PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR THE DAILY HERALD, I cents per copy-\$1 per can-THE WEEKLY HERALD, for Occupation on this Con-Hiest, is published every Suturday, at 6% cents per copy, or 25 per annum, for circulation in Europe, printing the French and Raplish, at 6% cents per copy, or 14 per au-Pre DOLLAR WEEKLY HERALD, every Monday, 2 cents per copy, 31 per annum; ets copies to clubs, Sec., 55 per annum. VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, contaming imperiant near, wolld; if portant news solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be likerally paid for.

NO NOTICE taken of anonymous communications.

We cannot return rejected communications.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ITALIAN OPERA HOUSE, Aster Place - Don Giovanni BOWERY TERATER, Bowery-LITTLE DEVIL-UNCLE BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-THE STRANGER-BURTON'S THEATRS. Chambers street-Donsey AND NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham square-Spinit OF TH

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway DWLIGATE GROUN CERISTY'S OPERA HOUSS—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELEY. AMERICAN MUSEUM-AMUSING PERFORMANCES, AP-MELODEON - WHITE'S SERENADERS.

New York, Thursday, February 14, 1850. The Slavery Question-The Constitution of

California. According to our telegraphic despatches, last

evening, the President has submitted the constitution of California to Congress. This will bring the whole slavery and territorial question to a crisis. With the admission of California, the territories must also be organized on a fair and just basis. Now that the crisis is upon us, hopes of a settle ment of the whole difficulty increase. Since the introduction of Mr. Clay's compromis

Tesolutions into the Senate of the United States, for the settlement of the exciting question of slavery, as regards the new territories, we think a better and more charitable public sentiment has been exhibited in all sections of the country. The patriotism which pervades the speech of that statesman, seems to have been communicated to all who have read it, and fanaticism and ultraism have cowered before it. There is an occasional out-burst of feeling, but the speech has led many who had not previously looked at the question in any but a one-sided way, to view its Southern aspect, as well as the Northern; and the consequence is, that many, in this region especially, who previously considered that the South had not a particle of right to assume the stand which it has on the slavery question, are now willing to admit the existence of equity in their demand, to a certain extent. They are beginning to think that in submitting to be led by designing politicians, they have, unknowingly, been following an abstraction, and endangering the peace and integrity of the whole confederacy.

This return of reason, after such a long aberration, is gratifying, and augurs well for the settlement of the slavery agitation. We cannot expect that the fanatics of either the Northern or the Southern States will abandon the factious course which they have been pursuing so long; for if they do, they would sink into insignificance. In almost every State of the Union there are many windy politicians of every party, who have reached a factitious importance by violently advocating extreme views, either for or against the South, and by that alone. Such men care nothing for the Union or the slave, whose particular friends they affect to be. All they want is to attain a position and they care not what means they use to promote their ends. What do they care for the condition of the slave-whether he has that abstract liberty of which they prate so much, or not, as long as they make personal capital out of him? What would become of such men as Greeley and his coadjutors, if slavery did not exist in the Southern States? Were it abolished, they would at once sink into insignificance-the only prop that supperts them would be taken away, and they would never more be heard of. Did it not exist, they would never have acquired that factitious position which they have-one, however, which is anything but enviable. So it is with the Fourierites, the cocialists, and others of that ilk. As long as there connected with the organ ciety, it constitutes their capital and stock in trade. On it they will most pitcously dwell, and in that way deceive the ignorant but well meaning portion of the community into the impression that they are honest reformers, who wish to ameliorate the condition of humanity.

If such a sentiment of compromise as we have referred to, were to animate Congress, there would soon be a satisfactory settlement of the slavery question in that body. It prevails to a certain extent there, and is confined to a few men. Those few, however, by their commanding talents and acknowledged patriotism and ability, have it in their power to take the whole subject out of the hands of the factionists, and dispose of it in such a way as to give satisfaction to the reasonable and moderate men of all parties, in both the Northern and Southern States. It is to those men the coun try looks in this crisis. The agitators have had their own way long enough. The cabinet have tried to delay its settlement; but neither the facmonists nor the cabinet could stand an hour before the influence of such men as we allude to. We now look to the exercise of that inflgence, in the approaching debate on the California constitution. We hope to see the whole question settled, and put to rest for ever. It is the darkest just before the break of day.

THEMENDOUS DEMONSTRATION IN THE PARK-THE NEWSBOYS MEETING .- The newsboys of this city, as will be seen in another column, had a spirited meeting in the Park vesterday. The resolutions will speak for themselves. They probe some of the conventional leprosies and canker-spots of social organization more thoroughly than could have been anticipated, and a good moral effect may result, in the end, by bringing the prety and poverty of the metropolis into a close communication. The two have been long separated—or, rather, they have never been strictly united-poverty, in too many instances, being obliged, like the Saviour of manplack the corn" of sustenance on the Sabbath day, in spite of the outeries of those who held the day in reverential awe. It is to be re. gretted that the New Testament, by which the mass of mankind in civilized countries are guided. has not been more explicit with respect to the sacredness of the one day in seven-that it has rather leaned to it as an ordination of society, than as consecrated by the Mosaic dispensation. The Saviour, in citing the commandments, left out that relating to the Subbath; and his going through the corn fields, and similar acts, on that day, appear to have been done in the presence of his enemies, as a rebuke to their mode of using the festival .-Opinions, however, are various on this subjectwhile all agree that rest from labor one day in the seven, is conducive to enjoyment and happiness.

Saured of the Steamship Ome. The steamship Ohio, L. Sebenck, sailed yesterday afternoon for Haattendant on such occasions. A list of her passengers

THE STRAMES CHEROKEE, Capt. Windle, is to sail on Caturday, for Chagres direct.

Cerr Pourrice .- The democracy continue in trouble One section of the party has called a meeting at Tammany Hall, on Saturday evening next, and it ought to be a large one. The general committee of the unterrified meet almost sightly, to settle their troubles. Ward meetings are also being held, at which some pretty strong resolutions are adopted. We give, in another column, the proceedings of a meeting in the Sixth ward. They are severe upon two or three of the old leaders. TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

The Passage of the Revenue Collection Bill. The California Constitution before

Congress. &c., &c., &c.

