THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 7386. MORNING EDITION---SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1853. PRICE TWO CENTS.

DOUBLE SHEET.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA AT HALIFAX.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

AWFUL DISASTER AT SEA.

Ship St. George Burned, and Fifty Lives Lost.

Banquets to the American Minister in England.

The War between the Turks and Montenegrines.

SIX HUNDRED TURKS KILLED.

The French Empire Recognized by the Northern Powers.

Movements of the Steamers---Disaster to, and Return of, the Hermann to Southampton.

Cotton and Breadstuffs Dull and Declining, &c., &c., &c.

[BY THE NOVA SCOTIA, NEW BRUNSWICK, AND PORTLAND LINES TO BOSTON; THENCE BY MOUSE'S PRINTING TELEGRAPH (21 WALL STREET) TO NEW YORK.]

HALIFAX, Jan. 21, 1853.

The royal mail steamship Europa, Capt. Shannon, from Liverpool on the 8th inst., arrived at this port at seven o'clock this morning. She brings thirty-six through passengers, and four for Halifax.

The E. left here at half-past nine o'clock for Boston, where she will be due about five o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

The Cunard steamship Niagara, from Boston on the 22d December, arrived at Liverpool on the 3d inst.

The Collins steamship Arctic, from New York on the 26th December, arrived at Liverpool at half-past nine o'clock on the morning of the 5th inst.

By this arrival we learn that the steamship Hermann, from Bremen, sailed from Southampton for New York on the 5th inst., but was compelled to put back to Cowes on the 7th, having been considerably damaged.

The most important announcement by this arrival is the burning of the packet-ship St. George, bound for New York, with emigrants, upwards of fifty of whom perished.

Politically, the news, though interesting, is of no great importance.

The cotton market at Liverpool was dull, but prices, except for fair Mobile, which was one-eighth of a penny lower, show no change.

Breadstuffs were less active.

Maritime Disasters.

AWFUL CALAMITY—SHIP ST. GEORGE BURNED—FIFTY LIVES LOST.

A terrible catastrophe is reported by the ship Orlando, Capt. White, arrived at Havre from Mobile. On the 24th November, the American ship St. George sailed from Liverpool for New York, with 127 passengers, (mostly Irish,) a crew of twenty-five men, and a valuable cargo. On the morning of the 24th December, in lat. 46 deg .12 min. N., lon. 25 deg. 30 min. W., the ship was discovered to be on fire, and, notwithstanding the most strenuous efforts, in which seven or eight persons were suffocated by the smoke, the flames burst out through her deck; and, it being impossible to do more towards checking them, Captain Bragdon mustered the women and children on the poop, to save them as long as possible from the horrible death that stared them in the face. Fortunately, at this moment the ship Orlando hove in sight; and bore down to render assistance. The sea ran so high that the ship's boats were speedily swamped, and none floated but the line boat, which carried but five at a time, but by means of which, after several hours of incessant labor, seventy-six of the passengers, and the crew, were placed on board the Orlando. The storm had by this time increased into a tempest, and the Orlando had just got clear of the burning ship, when the latter sunk. About fifteen men were drowned in trying to reach the Orlando Eight were suffocated by the smoke when the fire was first discovered, and twenty-eight were burned or sunk with the ship. Some hours afterwards the Orlando had most of her sails blown away; it was, however, determined to bear up for her destined port, and, after eleven days of anxiety—being short of water and provisions—she succeeded in reaching Havre. A subscription was immediately set on foot in behalf of the unfortunate sufferers. The conduct of Captain White, and the crew of the Orlando, is above all praise.

LOSS OF THE SHIP LADY OF THE WEST, ETC.

The ship Lady of the West, from Bristol December 23, for New Orleans, is also reported lost, having been abandoned. The Captain and fourteen of the crew were picked up in the long boat, and carried to Falmouth, and four others, in the pinnace, were also picked up and taken to Brest.

An unusual number of minor casualties are reported, mostly damage incurred during the heavy gales along the coast.

Affairs in England.

BANQUETS TO THE AMERICAN MINISTER.

On Monday evening, the 3d inst., a superb banquet was given at Liverpool to the Hon. J. R. Ingersoll, the American Minister, by the American Chamber of Commerce. Sixty gentlemen were present, amongst them the Earls of Derby and Sefton. The chair was occupied by Mr. Eyre Evans, Mr. Malcolmson acting as Vice President. Mr. Ingersoll's speech was much applauded. The Earl of Derby made a long speech.

On Friday, the 7th inst., a similar banquet was given to Mr. Ingersoll, in Manchester, which was presided over by R. Barnes, Esq., Mayor of the city, supported by the Bishop of the Diocese, and a large number of influential gentlemen.

THE PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS.

