THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 7346 — MORNING EDITION—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY, 1, 1853. — PRICE TWO CENTS.

POLITICAL.

DEMOCRATIC ELECTORS OF THE SIXTH WARD.—BY a resolution of the Democratic General Committee, passed Jan. 27, 1853, you are hereby requested to meet at No. 48 Bayard street, on Wednesday, Feb. 2, 1853, from 12 M. to 2 P. M., for the purpose of voting for three members to the Democratic General Committee, five members of the Young Men's Committee, and a Ward Committee for the ward.

Thomas Farran, Michael Murphy, H. J. Mabbatt, Inspectors appointed by the General Committee.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.—At a meeting of this Committee, held at Tammany Hall, on Thursday evening, Jan. 26th, pursuant to adjournment, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, upon a consideration of the cases of contested elections, no certificates of the Inspectors appointed under the resolution of the Democratic Republican General Committee of 1852, certifying the election of any delegates to this Committee, have been presented from the First, Sixth, Seventh, Twelfth, and Fifteenth wards, all of which have been contested this evening, and there is, in the judgment of this Committee, no conclusive evidence of the election of any delegates from either of said wards: And whereas, This Committee has twice postponed the consideration of such contested elections, and has given ample notice that the same would be taken up this evening: And whereas, Two sets of ward committees in each of said wards, claiming to be elected, so that there is no representative power recognized in said wards, competent to appoint Inspectors of elections for such wards, therefore be it

Resolved, That an election of three delegates to this Committee, five delegates to the Young Men's General Committee, and a ward Committee, be held in the First, Sixth, Seventh, Twelfth and Fifteenth wards, on Wednesday next, the 2d day of February, 1853, between the hours of 12 and 2 P. M., and that the following members of this Committee are appointed Inspectors to hold such elections:—First ward, Messrs. Eagan, Woods and Fletcher; Sixth ward, Messrs. Murphy, Mabbett and Farren; Seventh ward, Messrs. Walters, Irving and Miner; Twelfth ward, Messrs. Donnelly, McCarty and Andros; Fifteenth ward, Messrs. Purser, Ryer and Farron: That said Inspectors shall select the places for holding the polls for such election, and give three days notice thereof in the New York Herald and the democratic papers, and that in case any such Inspector shall refuse or neglect to serve, his colleagues shall fill the vacancy.

Resolved, That when this Committee adjourn, it shall be to meet on Thursday evening next, the 3d February, at 7½ o'clock P. M., for the purpose of organization.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN, Chairman.

G. H. PURSER, T. B. GILVIS, } Secretaries.

TO THE DEMOCRATIC ELECTORS OF THE FIRST Ward.—Notice is hereby given that a primary election will be held at the Old Island House, No. 3 Washington street, on Wednesday next, February 2, between the hours of 12 and 2 P. M., for the purpose of balloting for three members to the General Committee, five members to the Young Men's Committee, and a Ward Committee for the year 1853, to represent the Democratic Electors of the First ward, pursuant to the resolution passed by the General Committee, January 27, 1853.

JOHN EAGAN, ANTHONY S. WOOD, CHAS. FLETCHER, } Inspectors.

TO THE DEMOCRATIC ELECTORS OF THE TWELFTH Ward.—Notice is hereby given, that a primary election will be held at Hope's Hotel, corner of 125th street and Fourth avenue, on Wednesday next, February 2, between the hours of 12 and 2 P. M., for the purpose of balloting for three members of the General Committee, five members to the Young Men's Committee, and a Ward Committee for the year 1853, to represent the Democratic Electors of the Twelfth ward, pursuant to the resolution passed by the General Committee, January 27, 1853.

JAMES DONNELLY, DENNIS McCARTY, MILES B. ANDROS, } Inspectors.

UNION AND HARMONY.—THE DEMOCRATIC REpublican electors of the Fifteenth ward are requested to meet at Constitution Hall, 650 Broadway, on Wednesday, February 2, from twelve M. till two P. M., to elect three delegates to General Committee, five delegates to Young Men's Committee and a Ward Committee. By order of Democratic General Committee.

DENNIS RYER, THOMAS FARREN, G. H. PURSER, } Inspectors.

THE MILITARY.

AMERICAN RIFLES, COMPANY D.—A FULL SUIT OF uniform belonging to this Company will be sold cheap, at the Pacific Agency and Loan Office, 114 Grand street, corner Broadway, where cash advances are made on all kinds of personal property, in sums to suit applicants, from $1 to $1,000.

EXPRESS AGENCIES.