The News Last Wight. "Shadows, clouds and darkness" rest upon

the capitol. Cato has arrived at Utica. How the drama is to end cannot be feretold. The unities of time, place and circumstance may be all disregarded. The suicidal knife terminate the scene. The President has leaned upon his cabinet; and a wooden one it is-destitute of vitality, or the least animation suited to the great interests at stake. The chief difficulty hedges the chief of the nation, and the eve of the great day when the coup d'etat will be attempted is at hand. All this has been predicted, and we are standing upon the very precipice of its realization. Is it possible that "masterly inactivity" can save us? Upon the "single chance that sways a piece of human frailty," is this nation to rest its dearest hopes at such a crisis? Or, is the voice of the great unity of the nation to be once more heard through its representative organs? Time must echo a reply to the interrogatoriesand, if we mistake not, the answers will correspond to the deeply implanted senti-ment that, like a vital seed, rests in the heart of the nation. Bound by his promises, pledged by his oath of office, the President must call around him men equal to the necessities of the hour. They were tolerably strong for a less dangerous crisis; but they are totally, wholly, unqualifiedly weak for the occasion. The California question is laden with fruit, evil or good. All depends upon taking it at a proper season, and in a proper way. An error in judgment will spoil the entire harvest. Sound, practical men are wanted for the eventmen who can read the signs of the times, and gather in the crop with prudent, foresight and blessed success. It is true that Mr. Clay has done much to avert the threatening evils but it remains to be seen if his conciliatory and prudent counsels will be duly heeded when the passions of men have become inflamed by the "do nothing' policy of the powerless cabinet. We look upon the proceedings of the House as indicating the advance of masterly confusion. It is a fortunate circumstance, however, that one stumbling block has been removed, to facilitate the progress of the administration, so that the one great nest, in which all after events are to be hatched, may be made as comfortable as possible for those who persist in being its incumbents.

The Revenue Collection Bill has passed both houses of Congress, and will soon be a law. The Secretary of the Treasury will probably be able, with the additional sum appropriated by the new act, get through the year. The course pursued by Congress in this matter, only establishes another precedent for the repeal or nullification of any act before it has been properly tested, upon the representations or misrepresentations of any administration with whose movements it may interfere The bill of March, 1849, was introduced to the lower house of Congress by the Committee o Ways and Means, of which six were whigs and three were democrats, and passed without a division. It was approved of by every whig, and was highly commended by the leaders of that party. It was a whig measure, and a whig administration had the enforcement of it. If this is a sample of the legislation of that party, it will be for the best interests of the country that it should ever be in the minority.

The telegraphic despatch from Foronto is charged with important information. It may convey some iden of the respect with which Earl Grey's proclamation is treated. The British government at home can convict, with the aid of special juries, on a charge of conspiracy, or of treason; but the modus operandi will scarcely work to the satis faction of the Colonial Secretary in a distant province, seriously and largely interested as it is, to unshackle itself of those fetters which have eaten into the very bone of society. Changes will take place. The colonial policy of England, adapted to benefit the younger sons of the nobility, in the nature of things cannot be tolerated when the commercial energies of the colonists are unmercifully cramped. When the pocket is drained loyalty takes its departure, in company with the head of the Queen, or St. George and the dragon. The sovereign once completely out of the pocket, It is not difficult to relieve the mind of it also. So the world goes. We shall see where the annexationists' manifesto will end

The California Constitution, and the

OUR SPECIAL TELEGRAPHIC CORRESPONDENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 13, 1850. The synopsis of the Congressional proceedings will

place the occurrences of to-day before the public.

One thing has created some speculation throughout the city—the peculiarly silent manner in which the President, by the advice of his cabinet, has submitted the constitution of California. It might have been an opportunity for semething better than "masterly inac-tivity." The cabinet well knew that on the California controversy will hang all the law and the profits to be

drawn out of the slavery question.

The South will stand fixed at this oriels to one course the rettlement of the entire dispute. They desire not procrastination, and do not expect any. the South in the same position as California-while Southern members will demand security for the future non-interference with peculiar domestic institut

As a climax to the fraces between Mesers. Lovin and Warren, Dr. Charles Leib, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed special mail agent.

THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13, 1860. The petition presented yesterday by Mr. Haux, on which the question was pending at the adjournment, was received without debate, and referred to the Com-

mittee on Territories.

CLAIMS AGAINST TEXAS Mr. CLAY presented a petition of creditors of the inte Republic of Texas, asking the United States government to settle their claims against Texas, and recommended it to the favorable consideration of the Committee on Claims. Numerous additional petitions

recommended it to the favorable consideration of the Committee on Claims. Numerous additional petitions were referred.

Mr. Duckinson, from the Committee on Finance, reported back the House amendment to the Senate's resolution, suspending, for a specified time, the actimiting the expenses of collecting the revenue from customs, with a recommendation that it be concurred in-with an additional amendment, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to dispose of the bonded warehouse now leased by the government, on or before the first of January next, on the heat practicable terms, but be may retain such parts of sold houses, or lease such other houses, at his discretion, as may be necessary for the storage of unclaimed goods, which for any other reason are required by law to be stored by the government—which was agreed to, and the House amendment, thus amended, was concurred in.

In the course of an explanation of the views of the committee, Mr. Duckinson said, that the ascertained receipts from customs, for the month of January alone, were four million free hundred and twenty five deliars, of which, over two million three hundred thousend were received at the port of New York. The total secretained and estimated receipts for the month, amounted to the round sum of five millions.

The Serate proceeded to the consideration of the bill provising for carrying into effect the late treaty with Brazil. After some debate and amendment, the bill was passed.

Mr. Beaver suggested to Mr. Clay to move that it be referred to a select committee.

Mr. Beaver suggested to Mr. Clay to move that it be referred to a select committee.

Mr. Duckness mithdrew his motion, to enable Mr.

be noted to Mr. Clay to move that it be red to a select committee Air. Plantas suggested to air conjugate to more referred to a select committee.

