

during the war of the revolution, but after the peace he acted with the anti-federalists; and in 1804 was elected by the democratic party Lieutenant Governor, on the ticket with Governor Morgan Lewis.

In April, 1789, Mr. Lawrence took his seat in the first Congress; and during the three arduous sessions of that Congress in New York and Philadelphia he was the zealous advocate of the measures proposed by Washington. In the latter city in 1790 he was re-elected to Congress, and thus, at the expiration of his second term, in 1793, he had served four years as a member of the House of Representatives. During the first term of Washington's administration, during which the important measures necessary to perfect the organization of the government were agitated and enacted—Mr. Lawrence co-operated with other federalists in maintaining Washington and Hamilton, in restoring and establishing public credit, creating a national currency, and adopting the course of neutrality in the intercourse of the United States with foreign nations, which became the established policy of this country.

The French Revolution had an important influence on the politics of the United States at this time. Mr. Jefferson and his republican friends, (Mr. J. refused to apply the term of democrat to his various sympathies with 1794 and his election in his struggles for liberty, and his contests with other nations; while Hamilton, and his friends of the federal party, with whom Washington coincided in this respect, considered it important to the interests of the United States to maintain friendly relations with Great Britain, which power was then at war with France. Mr. Lawrence agreed with these views of Washington and Hamilton, and sustained them by his votes in Congress.

The election of 1790, referred to, was for members of the second Congress, which met at Philadelphia, in October, 1791. Members from this State were chosen at the annual State election, in August, 1790, almost unanimously, and took their seats. There was no serious opposition to the re-election of Mr. Lawrence. By the official returns he received 681 votes in the district, and there were a few scattering votes.

At the expiration of the term of the third Congress, Mr. Lawrence was succeeded by John Watts, of the same political party with himself. Mr. Watts had been several times a member of the assembly, and in 1794 and 1795, which his was chosen Speaker of that body. For many years his residence was at No. 3 Broadway.

After the completion of his term of service in Congress, Mr. Lawrence received from General Washington the appointment of Justice of the District Court of New York. The peculiar manner in which the records of this court are kept, and the want of other means of reference at hand, prevent us from giving a synopsical account of his appointment as Judge. He continued to act in his judicial capacity until called upon by the nearly unanimous vote of the Legislature to serve the State in the Senate of the United States. During his term of office as a Judge, he administered justice with the same impartiality and wisdom which he displayed for him in the Legislature, and the difficulties with France in particular, causing much embarrassment in our foreign commerce.

Mr. Lawrence took his seat in the U. S. Senate on the 8th of December, 1796, having been elected Senator, as we have stated, on the 9th November, 1796. He of course resigned his office of District Judge, and continued to act as a member of the Legislature during the existing sessions of Congress from the period to the date of his resignation, in November, 1800. At the third meeting of the fifth Congress, December 6, 1798, Mr. Lawrence was chosen President of the Senate, and held that office until the 20th of September, 1800, the democratic republican party coming into power, he resigned his seat in the Senate of the United States, and retired to private life. In this city he had held various public stations, and was a member of the Senate of the State of New York, and of the Congress of the United States, and afterwards at 256 Broadway, where he died, in November, 1810, in the sixtieth year of his age. A few persons among his admirers enjoyed a higher reputation than Judge Lawrence, and believe this is the first notice of his public life and character which has ever been written. His remains were interred in the Wall street church, and a monument was erected to his memory in a cemetery in the Fifth Avenue. He left one son, the late John Macdonald Lawrence, who died in 1835, and five daughters, all now living, one of which is the lady of Mr. Joseph Fowler, and another the mother of the late Judge John Lawrence, and Judge Lawrence, as we have stated, was born in England, and was no connection of the Long Island family of Lawrence, although some of that family have claimed him as a relative. He always regarded his own country as his home, and long and long indeed, his friend, the late Judge Robert Benson, uncle of the late Judge Robert Benson, used to tell Judge L. that he did not know how to express his admiration of the character of Benson was familiar in subjects of domestic literature. We find Judge Lawrence's name cited three different ways in the Congressional journals, and four different ways in the New York directories of the city; but his own name appeared in all as we have it, and one of the most distinguished lawyers in London of the family, at the present time, spells in the same manner.

