viding a police organization, without increasing the number of policemen in the department on the division of wards, or the expense to the city; and this measure I deem practicable as well as desirable.

WHARVES AND PIERS.

The management of the wharves and piers is a subject which merits at the hands of your honorable body the most serious consideration, as well in view of the great amount invested in them, as from their intimate connection with the best interest of our city.

New York is, by its position, the great emporium of the Western world, the very heart of commerce, whose pulsations are felt and responded to in every section of our wide-spread Union. But we must not rely solely upon its natural advantages, which make our city pre-eminent in the inducements it offers to commercial enterprise. It is not enough that we should provide wharves and piers to accommodate our fleets of sailing vessels. We should also provide accommodation for the ocean steamers, the number of which has increased with a rapidity unparalleled in the history of the world.

And I cannot more forcibly illustrate the immense increase of our maritime intercourse with foreign countries, than by presenting the following statement of the amount of tonnage employed in foreign trade:—

FOREIGN TONNAGE.

1840.		1850.	
No. of vessels.....	2,048	No. of vessels....	3,233
Tons.....	670,425	Tons.....	1,178,596
Men employed....	2 808	Men employed....	46 389

The coasting trade employs three hundred times as many vessels and tonnage as the foreign; and the increase of the latter in the past year, has been about the same as that above exhibited of the former.

New York should not only afford the most ample, but should provide the most convenient and the best arranged wharf accommodations to be found in any commercial port, as no one can doubt that this city owes its wealth, prosperity, and reputation, to the commercial enterprise of its merchants. I think, therefore, that no objection should be made to any expenditure within the bounds of reason, having in view the continuation and increase of the commercial prosperity of the city. But there is yet another aspect in which this matter must be viewed, and which I cannot, as chief magistrate of the city, permit myself to overlook.

While, then, we owe it to the commercial character of our city to provide the very best accommodations which science and experience can suggest, it is due to the city of New York that some return should be made for the large amounts annually expended in this department. It is true, that every advantage offered in the way of superior arrangements for facilitating the lading and discharge of cargoes at our wharves, finds its return in increased commerce; but the city treasury is in no wise benefitted thereby. I perceive that among the appropriations asked for and made by your honorable body for the current year, is the sum of $250,000, for wharves and piers; $140,000 of which is for new work, and the balance, $110,000, for the construction of a bulkhead at Gansevoort street, besides a further sum of $50,000, for repairs. In addition to this, resolutions have passed the Common Council, in favor of making application to the Legislature, for authority to issue bonds to the extent of $500,000, to be used as occasion may require for the department of wharves and piers. If this shall pass the Legislature, there is no reason to doubt that occasions will soon present themselves for the expenditure of this amount.

Large as is the amount called for under this head, I should not feel justified in advancing a single objection, if at the time when we were preparing to enter upon such expenditures, there was any reason to suppose that the city would derive any corresponding benefit. It is an acknowledged fact, however, that next to the markets, the wharves and piers of our city are the most unproductive of all its property—the revenue derived from them not exceeding 2 or 2½ per cent on their valuation—and this exclusive of the large sums annually expended to keep them in repair. It would seem to me, therefore, to be the part of wisdom, while making preparations for such great expenditures, to provide also for some means of deriving something like a proportionate revenue from them. I know of no other way in which this can be accomplished, than by the imposition of a small wharf tax on all goods landed on the wharves and piers belonging to the city. The nature of this tax, its amount, the modes of collection, &c. are subjects for reflection and consideration; but the principle is one, against the immediate adoption of which I cannot see any objects. This tax would necessarily be so small that it would not in any perceptible degree enhance the price of any article of merchandise; and the party most interested, viz: the consumer, would not be at all affected by its operation.

Unless this, or some other provision having the same end in view, is adopted, I trust that the Legislature will not be called on to authorise the enormous expenditure of half a million of dollars, the interest of which must be raised by direct taxation, in a department whose revenues are now so very insignificant.

But if the above views should not meet the concurrence of the Common Council, I desire, then, to consider the expediency of selling immediately all the wharves and piers now owned by the city, and permitting them to be managed by private individuals. It is well known that the wharves and piers owned by private parties, yield a much larger revenue than those owned by the city; and it is not because they are more commodious, better arranged, or more wisely adapted to the purposes for which they are constructed. It is simply because they are prudently managed; and unless the public wharves and piers can be made to produce a revenue in some measure adequate to their value, and the sums yearly expended on them, the sooner the city parts with them the better. We shall thereby avoid an annual taxation of some $200,000, and the extraordinary expenditures of millions for building new wharves, and extending and repairing old ones, with the certainty of deriving no corresponding benefit.

THOROUGHFARES.

As to the subject of obstructions in the great thoroughfares, various propositions for obtaining relief, (having special reference to Broadway,) have commanded the attention and consideration of many of my predecessors, and have very recently been under consideration in one branch of the city councils.

