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THE TEHUANTEPEC TREATY.

MEXICAN CLAIMS.

Arrest of Jones P. Levy as a Conspirator against our Government.

Important Intelligence from Washington and Mexico.

Our Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2, 1852.

The following is a literal copy of the letter upon which Levy has been arrested for a violation of the law of 1799. Levy was taken to-day in New York. Probably President Arista is not much of a judge of English, which may account for Levy's carelessness in the spelling, punctuation, &c. X. Y. Z.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7, 1851.

Sir, I have addressed your Excellency several letters since my arrival in the U. S.: from your city, but sorry to say have not had the pleasure o a reply to any of them The main object of this letter is to warn you of the pending danger of your government and loss of your territory.

The principal object of my visit to this capitol is to defeat the nefarious plans of Jose de Garay and his companions in the Tehuantepec matter They are now in this city with the Honorable Daniel Webster, concocting plans to make a political question of Tehuantepec for the Whigs, which our party the Democrats will not allow.

It is Mr. Webster's object to get you to resind the article in the treaty for the protection of the line of your *Frontier take my advise as you value the interests of your country never do it. It is worth more than all the gold mines of California to you.*

I have published many articles in this country in support of the character of your government and Nation The enclosed article has been of much service to you and will have its due influence in their coming Congress.

It was Mr. Webster's intention to press the Tehuantepec matter this next Congress but will now be careful how he acts before he hears from Mr. Letcher about the *Frontier law.* I hope ere you receive this that your Excellency has signed my grant that was left in the Hon-ble Secretary hands to be made out according to the laws passed by Congress for your approval, and signature as I am anxiously awaiting for it to put my rout in opperation and save your country from Ruin and loss. My Steamers are all ready four oppreation and I have sufficient funds in Mexico to complete my rout in a short time so soon as I get your *signature* to the acts of Congress to carry out my *Grant* to become a law. I sincearley hope your Ex'lly will see the urgent nessity to despatch this important object which the intress and well fare of Mexico depens on my line of communication will support your administration more than all the armys that can be put in the field against the Revolutionists and enable you to crown your self with laurels.

I send this under cover and through the hands of your Hon. Minister residing in this city and sincerely hope it may reach your Excellency hands in time to be of service to you. Trusting to have an early reply from Your Excellency in the City of New York, where I leave for in a few days.

Wishing your Exelly health long life and Prosperity, I have the honor to sign myself your sincere friend and obedient servant JONAS P. LEVY.

To His Excellency Sr. Dn MARIANO ARISTA President of the U. States of the Republic of Mexico.

Our Mexican Correspondence.

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 22, 1851.

The Mexican Government—Its Weakness—The Machine at a Dead Halt—The Position, Relation, and Prospects of Parties—The Tehuantepec Treaty—Refusal of the Mexican Government to Ratify it—Defiance of the United States—Preparations for Defence—The Mexican Claims—Contract for a New Route between New York and Mexico with Simeon Draper, &c., &c.

I promised to give you an account of the state of thing here in Mexico, and now, after seeing everything, making inquiries in all quarters, and obtaining information from the most reliable sources, in reference to what the government, and parties, and the people are doing, I hasten to communicate to you the result. I shall begin with the government and the political parties which are struggling for the mastery.

There are four parties here:—First, the conservative or monarchical party; second, the moderate party, which is the party now in power, if it can be called power to have the shadow without the substance, the name without the reality; third, the *puros*, who also call themselves the *exaltados*, and these are radicals and extreme republicans; and lastly, the Santa Anna party, who have no particular principles, except attachment to the person of the General, and because they think he is capable of forming a strong government and consolidating the nation. The monarchical party are disposed to coalesce and fraternize with the Santa Anna party for this very reason. They are disgusted with the government, though they belong to their party, because it is utterly weak and without energy; and they calculate that Santa Anna would be just the man to take the place of Arista, who has no energy whatever, and no governmental capacity. He has asked for two millions and a half of dollars, to carry on the government, and to meet various exigencies that are very pressing; but the Congress have refused to give him a dollar. This proves his weakness, and the monarchical or conservative party, think that Santa Anna would contrive to raise finances without any reference to Congress, and be strong enough to conduct the government without consulting the representatives of the people. The *puros*, too, want a man of energy, but a man after their own heart, if they could find him. They want a perfect republic, like the United States. This is the most energetic party. Arista's party is the most numerous, but they are disgusted with him. The government is paralyzed, for want of energy and for want of means, and another revolution in Mexico cannot be far distant. The machinery is stopped, and cannot go on, for want of steam in the boiler, and there is no money to purchase fuel to generate steam; and, even if there was, and the engine of State was at work, there is no engineer to guide, direct, and control its movements. It is only to be hoped that the next engineer will not put on too much steam and burst the boiler.

