THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 6062. MORNING EDITION—SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1851. PRICE TWO CENTS.

DOUBLE SHEET.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

INTERESTING CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Completion of the Cheap Postage Bill in the House.

THREE CENT PIECES TO BE COINED.

Transactions in the New York Legislature.

Flashes of Events in all Sections of the American Continent,

&c., &c., &c.

THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

BY MORSE'S MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17, 1851.

THE MISSISSIPPI OVERFLOW, ETC.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a communication from the War Department, enclosing the report of the Topographical Engineers on the Inundation of the Lower Mississippi. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. HALE moved that when the Senate adjourn, it be to Monday. Debated, and the motion lost—20 to 21.

NEW SENATOR FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

The CHAIR presented the credentials of Mr. Brodhead, elected Senator from Pennsylvania, for six years after March 4, 1851.

CALIFORNIA STEAMERS.

Mr. CLAY presented the petition of Cornelius Vanderbilt, a steamboat builder, of New York, offering to place six steamers on the Chagres and San Francisco line—to sell the same to the government in case of war, and to carry the United States mail when desired, for thirty thousand dollars per annum for each vessel.

CLAIMS INCURRED BY THE CONQUEST OF CALIFORNIA.

Mr. GWIN introduced a bill creating a Board of Commissioners for the examination and payment of claims against the United States, growing out of the conquest of California.

GENERAL BOARD OF APPRAISERS—THE TARIFF, ETC.

Mr. WINTHROP introduced a bill for the appointment of a Board of Appraisers at large, and for other purposes. He said that he gave notice of this bill sometime since, and he was admonished by events that what he proposed to do, should be done without delay. He pointed out the evils of the present laws, and demonstrated that great losses and inconvenience were the consequence. His bill proposed the appointment of appraisers at large, and he thought that this would be a remedy, to some extent. His bill also proposed to make some change in regard to a home valuation, instead of foreign valuation.

Mr. HUNTER said, that at a proper time, the friends of the tariff of 1846 would prove that it was highly beneficial and successful in its operations, but it was not perfect, and might be amended with great propriety in this particular of appraisement.

The bill was referred to the Finance Committee.

THE PUBLIC FUNDS.

Mr. HUNTER offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to report the sums standing to the credit of the United States at each of the public depositories, and the amount of treasury drafts on each of such depositories, unpaid on July 1st, 1850. Also, the amount of trust funds in each depository.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO THE CUBAN INVASION.

Mr. BENTON's resolution calling for copies of correspondence relating to the Contoy prisoners, and the invasion of Cuba, was taken up and adopted.

PRIVATE BILL DAY.

Mr. DOWN's resolution, fixing Friday of each week for the consideration of private bills, was taken up, and, after debate, adopted.

THE FRENCH SPOLIATION BILL

Was taken up, and Mr. SMITH resumed his speech. He examined the minority report in detail, and answered all objections to the claims. He read and commented upon, at great length, extracts from all the treaties between the United States and France, and maintained, in conclusion, that further delay in the payment of these claims would have the appearance of repudiation.

Mr. HUNTER got the floor, and on motion of Mr. MANGUM, the Senate adjourned till Monday.

House of Representatives.

BY BAIN'S ELECTRO-CHEMICAL TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17, 1851.

COMPLETION AND PASSAGE OF THE THREE CENT POSTAGE BILL.

The House went into committee on the postage bill.

Mr. PHELPS, (dem.) of Mo., had offered a substitute for it (which was rejected) providing, among other things, three and five cent postage.

Mr. BROWN, (dem.) of Indiana, offered a substitute, proposing a uniform rate of five per cent postage, &c.

Mr. CLEVELAND, (dem.) of Conn., spoke in favor of curtailing the franking privilege, which was greatly abused in sending electioneering trash.

Mr. ASHMUN, (whig) of Mass., hoped that after so much time had been expended in perfecting the bill, the committee would vote down all amendments, and not waste further time.

Mr. EVANS, (whig) of Md., offered an amendment, that no free matter whatever shall circulate in the mail. This he would do, if he had the power.

Mr. BROWN, (dem.) of Ia., said the question was now presented, whether there shall be three cent postage at the expense of the treasury, or five cent without.

Mr. Evans' amendment was disagreed to.

Mr. CARTER, (dem.) of Ohio, would extend rather than curtail the franking privilege. It was a means of bringing legislative doings to the doors of their constituents.

Mr. Brown's amendment was rejected—ayes 69, nays 87.

Mr. PUTNAM (whig,) of N. Y., offered an amendment authorizing the Postmaster General to increase the compensation to deputy postmasters. Rejected.

Mr. STANTON, (dem.) of Tenn., took occasion to say that on the first opportunity, he would endeavor to have taken up the bill establishing steamers to Africa.

The committee rose on motion of Mr. POTTER, (dem.) of Ohio, who offered the previous question.

