THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 7105. MORNING EDITION----WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1852. PRICE TWO CENTS.

DOUBLE SHEET.

BOARDING AND LODGINGS.

A ROOM TO LET, FROM THE FIRST OF MAY, FURnished or unfurnished, in Amity street, a few doors from Broadway, with breakfast and tea, if required. Inquire in the store 629 Broadway, of H Cole.

A GENTLEMAN IS IN WANT OF A NEATLY FURnished bedroom, with meals, in a respectable family in the neighborhood of the Park. Address G. F. C. P., Herald office, stating terms, &c.

A FURNISHED SITTING AND BEDROOM TO LET—to one or two single gentlemen, in a private family. Terms moderate. Bath and water closet for the use of occupant. References exchanged. Inquire at 365 Broadway, one door above Franklin street.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVING TAKEN A house in a very desirable location in Brooklyn, would like to make arrangements with a gentleman and wife, or a small family, for the whole or part of the second floor, unfurnished, with board. For further particulars, address W. 3, Herald office.

A FURNISHED BEDROOM IS WANTED, WITH A frugal breakfast, on or in the neighborhood of Brooklyn Heights, for an English gentleman. He does not care about the family being genteel, but comfort, cleanliness, and respectability, is desired. Address William H., this office.

A YOUNG FRENCH GENTLEMAN, WILLING TO FAmiliarize himself with the English language, desires to obtain board in a private family, in exchange for which he will give lessons in the French language, literature or mathematics. References 21 Howard street.

BOARD.—FAMILIES AND SINGLE BOARDERS ACcommodated with permanent or partial board, by day or week, with elegant parlors and bedrooms, furnished or unfurnished, within five minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry. Bath, &c., at 250 Washington street, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARDING AND LODGING—AT CHAMBERLIN'S North River House, No. 247 Washington street. A few permanent boarders can be accommodated at $4 per week; also a few permanent lodgers at $1 25, $1 50, $1 75 per week

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—TWO GENTLEmen can be accommodated with board in a healthy and pleasant part of South Brooklyn, within ten minutes' walk from either the South or Hamilton avenue ferries. References exchanged. Address S. D. H., Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A LADY, WITH A NEATLY furnished room and pantry. Please address, stating terms, H. K., Herald office.

BOARDING.—... HARRIS HAVING LEASED A new and elegant brown stone house (newly furnished) in West Twenty-second street, near Fifth avenue, will receive applications for permanent board, at No. 90 Warren street, until 1st of May, for families and single gentlemen.

BOARDING IN BROADWAY—A SUITE OF HANDsomely furnished rooms, for the summer, with private table, on second floor of house 761 Broadway, to a gentleman and wife with full board, or single gentleman with breakfast and tea.

BOARDING.—LARGE AND SMALL ROOMS WITH pantries attached, may be had by applying at Mrs. Egbert's, 222 West Fourteenth street. The house is delightfully located, and contains all the modern conveniences. Stages pass the door. References exchanged.

BOARD.—SUMMER RESIDENCE ON THE HUDSON.—Howland Mansion House, foot of Eighty-sixth street, conspicuously and charmingly situated on the river side, will be opened for boarders the 28th April. Children of families boarding in the house can continue their studies with a well-qualified resident instructress. Apply at the house, or by letter, to O. N. E., Post Office, New York.

BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN AND LADY, OR TWO single gentlemen, may be accommodated with board, in one of the most healthy and pleasant locations in the Seventh ward. Apply at 23 Market street.

BOARD.—WANTED—ON OR BEFORE THE FIRST of May, for a gentleman and his wife, an unfurnished room, with full board, within five minutes walk of the Collamore House. Address, post paid, "Jackson," Broadway Post Office.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO SUITES OF NEATLY furnished rooms, for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, with full or partial board—in all instances a private table. Also, one or two sleeping rooms, for gentlemen, with breakfast, if required. Inquire at 291 Houston street, first house west of Broadway.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, OR TWO single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board in a pleasant house in Williamsburg, a short distance from the ferry. Apply at 72 Columbia street, New York.

BOARD.—TWO OR THREE SINGLE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated in a private family, where there are no boarders, with handsome furnished rooms. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 33 Hubert street.

BOARD WANTED—FOR ONE YEAR, FROM FIRST of May, by a gentleman and his wife, in a genteel house, with parlor and bedroom on second floor, front. Location above Twentieth street, west of Eighth avenue. Reference given and required. Address W. Y., Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG MEN, IN A private family, or where there are but few boarders, in the vicinity of the Eighth avenue, between Twenty-second and Twenty-fifth streets. References exchanged. Address Thomas, at this office.

BOARDING—A SMALL FAMILY, AND TWO OR three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with furnished or unfurnished rooms, with board, at No. 80 East Broadway. None but respectable parties need apply.