Without going at all into the merits of the various measures brought to the notice of your honorable body, for widening and extending streets, constructing railroads, &c., I beg leave briefly to submit some views upon this subject, which, from their practicability and probably successful operation, seem to me worthy of attentive and favorable consideration. I am free to admit that no propositions which have yet been put forward, and no suggestions which have presented themselves to my mind, promise the same measure of relief as would be gained by the opening of a new avenue on the western side of (and in close proximity to) Broadway. As I am not particularly acquainted with the details of the several plans which have been brought forward, having this end in view, I confine myself to a plan which, while it involves no expense, is not susceptible of any objections on the score of impracticability. Every measure heretofore proposed, so far as my information extends, would be only prospective in its operation, as much time must necessarily be consumed in the completion. Our first aim should be to provide immediate and temporary measures of relief.

There is little doubt that a great majority of the complaints of obstructions in Broadway arise from the number of omnibuses constantly passing to and fro, especially in that part of the street lying south of the Park; and it is not too much to say that, at times during each day, it is impossible for pedestrians to cross Broadway, south of Vesey street, except at the imminent hazard of life or limbs. That this state of things is mainly attributable to the omnibuses, is, in my judgment, undeniable; and I would, therefore, submit the propriety of compelling all the lines of omnibuses now running to points south of Vesey street, to stop at the southern extremity of the Park, permitting only one line to run to each of the ferries, Fulton, South, and Jersey city, at reduced rates of fare, or under a system of exchange-tickets; the latter of which would probably be most generally acceptable, and could be put into practical operation, if the lines below Vesey street were owned jointly by the proprietors of the other lines terminating at the Park; or, the same object might be effected by permitting only three or four stages of each line whose terminus is at the Battery, to pass below Vesey street. I am aware that in the granting of licenses for omnibuses, the Mayor has the power to designate or alter the direction of a route asked for, as well as the number of stages for each line; but before acting definitely in a matter affecting the interest of so many of our fellow citizens, I should prefer to have the judgment and opinion of the Common Council, the members of which, from their experience in such matters, and from daily intercourse with their immediate constituents, are familiar with their wants and wishes. This plan has commended itself to my judgment as perfectly feasible; and it would, if carried into operation, relieve the lower part of the city to an extent fully answering all present complaints.

Important changes should be made in the regulations respecting buildings in the course of erection or alteration; and as a first step, I would urge the immediate enactment of an ordinance prohibiting the deposit of any building materials whatever in the street, in Broadway from Union square to the Battery. The law now allows a party to occupy one-third of the carriage way with building materials; and it frequently occurs that parties availing themselves of this permission deposit a great portion of the materials necessary for the building, in the street, before a single other step has been taken for its erection. In some cases large piles of bricks, stones, &c., have remained untouched for months, when, had the comfort or convenience of our citizens been consulted, or the true construction of the law adhered to, all might have remained at their original place of deposit until required for the building. The great injustice and inconvenience arising from this practice have been manifested on occasions where two buildings have been in the course of erection immediately opposite to each other.

Instead, therefore, of permitting builders to occupy the carriage-way with their bricks, stones, &c., I would allow them to enclose one half of the side-walk with a strong board fence, having a gate or opening, through which the materials might be carried, and which might be securely locked at night. If restricted to this, no more materials would be brought than could be deposited within this enclosure, while a sufficient quantity could be brought and kept for daily use. This would involve a trifling additional outlay, but not to be considered as presenting any objections that should weigh against the manifest advantages which would be derived by the community, nor to be deemed prejudicial to the interest of the recipients of the enormous rents now derived by owners of property on Broadway. I cannot but expect that both of the above plans will encounter opposition; but where the comfort and convenience of the great majority of our citizens are at stake, I trust that no considerations of a personal nature will be permitted to operate prejudicially to measures which seem to be perfectly feasible, and which involve no additional expense to the city. These, with the proper regulation of all public and private conveyances, which I shall instruct the policemen to see rigidly enforced, will, I am confident, relieve Broadway to such an extent as to render any further and expensive measures unnecessary, at least for some time to come.

In this connection, I would invite your attention to the necessity of amending the ordinance regulating the building of vaults and cellars, by compelling the owners or builders to enclose the open space with a secure fence, and to place a plank foot path with a hand rail for pedestrians.

This plan, as well as that of enclosing a portion of the sidewalk for the deposit of building materials for houses in course of erection or alteration, has been in operation in London and in many of the large European cities; and there can be no reasonable doubt that the same success would attend their introduction here.

MARKETS.

