THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 7041. MORNING EDITION—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1852. PRICE TWO CENTS.

DOUBLE SHEET.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

The Senate Engaged on the Subject of Non-Intervention.

AFFAIRS IN THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

The Kossuth Feeling in the West.

INTERESTING FROM TEXAS.

Political Movements---Marine Disasters, &c., &c., &c.

THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9, 1852.

FORTIFICATIONS IN CALIFORNIA, ETC.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a communication from the War Department, enclosing estimates for the fortifications of San Francisco bay. Also, a communication from the same, with copies of the Army Register for 1852.

PRESENTATION OF PETITIONS.

Mr. WADE presented numerous petitions for additional compensation to the Marshals for taking the census.

Mr. SEWARD presented petitions from manufacturers of segars, praying for an increase of duty upon foreign segars.

Mr. JONES presented a petition from ten Hungarian refugees now in Iowa, praying for a grant of land like that granted to their countrymen.

Numerous petitions and reports were presented on private matters.

THE EXPLORATIONS OF SALT LAKE VALLEY.

Mr BORLAND, of Arkansas, reported a bill in favor of printing five thousand additional copies of Capt. Stanbury's Explorations of the Valley of the Salt Lake. Concurred in.

BILLS PASSED.

A bill relinquishing to Iowa the lands reserved for the Salt Springs, was passed.

A bill for the repair of the Congressional Library room, ordered to be engrossed on Saturday, was taken up and passed.

U. S. DISTRICT JUDGES IN ARKANSAS.

A bill giving to the United States District Judges in Arkansas jurisdiction over permits and licenses granted to vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, was taken up.

Mr. UNDERWOOD proposed an amendment giving all the judges of the United States District Courts power to appoint inspectors of machinery, boilers, &c., which was adopted.

Mr DOWNS opposed the bill.

Mr. BORLAND replied.

After further debate, the bill was ordered to be engrossed.

THE IRISH PATRIOTS.

The resolution of sympathy for the exiled Irish patriots coming up, Mr. SEWARD, (whig,) of N. Y., gave way to a postponement of the subject, and the Senate took up the following

JOINT RESOLUTIONS ON NON-INTERVENTION.

Be it resolved, if the House of Representatives concur, That Congress recognizes and re-affirms these manifest truths:—"That governments are instituted among men to secure the inalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to constitute a new government, laying its foundations upon such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness."

Resolved, That while we claim for ourselves these comprehensive rights of self-government, and also as a consequence of sovereignty, the right to be exempt from the coercive control or interference of others in the management of our internal affairs, we concede to others the same measures of right, the same unqualified independence.

Resolved, That it is upon the sacred principle of independent sovereignty that we recognise, in our intercourse with other nations, governments de facto, without inquiring by what means they have been established, or in what manner they exercise their powers.

Resolved, That this government has solemnly adopted, and will perseveringly adhere to as a principle of international action, and advice given by Washington in his farewell address:—"Observe good faith and justice towards all nations. Cultivate peace and harmony with all." "Give to mankind the magnanimous and too novel an example of a people always guided by an exalted justice and benevolence." "Sympathy for a favorite nation betrays itself into a participation of the quarrels and wars of another, with but adequate inducement for justification." "Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence the jealousy of a free people ought to be constantly awake, for foreign influence is the most baneful foe of the republican government." "The true rule of conduct for us is regard to foreign nations is, in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little political connection as possible." Why, by intervening our destiny with that of any part of Europe, entangle our peace and prosperity in the toils of European ambition, rivalship, interest, humor, or caprice.

Resolved, That while we cherish the liveliest sympathy towards all who strive for freedom of opinion and for free institutions, yet we recognize our true policy in the great fundamental principles given to us by Jefferson:—Equal and exact justice to all men, of whatever State or persuasion, religious or political—peace, commerce, and honest friendship with all nations; entangling alliances with none.

Resolved, That although we adhere to these essential principles of non intervention as forming the true and lasting foundation of our prosperity and happiness, yet whenever a prudent foresight shall warn us that our liberties and institutions are threatened, then a just regard to our own safety will require us to advance to the conflict, rather than await the approach of the foes of constitutional freedom, and of human liberty.