Mr. Doronase withdrew his motion, to enable Mr. Clay to make such motion.

Mr. Clay thanked air Douglass for his courtery, but had no design to make the motion while he was ready to fake any part in the duties of seeds a committee, which might suit the Senate, he did not desire

the resolution limiting the expense of co. "eding the revenue. The amendment authorizes the Sec. "fary of the Treasury to dispose of bonded warehouses, or re-tain, or remit such as may be necessary.

to lead in the matter. If the Senate thought the course suggested a proper one, he would prefer that the motion to that effect he made by some other Senator Mr Feors moved that the subject its fon the table for the present, which motion was negatived—ayes 18,

red to a select committee, of whom air, they amount chain man.

The Vice Paramers resid the motion could only be entertained by unanimous concent, as the rule provided that select committees shall be elected.

Mr. Foorz objected, stating that he had prepared, and designed submitting as soon as opportunity offered, a resolution providing for the reference of the whole subject to a Select Committee of fifteen—to be chosen by ballot—to be raised with a view to the consideration of all the matters incidental to the admission of California.

chosen by belict—to be raised with a view to the consideration of all the insters incidental to the admission of California.

After some additional conversation. the President's message and the accompanying constitution were ordered to be printed, and the further consideration of the subject was postponed until to-morrow.

The Vice President also laid before the Senate, a message from the President, stating that the information called for by the resolution of the Senate relative to correspondence had with Guatamala, Central America, and the Mosquito government, would be cheerfully communicated as soon as it was found to be compatible with the public interest.

Mr Douglass hoped the message would be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and that the committee would inquire whether the newspaper reports were true, that six months ago treaties were made giving to the United States important advantages, among which was the exclusive right to make a canal across the isthmus of Nicaragua fguarantying to the United States its exclusive use forever—whether such treaties have been suppressed, and whether the important advantages once secured to us, are to be given up to canother country without compensation.

On motion of Mr. Foote, the message was laid on the table for the present.

table for the present.

NR. CLAY'S COMPROMISE.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of Mr. The Senate then resumed the consideration of Mr. Clay's resolutions.

Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, having the floor, proceeded to address the Senate at length upon the question of slavery, and in reply to Mr. Clay, stated that he had been bitterly disappointed in view of the course adopted by that Senator. He had hoped from him some plan of settlement, semething upon which the patriotic, on all sides, could agree instead of that, he had presented a scheme essentially conceding to the North all that was claimed by the South. Mr. Davis took the extreme Southern ground, insisting that slavery is so recognised is the constitution, as to make it an institution of the United States, and not simply of the State in which it exists. He proceeded at some length with an argument upon the question, whether slavery now exists in California and New Mexico by law, taking the affirmative of the proposition, assuming the ground that all the laws of Mexico abolishing slavery are null and void, having been passed by authorities not pessessed of competent jurisdiction. He also defended the institution of slavery tixelf—all history, ancient and modern, showed the Ethiopean, wherever found, in the condition of bandsmen Slavery had been the only cause of permanent blessing to the African race, and samolopation was fraught with injury to them. It was a laise humanity which sought to raise them above their condition—it was an institution of the Almighty, recognised and sanctioned by the Bl-ble, from Genesis to Revelations.

Before concluding his remarks, Mr. Davis gave way to a motion to go into executive session, which was agreed to.

After the Executive session, the doors were re-

agreed to.

After the Executive session, the doors were reopened, when Mr. Foorn laid on the table his proposition for a select committee of fifteen, to whom all the
questions connected with the institution of slavery
shall be referred. Adjourned.

House of Representatives. Washington, February, 13, 1850.

BILLS BEFORTED. Mr. GRINNELL, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill providing for recording the conveyance

veerels, which was passed. Mr. Lane, from the same committee, reported a bill for regulating the value of certain foreign coins, which

was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the

State of the Union. A bill for further extending the time for locating the Virginia military land warrants, was passed. MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT.

A message was received from the President, in reply to a resolution, saying that he will communicate infor-mation as to the doings of the British in Central America, whenever it may not be found prejudicial to the public interest.

the public interest.

A message was also received from the President, transmitting an authentic copy of the constitution of the State of California, received by him from Gen. Riley.

Mir. Boyd moved that it be referred to the Committee on Territories and printed.

A demand for the previous question not sustained.

Mir. Wenyworns moved that it be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and asked for the previous question.

question.

Mr STANTON, of Tennessee—Is debate in order?

The STRANKE—Not pending a previous question.

Mr. McLanr hoped that Mr. Wentworth would withdraw his motion, and let there be discussion on the

wherence.

Mr. Visyon gave notice that he would move to refer
the subject to the Committee of the Whole on the
tate of the Union.

hr. Wessworm withdrew his motion, so that the

Mr. Wenyworns withdrew his motion, so that the previous question shall apply to Mr. Vinton's motion. Mr. Johnson, of Arkansas, objected to any change of the motion by Mr. Wentworth. Mr. Thourson, of Mississippi, asked whether a gentleman could make two motions at ence?

Mr. Wenyworn replied that he had withdrawn his own motion. After a few words on a point of order, under the operation of the previous question, the constitution and accompanying documents were referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. Mr. Stanton said the previous question did not apply to printing.

oply to printing.
The STRAKER Ismarked it applied to printing as well

The Stranger meved to reconsider the vote which ordered printing, and preceded to speak of siavery.

Mr. Fraston Kins rose to a point of order, and was for confining the gentleman to the motion.

The Stranger and that the question was now open on

for confining the gentleman to the motion.

The Sylanka said that the question was now open on its merits.

Mr. Stanton—The question in the last Congress was glocmy; but the spirit was greatly changed, and he deplored the necessity which compelled him to say not for the better. At the last session the symptoms of the disease were alarming, yet at this stage of affairs it might have yielded to remedies judiciously adopted and firmly administered. He feared that the disease was chronic and inveterate, extending to every part of the body pelitic; and subtle poison was diffused throughout the system. We have observed that nearly one-tourth of the session had been consumed in the effort to organize the House, and in every attempt of election, from the Speaker to the Boorkeeper, the question of sinvery same in as a fatal element. If the proper means had been resorted to at the isst session, it could have been settled in an hour, and the Union secured for an indednite period; but by the course of events, and by the action of the Fresident, the matter has been complicated. It now not only involves a consideration of the constitutional question and sectional justice, but has thought that the view to the sention of constitutional law, territorial dependencies, and high political expediency. The administration was obliged to change its front; its only salvation was to change the shape and form of the question, so as to conceal its denger from the eyes of the people.