The re-elections to Parliament, consequent upon accepting office, are mostly over, and the former members were re-elected. Mr. Cardwell has found a seat for Oxford City. Sir William Jardine, the naturalist, opposes Lord Drumlanrig for Dumfries, and Mr. Percival opposes Mr. Gladstone for Oxford University.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL TO BE SUPERSEDED IN THE FOREIGN OFFICE.

The *Morning Advertiser* says, that before Easter the Earl of Clarendon will supersede Lord John Russell in the Foreign Office.

BRITISH TRADE AND THE EMPEROR OF MOROCCO.

The Manchester Commercial Association have petitioned the Foreign Office to remonstrate against the Emperor of Morocco's arbitrary interference with their trade on his coast.

LARGE AMOUNT OF AUSTRALIAN GOLD LOOKED FOR.

Considerable anxiety was felt for the arrival of the mail steamer Australia, from Sydney, with one million pounds sterling on board. She was over due.

MORE ARCTIC EXPEDITIONS.

An impression prevails in naval circles that two more Arctic expeditions will be sent out this spring—one to Smith's and Jones' Sounds, and another to Bhering's Straits. The *Morning Herald* however, discredits this.

THE HARBORS OF IRELAND.

The committee appointed to inquire into the merits of the western harbors of Ireland for transatlantic steamers, have presented their report to Parliament. Its contents are not yet known.

THE FEMALE PHILANTHROPISTS IN ENGLAND.

The ladies of Leeds have taken up the slavery question warmly, and voted an address on the subject.

The meeting of American ladies recently held at Milan, Italy—Mrs. Catharine Howard in the chair, and Jane Grey Secretary—have sent a spirited reply to the Duchess of Sutherland's Committee, suggesting that the English ladies have reforms to accomplish at home before extending their philanthropy to America.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Mr. Heald, the husband of Lola Montez, is not drowned, as previously reported.

Winston J. Trowbridge is appointed U. S. Consul at Barbadoes, and William Dean Seymour Consul of Montevideo for Cork, Ireland.

William O. Higgins, Catholic Bishop of Ardach, died lately.

The Earl of St. Germains has been inaugurated as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

The quarterly returns of revenue show an increase on the year of £579,000, and on the quarter of £703,000, being an increase on every item of revenue except customs.

The French Empire.

THE PRESENTATION OF CREDENTIALS BY FOREIGN AMBASSADORS—IMPERIAL APPOINTMENTS, ETC.

The ministers of Austria, Prussia, and Russia have at length presented their credentials to the Emperor.

The Emperor of Russia remained firm in his refusal to use the term "brother," and compromised by writing "mon cuer."

The representatives of the United States, Wurtemburg, Bavaria, Tuscany, Hanover, Baden, and Saxony, have received their credentials, and the German Diet have formally decided to recognise Napoleon III. The Pope, Portugal, Sweden, and Greece, have already done so.

There is no political news.

The *Moniteur* is full of appointments of officers of the household and other imperial functionaries. The Senators appointed amongst them are MM. De La Roche Jaquelein, Persigny and Flahault.

The Emperor said to the Pope's nuncio—"I trust, under Divine Providence, to be able to develope the prosperity of France, and to secure the peace of Europe."

The church of St. Genevieve, late the Pantheon, has been opened for Divine worship.

THE CROWN PROPERTY OF MURAT.

Prince Murat having demanded twelve millions of francs for the crown property of King Murat, with compound interest, Napoleon offers to pay the amount without interest, to which no answer has been yet returned.

DENIAL OF THE SEIZURE OF SAMANA BY THE FRENCH, ETC.

The *Patrie* denies the occupation of Samana by the French, and says that the story had no foundation, except in the presence of the frigate Sybelle in the Haytien waters, where she was cruising for the health of the crew.

The government has abandoned the idea of taking possession of the insurance companies.

The Count D'Orsay's widow is married to the Hon. Charles Spencer.

M. Dupin was offered, and had refused, the Attorney Generalship.

AFFAIRS IN ALGERIA, ETC.

There has been more fighting in Algeria.

Prince Jerome, the younger, had not departed to assume the vice royalty of the province.

Cholera was very prevalent at Ona.

Spain.

VARIOUS DIPLOMATIC CHANGES, ETC.

Several diplomatic changes are announced. Among others, M. Sondoval, who was at the Hague, proceeds to Mexico, and M. Vera, secretary at Lisbon, to Caraccas. Gen. Vigo, formerly Governor of Eastern Cuba; M. Planeda, Fiscal at Havana; Manuel Munez, of Puerto Rico, and Manuel Quesada, Chief of the Squadron, have been appointed members of the Colonial Council.

There is a falling off in the revenue of December last, as compared with last year, of nine millions of reals.

General Urbestando has tendered his resignation of the government of the Philippine Islands.

Austria.

THE COMMERCIAL NEGOTIATIONS WITH PRUSSIA.