ADAMS & CO.'S UNITED STATES MAIL EXPRESS for California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands.—Office, No. 59 Broadway.—By the United States mail steamer Georgia, on Saturday, February 5th, 1853. Our next regular express for California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands, will be despatched as above, by the United States mail steamer Georgia, for Aspinwall, Navy Bay, direct, on Saturday, 5th February, at 2 o'clock P. M., through as usual in charge of one of our own freight agents, and a special messenger, to destination. All goods for this express must be put up in waterproof condition, and delivered to us, with invoices, before the day of sailing, to enable us to comply with the government order for cording and sealing. Shippers will please bear this in mind, and send in their goods early. Small parcels will be received until 1 o'clock on day of steamer's departure. No charge to shippers by this line for custom house fees or consular certificates. No package should exceed 125 lbs. weight, or 5½ feet cubic measurement.

ADAMS & CO., 59 Broadway.

CHASE & CO.'S STEAMER EXPRESS TO CALIFORNIA, Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, New Orleans, Norfolk and Richmond, No. 9 Wall street.—The undersigned having made arrangements with the most responsible transportation agents on the Isthmus, are prepared to forward goods of every description, between New York and San Francisco, by regular connecting steamers, at three-fourths the rate of other express companies, in charge of our own messenger. The undersigned having, for the past year, been running a regular daily express from Philadelphia to all the Southern and Western cities, have established a branch in New York, at No. 9 Wall street, from which office a daily express messenger will depart, by the afternoon train for Philadelphia, and the South and West. Regular expresses by the United States mail steamers for Charleston and Savannah, will leave on Wednesday and Saturday every week. Regular express by United States mail steamers for New Orleans, will leave on the 12th and 27th of every month; also, by the new line of steamers Benjamin Franklin and William Penn. Regular express to Mobile, by United States mail steamer Black Warrior. Regular express to Norfolk, Richmond, and Petersburg, by steamers every Saturday. Our express line connects in Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, New Orleans and Richmond, with regular established express companies, through whom we forward goods to the Interior. Notes, drafts and bills collected. To all the above named places, our rates are at least twenty-five per cent lower than those of any other company. CHASE & CO., No 9 Wall street, New York, or No. 6 Hart's Buildings, Sixth street, Philadelphia.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—THE SUBSCRIBER IS selling all descriptions of

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVER WARE, at retail, at much less than the usual prices.

JERGENSEN WATCHES.

Real Jules Jergensen watches received by every arrival, with certificates from him with each watch, warranted perfect time keepers.

COOPER WATCHES.

Duplex and levers, in hunting and magic cases, perfect time keepers. INDEPENDENT SECOND,

and quarter second watches, for timing horses, in gold and silver cases. CHRONOMETERS.

Splendid gold pocket chronometers, which run without any variation. EIGHT DAY WATCHES.

Watches which run eight days.

ENAMEL WATCHES

for ladies, some in hunting cases.

DIAMOND WATCHES

for ladies, some in magic cases.

MAGIC WATCHES,

which change into three different watches.

WATCHES WHICH WIND

up and turn the hands without any key.

Fine gold lepine watches, four holes jewelled	$25 00
Fine gold detached levers	30 00
Gold enamelled watches for the ladies	35 00
Gold English patent levers	35 00
Gold English patent levers, hunting cases	58 00
Silver patent levers as low as	16 00
Silver detached levers as low as	14 00

and all other styles of watches at equally low prices.

DIAMONDS.

Diamond ear rings, pins, bracelets, finger rings and crosses, for sale at much less than the usual prices.

JEWELRY.

All kinds of gold chains, pure gold wedding rings, gold keys and seals, gold pens and pencils, gold and silver thimbles, bracelets, breast pins, cuff pins, lockets, ear rings, gold and silver spectacles, gold toothpicks, charms, Chateleine chains, &c.

SILVER WARE.

Sterling silver spoons, cups, forks, pie knives, napkin rings, fruit knives, wedding cake knives, &c., &c. Watches and jewelry exchanged. All watches warranted to keep good time, or the money returned.

REPAIRS.

All kinds of watches and clocks cleaned and repaired in the best manner, at much less than the usual prices.

GEORGE C. ALLEN, Importer of watches and jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall street, (up stairs,) near Broadway.

CLOTHING.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING—THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS worth wanted.—Gentlemen having large or small quantities of good left-off clothing to dispose of, can obtain the full value in current money, by calling on or sending for JAMES MORONEY, 11 Orange street, fifth store from Chatham street.

CLOTHING AND FURNITURE WANTED—LADIES OR gentlemen having any of the above to dispose of, can receive a fair cash price by sending to the store, or by letter through the post. To ensure delivery, do not pay the postage. S. COHEN, 452 Hudson street. Ladies attended by Mrs. Cohen.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington City.

THE TEXAS DEBT—MR. BADGER'S NOMINATION, ETC.

WASHINGTON, January 31, 1853.