Mr. HALL, (dem.) of Mo., moved to lay the bill on the table.

Mr. JONES, (dem.) of Tenn., called for the reading of the bill.

SYNOPSIS OF THE CHEAP POSTAGE BILL.

The bill provides that on each letter weighing over half an ounce three cents shall be charged.

No post office or route shall be discontinued, nor the compensation of postmasters be diminished, in consequence of the passage of this act.

On printed matter of no greater weight than two ounces, one cent shall be charged. Bound book, weighing not over thirty ounces, to be deemed mailable matter. Newspapers delivered in the State where printed charged with only half of the foregoing rates. No postage shall be charged on those mailed to actual subscribers in the county where printed, or within thirty miles. Fifty per cent to be deducted from the postage of magazines when prepaid.

Three cent pieces—three-fourths silver, and one-fourth copper—to be coined.

Stamps, as now, to be provided and sold at the various post offices, and a forgery of them to be punished by fine and imprisonment.

One million and a half of dollars are to be appropriated to meet deficiencies in the revenue.

Letters unclaimed for after a period of two weeks, to be published once only.

The Postmaster General is to establish suitable places of deposite for letters, in cities and towns, to be collected and delivered by carriers, at one or two cents each.

The motion to lay the bill on the table was negatived by yeas 61, nays 159.

The question was taken on agreeing to the first amendment to the original bill—namely: substituting three cents, as a uniform rate, for the three and five cent rates. It was decided in the affirmative by yeas 121, nays 83.

The other amendments were agreed to. That establishing penny posts was carried, by yeas 106, nays 89.

The bill, of which a synopsis is given in the preceding part of this report, was then passed, by yeas 130, nays 75, as follows:—

YEAS—Messrs. Alexander, Allen, Andrews, Ashmun, Bennett, Bingham, Bocock, Boyd, Burrows, Butler, Cable, Carter, Campbell, Casey, Chandler, Clarke, Cleveland, Cole, Conger, Corwin, Crowell, Danner, Doherty, Dicker, Dimmick, Dox, Duncan, Durkee, Evans, Md., Evans, Ohio, Fitch, Fowler, Freedley, Gorge, Gibbons, Gilbert, Gillis, Goodenow, Gott, Gould, Haliday, Hampton, Hamilton, Harlan, Hay, Hammond, Henry, Hunter, Howard, Howe, Hunter, Jackson, N. Y., Julian, Kerr, Jas. G. King, New Jersey, John A. King, Preston King, Lewis, Lyon, Littlefield, Mann, (Mass.), Mann, (Penn.), Marshall, Matteson, McDonald, McDowell, McLean, McLevy, McMullen, McPherson, McWillie, Meredith, Miller, (Ohio), Miller, (Ind.), Morehead, Morris, Morton, Moore, Nelson, Olds, Otis, Pennington, Peck, (Vermont), Phoenix, Pitman, Potter, Putnam, Reed, Reynolds, Riley, Robbins, Jr., Rockwell, Rose, Rose Romsey, Jas. Sackett, Sawtelle, Schoonmaker, Sackrider, Silvester, Spalding, Spence, Stanton, (Tenn.) Stetson, Taylor, Thompson, (Penn.), Thurman, Tuck, Underhill, Vandike, Vinton, Waldo, Wentworth, White, Whittlesey, Wilson, Wright, and Young—130.

NAYS—Messrs. Allerton, Alston, Ashe, Averett, Bay, Bayly, Beale, Bowlin, Bowdon, Boyd, Brown of Indiana, Burt, Cabell, Caldwell of Kentucky, Calder of North Carolina, Carter, Chapman, Cobb of Alabama, Colcock, Davis, Dimmy, Dean, Dunham, Edmundson, Ewing, Featherston, Fuller, Gentry, Gorman, Hall, Hamilton, Hamilton, Harris of Tennessee, Harris of Alabama, Harris of Illinois, Hoagland, Holladay, Houston, Isaac Jackson of Georgia, Johnson of Tennessee, Johnson of Kentucky, Johnson of Arkansas, Jones, Kaufman, McClernand, McMullen, McQueen, McWillie, Meade, Millson, Morse, Orr, Outlaw, Parker, Penn of Louisiana, Phelps, Powell, Richardson, Robinson, Rose, Savage, Seddon, Stanton of Kentucky, Sweetser, Thomas, Thompson of Mississippi, Thompson of Kentucky, Toombs, Venable, Wallace, Watkins, Wellborn, and Williams.

Mr. POTTER moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill passed, and on his motion the motion was laid on the table.

The House then adjourned.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

BY MORSE'S MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Senate.

ALBANY, January 17, 1851.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

That the collection of rent in certain cases on the manorial lands, may be stayed.

BILLS REPORTED.