The negotiations between Austria and Prussia, for commercial reciprocity, are said to be so far advanced that Prussia has sent a circular on the subject to the German powers.

Vienna is to be defended as Paris is, by a chain of forts.

General Von Puchner, the imperial defender of Transylvania in 1848, is dead.

Belgium.

COMMERCIAL TREATY WITH FRANCE RATIFIED, ETC.

The ratifications of the commercial treaty between France and Belgium were exchanged at Brussels, on the 31st December.

The force of the Belgian army is fixed for the year at 70,000 men.

The new press law went into operation at Brussels, on the 1st instant.

The police authorities of Brussels ordered that the funeral of Madame Kossuth—mother of the distinguished exile—should take place during the night, to prevent a political demonstration.

Italy.

SPECIAL MISSION TO THE KING OF NAPLES—MADAME MADIAI—REPORTED DISGRACE OF RADETZKY, ETC.

A letter from Genoa, dated 29th Dec., mentions the arrival there of the American General Sumner, charged, it was said, with a special mission to the King of Naples.

Haynau is still at Florence, and much petted by the fashionables.

Madame Madiai is better in health, but still confined in prison.

The *Opinion*, of Turin, has a letter which says that Radetzky had fallen into disgrace for hesitating to order the execution of the prisoners remaining over from the trials at Mantua, and that he will be recalled from command.

A decree has been issued prohibiting the exportation of potatoes, Indian corn, peas, and beans; and another reducing the impost duty on olive oil from eight to four ducats, on account of the scarcity.

Turkey.

BATTLES WITH THE MONTENEGRINES—SIX HUNDRED TURKS KILLED, ETC.

Some severe skirmishing has taken place between the Turks and Montenegrines at Kirbancar, on the lake of Sculari. The Turks lost six hundred killed, and the loss of the Montenegrines was also great. Both parties have thus broken the truce, and 2,700 men from the Herzegowina have joined the Montenegrines.

The *Augsburg Gazette* says the Porte has officially announced the blockade of the coast of Albania, and the Turkish fleet had sailed for the Adriatic to enforce it.

Commercial Affairs.

THE LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The money market is decidedly tighter. The Bank o England had raised the minimum rate for discount to 2½ per cent., being an advance of ½ per cent., which, although regarded as a precautionary measure, had caused a temporary check to business. Consols for account closed at 100¼ a 100¼.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Messrs. R. Bell & Co. report a very active market for all State stocks, and the best railroad bonds. There was an especial demand for Ohio and Indiana seven per cent bonds, which were quoted at 88, ex. div.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 7, 1853.

Messrs. Denniston & Co.'s Circular says:—"There is very little change to notice. During the week there has been a moderate demand, freely met by holders, with daily sales of about 5,000 bales, and prices remain unaltered, except for fair Mobile, which are ¼d. lower. The week's sales have been 34,900 bales, including 2,220 on speculation, and 850 for export. To-day (7th) the market continued quiet—sales, 5,000 bales. The closing quotations are:—

Fair Orleans	6d.	Fair Uplands	5¾d.
Middling do	5 9-16d.	Middling do	5⅜d.
Fair Mobiles	5¾d.	Inferior	3½d. a 4½d.
Middling do	5 7-16d.	Ordinary	4¾d. a 5¼d.

The stock on hand at Liverpool is 590,000 bales, against 435,000 last year.

HAVRE, Jan. 4, 1853.

The sales of the week have been 3,998 bales of cotton, against 10,249 bales of imports. Of New Orleans, 2,000 bales sold at from 77f. a 88f.; Mobile, 77f. a 84f.; Uplands, 80f. a 88f.

BREADSTUFFS.

Dennistoun & Co. report the market for breadstuffs flat during the week, and to-day (Friday) the dulness continued, transactions being limited, at a decline on the week of 2d. per bushel on wheat, 6d. per barrel on flour, and 6d. on corn, the weather being stormy. Western Canal flour is quoted at 27s. a 27s. 6d.; Baltimore and Philadelphia, 27s. 9d. a 28s. 3d.; Ohio, 27s. a 29s.; sour, 23s. 6d. a 25s. 6d.; white wheat, 7s. 3d. a 7s. 6d.; red and mixed, 6s. 9d. a 7s. 2d.; yellow and mixed corn, 33s. 6d. a 35s.; white 36s. a 37s.

PROVISIONS.

[From Wm. Gardner & Co.'s Circular.]

In beef, this week, business has been only to a moderate extent, but a very firm feeling exists, and the inquiries lead us to expect increased sales. There have been considerable sales of French pork at extreme prices. Bacon is scarce, and held for an advance of 1s. Lard is scarce, and has advanced 2s. a 3s.—66s. is now asked for fine. Small parcels of cheese have arrived, but not yet landed. Tallow has rallied under speculation, and prices are 1s. higher. Linseed cake flat and 5s. lower. Beef—U. S. prime mess, 97s. 6d. a 110; ordinary, 80s. a 95s. No American pork, hams, or bacon. Cheese—U. S. 46s. a 50s.; middling and ordinary, 44s. a 34s. Tallow, 38s. a 46s.