It has long been a subject of complaint, and I am constrained to admit, with much show of foundation, that no portion of the city property is so unproductive as the markets. I learn from the report of the efficient commissioner of streets and lamps, submitted to your honorable body, November, 1849, that of all the markets in the city, there was but one which produced any revenue over and above the expenses of conducting it and keeping it in repair, there being actual losses to the city, on all others, of annual sums varying from $300 to $2,000. This is, unfortunately, not a new state of things; and the more urgent is, therefore, the necessity for the immediate adoption of some remedial measures, either by selling all the markets, the proceeds of which would go into the sinking fund, and thus only indirectly benefit the city, or by new regulations which will produce a revenue equal, at least, to the expenses annually incurred for their support. I may add, in this connection, that I learn from the officer at the head of this department, that the revenue has slightly increased during the past year, but that it falls far short of meeting actual expenses. The propriety of selling the markets, and, indeed, all other city property, has warm advocates, while the opponents of the plan are not less zealous in urging their objections. I am not sufficiently acquainted with the merits of the subject, to feel myself justified in any special recommendation as to the propriety or policy of adopting or rejecting either proposition; but I have no hesitation in urging upon your honorable body a careful revision of all the laws affecting the markets, as well as the other city property which is alike unproductive, and the adoption of such a system as shall secure the city treasury from the large annual losses it now sustains. I would respectfully refer you to the report of the commissioner of streets and lamps, above mentioned, for more full information on this subject, in which the evils and disadvantages of the system now in operation are plainly set forth, and the losses annually sustained by the city clearly exhibited. His experience will enable him to present useful and valuable suggestions; and I do not doubt that the forthcoming report from that officer will embody views and propositions as to the regulation of the markets, &c., which will receive your earnest consideration.

The complaints against the continuance of slaughterhouses in the populous parts of the city, now of many years standing, have in nowise abated, and for the sufficient reason that no remedy has been adopted for the evil. The plan of erecting abattoirs, after the model of those in the suburbs of Paris, has been submitted and urged by many of my predecessors, with an ability which leaves me nothing to add on the subject. I desire to state, however, that I yield my hearty concurrence to the plans proposed, the necessity for which is too apparent to require comment; and I trust that nothing will prevent some one of the measures of relief heretofore proposed from being carried into practical operation with as little delay as possible, in view of the magnitude of the interests involved.

CLEANING STREETS.

Perhaps no department of the city government has received more attention at the hands of the municipal authorities than that of "cleaning streets;" nor can I recall any to which public notice has been drawn with more persevering energy. The obvious reason for this is to be found in the fact, that every member of the community has a personal interest in the matter. Many experiments have been made as to the best and most economical method of performing this important work; but I believe I echo the sentiments of every citizen, in according my commendation to the system now in operation, viz: That of having the streets cleaned by the city authorities. The very large sum annually expended in this department ought, in my judgment, to be amply sufficient to keep the streets thoroughly cleaned; and while I am well assured that tax payers, and all others interested, would not object to any expenditure within reasonable limits, for this purpose, I am equally assured that no system, however economical it might seem to be, would afford satisfaction unless the work was thoroughly performed.

It has been too much the practice to cause the large thoroughfares to be scrupulously cleaned while scarcely any attention is paid to the smaller and less frequented, but most densely populated streets in the city. The general supervision and cleaning of the streets is within the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, a policeman being specially detailed in each ward as inspector; and so far as the police are at all connected with the operations of this important department, I trust they will be found fulfilling their whole duty. The practice of neglecting the minor, but most densely populated streets, is not only grievously wrong, and manifestly unjust to those residing therein, but is absolutely detrimental to the health of the city; for it is an acknowledged truth, that the accumulation of dirt in the narrow streets, inhabited generally by the poorer classes of our citizens, invariably generates disease; and during the prevalence of epidemic or contagious diseases, experience has demonstrated that the ratio of mortality in these locations is much greater than in any other portions of the city, no matter what may be the character of the population. That our streets can be kept clean has been demonstrated on occasions when our city has been threatened or visited by an epidemic; and our citizens, who cheerfully submitted to be taxed for the heavy expenditures of this department, have a right to expect that the streets shall always be maintained in such a condition; that no extraordinary exertions shall be again required to meet any similar emergency.

But while the authorities are ready and willing to perform all in their power for the attainment of an end so desirable, their efforts must be unavailing unless they are sustained by the co-operation of our citizens in observing faithfully the ordinances against the throwing of garbage, &c., into the street; and I trust that the proper officers will enforce, to the extreme of the law, the penalties imposed for the violation of these salutary regulations. I understand that complaint is made that parties complained of for violating these ordinances, and arrested by policemen, are so frequently discharged without any punishment whatever beyond a brief reprimand, that the officers become discouraged, and hesitate to perform again the disagreeable but important duty of reporting or arresting parties guilty of similar offences. If these complaints are well founded, and the arrests justly made, great injustice is done not only to the officers, who are held responsible for the proper and faithful discharge of their duty, but also to the city, for whose benefit these wise regulations were framed, the observance of which is so necessary to the health and comfort of our citizens.

