by J. Clauson. It was shown that the deceased was given to rowdy conduct, and that he was drunk when he entered the place on Monday afternoon. On being refused liquor, he commenced abusing the bar-keeper, Diedrich Dammann, and finally struck him. Dammann thereupon struck Gerken twice with a club, thereby fracturing the skull of the deceased. The Jury, after hearing the testimony, returned the following verdict: "That the deceased came to his death from compression of the brain, the result of violence at the hands of Diedrich Dammann." The prisoner, on being questioned, stated that he struck deceased in self-defense, and had no idea of killing him. The Coroner then committed him to the Tombs, to await the action of the Grand Jury. Dammann is a young man, but 20 years of age, and a native of Hanover.

FELL INTO AN AREA.—On the night of the 24th of February, a lady named Ellen Felton applied at the Fourteenth Precinct Station-House for lodging. She was allowed to sit by the stove for a time, but subsequently, being then intoxicated, she wandered into the yard, where she fell into the area. On lifting her up she did not appear to be injured a great deal, but was sent to the Bellevue Hospital, where she soon afterward died. Coroner Jackman held an inquest on the body, which resulted in a verdict of "accidental death."

SHOPLIFTER CAUGHT.—Yesterday afternoon a shoplifter named Stephen Wilson was detected in the act of stealing a piece of silk handkerchiefs from the store of Messrs Lathrop, Luddington & Co., Park place. The thief was taken before Justice Connolly, and committed to answer.

WANTED AT NEWARK.—Robert Diamond, a young man aged 20 years, was yesterday arrested, charged with having escaped from Newark, where he was awaiting his trial for forgery. Diamond was detected passing counterfeit bills, in company with a friend. The latter was arrested at the time, and Diamond, on being taken yesterday, was sent back to Newark.

COVETED HIS NEIGHBOR'S GOODS.—Abraham Burke of No. 240 Rivington street, was arrested yesterday, charged with having stolen $67 worth of money and jewelry from Elizabeth Schwartz. Elizabeth lives in the same house, and she alleges that during her absence the accused entered her room and, breaking open her bureau drawers, carried off the goods in question. Justice Steers committed the accused for examination.

REAL ESTATE.—The following sales were made yesterday at the Merchants' Exchange, by A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.: Five-story brick store and lot No. 30 Pearl street, lot 20x70 feet, $11,500; four-story brown-stone house and lot No. 126 Twelfth street, south side, 391.10 feet west of Fifth avenue, lot 20.11x103.3, $13,200.

[Advertisement.]

Strangers in the city can obtain PHRENOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS, with CHARTS and full written DESCRIPTIONS OF CHARACTER, setting forth the faults, talents, and the occupation in which one can best succeed, daily, at No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

LONDON CLUB SAUCE.—This unrivaled Sauce, manufactured by PARKER BROS., London, can be obtained of their agent in this city, A. J. PARKER, No. 15 Beekman-st. This article is superior to the Worcestershire Sauce, and can be obtained at one-half the price.

[Advertisement.]

FREELY GIVEN TO THE POOR.

The poor and needy suffering from bad Colds, Coughs, or other Lung Complaints, will receive a bottle of Mrs. Gardner's unrivaled INDIAN MEDICINE, gratuitously, by application at WEEKS & POTTER'S, No. 154 Washington-st., Boston.

[Advertisement.]

GOURAUD'S ORIENTAL CREAM, for instantly beautifying the complexion, dissipating freckles, &c., No. 67 Walker-st. Beware of a vile imitation under the name of "SLOW WHITE ORIENTAL CREAM," by the counterfeiter of Burnett's Cocoaine.

[Advertisement.]

Millions of Bottles of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP are now used every year in the United States for Children Teething, with never-failing success. Relief is immediate and certain. Only 25 cents a bottle.

DIED.

BURKE—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 28, Henrietta Feller, only daughter of Dr. A. C. and P. D. Burke, aged 2 years and 3 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at their residence, No. 142 Union street, on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

COMBS—On Wednesday, Feb. 29, Mrs. Hannah Durbrow, wife of Samuel B. Combs.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her brother, Joseph Durbrow, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on to-morrow (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 136 Sixth avenue, without further invitation.

LEGGETT—On Tuesday, Feb. 28, Aron Leggett, in the 66th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his nephew, Reuben Leggett, Washington avenue, Brooklyn, near Fulton avenue, on Sixth day, 3d month, 2d, at 2 p. m., where his relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

MACOMBER—In this city, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 28, Caroline E. Macomber, aged 45 years.

The funeral will be attended from the residence of her brother, S. L. Macomber, No. 166 Elm street, on Thursday, March 1, at 10 o'clock a. m. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

TAYLOR—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday evening, Feb. 29, Charles Meakings, son of John and Maria Taylor, aged 8 years and 3 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from No. 85 South Second street, on Friday, March 2, at 3 p. m.

Markets—CAREFULLY REPORTED FOR THE N. Y. TRIBUNE.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 29, 1860.

ASHES—The market is quite firm, with a fair demand for both kinds; sales of 100 bbls. at $5 25 for Pots, and $5 50 for Pearls.