Mr. CLARKE, (whig), of Rhode Island, addressed the Senate, and said that, in submitting the foregoing resolutions, he was governed by a distinct and single purpose. An illustrious exile from his native land, whose chains had been loosed, principally, by our interposition, had landed on our shores By his warm and glowing eloquence, it, indeed, did seem that we were at once to be driven from our propriety, and permit our zeal for universal liberty to assume the place of wisdom, and to cast aside the prudent counsels by which we had so long been governed. In consequence of this wide-spread enthusiasm, it seemed to him proper that a calm and deliberate expression of the sense of Congress—particularly of the Senate, which was the conservative branch of the government—affirming anew the settled principles of our national policy, was both proper and just. He delayed the presentation of the resolutions out of courtesy to the presence of the man, who came here with our welcome and at our invitation; yet his purpose was firm to ask of the Senate a cool and dispassionate vote upon the great principles embodied in them. He disclaimed all incentives of demagoguism, and would not minister to any unjust delusion or excitement in the public mind. In the sere and yellow leaf of age, he could have no motive but to perpetuate the liberty of his country. Aspiring politicians, who seek to catch the influence of an un Americanized population—who inflame the public pulse, not that it may beat healthfully, but that its pulsations may promote their own political elevation—are seen upon the winding way with their hopes of success grounded upon the undue excitement of public sympathy. These resolutions affirm the true doctrines of self-government, as set forth in the Declaration of Independence; they make the farewell address of Washington our chart; they reiterate the wise declarations of Jefferson, whose precepts are oftener on the lips than the hearts of those claiming to be his peculiar disciples. It was healthful to go back to the principles and old policy of our government—to break upon the altar of our faith sacramental bread, and there renew fidelity to the maxims of our fathers. He sketched the incidents of the French revolution of 1792—Genet's mission, and that of Kossuth—and to the consequences of our adherence to the neutrality of Washington He considered the subsequent difficulties with France of far less evil than the inevitable destruction to France and to the United States; which would have resulted from an intervention in behalf of France by the United States. He then quoted, as reaffirming the doctrine of non-intervention, Jefferson, Monroe, Jackson, Polk, Forsyth, Woodbury, Hayne, Taylor, Clay, Fillmore, Van Buren (before the construction of the Buffalo platform), Rives, Buchanan, Houston, (an illustrious member of this body, whose high position and gentle aspirations commend his teachings to our better judgment,) Webster, and last, but not least, the senator from Michigan himself. That Senator (Mr. Cass) has proposed a substitute, repudiating the farewell address of Washington, and the wise admonitions of Jefferson, the father of ancient democracy. He speaks of deep concern, but proposes nothing definite. The Senator from New York (Mr. Seward) is bolder. He is for a protest against the acts of despotism. In a quarrel between the retainers of the houses of Montague and Capulet, Shakspeare has given us a fair sample of this mode of warfare by protest. He read the following:—

GREGORY.—I will frown as they pass by, and let them take it as they list.

SAMPSON.—Nay, as they dare. I will bite my thumb at them, which is a disgrace to them if they bear it.

ABRAM.—Do you bite your thumb at us, sir?

SAMPSON.—Is the law on our side if I say, Ay?

GREGORY.—No.

SAMPSON.—I do not bite my thumb at you, sir; but I bite my thumb, sir. (Laughter.)

GREGORY.—Do you quarrel, sir, if Abram quarrel, sir?

SAMPSON.—No sir. (Laughter.)

Mr. CLARKE alluded to the inflammatory resolutions, adopted at public meetings, and rejoiced at indications of more conservative feelings. He read the resolutions of a meeting in Illinois, where it was resolved "that we are in favor of the freedom of down-trodden Hungary, Ireland, Germany, and the rest of mankind. If Russia does not respect the alienable rights of the Magyars, England of the Irish, France of the rest of mankind, we are for intervention by protest—if not, for non-intervention. We will make the powers of Europe respect freedom; if we can't, we wont." These were equivocal enough to have emanated from the pen of one of the distinguished candidates for the Presidency. He argued that any departure from the policy of non-intervention, would hazard the rich inheritance of the freedom we enjoy, and result in no good to any one. He called upon all to partake of the waters of the pure fount of the farewell address of Washington. Those afflicted with new doctrines on higher law, and those who afflict others, may come and be healed. He considered the silent, but sure influence of our people and institutions upon the world, and the people of other nations, the best way to relieve oppressed Hungary.

Mr. CASS (dem.), of Mich., here took the floor, when the further consideration of the subject was postponed till to-morrow.

After a short executive session, the senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9, 1852.

The House met at half past one.

MEMORIAL FOR A MINT IN NEW YORK.

Mr. BRIGGS, (whig) of N. Y, presented a memorial from the bank presidents and cashiers in the city of Albany, and twenty-six members of the Senate of New York, for establishing a mint in New York city. Was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

NEW SEARCH FOR SIR JOHN FRANKLIN PROPOSED.

Mr. CLINGMAN, (whig) of N. C., presented the memorial of Captain Wilkes, proposing a new search for Sir John Franklin, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

THE MEXICAN INSTALMENTS—EXPLANATIONS WITH REGARD TO MR GREEN, ETC.

Mr. GREY, (whig) of Ky., made explanations with reference to a former debate on the Mexican indemnity, principally in vindication of Benjamin E. Green's honesty, relative to the payment of the April and July (1844) instalments due from this government to Mexico. Mr. Green then being Secretary of Legation, his colleague (Mr. Burt) retired from service, as Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs. He said Mr. Burt left this city in the middle of December, and has been sick to the present time. The request was agreed to.