To prevent the sale of the Schenectady and Troy Railroad except by a vote of the city; to authorize the corporation of Brooklyn to create a loan to pay current expenses not exceeding $150,000; to amend the charter of the California Steam Navigation Co.; to authorize Daniel Richards, of Brooklyn, to make a pier 2 000 feet long, in the Sixth ward, of Brooklyn.

Mr. CROLIUS gave notice of a bill amending the law relative to the appointment of Commissioners of Deeds in New York.

Mr. MORGAN introduced a bill amending the Harbor Masters' law.

Mr ROBINSON, of Alleghany, gave notice of a bill to tax estates of non-resident debtors.

BILLS PASSED IN COMMITTEE.

To reduce the capital stock of the New York and Virginia Steamship Co. to $50,000.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

A bill prohibiting voting by proxy in mutual insurance companies.

Assembly.

ALBANY, Jan. 17, 1851.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

To prevent the State of New York from becoming a hunting ground for freemen; prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors; for a law forming building associations; memorial of the Mayor, &c., of New York, asking the passage of a law empowering them to raise money by loan, for sundry purposes connected with city improvements; memorial from the Western House of Refuge; for amendment of general plank road law; of stockholders of the Attica and Hornellsville Railroad Company, for amendment of their charter.

REPORTS.

The Judiciary Committee reported a bill relative to the duties of Superintendents of the Poor.

COMMITTEES APPOINTED.

The SPEAKER appointed a Select Committee for the representation of New York in the World's Industrial Exhibition, viz; Messrs. Fitzhugh, Lyon, Swords, Cook, and Snell; also, a Select Committee on the Abolition of the Death Penalty, viz: Messrs. Baker, Babcock, Yeomans, and Stratton.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Amending the charter of the Attica and Hornellsville Railroad; providing for exchange of reports of Court of Appeals for law reports of other States; relative to weights and measures; providing for the appointment of State Reporter; authorising the Commissioner of the Land Office to sell land in Syracuse and purchase other lands; incorporating the Protestant Episcopal Benevolent Society in the city of New York; subjecting certain debts of non-residents to taxation; appropriating money for Western House of Refuge; relative to plank and turnpike roads; amending act relative to ejectments; establishing and regulating public schools; providing for registers of births, marriages, and deaths; amending the Code, relative to the jurisdiction of County Courts; repealing certain provisions of the Revised Statutes, relative to taxation of incorporations.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. THOMPSON, of New York, offered a series of joint resolutions expressing, as the opinion of the Assembly, that the resolutions adopted by the last Legislature on the 14th of February, 1850, were not approved by the people; that the course pursued by Cass, Webster, Dickinson, Clay, and others, meets with approbation; and that the course of William H. Seward, in reference to the slavery question, has not been in accordance with the wishes of the people of this State.

Mr SMITH, of Suffolk, introduced resolutions relative to British aggressions in Central America.

The resolutions were laid over.

The Missouri U. S. Senator.

JEFFERSON CITY, Jan. 16, 1851.

There was no balloting in the Legislature yesterday This morning, when about to proceed to the 25th ballot, Mr. Stewart proclaimed that he would vote for James S. Green, and commenced a speech explaining his reasons. He was speaking when our last despatch was received, and the general impression is that Green will be elected.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 17, 1851.

The twenty-sixth ballot for United States Senator, was had to day, with the following result:—

Mr. Greyer, whig	70
T. H. Benton	55
H. S. Greene	31

The Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, January 17, 1851.

The Massachusetts Legislature has adjourned until Tuesday next, when another trial will be made to elect a United States Senator.

The Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 17, 1851.

The House was engaged most of the morning in counting the votes for Auditor and Surveyor General.

In the Senate various petitions were presented.

The State Treasurer is to be elected in convention of the two Houses, on Monday next.

Virginia Rebuking Vermont, &c.

BALTIMORE, January 17, 1851.

The Legislature of Virginia have adopted a resolution unanimously, instructing the Governor to return the peace resolution to Vermont, with a declaration that when Vermont shall prove her willingness to consult the peace of the Union, by doing justice to the constitution, it will be time enough for Virginia to consult with her as to the peace of the world.

The Southern Rights' Association of Richmond are preparing a petition to the Legislature to protect Southern industry, by taxing Northern products.

The New Orleans mail of the 9th has arrived.

Murderers Convicted.

AUBURN, N. Y., Jan. 17, 1851.

The jury in the case of John Baham on trial for the murder of Nathan Adles, a pedler, after being out about two hours, brought in a verdict of guilty. The sentence will be probably postponed until after the trial of Alfred Baham, the prisoner's brother, who is indicted for the same offence. The trial of Alfred will be moved to-morrow. It will be recollected that Albert Baham has already been convicted of the same murder, and is sentenced to be hung on the 24th of this month. The Court House has been crowded all day, and great interest was manifested in the case.