PAVEMENTS.

The subject of pavements with special reference to the great thoroughfares, has been brought to the attention of the authorities, with a view to some radical change, as well in the system as in the manner of laying them down; and various plans have been submitted, having these ends in view. Some experiments have been made, and, in nearly all cases, the object sought to be obtained, viz: permanency, evenness of surface, and reasonable economy, have not been secured.

It is a matter of frequent and just complaint that the great thoroughfares are almost constantly obstructed, at some point, by repairs to the pavements which are in progress, and such must continue to be the case until the cobble-stone pavement can be replaced by some more durable and serviceable. With reference to the pavement laid in Broadway, from Chambers to Morris street, at a very great expense, it presents undoubtedly many advantages over all others yet tested; but it is not free from defects. It is exceedingly expensive, and experience has demonstrated that where it has become necessary to take up any portion, it cannot be relaid with the same evenness of surface. It is also constantly wearing smoother, and accidents by the falling of horses from this cause are of daily occurrence. I am informed by parties well acquainted with the subject, that if the size of the blocks could be reduced one half, this defect would doubtless be remedied; but this, I learn, cannot be accomplished without adding largely to the expense, which is now much greater than for any other species of pavement.

But while presenting these objections to this pavement (and they have long been the subject of general remark), I am not insensible to the fact that it is undoubtedly the best ever in use in this city, and is kept clean with more facility, and at less expense, than any other; and, so far as can be judged, it promises great durability.

I would direct the attention of your honorable body to the fact that out of the sum of $2,000,000 which it is proposed to raise by the issue of bonds for various purposes, there is a sum of $500,000 to be expended on pavements. This, in addition to the amount which will be expended for the pavements on "trust account," and from the tenor of the report of the Committee on Repairs and Supplies, made to the Comptroller, the inference is fair that this sum is to be expended on the "Russ & Reid, or some similar kind of pavement." I think the appropriation and application of so large a sum for a pavement so expensive should be carefully weighed, and I trust it will not be made until experience has more significantly demonstrated that it contains those requisites which it should be our aim to attain, viz: durability and true economy.

LAMPS AND GAS.

The operations of the department having in charge the lighting of the city, will be so soon officially presented to your honorable body, that I need not anticipate the report from the head of that department, by presenting any statistical information.

By the terms of the contract with the gas companies, they are required to light street lamps in every street in which mains are laid; and the lamps thus lighted are entirely under their control, so far as the expenses for lighting and cleaning are concerned—all being included in the contract. By virtue of this provision, the Superintendent of Lamps and Gas, during the past year set about seven hundred gas posts. Apart from any considerations which gas has over oil in point of utility, a great saving will be effected by enabling the department to dispense with a large number of lamp-lighters, now paid by the city to light and clean the oil lamps. It is acknowledged, however, that two gas lamps give more light than three lighted with oil—thus making the expense of gas less than oil—and there is no prospect of any reduction in the price of the latter article. Every citizen, I am sure, would gladly witness, if it were possible, and at any expense, the immediate substitution of gas for oil in every street throughout the city. These views being entertained by the community at large, the course of the department in substituting as rapidly as possible gas for oil, meets my hearty approval.

In reviewing the present condition of the city, I cannot refrain from congratulating you and our constituents on the present admirable state of the volunteer military force of the city. The excellent discipline of many of the corps, the cheerful and zealous spirit in which all the members devote themselves to the laborious and expensive duties which they have voluntarily assumed, deserve the gratitude and respect of the whole community. Secure in the patriotism and courage of the citizen soldiery, the cause of law and order can be here maintained in any exigency without legions of mercenaries, such as those by which the peace of the capitals of Europe is maintained.

Before closing this communication, I would invite your most serious attention to the destitute condition of that large class of children so forcibly alluded to by the Chief of Police in his report of last year. He there informs us that more than five thousand children were obtaining a miserable subsistence by begging and pilfering about the streets and wharves of our city. This fact should admonish us that no state or condition can be so elevated as to afford perfect security against poverty and destitution. It would seem, then, but the part of wisdom, as well as an imperative duty developing on all, to ascertain and adopt the best plan to provide security and comfort for these children of misfortune who have no power to provide what is needed to save them from suffering and crime, and prepare them for usefulness in life.

To us, gentlemen, is entrusted the government of a very large, populous, and wealthy city; and it is our duty to provide for the comfort, health, and peaceful enjoyments of the municipal rights of more than half a million of people. Let us do so, with an earnest desire to promote these important ends, and to discharge the various duties which devolve on us, with a single eye to the welfare of the whole community, so that on our retirement to private life, we may look back upon our official toils with that satisfaction which is the sure reward of a conscientious discharge of duty.

AMBROSE C. KINGSLAND.