Passyros Kino again rose to a question of order, that the gentlemen should not discuss circumstances under which the administration came into power.

The Syranton resumed—The policy of Mr. Buchanan was itsee a pillar of light, to guide statemen in these

The Sprange thought that the gentieman was not out of order.

Mr Sprange resumed—The policy of Mr. Buchanau was like a pillar of light, to guide statesmen in these dark and perilous times. In it, we see the true relations existing between the government and California. We see no attempt to alter the relations as they existed unser the laws and the constitution. The policy of Mr. Buchannan, was to march up and to settle the rights of the people. He sought not to avoid the true issue. The President and his supporters were stimulated by duplicity and fraud. Instructions must have been given to Mr. King, to advocate a constitution in California without slavery.

Mr Duza desired to be informed how the gentjeman knew this.

Mr Sysaron said that Mr. King was sent out to California.

been given to Mr. King, to advocate a constitution in California without slavery.

Mr Deca desired to be informed how the gentjeman knew this.

Br Starrow said that Mr. King was sent out to California with the wishes of the Fresident as to the terms on which she should be admitted into the Union. The conduct of the Fresident was a crime against the highest interests of one-shiff of the confederacy, and jooparded the existence of the Union itself. It was not a blunder, for a blunder is excusable. There was a resolution in Casfornia, and the Fresident placed at the head of it the Wilmot previse, and it was enacted there by the Fresident. The people of the Bouth are virtually excluded from the territories which they belied to purchase with their blood. He had a high respect for the intelligence and enterprise of the people of California but those people would scarcely expect us to violate a fundamental principle to enable them to come into the Union. While this would be fatal to the South, it would be fatal to them. It would be vain to raily on the constitution, when the spirit of fanaticiam transplace in the rights of the South. The Wilmot proviso is dead. He besieved that it was the policy of Northern men not to tennit the provise to be passed. They must do this in order to sustain the policy of Northern men not to tennit the provise to be passed. They must do this in order to sustain the policy of the President. California never can be admitted into the Usion without a compromise. The responsibility will read on those who have given birth to the prematuse movement. It will be admitted into the Usion without a compromise. The responsibility will read on these who have given birth to the prematuse movement. It will be admitted into the Usion without a compromise. The responsibility will read on these who have given birth to the prematuse movement. It will be admined to the south The difficulty was not to dissolve the birth to the prematuse movement. It will be admined to the south the tool of the ready be continu

The Bouse agreed to the amengment of the Senate to

The Senate resolution, to allow a special clerk to the Supreme Court, was taken up.

Mr. Barls said that the clerk was necessary, as the Judges were old men and had much writing.

Mr. Cartas remarked, that the resolution was to give a clerk to think for the Judges. The constitution ought to be reformed, and all Judges cut off, when old age or bad habits render them unfit for daty.

Mr. Thouspook, of Penn. was corry to hear such a reflection on the Court, which was an honor to the country.

The remarks, delivered in a loud tone, occasioned laughter.

Mr. Cleveland said the gentleman was determined to keep in the wrong Members could disagree among the meslves, but not the court.

Mr. Fowler—The laughter was not produced by discrepent to the court, but by the temperate and chaste language and manner in which Mr. Carter arowed his sentiments. (Laughter)

Mr. Cleveland would leave Mesers. Fowler and Carter to settle the matter between themselves. He thought the demand for a clerk reasonable.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

THE SLAVERY RESOLUTIONS.

The Committee of the Whole, Mr. Fisk in the cha again took up the slavery resolutions; the question be-ing on the adoption of the resolutions offered by Mr.

Raymond, as a substisute for the resolutions her offered by Mr. Waters, and they were adopted. Mr. Waters then moved as a substitute for the re clutions offered by Mr. Raymond, the resolutions here-

tofore effered by Mr. Dox.
Mr. Fond supported the resolutions of Mr. Dox, and said he should vote them, even if they did praise

the patriotism of Gen. Taylor.

Mesars. Davis and Stony were in favor of Mr. Dox's

Messrs. Davis and Story were in favor of Mr. Dox's resolutions, and should vote for them.

Mr. Buracours opposed the adeption of the substitution of Mr. Dox's resolutions

Mr. Fore explained, and said he was in favor of the resolutions of Mr. Dox, as between them and those of Mr. Raymond, but was opposed to the passage of both; but of the two evils would choose the least. He would take as little poison as possible.

Mr. Raymond opposed the adoption of the substitute for the resolutions adopted by the committee. He wished the gentleman from Erie (Mr. Ford) had been a little more explicit, and had pointed out where, and in what part of the resolutions, the poison existed.

The motion of Mr. Waters was lost.

Mr. Pauva moved that the resolutions of Mr. Raymond be substituted for those offered by the majority of the select committee, through their chairman, Mr. Ford.

Mr. Ford offered as a substitute for the resolutions.

of the select committee.

Mr. Form offered as a substitute for the resolutions of Mr. Raymond, the resolutions reported by him from the select committee, with the exception of a few verbal amendments.

Mr. Facus a motion was then put and carried—57 to 28. The Committee then rose and reported the resolution to the House.

Algary, February 13, 1850.

ALBANY, February 18, 1850.

PRISENTATION OF PRITITIONS.

Patitions were presented by Mr. Gefbus, of 121 persons, praying to be heard before the Legislature, on the subject of the question whether the institution of slavery is compatible with the constitution.

Mr. Colt, of citizens of Western New York, for such an amendment to the General Railroad Law, as will allow railroads to be built wherever there is capital ready and willing to build them.

Mr. Croes, of Stephen G. Jackson and others, for a law to confirm the title to certain property in the Seventh ward of the city of Brooklyn, and for a partition thereef.