Conflagration at Troy.

TROY, N. Y., January 17, 1851.

About one o'clock this morning, a fire broke out in Solomon's clothing store, situated at No. 124 River street, which was totally consumed, together with No. 126; also, a clothing store, occupied by Mr Alexander. The stock and buildings are a total loss, there being no insurance. Three houses adjoining were very much injured. W. C. Butterfield's clothing store was almost totally destroyed. Fortunately, he was partially insured. Mr Aaron's store was badly damaged, but he was insured for $2,000. The store of Mr Strahan but slightly injured in the rear. The stock was got out safely. The buildings were the property of G. Strahan.

Riot and Fatal Result

WASHINGTON, January 17, 1851.

During a riot among the firemen, last night, several persons were injured by stones and other missiles. Policeman Keene, while endeavoring to quell the riot, was shot in the head, but is not considered dangerously wounded. A respectable citizen, named Ebenezer Rodbird, while standing on the porch of Willard's Hotel in the neighborhood of the riot, received also a pistol shot in his right breast from the effects of which it is feared, he cannot recover. Several arrests have been made.

Suicide of a Steamboat Captain.

CINCINNATI, January 17, 1851.

Captain Cobb of the steamer Mohawk, committed suicide at Vicksburg, yesterday, by blowing out his brains. The causes assigned were pecuniary difficulty and the death of his wife.

The Sisters Rousset.

PHILADELPHIA, January 17, 1851.

Last night the Chestnut was crowded in every part, to see the four Sisters Rousset, the dancers. To-night, La Somnambula.

Steamboat Sunk.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 17, 1851.

The steamboat Mohawk, lying at this levee, sunk this morning, caused by the breaking of the guard, &c. She has 2 500 bales of cotton on board.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Jan. 17, 1851.

No. 26, reserved cause, argued, but not concluded. Reply to be heard.

Meteorological Observations.

BY MORSE'S TELEGRAPH LINE, 16 WALL STREET.

BUFFALO, January 17—8 A. M.

A perfect gale of wind blowing from the west. Clear and cold. Barometer rising fast.

8 P. M.—Thermometer at 22; barometer 29¼, and rising. Wind blowing from the west all day with perfect fury; has not blown harder for several years. The water under its influence, rising higher than at any time previous this season; forcing its way into the canal; carrying away two dams where enlargement is being made and undermining Commercial street bridge, so that it gave way.

ROCHESTER, January 17—8 A. M.

Fine clear morning. Sun shines brightly. Thermometer 30 above zero. Singular phenomenon occurred here last evening in the appearance of the moon. It looked like a liquid ball of fire, with two rings surrounding it, variegated with the colors of the rainbow and continued to enlarge for about two hours, when they disappeared.

8 P. M.—A cold, raw, and strong west wind all day. Growing colder fast. Thermometer at 24, and falling. Clear bright evening.

AUBURN, January 17—8 A. M.

A fine morning here. Sun never shone more beautifully in July.

ALBANY, January 17—10 A. M.

It rained nearly all night, carrying off snow rapidly. At 8 o'clock, the wind was south, and raining slightly, with thermometer at 40. The wind is now northwest, and looks like clearing up. Thermometer at 42.

8 P. M.—A little cloudy this evening. No change since morning. Thermometer at 35.

TROY, January 17—8 A. M.

Weather very unpleasant. Considerable rain fell during the night and this morning. The river is quite open above the bridge, but below it the ice is so low the crossing is dangerous. Light wind from southeast, with occasional showers. Thermometer at 40.

8 P. M.—The thaw has ceased, and we have quite a clear and rather pleasant evening. Growing colder, with light wind from the northwest. Thermometer at 32.

OSWEGO, January 17—8 A. M.

Wind fresh from the west, and weather growing cold and clear. Thermometer at 30.

8 P. M.—Weather again cold. High wind from the northwest. Cloudy. Thermometer at 29.

SYRACUSE, January 17—8 A. M.

A delightful, clear and cool morning, with hardly a cloud to be seen. Stiff breeze from the west. Thermometer at 32.

8 P. M.—Clear and pleasant, but quite cold, with strong wind from the west. Thermometer at 23.

UTICA, January 17—8 A. M.

Pleasant morning. During the night the wind veered round to the west, with some rain. Clouds are scattering, and we shall have a fine day. The continued thaw the past eight or ten days has carried off a large quantity of snow; but we have an abundance yet, and sleighing still fair. Thermometer at 38½; barometer 29 400.

8 P. M.—We have a beautiful evening, after a fine clear day. Weather becoming colder, and we have winter again. Strong northwest wind. Thermometer at 26; barometer rising.

ST. JOSEPH, C. E., January 17—8 P. M.

Wind gone round to the north, and blowing very hard. Thermometer at 24, and falling fast.

BURLINGTON, January 17—8 P. M.