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT.
PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

Volume XVI.....Number 6.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—DAVID COPPERFIELD—PETER WILKINS.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—EXTREMES—MY FRIEND IN THE STRAPS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway—TIGHT ROPE—JOCKO—MAZULM.

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street—DAVID COPPERFIELD—MASTER'S RIVAL.

NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham Square—BRIAN BOROIMME—OLD KING COLE—GOLDEN AXE.

BROUGHAM'S LYCEUM, Broadway—DAVID COPPERFIELD—MY FRIEND IN THE STRAPS—ROUGH DIAMOND.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.

FELLOWS' OPERA HOUSE, 441 Broadway—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.

AMERICAN MUSEUM—AMUSING PERFORMANCES AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

NEW YORK AMPHITHEATRE, 37 Bowery—EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES.

WASHINGTON HALL—PANORAMA OF THE PILGRIM'S PROGRESS.

SATTLER'S COSMORAMA, corner of Thirteenth street and Broadway.

New York, Tuesday, January 7, 1851.

Summary of the Latest Intelligence.

Yesterday was a very busy day in Congress, as will be seen by our telegraphic report of the proceedings in another column.

In the Senate, Mr. Rhett, Senator from South Carolina, took the usual oath, and was assigned his seat, after which, the bill to provide for the ascertainment of claims for spoliations by the French, prior to 1801, was taken up and a day fixed for its consideration. We agree with the member who moved in the matter, that it is full time this subject was disposed of. After a considerable debate in regard to the removal of Gen. Lane as Governor of Oregon, which occupied the remainder of the day, the Senate adjourned. We do hope that the Senate will get rid of this unprofitable matter as soon as possible, and go to work at the important business awaiting their action.

In the House of Representatives leave was not granted, we regret to say, to offer a resolution referring it to the Committee on Military affairs to report a bill conferring the rank of Lieutenant General on General Scoott. That old hero is deserving of all the compliments that it is in our power to pay him. At a future time, when he shall have been gathered to his fathers, the whole nation will mourn over his loss. Would it not be well to show our gratitude to him when living, as well as to revere his memory when dead?

The bill to insure the prompt execution of the Bounty Land bill, passed during the last session, was debated, and Wednesday next was assigned for the consideration of the subject.

There was a slight brush in the House on the question of referring a petition from Indiana, to repeal the Fugitive Slave bill, to the appropriate committee, with instructions. We are pleased to see that it was lost by an overwhelming majority. This tells well for the *animus* of the House, in regard to the Compromise bills, and proves satisfactorily that there is no danger of their being disturbed.

The European and California News.

Our columns supply full accounts, both from our European correspondent, and from California papers, of all matters of public interest. The European news received by telegraph has already passed under review, and it is only necessary to add, that the brief selections made from the foreign journals, in our summary, will be ascertained to give all the information which was omitted in our telegraphic despatches.

The California news, brought by the Georgia, is highly interesting. It is with sincere pleasure that we announce the termination of the ravages of the cholera, which seem to have been chiefly severe upon Sacramento city. We have taken pains to collect a list of all the deaths noticed in the public journals, and regret that so serious a mortality has marked the early history of the new State. It is some consolation, however, to perceive that society bears up against the affliction, and that hopes are entertained of a more healthful season during the winter.

The commercial accounts are quite brilliant. It is estimated that about four millions of dollars in gold may be expected here, as that amount has arrived at Panama. Such an addition to the large amounts already received, for several months past, shows that the mines are still largely productive; and the preparations for the winter operations, as we are instructed by the journals, promise further large returns in the spring. The political aspect of California is not particularly marked, but the democratic party seems to be in the ascendant, and preparations for a political harvest are not neglected, even while the desires of the Californians are turned towards the golden regions.

All the events which have transpired in California, since our last advices, will be found noticed in our news columns, in full.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE.—The Legislature of this State will meet in the capitol, at Albany, to-day; and, according to all accounts, both houses will organize and proceed to business at once. We may possibly be able to lay Governor Hunt's message before our readers in to-morrow's *Herald*.

According to present appearances, the most important business of this session will be the election of a United States Senator, to supply the place of the Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, whose term of office will expire on the fourth of March next. We would like to see Mr. Dickinson re-elected, but the Legislature is so composed there is no possibility of it. He is entitled to the gratitude of the whole country, and conferred honor on the Empire State by his dignified and patriotic policy on the slavery question, and his unbending advocacy of the compromise bills, during the last session of Congress. We have a right, however, to demand that no member of the Seward clique shall be elected to represent New York in the United States Senate. Let no person who is in the least tainted with free soilism or abolitionism, be returned. To send such a one would be to misrepresent the wishes of the people of this State, if not to outrage their feelings. But such a one, we fear will be elected.