INFORMATION WANTED RELATIVE TO THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIPS, ETC.

Mr. PEASLEE, (dem.) of N. H., under a suspension of the rules offered a resolution that the Secretary of the Navy be directed to communicate to the House, the facts in relation to the respective contracts with the Navy Department for building mail steamships, for the transportation of the United States mails between New York and Liverpool, between New York and New Orleans, Havana and Chagres, and between Panama and San Francisco, and some point in Oregon; the amount of money which has been advanced and paid to each of the said lines of steamers by government; also, whether all the vessels, stipulated under the said contracts to be built, have been so built, or what portion of them; also, the amount of net receipts of postage collected on either of the said lines of steamers, and deposited in the treasury to the credit of the appropriations for the annual compensation for the service rendered under their contracts, or which has been applied in payment of said annual compensation, pursuant to the tenth section of the act of Congress of August 3, 1848, and whether said steamships, or any other steamships, employed in the transportation of our foreign mails, are in all respects suitable for immediate conversion into steamers for war purposes, and capable of carrying the ammunition or batteries appropriate to the class specified in the contracts, and if not suitable for such immediate conversion, whether they could be altered so as to make them efficient war steamers, and if so, what alterations would be necessary to be made, and at what expense, to make them war steamers of the first class.

Mr STEPHENS, (whig) of Ga, said that when calls of this kind are made, time is required to answer them, and therefore he wished to know the object of the gentleman before he voted for the resolutions.

Mr PEASLEE replied, that it seemed to him, from the large amount of money already expended, and the applications made to the last Congress, and during this, and which may hereafter be made, that the subject was of consequence enough to induce the House to obtain all the light they can from the most responsible and reliable sources that they may act understandingly. We have, he said, appropriated $1,300,000 annually for these mail steamers, and already applications have been sent in for additional pay from the government. The sum of money we will have to pay, under the present contracts, if the contractors perform the services as required, without taking into account any additional compensation or estimates for new lines, will amount to ten millions of dollars during the seven or eight years the contracts have yet to run. Last session there were applications, which he had no doubt would be renewed at this, for thirteen additional steamers for the foreign mail service, involving an outlay, in the first instance, of about six millions and a half of dollars, and two millions annually thereafter, and these in addition to those established, and without increased compensation. If we enter into the contracts which will probably be urged during this Congress, and at the prices asked, it will involve us in an expense of forty millions of dollars for those steamers. One of the principal arguments, he understood, in favor of these steamships is, that they are capable of immediate conversion into war steamers of the first class, and that this means i most economical for the navy, while, on the other hand, it is said that these steamers are not capable of being converted into war vessels of first class, to carry batteries and armament. But, however the facts may be, he wanted information from a reliable source, that he and others may act understandingly. He was not prepared to vote contracts to individuals which may involve millions of money, to support a system of doubtful expediency. Besides considering its monopolizing tendency, he was unwilling to vote for such a system, unless he should be convinced it will inure to the benefit of the government, by the ships being capable of immediate conversion into war steamers of the first class.

Mr. OLDS (dem), of Ohio, suggested an amendment, which Mr. Peaslee accepted, calling for copies of the contracts.

Mr. STEPHENS of Ga., said he had no objection to this call for information.

The resolution was adopted.

PROPOSITION TO ALTER THE TARIFF.

Mr. WELSH, (whig) of Ohio, asked leave to offer a resolution, that the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to report a bill modifying and altering the tariff of 1846, by substituting, wherever practicable, specific for *ad valorem* duties, with such rates of duties as will yield a sufficient revenue, and with such discrimination in favor of iron and other articles of domestic manufacture, and protection to the labor of our own citizens against foreign competition.

Objection being made, Mr. WELSH moved a suspension of the rules, and on this, as a test question, asked for the yeas and nays, which were ordered, and the motion was disagreed to, by yeas 60, nays 108, as follows:—

YEAS—Messrs Charles Allen, Allison, Appleton (Mass), Barrere, Bell, Burnett, Bingham, Bowie, Boyd, Brenton, Briggs, Brown (N. J.), Cabell, Campbell (Ohio) Chandler, Chapman, Conger, Curtis, Doty, Duncan, Evans, Fowler, Fuller (Pa.), Gentry, Giddings, Goodenow, Goodrich, Harper, Haskell, Haven, Hubard, Horsford, John W. Howe, Thomas Y. Howe, King (R. I.) Mann, Martin, Meacham, Miller, Miner, Newton, Parker, Penniman, Perkins, Porter, Price, Schooler, Jn. Seymour (N. J.) Seymour (Conn.), Stanley, Stanton (Ohio), Stratton, Strother, Taylor, Thurston, Washburn, Watkins, Welsh, and White (Ky.)

