THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

The Mediation Proposition of the French Emperor.

The Recognition of the Southern Confederacy by France Considered Probable.

Monster Meeting in London in Favor of the Federal Government and Emancipation.

Address of English Operatives to the American People.

SIR ROBERT PEEL ON AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

A New Commander for the French Fleet on the Mexican Coast.

Progress of the Polish Insurrection.

DISTURBANCES IN GREECE.

The royal mail steamer Asia, from Liverpool at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 31st ult., and from Queenstown on the evening of the 1st inst., arrived here yesterday, bringing 69 passengers.

The City of Washington reached Liverpool at 8:30 on the the evening of the 29th ult.

The New-York arrived at Southampton also on the evening of the 29th.

The Nova Scotian arrived off Londonderry on the forenoon of the 30th ult.

Great Britain.

The Paris correspondent of *The London Times* says: "It is conjectured that the Emperor's proposals are meant as merely preliminary to a more important step on his part. I should not be surprised to learn, that in case of their formal rejection, the Emperor would then consider whether the moment has not at last arrived for the recognition of the Confederacy, and this whether England joins him or not."

The London Globe suggests the probability that the pacific proposals of the Emperor may be designed as laying ground for ulterior action in case of refusal by the Federal Government, the alternative being the recognition of the Southern Confederacy by France. *The Globe* does not believe that the time has yet arrived for the Federal Government to enter upon pacific negotiation.

The London Express in an article on the Emperor's proposition points out that no nation which has not had the means of communication with any other nation, has obtained, or even claimed recognition. The London correspondent of *The Manchester Guardian* learns that the Emperor's proposal for a conference was sent out to Washington without previous communication of it to Mr. Slidell, and that the proposition is considered by Mr. Slidell and other Southerners to be entirely inadmissable. The same writer says he hears of new difficulties between the British Government and the Cabinet at Washington, in connection with recent seizures of English vessels off the Bahamas, made within the proscribed nautical league of the British shore. He also reiterates his statement as to the free negotiation of Confederate cotton warrants in London, and says these warrants were being largely used in the purchase of ships and stores for the Confederates.

A great demonstration in favor of negro Emancipation was held in Exeter Hall, London, on the 29th ult. Mr. W. Evans, Chairman of the Emancipation Society, presided, and was supported by Mr. P. A. Taylor, M. P.; Mr. Thomas Hughes, the novelist; the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel, the Rev. Newman Hall, &c., &c., while letters of apology and sympathy were read from many distinguished men. *The Daily News* says: "The meeting was convened by the Emancipation Society, and proved to be, whether in point of numbers or enthusiastic feeling, one of the most important demonstrations of public opinion known in London since the days of the League. For half an hour before the time appointed for the commencement of the proceedings the great hall was crowded, and it became necessary to hold a second meeting in the lower hall, while a third meeting was held in the open air, in Exeter street. The name of Abraham Lincoln was received with immense applause, the audience rising and cheering and waving their handkerchiefs. During the course of the proceedings, the Chairman received telegrams from Bradford and Stroud announcing that meetings were being held in those towns, and that resolutions had been passed in favor of negro Emancipation."

The following resolutions were proposed:

"*Resolved*, That the revolt of the Southern States of America against the Federal Government having originated in the determination not only to maintain but to extend Slavery, and having been followed by the organization of a Confederacy based upon the denial of human rights to the negro race this meeting indignantly repels the assumption that the English people sympathize with a Rebellion that thus violates every principle of political justice, or with institutions framed in defiance of the moral sense of civilized mankind, and which are an outrage upon the religion whose sanction has been claimed in their support.

Resolved, That in the election of President Lincoln, and in the subsequent acts of his administration—the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, the prohibition of Slavery in the Territories, the recognition of the republics of Haytiand Liberia, the concession of the right of search for the suppression of the slave trade, the refusal of compromise and concession, and the Proclamation which inaugurated the new year—this meeting recognizes conclusive evidence of Anti-Slavery sentiment in the United States; rejoices in the prospect that afforded of friendship between England and America, as well as of liberty to the enslaved; offers to the Government and to the people of the loyal States the assurance of fraternal sympathy in their noble struggle, and requests the Chairman to communicate this resolution to his Excellency the American Minister.

Amendments were proposed in each case, but they were promptly negatived, and after sundry speeches, denunciatory of the South and eulogistic of the North, the resolutions were carried with all but entire unanimity. During the meeting some speakers ridiculed the course of *The London Times*, and the mention of that journal was received with groans and hisses.

