THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 7515. MORNING EDITION---FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1853. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE N. Y. LEGISLATURE.

EXCITING CLOSING SCENES.

THE CENTRAL PARK THE JONES' WOOD PARK, AND OTHER IMPORTANT BILLS PASSED.

EXTENSIVE FIRE IN CINCINNATI.

Political Items from Washington and Elsewhere

FATAL ACCIDENTS—MARKET REPORTS,

&c., &c., &c.

The Closing Scenes in the Legislature.

THE VOLUNTEERS' APPROPRIATION—UNFORTUNATE PROVISO—A TAX OF THREE-FOURTHS OF A MILL IMPOSED TO PAY STATE DEBTS—CENTRAL PARK—MAINE LIQUOR LAW DEFEATED—PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL—PARTING ROW IN THE ASSEMBLY, ETC., ETC.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ALBANY, July 21, 1853.

Though the Legislature has appropriated ten thousand dollars towards the temporary relief of the New York Volunteers, still there is a proviso attached to it which is necessary to be thus publicly noticed, in order that the poor fellows may know the conditions and be prepared for the rebuff which awaits them when they apply for their quota. The bill provides that the sum of ten thousand dollars shall be divided among the legal survivors, holders of the outstanding certificates already issued, in proportion to the amount due on each certificate, and to be paid to each holder only on the surrender of his certificate to the Comptroller. No further certificates are to be issued by the commissioners named in the act of 1851. There is a great amount of palpable injustice in this, but I have not the space nor the leisure to allude to it further at present.

The bill enacting a special law for the government and practice of the Court of Impeachment, was brought to a vote in the House, and defeated, receiving only 46 votes out of the 128. The trial will proceed under the statutes as they now stand.

The select committee reported complete the tax bill. Its main provisions were the imposition of a three-quarter mill tax in addition to the quarter mill now levied—to authorize the Comptroller to borrow from the sinking fund, for the use of other funds, as occasion may require. The report also contained a provision post poning the loan of money, as provided in a law passed at the regular session, for draining the Cayuga marshes. This latter item was energetically opposed by Senator Williams, and was stricken out of the report. The bill was then passed, receiving eighteen votes. It was adopted in the House without opposition, and is therefore a law. The assessors of the State will therefore be required to levy a tax of one mill instead of a quarter, upon all taxable property, in order to pay the existing debts of the State and prevent repudiation

The Central Park bill, and the Jones' Woods Park, passed both houses.

Considerable of a fight was got up in the House on an effort to bring the Maine liquor law to a vote. Its friends felt confident of a victory, believing that a majority would be compelled to vote in its favor, if the members could be brought up to the rack. A call of the House was made and sustained, but before any member was arrested for non-attendance the call was suspended. [Bythe bye, the Hon Daniel B Taylor has a fine of ten dollars standing against him on the journals, for being absent a few days since.] After a deal of squirming a vote was finally arrived at, when the bill was lost, receiving only fifty-four votes.

The House spent an hour on the Pacific Railroad bill, and after quite an exciting debate passed it by a strong vote as it came from the Senate. It was the first bill introduced in the Senate at the regular session, on the 7th of January. The honor of procuring its passage is mainly due to Senator Bennett, who has been indefatigable and persevering from that moment until its final passage this day. The company is now incorporated, let them apply to Congress for the assistance they require and start the California locomotive at the earliest practical moment.

The Ten Hour bill passed both houses. Mr D B. Taylor labored industriously to procure this law. It relates to manufacturing establishments.

Mr. D B Taylor again called up his Slave Transit bill, but the House refused, by a considerable majority.

The members of the House adopted a resolution declaring themselves entitled to pay during the long recess, and resolved to contribute it to the orphan asylums of the State What?

The democratic caucus, held on Monday evening, was not very harmonious. Rumor says they broke up in a row. An address was presented this afternoon in the cloak room, prepared for signatures, and was read It charges upon the Senate the entire responsibility of the extra session, and claims for the House all the credit for settling the canal question! It also slivers over the State and national administrations. The hard shells have got up another address, combatting the sentiments contained in the previous mentioned one So the harmonious democracy of the State will be supplied with addresses to suit all sides.

At half past five o'clock, Mr. Carey, whig, of Saratoga, offered a resolution of thanks to the Speaker for his able and dignified manner in the discharge of his duties. Mr. Burroughs rose and commenced a speech in opposition to it—he characterized the Speaker as having been partial, oppressive and dictatorial in the chair, and was proceeding in a strain of invective highly personal towards the Speaker A few minutes after having proceeded a few moments, the Speaker called him to order, and directed him to take his seat. Mr. Burroughs refused, until the order was repeated several times Then a scene of the most extraordinary excitement occurred The greatest anxiety prevailed among the members and a crowded audience The previous question was called, other motions were made, and the time thus consumed until two minutes past six o'clock The Speaker then rose and made his parting address which was very pithy and somewhat personal, and after speaking some two minutes in a high fever, declared the house adjourned *sine die* A loud huzza and clapping of hands then occurred "Burroughs! Burroughs!" resounded from several voices, when that gentleman proceeded to the Clerk's desk and commenced addressing the people, but the hissing, yelling and confusion, prevented him, and he very soon left the stand Such a scene never occurred in that Assembly Chamber, and no Speaker has ever left the chair before without a vote of thanks being tendered him.