APPLES.—George Badenach reports a plentiful supply, and no improvement in prices. Ordinary qualities range from 20s. a 12s.

PRODUCE.

[From the Brokers' Circular.]

ASHES.—A moderate business, at 26s. 6d. for pots, and 28s. for pearls.

ROSIN.—2,000 bbls. American common brought 5s. 6d. a 5s. 9d. 200 bbls. good rough turpentine sold at 11s. Spirits worth 50s., and none in market.

OILS.—400 tuns palm sold at £32 a £32 10s. United States steady. In seal, a fair business doing at £37 a £37 10s. Rape, 36s. 9d. a 37s

RICE.—No sales of Carolina; East India rather lower.

DYEWOODS.—120 tons Campeachy logwood sold at auction at £6 17s. 6d.; 320 tons St. Domingo, at £4 10s.

SUGAR—In good demand this week, at full prices. A cargo of brown Bahia realized 17s. 9d. afloat, for an outport.

MOLASSES.—No transactions reported.

TEA.—A limited business in common congou; in finer qualities there have been some sales, at full rates.

COFFEE.—Nothing doing.

HIDES—Nothing done. East India dry salted are dull.

QUERCITRON BARK.—50 hhds. Philadelphia sold at 9s.

HEMP.—Baltic, at auction to-day, advanced 10s. per ton.

FREIGHTS are dull, and lower rates taken.

LONDON MARKETS.

[Brom Baring Brother's Circular.]

The Colonial produce market re-opened on the 4th, and a fair business has been done since. Sugar is 6d. dearer. Coffee is less firm. Cotton quiet. Breadstuffs dull. Copper advanced £4 10s. per ton. Eagles are wanted at 76s. 5d. per ounce. Iron firm at £9 10s. a £10, for Welsh rails. Scotch pig has fluctuated, and closed at 73s. 6d. for cash, mixed at Glasgow. Small parcels of good Carolina rice sold at 23s. Turpentine is better—selling at 11s. 6d., to arrive. In tea there is but little doing.

THE CLOTH MARKET.

[From Brown, Shipley & Co.'s Circular.]

The demand for cloths and yarns suitable for India continues active, whilst much inactivity prevails in the qualities adapted to the German markets, with less firmness in prices.

Passengers by the Europa.

Mr and Mrs Elkin and child, Misses Wilke and Bates, Messrs Steve, Lassour, Cade, Beujamin, Blank, Meivles, Shaen, Amontenach, Jordan, Hughes, Bell, Brisbane, Taylor, Pickering, Wilmer, Wilber, Wemod, Hoeght, Champooney, Saunders, Boyle, Binkhout, Tookey, Johnston, Craig, Ludden, Pallulo, Conrin, Minon, Price, Benington, Andrews, Jeans.

Shipping Intelligence.

Arrived from New York—Dec 28, Harriet, at Genoa; "Hand," at Marseilles; 30th, Wm Tell at Havre; Jan 1, E Wright and Emperor, at Belfast; 2d, Orient, at Liverpool; 3d, Columbia, do; 5th, Sitka, at London; American Union, at Liverpool; Arctic (s), do; 6th, AZ, do.

Arrived from Boston—Dec 14, Minstrel, Sawyer, at——; 22d, "Patite Ann," at Lisbon; Jan 2, Scene, at Gravesend; 3d, S S Megara, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Philadelphia—Dec 20, Harriet, at Gibraltar.

Arrived from Baltimore—Dec 29, Figaro, at Bremerhaven; Jan 2, Clara, at Gravesend; 5th, Acadia, at London.

Arrived from New Orleans—Dec 17, Joseph Juana, at Barcelona; 22d, Raritan, at Gibralter; 25th, Villa de Morlaix, at Lisbon; 30th, Ann Johnson and Geo Eurico, at Genoa; Montreal, at Marseilles; Jan 1, Pyramid, at Antwerp; Marathen, at Liverpool; Rebecca, at ——; 2d, Alex Grant, Liverpool; 3d, Tempest, do; 4th, Jane E Walsh, at Hull; Isaace Bell, at Havre; 5th, Olbers, at Liverpool; 6th, Junius, at Bremerhaven.

Arrived from Norfolk—Dec 25, Emma, at Texel.

Arrived from Savannah—Dec 29, Argyle, at the Clyde; Jan 3, Champlaine, at Liverpool; 4th, Allen, do.

Arrived from Charleston—Jan 1, Seelie, Havre; 2d, Marie, at Bremerhaven, Castellow, Massachussetts, 3d, Marria, all in the Clyde; 6th, Laurel, and Amelia, at Liverpool; 4th, Orlando, at Havre.