Leaving the awards and honours to discuss the question of nomenclature, we proceed with our account of Senatorial elections. Gen. Schuyler having resigned, the Legislature, on the 11th of January, 1798, proceeded to appoint a Senator in his place, and John Jay, a federalist, and one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the State, was elected. In the Senate he was chosen without opposition, 39 Senators being present in the Assembly, 72 members voted for Judge Hobart, a democratic republican lawyer, and there were six scattering votes for Aaron Burr and De Witt Clinton, who were then members of Assembly from the city of New York, voted against Judge Hobart. In accepting the appointment of Judge Hobart, a democratic republican lawyer, and there were six scattering votes for Aaron Burr and De Witt Clinton, who were then members of Assembly from the city of New York, voted against Judge Hobart. In accepting the appointment of Judge Hobart, a democratic republican lawyer, and there were six scattering votes for Aaron Burr and De Witt Clinton, who were then members of Assembly from the city of New York, voted against Judge Hobart.

Judge Hobart took his seat in the Senate on the 22d of February, 1798, but continued to act in that capacity only a few days, as he resigned on the 10th of April, 1798, in consequence of being appointed by President Adams, Judge of the United States District Court of New York. He continued to act as Judge until his death, in February, 1800. The following is the inscription on a tablet in his memory, by the order of the Senate, in the Court of Common Pleas room, in the City Hall: "John Sloss Hobart. His birth at Fairfield, Connecticut; his father the pastor of the church there. A Judge of the Supreme Court of this State from 1777 to 1798, and of the District Court of the United States from 1798 to 1800. He was appointed Judge of the District Court of the United States in this district, and continued in the trust to his death, 1800. As a man, firm—as a citizen, zealous—as a Judge, impartial—as a patriot, true—as a friend, sincere. This tablet is placed in his memory by one to whom 'as a friend, as close as a brother.'"

The family of Hobart, as we are informed by Dr. D. Schuyler, in his "Life of Bishop Hobart," are descended from one of the oldest families of New England, who emigrated from England to America in 1633. Judge Hobart was descended from the second son of the pilgrim Edmund Hobart, and Bishop Hobart from the fourth son of the same. Those who are well versed in the particulars of his military life nothing remains on record. It is a matter of regret that the neglect of family friends has permitted so much personal history of the men of the Revolution to be lost to posterity. Many of the patriots of that day, if they had lived in the days of Greece and Rome, would have had a Homer, a Plutarch, or a Tacitus to record their valiant deeds, and perpetuate their name, gave down to the grave leaving a record on the page of history. Mr. Lawrence, in his "Field Book of the Revolution," is doing much to rescue from oblivion many precious relics; but much important and interesting matter connected with the history of those eventful times, is for ever lost.

General North was a gentleman of the old school—a disciple of Chesterfield in his intercourse with society, and much esteemed for his public character and private virtues. He resided at New London, Connecticut, in the latter years of his life, and died in this city, January 1, 1807. As a Senator, the career of General North was short. He took his seat in Congress, by appointment, on the 1st of March, 1793, and remained until the close of the session, in May, 1798. At the meeting of the Legislature, called together by Governor Jay, in August of the same year, the Governor informed the Legislature that he had been temporarily appointed to fill the vacancy in the Senate, he was chosen without opposition; but in the Assembly the vote was given for the democratic republican, John Taylor, and Mr. Taylor was afterwards Lieutenant Governor of the State—viz., from 1814 to 1822. Mr. Watson was a resident of the city of New York,