BOARDING—SUITES OF NEATLY FURNISHED rooms to let, with partial board, if required; in every instance a private table. This is addressed to persons of the highest respectability; or a small family can obtain a furnished house. Inquire at No. 72 Franklin street, west side, near Broadway.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN AND LADY MAY HAVE A pleasant room, with board, at the centrally located dwelling, No. 19 Wooster street.

BOARD WANTED—UP TOWN, BY AN ELDERLY lady and child three years old, in a small private family, where the comforts of a home can be enjoyed, and where there are no other boarders. No objections to go as far as Yorkville or Harlem. Address Board, office of the Journal of Commerce, stating accommodation, terms, and location, as no others will be attended to.

141 EIGHTH STREET, OPPOSITE THE OPERA House.—A suite of rooms on the second floor have just been vacated; also, two single rooms.

FAMILY BOARDING—IN THE UPPER PART OF THE city. The advertiser will be prepared to receive a few genteel families as boarders, in a new and elegant suit of houses, furnished, with gas, croton water, and all other modern improvements, situated in the upper part of the city, between the Fifth and Sixth avenues. A few single gentlemen can also be accommodated. References will be required, address Mrs. E., Union square Post office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—ONE OR TWO HANDsomely Furnished Parlors with Bedrooms attached, to let to single gentlemen, in a new and first class house, containing all the modern improvements, baths, gas, &c., and situated in a desirable locality, being in the immediate neighborhood of Union park and Calvary Church. Apply at 260 Fourth avenue.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO SINGLE GENTLEmen, without board, at No. 38 Henry street.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, WITHOUT BOARD. Apply at 425 Broadway, between Canal and Howard streets.

MISS MANN, HAVING TAKEN THE HOUSE NO. 9 Fifth avenue, corner of Clinton place, will receive application for boarders at 722 Broadway.

PERMANENT BOARD IN WEST FOURTEENTH street, near Eighth avenue. A second story front parlor and bedroom to let, furnished or unfurnished, to a gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen. As permanent arrangements only will be made, the most satisfactory reference gives and required. Address E. C., Union Square Post office.

PRIVATE BOARD.—A LADY AND GENTLEMAN, OR two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with furnished rooms and board, at 34 East Twentieth street, between Fourth avenue and Broadway.

ROOMS FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, TO LET.—Enquire, at 82 Laight street.

ROOM WANTED—FURNISHED, WITH BREAKfast, by a gentleman, in a genteel family, who do not move on 1st May, where there are but few or no boarders. Location not below Bleecker nor above Sixteenth street. A line addressed to "Syphax," stating accommodations, terms, &c., and left at this office, will be attended to. None other need apply.

SINGLE GENTLEMEN OF RESPECTABILITY CAN find pleasant furnished rooms, in suite or separately, with a private family, at 108 Grand street, first block west of Broadway. N. B.—Breakfast and tea, if desired.

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, IN A PRIVATE house, (no children), without board, to one or two single gentlemen. Apply at No. 3 Laight street, near Canal.

TO LET—TO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, WITHOUT board, nicely furnished rooms in a genteel private house, only two in family, near Broadway, not to move the 1st of May. For particulars, address M. D. H., at this office.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS.—FOUR SECOND-HAND PIANOS, AT $25, $60, $80, and $100; six new and valuable rosewood Pianos, of six to seven octaves, for sale low, to pay advances; one Melodeon, a fire proof Safe, a set of Rees' Cyclopædia, Watches, Segars, &c. Cash advances on Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Furniture, Pianos, Watches, Books, &c. J. F. JONES, 52 Ann street, second floor.

FOR SALE—ONE OF GILBERT'S UPRIGHT PIANOS, a very superior instrument, but a few months in use. Apply at No. 239 East Tenth street.

HOTELS.

NAPOLEON HOTEL AT HOBOKEN—WASHINGTON street, corner of First street, two minutes walk from the ferry.—This new and splendid establishment, kept in the American and French styles, by G. E. D'Fresnois, of Paris, chief of the cuisine at the New York Hotel, has, during the five months of its operation, obtained the most flattering support of all amateurs of comfortable and elegant accommodations. For persons wishing to enjoy the advantages both of town and country, this hotel cannot be too strongly recommended. Elegant furniture, the most recherche fare, wines and liquors really imported from France, and a splendid view of the bay of New York, are what the proprietor of this establishment can offer to all who could honor him with their support. Large and small saloons will be always at the disposal of private parties. The management and tranquillity of this hotel have made it the rendezvous of the best society, thereby affording, also, to its patrons, an opportunity of acquiring a complete familiarity, with the most refined style of French language and pronunciation.