Weather growing cold, and now freezing fast. Thermometer at 27.

BY ERIE LINE, 5 MANOVER SQUARE.

OWEGO, January 17—P. M.

We had rain last night; but it cleared off this morning, with a westerly wind, which has prevailed all day, blowing a light gale. Cloudy this evening. Thermometer at 30.

Printers' Banquet.

CELEBRATION OF THE ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

Yesterday evening the one hundred and forty-fifth anniversary of the birth of Benjamin Franklin, the patriot, philosopher, and printer, was celebrated at Niblo's theatre. A large and fashionable assemblage was present—the house being crowded in every part. On the stage there was also a great number of persons, among whom were several members of the literati.

The writing-desk of the celebrated Franklin was placed on a table, on the stage, and seemed to be the object of much curiosity.

The President of the society was in the chair. The opening ode was delivered by Mr. Benjamin P. Shillaber, and Chief Justice Edmonds delivered the oration; but as the arrangements for the press were not very well managed—the reporters' tables being at the wings while the speaker stood at the foot-lights, on the stage—we cannot attempt even an outline of the observations, which were, however, listened to with marked attention, and received with cheers.

Previous to the oration, Mr. James White addressed the audience, on the state of the Printers' Association, from its commencement. He commenced by saying:—

It is now about forty-one years since the New York Typographical Society was instituted. I believe it was organized on the fourth day of July, in the year 1809, and continued its beneficent action until the year 1818; when, by an act of the Legislature, it received a charter, and became an incorporated institution. This charter expired in 1832, and was renewed again for the term of fifteen years. Thus, it will be seen the society has been in operation for a succession of years. It has labored zealously, at times, for the welfare of the profession, and has honorably sustained itself as the only permanent organization of printers. In its old age it is renewing its strength, recruiting its energies, enlarging its field of labor, and diffusing a wider and a greater influence. It has never sought to be the arbiter between the employed and the employer. It is composed of both, and they meet, and act, and harmonize, for another and a widely different purpose. It has never sought to be the leveller or the regulator of the craft—its constitution, its charter, and its ameliorative designs have denied such considerations. It has, however, had an ambition; and has labored to become, so far as practicable, its alleviator and benefactor. For a considerable period its operations were confined chiefly to charitable purposes, and it was recognized only as a Printers' Relief Society; intended merely to supply the urgent necessities of the positively indigent and distressed. This feature evidently served a very commendable turn in former years. But the minds of men have changed; society has changed; new influences have been at work; we have become more national; have keener sense of pride, and are more progressive. Those systems that forty years since were thought the acme of perfection, are now regarded as being so many years behind the progressive spirit of the present age. Subsequent constitutional revisions and new enactments have enlarged its liberality, and transformed it into a mutual insurance, dependent or benevolent society, (whichever term best suits the sensitive ear) and guaranties to those of its members, whom fortune in some fickle mood may frown upon, a certain per weekly sum, irrespective of their pecuniary condition. It is the constitution with the new enactments, that now governs the society; and is the impulse to that success that encourages us to meet here this evening, to celebrate the 145th anniversary of the birth of Benjamin Franklin. In the forty one years the society has been in operation, there has been no period, perhaps, when its affairs could be enumerated with such flattering results as at the present time. The reports of the treasurer and secretary, presented at the semi annual meeting in October last, represented the growing condition of the society, its finances, its membership, its energy, and its general condition, in the most favorable and commendable light. It has recently broken through the contracted limits of self, and is now laboring for the general good of the whole fraternity—apprentices, journeymen, and employers. This with the strong aim and steady purpose of our friends of the Union, tempered (as at present) with moderation and reflection, will elevate the printers of New York, at least, socially, morally, intellectually, and pecuniarily, to the position the nature of their calling demands they should occupy, but which from a variety of causes they have been denied, themselves unfortunately too frequently not excepted, in the category. In 1823 the Society conceived the idea that a library for the use of its members would increase its interest and its usefulness. An effort was accordingly made, and met with very general favor, and subsequently with good success. A library was established, and increased by liberal donations and purchases, until it numbered some two thousand volumes.

The speaker continued at some length to dwell upon the progress of the association, and of the benefits it has conferred on the fraternity.

The intervals were agreeably filled up by overtures by Dodworth's band, and singing by a chorus under the direction of Messrs. Bradbury, Curtis and Nash.

Upon the conclusion of the exercises the meeting was adjourned, and such of the company as were provided with tickets for the banquet, adjourned to the supper room, where a substantial temperance repast cream, and confectionery, was abundantly supplied.

Mr G. F. Nesbitt presided, and amongst those present were Washington Irving, the representative of American literature, and G. P. R. James the embodiment of English literature.

The President returned thanks for the proud position in which he had been placed, and proposed

The memory of Franklin.

Dirge by the band.

The President of the United States.