I come now to tell you about the Tehuantepec treaty, which has now assumed an aspect of the most serious character. Garay, as you are aware, had a grant of a route across Tehuantepec made to him by Santa Anna, in 1842, and transferred it, for a valuable consideration, to Hargous Brothers, in New York, who sold it to a company in New Orleans, for three millions and a half of dollars—three millions being paid by the stock of the company, and half a million in cash. The time for the treaty to be ratified between the United States and Mexico, guaranteeing the undisturbed possession of this route, will expire on the 28th of January. This treaty, approved of by your government, and agreed upon here also, has been annulled by the unanimous vote of Congress, and the Mexican government. All parties in Mexico, and all the people, without exception, say they never will agree to it. Mr. Letcher, the American Minister here, is doing his utmost to have it adopted; but with no prospect of success. He insists, however, upon it most strongly, and Mr. Smith, the Secretary of Legation, was sent home because he did not agree with Mr. Letcher. The reason why the government will not agree to the treaty, and why all parties are unanimous against it is, the fear of the encroachments of the United States, which the Mexicans dread almost as much as the Hungarians do the Russian bear. The grant gives the land, for fifty miles on each side of the route, to be colonized by American citizens, and the Mexicans fear that, being thus placed between two fires, with Texas on the north, and this territory on the south, they would very soon lose Tobasco, Chiapas, and Yucatan, being thus cut off, as it were, from the rest of Mexico. They ought, however, to have thought of this in time; it is now rather late to draw back. The pretence for breaking faith is that Salas, the successor of Santa Anna, in 1846, extended the time to Garay, for completing the route, two years longer; and it is alleged that he had no power to do so. But Congress have not annulled the other decrees of Salas, and this, therefore, is as binding as any of them. It is understood that the Mexican government will agree to the treaty only on one condition, and that is, that the British government and France will guarantee to them the safety of the territory south of the route, which they apprehend they would ultimately lose, as they did Texas, if they consented to this measure. The intervention, however, of European nations in the affairs of this Continent, will never be tolerated by the American people, and the condition cannot, therefore, be agreed to by the American government. Without this condition, however, the Mexican government have declared that they will never consent to the ratification of the treaty, and that, *if the United States should be so mild as to insist upon it, they must do it by force alone.* This is a defiance and a challenge to the United States to renew hostilities, and the calculation is that if they should be "so wild" (for that is the word), the shame of Monterey, Palo Alto, Cherubusco, Acapulco, Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Chapultepec, and Buena Vista, would be washed away in an ocean of American blood. In view of such a contingency, a fort is being erected at the mouth of Coatzacoalcos river, the entrance to the isthmus, and four battalions of soldiers have been sent to defend it. Whether the government at Washington will submit to all this bravado remains to be seen; and whether they will permit American citizens to be deprived of their rights, and the tremendous advantage to the people of the United States to be lost, of reaching California in fifteen or sixteen days, instead of double that number. What a curious thing it would be if Santa Anna should again lead the Mexicans against the United States troops and General Scott, to receive another whipping that they are not likely to forget for at least ten years to come! Far more unlikely things than this have come to pass. It all rests at present with the government at Washington. I know they are capable of bearing any insult; but it remains to be seen how far the people will submit to the injuries and the indignity.

I come to give you some startling information about the Mexican claims; and first, with regard to one for mines destroyed at San Luis Potosi. The Governor and inhabitants declare that there were never any mines there; and it is now proved that there is no such name as that of Gardiner in the books of the house of Perez Galvis. * * * * * * *

Mr. Slacum has arrived here. He is the agent appointed for the purpose of obtaining information concerning the Gardiner and Mears and other claims, and also the money that ought to have been paid to the house of Hargous, being the instalment due the United States in April, 1843, and which instalment Mr. Voss had received, and given a receipt for the same. It now appears that Mr. Hargous, with the assistance of Mr. Trigueros, Secretary of the Treasury during Santa Anna's government, got from the present Secretary of the Treasury of Mexico, a certificate, showing that the government of Mexico never had that money In consequence of this, the government of the United States will have to pay Hargous upwards of $400,000. If they do pay it, who will reimburse them? * * * * * * *

I shall conclude by giving you an account of an important contract which has been signed by one of the first banking houses in Mexico—Jecker, Torre & Co.—with an agent of the house of Simeon Draper, of your city, and three other persons, to have a weekly steamer from New York, and another from New Orleans, to Vera Cruz The contract stipulates that the banking house in Mexico will have a line of four stages from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico, and from Mexico to Acapulco by horse or wagon, undertaking to travel from Vera Cruz to Acapulco in less than six days. Draper & Co have engaged to furnish forty passengers from Vera Cruz to Acapulco and the same number back again. The contract has been signed here. * * * * The contract would be most satisfactory if the forty passengers could be made good. The banking house here have asked the house in New York to give a guarantee for the amount of $400,000 to fulfil the contract. * *

This will do for the present. I shall soon communicate some other items of interest to you. S. B.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON.