MOUNT PAVILION, TOMPKINSVILLE, STATEN Island.—This establishment will be opened for the reception of visitors on Sunday, the 11th of April. The premises have been thoroughly improved, and the proprietor intends to maintain the high reputation so long attached to this beautiful and favorite resort. The Staten Island boats leave Whitehall hourly. JOHN M. TOBIN, Proprietor. N. B.—Persons wishing to visit the Pavilion, should leave boat at the first landing.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

SPEECH OF MR. BELL ON NON-INTERVENTION.

Socialism Caused the Downfall of European Liberty.

INTERESTING DEBATE ON THE PRINTING QUESTION IN THE HOUSE.

BUSINESS IN THE N. Y. LEGISLATURE.

Success of the Canal Bill in the Senate.

LARGE NUMBER OF BILLS PASSED BY THE ASSEMBLY.

LATE FROM MEXICO AND TEXAS.

KOSSUTH IN WASHINGTON.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES—AWFUL ACCIDENTS, &c., &c., &c.

THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 13, 1852.

THE CAPITOL EXTENSION.

Mr. HUNTER moved that the Senate take up the joint resolutions making an appropriation for the extension of the Capitol, and that the Senate recede from the amendment making provision for compensation to the laborers for the time they have been out of employment, which had been agreed to by the House.

Mr. MANGUM said there was no hope that the amendment would ever be adopted by the House, and he hoped the Senate would recede from the amendment, and suffer the appropriation for the public work to pass.

Mr. BORLAND repeated his opposition to the bill. The Senate then receded from the amendment—Yeas, 30; nays, 16.

RESOLUTION TO PAY THE WORKMEN.

Mr. HALE, (free soil) of N. H., introduced a joint resolution for the relief of the laborers on the Capitol, being a copy of the amendment just rejected.

MISSOURI PLANK ROAD.

The bill granting the right of way over the public lands, to the Missouri Plank Road Company, was read a third time and passed.

NON-INTERVENTION—SPEECH OF MR. BELL, ETC.

One or two reports from committees were received, when

Mr. CLARK, (dem.) of R. I., moved that all other orders be postponed, and the Senate take up the joint resolutions re-affirming the policy of non-intervention, to allow Mr. Bell to speak on them.

Mr. CASS, (dem.) of Mich., said that this motion would place his colleague in an awkward position. It would cut him off in the middle of the speech commenced yesterday by him on French spoliations.

Mr. BADGER, (whig) of N. C., said he had been in that situation for more than two months.

Mr. CASS—I hope the honorable Senator does not intend this position to be a precedent for us all—that we should be so long hatching an egg.

Mr. BRADBURY, (dem.) of Me., opposed the motion, and insisted upon finishing the French Spoliation bill; and after some remarks by Messrs. CASS, SHIELDS, BELL, and others, Mr. FELCH said he would yield the floor cheerfully to Mr. Bell. Mr. Clark's motion was then agreed to, and the non-intervention resolutions were taken up.