This toast was received with tremendous applause, which lasted for several minutes.

Ice cold raw, hams, stewed oysters, iced water, coffee, ice

Air—"Hail Columbia."

Here the song of the "ring of our Union," was sung in admirable style, by Mr. F. H. Nash, and was received with cheers.

The next toast was

The Orator of the Evening—The upright judge—the a compished jurist. His eloquence this night is an evidence of what the press has lost in his transfer to the legal profession.

Judge Edmonds did not attend the supper, owing to a weakness after a recent indisposition. The toast was received with applause, and the band played an appropriate air.

The Press—The glory of a free people. A potent engine for good or evil—may its strength be ever directed to overthrow error and establish truth.

Mr. WEST responded in a very humorous and happy manner.

The President then gave:—

Authors of England and America—Embellishing a common language with the gifts of their genius; may their only strife be who shall add the choicest flowers to the garland of literature.

This toast was received with the most enthusiastic applause, which having subsided, the band played:—

"God Save the Queen."

Mr. G. P. R. JAMES, the celebrated English author, responded to this toast, and having apologized for arriving so late, which was in consequence of the illness of his son, and not because he was not desirous to hear all the exercises of the meeting, he proceeded to say that he found one word in the toast which he objected to, because for one moment he could not conceive it to exist between authors of this and his native land. The word "strife;" there could be no strife among children descended from the same fathers. In the wide field of our literature there was but one common language, and he should be ashamed to see his countrymen wear upon their brow a garland which they would not be willing to share with the children of America. (Cheers.) There can be no strife between the authors of England and America, except to see which will bring their common language to the highest point of literature. Could he think of strife when he saw sitting near him one of his oldest, and one of his dearest friends on earth? Need he mention the name of Irving? (Cheers.) When he saw such men as Bryant, Hallock, Taylor, and others, could he, for a moment, think of strife? Where could he turn his eyes throughout the States, without finding names to cause vibrations in the breast of Englishmen as well as in those of Americans? In England, they had had their Chaucer, Milton, Shakspeare, "Glorious Ben," and a thousand others; but were these English names alone? Did the Americans not claim them as a part of their inheritance, as he claimed them an inheritance of his? (Cheers.) Let him claim, as they did a pride and a glory in Americans—the descendants of his fathers. Whether in the field of battle or in the field of literature, surely he had a right to be proud of them. (Cheers.) The press had been proposed, and most ably had it been responded to. But when he came here to celebrate the birth day of Franklin, two things presented themselves to his mind—Franklin the Printer, and Franklin the Philosopher. No man owed a greater debt to the press than did he, (Mr. James.) The moment the press was invented, darkness fled. To Franklin, then, as a printer, he felt a debt of gratitude. To Franklin as a philosopher, he felt more; because his was the purest philosophy—not only that which brought down lightning from Heaven, but which spread a brightness upon after ages. But he (Mr. James) would ask pardon—he was a sad truth-teller, and he begged to be forgiven if he went beyond the limits which the toast gave him. He grieved that, in travelling from Boston to New York, he had seen no monument raised to record the memory of the great Franklin, except what he saw to commemorate him in that meeting. This seemed to him a flaw and a defect. So dear was Franklin to him, so great is the benefit he had received from his writings and his actions, that he could not go through the land and see him unmonumented except in the hearts of the people. After some further observations on the literature of the country, Mr. James said that he trusted in his own time—for he hoped to live long amongst them—to see the poetry of America equal in amount as it is in excellence; and if it increases as America increases in cities and in citizens, undoubtedly, by that time the poetry of England will be left in the shade.

Mr. James sat down amid long protrasted cheers.

The following toasts were also given and appropriately responded to:—

The Learned Professions—Indebted to the press for their text books, and to the body of printers for many of their noblest ornaments.

Engraving and Printing—Mother and child: noble co-workers in the cause of human progress, they both deserve the gratitude and veneration of mankind.

Education—The soul of the press, by whose benign influence it shall govern the world.

Publishers—Bankers in the realms of thought. If the paper they issue be of the right stamp, it will never lack circulation.

Our Guests—Worthy representatives of the republic of letters—we delight to do them honor.

Book Binders—Although not free from "gilt," we welcome them to our festival as faithful conservators of the works of the press.

Woman—Heaven's consoler for earth's toilers; its recompenser for earth's sorrows; its antidote to earth's ills.

Our Sister Societies—Ministering spirits, relieving sorrow and affliction, and blessing our race by offices of charity and love.

The company in the supper room numbered between five and six hundred, and after the pleasures experienced here, several repaired to the magnificent ball room, where the festivities were prolonged to a late, or an early hour, this morning.

Theatrical.