The consideration of the Texas Debt bill is postponed in consequence of the sickness of Senator Pearce, but it is understood it will be taken up as soon as his health permits him to visit the Senate, on account of its importance, as involving the public faith of the State, and the desirableness of disposing of it before the next administration comes in. Mr. Pearce has prepared a legal argument, said to be irrefragable, in favor of the $8,000,000 proposition.

Mr. Badger's confirmation, it is understood, depends upon two unsettled votes.

The remaining eighty-four bricklayers and laborers were dismissed from the Capitol extension to day, leaving no workmen employed except the marble cutters.

The Hon. Zeno Scudder continues dangerously ill of inflammatory rheumatism.

THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31, 1853.

SENATOR CLEMENS—PRELIMINARY BUSINESS.

Mr. CLEMENS, (dem.) of Ala., appeared in the Senate for the first time this month.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate official copies of the Army and Navy Register.

The deficiency bill was received from the House, and referred to the Finance Committee.

THE VOTES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

Mr. HUNTER, (dem.) of Va., submitted a resolution, which was agreed to, directing the appointment of a committee on the part of the Senate, to join such committee as may be appointed by the House, to examine and count the returns of votes for President and Vice President, and notify the persons chosen of their election. Messrs. Hunter, Bright and Pearce were appointed said committee.

CREDENTIALS OF MR. SEBASTIAN.

Mr. FOREAND, (dem.) of Ark., presented the credentials of Mr. Sebastian re-elected Senator from Arkansas for six years.

ABOLITION PETITIONS.

Mr. HALE, (free soil) of N. H., presented a memorial of the Pennsylvania society for the abrogation of slavery, and for the relief of free negroes unlawfully held in bondage, asking the repeal or modification of the Fugitive Slave act to some conformity with the provisions of the constitution. Also, a petition of the Grand River quarterly meeting of Freewill Baptists of Michigan, declaring the Fugitive Slave law contrary to the law of God, and praying its immediate repeal. He said that he knew of no appropriate committee to which to refer them. On his motion they were laid on the table.

NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA POST RAILROAD.

Mr. COOPER, (whig) of Penn., presented a petition from Philadelphia, praying the construction of a post railroad from Philadelphia to New York.

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM ABROAD.

Mr. CASS, (dem.) of Mich., presented several additional petitions, praying the intervention of this government to protect American citizens abroad in religious worship. He recommended the subject to the earnest attention of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and hoped for an early and favorable report thereon.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF MR. BUEL'S DEATH.

A message was received from the House, announcing the death of Mr. Buel.

Mr. SEWARD, (free soil) of N. Y., said:—Scarcely two weeks ago we arrested the debates of the House of Representatives by a message announcing the death of a Senator from Vermont. To-day, when we have not reached the subject assigned for discussion, the House of Representatives appeals to us for condolence in its bereavement of a delegate from New York, so frequent are the monitions we receive, teaching us that although we are the legislators of a great nation, we are nevertheless also subjects of a King who is not of this world, and of whose kingdom there shall be no end. New York has thirty-four Congressional districts, according to the constitution of the present Congress. The seventeenth of these districts includes that part of the valley of the Mohawk river which, in the revolutionary age, was the western border, but which is now the middle region of the State. At an early stage in the War of Independence, Herkimer, a Plebeian Patriot-General, fell in repelling a British force from that beautiful valley; and Montgomery one of higher connections, gave up his life in the attempt to scale the Heights of Abraham, which were the strongholds of the invaders. The Continental Congress decreed a monument to the memory of Herkimer, but the decree yet remains unexecuted. New York, more just, erased from the valley of the Mohawk, the political name of Tryon, which it wore in honor of a British Governor, and dividing the regions into two counties, bestowed the name of Herkimer upon that one within whose limits he had fallen; and upon the other, the name of the chivalrous hero of Quebec. These counties as they now are, after many changes, constitute the seventeenth district, of which the deceased, Alexander H. Buel, was the representative. In the contest of organic principles which attended the establishment of the federal constitution, the people of that part of New York followed the safe lead and guidance of Schuyler, Kay, and Hamilton. But when, without a change of party organization, that contest was followed by a new one involving the principle of political action, that people came generally to the adoption of the benignant and comprehensive policy of Jefferson, and they still adhere to it as it was taught by himself. Nowhere, not even in that great statesman's native commonwealth, are his principles more highly cherished than in the region which I have mentioned, and not only there, but throughout the State of New York. We do, indeed, break into parties and undergo changes of combination, as the American people do everywhere, but it is only as religious bodies divide and recombine, each sect striving to get nearer to the original and common standard of faith. New York, so late as the beginning of the present century, had very few considerable institutions of learning. But it was the good fortune of the deceased that he was born and reared in Fairfield, Herkimer county, where some settlers from Connecticut had thus early founded an academy that has since given many eminent men to the service of the State. Mr. Buel's father was short-lived, and his son's patrimony was exhausted in his education. With a mother and sister thrown upon him for support, he engaged in the mercantile profession at home. Afterwards, as capital and credit increased, he established from time to time branches in adjacent towns and counties. Ultimately, when the gold coast on the Pacific Ocean was opened to American commerce, Mr. Buel, without giving up any of his domestic footholds of trade, extended his business into California, and the unpretending merchant of Fairfield, in New York, had also his crowded warehouses in San Francisco. It is almost needless to say that he was a man of probity—of assiduity, directed by keen sagacity, and of energy, regulated by exemplary moderation. Nevertheless, had these been his only marked qualities, he would never have been among us here. He cultivated all domestic and social and public virtues, and so he won early, and he steadfastly retained, the respect and affection of the community in which he lived. They admired his fortunes, but they still more admired the man:—