In the Senate Mr. Monroe offered the following:—

Resolved That the thanks of the Senate be and are hereby tendered to the Hon. Sandford E. Church, President of the Senate, for the courteous, able, and impartial manner in which he has discharged the duties of the chair during the present and regular session of the Legislature.

Mr. Morgan, President *pro tem.*, put the question, which was unanimously adopted.

Lieut. Governor Church sent in a letter of congratulation which was read, and the Senate adjourned.

The court for the trial of Commissioner Mather, will be ordered to convene on Wednesday of next week. The managers appointed by the Speaker to conduct the trial on the part of the House consist of Messrs. Loomis, Champlin, Noble, McBurney, Hastings, Sessions, Wood—a very excellent selection. W.

From Washington City.

THE HARD AND SOFT SHELLS OF ROCHESTER, ETC.

WASHINGTON, July 21, 1853.

Collector Campbell, of Rochester, has arrived here. There is fun ahead between the hards and softs.

Dr. Stone, the sculptor, is modelling a bust of Robert J. Walker.

The rumored duel between two well-known Virginia politicians has blown over.

Senator James, of Rhode Island, arrived this evening.

From Boston.

HARVARD COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT—FATAL ACCIDENTS—CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION, ETC.

BOSTON, July 21, 1853.

At the Commencement in Cambridge yesterday, the honorary degree of LL D. was conferred on the following gentlemen:—John Henry Clifford, Governor of the Commonwealth; Hon Pliny Merrick and George Tyler Bigelow, Justices of the Supreme Court; Hon. Henry Barnard, of Hartford, Conn.; Hon. Willard Phillips, of Cambridge; Hon. Nathan Hale, of Boston; the Right Hon. the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, and the Right Hon. the Earl of Ellesmere.

A man named Willey was run over and killed on the Boston and Portland Railroad, yesterday, in North Beverly.

The Europa ran down a small boat in the harbor this morning, by which a young man, whose name we have not ascertained, was drowned.

The Convention to-day adopted an amendment to the constitution limiting the term of Justices of the State Courts to ten years. The various propositions to elect by the people, to require confirmation by the State Senate, and to make the term of office seven years, were defeated.

The Maryland Coal Trade, &c.

BALTIMORE, July 21, 1853.

The Maryland coal trade last week was small. The business of the canal is still interrupted, and it is doubtful when it will be resumed.

The New Orleans papers of Friday last are received, but they contain no news of interest.

M. de Sartiges, the French Minister, and suite, arrived at Charleston on Tuesday.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

EXTRA SESSION.

Senate.

ALBANY, July 21, 1853.

DETERMINED TO ADJOURN.

The Assembly adjournment resolution was concurred in.

THE RAILROAD TAX AND TOLL BILL

The Select Committee on the Toll and Tax bill reported the bill imposing a tax of three-quarters of a mill in addition to the one quarter of a mill tax.

Ordered to a third reading and passed.

And then Mr. CONGER reported from the select committee the tax and toll bill, so amended as to impose a direct tax of three-quarters of a mill additional to the present quarter of a mill.

The report provides for reducing the Cayuga marshes appropriation from $15,000 to $10,000, and postponing the balance of the appropriation.

Mr. WILLIAMS (whig) attacked this proposition with great earnestness. It was a stultification of the former vote. It was an attempt, in an indirect way, to repeal the bill. Will Senators disgrace themselves by undoing our former acts? It was a monstrous proposition. He moved to strike this provision out of the report. Carried—Ayes 13, nays 9.

Mr. CONGER (dem.) then moved a reconsideration, saying the tax must be increased if this amendment was not made.

Mr. WILLIAMS declared it an insidious blow at the enterprise.

The Senate determined to reconsider.

Mr. WILLIAMS dared the Senate to such an outrage on the people of the west as would be perpetrated if this was repealed. The people know what this action means, and they will fasten on the authors of this most extraordinary proposition the odium most justly due.

Mr. BRISTOL (dem.) defended the appropriation.

Mr. CORNELL, (dem.)—I voted against the bill, but the Legislature has passed it Now face the music and pay the bill I shall not join in any such shuffling procedure.

Mr. BABCOCK (whig) conceded that the work was a good one, but the condition of the treasury was a bad one, much worse than he imagined Mr B. held Mr Williams' threats as indecorous, but irrespective of all that he should exercise his judgment.