BOWERY THEATRE.—The programme of entertainment for this evening is so attractive that we will be much surprised if the theatre be not filled to overflowing. The commencing feature will be the beautiful tragedy of "Pisarro," compressed into three acts—J. R. Scott, as Rolla, and Mr. Tilton, as Pisarro, with Miss Wemyss as Elvira. This piece will be succeeded by the new and successful beautiful play entitled the "Student of Morlaix, or the Patient Heart." This production is generally admired, and has been witnessed every night it was performed with the warmest expressions of delight, and the most enthusiastic cheering. J. R. Scott, as Eugene Lacaille, and Miss Wemyss, as Hortense d'Auvergne, are greatly admired. The entertainments will conclude with the amusing and laughable after piece of "Raising the Wind," Mr. Fenno will appear in his inimitable performance of Jeremy Diddler.

BROADWAY THEATRE—SUCCESS OF THE NEW PIECE.—The success of the grand romantic spectacle of "Faustus" is complete; night after night the Broadway theatre is crowded to excess, the very aisles and passages being occupied. The piece could not be more perfectly brought out, either as to its representation or its scenery, its appointments or its mechanical changes. It is almost impossible to particularize which of the scenes are the most attractive, where all exhibit the pencil of the master hand in perfect beauty; we were forcibly struck with the scenes representing a magnificent view of Venice, the churchyard by moonlight, and the moonlit garden, with its fountains, statues, &c., giving it an appearance of the abode of love; then, the interior of the church, the view of the Bay of Naples, and the grand illuminated banquet hall, are truly beautiful. Of the various performers, we have but to repeat our former approval of their efforts. The dancing is also well managed, and the graceful Adeline adds a charm to the ball room. The brigand dance is performed with great skill, and the polka by La Petite Carman is nightly applauded. A visit to the Broadway theatre is a treat which no one should miss.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—The new drama of "David Copperfield" is triumphantly successful. Night after night the house is crammed to suffocation. Several persons, when speaking of Burton's great success, ask the cause. We know of no other way to ascertain the fact than by their calling at the Chambers street theatre, where they will be able to answer the interrogation themselves, in observing the acting of several of the best comedians that can be found in the entire Union. Burton, as Micawber, is a host in himself; we will go farther, and say generally speaking, he is the best actor in his line, we have ever beheld. Blake, everybody admits to be unexceptionable; Johnston's Heap, is without parallel. In fine, Bland, Jordan, Mrs. Russell, Mrs. Skerrett and Mrs Hughes, are all established favorites. "Copperfield" will again be presented to-night, with the same powerful cast. Miss Walters will dance, and all will close with the farce of "Seeing the Elephant."

NATIONAL THEATRE.—This will be a grand gala night at this popular and favorite place of amusement. The Liberty Engine Company of Philadelphia with their escort, together with a committee from the Columbian Engine Company No. 14, of this city, will visit the theatre in full regalia. The entertainments will commence with the favorite drama of the "New York Fireman." This piece, when played on a former occasion, drew large assemblages every night, and no doubt, on this occasion, there will be scarcely standing room. The orchestra will play the celebrated "Hunting Lett," and the next feature in succession will be the greatly admired burlesque, entitled the "Frolic of the Fairies." The orchestra will next play a grand medly overture, and the performances will terminate with the beautiful spectacle of the "Magic Well." A great bill for the small admission money of twenty-five cents.

BROUGHAM'S LYCEUM.—There is no denying the fact that this young establishment has jumped at once up to the very acme of public favor—everything seems to be so admirably arranged, the audience is so comfortably accommodated; and, above all things, the brilliant assemblage of beautifully dressed ladies who nightly patronize the parquet and boxes, give an air of elegance and fashion to the place, which renders it highly attractive. The artistic dancing of Mdlle.Ducy Barre is also one of the chief features, while Brougham's unreportable speeches, whenever he is called out—which is every night—are alone worth a long journey to hear. This evening, the capital low comedian Mr Owens, makes his last appearance, on the occasion of his benefit. We never saw a young actor make such an impression upon the public as he has done during his brief stay. All the talented company appear.

AMERICAN MUSEUM.—A fine bill of entertainment is offered for this afternoon and evening. In the afternoon, the beautiful drama of "Charlotte Temple," with a fine cast; and in the evening, the "Comedy of Errors" and the amusing and laughable farce of the "Rough Diamond." Miss Chapman, Miss Clarke, Hadaway, Andrews, Hoskins, and other famous comedians, will sustain the respective characters. The admission money is so reasonable, and the attractions so great, it is little surprising to see the Museum crowded.

CIRCUS.—Lathrop, the renowned Western Sunscomb speaker, clown, stump-orator, &c., commences an engagement and takes a benefit, at the same time at the Amphitheatre this evening. Lathrop belongs to the far west—is an original wit, a humorous story-teller, sings funny songs, and is never at a loss for a bon-mot or repartee. He is the delight of those very rare circumstances who can be witty without being vulgar, and comic without being profane. The new troupe of equestrians, amongst whom are Hiram Franklin, R. Rivers, and S. Kunkade, appear this evening for the first time. On Monday, the grand spectacle of the "Revolt of the Harem" will be produced.