"All who deserved esteem he made his own.
And to be loved himself, but needed to be known."

He reached his high position, however, not in a day, but through the exercise of care, activity and energy for many years. In 1845, he represented his fellow citizens in the Legislature of New York, and in 1850 he was advanced to the honors of a Representative in the Congress of the United States. He brought to the discharge of that high trust the same faculties and virtues which had distinguished him in the occupation of private life. He was prompt, punctual, active and assiduous, conscious in the votes he gave with fidelity to the principles of his constituents, and yet tolerant of the opinions and charitable in his construction of the motives of all others. He did not debate. Debate in these halls either wins a great influence or utterly wastes the speaker's power. He exercised that calmer influence which is felt by all, and the manner of which is seen by no one. Two weeks ago he hastened back from his distant home, by night, through an inclement storm, to assure his wife of the recovery of a child whom he had visited there. The disease which was to become mortal attended him to his chamber. He died yesterday morning; and although he had attained the ripe age of fifty-one years, yet he died without having encountered an ebb of fortune or of public favor. On the contrary, growing prosperity and higher honor seemed to be soliciting him to live on. I know, Mr. President, that it is customary on occasions like this, to speak of the touching scenes of death, and to offer consolation to the bereaved survivors; and yet, sir, I cannot do it. Those subjects seem to me too sacred to be approached by one who, like myself, is habitually engaged in the affairs of life, and not in the contemplation of death—in the strifes of the world, and not in the peaceful offices of religion. I will say, therefore, of the manner of the death of my late colleague only this—that it showed that he acquired the fortitude which enabled him to pay, as became a Christian, the debt which, in common with us all, he owed to nature—of condolence with that weeping wife on whom the care of his orphaned children is now exclusively devolved, and with that mother who had leaned on his supporting arm until she had passed her eightieth year, with gladness, ever increasing with its increasing strength, I could speak only such words as human reason would suggest. I know full well that the light which reason throws into the darkness of souls oppressed by such griefs as theirs, is only as the borrowed light of the moon and stars. They know better than I could tell them how to look farther and higher for a purer and holier illumination. Mr. President, what belonged to others, to do all that they could do on this sad occasion, has been done. The bereaved partner of the deceased has closed his eyes with her own gentle hands, and ministering friends, with scarcely less of tenderness, invested his perishing form with such habiliments as befit the grave. His colleagues from New York—all of them from Manhattan Island, with its towers and temples lost behind the masts of domestic and foreign commerce, to Niagara, screening his majesty in primeval forests—have attended that sad mourner, and the precious burthen she conveys to the place of departure from the capital—and this morning, before the sun had risen, accompanied by as many of those colleagues as could be spared from public service here, the procession was already on its way to the desolate mansion of the deceased, where sorrowing kinsmen and life long friends will be in waiting to receive those precious remains, and consign them to their final rest. The House of Representatives has paid an unaffected tribute of panegyric to his memory—all that remains for us to do—all that we can do here, is to respond to that tribute as I know we shall do with the sincerity of sorrow and of sympathy, and then to show not only our respect for the deceased, but also our reverence for the great Ruler who hath thus suddenly called him away from among us, into the Divine presence, by abstaining for a day from the cares and the thoughts of this world, and devoting that brief period to meditations befitting those who have been thus touchingly admonished that they are journeying to a world where death cannot enter, and where, to those who have qualified themselves for a gracious reception there, by faith and penitence for errors committed here, sorrow can never come. Mr. S. concluded by offering the usual resolutions.

Mr. FISH, (whig) of N. Y.—I rise to second the resolutions offered by my colleague; not to add a word to the just and faithful tribute which he has paid to the memory of a true man, but to express my concurrence in what he has said of the character of our deceased associate—to join my voice with his in testimony of departed worth and in sympathy with his bereaved family and friends. My personal acquaintance with Mr. Buel dates only from the period when we met here in the discharge of the duties of our respective positions; but his character had been previously sufficiently known to prepare me for an appreciation of the gentle amiability, united with firm purpose and unbending integrity, which marked his life. I shall ever look back with satisfaction to the intercourse, brief as it has been, which I have enjoyed with my deceased colleague; and I can never fail to associate the idea of integrity, of energy, of firmness, and of gentleness, with the name of Alexander H. Buel.