Mr Williams' motion to strike out the clause repealing the Sodus canal appropriation, prevailed, as follows:—

AYES—Messrs. Beach Beekman, Bristol, Clark, Cornell, Davenport Huntington, Kirby, Monroe, Rogers, Snow, Taber, Upham, Williams—14.

NAYS—Messrs Babcock, Bartlett Conger, Cooley, Jones, Otis, Pierce, Platt, Vanderbilt, Wright- 10.

And then the report of the committee was agreed to, and the bill ordered to a third reading, and then the bill was read.

Mr BRISTOL—Does this bill put a tax on the enlargement?

Mr. CONGER—No, for debts, actual debts due, for protested drafts.

Mr. COOLEY—For what were these drafts drawn? For work done on the canal? There is no seed of this tax The money spent on new work should have been applied to the liquidation of those drafts. Even the committee flinched from meeting this subject as they should have done.

Mr. JONES (dem.) said the debt had arisen from the contracts of 1849, when the work was prosecuted against the law. The direct tax is the only way to get out of the difficulty.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Pierce and Taber, and the bill passed, as follows:—

AYES—Messrs. Bartlett. Beach. Beekman, Bennett. Clark, Conger, Cornell, Davenport Jones, Kirby, McElwain, Morgan, Monroe, Platt, Rogers. Snow, Taber, Upham—18

NAYS- Messrs. Babcock, Bristol, Cooley, Huntington, Newcomb, Otis, Pierce, Vanderbilt, Williams, Wright—10.

THE CANAL DEBTS.

The Senate agreed with the House in the amendments to the bill providing for paying canal debts, except to the one having reference to the 'Baldwin claim," on which the vote was—ayes 3, nays 21

THE ANTI-RENT TAXATION BILL

was brought up, and the bill lost. A reconsideration was ordered.

THE NEW YORK PARK QUESTION.

Mr. MORGAN, (whig) reported the central Park bill amended, and the Senate agreed to the report

Mr BEEKMAN, (whig) had consent to report the Jones' Wood Park bill amended so as to allow the Corporation of New York to select such site as they may deem best.

Mr. BEEKMAN said that being convinced that New York city desired two parks, and that Jones' park was eminently desirable he now called for a vote on the bill Jones' wood was rather meadow than wood and—a series of fields separated by fringes of trees—it was accessible by river by penny steamboats, as well as by avenue railroads. The commercial uses of the water front would remain, as at Brooklyn Heights, without injury to the park land above. Jones' park was at once available and therefore it ought to be granted to the people Mr. B had fully weighed the case. His interests would be more advanced by the Central park than by the other The people of New York city required both parks, and he was prepared to do all in his power to give them both

The bill to provide for the Central Park passed, with amendments naming Augustus Schell Luther Bradish Michael Ulshoeffer, William Kent, and Edward C West as commissioners.

Mr. BEEKMAN then called up his bill, which leaves to the corporation to decide whether Jones' Park shall be taken. After a long debate the bill was lost—Ayes 12, nays 10.

A recess was then taken.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

TWO NEW PARKS FOR NEW YORK

The Senate receded from its amendments to the Central Park bill, so it is a law.

The vote on the Jones' Park bill was reconsidered and the bill passed.

THE SERVICE OF PROCESS

The bill to repeal the Service of Process act was lost.

THE ANTI RENT TAX BILL.

The vote was again taken on the bill to impose a school and highway tax on manorial rents, and the bill was again rejected.

THE CANAL REPAIRS.

The bill to let the canal repairs by contract was lost.

THE FINALE.

E. D. Morgan was unanimously elected President *pro tem.*

Adjourned *sine die.*

Assembly.

ALBANY, July 20—7½ P. M.

THE SUPPLY BILL

was received from the Senate, with a message that they had passed the same as agreed upon by the Conference Committee. The report of that committee retains the amendment insisted upon by the House, inserting a provision with reference to the appropriation to the New York volunteers, that the money shall be distributed among the legal survivors holding the outstanding certificates, to be paid to each holder his proportionate share on the relinquishment of the certificate.

The report was concurred in, and the bill passed.

A PHILANTHROPIC PROPOSITION.

Mr. HOYLE offered a resolution for the appropriation by the members of the pay received by them during recess, to orphan asylums, &c., making a vote in favor of the resolution a relinquishment by the member of such pay. Lies over.

NAVIGATION COMPANIES.

On motion of Mr. TAYLOR, the bill to incorporate navigation companies was ordered to a third reading.

THE LATE CATASTROPHE AT NIAGARA.

Mr. HOLLEY alluded to the recent accident at Niagara Falls, and asked consent to introduce a bill for the appointment of a coroner in the village of Niagara Falls. Granted, and the bill read a first and second time.

EMIGRANT PASSENGERS

Mr. WOOD asked consent that the bill for the protection of emigrant passengers might now have its third reading. Granted, and the bill read and passed.

BILLS PASSED.