Sailed for New York—Dec 23, Josephus from Gibraltar (cld); 2d, New York, from Liverpool; John Merrick, from Newport; 5th, Herman (s), from Southampton (and put back 7th); 6th, Sir Robert Peel and E C Grant, from London. West Point and Lilian, from Liverpool.

Saild for Boston—Jan 2, Bell Rock from Liverpool.

Sailed for Philadelphia—Jan 6, City of Glasgow (s), from Liverpool (but put back with damage to her quarter, having been in collision).

Sailed for Baltimore—Jan 6, Empress, from Liverpool.

Sailed for New Orleans—Jan 1, Broom, from Gravesend; 2d, Sumroo, from Liverpool; 3d, Tarquin and Yankee Blade, from Cardiff; 6th, New Zealander and Montchilla, from Liverpool.

Sailed for Mobile—Jan 1, Sir Harry Smith, from Liverpool; 3d, Ronacher, from the Clyde.

Sailed for San Francisco—Jan 3, Annetta, from Cardiff.

DISASTERS.

NEWPORT, Jan 2—Put back, Mary, for NYork, and discharged to repair, 3d, Maniac, for NYork, leaky.

BELFAST, Jan 3—Put back, Forest Queen, for Boston, with loss of sails; Estafette, for NYork, with sails split.

THE THAMES, Dec 31—Put back, Chauncey Jerome, for Mobile, with loss of sails (second time).

BRISTOL, Jan 1—Put in, James Titcomb; Henry N Smith, for NOrleans, with sails split.

LIVERPOOL, Jan 2—Put back, Bell Rock; 3d, Childe Harold, with loss of sails.

6th—Put back, John, for Savannah; Hope Goodwin, for Philadelphia, both had been in collision with other crafts, and slightly damaged; Ebba Brahe for Mobile; steamship City of Glasgow, for Philadelphia, quarter damaged.

Prussian brig Krone, from Wilmington for Liverpool, got ashore near Holyhead; crew saved.

Off Belle Isle, were picked up a number of casks of brandy floating, supposed ex Robt Walsh, from Bordeaux for NYork.

YARMOUTH, Jan 5—Put back, Princess Victoria, from Shields for San Francisco, having been in collision, and must discharge.

AFFAIRS ON THE AMERICAN CONTINENT.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

Curious Finale to a Debate in the House of Representatives.

Temperance Petition Presented by Ladies to the New York Assembly.

The Discussion of the Canal Question.

THE FEMALE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

More New York Politicians at Concord, &c., &c., &c.

From Washington City.

OFFICERS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY—APPOINTMENTS AND CONFIRMATIONS—A LATE TREASURY CLERK INDICTED FOR MURDER —THE PACIFIC TELEGRAPH, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1853.

The American Colonization Society have elected the following Vice-Presidents, in addition to former ones, which remain nearly the same as last year:—Hon. Edward Everett, Massachusetts; Hon. Washington Hunt, New York; Hon. Horatio Seymour, New York; Hon Joseph A. Wright, Indiana; Hon. Joseph C. Hornblower, New Jersey; Hon. Geo. F. Fort, New Jersey; Gen. John S. Darcy, New Jersey; Mon. Ralph I. Ingersoll, Connecticut; Benjamin Silliman, LL.D., Connecticut; Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll, Pennsylvania; Hon. Edward Coles, Pennsylvania; Rev. Howard Malcolm, D.D., Pennsylvania; Rev. J. P. Burdin, D. D., Pennsylvania; Edmund McGehee, Mississippi; Thos. Henderson, Esq., Mississippi; Daniel Turnbull, Esq., La., Hon. Thomas H. Seymour, Connecticut; Hon. Samuel F. Vinton, Ohio.

The President has nominated Alton R. Easten, of St. Louis, for sub-treasurer.

The Secretary of State has appointed Mr. Stevens, of Maryland, bearer of despatches to Nicaragua. He is a brother-in-law of our Charge there.

The Senate have confirmed a number of naval promotions and appointments.

The Senate was to-day nearly three hours in executive session on Mr Badger's case. It is understood Mr. Fitzpatrick is strongly opposed to confirming, mainly on the ground of non-residence. No action was had.

The Grand Jury to-day indicted Mr. B. Sasser, late a clerk in the Treasury Department, for murder, by administering strychnine to a young woman, under peculiar circumstances. Bail was refused, and he was committed for trial.

The Committee on Territories, it is said, are progressing rapidly in the matter of the Pacific Telegraph Company. The proposition of Messrs. Alden and Eddy has been very well received among the members of both Houses, and if the committee report favorably, of which there seems to be little doubt, the bill will pass. The projectors say they are ready to pledge themselves to put the first message through to San Francisco in less than eighteen months from the date of the grant.