The Interview between Henry Clay and Kossuth

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

NEW MODE OF PUNISHMENT IN THE NAVY.

THE PRESIDENTIAL QUESTION IN THE HOUSE.

Mr. Cabell in Favor of President Fillmore.

Affairs in the New York Legislature.

Progress of the Canal Contract Investigation.

LATE FROM CUBA AND SOUTH AMERICA.

&c., &c., &c.

From Washington.

MR. WEBSTER'S SPEECH IN THE GAINES CASE—RECEPTIONS, ETC.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WASHINGTON, February 3—8 P. M.

Mr. Webster delivered his argument in the Gaines case, before the Supreme Court, this morning. It occupied an hour and a half. The room was packed with people, principally ladies, who listened attentively to the delicate details, almost equal to those of the Forrest case.

Parodi's concert last night was brilliantly attended.

Mrs. Secretary Stuart gave her first reception last evening. To-night Mr. Bodisco, the Russian Minister, will give a large dinner party.

LEVY BAILED—THE U. S. TREASURY, ETC.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3, 1852.

Captain Jones P. Levy, of New York, who was arrested in that city on Saturday last, and brought to this city last night, charged with having been concerned in an illegal correspondence with the President of Mexico, gave bail to-day in five thousand dollars, to answer the charge. Mr. Hart, a member of Congress from New York, became his bail.

The receipts of the United States Treasury for the quarter ending the 30th of December, was $10,228,200 and the expenditures $14,943,023. The amount in the treasury subject to draft is $12,126,745.

THE INTERVIEW BETWEEN HENRY CLAY AND KOSSUTH

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3, 1852.

The *Intelligencer* of this morning contains the official report of the interview between Kossuth and Henry Clay. It is described as having been a most touching scene.

Senator Cass, Mr. Jones, of Tenn, Mr. Kendall, o Washington, and Hon. Presley Ewing, of Ky., were present.

Mr Cass introduced Kossuth to Mr. Clay, when Kossuth rose and said:—"I thank you for this introduction."

Mr. Clay, after kindly receiving him, addressed him for twenty minutes, reviewing the policy of intervention, saying we could effect nothing; and after failing, the European despots might combine against us, and tell us that they are but following our example; that America should adhere to its old policy and principles, keep her lamp burning brightly, and in a quarter of a century furnish an example which reason could not resist. He regarded France voluntarily pulling on the yoke of despotism as a significant warning to America that Europe did not want liberal institutions.

The following is an extract of Mr. Clay's speech:—"I owe you an apology for not seeing M. Kossuth before, in consequence of ill health—besides," says Mr. Clay, "your wonderful and fascinating eloquence has mesmerized so large a portion of our people wherever you have gone, and even some of our members of Congress, (moving his hand towards the two or three gentlemen present) that I feared to come under its influence, lest you shake my faith in some principles in regard to the foreign policy of this government, which I have long and constantly cherished. And in regard to this matter, you will allow me to speak with that sincerity and candor which becomes the interest the subject has for you and for myself, and which is due to us both as the votaries of freedom I trust you will believe me, too, when I tell you that I entertain ever the liveliest sympathy in every struggle for liberty in Hungary, and in every country, and in this I believe I express the universal sentiment of my country. But, sir, for the sake of my country you must allow me to protest against the policy you propose to her. Waiving the great and momentous question of the right of one nation to assume the executive power among nations for the enforcement of international law, or of the right of the United States to dictate to Russia the character of her relations with the nations around her, let us come at once to a practical consideration of the matter. You tell us yourself, with great truth and propriety, that mere sympathy or the expression of sympathy, cannot advance your purposes. You require material aid. And, indeed, it is manifest that the mere declaration of the sympathy of Congress, or of the President, or of the public, would be of little avail unless we were prepared to enforce those declarations by a resort to arms, and unless other nations could see that preparation and determination upon our part. Well, sir, suppose that war should be the issue or the course you propose to us, could we then effect anything for you, ourselves, or the cause of liberty?"

Kossuth replied, but did not attempt to controvert Clay's doctrine, merely giving facts relative to the position of Europe.

Mr. Clay at parting, said: "God bless you and your family; God bless your country—may she yet be free."

Kossuth, placing Clay's hand upon his heart, with visible emotion, replied: "Thank you, honored sir; I shall pray for you every day, that your health may be restored, and that God may prolong your life."

The Latest from Cuba.

ARRIVAL OF THE ISABEL AT CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, February 3, 1852.

The steamship Isabel arrived here at two o'clock this afternoon, from Havana, via Key West. Her dates from the former place are to the 29th ult.

The Ohio had sailed from Havana for New York.

The barks Isle de Cuba, Childe Harold, and brigs Albatross, had also sailed for New York.