Mr. Coll, for a railroad from Buffale to New York.

Mr Col.r., for a railroad from Buffalo to New York

and Eric Railroad. from Buffalo to New York and Eric Railroad.

Mr. Baows, of citizens of Suffolk county, for a repeal of the free school law.

Mr. Berman, the memorial of Peter Wilson, Chief and Sachem of the Cayuga Indians, for a law to authorize said Indians to purchase lands, so as that the Cayugas returning from the country west of the Mississippi, shall have a home in New York again.

Mr. Berman, of the Cayuga Indians, for a law providing for so remodelling the dams on the Cattaragus River, as that their old fishing places may be restored to them.

to them.

Mr. Williams, of the Watervilet Society of Shakers, protesting against the resolution of inquiry heretofore adopted by the Senate, in relation to them.

Mr. Carsoll gave notice of a lien law for the county of Senatalas.

Renerelaer.

Mr. Schoonmarks introduced a bill to provide for the maintenance of all canal bridges by the local authorities, and not by the State.

Mr. Carroll gave notice of a bill to make an appropriation for the Troy Hospital.

Mr. Williams offered a resolution for the appointment of a select committee of three, to visit the society of Shakers, and ascertain whether their property exceeds the income of \$5,000, such being the limit of the legal allowance, and resolutions the resolutions heretofore adopted.

BIYERS AND HARSONS.

fore adopted.

AIVERS AND HARBORS.

On motion of Mr. Mongas, the Governor was requested to send to the Senators and Representativas in Congress, the river and harbor resolutions, which were some time since adopted by the Legislature.

The bill providing for holding the general term of the Supreme Court at places different from those specified by the Judges, was passed through committee.

New YORK AND KRIE HALLAGAD.

The act fixing the location of the New York and Eric Railroad, through certain points in the counties of Alleghany, Cattaraugus and Chautauque, was considered in committee.

Mr. Dissica contended that this road ought to be allowed togo where the interest of the future required. The heit line, the easiest grade, the shortest and cheapest—these are the principles on which the line should be regulated.

cheapent—there are the principles on which the should be regulated.

Mr. Owns contended that the people of these countres had made large investments in full faith that the old line should be adopted, and the utmest injustice would be wrought if this bill should not pass.

The bill passed through committee—the final vote was not taken. Adjourned.

Assembly, ALBANY, February 13, 1850. ALBANY, February 13, 1850.

Mr. Hall and Mr. Barrett Are compel the New York and Eric Railread Company to build their road on the route of 1845.

Mr. McIntonn, for the repeal of all laws imposing the penalty of death.

Mr. Little, against the collection of double dockage in Albany.

Mr. Liavenwerth, against the reduction of tolls on foreign sait.

foreign salt.

Mr. Burnham, against the repeal of school laws.

Mr. L. Wanu Shitte, for a canal from Nia
Falls to Lewiston; also, sgainst the sale of intoxics

Mr. WHITE, a bill to amend the charter of the Coney Island Bridge Co.

Mr. Raynorn, a bill to incorporate the Albany Savings Institution.

Mr. Banan, a bill to change the Commissioners' Map

Mr. Bakks. soll to change the Commissioners' map
of the city of Brooklyn.
Mr. Fox, a bill to incorporate the Adirondack Co.
Mr. Leavenwaren, a bill to improve the quality of
lait manufactured in Oncodings Co.
Mr. Bukkoudes, a bill amending the law in relation

o diverces; also, a written report on the subject.

hir. Distray's motion to print ten those the usual
omber, was referred to Frinting Committee.

hir. France, a bill for the relief of persons holding

Mr. Dinings, from the committee on the contested seat of Mr. Fulierton submittee on the contested seat of Mr. Fulierton, submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That Daniel Fullerton is not entitled to a seat in this four, and that Daniel F. Durling is entitled to a seat in this Assembly, from the Third Assembly District of the county of Orange.

Mr. A. B. Davis was in favor of immediate action on this resolution. He said no new facts which were not they excluded the season, had been

MI. A. S. Davis was it haver or minequate action on the resclution. He said no new facts which were not known at the commencement of the session, had been produced. The best claim that Mr. Fullerton had pre-rented was the certificate, which never should have

been received.

Mr Dixinav was auxious that the question should not be taken till the report and testimony were printed. If the question was now taken, members would have to fail back on party grounds, and the vote be taken on

fall back on party grounds, and the vote be taken on those grounds.

Mr. Facts agreed with Mr. Davis, that the resolutions effected by the committee were perfectly plain and explicit, and most casely understood; and if the gouldmone was desirous that the question should now be taken, without the report being presented, he was perfectly willing to gratify him, and if he desired it, would move the previous question, and the whole subject might be settled at once.

Mr. Daves withoute whis motion for immediate action, A motion of Mr. Foun, to print five times the usual number of the report and testimony, and to lay the resolutions on the tails, was adopted.

The report of the State Engineer, e-staining a complete list of all lands belonging to the State, was received.

THE WOODWORTH PATENT.

Errorutiens were received from the Senate in relation to the Woodworth patent. Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

LEGISLATIVE NOW - A PARKEUBNER AND HUNKER COMING

The House held an afternoon session to consider the

The House held an afternoon session to consider the clarrery recountions.

Mr Eutromous spoke two hours in defence of his petition, and in opposition to the resolutions submitted by Mr Fosts. During the course of his speech, he gave the Listory of the democratic caucus on this subject, and defended himself and associates who dissent from the determination of the caucus. Their resolutions were not up to the spirit of the times nor the sentiments of the people, and no power could induce him to do less than to declare his opinion that Corgass had power to exclude slaves from the territories, and that it should exercise that power.

After he had closed his remarks, which were frequently interrupted by questions from those who differed from his views. Mr Eishop, of Malison, proceeded to give a history of the cancus also, lie accord Mr. Furroughs of having in cancus voted for the ration resolutions.

Mr. Eurocause decided that he had done more than to vote that the summittee might report them.