The Politicians at Concord, &c.

CONCORD, Jan. 21, 1853.

Messrs. G. M. Maughan, of New York, and W. McLean, of Ohio, arrived at the Eagle Hotel last evening. This afternoon there arrived Messrs. Samuel Beardsley, of Utica; Job Pierson, of Troy, and R. W. Peckham, of Albany. Messrs. Cagger and party had their baggage put on the coach, to go to the depot, three times this afternoon; but since the arrival of the hunkers they have concluded to tarry a little longer in Jericho, and are still here.

Gen. Pierce is as salubrious as a summer morning.

The thermometer is at 32, and the weather is growing warmer, although the sky is cloudy.

Events in Albany.

LEGISLATIVE DOINGS—THE SENATE AND the BROADWAY RAILROAD—INTERESTING SCENE IN THE ASSEMBLY — TEMPERANCE PETITION PRESENTED BY LADIES—DEBATE ON THE CANAL QUESTION—POST OFFICE ROBBER SENTENCED, ETC.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ALBANY, Jan. 21, 1853.

The Senate accomplished no business of importance. The morning hour was consumed in the revision of the rules, and the motion of adjournment over till Monday.

Several members desired to attend Judge Marvin's funeral, at Saratoga, to-morrow. Mr. Babcock remarked that his residence was so far from the capital that he could not visit his family by adjourning over till Monday, as some other senators could do. The question being taken, was decided in the negative by the casting vote of Mr. McMurray, who occupied the Lieutenant-Governor's chair, in the absence of Mr. Church to Concord.

Mr. Beekman presented a remonstrance, signed by Peter Sharp, against the railroad bill before the Senate, to prohibit the construction of the Broadway Railroad. It is very severe upon the opponents to that project, and declares that the Legislature have no right to interfere.

A very interesting scene occurred in the House. During the order of presenting petitions, Mr. Burroughs said there was a delegation present within the bar of the House from the Women's State Temperance Society, with a number of petitions on the subject of temperance. He moved that they be permitted, through one of their number, to present their petition to the House.

Mr. O'Keefe said—"Mr. Speaker, the permission appears to me to be a foregone conclusion, and I would suggest that we submit to the imposition as gracefully and as elegantly as possible. Sir, as this is a most extraordinary application, so let it meet with a most extraordinary reception. Let these high-minded, high-strung, spirited women, who discard, as worthless, the antique dress of the Elizabethan age, and glory in the modern habiliments of jackets and pants—let them walk down the middle aisle of this chamber, and, with a masculine stride, which so admirably becomes such feminine delicacy as theirs, present their petitions."

The question being taken, permission was granted, when the delegation walked up the middle aisle, and Miss Clark addressed the Speaker as follows:—"Mr. Speaker and Legislators of the State of New York—We come to you in behalf of 28,000 women—wives, mothers and sisters—of this great commonwealth, to petition your honorable body for protection. We ask protection, that our hearthstones may not be desolated—that the little ones around our firesides may not be smitten more than fatherless. We ask protection, that our sons may be saved from the drunkard's shame and the drunkard's doom. We ask protection, that our husbands may be saved from the destroying power of the spirit that dwells in the intoxicating cup. We ask protection, that all that is sacred to the homes of the Empire State may not be considered of less moment than the $2,685,900 invested in the liquor traffic in this State. We ask you to pass a law entirely prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drinks, and we most respectfully, but earnestly, solicit the early attention of your honorable body to our petitions."

The petitions were then passed up to the chair in a satchel. This is the first instance on record where women were permitted to speak in the House of Assembly. Who dare say that women are not obtaining their rights?

Mr. Cooley's joint canal resolutions were then taken up, and Mr. D. B. Taylor addressed the House, in a speech of considerable length, advocating their passage. In his speech a few days since, he expressed no opinion as to the propriety of a joint committee of both Houses, to devise some plan to finish the canals, and Mr. Loomis and the opponents of the resolutions had reason to believe that Mr. Taylor was favoring their views. The speech this morning was decisive, and left no doubt on the minds of any one as to the ensuing gentleman's vote. Mr. Shaw spoke in favor of their postponement until the 10th of February. No question taken, and the House adjourned. Upon nearly every question, so far, Mr. Taylor and Mr. Shaw take opposite sides.

George Cottingham was this morning found guilty of robbing the Post Office in this city, some time since, and Judge Hall immediately sentenced him to ten years and four months imprisonment in the State Prison. Petitions are already in circulation for his pardon, and some strong hopes are entertained that President Fillmore will grant him a pardon before the 4th of March.

Solomon Northrop, the colored man who has just been restored to freedom, after a captivity of twelve years, passed through this city this morning, on the way to his home in Saratoga.

THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1853.

FREE FARM PETITIONS, ETC.