The Cuban political news is unimportant.

MARKETS.—At Havana, there was but little Muscovado sugar offering, and planters were asking more than merchants were willing to pay. Some ordinary had sold at 5½ reals Molasses had declined to 1½ reals. In coffee, the transactions were insignificant. Exchange on New York and Boston is at 2½ discount. Freights were dull, produce being scarce.

At Matanzas, on the 27th, molasses declined to 1½ real, and large operations took place at that price. The transactions in sugar were limited. Freights 1½ real. Exchange on the United States 2 a 3 discount.

Items from Texas, &c.

GEN. HOUSTON AND THE PRESIDENCY—THE STATE DEBT, ETC.

BALTIMORE, Feb 3, 1852.

Advices from Brownsville, to the 30th ult., report every thing quiet in that vicinity.

The latest papers from Texas state that the resolution nominating General Houston for President of the United States was ordered to be engrossed in the House, after much opposition. The Texas Legislature intended to go into the election of a United States Senator, on the 21st of January, in the place of General Houston.

It was proposed by the Legislature, to submit the Free Banking question to a vote of the people.

The bill to pay the State debt had not yet been passed, the two houses disagreeing.

THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3, 1852.

The Senate met at half-past twelve.

REPORTS FROM DEPARTMENTS, ETC.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate the report of the Adjutant General, with an abstract of the returns of the Militia of the United States and its territories, with the quantity of arms and accoutrements. Referred, and ordered to be printed.

Also, a communication from the Interior Department, enclosing copies of instructions to the commissioners appointed for the settlement of California private land claims.

Also, a report of the Secretary of Oregon Territory, with a report of the laws and acts of the Legislature of that territory. Referred, and ordered to be printed.

PETITION FOR UNIVERSAL INTERVENTION.

Mr MANGUM said he held in his hand a petition of one Patrick Donahoe, asking in his own behalf, and in behalf of the people of New York, a most magnificent intervention by the United States, not only in all existing wars, but in all wars that are to be, in all parts of the world. Referred.

MISCELLANEOUS PETITIONS.

Mr. SMITH presented petitions for the improvement of harbors on Lake Superior.

Mr. FISH (whig), of N. Y., presented petitions from the merchants, traders, and others of New York, asking for an alteration of the law in regard to libelling ships and vessels.

Mr. SUMNER (free soil), of Mass., presented petitions from seventeen insurance companies of Boston, for the same object, likewise for a light house on Cape Roman, S. C.

Mr. COOPER, (whig) of Pa., presented a remonstrance from the Board of Trade of Philadelphia, against the establishment of a mint, or branch mint, in the city of New York. Referred.

Messrs. SMITH, COOPER, CHASE, and CASS each presented petitions for a canal around the Falls of St. Mary's.

Mr. COOPER, of Pa., presented a petition against Sunday mails, and another for the modification of the duty on segars.

SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS IN CALIFORNIA.

Mr. ATCHISON, (dem.) of Mo., reported a bill providing for a Superintendent of Indian Affairs for California, and it was considered, and ordered to a third reading.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. HALE, (free soil) of N. H., offered a resolution of inquiry into the expediency of making appointments in the army for a term of years only. Laid over.

CHARGE TO SWITZERLAND.

Mr. Brodhead's resolution, directing an inquiry into the expediency of providing an appropriation for the outfit and salary of a Charge to Switzerland, was laid over.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE.

The Senate proceeded to ballot to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Berrien's withdrawal on the select committee on Mr. Yulee's memorial, and Mr. Badger (whig), of N. C., was elected.

BILL TO ENFORCE DISCIPLINE IN THE NAVY.

On motion of Mr. BADGER, the Senate took up the bill to enforce discipline, and promote good conduct in the naval service of the United States. Mr. Badger then offered a substitute for the greater part of the bill, which was adopted. The bill provides in substance as follows:—That the commander of any vessel afloat in the navy, or of any shore station, shall have authority to punish offences committed by petty officers, and persons of inferior ratings, by any one or more of the following punishments;—By diminishing their rations, by restricting their diet to bread and water, by imposing extra police and other duties; and, in cases of theft, in addition to any of the foregoing, by making good, from the wages of the offender, the value of the article stolen, and obliging the offender to wear for ten days, a badge with the word "thief" thereon; by discharge from service, with bad conduct marked on their discharge; by solitary confinement in irons, single or double, on bread and water; by solitary confinement in irons, not over thirty days; by solitary confinement; by confinement not exceeding two months; reduction to inferior rating; by ball and chain, but not to be worn at sea; by deprivation of liberty on shore, and by loss of pay not exceeding three months.

Section two provides that no sentence for solitary confinement shall be put in execution until the surgeon shall certify that it can be done without injury to his health. In case the medical officer decides it would be injurious, the commander can substitute other punishment.