To provide for the erection of an Armory for the military in the city of Brooklyn, and to authorise the sale of the building now used for that purpose.

In relation to highways and bridges in Montgomery county.

To amend the charter of the Mexican Ocean Mail and Inland Navigation Company

To change the name of the village of Arcadia to that of Newark.

To authorise the trustees of the village of Canandaigua to borrow money and to provide for a contingent fund.

EXTRAORDINARY CORPORATIONS.

The House took up the bill for the incorporation of companies formed to navigate bays, lakes, rivers, and canals.

Mr. HADLEY moved to recommit the bill to the Committee of the Whole, and proceeded to speak in opposition to it.

Mr. LOOMIS hoped the bill might now come to a vote. He was satisfied that it could not pass

Mr. HADLEY withdrew his motion.

Mr. WOOD presented two petitions from citizens of Syracuse for the passage of this act. Read.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN presented a petition.

Mr. CLAPP moved that the bill be referred to the Canal Committee He regarded the bill as called for by the commercial interests of the State. He showed that upon the enlarged canal individuals or firms could not control a line of boats. The amount of capital requisite called for incorporated companies. The bill provides for the incorporation of companies of not less than $10,000, nor more than $150,000. The whole capital invested in the boats upon the enlarged canal will be some $6,000,000. The bill does not hence create a monopoly or anything like it. He changed his motion to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. HADLEY regarded the measure as fatal to the laboring interests of the State. He suggested that as four years were yet to elapse before the canal would be enlarged, there was no necessity for hurrying the bill through just at the close of this session. He moved to amend the motion to refer to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. HASTINGS feared that the bill was not thoroughly understood. He was in favor of the bill, and desired to refer to the arguments advanced for the consolidation of the central railroads that it would cause a reduction of the fare. This same result would follow the combination of capital upon the canals. The prices for transportation will be reduced, and hence the people would be benefitted. What, he asked, was the danger to be apprehended? It is urged that it is not safe to create these large companies for they would draw all the business This has ever been urged. But how do these companies secure a large share of business? It is obviously by affording cheap fares and rates of transportation And was this to be feared? Large companies are authorized every day manufacturing, railroad corporations, and others, and what mischief have they done? He was surprised at such opposition to the bill and urged allowing the bill to come to a vote hoping there was good sense enough in the House to pass it.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN claimed that a large portion of the State called for the bill, and he hoped members would inform themselves upon the bill He hoped it would be referred to the Judiciary Committee, that all doubt concerning it might be removed

Mr TEMPLE moved that the House adjourn. Lost, ayes 47 nays 48.

Mr. STEWART regarded the bill as one of the most iniquitous ever presented for the action of the House Its tendency was to create monopolies. He moved the previous question, which was ordered.

The bill was then read, and lost by ayes 13 noes 47.

Mr CLAPP moved a reconsideration

Mr WOOD moved to lay that motion on the table

Mr HADLEY moved the previous question. Carried.

The motion to reconsider was lost.

Adjourned.

ALBANY, July 21, 1853.

THE RAILROAD ACCIDENT BILL

Mr. W TAYLOR moved that the Railroad Accident bill be now read a third time Carried, and the bill was read.

Mr BURROUGHS moved the reference of the bill back to the Railroad Committee with instructions to insert provisions for the construction by railroad corporations of suitable fences cattle guards, &c. He urged the importance of sound fences &c., claiming that provisions upon that point were among the most important that could be inserted in the bill.

Mr. W. TAYLOR would be glad to have a suitable provision of this kind in the bill if there was time The bill, as it now stands, has received the sanction of the public press and he hoped it would come to a vote at once

Mr PETERS was opposed to some provisions in the bill. It provides for brakemen on the cars, but not for sound brakes. He also alluded to the provision concerning employes addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors claiming that every road should also prohibit the sale of liquor at the several stopping places along the road, as the New York and Erie Railroad Co.'s road has already done upon that road He was also opposed to the absence of all provisions upon the subject of fences

Mr BURROUGHS moved to refer the bill back to the Railroad Committee, to make specific amendments. Carried.

FINAL DETERMINATION TO ADJOURN.

The resolution for final adjournment to day at 6 o'clock P. M., was received from the Senate, with a message that they had concurred in the same

FLATBUSH PLANK ROAD.

Mr. HUTCHINS called up from the table the motion to reconsider the vote upon the bill to authorise the Flatbush Plank Road Company to collect tolls in certain cases

The motion to reconsider was carried, and the bill read and passed

BILLS PASSED

To incorporate the village of Yonkers.

To amend the act laying out Bushwick.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY.

The House refused to reconsider the vote rejecting the Pennsylvania Coal Co.'s bill

PASSAGE OF THE RAILROAD ACCIDENT BILL.

Mr. W. TAYLOR reported complete the Railroad Accident bill, with amendments, concerning the construction of fences, &c.