Mr. Story, of Dulchous, who was sitting two desks directly in front of Air, flurroughs, and facing him taid in a low roles, as that Mr. B., who is a little dead, did not hear him, "if you say you did not vote for the resolutions, you lie!" Mr. Burroughs, not having learn this remark, was proceeding with his application, when Mr. Story repeated in a joud roles, "if

immediately applicated, and the House improperly ex-cused them both.

Mr. Sroat spoke deliberately and deserved the se-verest censure of the House; nor was Mr. Burrougher free from blame. A tumbler is a dangerous weapon, but the prevocation was great. Luckily, no one was urt. The House soon after adjourned.

Progress of Annexation in Canada.

Tononto. (C. W.) Feb. 13, 1850. The manifesto of the Annexation Association of this city, to the people of Canada, has appeared in the Independent. The document is of considerable length, and written with ability. It states the case of Canada, and, arguing on fasts, presents the conclusion that the only remedy which can relieve Canada from the commercial and political disadvantages imposed upon her by the nature of the circumstances of her present position, is to be found in a friendly separation of the province from England, and its annexation to the United States. No reference is made to Earl Grey's

The government organ threatens executive inte ference with the annexationists; while the Hou Mr. Boulton, late Chief Justice of Newfoundland, pronounces the proceedings of the association strictl

News from the Cape of Good Hope.

Возтом, Feb. 13-12 М. We have, by the arrival, last evening, of the bark Ar thur Pickering, from the Cape of Good Hope, advices to the 24th of Dec. The contest between the people and government still continued; but the latter had thus far triumphed, in consequence of trairors, who had fur-nished government with supplies. Considerable excitement prevails at Cape Town; half of the shops are shut, business suspended, and many of the merchants are con-tracting their operations with a view of leaving if the convicts are landed. In the meantime, Mitchel and the convicts are still cooped up in the Neptune at St. Simons Bay. Letter writers predict that if government attempts to land the convicts, there will be a great out break.

Intelligence from Cape Haytlen

BOSTON, Feb. 13, 1850. The brig Adelphi, from Cape Haytien, Jan. 26th, he errived. She brings nothing new. The foreign men chants who had refused to trade under the new mono poly law, had determined to submit, believing that it must soon be unconditionally repealed. Coffee was net plenty.

Arrival of Hungarian Patriots.

Bosron, Feb. 13-A. M.
The bark Harriet T. Bartlett, which arrived this norning from Smyrna, has on board as passengers Capt. Gieonna Tuerecello and Professor Pietro Haral' two Hungarians who fought under General Bem. They are about thirty years old, and make a fine appearance They were helped on to Smyrna by the Turkish government, and Capt. Baker gave them a free passage to Boston. They have letters to their friends in New York, where they intend proceeding.

Further from the Crevasse, &c.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 13, 1850.
Advices from New Orleans state that all efforts to stop the crevasse below Algiers have proved unavail-ing. Several planters have been ruined. The Red River is falling.

The whig and democratic caucusus of the Georgia

egislature have nominated tickets for delegates to the Nashville Convention.

Texas has sent ex-Governor Wood as special agent

to Washington, in relation to her territorial rights. All the back Southern mails have come to hand, but contain no news worth telegraphing.

> The Crescent City. CHARLESTON, Feb. 13, 1850

A strong northeast wind blowing to-day, has dete the Crescent City until to morrow, when she will sail for New York at 7 o'clock.

Arrival of the Southerner. CHARLESTON, Feb. 13, 1850.

The steamship Southerner, Captain Berry, from your

city, arrived here early this morning. Bales of Stocks at Boston

Annexed were the salesto-day at the Brokers' Board 2 shares Boston and Maine Railroad, 103; 9 do. Manchester and Lawrence, 87; 14 do. Northern, 64; 14 do. o. 648; 10 do. 0.1d Colony, 67; 200 do. East Boston, b10, 14%; 1 do. Chesire, 59; 8 do. Western, 102; 3 do. Merchants' Bank, 107; 82,500 Vermont Central Bonds, 87%; 20 shares Vermont and Massachusetts 28%; 1 do. Fitchburg, 107%; 3 do. Ogdensburg, 24%; 25 do. Vermont Central, 44%; 1 do. Portland, Saco and Portsmouth, 58; 40 do. Noriolk Co., 26%; 1 do. State Bank, 62%; 6 div. Vermont Central dividends, No. 1, 2.78; 6 do. No. 2, 2.6.

Markets.

The markets for produce are unchanged, with a mo-lerate business delug, at steady prices. Howard street lour is held at \$4.75.

Shipping Intelligence.

Baltinoni, Feb 13.

Arrived.-Brig Fayotteville, from Porto Cabello, the Eid.

Arrived.-Ship Gondols, from Malags.-lost verboard using the passace adolphi W Schander, first officer, from Ne York: ship Hindortan, and bark Sherwood, from Bostor schr alex Exel, from Philadelphia.

Barn. Feb 11. chr Alex Esei, from Philadelphia.

Arrived.- Brig Georgians, Savannah; schr Nidus, Baltimere. Pld ship Saxony, Havana.

FALL Riven, Feb II.

Arrived.- Sleep Isaac H Bordon, NYork.

Bosron, Feb I3.

A rrived—Bark Saxenville, frem Calcutta, Octath. Saw 7th 1set, 1st 35 53, 1se 70 10, bark Hebren, Boston for Havena. 10th, of South Shoel, saw a ship standing 8, with white head and two introve stripes, white streak around her. Fork Milcon, from Bussens Ayres. Fork Milcon, from Bussen Ayres. Lott whether Hebrer of Sag Harber, put in for supplies, to sail in a few days. Bark Hirriet : Barlett, from Smyrna, Dec 1st, passed Gib-ralur Jan 1st. Saw off Cape de Sats, bark Bevis, Smyrna for Busset.

raliza Jan Ist. Saw off Cape de Sate, bark Bavis, Smyran for Lecten.

Bark Justice Stery, from Baltimore.

Bit & dechhi, from ange Haytine. 27th ult. Left brig Leander, for Boston, and a schr for N York.

Brigs Arvice. (Fr) from Rochelle, Dec 22d: A Dunbar, St. Marys, Ga; Narvagagos, Wilmington, N C: Elvira, and Stephen 6 lisse. N York; nobre Ustalosa, Bonasgua, 25d ulci Marys if Case; A L Byde, and Franklin, Philad.