Section three provides that on every vessel a record shall be kept in which the good and bad conduct of the men shall be noted, and on their discharges shall be marked "good" or "bad conduct," as the case may be.

Section four provides that any one discharged with a good conduct discharge, after a service of two years, shall have the preference on re-entering the service.

Section five provides that any one having good conduct discharges, who shall re-enter the service within three months, shall be entitled to a credit of three months' wages, and after twenty years' service, with good conduct discharges, shall be entitled to admission to a provision in the Naval Asylum, for life, with half pay.

Section six gives to courts martial the power to impose any of the punishments mentioned in the bill.

Mr. HALE moved to add to the bill, that all commissions in the navy, hereafter granted, shall be for the term of ten years only—the same to be expressed in the commission. It was rejected, by yeas 7, nays 30, as follows:—

YEAS—Messrs. Chase, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Hale, Jones of Iowa, Sumner, and Walker—7.

NAYS—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Borland, Brodhead, Butler, Cooper, Davis, Dawson, Douglas, Downes, Felch, Fish, Foot, Geyer, Levin, Houston, Hunter, King, Mallory, Mangum, Miller, Morton, Norris, Pearce, Pratt, Smith, Soule, Spruance, Stockton, Wade—29.

Mr. ATCHISON objected to the punishment of putting men on bread and water. It was not infamous, but it was more severe than flogging. As the sailor's back had been spared, he hoped he would not be punished in the stomach. He thought the stomach should be protected as well as the back. He moved to strike out that punishment. Lost.

Mr. CHASE, (free soil) of Ohio, was opposed to putting on any American sailor the badge of "thief" He was opposed, also, to putting on him a ball and chain. He would not vote for the bail, and asked for the yeas and nays on its engrossment.

Six Senators only rose to second the call for the yeas and nays

Mr CHASE demanded a count of the negatives, and twenty-eight stood up

CHAIR.—The yeas and nays are ordered.

Mr. HALE.—They are not ordered. Six and twenty-eight make thirty-four, and five times six are thirty. (Laughter)

The CHAIR said they were not ordered.

Mr. HALE desired to know if this bill was all the committee intended to propose at this session?

Mr. BADGER said it was not. Other measures would be reported. This was one necessary to be adopted now, in order that vessels about to go to sea should have some discipline.

Mr. HALE desired to see the navy put on the same footing as the merchant service. Sailors in the merchant service received wages twenty five per cent higher than sailors in the navy. While this lasted, the merchant service would have the best sailors, and the navy only the dregs. The spirit ration ought to be abolished. The sailor now received sufficient liquor on board of national vessels to keep his appetite for it alive, and thus, when he went on shore, he committed those excesses for which he was so severely punished. He thought every vessel should have on board a library, with books for the use of sailors when not otherwise employed.

Mr. DAVIS (whig) of Mass., expressed himself favorable to the bill, but desired other benefits for sailors.

Mr. CHASE opposed the bill.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. FISH called up the bill amendatory of the act to provide for holding courts of the United States, in cases of the sickness or other disability of the Judges of the District Courts, and it was ordered to a third reading.

DISTRICT COURTS IN VIRGINIA.

The bill changing the times for holding the District Courts of the United States in Western Virginia was also ordered to a third reading.

LANDS FOR RAILROAD PURPOSES.

The bill granting land to Iowa for railroad purposes was taken up, when

Mr. FELCH, (dem.) of Mich., addressed the Senate in support of it, and, without concluding, the subject was postponed till to-morrow.

NON-INTERVENTION.

Mr. CASS, (dem.) of Mich., said he would, to-morrow, with the leave of the Senate, call up the joint resolutions on non-intervention. Adjourned.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, Feb 3, 1852.

THE MAINE LEGISLATURE AND KOSSUTH.

Mr. ANDREWS presented the resolution of the Maine Legislature relative to Kossuth, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EXPLANATION OF THE BOUNTY LAND LAW—POLITICS OF THE COUNTRY—THE NEXT PRESIDENCY, ETC.

The House went into committee on special orders, and the bill explanatory of the bounty land law of September, 1850, was taken up.