NAYS—Messrs. Abercrombie (Ill.), Andrews, Averett, Babcock, Bailey (Ga.), Bayly, (Va.), Beale, Bocock, Brown (Miss.), Bush, Busby, Cable (Ohio), Caldwell, Campbell (Ill.), Carter, Cable, Chastain, Clark, Clingman, Cobb, Daniels, Davis (Ia.), Dawson, Dean, Dimmick, Disney, Dockery, Eastman, Edmunds, Ewing, Faulkner, Fichlin, Fitch, Floyd, Freeman, Gamble, Gaylord, German, Green, Grey, Grow, Hall, Harris (Tenn.), Harris (Ala.), Hart, Hendricks (Pa.), Hubbard, Holliday, Houston, Howard, Ives, Johnson (Tenn.), Johnson (Ga.), Johnson (Ohio), Johnson (Ark.), Jones (Tenn.), E. Jones (Pa.), Kurtz, Letcher, Lockhart, Mace, McCorkle, McLanahan, McMullen, McNair, McQueen, Millson, Mallory, Morehead, Murphy, Rabers, Olds, Orr, Outlaw, Peaslee, Penn. (La.), Polk, Powell, Ramsay, Riddle, Rowe, Robinson, Savage, Scurry, Smart, Smith, Stanton (Tenn.), Stanton (Ky.), Stevens (N. Y.), Stephens (Ga.), Stone, Martin, St. Martin, Stuart, Sutherland, Sweitzer, Thompson (Va.), Townsend, Venable, Wallace, Ward, White (Ala.), Wilcox, Wilcrick, Williams and Woodward.

LAND FOR NEW STATES AND TERRITORIES.

On motion of Mr. HOWARD, (dem) of Texas, it was resolved that the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of distributing arms to the new States and Territories, as recommended in the annual report of the Secretary of War.

PROTECTION FOR EMIGRANTS TO OREGON.

Mr. LANE, delegate from Oregon, offered a resolution requesting the President of the United States to communicate to the House what steps, if any, have been taken to ensure the protection of emigrants on the route to Oregon, against the depredations of the Indians of that Territory; and in case no steps have been taken for that purpose, that he be requested to cause the regiment of mounted riflemen to be placed on duty—a part on the road from St. Joseph, and the remainder the rest in Rogue River Valley, from Oregon to California.

After debate, the subject was postponed, and the House adjourned.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

ALBANY, Feb. 9, 1852.

THE GALWAY STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Mr. PLATT (whig), reported that the bill to incorporate the Irish and American Steamship Company was unconstitutional. The majority report states that the object of the applicants must be obtained by general law.

THE RULES.

The debate on the Senate rules was resumed, and a long debate ensued.

THE ANTI-LIQUOR BILL.

Mr MONROE (whig), moved that the bill to suppress liquor traffic be recommitted to the Excise Committee for amendment—which was agreed to.

NEW YORK COLORED HOME.

Mr. BREEMAN (whig), reported a bill for an appropriation to the Colored Home, in New York.

The Senate then adjourned.

Assembly.

ALBANY, Feb. 9, 1852.

SCHOOL FUNDS IN NEW YORK.

The Senate sent for a concurrence in the bill, relative to school moneys in New York. The object of the bill is to transfer to the credit of the Superintendent of Common School's certain moneys deposited in the Manhattan Bank, to the credit of the treasurer.

The bill was ordered to a third reading, but, on taking the vote, only 57 members were present, and the House adjourned for want of a quorum.

From Washington.

AN EX-POLICE OFFICER SENTENCED TO BE HUNG—TRIAL FOR FRAUD UPON THE GOVERNMENT, ETC.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 9, 1852.

William Wells, the Baltimore ex-police officer, convicted of the murder of a boy, was sentenced to death this morning, by Judge Crawford, and will be hung on the 23d of April next. The prisoner received his sentence with a great deal of composure.

The trial of Captain Henry A. Naglee, charged with attempting to defraud the government by presenting several false vouchers for claims, was progressing in the Court to-day.

Lola Montes made her first appearance here to-night, and met with a brilliant reception.

The Henry Clay Medal.

WASHINGTON, February 9, 1852.

The presentation of the great medal to the Hon. Henry Clay, by the committee from New York—Messrs. Ullman, Price, Leupp, Peckham, and Eastman—as a testimonial for his great services to the nation, and to mankind, took place this morning, in Mr. Clay's room, in the presence of a few personal friends.

The following is a description of the medal:—

OBVERSE SIDE.