and for many years was a member of the Assembly from the city. In 1794 he was Speaker of that body, and he held various offices of trust during his career. He came to this city from Hartford, Connecticut, with Col. Jeremiah Wadsworth, and John Adams time he was contractor to supply the army during the war, on account of the difficulties with France, with arms. For many years he resided at No. 6 State street, opposite the Battery, and was one of the most distinguished men of his time, such as Le Roy, Bayard, Gracie, Murray, Coster, Edgar, and others, some of whose style of living would have done credit to the Medici in their palmy days. The wine cellar of Mr. Watson was equalled that of Pope Gregory XVI, of whom the Italians have a joke that he took the key of his wine cellar with him on his journey from the Vatican to the gates of Paradise, and placed it in the hands of the Medici, but many old citizens still have a fond recollection of the excellence of the wine drunk at the funeral of Mr. Watson, which took place in 1805.

The death of Mr. Watson, and the funeral of the rich, derived doubtless from Teutonic or Celtic ancestors, now happily discontinued, was quite common in this city and State up to the early part of the present century. On the 11th December, 1798, but from some cause unknown to us, resigned the place nearly three years before his term expired, namely, on the 19th March, 1800. On the 3d April, 1800, Governor Morris appointed a committee to select a member of the Legislature to supply the vacancy. In the Senate, forty members present, Mr. Morris was nominated, and no division appears on the date that that body; but the Albany papers of the date state that the committee consisted of Peter Gansevoort (dem.) 11, in the Senate. In the Assembly, according to the journals, the vote was, for Governor Morris, 54; for Peter Gansevoort, 49; Thomas Morris, 14; for Governor Morris, 49; Thomas Morris, and took his seat in the Senate March 9, 1800. Thomas Morris, here voted for, was a son of Robert Morris, of Philadelphia, the financier of the revolution. Mr. Thomas Morris resided for some time in this city, and was a member of the Senate, at different times. He was afterwards U. S. Marshal for this district, and died quite recently. Governor Morris was one of the most distinguished names of the federal party, and enjoyed in a high degree the confidence of Gen. Washington. He was, however, much disliked by the democrats, by whom he was considered a monarchist and aristocrat. His public life is well known to most readers of history, and we shall not attempt to sketch it in this article. We cannot, however, forbear to mention that the Constitution of the United States is from the pen of Mr. Morris. In a letter to Mr. F. Pickens, dated 18th June, 1803, Morris says, "that instrument was written by the fingers which write this letter. Having rejected redundant and equivocal terms, I believed it to be as clear as any language would permit, excepting, nevertheless, a part of it, which relates to the judiciary. On that subject it became necessary to select phrases which, expressing my own opinions, would not alarm others, or to the best of my recollection, neverthless, only a part of it, which relates to the judiciary." Mr. Spang's public life of Morris says, "the Constitution was from the pen of Mr. Morris. After all its parts had been debated, and in substance approved, that task was assigned to him, by the Convention, and he completed it. Morris was a delegate to the convention of 1787, from Pennsylvania.

On the 6th of November, 1800, John Lawrence, having resigned as Senator, the Legislature elected Rufus King, of this city, to fill his place. In the Senate, 42 Senators present, Armstrong received a unanimous vote. In the Assembly, Armstrong had ninety-nine votes, and two votes were given for Peter Gansevoort. The twenty-four members of the Senate, and thirty-nine members of the House—the democrats having eighty-two, federalists or nineteen majority in both houses, this being the Legislature which gave the vote of the State to the federal party, on the 27th January, 1801, the same Legislature elected Gen. Armstrong, as Senator for six years from 3d March, 1801, by an unanimous vote, thirty-seven in the Senate, and seventy-four in the Assembly.

General Armstrong was the author of the celebrated Newburg letters, which were an appeal to the army at the close of the Revolutionary war, against the injustice of Congress, in neglecting to compensate them for their services. He removed from New York to Newburgh, in 1801, and was a member of the Senate, and was considered a federalist until about 1797. He does not appear to have distinguished himself as a legislator, nor to have set a very high example in his own conduct. He was born in New York, and was three times elected by the Legislature, and once appointed by the Governor, for he resigned the place once, and finally went to France as an ambassador, without desiring to send in his resignation to Judge Livingston, his particular friend, and wished to see him elected President of the United States; but, as Secretary of War, in 1814, he lost his popularity, and afterwards lived in retirement. He died in Dutchess county, New York, in 1821, and was buried in the cemetery of his son, the late Judge Robert Benson, Esq., married a daughter of Gen. Armstrong.