Mr. BELL, (whig) of Tenn., addressed the Senate to the effect that, while he agreed in the general tone and effect of Mr. Clarke's non-intervention resolutions, he saw no objection to those proposed by Messrs. Cass and Seward; and while he would vote, perhaps, under all the circumstances, for either of them, he saw no necessity for passing any of them in the particular language in which they now were couched. He thought it of but little consequence whether we expressed our concern at or protested against the violation of national laws by Russia. He did not intend to discuss those subjects at all, but to call the attention of the Senate and country to the great American question, which was, how are we to be affected by the present state of affairs in Europe? He gave the history of the overthrow of Louis Philippe, and the succeeding events which have taken place in France, down to the present seeming acquiescence by the French people in the strong and arbitrary measures of Louis Napoleon. He traced the events which followed the French revolution throughout Europe, and the unsuccessful efforts for liberty, and pointed to the present almost triumphant position of absolute power, and the consequent destruction of all hopes for freedom. He cited the facts, that the commercial and financial interests, the mercantile interests and the stock board, by their confidence, gave an assurance that those powers, absolute in their nation, were to be relied upon as firm and immovable, and giving better security to those interests than the temporary uprisings and triumphs of more free governments. England, too, which had been considered as the flaming sword at the gate of the Eastern Eden of liberty, had given in adherence and submission to this new state of things. He read from a debate in Parliament a speech of Lord John Russell, to the effect that he hoped liberty may yet, at some future period, appear again in Europe. Personal and national freedom was a principle which had ever been struggling against power. Why was that struggle now at an end in Europe? Why was it that absolute power was so dominant and supreme? The substantial people of Europe—those who, in this country, would be regarded as the bone and sinew—the commercial and financial interests, had become satisfied that popular forms of government did not afford that protection to life, property, morality, and the obligations of society, which were to be found under more arbitrary and despotic powers. What was it that had produced this change in the minds of these, the thinking, and not talking, people of Europe? It was the introduction and adoption by all the European forms of popular government, of the ultra, wild, fanciful theories of modern philosophy, calculated, when carried into practical operation, to disturb all the pre-existing notions of propriety in all that was moral, social, and religious. It was the adoption of these theories by the republicans of Europe, together with the excesses of their leaders, when occasionally successful, which has frightened the timid, alarmed the cautious, and driven off the thinking and substantial from the cause of freedom. Philosophy governed the actions, and policy, and ideas of those engaged in popular movements in Europe. These philosophers, wrapt up entirely in the theories of their own school, rejected the existing governments of Europe, because those governments were not consistent with the practical execution of their philosophy. For the same reason, they rejected a republican government like our own. Nor did they stop here; but when religion presented its barriers to the execution, practically, of this philosophy, they hesitated not to include the altar in the destruction of the throne. He pointed out the necessity, in order to secure confidence in popular governments, that these reformers should first reform their philosophy—get rid of their cant of liberty, fraternity, and equality, and learn that no liberty, fraternity, or equality, can exist without limitation. He then adverted to the effect which this philosophy and spirit would have on this country. A large party in this country declared that reform is a laggard, and lingers long in the rear of the spirit and progress of the age. It was said that our institutions were not in keeping with the spirit of the age—were not democratic enough. Whence came this new type of democracy? It is European born—it has destroyed liberty there, and the mission of its advocates will not be fulfilled until it has destroyed liberty here. He rebuked, strongly, that philosophy which drove out progress, and sought to make our institutions the type of a democracy, in accordance with its theories; of reform—social, moral, and political. With ninety-nine out of every hundred of those who cried out for progress, there was no other progress desired than change. He returned to the question as to how were the United States to be affected by this change of public opinion, &c., in Europe? He thought it possible and probable that Europe would eventually come under the control of absolutism, and that its great powers will unite and combine against the United States; and that the next great war will be one of Europe against America—the Old World against the New. He gave many causes why the despotic powers of Europe should be jealous of the United States, and the interest they naturally have in its destruction. Such a war would be one unequalled in the annals of the world, and would be prolonged till both parties shall become too exhausted to continue it, or one shall be triumphant. Where will England be in this contest? He pointed out many reasons why England would not be our ally. Instead of being our ally in such a contest, she will have cause to rejoice and exult, because in it she will have an opportunity to protract still longer her power and dominion. England now made fair speeches to the United States—made concessions in trade—complimented American inventors—praised the abilities of our naval vessels, and made many trifling advances, under the pretext of uniting with us in an embrace of amity. These embraces were those of the serpent—their embrace would be our death. The policy of England had been, and now is more strongly than ever, to undermine and destroy her rival, and the one who was to struggle for the mastery of the seas. He was surprised to see in American papers the insidious advances of England heralded forth with commendation. In the great struggle with the whole Europe we must rely not on England or any ally, but on our own valor and resources. He then considered the various causes upon which the predictions of European war would take place. He looked for no war there. France now held the question of peace and war in Europe. If France be quiet, Europe will be—but Napoleon must disturb the peace of Europe or fall. He then mentioned the several inducements which Napoleon had to attach to himself the national pride of the French people. In that depends his success. If Napoleon had the sagacity which he supposed he had, he will take measures to gain for himself the glory of a military leader, and will intoxicate them with the national love of military renown. Waterloo still rankles as a wound in the heart of every Frenchman; and it would require but little to rouse the nation to take revenge for it. Whither should Napoleon turn his military attention? Africa afforded no field large enough—it might be that, backed by Russia, he would fall upon our unprotected coasts and cities, and in their ravage and destruction build for himself a name. From these reflections, which he pursued in every possible shape, phase and contingency, he drew the practical conclusions that if a war broke out in Europe for freedom, it would be impossible for the United States to keep out of it. Opportunities would be sought to draw us into it; and the first offence to our flag would be resented. In such an event, the counsels of Washington would not prevent our engaging in a war. He referred to what the United States had done in honoring Kossuth, the preacher of a crusade against Russia. No greater insult could have been given to Russia than the honors conferred upon Kossuth. That insult had been given; and it was idle to debate about the forms of these resolutions when as great an offence as was possible had been given. He who gives a deliberate insult, should immediately take measures to guard against the consequence. Wisdom should tell us that with a view to our own safety—to preserve peace—we should lose no time in putting our national defences in such a position as to bid defiance to the world. These measures of defence and protection, he said, were attention to our financial system—an overland communication to the Pacific—the adoption of proper measures to secure a revenue in case of war and the stoppage of foreign trade—the suppression of all sectional strife—the arming and strengthening of the national defences, and large additions to the military and marine. He contrasted the naval forces of England, Russia, and France, with that of the United States. The latter had but 76 vessels, with 2 200 guns; and this was the beggarly, miserable force by which the immense coasts of the United States, on two oceans, were to be protected against the world. He lamented and deplored that in this pressing and alarming state of affairs, but one thought ruled and governed all sections and parties, and that was, the attainment of party power.