INSTALLATION OF THE NEW MAYOR.—Ambrose C. Kingsland, Esq., was inaugurated, yesterday, as Mayor of New York, and delivered his first message to the Common Council. It will be found at length in this day's *Herald*. Our columns are so much crowded that we have no room to comment upon it to-day. The proceedings on the occasion were very interesting, as our readers will perceive by perusing a sketch of them, in another part of our paper.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH PACIFIC.—We have received intelligence from Valparaiso to the 23d of November, and from Guayaquil to the 6th of December, but have no space for the news.

☞ A large amount of highly interesting local and other matter is unavoidably deferred until to-morrow.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

The New York Legislature—Party Caucusing and Preparations for Business.

WHIG CAUCUS.

ALBANY, Jan. 6—11¼ P. M.

The whig members of the House met in the Assembly Chamber this evening, for the purpose of making nominations for the officers of that body.

The meeting was called to order by the Hon. J. B. VARNUM, of New York, on whose motion the Hon. Orlando Allen, of Erie, was called to the chair.

On motion, the Hon. J. J. Towsend, of New York, and the Hon. Geo. Leslie, of Rensselaer, were appointed secretaries.

The names of the members were then called over, and 78 persons answered to the call.

On motion of the Hon. N. W. WHEELER, of Franklin, the caucus then proceeded to ballot for a candidate for Speaker of the Assembly.

Messrs. Wheeler, of Franklin, and Severance, of Erie, acted as tellers.

On canvassing the ballot, the result was found to be as annexed:—

H. J. Raymond, of New York	56
Joe. B. Varnum, Jr., of New York	17
Orlando Allen, of Erie	1
E. C. Severance, of Erie	2
W. A. Wheeler, of Franklin	1

On Mr. Varnum's motion, Mr. Raymond was thereupon declared unanimously nominated by the caucus as the whig candidate for Speaker.

The caucus then proceeded to ballot for Clerk—Messrs. Harris, of Albany, and Ryan, of New York, acting as tellers. The result was as follows:—

FIRST BALLOT.

Mr. Lake, of Herkimer	22
Mr. Hamilton, of Monroe	18
Mr. Shearman, of Utica	18
Mr. Archer, of Wayne	13
Scattering	5

SECOND BALLOT.

Mr Lake	27
Mr. Hamilton	12
Mr. Shearman	30
Scattering	7

THIRD BALLOT.

Mr. Hamilton	30
Mr. Shearman	44

On motion of Mr. Severance, Mr. Shearman, (editor of the Utica *Herald*,) was unanimously nominated.

Two ballots were then had for Sergeant-at-Arms, without effecting a choice.

On the third ballot, Mr. Goddard, of Cayuga, was nominated—having received 49 votes.

The Door-keeper was then ballotted for. (There were fourteen applicants.)

Mr. Tuell, of Steuben, received 29 votes, being the highest number of votes given for any one person on the first ballot.

On the second ballot, Mr. Tuell was declared nominated, having received 41 votes.

They are now engaged in ballotting for Assistant Door-keeper; and from the number of applicants, it is doubtful whether they will nominate any one until a late hour.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCAS.

Mr. Dennison of Onondaga county, was chosen chairman, and Mr. Wooster of Herkimer and Mr. Perry of Albany, secretaries. A motion to renominate Mr. Elderkin for Speaker, was met by Mr Thompson, of New York, with the series of Castle Garden resolutions, approving the compromise measures, which he offered to test the views of the caucus on the subject, that he might shape his course accordingly. He could vote for no man who was opposed to compromise and in favor of re-agitation.

Mr. DAVIS, of Ulster, moved to lay the resolutions on the table, without reading, but subsequently withdrew his motion.

Mr. BURROUGHS opposed the adoption of any resolutions at this time; the object of the meeting being merely to nominate a candidate for the speakership. He hoped they would be withdrawn.

Mr. THOMPSON further explained his object, and said if he withdrew his resolutions, he should withdraw himself from the caucus.

It appearing to be the wish of the caucus, he did withdraw them, and Mr. T. left the meeting.

The caucus then re-nominated all the officers of last year, as follows:—

Mr. Elderkin, for Speaker.
Mr. Rose, for clerk.
Mr. Reynolds, for Sergeant-at-arms.

The caucus committee consisted of Messrs. Burroughs, of Orleans; Perry, of Albany; Stillwell, of St. Lawrence; Charles Robinson, of Dutchess, and Wooster, of Herkimer.

The caucus meeting then adjourned.

THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

BY MORSE'S MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6, 1851.

THE SUCCESSOR OF MR. CALHOUN.

Mr. BUTLER presented the credentials of R. Barnwell Rhett, elected Senator from South Carolina, till the 4th of March, 1853, to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Calhoun.