Mr. TAYLOR then moved that the bill be read a third time. Carried, and the bill read and passed.

The bill provides for the construction of a fence or stone wall four and a half feet high, along the line of the road, with suitable cattle guards, &c, by the company, under the penalty of $20 for failure to comply

THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL.

Mr LITTLETON moved to lay all orders of business on the table down to unfinished business, to take up the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad bill. Carried.

Mr. HOLLEY moved that the bill now have its third reading.

Mr. BURROUGHS moved to recommit the bill, and proceeded to give his objections to it He could not consent to place such a giant enterprise in the hands of men like Levi S. Chatfield, so long as Thomas H. Benton is engaged in the work.

Mr HOLLEY regarded this as one of the most important bills that had been presented for the action of the House. He alluded to the glowing prospects of our country in view of the trade from the Pacific and hoped the House would not refuse to incorporate this company.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN thought the question was simply whether this State was to incorporate the company and secure the immense benefits, or some other one was to do it He desired that this State should be bound to the golden shores of the Pacific, and would as soon vote for the bill with Levi S Chatfield's name in the company as that of one of his own party. He moved the previous question, which was ordered.

The bill was then read a third time and passed, by ayes 73 nays 20.

DEFEAT OF THE TEMPERANCE BILL

Mr. P W. ROSE moved to take up the Temperance bill. Carried—ayes 58, nays 42

The question was upon the motion of Mr. Pettengill, to order the bill to a third reading.

Mr. P W. ROSE moved the previous question.

Mr CLAPP moved to lay that motion on the table. Lost, by ayes 36, nays 66

The main question was ordered and the bill was read third time when the question was then taken on the Temperance bill, and it was lost, by ayes 54, nays 56, (6 votes being necessary.)

The following is the vote—the whigs being in italics:—

Ayes—Messrs. *Beman*, Benton *Burnet*, BURROUGHS, Champlin, *Cook*, *Ellsworth*, *J N. Ely* A H Gardiner, Gifford, Green, Hadley B. Hall, *Harding Hastings Hayden*, Hickox *Holley Holmes*, *Hoyle* Hutchins *Hutchinson*, *Kennedy*, *Kneeland*, Lawrence, *Littlejohn*, *Lozier* McInerney, Miller, *Osborn*, L. Osgood, *Payne*, *Persons Perkins Pettengill Peters*, *L. Reed*, *Rogers*, *A B Rose*, *P W Rose Sessions*, B Smith, W. A. Smith, *Stanford Stewart*, Thorne, *Weeks*, *Welch*, Westover, West, *Whitcomb*, Wilson, Winans, *Wood*—54.

NOES—Messrs. Alden, Barker, Beckwith, Blauvelt *Cary*, Carpenter Chamberlin, *Clapp*, Crocker, Dehart *Dubois* J. E. Ely, Emans Finch Fulton, Gale, Gardner, Gilmore, Glover, A. C. Hall, Henderson, Hibbard Howes, Ingalls Jackson, Kearsey, Livingston, Loomis Lounsbury, Marsh, Martin, McClay, McLean, Noble O'Brien, Odell, O'Keefe, J. C. Osgood, Patterson *J. Reid*, J. Rose, C Smith, L. H. Smith, R. P Smith Russell Smith, S S. Smith Spafford Speaker, Sprague, St. John, D B. Taylor, *W. Taylor*, Ten Eyck, Temple, Van Vranken Webb—56.

Absent Messrs Amsbry, *Ashley*, Bushnell, *Bush*, Case, *Chatfield*, Forsyth, D. Gilmore, *Hendee* Howard, Malburn, Searing, Shaw, *Stratton*, Streeter, *Townsend*, Van Alstine, Wedekind—18.

THE COURT OF IMPEACHMENT.

Mr. WEEKS, (dem.) of Dutchess, from the Judiciary Committee, reported the Impeachment Court bill, with amendments (Throwing out the provisions relative to the officers of the court, and authorizing the court to sit when the Legislature is not in session, &c.)

Mr LOOMIS, (dem.) of Herkimer, moved that the bill be now read a third time.

Mr BURROUGHS (ind. dem.) of Orleans, moved to recommit the bill to the committee, for the purpose of having the first and second sections providing for the organization of the court, restored These sections had been approved by a Committee of the Whole, and he saw no right of the committee to strike them out.

The CHAIR stated that the bill was referred with instructions to strike out these sections.