Mr. CABELL (whig), of Fa., said he believed the whig party were conservative, except on the compromise question; but, nevertheless, he came to Congress expecting to act with the democratic party, because the latter had sent hither a larger number of gentlemen with whom he agreed on this subject than the whigs had; and he believed, further that in so acting he would not separate from the whig party, for he was of the opinion that this was the determination of the entire branch of the Southern whigs; but he had been deceived by the democrats, for their very first act was to violate the very principles on which he was prepared to act with them. There has been formed in the Southern country a constitutional Union party, whose principles were those on which he had expected the democratic party of the House to act. He then called the attention of the House to an article in the Macon (Georgia) Messenger, which sets out by saying, that the time had arrived when the Union party of the Southern States should determine on its action in relation to the Presidential election. In the estimation of the editor, it cannot act with the whig party, because the whig party is swallowed up by the abolition party, and, therefore, the Union party should act with the democrats. The article then says that the Union party ought to send delegates to the Baltimore Convention to counteract the action of the free eaters and free soilers, and there engraft the compromise on their platform, and nominate such a man as Buchanan for the Presidency; and, in connection, the editor mentions the names of Van Buren, Blair, Disney, and their marshalled forces, and Rhett, McDonald, and Quitman who have all been defeated in their treasonable schemes. Now, if this paper speaks the sentiments of the constitutional Union party of Georgia, he (Mr Cabell) wished to understand whether that party was organized for the sake of the democratic party? He was disposed to favor the Union Association; but would tell his friend it was no purpose of his to be converted into a democrat. He felt proud of the position which his party occupied before the country. He was a "member of the Southern whig party—a conservative party—opposed to all radical agrarianism, and Sewardism, as well as all the new fangled isms" He believed that the whigs mean, without the aid of the Union party, to put themselves on constitutional ground, and on the recommendation of the President that the slavery agitation shall cease, and the compromise measures be considered as binding and a definitive settlement. He repeated that, until recently, there were more sound men among the democrats than among the whigs; but he did not believe that such a state of things now exists. He referred to the remarks delivered on former occasions by Mr. Rantoul, and said that the democrats of Massachusetts had (being unwilling that the whigs should continue to possess the power of that State) bought up the free soilers.

Mr. RANTOUL (free soil), of Mass., here asked, and was permitted to explain; and denied that he had said the democrats had bargained with any body to attain their present position.

Mr. CABELL asked.—Do you consider yourself a democrat?

Mr RANTOUL replied, saying that he had been nominated by the democrats of Massachusetts over and over again, and when he was elected he received the largest democratic vote ever given—throwing out the free soil votes. If he was not a democrat after this, and in full communion with the party, then there was none in Massachusetts.

Mr. CABELL resumed, and said he could not desire better proof of the fact that the gentleman was nominated and elected by the joint vote of the free soilers and democrats.

Mr. DISNEY (dem.), of Ohio, here interrupted the gentlemen by saying, I have heard my name mentioned.

Mr. CABELL—I read it in the paper.

Mr. DISNEY—I avail myself of this occasion to say that I never did in my life, at home or abroad, sympathize with the abolitionists; on the contrary, I have denounced them.

Mr. CABELL—I suppose the connection of the gentleman with the abolitionists arose from the fact that he voted for the Wilmot proviso and against the Fugitive Slave law.

Mr. DISNEY—Why?

Mr. CABELL—I don't know why.

Mr. DISNEY—I will explain—because it was not stringent enough. (Laughter.)

Mr. CABELL—In this particular the gentleman is more southern than the South itself; (laughter;) and it is very singular that he should have voted for the Wilmot proviso. Mr. C. then branched off to speak of democratic and free soil alliances, to show that the Union party could do as well by acting with the whig party as with the democratic party, and that the delegates to the former might accomplish as much good for the South. The whigs of the North have heretofore had the advantage of the free soil votes, but now the democrats have bought them up. Thank God, we have got rid of them, and I hope the democratic party may make a better use of them.

Mr. GIDDINGS (free soil), of Ohio—I merely wish to correct the gentleman. In the District of Ohio to which he has alluded, formerly represented by Mr. Root, we found the whigs voting directly for a democrat—that was formerly the strongest whig district in the State, but it now sends a democrat—we whigs, if any, have been bought up

Mr. CABELL—I have already said the people North are very buyable. He then referred to the declaration to abide by the compromise signed by all the Southern whigs except two, and not signed by any Southern democrat except Mr. Cobb, and said that the President was resolved to abide by the compromise measures, and so was Mr. Webster—speaking for the cabinet Besides, returning to the point from which he set out, he said, the paper from which he read contained sufficient reasons why the Union party should not act with the democratic party; for the editor tells us that a coalition has been formed between the abolitionists and disunionists, and that, unless the Union party sends delegates, such is the course of this combination that it will control the choice of the Baltimore Convention. He alluded to the constitution of the committee calling the Democratic Convention. They found associated Mr. Bartlett, of Vermont, with Mr. Jackson, of Georgia; Freeman and Johnson, of Arkansas—

Mr. JACKSON (dem.), of Ga., here interrupted the speaker. Mr. Jackson said he was one of that committee, and he took the liberty of saying that he was run expressly as a democrat, and was elected as such.

Mr. CABELL replied, that his remarks were addressed to the union of those who were elected by the Union organization.

Mr FREEMAN (dem.), of Miss.—I always was a Union democrat, and was elected as such to represent the principle.

Mr. CABELL—I know you were elected in opposition to other gentlemen.