Mr. SEWARD presented two petitions from New York, praying that the government of the United States would no longer permit or engage in traffic in land, but grant it in lots to actual settlers.

Mr. SMITH presented petitions setting forth the claims of Dr. Jackson, of Boston, as the discoverer of the anæsthetic agent.

BRIDGE OVER THE POTOMAC.

Mr. SHIELDS reported a joint resolution, directing the President to cause the necessary surveys to be made for the selection of the best site for a bridge over the Potomac river, and when so selected, authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to contract for the construction of said bridge.

COMPENSATION FOR PROPERTY DESTROYED IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY THE BRITISH DURING THE REVOLUTION.

The Senate took up the bill compensating the representatives of Major Wigg, of South Carolina, whose property was destroyed by the British, in the Revolution, in retaliation for acts of General Greene, after the execution of Hayne.

The bill was debated and passed, allowing interest from the 4th March, 1851.

MEXICO AND THE TEHUANTEPEC GRANTS.

On motion of Mr. MASON, (dem.) of Va., the report of the Committee on Foreign Relations, on the subject of the Tehuantepec grants and the rights of American citizens, was taken up, and made the special order for the first day of February.

PASSAGE OF RELIEF BILLS.

The bill for the relief of Jacob J. Storr was passed.

The bill for the relief of Lewis H. Bates and William Lacon, passed.

The House bill for the relief of Charles S. Matthews, Charles Wood, and James Hall, contractors for furnishing marble to the New York custom house, was passed.

Bills for the relief of R. W. Meade and J. W. McIntosh, and George Dennett, of New Hampshire, and Rebecca Birdsall, were also passed.

EXECUTIVE SESSION, ETC.

Mr. PEARCE, (whig) of Md., moved the Senate go into executive session.

Mr. FITZPATRICK, (dem.) of Ala., said his State, which was so deeply interested in the business in executive session, had not been represented here for some weeks. He objected to being forced thus headlong into a discussion of such important interests without time for reflection, and consultation with his colleague, who was confined to his room by illness.

The motion was agreed to, by yeas 21, nays 20.

At twenty minutes before five o'clock, the doors were opened, and the Senate adjourned till Monday.

Nothing was done in Mr. Badger's case.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1853.

PASSAGE OF A RELIEF BILL.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill for the relief of David Myerle.

The claim grows out of Myerle supplying government with water-rotted hemp, by which it is claimed his fortunes were ruined.

After two hours debate the bill passed.

THE CONTROVERSY CONCERNING THE PRINTING OF EXECUTIVE DOCUMENTS—GREAT EXCITEMENT.

Mr. POLK, (dem.) of Tenn., called up the motion, which was pending from yesterday, to reconsider the vote by which the House referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and ordered to be printed, a message from the President, in regard to our relations with Spain.

Mr. STANLY, (whig) of N. C., asked the gentleman to give his reasons why the document should not be printed.

Mr. POLK replied that he had stated them yesterday.

Mr. HOUSTON, (dem.) of Ala., suggested that this matter was not debateable, as the previous question was now pending.

Mr. CABLE, (dem.) of Ohio, asked for the reading of the document.

The SPEAKER said the gentleman had a right to hear it read.

Mr. POLK asked whether they had a right to have it read in secret session.

The SPEAKER replied it was competent for the House to clear the galleries and close the doors.

The interest now seemed to be on the increase, as some supposed the document to be of great moment.

Mr. STANLY remarked that there were no secrets in it.

A VOICE—You have read it, then.

Mr. POLK—I do not desire to give the communication publicity until I know what it contains; and if it be proper, I shall move the galleries be cleared. (Laughter.)

The SPEAKER—The motion is in order.

Mr. FLORENCE, (dem.) of Pa.—I move an exception. I will become responsible for the two ladies in the gallery. (Laughter.)

Mr. POLK—If you become responsible for the keeping of a secret by the young ladies, you assume a weighty responsibility. (Renewed laughter, in which the galleries joined.)

Mr. STANLY called for the reading of the rule which makes provision for clearing the galleries and closing the doors when confidential communications are being received from the President of the United States, or when the Speaker informs the House that he has communications to make which he conceives ought to be kept secret.

Mr. STANLY raised a question, that this not being a confidential communication, the doors cannot be closed.

The SPEAKER—The gentleman from Tennessee so states it.

Mr. STANLY—He does not.

Mr. POLK—I have not examined it, but have learned from a member something of what it contains. At the same time, not wishing to do injustice, I wish the galleries to be cleared. (Laughter.)

Mr. STANLY repeated that this was not a confidential communication.

The SPEAKER—The gentleman from Tennessee states that, in his opinion, the communication is of such a nature that it ought not to be published.