On the 11th February, 1802, De Witt Clinton was elected Senator in place of Gen. Armstrong, resigned, viz.—

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Assembly	48
Total	88

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informed the Legislature that Gen. Armstrong had been appointed Minister to France, Samuel L. Mitchell was chosen in his place, viz.—

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third Monday in March ensuing, to elect a Senator in place of Dr. Dickinson, whose term expires on the 3d of that month. It will be observed that there have been no less than twelve re-elections of the office of Senator since the first election, in 1789.

NEW YORK HERALD.
JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.
OFFICE IN W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.
THE DAILY HERALD, 2 cents per copy—\$7 per month.
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ALL LETTERS by mail, for Subscribers, or with advertisements, to be post-paid, or the postage will be deducted from the money remitted.

Volume XVI. Number 57.
AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.
FALLEN OPERA, Astor Place—L. GARDINER—L. LORRAINE—B. VAN DYKE.
BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—PIERRE—YVONNE.
BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—OLD LOVE AND THE NEW—B. VAN DYKE.
MILLO'S GARDEN, Broadway—LA MAITRESSE DE LANGUES—CATARINA.
BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers Street—SHE WOULD AND SHE WOULD NOT—W. H. FAIR.
NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham Street—ROYAL CHEF—THE WEDDING—A DAY IN FARM—ROSE OF SHROTON.
BRONX'S LYCEUM, Broadway—OLD LOVE AND THE NEW—AMSTERDAM.
CHRIST'S MINISTERS, Mechanic Hall, 42 Broadway—EUROPEAN OPERA.
YELLOW OPERA HOUSE, 41 Broadway—ETHIOPIAN OPERA.
AMERICAN MUSEUM—AMUSING PERFORMANCES AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
NEW YORK AMPHITHEATRE, 37 Bowery—EUROPEAN PERFORMANCES.
WASHINGTON HALL—PASTORAMA OF THE PLEASANT PASTORALS.
BATTLE'S COSMORAMA, corner of Thirtieth Street and Broadway.
MINERVA ROOMS—PASTORAMA OF IRELAND.

DOUBLE SHEET.
New York, Thursday, February 27, 1851.
Arrival of the Europa at Halifax.
Our columns supply telegraphic intelligence from Halifax, by which we learn of the steamer Europa's arrival at that port, last evening. There are several points in the synopsis of news received, which are important. Cotton has declined. Business at Manchester is much depressed, on account of the state of the cotton market. The other markets are variously quoted; but the corn market has exhibited a decline in prices.

The political news is not without interest. There has been a long debate in the British Parliament on the Catholic question, and permission has been granted to the Ministry to introduce the bill of "pains and penalties." The majority making this decision is very large. On the free trade question there has been a very significant vote. The Ministry only supported their policy by a majority of fourteen. We fear that Great Britain is getting tired of Adam Smith's theory.

In the affairs of France we notice no particular change. The project for a new donation for the President has been lost by a majority of one hundred and two against it. Thus, all that remains is to carry the threat, made in the outset, into execution. This will be done, it is said, by annual subscription.

Austria and Prussia, with the concurrence of Russia, propose to pay powers and privileges by turns in the affairs of Central Germany. We do not learn the conditions of this arrangement from our despatch, but presume that we shall be fully enlightened on the arrival of the mails, which will bring us, also, reports of the Catholic debate in the British Parliament.