At a meeting of the distressed operatives at Blackburn, an address was adopted to the New York Relief Committee, and to the United States generally, returning thanks for the sympathy that has been shown them, but pointing out that the benevolent object in view could be more effectually accomplished by affording to distressed operatives free or assisted passages to some part of the United States, where employment could be afforded them.

A large meeting had been held at Bradford to express sympathy with the Emancipation policy of President Lincoln. Mr. W. E. Foster, M. P., was the principal speaker, and his remarks were strongly in favor of the North in its anti-Slavery crusade against the South.

The London Times has a characteristically gloomy article on the prospects of the North, both in financial and military sense; and, as regards the latter, it says: "Perhaps at no time during the war has fortune declared so decidedly against the North over the whole area of military operations." The New-York correspondent of the same paper, writing on the 15th of January, also pictures the crisis then existing as the severest experienced since the outbreak of this war, and he anticipated curious developments within a few days.

Sir Robert Peel had been speaking on the American question, and said "that he was one who loved, as an individual, to see the States ultimately become separated and independent of each other. He condemned that odious and abominable Proclamation of President Lincoln, which emancipated the slaves in the Rebel States only, and said that if they followed the course of the battles which have taken place during this great conflict, they might almost fancy that they saw the god of battles fighting for the South. He should be glad to look back to 1863 and say that he belonged to a Government headed by the most popular statesman that ever ruled the destinies of England, which by acknowledging the independence of the South, led also to the emancipation of the slave."

France.

La France announces that Rear-Admiral Bassee has been appointed Commander of the French Naval Division upon the Mexican coast in place of Admiral Jurien de la Graviere, who is about to return to France at his own request.

The general debate upon the address in response to the Imperial speech, commenced in the Senate on the 20th and was concluded on the following day and passed 121 votes against one.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* rejoices at the friendly expressions which have just passed between the French and English Governments, and says they are requisite to secure the peace of the world and the progress of civilization.

The address in the House of Deputies had been read. It expresses concern on account of the struggle in America, and regrets the Great Powers did not support the mediation proposition of France.

The Bourse on the 30th was heavy. Rents closed at 69 to 80.

Italy.

It is stated that preliminary overtures toward a better understanding between Italy and Spain had taken place.

The Papal Government announces that bonds amounting in all to 4,000,000 scudi are to be issued, bearing 5 per cent interest, and redeemable in 15 years.

Poland.

Railway and telegraphic communication with Warsaw had been again interrupted. The railway was torn up by the insurgents on the 29th at Petrikan. Communication was soon resumed, however, and, according to Warsaw dispatches of the 29th via St. Petersburg, that city was perfectly quiet, and the conscription had been effected in the provinces without hindrance. A detachment of Cossacks had made a successful sortie from Modlin, killing and wounding 36 insurgents, and taking 42 prisoners.

Prussia.

The debate upon the address in the Chamber of Deputies closed on the 29th ult. The President of the Council refuted the accusation that the Government was attempting to complicate foreign relations for the purpose of diverting attention from its difficulties at home. The draft of the address, proposed by the majority hostile to the Government, was voted by the overwhelming majority of 255 to 68. The minority was made up of partisans of the Feudal party, of the followers of Herr Von Vincke, and of the Catholic members.

It was stated that the King would probably receive the address of the Chamber, but would refuse to allow it to be presented by a deputation.

Greece.

The London Morning Post says that the Prince of Leiningen having declined the throne of Greece, recourse has once more been had to the Duke of Saxe Coburg. There is little doubt, adds *The Post*, that the Greeks will welcome the Duke, and the Powers will view with satisfaction his accession to the throne. A telegram from Athens of Jan. 24 says: "An extensive monarchical conspiracy has been discovered here. The Embassadors of the protecting Powers have declared that Greece would not, in any case, be militarily occupied. Troops have been dispatched to Matin, the southern portion of the Morea, for the suppression of the risings which have broken out in that district. Conflicts have taken place in Megara, the Piræus, and Nauplia. At the latter place, the disturbances are said to have occurred on the occasion of an excursion made by the English Embassador, and an English non-commissioned officer is reported to have been killed."

Latest.

TURIN, Jan. 31.—The Marquis Pepoli will leave for St. Petersburg on Monday. It is asserted that he will, on arrival, commence negotiations for a treaty of Commerce between Russia and Italy. The debate on the Budget still continues in the Chamber of Deputies, but is devoid of political interest.

ATHENS, Jan. 31.—M. Babbi, formerly Minister under the Colleti administration, has been elected President of the National Assembly by a large majority, and M. Monatesi, President of the Court of Cassation, has been chosen Vice-President.