This side has but a single feature, of course, and that is an exquisitely finished and remarkably correct medallion

HEAD OF HENRY CLAY,

modelled from life, by the American sculptor, Mr. T. D. Jones, under the direction of Mr. C. C. Wright. This head is in very bold relief, and is justly considered as the most perfect likeness of the great statesman ever made. The head is surrounded, at the verge of the medal, by a finely executed wreath, the intermediate surface being plain and highly polished.

REVERSE SIDE.

On this side, in plain lettering, we have the following dates in Mr. Clay's history:—

Senate, 1806.
Speaker, 1811.
War of 1812 with Great Britain.
Ghent, 1814.
Spanish America, 1818 and 1822.
Missouri Compromise, 1821.
American System, 1824.
Greece, 1824.
Secretary of State, 1825.
Panama Instructions, 1826.
Tariff Compromise, 1833.
Public Domain, 1833—1841.
Peace with France Preserved, 1833.
Compromise, 1850.

Around this suggestive inscription is an exquisitely wrought border, or wreath, representing six of the staple productions of the country, viz:—Hemp, Indian corn, tobacco, rice, wheat and cotton. This wreath was designed by Wm. Walcutt, and executed by Mr. Wright.

The medal is of the largest size ever made in this country, the diameter being three and a half inches. The weight of gold is nineteen ounces all of it pure California metal. The dies were made entirely by Mr. C. C. Wright, and the case and all other work was executed under his supervision. It was begun just a year ago.

THE CASE.

This is of silver, finely engraved and chased, and is in excellent keeping with the medal itself. It was made by Mr. Preston, watch-case maker, in Maiden lane On one side of the case is a large engraving of the Capitol at Washington, as it will appear when the additions are completed. On the other side is a fine view of Ashland, the homestead of Mr. Clay, and a representation of the monument on the Cumberland road, erected in commemoration of Mr. Clay's unwearying efforts as the champion of internal improvements. The medal is firmly set in this case, which opens on either side.

Kossuth in Cincinnati.

DEPARTURE FROM COLUMBUS—EXCITEMENT ALONG THE ROUTE—MONEY AND MUSKETS CONTIBUTED—ILLNESS OF THE MAGYAR, ETC.

CINCINNATI, Feb 9, 1852.

Kossuth left Columbus this morning, at 5 o'clock, in company with the joint committee of the Legislature (Mr. Gillet, Chairman of the Senate committee, and Mr. Weller, Chairman of the House committee), together with Governor Wood and Lieut. Governor Medill.

At Xenia, Springfield, Dayton, and Hamilton, he met with enthusiastic receptions, but, on account of loss of voice, was able to speak but little.

About $1,000 were contributed on the route, and at Hamilton the people, by a resolution, tendered a loan of 100 muskets in the possession of the county.

About one o'clock, the train entered the western metropolis, amid the roar of cannon.

The procession, comprising all the military and fire companies and other societies, formed at the depot and conducted Kossuth through the principal streets of the city to the Burnett House, where a suite of apartments had been fitted up for the illustrious visiter.

Kossuth appeared on the balcony and was most enthusiastically cheered, but owing to the delicate state of his health he was unable to speak.

Mayor Taylor, on his behalf, stated that Kossuth hoped to address the citizens to-morrow.

The city, all the afternoon, has presented a very exciting scene, such as was never before witnessed here.

Western Navigation.

MEETING AT PITTSBURG—ANOTHER CANAL PROPOSED TO BE BUILT AROUND THE OHIO FALLS, ETC.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 9, 1852.

A meeting was held here this afternoon, relative to the obstruction of navigation by the Falls of the Ohio at Louisville. William Richbaum, Esq., presided, and John Bissell, Esq., was Vice President.

A letter was read by John Harper, Esq., Secretary of the Pittsburg Board of Trade, addressed to the board by the committee of a citizens' meeting at Cincinnati, accompanied by a memorial to Congress, urging the necessity of an additional canal around the falls at Louisville, to meet the increasing demands of business.

It was stated that if the bill proposed by the member of Congress, from Louisville, providing for repairs of the present canal and locks, without providing other means of transit, become a law, the trade would be ruined for a period of two years, by delays, porterage through the city of Louisville, commissioners, extra charges, &c

It was suggested that a new canal be constructed with locks at least 400 feet in length, before the navigation be interrupted, which can be done on either side of the river with little additional cost.

A committee of ten prominent citizens was appointed to draft a memorial to Congress on the subject, and procure subscriptions. A number of resolutions were also passed.

During the proceedings Elwood Morris, civil engineer, addressed the meeting, giving some interesting details in connection with the subject. He alluded to a magnificent scheme for the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio by means of reservoirs at the sources of the Alleghany, of sufficient capacity to hold the surplus water during freshets, and which could be used in time of drought, thus procuring an adequate supply during the year. This novel idea originated with Mr. Eilet, an eminent engineer, who had taken great pains in ascertaining facts relative to the force of the current, &c. It was estimated that it would cost about one million and a half of dollars. The subject was once before a committee in Congress, every member of which scouted the apparent absurdity, but soon became convinced of its feasibility, and suggested an appropriation of several thousand dollars for the necessary survey. The bill of appropriation, was, however, lost, and has since been suffered to rest, but will be brought up this session.