Mr. BURROUGHS, (ind. dem.) of Orleans, supported his motion to refer. He referred to the ancient Roman customs from which the practice of impeachments was derived. He insisted that from the beginning of the impeachment Sanford E. Church, who is to sit as presiding officer of the court of impeachment, has opposed the impeachment of John C. Mather. He asked in the name of justice if this was to be done, to try John C Mather with Sanford E. Church as judge? As well, sir, said he, try Blennerhasset with Aaron Burr as judge? I will suppose, sir, that you had Levi S Chatfield on trial for his infamous proceeding concocted at the house of Cagger in connection with Sanford E. Church, and suppose you had to select the judges, would you select the other four concerned with him in that proceeding in the Canal Board as judges to try him? And now he asked, can that Senate and Court of Appeals sit in trial upon the case of J. C Mather, and look up into the chair and see there his partner—the accomplice of his crimes? He envied not that court. He gloried not in such an abandonment of justice. Mr. B then alluded to what had been said by the gentleman from Herkimer (Mr Loomis) with regard to existing statutes. He claimed that it was now a question for this House to decide whether they would place a man who was *particeps criminis* in the transaction as judge to sit in trial, whether they would place the court in contempt or relieve them from the embarrassing circumstances in which they were placed

Mr. LOOMIS replied. The gentleman from Orleans (Mr Burroughs) has just indulged in a philippic against the President of the co operative branch of this Legislature. And for what? Is he about to receive any new honors or to be entrusted with any new office? Not at all. The statute distinctly gives him the place of presiding officer of the Court of Appeals. And why, he asked, were we to remove him from that post without the existence of one single charge against him. Mr. Loomis then noticed the provision relative to the session of the court after the adjournment of the Legislature, and urged that the bill be passed that means be afforded the court to carry on the trial.

Mr. GALE, (dem.) of New York, moved the previous question, which was ordered.

And then the bill entitled "An act for the further regulation of proceedings of the court for the trial of impeachments," was read a third time and lost, by ayes 46, nays 36.

THE CANAL DEBTS.

The bill appropriating moneys to the payment of canal debts, &c., was received from the Senate, with a message stating that they had concurred in two amendments proposed by the House, and non concurred in the third, (the Baldwin claim of $15,000)

Mr. WEED moved that the House insist upon the amendment. Lost, by ayes 6, nays 74.

THE RAILROAD TAX AND TOLL BILL.

Mr. LOOMIS, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the Tax and Toll bill recommending a concurrence in the amendments of the Senate

The amendments were concurred in, by ayes 73, nays 16.

THE NEW YORK CENTRAL PARK BILL.

The bill to alter the map of the city of New York by laying out a public place on the same, was received from the Senate with amendments, which were concurred in.

BILLS READ AND PASSED.

For the relief of James W. Potter.

To authorise the Grocers' Steam Sugar Refining Company to borrow money.

To amend the charter of the Auburn Female Seminary.

In relation to surrogates courts held by county judges.

To regulate the number of hours of labor on public works. (Introduced by Mr. D. B. Taylor, making ten hours a day's work)

To punish persons guilty of wilfully obstructing the running of railroad cars.

THE EXAMINATION OF THE CONDUCT OF STATE OFFICERS.

Mr. SCLEAN from the Printing Committee reported a resolution for the printing of 10 000 copies of the report of the Select Committee to examine into the conduct of the State officers, for the use of such officers, and twenty-eight copies of both the majority and minority reports for each member of the Legislature.

THE TAXATION OF MINISTERS.

The bill to repeal the act exempting property of ministers of the gospel from taxation was read a third time and lost by ayes 41, nays 44.

Recess to 3 P M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

THE SOLDIERS IN THE LAST WAR WITH ENGLAND.

The committee reported that the bill for the relief of the surviving soldiers of the war of 1812 required the assent of two thirds

THE NEW YORK MARINE COURT

The amendment of the Senate to the New York Marine Court bill concurred in. It relates to assaults and slander suits.

THE CENTRAL PARK.

Concurrence with the Senate in its amendments to the Central Park bill was refused.

THE SLAVE TRANSIT BILL

The House refused to suspend the rules to take up Mr. D. B Taylor's Slave Transit bill

THE TAXATION OF INCORPORATED COMPANIES

The Senate's amendments to the bill relative to assessment of taxes on incorporated companies were concurred in.

JONES' PARK.

The Jones' Park bill was passed.

THE SPEAKER COMPLIMENTED AND ATTACKED.

Mr. CARY (whig) of Saratoga, offered a resolution for a vote of thanks to the Speaker.

Mr RUSSELL SMITH took the chair, when

Mr. BURROUGHS denounced the course of the Speaker, his want of impartiality in appointing committees, and in making decisions &c, &c

Pending his remarks the Speaker resumed the chair.

BOARD OF MANAGERS TO PROSECUTE MR. MATHER

The SPEAKER announced Messrs. Loomis Champlin, Noble Hastings, Sessions, McBurney and Wood, managers of the impeachment case.

OPPOSITION TO THE SPEAKER CONTINUED—THE WIND UP.

Mr. BURROUGHS proceeded with his remarks against Speaker Ludlow, when he was called to order.

Mr LOOMIS offered a resolution to reprimand Mr. Burroughs for an insult to the Chair in his remarks.

Nothing followed upon this resolution. Adjourned *sine die.*

Extensive Conflagration at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 21 1853.