Mr. JOHNSON (dem.), of Ark., remarked for himself that he was distinctly nominated and elected as a democrat.

Mr. CABELL—My remarks were not addressed to your section

Mr. JOHNSON—You mentioned me by name.

Mr. CABELL—Well, I'll withdraw it (Laughter.) If this is to be the end of the Union organization, then he is one who had given what aid and comfort he could to its succession in Florida. He could do nothing more with it if it was to be handed over to the tender mercies of the free soilers.

Mr. JOHNSON asked, is this the dismemberment of the Union party? If so, I will take some off it (Laughter)

Mr. CABELL—When the Union party men go to the Baltimore Convention, they will find themselves in a similar position to what they did in this House at the time of organization. They will find their resolution voted down; some man not known to the country will be nominated, and they will acquiesce. If they violate the principles on which they go there, they will go further; they may nominate Gen. Butler, of Kentucky, whose opinions have never been avowed openly to the country, except that he never owned slaves.

A VOICE—You voted for Taylor.

Mr. CABELL—I had much agency in it, in my sphere, in bringing about that state of things; but may the Lord forgive me for what I have done.

A VOICE—Amen.

Mr. CABELL—But I shall not hereafter give my vote to any man whose position is not clearly defined. I don't wish to be caught again in that way. My opinion is, that the South should not countenance any effort to conciliate the abolitionists of the North, by concealing the principles of the candidates. In the course of his remarks, he said his choice, as an individual, was President Fillmore. He was personally intimate with General Scott; but he could not go for him as President, unless the great captain's principles be avowed and prove satisfactory. The country demands of Scott to put his sentiments on the record. If not, they will turn their backs on him. In this, Mr. Cabell thought that he spoke the sentiments of the whigs of the South; however, he thought that General Scott had too long remained in a false position, and that it was too late to repair the damage which had been done to him; he did not believe that General Scott could receive a single electoral vote of the South, and could not receive fifty votes in Florida. He merely wished to say, in conclusion, that the Southern whig party occupy this position—that no man shall receive their votes whose opinions are capable of misrepresentation.

Mr. MURPHY, (Union dem.) of Ga., said he came here as a member of the Union party, and understood the gentleman from Florida came here in the same character. He had always contended that the principles on which the Union party was formed were not repugnant to the principles of the democratic party The Union party never determined more or less than the democratic party always determined, that non intervention on the question of slavery is the doctrine of the American people, and when they say that Congress has no power to legislate on the subject of slavery, and not restrict it from the territories of the United States, and no power to abolish it where it is, they sustain the principles on which the Union party of Georgia was formed. If the Baltimore Convention thus declare, they will uphold the position of the Union party of Georgia, and we are willing, as far as indications go, to unite with the convention to try the experiment. If they do it are we worsted? What then is the objection to go to Baltimore, if the Union principles can be carried out there? Will we not accomplish the objects for which we waited, and will it not be consistent with the position which we have heretofore occupied? He had promised to stand by the Union platform, no matter what party carried out its principles.

Mr. CABELL asked him if the democrats adopted the nonsensing resolution of 1848, and the resolutions of '94 and '99, and refused to put themselves on the Georgia platform, if the gentleman would vote for the whig candidate?

Mr. MURPHY repeated that he would vote for no man who is opposed to it, against the man who is in favor of it He proclaimed everywhere in the canvass that he was a democrat, and that his principles had undergone no change; and he said that if the whigs should nominate a candidate in favor of a national bank, the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, and against the sub treasury—in short, all the old doctrines of the whigs, which he believed to be wrong, it would require more than an equivocation in the compromise to induce him to vote for such candidate. He answered other points in Mr. Cabell's speech, and remarked, in conclusion, that the time for preserving the Union party has passed by, and asked whether the Union party was now to stand still and do nothing, rather than act and accomplish the object originally had in view?

Mr. McMULLEN (dem.), of Va., repeated the consumption of time in making political speeches on the bill, of interest to old soldiers, and commenced a reply to Mr. Cabell

Mr. DISNEY was allowed to make a personal explanation, giving the reason why he voted against the Fugitive Slave law.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, asked his colleague whether he was opposed to any modification of it.

Mr. DISNEY replied, that as the great mass of the community had acquiesced in the law, in its particular form, he was willing to acquiesce.

Mr. CAMPBELL (free soil), of Ohio—I am willing to vote for a modification, or repeal.

Mr. DISNEY—I will vote against both

There was great confusion in the hall throughout the proceedings.

Mr. FOOT (dem.) of Tenn., asked Mr. Campbell whether he would vote to open a discussion of the agitating question, and vote to modify or amend the Fugitive Slave bill?

Mr. CAMPBELL replied—I can safely say that I have taken no step, since the organization of this Congress, to agitate the slavery question.

Mr. POLK—I demand a categorical answer.

Mr. CAMPBELL—I shall not yield in that way; but I will say that I would.