After some other business of minor importance, the meeting adjourned.

From the South.

INTERESTING TEXAS ITEMS—THE DEBT OF THE LATE REPUBLIC, ETC.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 9, 1852.

The New Orleans papers, brought by to-night's Southern mail, contain advices from Galveston, Texas, to the 30th ult.

The bill providing for the payment of the debts of the late republic, had been ordered to a third reading, with slight amendments. The bill provides for the unconditional payment of "second class debts," and such first class as are not provided for by the proviso; also, for the payment of certificates of the third class, since recognized as the second, to the amount audited by the Legislative act, with the exception of $3 050, for which an act was passed in favor of Stuart Berry, in 1848. It is further provided, that the remainder of the debt of the first class shall be paid when the government is satisfied that the Secretary of the Treasury has been required by law to issue to Texas the five million stock, withheld under the act of 1850; or that the Secretary has been required to issue to Texas, sums of stock equal to such sums as the State may at any time require for releases from creditors.

The railroad fever in the Texas Legislature has subsided, and probably a limited amount will be appropriated for the improvement of rivers, &c.

The joint resolution nominating General Sam Houston for President had been engrossed. In the House, twenty-one voted in the negative.

The mail carriers from San Antonio to El Paso and Santa Fe had been obliged to return, in consequence of heavy rains.

Colonel Graham, of the Boundary Commission, arrived at San Antonio, from El Paso, on the 21st ult., on route for Washington.

Colonel Sumner is extremely unpopular. El Paso is in an unprotected state, and the inhabitants are anxious that the Eighth Military Department limits be extended.

The failure of Messrs. McDowell & Mills created quite a panic in Galveston, and the force at first entertained relative to Mills & Co. had subsided, it being believed that they can redeem all their liabilities.

Cosmo Richardson, an eminent physician of Savannah, died on Friday last.

Tennessee Whig State Convention.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 9, 1852.

The Tennessee Whig State Convention met at Nashville to day. Mr Sill, of Gibson county, was elected President unanimously. One hundred and fifty-one delegates were present, representing twenty-nine counties. The whig members of the Legislature were admitted to seats, to represent the counties not represented by delegates. Committees were appointed, when the Convention adjourned.

The Maryland Legislature and Non-Intervention.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 9, 1852.

The resolutions against intervention are the order of the day in the Maryland Legislature, for to-morrow. They declare it to be the duty of the United States to preserve peace with all nations, unless compelled to resort to war in defence of our own rights.

Woollen Mill Burned.

PROVIDENCE, February 9, 1852.

The large woollen mill in Uxbridge, Mass., owned by Edward Seagrave, and occupied by Messrs. Steer & Seagrave, was entirely destroyed by fire on Saturday night about 12 o'clock, together with its valuable machinery and stock. The fire caught from a man taking a lamp into the picking room, and dropping it among the wool, which ignited so quickly that before assistance could be procured, the whole building was in flames. The total loss is not yet known. The property was insured for $10,000 in the Worcester Mutual, $10,000 in the Providence Manufacturers' Mutual, and $4,000 at another Worcester office.

Mechanics' Fair at Utica.

UTICA, Feb. 9, 1852.

This exhibition still continues to attract the attention of crowds of visiters. The display of manufactures, machinery, farming utensils, and domestic articles, has never been excelled, and, aside from the American Institute, exceeds anything heretofore in this State. The fair will be kept open all of this week.

Mysterious Case of Murder.

ROCHESTER, Feb. 9, 1852.

To day there was discovered, under the floor of a small hovel in one of the back streets of this city, the body of a man, who, it is supposed, was murdered a short time since by his own wife, who was aided in the deed by a man. The police are in active search after the guilty parties

Wreck of the Bark Lancet.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 8, 1852.

The bark Lancet will become a total wreck. The captain and crew have arrived here—also, portions of the cargo. It is expected that most of the cargo will be saved in a damaged state.

Loss of the Bark Shaw.

BOSTON, Feb. 9, 1852.

The bark (late ship) Shaw, from Boston for Bueno Ayres, 4th inst., was lost on Friday night at the mouth of the Kennebec river. The vessel was insured for $8,000 at the Neptune and Washington offices in this city. The cargo of flour, rice, &c., valued at $8,500 was insured at the Alliance office here. She had also on board $4,700 in specie, which is insured here.

Meteorological Observations.

BY MORSE'S TELEGRAPH, OFFICE 16 WALL STREET.