Mr. Elliott has announced to the Greek Government that the Duke of Saxe Coburg has consented to be a candidate for the throne of Greece, and that he will nominate his nephew, the Prince of Coburg Kohary, his heir. The latter, it is stated, will embrace the Greek religion. This intelligence has produced a favorable impression.

PARIS, Jan. 31.—The Bourse is inactive. Rentes 69f.85c.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—Marquis Lansdowne is dead.

The Brazilian mail has reached Lisbon.

RIO JANEIRO, Jan. 2.—Coffee, 71|000@71|200. Shipments, 59,200 bags. Stock, 90,000. The stock of Cotton at Bahia is 140,000 bags. Cotton was quoted at 17|600@18|000 at Pernambuco.

A Madrid telegram says the Spanish Cabinet does not intend to recognize the Kingdom of Italy at present.

WARSAW, 28th.—The insurgents have received considerable re-enforcements from the better classes of society, including many from Warsaw. The insurgents captured some troops near Fielskow, including two Russian officers, who were immediately shot.

LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, Evening, 31st.—COTTON firmer, and all quotations slightly higher; in some cases ⅛d. higher; sales 8,000 bales, including 2,500 to speculators and exporters. FLOUR still declining. WHEAT dull and 1d. lower. CORN 1d. lower.

PROVISIONS quiet but steady.

CONSOLS closed 9 1-16@9⅞.

Erie shares, 69@70½; Illinois Centrals, 40@50 discount.

HAVRE, Jan. 29.—COTTON flat and nominal; sales of the week, 5,000; Orleans tree ordinaire, 96f.; do. bas, 92f.; stock, 56,000 bales.

Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The funds on the 30th opened weakly, but closed a shade better. Consols, 92½@92¾ for money, and 92⅝@92⅞ for account.

Money continued in good demand, notwithstanding the advance of the Bank minimum to 5 ⅌ cent.

The weekly returns of the Bank show a decrease in the bullion of £244,026 on the week.

The West India mail steamer had arrived at Southampton, with £2,570,000 sterling in specie.

Baring Bros. & Co. quote Bar Silver at 5|10½8, Dollars, 5|6; Eagles, 59|44.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 31—6 m.—COTTON—The Brokers' Circular says: At the close of last week the market was dull and drooping, affected mainly by the decline in the money market in the provinces. This anticipation begins to exercise a more decided effect, and on its becoming known that the Bank rate was raised to 7 ⅌ cent, increased heaviness prevailed, and business suspended. American descriptions have been in limited request, and prices must be quoted ⅛d. ⅌ lb lower. The recent large import of Egyptian has led to an increased desire to realize, and prices come at an average reduction of about ½d. ⅌ lb.

As regards Brazil some low sales were effected on Tuesday in Maceios; other descriptions of Brazil are about ½d. ⅌ lb cheaper. East India, of the better qualities, being comparatively scarce, have not given way quite so much; while all the lower grades are about ½d. ⅌ lb lower. The sales of the week have been 21,400 bales including 1,200 taken by speculators and 3,150 for export. Yesterday (Friday) the market was flat and the sales were only estimated at 3,000 bales—including for export and speculation. The effective quotations are:

Fair Orleans	20d.	Middling Orleans	20d.
Fair Mobiles	20d.	Middling Mobiles	20d.
Fair Uplands	20d.	Middling Uplands	20d.
Middling Surats	[illegible]		

Stock on hand 406,100 bales, of which 65,000 are American. At sea from India 102,000 bales.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.—In the continued absence of later news than Friday, the market is very inactive, and there was not sufficient doing to test prices.

BREADSTUFFS.—Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co., Wakefield, Nash & Co., and Gordon, Bruce & Co. report Flour neglected, and 6d. ⅌ bbl cheaper; small sales at 22 for Extra State, and 24@27 for Ohio. Wheat is limited demand at Tuesday's rates; Red Western, 9|6@9|9d.; Southern, 9|9@10|; White Western, 10|@11|; Southern, 11|@12| per central. Corn is rather more demand, but at slightly easier rates. Mixed, 29@29|6d.; White, 30|6d.@32| ⅌ 480 lbs.

PROVISIONS—Beef freely offered at rather lower prices. Pork steady for New, but Old difficult to sell. Bacon inactive, and partially 6d.@1| lower. Cheese active and tending upward. Lard freely sold at full prices, 38|@40|. Tallow in better demand at late rates. Butchers' Association 44,444 c. Butter—Fine sells at 90|@92|. Inferior neglected.