Mr. RHETT appeared, took the oath of office, and was assigned a seat.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

Mr. DAYTON presented a petition from citizens of New Jersey, that Congress would appropriate a sum of money equal to what has been contributed by individuals, for the completion of the Washington Monument.

MEMORIALS—PRIVATE BILLS, ETC.

A large number of private memorials were presented and referred.

A message from the House, with twenty-four private bills passed by that body, was received. These bills were taken up, each read twice, and referred appropriately.

FRENCH SPOLIATIONS.

Mr. SMITH moved to take up the bill to provide for the ascertainment and satisfaction of claims for spoliations by the French, prior to 1801, which was agreed to.

Mr SMITH said that Congress had exhausted the first half of the nineteenth century in the consideration of this subject, and had done nothing. He intended to press this subject daily, and hoped that these claims would be satisfied at least, during this, the last half of the century.

On his motion the bill was made the special order for Monday next.

MR. BRADBURY'S RESOLUTION RELATIVE TO REMOVALS FROM OFFICE.

Mr. Bradbury's resolution about removals from office was again taken up.

Mr. MANGUM addressed the Senate to show that Gen. Taylor owed it to his self respect, as well as repect for his friends, to remove Gen. Lane from his high post, on account of his having impeached the honor, fairness, integrity, and veracity of the President. Mr. M. read the official report of Gen. Taylor of the Battle of Buena Vista, in relation to the conduct of the Indiana Volunteers. He also read from Gen. Lane's report of the same affair, and from the reports made by General Wool, and Colonels O'Brien and Davis, to show that General Taylor's report was correctly based on the statements which appeared in all of these reports. Mr. Mangum likewise read from various correspondence of General Taylor, to prove that he never doubted the bravery of the Indianians, and from publications by General Lane, in which General Taylor was charged with having imputed cowardice to them, which imputations he (Lane) pronounced wholly false and untrue. Mr. M. contended that after this impeachment by General Lane, General Taylor could not with propriety permit him to hold the high office of Governor of Oregon. Mr. M. then alluded to the resolution, and condemned it. He said if it had passed when General Taylor's administration was in power, the reasons for the removals would have been given, and many a removed office holder would have rued the day in which their plundering political friends had elicited the information. (Laughter and applause.) He then said that the partisan question of whig and democrat had been lost in the national questions of the preservation of the Union. He was on the Georgia platform—the constitutional Union platform—the strict adherence to and performance of constitutional duties by all parties would save the Union—a disregard of them would destroy it.

Mr. EWING obtained the floor, and the Senate adjourned a quarter after three o'clock.

House of Representatives.

BY BAIN'S ELECTRO-CHEMICAL TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON, January 6, 1851.

GENERAL SCOTT AND THE LIEUTENANT GENERALSHIP.

Mr. HOLMES, (dem.) of S. C., asked leave to offer a resolution, that it be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs to report a bill conferring the rank of Lieutenant General on Major General Scott, for gallant services in the late war with Mexico.

Mr. JONES, (dem.) of Tenn., objected.

Mr. HOLMES then moved a suspension of the rules to enable him to offer the resolution, but the motion was disagreed to by 79 ayes to 78 noes—not two-thirds having voted in favor of the suspension.

BILL PROVIDING FOR CARRYING OUT THE BOUNTY LAND LAW.

Mr. ROBINSON, (dem.) of Ia., from the select committee heretofore appointed, reported a bill to insure the prompt execution of the act passed last September, granting bounty lands to certain officers and soldiers engaged in the military services of the United States.

The bill was read twice, and then Mr. ROBINSON asked that it be put on its passage. Before this, he wished to read the report of the committee.

Mr. KAUFMAN, (dem.) of Texas, suggested, as the report was long, and the bill important, they had better be printed, and Wednesday next be assigned for the consideration of the subject.

Mr. ROBINSON said he would like to accommodate the gentleman, but preferred the immediate passage of the bill, as a prompt execution of the law of last year had been put off too long. He read the report, setting forth the obstacles to the prompt execution of the law.

This bill authorizes the employment of clerical force, and proposes a change as to rules of evidence.

A brief debate took place, when the further consideration of the subject was postponed till Thursday.

REFUSAL TO RECEIVE AN ANTI-SLAVERY MEMORIAL.

Mr. JULIAN, (free soil,) of Ia., asked leave to present the memorial of the annual meeting of the Society of Friends, in Indiana, against slavery being allowed, and particularly against the Fugitive Slave bill, and asking for the repeal of this so called cruel, wicked, and infamous law. He wished the memorial to be referred, with instructions.

Objection was made in various quarters.

Mr. STANLY, (whig,) of N. C., asked whether the gentleman could not present the memorial under the rules, and have it referred.

The SPEAKER replied that this could be done, but not with the instructions.

Mr. HAUSMAN wished to know what the instructions were?

Mr. JULIAN said to repeal the law.