Mr. HAMLIN, (dem.) of Me., followed in a tribute to the memory of the deceased, after which the resolutions were adopted, and the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31, 1853.

DEBTORS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The House took up, and made it the special order of the day for to-morrow, the Senate bill concerning bail in the District.

THE DEATH OF MR. BUELL.

Mr. JENKINS, (dem.) of N. Y., announced the death of A. H. Buel, which took place on Sunday morning, after an illness of two weeks. The deceased was born in Fairfield, N. Y., in 1801. He pronounced a brief eulogy on the life and character of his late colleague, saying he closed his eyes in hope of a higher and purer state of existence, and concluded by offering the usual resolutions of condolence with the family of the deceased, and for members to wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Mr. IVES, (dem.) of N. Y., submitted a few remarks in memory of his colleague, and submitted a resolution providing for the payment of the expenses of carrying the remains of Mr. Buel to his late home, under care of the committee appointed by the Speaker.

This, together with Mr. Jenkins' resolution, was adopted, and, as a further mark of respect, the House adjourned.

Affairs at the State Capital.

LEGISLATIVE DOINGS—RAILROADS—CALORIC ENGINES—THE GOVERNOR'S NOMINATIONS—SAVINGS BANKS, ETC.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ALBANY, Jan. 31, 1853.

The consolidation of the six or eight railroad companies between the Hudson river and Lake Erie, on the central route, into one company, will soon be accomplished. Being united under one organization, it is estimated that better accommodation will be afforded both for freight and passengers, and cheaper rates established.

The Pacific Railroad was discussed in the Senate, and, as an obstacle to its passage, the names of some twenty millionaires as corporators were adduced, who know nothing and care less concerning the project.

To-morrow being executive day, several nominations from the Governor will be received, unless a majority shall determine to take up the Savings Bank bill, which is yet set down as a special order.

Railroad tolls are becoming prominent topics in both Houses.

Professor Rainey will lecture in the Assembly chamber on Wednesday evening, on the subject of the caloric engine. He will exhibit a model.

The military are making preparations to receive the veterans of 1812, on Thursday morning; and the use of the Assembly chamber has been granted to them on the same evening. They come up for pensions from the State.

Mrs. Sinclair is playing at the Museum this evening.

W.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

ALBANY, January 31.

THE BROOKLYN ACADEMY.

Mr. VANDERBILT (dem.) gave notice of a bill to authorize the Brooklyn Academy to sell real estate.

RAILWAY CONSOLIDATION BILL.

Mr. UPHAM (whig) moved that the Consolidation Railway bill be referred to the Railroad Committee, with instructions to make it applicable to roads from Troy and Albany to Buffalo, Lockport, and Niagara Falls.

Mr. PIERCE (dem.) moved to amend the resolution so as to inquire into the expediency of replacing the tolls on railways.

Assembly.

ALBANY Jan. 31, 1853.

NOTARIES IN NEW YORK—THE CANALS, ETC.

Mr. NOBLE introduced a bill for additional Notaries in New York.

Mr. KEARNEY introduced a bill to enlarge the Erie Canal, complete the Genesee Valley Canal, and in regard to taxation on railways.

The use of the Assembly chamber was granted to the corps of veteran soldiers of 1812.

RECIPROCAL TRADE WITH CANADA.

Mr. NOBLE called up his concurrent resolutions in favor of reciprocal trade with Canada, Mr. N. said the proposed measure was one of great importance to this State. It would increase the business of our canals, and promote the wealth of the people. Mr. N. gave some statistics of the increase of trade, in proof of the opinion that this reciprocity would greatly increase the prosperity of the country.

Mr. HOLLEY, (whig) of Niagara, was glad the gentleman from New York had introduced this subject, but would wish to confine the reciprocity to articles mutually produced or manufactured in the United States or Canada.

Mr. W. TAYLOR, (whig) of N. Y., opposed the resolutions, on the ground that the question involved in them belonged solely to Congress, and not to this Legislature. Such instructions had no influence with Congress. There was enough for the Legislature to do in attending to the affairs of the State.

Mr. GLOVER, (dem.) of N. Y., took the same view of the matter.

Mr. BENDER, (whig) of Livingston, to afford time to investigate the subject further, moved that the resolutions be laid on the table. Carried.

THE TEMPERANCE PETITIONS.

Mr. KEARNEY, (dem.) of Alban , called up his resolution, referring the temperance petitions to a select committee of five.