PRODUCE—The Brokers' Circular reports: Ashes steady. Pots 31|6, Pearls 31|. Rosin—sales of American Common at 27|; Medium, 30|@31|. Spirits of Turpentine—no sales. Sugar again slightly lower. Coffee firm but quiet. Rice unaltered. Pork—sales of Philadelphia at 8|@8|. Linseed firm. Linseed Oil advanced to 41|6. Clover Seed—30|@40| for Old Red American, and 40|@46|6 for New. Fish Oils inactive. Petroleum sold at 1|9@2|, but closes at 2|2@2|3 for Refined.

LONDON MARKETS.—Baring Bros. & Co. report BREADSTUFFS quiet and unchanged. IRON steady. SUGAR active at late rates. COFFEE steady at full rates. TEA firm, and in good demand. RICE quiet. TALLOW 1| dearer; Y. C., 45|9. SPIRITS TURPENTINE quiet at 115|. ROSIN inactive. LINSEED CAKE—New York bbls., £11; bags, £10 15|. PETROLEUM—Crude, £20; Refined, 2|3. LINSEED OIL lower—selling at £32|3@£33|6. FISH OILS quiet—Sperm, £86; Cod, £48.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—Baring Bros. say U. S. Fives have fallen to 56; Pennsylvania Fives, 60@62; Bonds 63@64; Massachusetts Fives, 89; Maryland Fives, 72; Virginia Fives, 49; Sixes, 48.

THE STEAMER CITY OF WASHINGTON.—The steamship City of Washington, which left this port on the afternoon of the 17th ultimo, arrived at Queenstown on the evening of the 28th, thus making the passage in about eleven days—a fine run for this season of the year.

XXXVIth CONGRESS—Third Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Feb. 14, 1863.

Several petitions were presented for a camp hospital and ambulance corps.

Mr. WADE (Rep., Ohio), from the Committee on Territories, reported back the bill to provide a temporary Government for the Territory of Montana.

Mr. WILSON (Rep., Mass.) from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the petition of Dr. W. T. G. Morton, asking for compensation for the use of ether in the army, made a report of the fact without any recommendation.

Mr. COLLAMER (Rep., Vt.), from the Post-Office Committee, reported a bill establishing certain post routes.

Mr. HOWARD (Rep., Mich.) introduced a bill to increase the efficiency of the hospital department of the army. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. CARLILE (Un., W. Va.) introduced a bill supplementary to the act for the admission of the State of West Virginia into the Union. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. HOWARD, from the Military Committee, reported back the bill to enlarge the canals and the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers.

Mr. HOWARD called up the bill to prevent and punish frauds against the Government.

Mr. COWAN (Rep., Pa.) said that the 2d section provided that every person contracting to furnish supplies of any kind to the Army or Navy, and every person who procured, or aided to procure, any claim for any such supplies, should be considered in the military or naval service, and subject to military laws and regulations.

Such a provision was monstrous. It would sweep under martial law a large class of citizens, and all of the legal profession who might aid in procuring any claim, no matter whether he knew anything of the character of the claim. He would have a severe punishment meted out to those who defrauded the Government; but he would have it done by courts. He moved to strike out the second section.

Mr. POMEROY (Rep., Kan.) said he feared that the bill would bring into the service of the United States as large a class of persons as were now in the army; and would not the Government also be bound in the way of pensions, &c.?

Mr. WILSON (Rep., Mass.) said a very few hundred names would comprise all the contractors included in the bill.

Mr. HOWARD contended that no consent of the person was required to place him under the rules and regulations of the military service; and it was just as proper to place the contractors who cheated the Government under martial law as to place private soldiers under such law. He saw nothing to complain of on behalf of such persons.

Mr. MORRILL (Rep., Me.) thought the bill justly open to the criticism of the Senator from Pennsylvania. He could not see any necessity for bringing this class of persons under the rules and articles of war, so long as the Courts were in existence. These contractors could always be reached in the Courts.

Mr. WILSON (Rep., Mass.) said the halls of Congress had rung with denunciations of fraudulent contractors. The Government was doing what it could, but found it had no law to reach these cases. He hoped the Senate would pass some bill in order to reach these cases. He offered a substitute for the second section, providing that all contracts for munitions of war or supplies of any kind hereafter made shall contain the provision, that any person making such contract shall be considered in the military service and subject to the rules of war, confining such service entirely to contractors.

