THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 6380. MORNING EDITION—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1854. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS RENEWED EVERY DAY.

SALES AT AUCTION.

AUCTION NOTICE.—RICH FURNITURE, FANCY Goods, &c.—SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer, will sell Saturday, Feb. 11, at 10½ o'clock, at the sales room No. Nassau street, a large and general assortment of furniture, consisting of mahogany, black walnut, and rosewood suites, covered in satin, brocatelle, plush and haircloth; also, sofas, ottomans, marble top, pier and centre tables, bedsteads, wardrobes, chairs, etageres, &c.; also, two fine pianos, a choice lot of fancy goods; also, one large size Gaylor's iron safe, well calculated for a large jewelry establishment.

AUCTION NOTICE.—THOS. BELL, AUCTIONEER.—By W. S. Ingraham.—This day, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 10 North William street, will be sold a lot of goods for account of whom it may concern. A lot of furniture, slightly damaged table linen, and splendid Irish linen sheeting; dry goods, hosiery, fifteen baskets Champagne, twenty boxes segars, twenty fine gun and rifle, five valuable watches. At 12 o'clock, in front of the store, a valuable horse, wagon and harness. Description at the time, and worthy attention.

AUCTION NOTICE.—RICH CHINA, AND PAPIER MACHE goods by virtue of a chattel mortgage. SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer, will sell this day, at 10½ o'clock, at Nassau street, by virtue of a chattel mortgage, an assortment of papier mache and china goods, consisting of vases, porcelain and Bohemian vases, fancy work boxes, reticules, sewing cases, tea caddies, paper weights, glass candlesticks, small tea and dinner sets, &c.

AUCTION SALE—OF WINES, LIQUORS, SEGARS, &c.—Z. Newell & Co. will sell on Saturday, Feb. at 10½ o'clock, at the sales room 79 Nassau street, official sale of fine brandies, sparkling catawba and Hock wines, claret, muscat, sauterne, and other choice wines, also, a large quantity of choice brand segars, teas, groceries, a large portion of the sale being private stock. Terms cash, and a deposit required.
PETER PARKE, Auctioneer, 79 Nassau street.

ASSIGNEES' SALE.—WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC auction, on Wednesday next, 15th inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M., the furniture and fixtures in the building known as Regalia, in Fortieth street, opposite the Crystal Palace. Positive and no postponement. Arrangements can be made and there be made for the lease of the building on liberal terms, for a term of years.
SEARS & HYDE, Assignees.

ASSIGNEES' STOCK OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY goods, to be sold at auction on Friday, February 17, at Sixth avenue, at 11 o'clock A. M. The stock is well assorted, has been recently purchased with great care, and counts, as per inventory, to $10,000; will be sold in one lot. Also, six years' lease of store from May next, and fixtures. The stock, &c., can be examined from 10 to 2 o'clock every day until the day of sale. By order,
JAS. S. SULLIVAN, } Assignees.
C. FERGUSON, }