Summary of the Latest Intelligence.
Mr. Russ's substitute for the Postage Reform bill, passed by the House of Representatives some time since, was yesterday put upon its passage in the Senate, and adopted. The main difference between this and the House bill is, that the rates of postage on letters are fixed at three and five cents; the former in case of their being prepaid, and the latter in case they are not prepaid—whereas the House bill fixed a uniform rate of three cents. The game is so brief between this and the day of adjournment, that, unless the House take up this subject at once, and either agree to the Senate's substitute, or appoint a committee to confer with a similar committee of the Senate, Postage Reform must inevitably go over to the next session. Only four working days of the present session remain, within which there is a great deal of important business to be transacted. As it passed the Senate, the bill contains an appropriation to the amount of six-hundred thousand dollars for paying incidental expenses of the Post Office Department in California. Mr. Gwin, the able Senator from that new State, has been indefatigable from the time California was admitted into the Union, in watching for the interests of the State on the Pacific. The Senate likewise passed a resolution, placing at the disposal of Kosuth, the Hungarian hero, a United States vessel to convey him to the United States in case he be liberated, and should elect to make his home there. The remainder of the day was occupied in discussing a bill limiting the liability of ship-owners in certain cases, which was ordered to be engrossed. The substance and particulars of this bill will be found in our telegraphic account of the Senate's Proceedings in another column.

A great deal of the time of the House, yesterday, was devoted to a debate between Messrs. Allen and Ashmun, of Massachusetts, as to whether or not the Hon. Daniel Webster made it a condition that he should receive the sum of fifty thousand dollars before he took the office of Secretary of State—the one affirming it, and the other denying it. The debate grew out of the discussion on the bill appropriating three millions one hundred and eighty thousand dollars for the payment of the last instalment to Mexico, under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. We must say that Messrs. Allen and Ashmun are not only wasting the time of Congress, but trifling with the country, in this futile discussion. Whether Mr. Webster did or did not receive that, or any other sum of money, on the condition mentioned, is very immaterial. His constituents, and the public at large, have the fullest confidence in his integrity, and the day is far distant when they will entertain any other opinion of him. He is one of our great men, of whom the country is justly proud, and nothing derogatory to him will be listened to. On many occasions he has shown himself to be a patriot of the first water, and superior to party and party considerations when the honor or interest of his country is at stake. Recently he took a stand in opposition to fanaticism, abolitionism, and free-soilism; and probably that is the cause of this recent attack upon him. Mr. Webster, however, is so firmly anchored in the hearts and affections of the people, that he may challenge and defy assault, come from what quarter they may.

Two more attempts were made by the Legislature of Massachusetts, yesterday, to elect a United States Senator in the place of Mr. Webster, or rather in the place of Mr. Rantoul, whose term will expire in the present Congress. Mr. Sumner came within two votes of being elected; and parties being still obstinate, the election was postponed for two weeks.

New York Navy Yard.—The notice in one of the city papers of yesterday, relative to the exclusion of visitors from the Navy Yard at Brooklyn, is in general sense erroneous. The order given by Commodore Salter to exclude visitors, is only intended to apply to persons of doubtful character or suspicious appearance. No respectable person or parties of ladies and gentlemen wishing to visit the yard, have ever been excluded from the premises. The order given had become necessary by reason of the many thefts daily committed, and to prevent the smuggling of liquor, which was carried on by the class of visitors introduced to be excluded.

Removal of Commercial Restrictions in Cuba.
Our correspondence from Havana, published in another column, contains many important facts connected with the interests of the island of Cuba, which may be deemed highly important and useful at this time, when statistical and other information is in so much demand. The soil of Cuba has been long known for its prolific and clean, during qualities, but it is not so generally known that it will bear so many crops as our correspondent states, without the appliance of artificial composts to renew its strength. Such being the case, under fair commercial advantages there can be no doubt that the production of sugar may be materially increased. The climate is particularly favorable to the cultivation of the cane, and one or two millions of pounds of the manufactured article might be exported, if products of our own and of other States were permitted to pass the ports of Havana under less heavy duties than are now demanded. For instance, American flour is subject to a duty of nearly ten dollars a barrel, while the Spanish flour is admitted for about two dollars. This distinction between the products of Spain and the United