After discussion by Messrs. DAVIS, HOWARD and COWAN, the amendment of Mr. Wilson was withdrawn, the second section was stricken out, and the bill passed.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. HARLAN (Rep., Iowa) called up the bill to establish the gauge of the Pacific Railroad and its branches. It makes the gauge four feet and eight and a half inches. Mr. Harlan stated, as a reason for fixing this gauge, that it was necessary to make the gauge conform as near as possible to a majority of the roads of the country, so that rolling stock, &c., might be transferred. There were 20,567 miles of road of this gauge, and only 1,199 of a different gauge.

Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep., Me.) said it was a conceded fact that such a gauge was too narrow. The best roads in England had altered their gauges, and some of them were seven feet. The reason why so many roads were built on this proposed gauge was because they had begun so, and, having begun wrong, the thing had to keep on. But the wider gauge was safer and susceptible of greater speed in traveling.

Mr. HARRIS (Rep., N. Y.) could not agree with the Senator from Maine as to the benefits of the wide gauge. The Erie road in the State of New-York had a gauge of six feet, and men of capital were seriously considering the policy of altering the gauge of that road to the narrow gauge, on the score of economy.

Mr. McDOUGALL (Opp., Cal.) thought the Senate had better not go into a discussion on railroad gauges. The gauge was well fixed now at five feet. The bill was postponed until Tuesday.

GRANTING LETTERS OF MARQUE.

Mr. GRIMES (Rep., Iowa) moved to take up the bill authorizing letters of marque and reprisal.

Mr. TRUMBULL (Rep., Ill.) objected to taking up the bill. He saw no reason for such a bill and no reason for issuing letters of marque against Rebels.

Mr. SUMNER (Rep., Mass.) also opposed its consideration. He was in favor of the Government taking the merchant marine, if necessary, and placing it under the national flag, but he was opposed to privateering.

Mr. GRIMES thought this a most important measure. He would put a general law of this kind on the record.

The motion was agreed to—31 against 6.

Mr. GRIMES offered a substitute, authorizing the President, in all domestic and foreign wars, to issue letters of marque as he deems fit, and make all needful rules and regulations.

On motion of Mr. WILSON (Rep., Mass.) the bill was postponed, and the Senate went into executive session.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. DAWES (Rep., Mass.), from the Committee on Elections, to whom was referred the credentials of Jennings Pigott, claiming a seat from the IId Congressional District of North Carolina, and the protest of Chas. Henry Foster against the former, made a report adverse to the former.

Mr. MOORHEAD (Rep., Pa.), from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill to establish a Navy-Yard in the Western waters at St. Louis. Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. DAWES called up the report against J. B. McLean, as member from the IId Congressional District of Virginia; also the report adverse to W. W. Winn, the contestant. Mr. Dawes explained that the election was held under peculiar circumstances. He might call it a compound fraction. It was held under the proclamations of two Military Governors, Dix and Viele, and under the proclamation of a civil Governor. The military gentlemen ordered it to take place on the 23d of December.

On the 29th Gov. Pierpont sent his Adjutant General into the District of Norfolk, bearing writs of election, the dates of which were altered, in order to conform with the time designated by the Military Governors. It appeared from the testimony of Gov. Pierpont that he sent a sharp telegram to Viele, reminding him that he had encroached on the prerogative of the civil Governor in ordering an election, and claiming that he, as such Governor, would himself order elections when circumstances might justify it. The laws of Virginia required the vote viva voce, but persons voted by ballot. None of the essential provisions were complied with. The entire proceedings had risen above the embarrassments of legal enactments. The Union voters had had no opportunity to express their views.

After further explanations, the report of the Committee was adopted.

Mr. DAWES (Rep., Mass.) called up the report adverse to John B. Rogers, claiming his election from a District composed of portions of the Districts represented by Messrs. Maynard and Clements. This new District was made by the Rebel Tennessee Legislature. The Union men were disgusted, and during the election of a member for the Rebel Congress they voted for Rogers.

The report was adopted.

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A NAVY-YARD AT ST. LOUIS.

Mr. MOORHEAD (Rep., Pa.) from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill to establish a Navy-Yard in the western waters at St. Louis. Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

THE CONTESTED ELECTION FROM IOWA.

The House took up the case of Legrand Byington, contesting the seat of William Vandever as representative from the Second District of Iowa.

Mr. BYINGTON, who had been heretofore granted the privilege of addressing the House, contended that Mr. Vandever was not elected; that even if Mr. Vandever was elected he had forfeited his place by the acceptance of a military commission; that he, the contestant, had as much right as the Speaker of the House had as representative from Pennsylvania. Col. Vandever was never, he said, an officer under the State authority, but derived his original commission from the War Department. Hence the incompatibility of Vandever holding his seat as a Member of Congress, the constitutional provision being against holding two offices at the same time.

