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JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

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Volume XVII. No. 33. AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY—ROCKWELL DEAN'S SHOW.

New York, Saturday, Jan. 24, 1852.

One of our special correspondents informs that no interview has taken place between the President and Chevalier Hulemann, since the latter wrote to the former concerning Mr. Webster's Kosuth banquet speech.

The United States Senate was yesterday occupied in the discussion of bills of private nature. In the House a communication was received from the Treasury Department, asking for an appropriation to build six revenue cutters to ply on the Pacific coast.

Kosuth and suite left Harrisburg on Saturday at half-past one o'clock, and arrived at Hollidaysburg at half-past ten P. M.

Kosuth said—Sir—I am happy to have met with so much kindness and sympathy from the State of Pennsylvania, the people of which well deserve the confidence bestowed upon them.

At Harrisburg, on the 23rd inst., the following resolutions were adopted: Resolved, That the undersigned do hereby express their sympathy with the people of the United States.

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The Canal Lettings—More Curious Disclosures.

We publish elsewhere in our column, to-day, a very pregnant letter from our Albany correspondent, which lets out a great deal of additional light on the canal lettings in Albany—even to a greater extent than the official record of the bids, already given, disclosed to the public.

It seems the history of the movements relative to the canal lettings discloses the fact that the recent allotment was merely the last of three programmes which had been formed by different combinations of the various party factions—the two first having been defeated, while the last happened to be successful.

The first combination, or coalition, to monopolize the nine millions, was formed by the barnburners, hunkers, and silver grays, excluding any participation in the spoils. This programme, or allotment, was half a million of dollars higher, it seems, than the present one.

This is the allotment which was made a few days before the close of the last year, and which has created the present excitement in Albany. It stands to this day, in spite of all that has been brought up against it in Albany, and throughout the State, but for how long we cannot tell.

This is, we believe, a brief view of all the leading features in this curious history, previous to the present allotment. A full account of these facts, in detail, would nearly fill a volume, in rascality, folly, and unscrupulousness; but it is yet unwritten, unless the committee of investigation disclose the secrets.

The activity, the intrigues, the excitement, the gas, the humbug, the rascality, which generally attend all Presidential contests, are beginning to be developed in large quantities, both at Washington and in every State capital of the republic.

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States have power to control, regulate, or interfere with the institution of slavery as it exists in any of the States.

Resolved, That we will abide by and maintain the Union of these States, and that we will not consent to separate a single territory acquired by the blood and treasure of our people, and any territory of the United States, known as the compromise measures, and as a final settlement of questions which threatened the integrity of the Union.

Resolved, That the democracy of the nation can best be served by a government which is founded on the principles of justice, and which is supported by the people.

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In the last few days, according to the best information, the whigs have waked up with a sudden bound, and are actively engaged in canvassing for the candidates. It seems that the friends of President Fillmore have at last induced him to stand the hazard of the die, and become a candidate before the "laughter house" of Philadelphia.

It is rather an important move at this moment, and it will undoubtedly have a very distinct bearing upon the chances both of Webster and Scott. The incumbent of the White House can exert a great deal of force—outside influence—on the slaughter house; and if he cannot get the nomination himself, he can give an impulse to some one of the aspiring candidates.

These underground movements in Washington will undoubtedly result in some terrible eruptions in Congress or the cabinet—we know not which. We would not be surprised if Webster secedes from the cabinet, and that an awful investigation takes place in reference to his connection with the payment of the Mexican indemnity, and all those awards of the Mexican claims.

KOSUTH'S ATTACK ON THE OFFICERS OF THE AMERICAN NAVY.—We publish to-day the extraordinary letter of Kosuth attacking Captain Long, of the American steam frigate Mississippi, which was sent by our generous government to convey the Hungarian exile from captivity to freedom.

We should like to know in what respect Captain Long is culpable. He has been denounced as a "brutal blackguard," by the penny abolition-Kosuthian journals, for simply following the letter and spirit of his instructions, which, if he had failed to do, would have left himself liable to be tried by court martial and dismissed the service.

This letter, to say the least of it, betrays very bad taste; but it is only of a piece with the course of the ex-Governor of Hungary, from the first moment he set his foot on board the Mississippi till the present hour.

The same villainous airs were carried on in the Humboldt, to the disgust of every passenger; and we were informed by an officer of the ship that Kosuth acted and spoke as if he regarded her exclusively as his own, and all on board as so many menial or funkies to minister to his glorification.

We learn from the newspapers, that Kosuth is still maintaining the same royal style and dignity in the West, where he is stirring up the Germans with his absurd vagaries, keeping the whole country in hot water, and endeavoring to subvert the doctrines and policy of George Washington.

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PAGETTYN FILLMORE and SMITH O'BRIEN.—We learn by the intelligence which we published yesterday from Washington, that the President has given a decided negative to the petitions of the Irish people from Boston and Baltimore, presented by deputations consisting of some hundreds of respectable citizens, and signed by many thousands of our population.

This repulse comes very strange, indeed, after the government interposing in behalf of Kosuth with the Turk, sending a ship of war to bring him to this country, and giving him such a splendid reception at Washington. The inconsistency of the President being urged upon him by some members of these deputations, he draws a distinction without a difference between the case of Kosuth and Smith O'Brien.

We do not, however, believe the British ministry would refuse so small a favor to the Executive of the United States—the power with which, above all others, England at this moment desires to cultivate the most amicable and cordial relations. The greatest obstacle to a thorough and hearty friendship between the two countries is the feeling of the Irish race, who constitute so large and so important an element in the body politic in the United States.

There are several points of difference in favor of the Irish exiles. The people of Ireland were actually starting when the revolutionary movement broke out there; and we know that such "oppression drives even wise men mad."

But there is another point of difference in favor of the case of Smith O'Brien. Kosuth is the representative of a people who are perfect strangers to us, and very few of whom have ever settled in this country, or contributed to the development of its resources.

The Syracuse Negro Riot.—There is a fair prospect of the "higher law" men concerned in the rescue of the fugitive slave at Syracuse, and in the riot and assault arising out of the same, being made amenable to the laws of the United States, which, though of lower sanctity in the eyes of abolitionists, have yet weight enough, we trust, to make themselves felt in this land, whenever they are set at naught by traitors to the constitution.

ATLANTIC STEAMING.—In another column will be found tables giving the time made during the past year, by the principal steamship lines running from this port to Europe. It will be found to contain much of interest to all anxious for the progress of American steam navigation.

Police Intelligence. Gambling and Gambling.—Since the law passed the Legislature making gambling felony, but little has been said or done by the police authorities toward the breaking up of these disorderly places.

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ATTACK ON THE CHIEF OF POLICE.—The Half-Yearly Report on Crime.—The Chief of Police recently presented to the Mayor an official report upon crime in this city, for the six months ending December 31st, and the Mayor having presented the same to the Common Council, it has been published in the Herald and other newspapers.

The Two Italian Opera Troupes. Last evening, the two rival opera troupes performed "Lucia di Lammermoor." The performance by each was excellent, and we shall not undertake to say which was the best.

Balance in favor of value at Niblo's, \$1,200. We have not included in this account the comparative value of the substantial dress in both houses, which would still more against the upper ten.

City Intelligence. Disruptive Fire in Fulton Street.—At half-past one o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the large four-story brick building No. 112, on the south-west corner of Fulton and Nassau streets.

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