Mr. COOPER, (whig) of Pa., having got the floor, the further consideration of the subject was postponed until to-morrow week.

THE JAPANESE EXPEDITION.

Mr. BORLAND, (dem.) of Ark., said he would not now press his resolution of inquiry as to the object of the proposed expedition to Japan, because some of its friends preferred that it should be offered in executive session.

The Senate then adjourned.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, April 13, 1852.

THE NAVAL DISCIPLINE BILL.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill to enforce discipline and promote good conduct in the naval service.

Mr. STANTON, (dem.) of Tenn., replied to remarks heretofore delivered by Messrs. Millson and Stuart, contending for the necessity of an entire revision of the code by which the navy is governed, and of which the bill now before the House is a part. As to the manner of the promotion of officers, he was ready to report a bill, not to control the President in the appointments, but to get rid of officers incapable of doing their duty. He then spoke in favor of the bill, and against the pending substitute—arguing in favor of summary punishment by the commanding officer of the ship.

THE PRINTING QUESTION.

Before the subject was disposed of, Mr. GORMAN (dem.) of Ia., rose to make a report from the Joint Committee on Printing, giving the particulars of the selection of Messrs. Donelson & Armstrong, of the *Union* newspaper, and of Messrs. Gideon & Co., of the *Republic*—the first firm to print for the House and the latter for the Senate. The committee say that they have not rescinded or abrogated the contract with Mr. Hamilton, but have confined their action to the precise letter of the law defining their powers and duties. It is intended to hold Mr. Hamilton to a strict accountability on his bonds, for any excess which the government has to pay, over the contract price of Mr. H. The committee say that divers motions and propositions were made to give all this printing to Messrs. Armstrong & Donelson—in view of the fact that they were the organs of the dominant party—but all were voted down, and generally by a tie vote. It was proposed to parcel it out in divers ways and to divers persons; but all failed, until the names heretofore stated were inserted. Even their association has been rejected again and again, and never was anything done until the imperious necessity, in view of the interests of the country and the advancement of legislation, compelled action of some sort.

The report having been read, Mr. GORMAN proceeded to justify the action of the committee, and referred to a printed statement laid on the desks of members, in which the contractor (Mr. Hamilton) states that he never had notice to appear before the committee. Mr. Gorman appealed to his colleagues on the committee (Messrs. Haven, of N. Y., and Stanton, of Ky.) to say whether Mr. Hamilton had not been before the committee on various occasions. (Messrs. Haven and Stanton nodded assent.) Mr. Gorman said that Mr. Hamilton had asserted deliberately what he knew to be wilfully false, and ought to be so branded. It was infamy enough in itself to turn Mr. Hamilton out of his position, if the House was capable of doing it. He then accused Mr. Hamilton of failing in his contract, and said that the contractor had undertaken to do all the work for a less price than the cost of the white paper. Mr. G. denied that there was a coalition between the two parties. He did not even know Messrs. Gideon & Co., until after the arrangement was made.

Mr. HAVEN, (whig) of N. Y., also a member of the Printing Committee, sustained the report, giving Mr. Hamilton credit for having printed short reports, bills, and calendars in a creditable manner, but failed in the execution of the large documents, such as the President's annual message and other executive communications.

The above-named gentlemen were frequently interrupted by the asking of questions.

Mr. DEAN, (dem.) of N. Y., rose to a question of order, and asked whether there was any proposition before the House authorizing the discussion?

The SPEAKER said the debate had been indulged by courtesy.

Mr. DEAN moved that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, on the Homestead bill. The motion did not prevail—Yeas, 56; nays, 95.

Mr. BROWN, (dem.) of Miss., said that, in speaking of the printing, no complaint was made of Father Ritchie, the former contractor; but here is a poor devil (Mr. Hamilton), who has no party press, who is to be deprived of his contract.

Mr. GORMAN—Does the gentleman charge that such motives governed the committee?

Mr. BROWN—No.

Mr. GORMAN—Your words do.

Mr. BROWN contended that the contract system has not had a fair trial. It seems that political parties, hereabouts, have combined to bring it into disrepute from the beginning; and he expressed the opinion that Mr. Hamilton would be left without any work in the course of three weeks, such would be the effect of the new arrangement; and that Mr. Hamilton would hereafter come before Congress, asking for indemnity for violation of his contract. The reason why the contract system cannot be carried out, is that it is opposed on the principle of "You tickle me, I'll tickle you." The party editor tickles the member. He preferred that the printing should not be connected with the party press, and, as to the recent arrangements, they ought to have retained the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Rantoul) to defend this coalition between the organs of the whig and democratic parties—the *Republic* and the *Union*. If there is not a coalition it looks very much like one.