Mr. POLK—I have another question to ask.

Mr. CAMPBELL (resuming)—Notwithstanding I admit the full force of the constitutionality of the law, I believe its details are unjust and oppressive. I believe that the day will come, and before long, when the public mind shall be less excited—when Southern men themselves will propose modifications of the law.

Mr. POLK asked Mr. Campbell whether he was a whig?

Mr. CAMPBELL said that he was a Northern whig; but had opposed the election of Gen. Taylor.

Further conversation took place between these gentlemen, when—

Mr. McMULLEN resumed replying to Mr. Cabell, and in the course of his remarks said that the old fashioned democratic Jefferson hunker party was the real Union party of the country. He ridiculed the hard cider times of 1840, and complimented Mr Cabell as being from one of the best families of Virginia. (This occasioned much laughter.) In conclusion, he urged a vote upon the bill before the committee, and said if Mr. Campbell had a disposition to repent of his political whig sins, and come over to the democratic party, they would receive him

Mr. BISSELL, (dem.) of Ill.—The gentleman must forgive me, when I say that he has made so many final endings, that I do not know when the final ending will come.

Mr. McMULLEN—Like Corporal Trim, I consider my pause the most eloquent part of my speech. (Laughter.)

The committee then rose, when the resolution was adopted to close the debate on the bill in two hours after again going into committee

The House then adjourned.

The Latest from Albany.

LEGISLATIVE MATTERS—THE NEW YORK HEALTH OFFICER—THE INVESTIGATION OF THE CANAL CONTRACTS, ETC.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ALBANY, Jan. 3, 1852.

Mr Pierce (dem.) to-day, introduced a resolution in the Senate, which was adopted, requesting the Committee on Banks to inquire into the expediency of enacting a law to prohibit the payment of depreciated currency of other States. He stated it was a common practice with certain manufacturing establishments to purchase bills of such description with which to pay their workmen, through which operation the New York brokers realized great profits.

The Senate went into executive session at half past twelve. It was well known outside the Senate chamber what was going on in secret within. This was the regular time for holding an executive session; and the absence of Lieut. Gov. Church, and Messrs. Cooley, Otis, and Jones (democratic senators), and Messrs. Beekman and Huntington (whigs), gave the whigs a majority. An hour and a half was consumed, it is rumored, upon the question of appointing a Health Officer in the place of Dr. Doane, deceased. No confirmation was made, and next Tuesday the matter will be again taken up; and, if every democrat is there on hand, Dr. Vache may succeed.

A bill has been introduced cutting down the enormous fees of the health officers seventy-five per cent!

In the House, the Speaker announced the following Committee on the Hudson and Delaware Canal matter:—Messrs. Van Valkenburgh, Benedict, Hurlbut, G. Stevens, and Berry.

The Committee reported against the claim of John G. Elmore, (democrat,) contesting the seat of Jacob Westbrook, (whig,) from Ulster county

Mr. REYES (dem.) presented a resolution, which was not acted on, requesting the Committee on the Judiciary to examine and report whether, in their opinion, a law disqualifying a voter who receives money for his vote, would be in violation of the constitution

The bill from the Senate, making corrections in the militia law relating to the First Division, was under consideration in committee, when Mr. Underwood (whig) moved to rise and report progress, which was done, against the wishes of Colonel Monroe.

The canal fraud investigating committee are laboring with zeal, and are, apparently, determined to lay all the facts before the Legislature. They hold three sessions a day—one in the morning, before the meeting of the houses; another in the afternoon, and the third in the evening. They have examined witnesses from the most remote portion of the State. It is expected that a report, in part, will be made by the latter part of the present week.

One third of the session has terminated, and not a single important public act has been passed, and no business of note has transpired.

Mayor Perry of this city, has recovered from his protracted illness, and resumed his public duties. W.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

ALBANY, February 3, 1852.

ANNUAL TAX IN NEW YORK—HEALTH OFFICER, ETC.

Mr. MORGAN reported the Annual Tax bill for the city of New York.

Mr. VANDERBILT introduced a bill relative to Justices of the Sessions in Kings county.

Mr. BABCOCK gave notice of a bill to reduce the fees of the Health Officer of New York, and provide for their payment to the Commissioners of Emigration.

UNCURRENT NOTES OF OTHER STATES.

Mr. PIERCE offered a resolution that the Bank Committee report a plan to prevent the circulation of depreciated currency of other States.

BILL PASSED.

The bill extending the provisions of the lien law to Rensselaer county was passed.

The Senate went into executive session, and then adjourned.

Assembly.

ALBANY, February 3, 1852.

REPORTS ON BILLS.

Mr. HUTCHINS reported favorably on the Senate bill for the relief of John C. Beekman and others.

Mr. FOX reported a bill incorporating the trustees of the Protestant Episcopal church in