MONDAY, Feb 9, 1852

BUFFALO, 9 A. M.—It is a beautiful morning, and scarcely a cloud to be seen. We have a strong wind from the south. Thermometer 36 Barometer 29 33.

8 P. M.—Barometer 29.30. Thermometer 38. It is a beautiful and serene evening.

ROCHESTER, 9 A. M.—It is a glorious morning. Wind west. Thermometer 34, and rising.

8 P. M.—It has been a lovely day. Wind west. Thermometer 45

AUBURN, 9 A. M.—It is a beautiful morning. Wind south. Thermometer 32

8 P. M.—It is a fine, pleasant evening. Thermometer 42.

SYRACUSE, 9 A. M.—It is a beautiful morning, with clear blue sky, sun bright, and strong south wind. Thermometer 36.

8 P. M.—We have a strong west breeze. Thermometer 38.

UTICA, 9 A. M.—It is clear and pleasant. Wind west. Thermometer 32

8 P. M.—It has been a fine, pleasant day. Wind west. Thermometer 40.

ALBANY, 9 A. M.—It is a clear morning. Wind south. Thermometer 29. Barometer 30 000. Mercury 68.

8 P. M.—We have had a fine, clear day, and the thaw continues. Wind south. Thermometer 38. Barometer 29 980.

TROY, 9 A. M.—It is a bright, pleasant morning Wind about south Thermometer 27.

8 P. M.—It has been a warm, mild day, and very pleasant. Wind west. Thermometer 40.

MONTREAL, 8 P. M.—It is mild and pleasant. Wind south. Thermometer 28. Barometer 29 85.

QUEBEC, 8 P. M.—It is mild and pleasant. Thermometer 14.

BURLINGTON, 8 P. M.—It is a fine, clear evening. Wind southwest. Thermometer 32

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA'S MAILS.

SOME OF THE DETAILS OF HER NEWS.

OUR RELATIONS WITH AUSTRIA.

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN FRANCE.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

Appointment of Sir Henry L. Bulwer British Minister to Florence.

The Foreign Policy of Louis Napoleon, &c., &c., &c.

The British mail steamship Europa, Captain Lott, as previously announced, arrived at Boston on Sunday evening. Her mails reached this city yesterday afternoon.

The leading points of the news, which is to the 24th ult, were received by telegraph from Halifax, and published in the HERALD, on Saturday last; but we find in our files and correspondence many items of considerable interest.

The Vienna correspondent of the London *News*, writing under date of the 7th ult., says:—

There appears to be a very hostile feeling growing up between Austria and America, and there is a report about certain despatches of a very curious nature having been recently sent from the government of the United States to Vienna. This feeling is worth mentioning, because it has only arisen lately. But a few months ago very friendly relations were existing, and one of the Austrian archdukes actually set out on a voyage to New York, and was only delayed by a violent fever, which seized him at Trieste.

There may be some mistake in the above; but we recollect noticing lately, in a Vienna letter, that a special bearer of despatches had arrived in that city from Washington. Since then the American Charge has not been invited to a diplomatic dinner. The foregoing cannot have reference to the late reception of Kossuth in Washington, nor to the interview between Chevalier Hulsemann and the President, for intelligence of these events could not have reached Vienna.

We are in a fair way to have a full history of the Hungarian revolution. In consequence of the speeches of Kossuth, and the letter of Batthyanyi, two other distinguished Hungarians—M. Vukovics, late Minister of Justice, and Count Tekeli—have come out with their statements.

Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, late the British Minister to Washington, has been appointed envoy to Florence, to take the place vacated by the death of Mr Richard Lalo Shiel.

The *Mayo (Ireland) Telegraph* of the 21st ult. says:—

We stop press to announce that the Rev. Mr. Daly and Mr. Persse, of Galway, have received letters stating that Mr. Wagstaff's steamer *will arrive in Galway on Thursday or Friday next, at the farthest.*

It has been notified to the engineers at Portsmouth (Eng.), that volunteers are required for the steam vessels fitting for the Arctic expedition, about to proceed to Wellington Channel, to make further search for Sir John Franklin and the missing navigators, and several of the engineers have volunteered for that service.

The Paris *Patrie* says:—

It appears from the books of the offices of the steamships of Liverpool and Southampton, that several ex-representatives have just embarked for America. Three of them proceed to the United States, and two to Mexico, where they intend to engage in trade or manufactures.

The French refugees upon the Swiss frontiers have received passports for America.

One of the Naples letters, of the 7th ultimo, says:—

The United States frigate Independence was ordered home some days since; but owing to the news from France, Commodore Morgan has thought proper not to leave the Mediterranean without a ship of war.

The *Risorgimento* states that the difference which has arisen between France and Morocco was on the point of being amicably settled, owing to the exertions of the Sardinian agent and Consul-General at Tangier.

The *Independance*, of Brussels, states that Mme. Georges Sand has just been arrested in the department of the Indre-et-Loire, where she had taken up her residence.