Mr. POLK—I wish to be distinctly understood. I have not examined the paper, and I am opposed to having any document connected with our affairs with Spain, in our present relations, published, unless examined first, for the reason that the past touches us the publication of the correspondence in relation to the purchase of Cuba acts against the dignity of this republic.

The SPEAKER—The question is not debatable.

Mr. TAYLOR, (whig) of Ohio, said there seemed to be no impropriety in the publication, as the President was requested to furnish the information, if not incompatible with the public interests.

Mr. BAYLY remarked, the message referred to the case about which the gentleman from Maine (Mr. Stuart) made a speech; and he did not think there would be impropriety in the publication.

The question was taken on the motion to clear the galleries and negatived, only about a dozen members voting affirmatively.

The message was desired to be read, and there was much anxiety to hear it.

Mr. CLARK, (dem.) of Iowa—The paper from the Secretary of State is the same, as follows:—

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:—

The Secretary of State, to whom has been referred the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 27th ult., requesting the President to communicate to the House, if not incompatible with the public interests, what measures, if any, have been taken since the 27th day of January, 1852, for the indemnification, by the Spanish government, of the captains, owners, and crews of the bark Georgiana and brig Susan Loud, in consequence of the capture and confiscation of said bark and brig by the Spanish authorities, has the honor to report that measures, which it is deemed inexpedient to specify, are in progress for the adjustment of all claims of citizens of the United States against her Catholic Majesty's government which may have originated since the convention between the United States and Spain of the 17th of February, 1834. (Signed) EDWARD EVERETT.

Dated 17th January.

It was evident that many members of the House were greatly disappointed in the supposed contents of the paper.

Mr. POLK remarked—Since I have discovered that the President of the United States joins his voice with that of the nation, in condemnation of the publication of the Cuban correspondence, I withdraw my motion to reconsider."

Mr. BAYLY, (dem.) of Va., expressed the hope that the motion to refer the document to the Committee on Foreign Affairs would be re-considered, as there was no occasion for such reference, and that the document be laid on the table and printed. Agreed to

The House then adjourned till Monday.

The Rhode Island U. S. Senatorship.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 21, 1853.

The Senate, by a vote of 16 to 14, indefinitely postponed the invitation of the House to join in grand committee for the election of a Senator. This probably settles the senatorial question for this session.

From Halifax.

THE STEAMER AMERICA—NOVA SCOTIA LEGISLATURE.

HALIFAX, Jan. 21, 1853.

The steamer America arrived here at 5 o'clock, and sailed at 8 this morning for Liverpool.

The session of the Nova Scotia Legislature commenced yesterday, but no business of consequence has been yet brought forward. The Governor's speech is non-committal on the topics of the fisheries, reciprocal trade, &c.

Southern Mail—The Washington Monument.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 12, 1853.

The Southern train did not reach this city till after eight o'clock—too late to connect with the Eastern train. It however brought nothing beyond Wilmington, N. C.

The contract for the supply of marble for the Washington Monument, for the ensuing year, has been awarded to Thomas W. Fortune, of Baltimore county.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

ALBANY, Jan. 21, 1853.

THE BROADWAY RAILROAD.

Mr. BEEKMAN presented the petition and remonstrance of J. Sharp and others, connected with the Broadway Railroad, against the law relative to that road.

Mr. BEEKMAN said if the memorial was printed, and sent to New York, it would not be believed by one man out of ten.

THE SUPERVISION OF RAILROADS.

Mr. BARTLETT reported a bill for the better supervision of railroads.

THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILWAY BILL

Was referred back to the Railway Committee.

THE RAILWAY CONSOLIDATION BILL

Was again considered, and the committee reported progress.

THE ASSESSMENT OF PROPERTY, ETC.

Mr. PIERCE, on notice, introduced a bill to obtain more full and complete returns of personal property to the assessors in cities and towns. Also, a bill in relation to the taxation of real estate and mortgages thereon.

THE LAKE SUPERIOR COPPER MINES—OPPOSITION TO GRANTING LAND TO THE PONTIAC RAILROAD, ETC.

Mr. BABCOCK laid on the table the following concurrent resolutions:—

Wheress, Congress, by grants of land to the States of Illinois, Wisconsin, and Alabama, to aid in the construction of certain railroads in those States, has established the precedent of making such grants for the purpose of constructing through the public domain such lines of railroad as are of national rather than of local interest; and whereas, upon the south shore of Lake Superior there are numerous rich mines of iron and copper, which are now sought to be worked by citizens of this and various other States, and which mines are of great national interest, and of as much interest to this and other of the United States as to the State of Michigan; and whereas, owing to the short period in the year of the navigation of Lake Superior, and which is one ever dangerous, there is no access to the mines for business purposes for the greater part of the year; and whereas it is represented to be nearly a continuous wilderness of government land from Pontiac, in the State of Michigan, to Lake Michigan, in the county of Warren, in the State of Michigan, and from the opposite shore of said lake