The question was taken on the suspension of the rules, and decided in the negative—yeas 68; nays 119, as follows:—

AYES.—Messrs. Alexander, Bennett, Bingham, Booth, Cable, Campbell, Chandler, Clarke, Cleveland, Cole, Conger, Cerwin, Crowell, Dixon, Doty, Dunham, Durkee, Evans, (Ohio,) Fitch, Fowler, Freedly, Giddings, Gilbert, Goodenow, Gott, Gould, Grinnell, Halloway, Harlan, Hay, Hebard, Henry, Howe, Hunter, Jackson, (N. Y.) Julian, King, (R. I.) James G. King, John A. King, Preston King, Mann, Mass., Mattison, Meachum, Moore, Morris, Nelson, Newell, Otis, Peck, Potter, Risley, Rockwell, Root, Rumsey, Jr., Sackett, Sawtelle, Schoolcraft, Silvester, Spalding, Sprague, Stevens (Pa.) Stetson, Tuck, Vandike, Wentworth, Wilmot, and Wright—53.

NAYS.—Messrs. Alberton, Alston, Averett, Bay, Bayley, Beale, Bocock, Bowlin, Boyd, Brock, Briggs, Brooks, Brown, (Miss.) Brown, (Ia.) Butler, Caldwell, (Ky.) Caldwell, (N. C.) Carter, Clingman, Cobb, (Ala.) Dannel, Deberry, Dimmick, Dessey, Duer, Dunham, Edmundson, Eliot, Evans, (Mo.) Ewing, Featherston, Fuller, Gentry, Gerry, Gilmore, Gorman, Green, Hall, Hamilton, Hampton, Harris, (Tenn.) Harris, (Ill.) Haymond, Hubbard, Hilliard, Hoagland, Holladay, Houston, Ingo, Jackson, (Ga.) Johnson, (Tenn.) Johnson, (Ky.) Jones, Kaufman, Kerr, La Sere, Leffler, Levin, Littlefield, Mann, (Pa.) Marshall, Mason, McClernand, McDonald, McDowell, McGaughey, McKissock, McLanahan, McLane, (Md.) McMullen, McWillie, Meade, Miller, Millson, Morehead, Morrison, Morse, Morton, Ogle, Olds, Orr, Outlaw, Owen, Peaslee, (Penn.) Phœnix, Powell, Richardson, Robbins, Jr., Robinson, Rowe, Rose, Savage, Schenck, Shepherd, Stanly, Stanton, (Tenn.) Stanton, (Ky.) Stephens, (Ga.) Strong, Sweetzer, Taylor, Thomas, Thompson, (Pa.) Thompson (Ky.) Thurman, Toombs, Underhill, Venable, Vinton, Walden, Waldo, Wallace, Watkins, Welborn, White, Whitlesey, Williams, and Young.—119.

Mr. SCHENCK (whig,) of Ohio, inquired whether, if Mr. Julian requested the memorial to be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, or any other committee, it could not be so referred under the rule.

The SPEAKER replied in the affirmative.

Mr. SCHENCK hoped that it would be presented, and so referred.

BOARD OF ACCOUNTS.

On motion of Mr STRONG, (dem.) of Pa., the bill to establish a Board of Accounts was made a special order for the 22d January.

DEFICIENCY BILL.

Mr. BAYLY, (dem.) of Va., from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service, of the fiscal year ending June, 1851. It was made the special order for to-morrow.

BILL RELATIVE TO DUTIES ON NEW YORK GOODS DESTROYED BY FIRE.

Mr. PHŒNIX, (whig,) of N. Y., offered a resolution to make the bill to return the duties on merchandise in the original packages, destroyed by fire in New York, July, 1845, the special order for the 28th January. This was objected to, and pending a motion to suspend the rules, the House adjourned.

The Pennsylvania Legislature.

PARTY CAUCUSSING.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 6—9 P. M.

The democratic members of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives assembled in caucus this evening, and nominated John Cessna for Speaker, on the first ballot.

The democratic Senators did not hold a caucus.

George H. Hunt was nominated for Speaker, on the first ballot, in the whig caucus of the House members.

The whigs of the Senate held a caucus, but adjourned till to-morrow morning, without doing anything.

Maryland and the Union—Message of the New Governor.

ANNAPOLIS, January 6, 1851.

Governor Lowe was inaugurated at Annapolis this morning. His inaugural address is quite lengthy. It discusses the financial condition of the State, and congratulates its citizens on the prosperity of financial affairs, and an early completion of great works of improvement. He considers the permanency of the Union to depend on the faithful observance and enforcement by the North, of the Fugitive Slave law, and says that, if not observed, the Union is in danger; that the Union men at the North must organize and be active in enforcing it. He considers the Fugitive act the only concession made by the North, and that, if faithfully adhered to, the South will remain true to the Union, and says that Maryland, united and loyal