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, AUCTIONEER.—A. H. NICOLAY & Co., will sell at auction on Thursday, February 16, at 10 o'clock, at the salesroom, 169 Broadway—700 canary birds from the Harts mountains, Germany, per steamship Washington. These birds are warranted as males and first class singers. Singing by gas as well as daylight, are beautifully colored, consisting of green, straw color, dark yellow. Each bird in a separate cage. Also, two nightingales, first class singers. These birds are warranted in the strongest manner, and are to be sold without reserve to the highest bidder. On view two days before sale.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
EDWARD SINTZENICH,
Late chief salesman of H. H. Leeds & Co.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, AUCTIONEER.—ALBERT H. Nicolay & Co. will sell at auction on Saturday and Monday, Feb. 11th and 13th at 11 o'clock, at our galleries the National Academy of Design, No. 663 Broadway, opposite Bond street, the whole of the splendid stock of Messrs. Herts, Brother & Lewis, saved from the late fire at Lafarge House. This elegant stock, which had just been selected for Messrs. H., B. & L.'s new store, was saved with injury, and is to be sold absolutely to the highest bidder, includes diamond jewelry, in pins, brooches, earrings, sets, cluster and single stone rings, &c., &c.; gold watches, chronometers, by the most eminent French, English, and Swiss makers; also some ladies' splendid enamelled diamond pearl enriched watches, gold lockets in great variety, gold chains, vest and fob do., chatelaines, charms, crosses, rings, brooches, seals, ruby, emerald and pearl finger rings, sets of fine earrings and bracelets, keys, vinaigrettes, &c., and a large variety of knick knacks; Dresden, Sèvres, Paris and parian groups, single figures, vases, card receivers, segars and watch stands of every size and design, in bronze clocks, surmounted by groups and figures, pairs do., card receivers, &c., elegant English and French gilt plated tea and coffee sets, ecs of waiters, single do., tea and coffee urns, castors, liquor frames, egg frames, soup ladles, table spoons and forks, dessert and tea do., salt and mustard spoons, Parisian and English writing desks, dressing cases, workboxes, splendidly mounted and fitted in rosewood, ebony, and mahogany, papier mache pearl inlaid; in cabinets, beautifully painted; music stands, fancy work boxes, chess boards, writing desks, glove boxes, letter and card folios, albums, thermometers, watch and match stands, riding whips and walking canes, silver, gilt, and gold mounted in every variety; leather writing desks, travelling cases, Dickinson's fancy stationery, rich Sèvres, Dresden, playing cards, &c.; together with a quantity of small items. Also a few beautiful specimens of Parisian embossed pictures, in elegant frames. Catalogues will be ready and the goods on view on Monday, Feb. 6, and during the four days of sale.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
EDWARD SINTZENICH,
(Late chief salesman of H. H. Leeds & Co.)

AUCTION SALE OF RICH AND ELEGANT HOUSEhold furniture, on Monday morning, at 10½ o'clock.—Positive sale, without reservation, by catalogue, of all the handsome rosewood and mahogany furniture, house furnishing articles, pianoforte, &c., contained in house No. 72 Fourth avenue, near Thirteenth street, consisting of two elegant pier glasses, 28 by 90 in.; over 400 yards rich tapestry and other carpets, on the present two richly carved marble etageres; plate glass French bedsteads; rosewood couches, and white tables; two magnificent suite rosewood parlor furniture, in satin brocade; reception and arm chairs, lace curtains and shades, inlaid and mosaic tables, Ormolu and marble clocks, with a most rare and valuable collection of mantel ornaments, bouquet holders, compotiers, fruit and jewel cases, statuettes, flower pots, &c. Also, a number of landscape and local paintings; steam dry finished, superior rosewood seven octave pianoforte, stool and cover; French bedsteads, with pure hair mattresses and palliasses; marble top bureaus and washstands, rich toilet sofas, and gilt mirrors, rosewood and mahogany sofas, sofa bedsteads, lounges, rockers, superb mahogany, walnut and other chairs, feather beds and blankets, wardrobes, &c.; with basement furniture, dining and breakfast tables, china, silver ware, ivory cutlery, cut glass ware, elegant china dinner and tea sets, crockery, &c., making a large and great variety of everything requisite for furnishing a first class house. Catalogues at house. Sale positive at 10½ o'clock, rain or shine. R. W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION on Saturday, Feb. 18, 1854, at two o'clock P. M., on the premises, a valuable farm situated near Glen Cove, Long Island, formerly the property of Jacob R. Willis, deceased. For particulars inquire of A. J. BLEECKER & CO., New York, Samuel M. Titus, Glen Cove, Wm. R. Willis, Roslyn, or H. H. Willis, No. 25 Dey street, New York.

FRENCH CONFECTIONERY, WINES, LIQUORS, SEGARS, &c., at auction this day, by Z. NEWELL & CO., the sales room, No. 79 Nassau street, at 10½ o'clock, comprising a general assortment of confectionery, wines, &c., worthy of attention. Terms cash.