Below-Ship Rudio, from New Orieans; bark Marmion, Pairane.

Cetared-Ships Madors. Matanza: Maulica, N Orleans; bark Cuiz, San Francisco; brig Sylviana, Pernambuso; solars Zoviac, Surmana, zact, Cape Hayter, Raisbow, Richmond; Benry Payses, Baltimore; Howard and Compliance, N York, Lecter-Bark Arab, Indian Ocuas, 450 sp. 350 wh, 1100 but; phack, 250 bone. Left at Rossmay Islands Oth Sept, bark Kars, 100 sp. 450 humback.

Holding's Holde, 27th but, for dec scher Sarah Rippey, Despatch, and Vineyard, Tangjer for do; Edward, N York, for Pertland; bary, Fracerickaburg for do; Favor, Baltimore for Portamenth, bark Vests, Messica 25th Nov., Gibralter Bat Dec. for

enth. Bark Vests, Messian 29th Nov, Gibralter IIst Dec, for 19th, bark Vests, Messian 29th Nov, Gibralter IIst Dec, for coron, espoke 7th inst, let 22.20, len 72 15, ship Toskina, ore-nab for Rottercam, and was emplied with provisional th, let 37 00, len 84, tark Costa Relli, Francfort for lia-

Buth, in 37 co, iem Si, tark Cosm Kelli, Frantfort for Havara.

Balk Ragle, Philladelphin for Boston: brigs Wm M Regers, de for des Bostilla, Wilmangton, NC, for de.

Sch Scalaem, Jacquemai, 77th ult for Boston. Left bark ander. NYork, 10 days; brig Hanrico, from Boston, just ar. fysics, dist, off trooded inland, Briving M Juhustone, Aux Leyes for Flow, North Signature, British M Juhustone, Aux Leyes for Flow, Newtonib, Doi: for Flymouth, Theren, Tanken, Cambridge, NYork for Boston; Maria Theren, Tanken, Cambridge, NYork for Boston; Maria Theren, Tanken, Cambridge, Nyorkshe, Doi: for Flymouth, Signature, Tanken, Cambridge, Newtonib, Doi: for Flymouth, Cambridge, Navish of the State of

Arr sloop Radiant, NYerk.
Salied-Hrig Florence, NOrleans.
The refer seen ashore on the west end of Nauchon, is the yes, of these, from r hindelphin for Boston, with eval; bilgdand full of water. She ran on in a thick f. g.

VERY LATE FROM ORROSS .- We have received advices from Oregon City to the 23d November. The Mounted Riflemen arrived safely at their destination in October, after a murch of more than five

menths, from Fort Leavenworth. The officers and men were well, but about half the horses were used up On the 1st of November, Gen. Smith and staff were at Fort Vancouver, but were expected to be in Oregon

Fort Vancouver, but were expected to be in Oregon City in a few days. The latter place will be the head-quarters of the regiment of Mounted Riffemen during the winter, it is probable that in the spring they will remove to Fort Vancouver.

Affairs in Oregon are much the same as they are in California, so far as the prices of provisions and all kinds of manufactured goods are concerned. Samed lumber is worth \$50 per thousand feet, and the demand caunot at all be supplied. Gov Lone purchased a saw mill, last reason, which was carning about \$12,350 per month.

It is said to be a charming country, and as soon as menth.
It is said to be a charming country, and as soon as
they get a "cleario" to start upon, the "Universal Yankee Nation" will go ahead in Oregon just as it is now
going alead in California.

Courand's Instantaneous Liquid Hate Dye charges the color of rea, light, or grey hair to a rich and hidelihe black or brown, with so little trouble in its applied tion, that, next to his renowned hallon Medicated Seage, may be reported as the re-plus ultra of his useful threathen. Fewno only at Dr. Georgan's Depot, of Walker street, are sucre from (not in) Broadway; Butes & Jordan, 12) Washington at greet, Boston, &c.

Court Calendar-This Day. COURT-General Torm. -Nos. 83, 35 to 41, CINCUIT COUNT -Nos 306, 318, 321, 322, 326, 327, 328, 381 to 587, 537 1/4 338, 276, 250 STATES DISTRICT COURT .- Nos. 48, 39, 48, 50

to 57.

Common Pleas — Nos 30, 99, 109, 119, 122, 127, 135, 141, 142, 156, 160, 163, 165, 166.

BUPERIOR COURT.— Nos 120, 37, 66, 67, 97, 106, 166, 41, 51, 60, 2 49, 14, 111, 116, 122, 130, 3, 27, 134, 135, 137, 145, 146, 196, 47, 153, 154, 156, 156, 157, 159, 160, 161, 164, 166, 179, 172, 173.

The Hague Street Explosion.—I consider that great injustice has been done to me by the verdict of the Coroner's Jury, on the inquest upon the unfortunate calcanity that recently occurred in Hague street. I do not me as to carge that the jury cried intentionally in implicating that the jury cried intentionally in implicating the statement of the street of the statement of the street of the st full and far investigation into the iscue or this case, so far all am'ose-eried. W. E. Hilligan.

The undersioned was foreman of the boiler makers for Mesers. Briligan is Walker, at the time the functioners boiler was built for Mr. Taylor. In no instance were Mr. Hentgowery built for Mr. Taylor. In no instance were Mr. Hentgowery's directions disoloped in the construction of the boiler, as stated by him, as all orders had to be carried out by ms, being foreman (Signed,) JOHN E. WALKER.

The undersioned having seen it stated in Mr. Hontgowery's evidence, before the Coroner's Jury, that the tubes, in one instance, same within 'aj' of an inch together, want to the ruins and measured them, and found his statement in relation to that untrue. (Signed,) HIERS CONYELL.

The undersioned holler makers, were in the employ of

The undersigned botter makers, were in the employ of Messra Ki ligan & Walker at the time the Montgomery believ was built for Mr. Taylor, and say there were no alterations made in the botter before it went to Savannah, as stated by kim.