Mr. GORMAN—Does the coalition suit you?

Mr. BROWN—No.

Mr. GORMAN—Would an arrangement with the *Southern Press*?

Mr. BROWN—No.

Mr. GORMAN—The gentleman thinks the arrangement smacks of coalition. We had a member of the committee who seemed to be inclined to the same opinion: "If you kill my dog, I'll kill your cat."

Mr. BROWN—Let me say to the gentleman, I have at no time sought, directly or indirectly, to give the *Southern Press* any party patronage. I would not give to any party editor, one dollar's worth of it.

Mr. RANTOUL, (free soil) of Mass.—The suggestion that I might be employed to defend this coalition, places me in an unpleasant situation. I shall therefore decline to undertake any task whatever on that account. A coalition, founded on principle, I can defend, but one which looks only to the possession of the spoils, appears to me to be indefensible. (Laughter.)

Mr. BROWN.—The gentleman must be moved by the dictates of his own conscience.

Mr. GORMAN.—I must congratulate my friend on his new coalition.

Mr. BROWN.—And I must congratulate you. (Laughter.)

Mr. GORMAN.—I plead guilty, but you don't.

Mr. BROWN.—The coalition between the gentleman from Massachusetts and myself is one of old, which unites us as democrats; but the coalition between the gentleman from Indiana and his whig friends is for the spoils. (Laughter.) Mr. B. said he did not see the necessity for the employment of two organs; and had not finished his remarks when the House adjourned.

From Washington City.

LIBEL SUIT—ARRIVAL OF KOSSUTH, ETC.

WASHINGTON, April 13, 1852.

In the United States Circuit Court, to-day, an interesting libel suit was commenced. The parties are General Weightman, now Chief Clerk in the Patent Office, and Lieut. Barney, U. S. N. Weightman was the guardian of Barney's wife, (formerly Miss De Haff,) and on the eve of the election of Mayor, two years since, Weightman being a candidate for the office, a publication was issued by Barney charging Weightman with gross mismanagement of his wife's estate. Hence follows the suit. Morris, Bradley and Key are for the prosecution, and Messrs. Chilton and Linton for the defence. Much interest is manifested in the matter.

Kossuth arrived here this afternoon, by the Southern boat, and repaired to the National Hotel. He is now receiving visitors.

The workmen engaged on the Capitol extension are highly rejoiced at the final passage of the extension appropriation.

Fire at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, April 12, 1852.

A fire occurred on Saturday night in the engine and machine shop of Messrs. Lannon, Franks & Co., doing damage to the extent of about $2000, which is covered by insurance.

Highly Interesting from Albany.

THE CANAL MANDAMUS CASE IN THE COURT OF APPEALS—BUSINESS IN THE LEGISLATURE, ETC.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ALBANY, April 13, 1852.

The members of the Court of Appeals were all on the bench, this morning except Judge Watson, who is detained at Catskill by illness.

The mandamus case was called, when Mr. Foote, employed by the Governor to argue the constitutionality of the Canal law, made a motion to postpone the consideration of the cause until next term. He gave the reason that there is a bill now pending in the Senate to put vitality in the Canal law of last year; that his colleague, Judge Bronson, was not in Court, and could not attend during this term, and that he himself had not had sufficient time to prepare himself to argue the case.

Mr. John C. Spencer, on behalf of the Auditor, replied, and strongly urged that the argument be at once commenced. He contended that it was a question involving greater interests to the people of this State than any other brought before any of their Courts. He said, contracts of nine or ten millions were made, and there has an issue arisen of so much importance that the State officers do not feel safe in proceeding further, under the law, until the Court shall render judgment upon the contracts, and decide whether or not they are valid and legal. He hoped the Court would not consent to a postponement, as asked for by the Governor's counsel.

Mr. Samuel Beardsley, on the same side, also urged that the argument might proceed. He believed that the Canal bill contained provisions in express contravention of the constitution, and was prepared to argue the question. He did hope the Court would not postpone this cause because a certain law was pending in either branch of the Legislature.

Mr. Foote replied in support of his motion.

The Court took it under consideration, and decided to proceed with the consideration of the cause.

Mr. Spencer and Mr. Beardsley submitted arguments, and before the latter concluded, the Court adjourned until to-morrow morning.

The Senate, after being in session all night, finally, at half past nine o'clock this morning, took a recess until eleven, when they assembled. A vote was taken upon the Canal bill by common consent. Mr. Babcock (whig) wanted to insert an amendment, which was not allowed. He thereupon refused to vote, and persisted against all attempts to compel him. Mr. Vanderbilt was opposed to the preamble, and, therefore, declined voting. Mr. Smith and Mr. Davenport shot the pit. The bill finally passed, 19 to 9. Four democrats—Messrs. Bartlett, Otis, Kirby, and Snow, voted for the bill.