Mr. HASTINGS, (whig) of Monroe, hoped this would not be done. The subject was in the hands of a good committee now. The petitioners were satisfied with the present committee. It was always proper to refer important subjects of legislation to a committee favorable to the measure to be reported on. This was not only proper but customary.

Mr. O'KEEFE, (dem.) of N. Y., favored the select committee. If the friends of the Maine law are satisfied with the present committee, he was not. He wanted a committee whose minds were not yet made up, and who would give the subject a thorough and impartial investigation.

Mr. P. W. ROBE, (dem.) of St. Lawrence, as chairman of the committee to which the petitions had been referred, said if the House had not confidence in the committee that they would discharge their duty honestly and faithfully, then take the subject from them. But the committee had not asked to be relieved from the investigation of the matter.

Mr. O'KEEFE disclaimed the idea that he had any want of confidence in the present committee. But they had much before them, and he thought this subject one which deserved a separate committee.

After some further remarks by members, the question was taken on the appointment of the select committee, and was lost.

A motion to reconsider the vote was lost, by 17 to 45.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the bill amending the act in relation to

RAILROAD CORPORATIONS.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN said that the act of 1850 required that the entire capital stock of railroads should be subscribed before the company proceed to take the right of way. The amendment authorized companies to obtain the right of way when $10,000 per mile of their stock is subscribed. The bill was ordered to a third reading.

After disposing of some unimportant business the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

From Boston.

ALDERMANIC ELECTION—INSURANCE ON THE A. H. HOWLAND.

BOSTON, Jan. 31, 1853.

The election to fill the vacancy in the Board of Aldermen to-day, resulted in the choice of Sampson Reed, the regular whig candidate; he had 4,936 votes—Francis Tukey had 2,354 and Libby, dem. 620.

The ship A. H. Howland, of New Bedford, lost near Honolulu is insured for $65,500 at New Bedford, Nantucket, and Boston.

Explosion of a Steam Boiler—Loss of Three Lives.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31, 1853.

On Saturday evening, the steam boiler of the stationary engine at the Junction Railroad exploded, and three men, named Cornelius Reichter, James Gallagher, and James Bergen, were instantly killed. B. S. Curtiss, the foreman, and J. McCord, engineer, were badly wounded, the latter probably fatally. The boiler was thrown a distance of twenty-six rods. The cause of the explosion was the neglect to supply water.

Escape of a Convicted Murderer.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 31, 1853.

W. Howard, who is under sentence of death for the murder of Henry Drehans, escaped from jail on Saturday night. The Governor offers $500 reward for his apprehension. He has but one eye, is heavy built, and has downcast look

Gen. Pierce Declines a Public Reception at Baltimore, &c.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 31, 1853.

The Mayor of Baltimore has received a letter from Gen. Pierce, declining a public reception on his passage through this city. The Committee appointed by the Council to make arrangements, has been discharged.

We have no mail beyond Augusta, Ga., to-night.

The New York Crystal Palace.

ARRANGEMENTS OF THE BRITISH PROVINCES.

BOSTON, Jan. 31, 1853.

The St. John *New Brunswicker*, of the 28th inst., announces the arrival there of James Whitman, Colonial Agent of the New York Industrial Exhibition. Mr. Whitman will immediately communicate with the government, the New Brunswick Society, the Mechanics' Institute, and all others who feel interested in the matter, in order to ensure a proper and sufficient display of the products of New Brunswick, and its workmen, of every description, at the forthcoming exhibition.

While at Halifax, N. S., Mr. Whitman placed himself in communication with the government of Nova Scotia, and received from the Provincial Secretary the following letter:—

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, HALIFAX, Jan. 14, 1853.

SIR—Having submitted to the Lieutenant-Governor your communication of this date, in reply to my letter of the 12th inst., referring to the contemplated New York Industrial Exhibition, I have the honor, by his Excellency's command, to acquaint you that the subject will be brought to the consideration of the Provincial Legislature, in the approaching session, and that his Excellency will readily concur in any measure which the Legislative Council and Assembly may deem it advisable to adopt for promoting the object of the exhibition. I have the honor to be, &c. JOSEPH HOWE.

JAMES WHITMAN, Esq.

From Rhode Island.

ELECTION—FIRE—RAILROAD ACCIDENT, ETC.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 31, 1853.

Jonah Titus, democrat, has been elected to the State House of Representatives, from Scituate, vice Mr. Roberts, deceased—the Maine Law men and the democrats forming a coalition. The Moderator told the voters to bring in their votes for Jonah Titus, and they did so.

A farm house in Cranston was burned on Saturday afternoon. The flames spread so rapidly that scarcely anything was saved. Loss, $2 500; insurance, $1,500.