The Minister of War of France has accepted the demand of General Cavaignac, to be placed on the retired list.

We read in the Hamburg journals, that the Council of State in Denmark has ratified the treaty concluded between the Count Bille-Brahe and the great German powers relative to the affairs of Schleswig-Holstein.

A letter from Vienna, in the *Independance*, of Brussels, says that the state of siege is shortly to be raised.

The market in London, on the 23d ult, for American State stocks continued inactive, and prices had undergone no particular change during the week. Annexed are the quotations:—

United States Five per Cent Bonds (1853)	90	a	91
Do. Six per Cent Bonds (1862)	102	a	103
Do. Six per Cent Bonds (1868)	109	a	110
Do. Six per Cent Stock (1867-1868)	105	a	106
Pennsylvania Five per Cent Stock, ex div.	81¼	a	82¼
Massachusetts Five per Cent Sterling Bonds (1868)	106½	a	107½
Maryland Five per Cent Sterling Bonds	88	a	89
Canada Six per Cent Bonds (1874)	109	a	—
Boston Five per Cent Bonds (1871)	93	a	93½

Our London Correspondence.

LONDON, Friday Evening, Jan 23, 1852.

London—The Ministry—England and the United States—Important Change of Ministry in France—M. de Persigny—Mephistopheles—Confiscation of the Orleans Property—The Day of Retribution will come—Warlike Preparations in England.

No further modification has taken place in the English ministry. All parties are preparing for the session. Lord Aberdeen, Messrs. Cardwell, Gladstone, Sidney Herbert, and others of that clique, are staying at the seat of the Duke of Newcastle (Lord Lincoln).

Lord John is running up and down between Windsor Castle and Richmond Park, and the Queen is unusually civil in inviting the leading men of both parties to dinner.

The engineers' strike continues, much to the detriment of both parties concerned--employers and employed. One remarkable feature of this stoppage of work of so large a body of men is, that it is totally unconnected with politics. In France, or any other country, the government would have been alarmed, and taken military precautions. It speaks well for the security of England.

The intelligence published in the NEW YORK HERALD, that despatches of an amicable and conciliatory nature had been received from the English Foreign Office by the United States government, has given great satisfaction It is the wish of all well intentioned men, that a feeling of good friendship and harmony should exist between two great nations, where liberty, at present, can only find a home.

The attitude assumed by Congress with regard to Kossuth, is regarded with approbation. Any interference on the part of the United States, by force, would have been in opposition to the laws of nations

The Austrian government, I am told, by private letters from that capital, is exceedingly anxious about the news from America; but it is very justly observed, that if she withdrew her ambassador from Washington, it would be giving a triumph to Kossuth, whose great object is to cause a rupture between the two States. Prince Schwarzenberg has had a stroke of apoplexy, and is very unwell.

The most important feature of intelligence I have to transmit to you by this mail, is the change of ministry in France, and the accession to office of M de Persigny.

The name of M. de Persigny is familiar to all your readers as the confidential agent sent by Louis Napoleon to different places on various occasions. He seems to have great influence with him, and advocates strong and violent measures.

Louis Napoleon having determined to confiscate the Orleans property, issued a decree to that effect, which M. de Morny, M. Rouher, M. Magne, and the Minister of War refused to sign He, for a moment, gave up the idea; but it seems his Mephistopheles, Persigny, urged him on. The *Moniteur*, of this morning (Friday), publishes a decree instituting two new ministries, as follows:—

Firstly—Ministry of State.
Secondly—Ministry of General Police
M. Casablanca is appointed Minister of State.
M. Maupas, Minister of General Police.
M. Abatucci, Minister of Justice
M. Fialin de Persigny, Minister of the Interior.
M. Bineau, Minister of Finance.

The *Moniteur* also publishes two decrees, the first for the sale of all the property of the Orleans family in France within a year. The second declaring that all properties, movable or immovable, making the object of the donation made on the 7th of August, 1830, by Louis Philippe, are restituted to the domain of the State.

The dowry of the Duchess of Orleans is not touched.

This measure is regarded as one of extreme harshness, and will reduce the princes of that house to very narrow circumstances, with the exception of the Dutchess of Montpensier, who, as an Infanta of Spain, is very well off.

You will perceive by this, that Louis Napoleon is advancing steadily, step by step, to supreme dictatorial power.

A report that an attempt was made to assassinate him, last Tuesday, by the wife of one of the exiles, is devoid of foundation.

Is the spirit of France departed? Here we behold a great nation allowing an adventurer—who, it seems, is ruled by a bolder adventurer than himself, M de Persigny—to put up French liberties and knock them down like ninepins.

The day of retribution will come, and it will be a hard day of reckoning You must not suppose that the Orleanists and the legitimists, and the exiled members of the