Mr. WILSON (Rep., Iowa,) replied, insisting that the election took place at the proper time in 1860, when Mr. Vallandighem was elected, and not in 1861, the time at which Mr. Byington placed his election. He had seen no evidence that Byington was nominated in a single Iowa newspaper. On the contrary, secret circulars were issued by the State Democratic Committee, acquainting his friends that he was a candidate for Congress. No public notice was given or writs of election issued. In only nine of the fifty-nine counties had his friends placed the gentleman's name on the ticket. Mr. Wilson replied to other points in the argument of the contestant. He caused to be read a protest, signed by Legrand Byington, published in May, 1861, against Lincoln, Seward, Chase, and others, charging that they had undertaken an unconstitutional war to devastate the South by fire, sword, and famine, stimulated by Abolition fanaticism, &c.

Mr. BYINGTON said his friends had since indorsed his principles.

Mr. WILSON simply replied that the position was neither creditable to the gentleman, nor to the party, which indicated nothing but hostility to the Government and opposition to every measure to crush out the Rebellion.

The House rejected Mr. Cox's resolution that Mr. Byington was duly elected, and discharged the Committee on Elections from the further consideration of Mr. Byington's memorial contesting Mr. Vandever's seat.

RAILROAD BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND NEW-YORK.

Mr. KELLOGG (Rep., Ill.) asked leave to report from the Select Committee a bill for a postal and military railroad between Washington and New-York. He said they had been endeavoring to report the bill for six or eight days. If the gentlemen persisted in refusing to have it printed, he gave notice that when they had a chance they would urge the bill on its passage.

PERSONAL EXPLANATIONS.

Mr. MOORHEAD (Rep., Pa.), rising to a question of privilege, read the following from a speech not delivered, but which Mr. Riddle of Ohio had obtained leave to print, in favor of the Illinois and New-York Canal Bill:

It was to be expected that Pennsylvania would oppose it and although she too rests upon the lakes. Nothing traverses her soil from which she does not expect tribute, and her citizens, for a whole Winter, with arms in their hands, recently forced the whole traveling North to patronize her transportation at Erie, the place where Perry's fleet was built. The nation had clearly shaped its policy to develop her resources. Her coal and iron are exempt even from taxation; and yet her representatives stand here, the goblins of the mines, a stupid, inert mass of animal obstinacy, to wait up the way of this great treasure. We say to Pennsylvania, too, we blow our fife.

Mr. MOORHEAD denounced this as an atrocious libel on a great State and an unworthy and unjustifiable imputation on members of the House. It was falsely stated. He repelled the insult, and pronounced its author a hackler. The coal and iron of Pennsylvania were not exempted from tax.

Mr. RIDDLE (Rep., Ohio) replied that he might possibly be mistaken about the principles of the Tax Law, and yet it would be found that what he said was substantially correct. So far as the remainder of the statement was concerned, he held himself responsible to any one who might think proper to call him to account. The citizens of Erie for an entire Winter were in arms tearing up the railroad, and the State of Pennsylvania stood by permitting it to be done. The policy of the nation was so formed as to develop the wealth of Pennsylvania. Was it for this that he was to be denounced as a libeler, and because the Pennsylvanians here in a solid body opposed the interests of the West?

Mr. MOORHEAD replied that it was for stating falsehood.

Mr. RIDDLE said he could have but one answer. It was the rule of the House governing debate. He thought the gentleman from Pennsylvania knew him too well to believe that he would shelter himself under them. He had obtained permission to print his speech, after trying in vain to be heard in behalf of his constituents. The rules suppressed the right to petition. He had merely spoken as a citizen had a right to speak, representing the interests of the West.

Mr. MOORHEAD desired to reply, but the House agreed to the pending motion to consider

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

The bill was amended, but not definitely acted upon.

Adjourned.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Feb. 14, 1863.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

To limit the number of Notaries Public in all the Counties of the State.

Relative to the acknowledgment of written instruments by persons residing in foreign countries.

To amend the charter of the Children's Aid Society.

The bill to facilitate proof of written instruments by persons serving in the army was reported unfavorably.

The General Bounty Tax bill was reported complete, and ordered to a third reading.

Mr. ANGEL introduced a bill to provide for the payment of the interest on canal drafts protested for non-payment.

On motion of Mr. FARRAR, the Select Committee of last session on the manufacture of salt was required to report forthwith.