The Senate went into executive session in the afternoon, and confirmed nearly every nomination sent up by the Governor, being the last executive day.

The House was engaged the whole day in the third reading of bills.

The Governor, up to 4 o'clock to-day, has signed 242 laws. W.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, April 13—Noon.

The mandamus case was called up, when a motion was made to further postpone the argument.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

CONCLUSION OF YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

ALBANY, April 13—10 A. M.

The whole night has been passed in making and debating points of order.

At half-past 8 o'clock Mr. CONGER submitted a proposition that the question be taken on the preamble and bill separately.

Mr. UPHAM objected.

Mr. CONGER then proposed that after the reading of the journal this morning, the question shall be taken without debate, and that a motion to strike out the preamble be entertained, which shall also be taken without debate.

After some further remarks, this was agreed to, as follows:—

AYES—Messrs. Bartlett, Beach, Beekman, Conger, Cooley, Cornell, Huntington, Jones, Kirby, McMurray, Pierce, Platt, Snow, Vanderbilt, Ward—15.

NAYS—Messrs. Clark, McElwain, Morgan, Munroe, Newcomb, Upham, Williams, and Wright—15.

The resolution, as amended, coming up, a division was called, and that portion which set apart the time when the vote should be taken, was agreed to almost unanimously. That portion providing for a separate vote was, likewise, after a debate, agreed to

Adjourned at 10 o'clock to meet again at 11 A.M.

ALBANY, April 13—11 A.M.

PASSAGE OF THE BILL ORDERING THE AUDITOR TO PAY THE DRAFTS.

Upon re-assembling, the vote was taken on the question of striking out the preamble, and resulted as follows.

AYES.—Messrs. Bartlett, Bennett, Conger, Cooley, Cornell, Jones, McMurray, Morgan, Otis, Pierce, Rogers, Smith, and Vanderbilt—13.

NAYS—Messrs. Beekman, Bristol, Clark, Huntington, Kirby, McElwain, Munroe, Newcomb, Platt, Snow, Taber, Upham, Van Schoonhoven, Ward, Williams, and Wright—16.

The vote was then taken on the final passage of the bill, with the following result:

AYES—Messrs. Beach (whig), Beekman (whig), Bristol (dem.), Clark (whig), Huntington (whig), Kirby (dem.), McElwain (whig), Morgan (whig), Munroe (whig), Newcomb (whig), Otis (dem.), Platt (whig), Snow (dem.), Taber (whig), Upham (whig), Van Schoonhoven (whig), Ward (whig), Williams (whig), and Wright (whig)—15 whigs, 4 dems.—19.

NAYS—Messrs. Bartlett, Bennett, Conger, Cooley, Cornell, McMurray, Pierce and Rogers (all dems.)—8.

ABSENT, OR NOT VOTING.—Mr. Babcock (whig); and Messrs. Davenport, Jones, Smith, and Vanderbilt (dems.)—5.

Mr. Babcock refused to vote, as he had not been present during the discussion.

Messrs. Davenport and Smith were absent.

Mr. Vanderbilt was excused. He said he was in favor of the bill, but could not vote for it with a preamble.

Mr. BRISTOL moved to reconsider the vote on the final passage.

Mr. CORNELL moved to lay the motion on the table. Lost—Ayes 7, nays 20.

The resolution to reconsider was then rejected. Ayes 8, nays 20.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. COOLEY reported complete the bill to incorporate the Mariners' Savings Institution of New York.

Mr. CONGER reported, for the consideration of the Senate, the bill to repeal the registry of births, &c.

Mr. VANDERBILT reported favorably on the bill relative to taking testimony in Justices' Courts, in New York.

THE HARLEM RIVER BRIDGE BILL.

Mr. BARTLETT reported in favor of the New Rochelle draw, over the Harlem River—that three of the joint committee were in favor of the bill and wished it reported to the Senate, and one was opposed to the bill.

Mr. BEEKMAN moved to refer the bill to committee of the whole.

Mr. CONGER moved to order the bill to a third reading.

A debate ensued upon the merits of the bill.

MORE BILLS REPORTED—THE CODE, ETC.

After a large number of bills had been reported, most of which were ordered to a third reading.

Mr. PIERCE, (dem.) moved that the bill amending the code be referred to the Judiciary Committee, to report complete. Agreed to.

Executive session was postponed until 4 o'clock.

Mr. MORGAN reported favorably on the Williamsburgh Waterworks bill. Ordered to a third reading.