John Daly, conductor of a freight train on the Boston and Providence Railroad, was seriously injured on Saturday afternoon, between this city and Pawtucket, as is supposed, by coming in collision with a bridge. When the cars reached the depot here, he was found lying on the top of one of them, insensible. He was alive at the last accounts, but is considered in a very precarious situation.

William Vandewater, a sail maker, was run over by engine No. 4, while going to a fire on Saturday night, and seriously, if not fatally, injured.

Interesting from Philadelphia.

DISCHARGE OF NEAL, THE SLAVE RESCUER—THE RECENT HOMICIDE—BRIG H. C. PRATT SUNK, ETC.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 31, 1853.

Neal, the colored man, who was arrested last week, charged with inciting slaves to escape from Anne Arundel county, Maryland, was this morning discharged by the Supreme Court, no return having been made on the writ of *habeas corpus*.

A despatch from Baltimore declares that John Lamb, the messenger from whom the negro, Neal, was taken at Chester by a mob, was severely injured, and was unable to attend at Philadelphia to-day, his physician having prohibited him leaving the room.

Levin William has been fully committed for trial on the charge of homicide, in causing the death of Christopher Soohan.

The brig H. C. Pratt, which arrived here on Thursday from Bordeaux, sunk last night at Almond street wharf, having sprung a leak from damage sustained by ice in coming up the river.

The screw steamship City of Glasgow, from Liverpool 7th inst., has arrived at this port.

The Jerry Rescue Trials.

ALBANY, Jan. 31, 1853.

The United States Circuit Court this morning empannelled a jury for the trial of William L. Salmon.

Fatal Affray between Soldiers.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Jan. 31, 1853.

A fight occurred between some soldiers in the sutler's shop at Fort Constitution, last night, during which a non commissioned officer named Barr, stabbed a private named Nelson, killing him instantly. Barr fled, and has not yet been arrested.

Markets.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 30, 1853.

The receipts of cotton at this port to-day have reached 17,000 bales.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 31—Noon.

The Africa's news was received last evening. Cotton is active this morning, the sales already reaching 6,000 bales, at full prices.

MOBILE, January 30, 1853.

The sales of cotton during the week have been 18,000 bales, and the receipts of the same period foot up 22,000 bales; middling is quoted at 8¾d. The market closed dull.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 31, 1853.

There is a large demand for bulk meat, and the sales reach 2,000,000 lbs., chiefly sales for the English market, at 6c. a 6½c.; shoulders 5c. Lard has declined to 9 a 9½c.; prime barrelled mess pork is offered freely at $15.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 31, 1853.

A large business has been doing in cotton, at lower prices. The day's sales reach 2,750 bales, at prices ranging from 7¾c. to 10½c. The market is quite unsettled, and accurate quotations cannot be given, but the decline is thought to be from ⅜c. a ½c.

Police Intelligence.

THE MARTHA WASHINGTON STEAMBOAT MURDER CASE—ARREST OF JAMES G. NICHOLSON, THE ESCAPED FUGITIVE.

We noticed, yesterday, the escape of James G. Nicholson from the Gramercy Hotel, corner of Broadway and Twentieth street, on Thursday evening, while the officers of justice were in search of him, charged with being a fugitive from Cincinnati, State of Ohio, where he stands accused, with others, of causing the destruction of the steamboat Martha Washington, by fire, on the Mississippi river, in the month of January, 1852, causing the death of thirteen human beings. After the escape of Nicholson, Mr. Bruen, the U. S. Marshal from Ohio, applied to Justice Stuart, one of our untiring and energetic magistrates, who at once took measures for the arrest of the accused party. Accordingly, Justice Stuart, in his usual prompt manner, set the machinery at work, and yesterday afternoon, about one o'clock, Nicholson was arrested at Newark, N. J., and placed in the custody of the authorities of that city, to await a requisition of the authorities here. To-day the prisoner will be brought to this city, prior to being conveyed to Ohio.

Inhuman Treatment to a Child.—A warrant was issued yesterday, by Justice Meech, for the arrest of Henry Wilson, publisher, residing in Sixteenth street, on a charge of cruelly beating a lad about ten years of age, named Joseph Waters, who is an apprentice to Mr. Wilson. The mother of the child brought him to the court, and exhibited the effects of the beating on the child's body, which was a horrible sight. From head to foot the poor child was covered with bruises. The boy swore that Mr. Wilson, on Friday last, tied his feet and hands, stripped off his clothing, and with a rattan beat him on his naked person in a most outrageous manner, as the appearance of the child clearly indicates. The officer arrested Mr. Wilson, and the Justice held him to bail in the sum of $500, to answer the charge at court.