A fire broke out about noon to-day in the large tool factory on the corner of Broadway and Eighth street, and most of the houses on the block east of Broadway, between Seventh and Eighth streets, were burned.

The wind was high, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the flames were prevented from spreading further.

The Catholic church on Sycamore street, four squares distant, was at one time on fire.

The buildings destroyed were mostly of wood.

The loss is estimated at $50,000.

Death of Richard Henry Lee.

CINCINNATI July 21 1853.

Richard Henry Lee, lately confidential secretary of the government under Secretary Corwin, but more recently associate publisher of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, died in this city at five o'clock this afternoon of bilious fever.

Murderer to be Hung at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG July 21, 1853

The death warrant of Jewell connected with the murder of Mitchell, on the 4th July, 1852, was unexpectedly received this morning. He is to be hung on the 2d of September next.

Election at Prince Edward Island.

BOSTON, July 21, 1853

Halifax papers received by the Europa, announce that the conservatives have carried Prince Edward Island by three majority, with one member in dispute.

The Southern Steamers.

SAVANNAH July 19, 1853.

The steamship Augusta, Capt. Lyon, arrived at her wharf here in six and a half hours from New York.

CHARLESTON, July 19 1853.

The U S mail steamship Southerner, Capt. John Dickinson, from New York, arrived here at ten o'clock this morning.

Markets.

NEW ORLEANS, July 18, 1853.

The sales of cotton on Saturday were 200 bales, and today they have been 1 500 bales. Middling 10½c. Bacon sides are selling at 6¾c, and shoulders at 4¾c

NEW ORLEANS July 19, 1853.

The sales of cotton to-day reached 500 bales. Dealers are awaiting the advices per the Franklin and Europa. Middling is quoted at 10½c a 10¾c.

MELANCHOLY AND STRANGE.—We are once more reminded of the terrible collision of April last, near our city, by the following brief but melancholy statements. It will remembered that in the list of the dead were recorded four unknown persons, a man, woman, and two lads of about eleven and fifteen years of age, and they were buried without being recognized, with no friend to follow them to the grave, and no inscription to be written above them but the sad one of the "unknown." It will be remembered also, that an infant, very neatly dressed, was taken uninjured from the ruins, but found itself among strangers, without one to claim or even recognise it. It naturally excited the sympathies of many of our citizens, and was kindly cared for and nursed in one of our most respectable families. A cow was also on board the train, for which no owner could be found. It was feared that all these might belong to one family, and after long continued and faithful exertions such has been found to be the case. The investigation has also elicited the following sad fact, that another young man who was killed, about seventeen years of age, and supposed to be Mr. Misner, from a card found in his pocket with this name upon it, was also one of the sons. The name of the family was Kellogg. They were moving from New York State to Minnesota, whither two older sons had already gone, and leaving behind a daughter of full age. These three remaining members of the family have been here, have reclaimed their infant sister, and visited the graves of their parents and three brothers. This is the saddest tale of all connected with this memorable and heartrending catastrophe. Its record will live in some families through more than one generation.—*Chicago Tribune.*

SINGULAR AND DESPERATE ATTEMPT TO MURDER.—The Springfield (Mo.) *Advertiser* relates the following circumstance, which is about the strangest attempt to perpetrate murder, and an equally strange escape, that we have ever read:—John Russell was on his return home to Stone county, near the mouth of James river, when he was overtaken by three villains, who evinced a disposition to stop his progress. He attempted to escape from them. They pursued him, and he took to the woods. His horse gave out, and he endeavored to escape on foot; he was taken, his throat cut, his pockets rifled, and he was left in a thicket, where it was supposed he would die. But he survived until next morning, when one of the wretches returned and cut his throat again. He had crawled to a road and was tracked by his blood. Kimberling was coming along just at the time, and the villain fled before he finished his work. The trachea was cut so as to prevent articulation. He rode back to Berry's, got help, and returned as soon as possible. While he was gone, the fiend returned a third time, and told him he should not live to give evidence against him. The poor fellow armed himself with a knife, determined to defend himself. He was stunned with a blow from a rock, and his own knife again used to cut his throat. When Kimberling returned, in a few minutes, he was removed to a neighboring house, where Mrs. Messenger stitched up the horrible wound, so that he was able to give this information. It is said that the poor fellow may get well. He swallows water well, and breathes through the natural orifice. He had but little money, and the scoundrels did not get that. The desperadoes escaped.