The General Volunteer Bounty Tax bill was passed.

Adjourned till 7 p. m. Monday.

ASSEMBLY.

The following bills were reported favorably from Committees:

To divide the Eleventh Ward, Brooklyn, and create a new Ward.

To provide for the appointment of a Commissioner of Lunacy in the State of New-York.

The following bills were noticed:

By Mr. FISHER—To authorize a horse railroad in the Chenango Valley.

By Mr. A. SMITH—To legalize certain acts of the New-York Common Council.

By Mr. LEAMY—To improve the navigation of the East River.

To revise the general banking and lien laws.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. MATTOON—To appropriate an annual sum (amount not filled in) for five years, out of the Literature Fund, to establish a school at Oswego for training primary teachers.

By Mr. MURPHY—To incorporate the Seminary of Our Lady of Angels at Niagara Falls.

By Mr. MILLER—To legalize taxation in any town of the State in the past or future for the payment of the bounties to the volunteers in the United States service.

By Mr. FREAN—To raise the amount of legislative stationary orders from $40 to $60.

By Mr. TRIMMER—To create a new Ward out of the Sixth Ward, Rochester.

By Mr. BELL—To divide the Ninth Ward, and create a new Ward, Brooklyn.

By Mr. LOUTREL—To provide for the protection of cities in matters relating to the New-York City railroads. It makes the Mayor, Street Commissioner, President of the Board of Aldermen, President of the Board of Councilmen, Supervisors and Corporation Counsel, a Board of Commissioners on Railroads. Upon the application of two-thirds of the property holders on any proposed route, the Board shall advertise for proposals to build a track, which track shall be paid for by taxation on all city property, and become the property of the city.

The Board shall also advertise for proposals for running cars thereon, and shall give the same to the highest bidder. Proper regulations shall be made to compel contractors running the road to comply with the city laws and keep the property in order and repair.

The bill was sent to the Railroad Committee.

By Mr. DEAN—To provide for the construction of a railroad in Courtlandt and other streets. The corporators are: Robert Taylor, John H. Hall, Isaac Seymour, Lovell G. Mickels, Calvin C. Walworth, John S. Graham, Horatio Underwood, Lawrence Myers, Peter Rennie, Charles W. Hawkins, and Benjamin D. Lennox. The route is from Fulton Ferry, through Fulton, Courtlandt, Maiden lane and South street, back to Fulton; also, from Burling slip and South street, through Burling slip, John, Dey, West, Vesey, Ann, Gold, Beekman and South streets, back to Burling slip.

The Common Council are to decide on the propriety of laying the track upon the application of the property owners. No single contractor is to be given more than five cars on each road. Commissioners are to fix the fare, which is not to exceed five cents. The Commissioners are also to fix the salaries of the Superintent and his deputy and clerk. The Commissioners are to receive no salary.

Mr. GOVER introduced a preamble with a concurrent resolution instructing our Representatives in Congress to use all honorable means to defeat the bill providing for the recruiting and arming of negroes as an insult to our white soldiers, for it, in effect, declares that our white soldiers are no longer able to maintain the Goverment, and proclaims the superiority of the negro over them. Laid over.

The Annual Report of the Commissioners of Emigration was presented.

The House authorized the Committee on Commerce and Navigation to employ a clerk at $3 a day. Adjourned till 4 p. m. Monday.

COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB. 14

35,000	U. S. 6s, '81, reg....	95½	300	Pacific M. S S. Co....	62½
50,000	do.....coup	97	10	do.....	16
20,000	do.....	97½	50	do.....	39
10,000	do.....	97	50	New-Jersey Zinc.....	59
1,000	U. S. 5s, '65.....	96	50	N. Y. Central R.R.	80.11½
2,000	U. S. 5s, '74, coup..	89½	200	do.....	117
2,000	U. S. 5s, 1 Year Notes	100	200	Erie Railway.....	74
45,000	Treas. 7 3-10s..	100½	200	do.....	74½
20,000	do.....	100½	400	do.....	74½
500	do.....Indorsed.	100	200	do.....	830 74½
10,000	U. S. 6s, 1 Year Cer	96	200	do.....	30 74½
10,000	U. S. Dem. Notes..	155	300	do.....	74½
2,000	Kentucky 6s.....	100½	400	do.....	74½
1,000	Ill. Coup. Bds. '77..	107	50	do.....	b10 74½
3,000	Ill. War Loan.....	100	200	do.....	b10 74½
1,000	Ill. Cental Bds. '66..	99½	100	do.....	s15 74½
5,000	Ind. 6s, War Loan.	100	100	Erie Railway Pref.	s60 99
20,000	Missouri 6s.....	66½	100	Hudson Riv. R.R....	95
1,000	do.....	66½	100	do.....	95½
12,000	do.....	66½	100	do.....	95½
4,000	do.....	66½	100	do.....	95½
5,000	Tenn. 6s, '90.....	62½	200	Harlem R.R.....	35
7,000	California 7s....	b4.13½	100	do.....	35½
2,000	Louisiana 6s.....	75	100	do.....	35½
1,000	N. Y. Cent. 6s.....	126	100	do.....	35½
3,000	B., N. Y. & Erie m.	106	400	do.....	s3 35½
1,000	Hud. Riv. 1 S. F.	113	100	Harlem R.R. Pref....	79
1,000	do.....3d Mort.	111	10	Second-Av. R.R.....	70
3,000	do.....	110½	200	Nor. & Wor. R.R..	b30 80
3,000	Hud. Riv. 1st Mt..	119	150	Reading R.R.....	56½
1,000	Harlem RR. 7s Mt.	105	15	Panama R.R.....	151½
10,500	Ill. Central RR. B.	125	25	do.....	152
17,500	Ala. & T. H. 2d M. Pf.	92	50	Mich. Cen. R. R	93½
2,000	Alt. & T. H. Inc. B.	32½	300	Mich. S. & N. I. R.R.	50½
10,000	do.....	b30 33	200	do.....	59
20,000	Chic. & N.W. 1st M.	71½	500	do.....	59½
5,000	do.....	71	100	do.....	59½
10,000	do.....	b30 72	300	do.....	57½
5,000	Chic. & N. Win. 8.	96	100	do.....	s30 59
2,000	Lake S. & W. Bds..	117½	250	M. S. & N. I. Guar. S.	120½
15,000	Tol. & Wab. 2d Mt.	90	500	Ill. Cen. R. R. Scrip..	94½
10,000	do.....	b60 91½	1500	Cleve. & Pitts. R. R	70
10,000	Clev. & Tol. S. Fd..	111	300	do.....	83½
7,000	Pittsb., Ft. Wayne & Chic. 2d Mt.....	105½	100	do.....	s30 69
2,000	Pittsb., Ft. Wayne & Chic. 3d Mt.....	85	100	do.....	69½
2,000	Clev. & P. 4th Mt..	81	50	do.....	92
1,000	Chic. & Alt. Inc B.	109	50	do.....	92
20	Commonwealth Bank.	80	100	do.....	92
70	Bank of Commerce...	97½	100	do.....	b30 91
16,000	American Gold.....	135	500	Chi. & R. I. R. R.....	92
60,000	do.....b30.	135½	100	do.....	s30 92
10,000	do.....s30.	135½	100	do.....	92½
20,000	do.....	135½	100	do.....	92½
50	Citizens' Gas Co. Bk'n	30	100	Chi., B. & Q. R.R....	108½
100	Canton Co.....	27½	150	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. R. R.	65
13	Del. & Hud. Canal Co.	128	50	N. J. Cen. R. R	159
200	Penn. Coal Co.....	420	50	N. J. R. R.....	157
100	Cum. Coal Pref.....	19	50	Alt. & T. H. R. R	33
500	Chi. & Alt. I. Pref....	82½	20	do.....	32
50	Chi. & N. W. R. R....	18	25	do.....	32½

SECOND BOARD.

10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg...	95½	400	New-York Cen. RR...	118
10,000	do.....	95½	50	do.....	s30 117½
50,000	do.....	95½	100	do.....	117½
5,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Reg...	89	200	Hudson River RR	95½
20,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Coup..	97½	50	do.....	b30 96
5,000	do.....	97	200	do.....	96
30,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ⅌ ct...	100½	100	do.....	s11 95½
40,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr. Cer...	96	700	Harlem Railroad..	b10 35½
12,000	do.....	96½	600	do.....	35½
10,000	U. S. Dem'd Notes.	154½	100	do.....	35½
7,000	Missouri State 6s....	65½	50	Cleve. & Pitts. RR....	69½
2,000	Ohio State 6s, '81..	117½	600	do.....	69½
4,000	N. Y. Gen. 6s.....	126	1050	Harlem Preferred...	71
1,000	Erie 3d M. Bs. '63.	121	300	Reading Railroad.....	56½
26,000	American Gold....	135½	50	Michigan Central.....	95½
25,000	do.....	135½	150	do.....	95½
65,000	do.....b10.	135½	300