PANORAMA OF THE PILGRIM'S PROGRESS—Still making great decided "progress" in public favor, and deservedly. By the way, we have heard it hinted that this picture was to be exhibited at the World's Fair in London. If so, we advise all who have not seen one of the grandest spectacles of modern times, to pay it an early visit.

EGYPTIAN HALL.—The exhibition of the grand panorama of the tabernacle of New England continues to be extensively patronized.

SAYLES'S CHROMORAMAS should be seen by the admirers of the fine arts. They are the most beautiful paintings we have ever beheld.

BARNEY WILLIAMS has arrived in this city, and, in consequence of the continued indisposition of his wife, has been compelled to abandon his Southern and Western engagements.

Mr. Collins, the Irish comedian, is playing in New Orleans.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL FROM EUROPE.

THREE DAYS LATER NEWS

BY THE

BRITISH MAIL STEAMSHIP ASIA.

THE DRESDEN CONFERENCE.

The Gold and Silver Disturbances in Europe.

THE PREPARATIONS FOR THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The Completion of the Crystal Palace.

THE JANUARY FASHIONS.

NO CHANGE IN COTTON.

THE MARKETS.

The Very Latest by Electric Telegraph,

&c., &c., &c.

The British mail steamship Asia, Capt. Judkins, arrived at her wharf at nine o'clock last night, after a passage of thirteen days and nine hours from Liverpool. She sailed thence on Saturday noon the 4th instant.

The news brought by the Asia, is two days later from London and the continent of Europe, and three days later from Liverpool.

There are no tidings of the steamship Atlantic. It is probable that she met with an accident when about two thirds the way across the ocean, which compelled her either to put back or proceed to the Azores. We think that nothing more serious has happened to her.

The *Liverpool Mercury*, of the 31st ult., says:—

The United States mail steamship Atlantic, Captain West, left the Mersey on Saturday (the 28th), for New York, with the usual mails and a fair complement of passengers—being the second American departure hence on Saturday since the opening of the winter season. She was passed, during the evening, off the Bell Buoy, by the mail steamship Asia.

The news from Europe is of very little importance. There had been no change in cotton.

There is nothing definite from the Dresden Conference. It is said that the most satisfactory understanding seems to prevail on all points between the delegates appointed to attend the Conference; but, it was understood the result of their deliberations would be withheld from the public until the close of the proceedings.

The advices from Hamburg state that skirmishing along the line of outposts in Schleswig continued, but no important action had taken place. The dismissal of Major General Gerhard from the Holstein service, was notified in the official *Gazette*. This is the second General sacrificed by the Schleswigers. Prussia and Austria have determined upon an energetic course of action with respect to Schleswig-Holstein, and the Federal troops have already commenced their march towards that quarter.

Austria seems to be trembling on the verge of national bankruptcy, and bankrupt she would soon be if the act were not attended with danger.

There was a good business done in London in American stocks on the 3d inst. Annexed are the quotations:—

United States Five per Cent Bonds (1853)	92 a 93
" Six per Cent Bonds (1862)	103¾a —
" Six per Cent Bonds (1868)	108¾ a 109
" Six per Cent Stock (1867-68)	103¾ a 104
Boston City Five per Cent Bonds (1858-62)	92¾a 93¾
Pennsylvania Five per Cent Stock	84 a 85
Mass. Five per Cents (Sterling Bonds, 1868)	105 a 105
Maryland Five per Cent (Sterling Bonds, 1870)	88¾a 89
Canada Six per Cent Bonds (1871)	106 a 107

Negotiations for accelerating the transmission of mail bags between Austria and England, are in progress. If the measures proposed are adopted, Vienna letters will reach England in about seventy hours.

Cape of Good Hope papers to the 6th of November, describe a feeling of uneasiness to prevail in the frontier districts, respecting the threatened hostility of the Kaffirs; the farmers continued to remove from their dwellings, thinking it unsafe to remain any longer. There appears, however, to be no serious ground for alarm.

The recent arrivals at London of American built ships from China with entire cargoes of tea, have just been followed by another arrival of the same kind, which is especially interesting, as, until now, no arrivals of this nature had taken place under the relaxed laws in force during the past year. The American ship Roman, of 774 tons burden, has arrived in the London Docks from Canton, with an entire cargo, consisting of nearly 10,000 packages of tea, consigned to order, which is admissible by virtue of the relaxed laws of navigation and importation to entry for home use.

The American vessel, the Osprey, recently sailed from Havre with 24 Polish refugees on board. These persons have had their passage paid from the budget of the Minister of the Interior; and, in addition, each has received from the Polish Benevolent Society of Pa