BEESWAX—American Yellow is quiet at 36c. for Western, and 37c. for Southern.

COTTON—The market continues dull and heavy; some sales have been made at a further decline. We repeat former quotations. Sales, 500 bales. The export since 20th inst. has been 6,070 bales. We quote:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O. & Tex.
Ordinary	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
Middling	11	11	11¼	11½
Middling Fair	11½	11¾	12¼	12½
Fair	12½	12¾	13	13¼

COFFEE—Moderate sales are making, and the market is quite firm; sales of 1,400 bags Rio at 12½@17½c.; 500 bags Maracaibo at 12¾@13½c.; and 1 000 bags St. Domingo, for export, on private terms. We quote:

Java, White, ℔ lb	15 @15¾	Maracaibo	12½@13¾
Rio, fair to prime	12 @13½	Jamaica	12½@12¾
Rio, ordinary	11½@11¾	St. Domo. (c.) 100 lb	— @11
Laguayra	12½@13		

STOCK MARCH 1, 1860.

Rio, bags	11,487	Ceylon, bags	3,103
Maracaibo, bags	790	Costa Rica, bags	100
Jamaica, bags	—	Java, bags	150
Singapore, bags	354	Java, mats	21,301
Singapore, mats	1,522	Manilla, mats	—
Total bags	15,994	Total mats	23,323

CANDLES—Adamantine are quiet at 17@17½c. for Western, and 17½@19c. for City brands. Job lots from store sell at 19@20c. Sperm command 38@40c., and Patent 48@50c.

COPPER sells slowly at 20c. for Yellow Metal, 27c. for new Sheathing, and 30@31c. for Bolts and Braziers' 6 mos. Refined Ingot is quiet but steady; sales of 50,000 lb Baltimore and Lake Superior at 22½@24c., cash. Old Sheathing is quiet at 21@22c., cash.

COAL—The inquiry for Domestic Coal since our last has been fair; the home supply is much reduced, but with mild weather larger receipts are expected. We quote at the close $3 60@$4 40 by the cargo and $4 40@$5 25 by the tun. There is very little foreign here, and we hear only of 100 tuns Scotch steam at $6, cash. Liverpool is very scarce and wanted.

DYEWOODS are in limited request, owing chiefly to the light stock offering and the extreme prices asked. Sales of 50 tuns St. Domingo Logwood at $15 50; 100 tuns Laguna do. at $23, and a parcel of Honduras do. at about $17, cash; also, 100 tuns Savanilla Fustic at $27, cash.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The inquiry for Western and State Flour is more active, and with sufficient arrivals prices of the medium and better grades are better, closing with some speculative demand and a tendency to higher rates for good brands; the sales are 11,850 bbls. at $5 10@$5 25 for superfine State and Western; $5 30@$5 50 for extra do. do.; $5 50@$6 for shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio; $6 05@$7 for trade brands do.; and $5 80@$7 25 for extra Genesee and St. Louis. Canadian Flour is in reduced supply, and with a good demand, is better; sales of 466 bbls. at $5 65@$7 25. Southern Flour is more active and is held with more confidence; the receipts are extremely light, and the tendency is upward at the close; the sales are 3,340 bbls. at $5 60@$5 80 for superfine Baltimore, &c., and $5 85@$7 for the better grades. Rye Flour is in fair demand and is quite firm; the arrivals are not so large; sales of 176 bbls. at $3 60@$4 40. Corn Meal is in fair demand and is less plenty; sales of 226 bbls. at $3 65@$3 75 for Jersey, and $4 15 for Brandywine, afloat. Buckwheat Flour is firm, and in good demand at $1 75@$1 87½ ℔ 100 lb. We quote:

Unsound	— @—	St. Louis, com	$5 85@$6 40
State, superfine	5 10@ 5 15	St. Louis, extra	6 50@ 7 25
State, good	— @ 5 25	Canada, extra	5 65@ 7 25
State, extra	5 30@ 5 50	Balt., Alex. & G'wn.	5 60@ 7 00
Ohio, round-hoop	5 90@ 6 00	Richmond City	6 50@ 7 25
Ohio, extra	6 05@ 6 25	Baltimore	5 60@ 6 75
Ohio, choice extra	6 30@ 7 00	Rye Flour	3 60@ 4 40
Mich. & Ind. extra	5 40@ 6 30	Corn Meal, Jersey	3 70@ 3 75
Genesee, fancy	5 60@ 5 75	Do., Brandywine	4 15@ 4 20
Genesee, extra	5 80@ 7 25	Do., Puncheons	—@ 17 75

FISH—The inquiry is quite limited, but the supply is light and prices rule steady. We quote:

Dry Cod	℔ cwt.	$3 50	@$4 62½
Dry Scale		— —	@ 2 25
Pickled Cod	℔ bbl.	7 25	@ 8 75
Mackerel, No. 1, Mass., large		16 50	@ 17 00
Mackerel, No. 1, Halifax		— —	@ 17 00
Mackerel, No. 2, Mass., small and med		14 25	@ 14 50
Mackerel, No.