Mr. BEEKMAN reported favorably on the bill to incorporate Congregational societies. Also, adversely, to the petition for an amendment of the law incorporating religious societies. Agreed to. Also, favorably, on the bill incorporating the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of New York.

Mr. MUNROE moved to lay the question of agreeing with the latter report of the committee on the table. Carried—ayes 17, noes 7.

Mr. TABER reported complete the bill relative to payment of sight drafts.

Pending the consideration of this report, a recess was taken until 4 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

EXECUTIVE BUSINESS.

The Senate proceeded to executive business. The following nominations were received from the Governor and confirmed:—

NOTARIES.

Special Port Warden of New York, (to reside at Quarantine Ground.)—New York—William S. Lee, Edward Hoffman, Jonathan S. Ely, A. G. Ransom, J. G. F. Schmidt, J. W. Blatchford, A. J. Hall, George H. Palmer, F. R. Sherman, Thomas S. Somers, W. F. Howe, and Thomas H. Merry.

Putnam—Jackson C. Dyckman.

Westchester—David Hennison.

Kings—S. R. Miller, H. B. Denyce, George L. Jaurin, E. D. Culver, T. Cary Callicot.

Richmond—Israel Oakley, Justus Wyman, P. W. Roff.

Kings—Bolivar Hall.

Hacker Master of New York—John Hyer.

Master Warden of New York—William W. Story.

Mr. MUNROE called up the nomination of Nelson J. Beach, which was confirmed.

Mr. MUNROE called up the nomination of William J. Corwell, also confirmed.

REJECTED.

Wardens at New York—William Lyons, Thomas G. Bunker, Gilbert Dayton, John Butler, Jr.

Cesel Appraiser—Andrew H. Calhoun.

The Senate then resumed legislative business.

The question pending when the Senate took a recess, was upon accepting the report of the Judiciary Committee on the bill relative to

SIGHT DRAFTS.

A long debate ensued and the report was accepted.

THE CODE.

The Judiciary Committee reported complete, the amendments to the Code, and ordered it to a third reading.

COLLEGE APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. BARTLETT, from the Select Committee, reported the College Appropriation bill as follows:—Rochester University, $6 000; Genesee College, $5 000; for the education of one student from each Assembly District, at the Albany University, $16 000; St. John's College, $1 000; Cazenovia Conference Seminary, $1 500; Delaware Institute, $300; Oneida Indian School, $200; Madison University, $2 100; Rensselaer Institute, $3,000; Medical Department Buffalo University, $2 000.

During the discussion the Senate adjourned till nine o'clock to-morrow morning.

Assembly.

ALBANY, April 13, 1852.

THE COMMON SCHOOL FUND.

The bill to increase the capital of the Common School Fund, and to elevate the standard of common school education, was again taken up, debated at length, and then passed.

USURY—ALBANY TUNNEL, ETC.

The vote on registering the Usury bill was reconsidered, and the bill again rejected.

The bill to incorporate the Albany Tunnel Company was passed.

A motion was made to take up the resolution for the adjournment, but it was objected to.

CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM.

The bill in relation to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum in the city of New York, was passed.

THE EMIGRANT BILL.

Mr. HART moved to take up the motion to reconsider the vote on the emigrant bill. The motion to reconsider was lost—ayes 9, noes 58.

Several other bills were acted on; after which a recess was taken.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

THIRD READING OF BILLS.

The following bills were read a third time and passed, when not otherwise noted:—

To close a part of Bedford road, &c.

To enable Charles James Murray to hold real estate.

To establish a permanent exterior street along the Harlem river, in the city of New York.

To provide for the election of four coroners in the city of New York.

To consolidate the School laws in the city of New York.

To regulate the rate of wharfage in the cities of New York and Brooklyn.

To incorporate the New York Art Hall Association

To amend the Revised Statutes in relation to banking institutions.

A recess was taken, till 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

BILLS READ A THIRD TIME AND PASSED.

To define the exemption from taxation of public buildings in the city of New York.

To enable the Trustees of the Seamen's Fund and Retreat to borrow money.

To incorporate the American Geographical and Historical Society.

In relation to the church charity foundation in Brooklyn.

In relation to the collection of taxes in the Eighth and Ninth wards in the city of Brooklyn.

Relative to making assessment rolls in the county of Kings.

The third reading of bills under the joint rules, having been completed, the House proceeded to the regular order of business.

To amend the Williamsburg school law.

Respecting the officers of the Brooklyn Institute.

Relating to the City Judge of New York, and the Recorder.

To authorize Supervisors to increase salaries.

To authorize the Board of Supervisors of King's county to borrow money for hospital purposes.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

By Mr. KEESE—Favorably, on the bill to incorporate the Staten Island Savings Bank.

By Mr. LUCKEY—Favorably on the bill to authorize General Heran