JOHN J. CULLEY, WM. DOMERTY, JAMES FINEN, WM. ANDREWS.

Brady's National Collection of Daguerreo-types, 26 and 26 Broadway, corner of Fulton street. Stran-gers and citizens are respectfully invited to call and examine the specimens.

Vapor Baths.—E. J. Carroll's Medicated Vapor Su'shur, and Iodine Baths, 26 Barolay street, (established 1825.) kecommended by Drs. Mets, Burvens, Hancourse, Beyd, Smith, Dixon, and other eminent medical generatemen, for coles, playmatism. Hiver complaints, mercurial pains, diseases of the skin, stiff joints, &c.

The Headache has afflicted you so long, good lady, that you must surely have become fond of it, or you would not continue to suffer, when it can be effectually got rid of by a bottle or two of unseley's Arable Elixic, asses, of ten and fifteen years standing, have been removed by it, and the nerves restored to their pristure vigor; appetite increased, and life senseed. It it fails in your case, you are welcome to it gratuitously. Office, 145 Fulton street. Frice, 50 cents.

Wonderful Metamorphosis Magic Hair D.e. to color the hair or whiskers, the mo-ment it is applied, without injury to the hair or skin. It can be washed immediately without disturbing the color, and has no had odor. It is applied, or sold, at FHALON'S, 197 Broad way, and, by C. L. Fawout, 182 Chestmas treet, Phils-

delphia.

finir Dye.—Batchelor's Liquid colors the sair or whisters the mement is is applied, without injury the she hair or axin; it can be washed immediately without is turbing the color, and has no bad odor. It is applied, or soly wholssale and retail, at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, a Walstreet. Copy the address.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

MONEY MARKET. Wednesday, Feb 13

The stock market opened slightly buoyant this morning, and the bears made their appearance as purchasers, which accounts for the amount of cash stock sold. It will, however, he seen that most of the transactions were on time. The sales of Harletn were large There appears to be any quantity of stock pressing on the market, and the bears have a fine opportunity to road fell off to-day, the former %, and the latter 1 per cent from previous sales. Erie Bonds, new, were active to-day, but prices fell off from the opening. Morris Canal finds purchasers at prices current yesterday. Most of the fancies closed at the first board less bucyant than at the opening, and the market appears to be in an unsettled state, and prices with difficulty sustained. Operators in the most dangerous fancies pur-chare stock for cash, and put it out immediately on time, buyers' option, at an advance of % a % per cent, and hold the stock for delivery when called for. The cheapness and abundance of money enables them to do chesphess and abundance of money enames them to de-this; and as the safety of the operation depends upon the ability of the purchaser to take the stock, those satisfied with small profits prefer that kind of business to holding any fancy at any price, on their own ac-count. It is our impression, from the appearance of things in the street—from the nature of the operations, and the class of purchasers, from the large quantity of stock present prices will bring out, and the great ac-cumulation in the hands of brokers, that the advance annot be sustained, and that a few days will bring about a reaction. The improvement is unnatural, and artificial, and has not the first element of health or permanency.

At the second board, there was a further improve

ment in prices, with pretty large sales. There is no change in the class of purchasers. Parties now buying have been doing so for the past six months, and every bares of stock. Erie Bonds, new, fell off 1/2 per cent dorris Canal, M. Erie Railroad advanced M; Harlem, 14; Canton Co., 14; Farmers' Loan, 14.

The amount on deposit in the office of the Assistant Treasurer, at the close of business to-day, was \$3,241. The receipts of the Long Island Rallroad Company

for the year ending December 31, 1849, were \$161,315 08 expenditures for the same year, \$176,433. Of the expenditures, \$15,271 62 were of an extraordinary nature, and egitimately belongs to construction account. This leducted from the aggregate, leaves \$151,161 38, only \$153 70 less than the total income. The indebtedness of the company on the lat of January, 1860, was \$482,960 01, of which \$100,000 are a loan from the State; \$547,663 90 outstanding bonds of the company and \$35,426 05 accounts payable. The assets hand amount to \$32,458 52, leaving the net indebted-

The exports of molasses from the port of Cardena during the year 1849, amounted to 11,250 bhds. of which 633 hhds. went to England. In 1848 the export was 6,048 bhds In 1847, the amount was 9,506 hhds and in 1846 it amounted to 8,773 bhds.

The Toronto and Lake Huron Railroad is beginning to excite a great deal of interest along the southers shore of Lake Ontario. Oswego is particularly inte rested in its completion, and it will open to our publi-works and to this city, the trade of a large and produc tive portion of Canada, which has now hardly an outle to market. The stock is to be raised, in part, on th Art-Union plan of tickets. The city of Porenta ha subscribed largely to the capital, and other corporation intend doing so liberally. The managing director of th company, Mr. Capreol, is now in Albany, soliciting th enactment of a law legalizing the sale of tickets in thi State upon the plan proposed by the sharter of th ompany. We can see no reasonable objection to th passage of such a law; but on the contrary, several ver important interests of the State entitie it to immediat attention. The plan strikes us favorably, and as soon as the Legislature grants the law societied, we shall place it before the public.

According to the report of the Eric Stattroad Com-pany, made to the State Engineer, in accordance with the act of February, 1843, the operations during the past year, and the state of the company's affairs at the

Length of double track belonging to the Com-

Expended for purchase of lands.

Expended for grading, including bridging and masonry.

Expended for engineering.

Expended for engineering.

Expended for iron for experimentare.

Expended for buildings.

Expended for purchase.

Expended for springer.

Expended for springer.

Expended for purchase.

Expended for purchase.

Expended for passenger care.

98.011 97.

Expended for freight care.

287 233 15.

4th. Funded debt.

\$3.339,918 90.

Floating debt.

Due to Corporation. \$23 507 12
5th. Number of through passengers. 12.363
Number of way passenger. 270,359);
5th. Rate of lare, first class passengers, per

mile.

Rate of fare, second class passengers, per mile.

7:b. Amount received from transportation of passengers.

\$363,209 06
Amount received from transportation of property. perty.

Amount received from transportation of 425,078 12

Amount received from transportation of mails.

Total.....\$510,143 62