NEWS FROM THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The bark Fremont, from Cape of Good Hope, June 2, arrived at this port last evening, says the Boston *Traveller* of the 20th instant. The only news by this arrival is that there is a good deal of grumbling, in some parts of the colony, at the new constitution. At a meeting at Grahamstown, the new constitution was denounced as the greatest curse which had ever befallen the colony; that under it the most barbarous of the natives could not only vote, but also become candidates themselves, and that, so far as the franchise is concerned, they might as well have been born with black faces. The Cape *Monitor*, in the excess of its indignation against the terms of the peace, says that in case of further trouble between the colonists and the aboriginal chiefs, England will not foot the bill for troops to subjugate, and asks what is to prevent the Assembly from invoking the aid of the French, Dutch, or even Americans. With regard to the latter, he says:—

It is rumored that the United States contemplate the removal of their South Atlantic fleet from Rio Janeiro to Table Bay; and as many express an affectionate admiration for the prowess as well as the republicanism of brother Jonathan, it is not unlikely that in the event of such a catastrophe as an unsuccessful Kaffir war, the spirit of Yankee chivalry would not be invoked in vain.

Interesting from New Haven.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE N. Y. HERALD.

NEW HAVEN July 21, 1853.

Arrival of the New York Firemen—Incidents of their Trip—Preparations for the Firemen's Celebration &c.

The New York firemen delegated to participate in the contest for the prize to morrow have arrived at the "City of Elms." We left New York at precisely two o'clock this afternoon, having on board about 200 of the firemen of New York. These composed three companies, viz:—the Southwark Engine No 38, New York Hose No. 5 and Hook and Ladder Company No. 1. The Southwark Engine one of the finest in New York, the long and ponderous ladders of Mutual No. 1, and the splendid hose cart of No. 5, were snugly stowed away on board the Massachusetts, and, amid the cheers of the assembled thousands on the dock, who had gathered to see us off, the steamer swung from her moorings and glided into the stream Along the river crowds of spectators saluted us, in answer to which salutations the bands on board struck up, and as

"Music arose, with its voluptuous swell,"

the shore seemed to rejoice, and sent us in return the fragrance of its flowers, and the best wishes of its inhabitants.

As we passed the Navy Yard the old North Carolina let loose her thunders, but whether her salute was intended for us or for guests about visiting her we as yet do not know. The New York Firemen are a modest set of boys, and are not anxious nor willing to appropriate to themselves honors that do not clearly belong to them I hope however, for the credit of the veteran ship, and for the appreciation of her crew, the guns were in honor of the New York firemen. I never knew or associated with a more generous or gentlemanly set of men than those delegated on the present occasion. They are some of the picked companies in New York, and whether to morrow they carry off the prize or not, in their hands the honor of the department of which they form an ornament will be nobly sustained they all feel sanguine of success to morrow, but defeat cannot always be avoided and in some cases defeat is not dishonorable, and if any other company should win the palm to morrow one thing is certain, their victory will not be an easy one.

About four o'clock the company on board the Massachusetts sat down to a sumptuous dinner. As the hour approached some began to grow anxious, and, saying that "Nature abhors a vacuum," many hands were laid upon stomachs, in indication that at that particular time many vacuums existed. At length a spokesman, who was welcomed as a ministering angel arose with the dignity of Moloch; and when silence had been obtained he delivered the following satisfactory but laconic speech:—

"Gentlemen, dinner is ready. All form in single file, and go to grub. There is plenty on the tables, and if there is not enough will be put on, so we don't want no grumbling."

The speaker was lost in the crowd, the company soon found themselves at the table, and immediately the good things were being stowed away about at fast as strong and able-bodied men could do the business. After the inner man had been fully attended to, dancing, singing, and playing cards, were the attractions of the day.

The three excellent bands of music, consisting of Adams', the Empire, and Bloomfield's, gave us excellent music; and as the notes rolled over

"The deep blue waters of the dark blue sea,"

the rippling waters seemed to dance to the enrapturing strains

We arrived in New Haven about 8½ o'clock, and found the docks one swarm of human beings, waiting to receive the New York delegation. At the time I write the New Haven firemen are preparing to give the New Yorkers a reception and are about to give them a torchlight procession. I will give you the full particulars to morrow.

PAX VOBISCUM.

Domestic Miscellany.

James H. Nelson, a printer, formerly of Louisville, Ky., was drowned at Rockport on the 12th inst He was bathing, and being seized with cramp, drowned.

We notice in our exchanges that Clay Springs, Hanover county, Va., the birth place of Henry Clay, and Ashland, his residence, in Kentucky, are both advertised for sale.

A lump of coal weighing about fifteen tons was brought to Baltimore on Monday last, by the Parker Vein Company. It is to be brought to New York for exhibition in the Crystal Palace

Something like forty bills of indictment have been found by the Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court in Michigan, against parties engaged in depredating upon the government timber lands.

The Roman Catholic papers of Montreal say that the *bona fide* Gavazzi is now in Tuscany, and that the Gavazzi of this country is an imposter.

An insane woman Mrs. Kerby, some time ago threw herself from a window in the Pennsylvania Hospital, Pittsburg, and the shock of the fall has had the effect of restoring her the use of her reason She sustained severe bodily injury, but the physicians think she will recover.

Hon N P Tallmad