J. COLTON, AUCTIONEER.—AUCTION SALE OF household furniture, &c.—J. Colton will sell, this day, Saturday, Feb. 11, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, Beekman street and 22 Ann street, a very large and choice assortment of new and second hand furniture, in every style, comprised in part of several suits in rosewood and mahogany; covered in brocatelle, mahogany wardrobes, bookcases, secretaries, sofas, and sofa bedsteads, couches, and French bedsteads, mahogany dressing bureaus, centre and card tables, marble top side and sofa do., large French plate mirrors, ebonized glasses, hair mattresses, 30 pair of palliasses, ingrain, three ply carpets, 20 full pieces of oil cloths, curled hair and black walnut chairs, Voltaire do., carved rockers, kitchen furniture, &c., &c. Also, the balance of goods from Brooklyn. Sale peremptory, without regard to weather.

FERRY LEASE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—FINANCE Department, city of New York, December 27 1853.—In pursuance of a resolution of the Common Council of the 19th November instant, and of the 7th section of the amended charter of 1853, notice is hereby given that the Comptroller will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, with adequate security, at the City Hall, on the first day of February next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a grant of the right to establish and maintain a ferry from the foot of Chambers street, in the city of New York, across the North or Hudson river, to Pavonia avenue, in the State of New Jersey, and back again, together with the pier 1 and bulkhead at the foot of Chambers street, with all the profits, privileges, advantages and emoluments arising from said ferry, pier and bulkhead, for the term of ten years from the expiration of the present lease of the pier, which terminates on the first of May 1854. The purchaser of the ferry lease and its appendages will be required to pay, at the sale, to the receiver of revenue, a sum equal to twenty per cent of the amount of the annual rent, to apply on the rent of the first year. He is required to execute a contract, at the same time with the corporation, to be forfeited to the corporation. He will be required to furnish an obligation, at the same time, executed by responsible sureties, to this effect, that he will execute a bond with sureties, to be approved by the Mayor and Comptroller, for the annual payment of the rent quarter-yearly, and for the faithful execution of the covenants of the lease. The fees of the auctioneer and the expense of the leases to be paid by the purchaser. The conditions and covenants of the lease to be in the usual form of ferry leases heretofore entered into by the Corporation, with a new provision, as required by the seventh section of the amended charter of 1853, that all persons who become purchasers of this ferry lease, shall be required to purchase, at a fair appraised valuation, the boats, buildings and other property of the former lessees, actually necessary for the purposes of such ferry; and no expense whatever to be incurred by the city for, or in connection with, the slip or bulkhead proposed to be leased, during the term of the lease. The pier at the foot of Chambers street (No. 1) is six hundred feet long, forty feet wide, with an L fifty by forty feet, and the bulkhead at the foot of Chambers street. All the ferry fixtures are to be on the north side of the pier, and are to be constructed according to the plans to be submitted to, and approved, by a resolution of the Common Council. A map, showing the extent and position of the property at Chambers street, served by the resolution, may be seen at the Comptroller's office.
A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.
The sale is hereby postponed to Wednesday, February 15, at the same hour and place.
A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.
January 31, 1854.

MORIARTY, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL, THIS day, at 10 o'clock, at No. 173 Chatham square the furniture of a family from Third street, also from Sixteenth street, the furniture of a family; also from Green street, furniture, also from Walker street, furniture; also now for sale, a large assortment. Sale positive, without reserve.

MARK WEAY AUCTIONEER.—HOUSE SALE OF rosewood and mahogany furniture, pianofortes, &c. Mark Weay & Binyon will sell on Monday, Feb. 13, at 10½ o'clock, at Spring street, rosewood and mahogany parlor suits, in damask, covers, chairs in plush and silk cloth, extension, centre and card tables, one richly toned seven octave pianoforte, one octave do., mahogany and iron bedsteads, bureaus, wardrobes, hair and spring mattresses, hall and kitchen furniture, &c.