The Stabbing Affair in Beach street.—Justice Bogart yesterday visited the residence of Rupert G. Hill at No. 108 Leonard street, with Mr. Johnston the clerk of Police, who took the deposition of Mr. Hill relative to the violent assault made on his person with a dirk knife by Andrew B. Bulger, on the evening of the 7th instant. Mr. Hill sets forth in his affidavit that on the evening in question between 8 and 9 o'clock, he called at the house No. 38 Beach street, for the purpose of visiting Mrs. Anna B. Loring, with whom he was acquainted, and that while he was passing along the passage, leading to the room of Mrs. Loring, on whose invitation he had been requested to go, accompanied by Mrs. Loring, Bulger came up behind him and inflicted no less than nine stabs with the knife on his head, breast, and back, with the felonious intent of taking his life, since which time Mr. Hill has been confined to his bed. To-day, in all probability, the magistrate will examine Bulger, and commit him in full for trial.

The Stabbing Case in the First Ward.—Justice Bogart went to the City Hospital, yesterday, and took the deposition of John Dunn, the man lying there injured by a stab in the side, inflicted by George Cornell, on Saturday night, at the corner of West street and Battery place. It seems that some altercation took place between the parties, and, as Mr. Cornell alleges, the injury he inflicted on Dunn was done in self-defence. The magistrate held Cornell to bail in the sum of $2,000, which he gave, and was liberated from custody.

HEALTH OF APALACHICOLA.—We learn from the Apalachicola *Advertiser* that no new case of cholera has occurred in that place within the past three weeks, and that the disease has entirely disappeared.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.—William H. Lord, of Wisconsin, to be Commercial Agent of the United States at the Island of St. Thomas, in the place of Hardy M. Burton, deceased.

The House of Delegates of Virginia have passed by a very large vote, the bill making a loan of $600,000 o the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company.

The Opposition to the Running of Locomotives Below Sixtieth street.

The question of running locomotives below Sixtieth street, on the line of the Hudson River Railroad, was again gone into yesterday afternoon, before the committee of the Board of Aldermen, in the library of the City Hall.

The committee consisted of Messrs. Tweed, (chairman), Tenman, Doherty, and Ward. There was a very numerous array of persons opposed to the running of the locomotives; the railway was represented by Mr. North, secretary to the company.

The CHAIRMAN called the meeting to order, and intimated the desire of the committee to hear any one who desired to speak on the subject. They were assembled there to do so, and also to learn whether any arrangement had been come to between the interested parties.

ALDERMAN TENNAN hinted the desirability of some two or three persons being delegated to speak for all.

General SHIELDS came forward, and entered into a long argument, to show the great depreciation of property caused by the running of the locomotives below Sixty-first street, on the Eleventh avenue. He besought the committee to weigh the subject carefully, and render justice to the many unfortunate men who had purchased property there, and were now reaping no profit from it.

Alderman DOHERTY—How many lots have you there?

General SHIELDS—About twenty-three or twenty-five, fronting the avenue.

Alderman DOHERTY—Do you consider all those lots are depreciated through the locomotives running down?

General SHIELDS—I do, indeed.

Alderman DOHERTY—Would your property be enhanced if the Common Council were to order the rails to be taken up?

General SHIELDS—Well, it would; but I do not at all wish to interfere with the interests of any of my fellow citizens.

CHAIRMAN—Would the property be affected in any manner with that railway?

General SHIELDS—Property is depreciated anyhow.

Mr. CLERKE read from manuscript, a report of the meeting which the petitioners held on Wednesday evening last, as also an affidavit made by eighteen persons, setting forth that property was depreciated fully 25 per cent. These papers, along with the petition, were put in as evidence. Mr. Clarke then alluded to some strictures which had been passed on the petitioners in this matter, and utterly repudiated the notion that any other than honorable motives prompted them in coming forward and endeavoring to have the nuisance abated.

Mr. STEIKER, Jr., said—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, as the representative of three or four poor individuals who reside in the vicinity of this nuisance, I have been requested to appear before you for the purpose of stating the grievances under which they labor. The grievance of which these persons complain has been stated to you in the petitions, and in the proceedings of the meeting, which has been just read. The grievances consist principally in this—that these persons being the owners of three or four thousand dollars worth of property in the vicinity of the nuisance, through the possession of that property they once hoped to give their children a sustenance and a livelihood. The lots on which they have erected their stores were purchased at a premium, and by all the means they could raise. Subsequently they have experienced the most ruinous results. The fierce and rapid rate at which locomotives are run down the avenue has had the most injurious effect, for the tenants have left the stores, and the unfortunate owners have had the buildings lying on their hands. As to the loss of life, I know of many cases, and those persons who live in the Eleventh avenue will corroborate my assertion, that numbers of lives have been lost by this railroad, and lives, too, on which many were depending for sustenance and support. I ask you, as members of the Common Council, whether those persons who complain of the grievances have not a right to app