RAILWAY STEAM BRICK WORKS, AT AUCTION.—Will be sold on Thursday, February 16, 1854, at eleven o'clock in the afternoon, at the works at Rahway, N. J., this establishment, consisting of one superior horizontal engine of about fifty horse power; two boilers, each thirty inches diameter and forty feet long, built by J. P. Morris & Co., Philadelphia, together with two of Culbertson's patent brick presses, a large quantity of shafting, belting, shafting, and implements of the trade, brick, &c., &c. Also, an unexpired lease of fourteen acres clay land, with the exclusive right for certain territory in New Jersey and New York, &c., &c. Sale peremptory without regard to weather, positively for cash, by order of a majority of the directors. Clerk leave foot of Cortlandt street, N. Y., at nine o'clock A. M., and returning will arrive at about half past two o'clock P. M. Rahway is one hour's travel from New York, and vessels can load at the Company's dock at all times of the year, for any part of the United States.

SALES AT AUCTION.

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—WILLIAM H. IRVING & CO. will sell at auction, this day, (Saturday,) February 11, at 10½ o'clock, at the sales room, No. 8 Pine street, a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of Brussells, ingrain and Venetian carpets, mahogany and black walnut marble top dressing bureaus, washstands, mahogany card tables, marble top centre tables, pier tables, mahogany rockers and sofas, mahogany divans, covered in hair cloth; dinner and tea tables, mahogany wardrobes, high post bedsteads, windlass and maple bedsteads, painted and enamelled cottage suites, lamp stands, library tables, mahogany and gilt frame mirrors, cane seat chairs, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, counterpanes, coverlids, oil cloths, &c.

SALE OF RICH AND ELEGANT FURNITURE AND house furnishing articles.—C. W. HOLMES will sell this day, Saturday, Feb. 11, at 10½ o'clock, at the store corner of Thirty-sixth street and Broadway, the contents of a first class house, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of elegant rosewood suites of parlor furniture in satin brocatelle; rosewood and mahogany marble top centre, pier, side and fancy tables; one pianoforte, elegant rosewood work table, rosewood corner stands and etageres; fine oil paintings and engravings, in handsome frames; rosewood sofa, in hair cloth spring and canceaut chairs and rockers; mahogany lounge, card and work tables; rosewood and walnut bedsteads, hair and husk mattresses, feather beds, elegant china vases, decorated china tea sets, forty four pieces silver plated ware, extension dining table, &c. Every article to be positively sold without reserve.

TERENCE BOYLE, AUCTIONEER—STORE NO. 185 Chatham street.—Executors' sale on Monday, 13th inst., at 10 o'clock, at No. 22 Ann street, known as the "Wright house." The lease of that well known house, together with all the fixtures and stock of liquors, oil paintings, looking glasses, tables, chairs, glass fixtures, one English tear pump, three breaks, one beautiful table. The lease has two years to run from 1st of May next.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

$1,000.—THE ADVERTISER HAVING THIS amount in cash, wishes to purchase with it some respectable and profitable business; a business located in some pleasant country town preferred. Address P. R. L., Herald office, stating nature of business, location, and other particulars necessary to a correct understanding of the business; none others will be attended to.

A CARPENTER'S SHOP WANTED—OR A SUITABLE building, or vacant lot on which to erect one, either on a lease or would purchase. Located between West street and Third avenue, and Canal and Fortieth streets. Address Builder, 118 Wooster street, stating location and terms.
D. F. VAN LIEW.

A SMALL HOUSE OR COTTAGE WANTED IN BROOKlyn, near the Fulton or Atlantic street ferry. Address M. A. K., Herald office, stating rent and other particulars.

A HOUSE WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER WISHES to buy or lease a house, situated between Reade and Grand streets, and not more than two or three blocks from Broadway. It is wanted for a public house. Apply to C. S. HOWES, 83 Nassau street.

A FRENCH LADY WANTS TO RENT SOME ROOMS on Broadway for her business. She wishes some person would advance to her ninety dollars. Address Mme. Lucille, Broadway Post Office.

BROOKLYN HOUSE.—WANTED TO PURCHASE, A two and a half or three story basement and cellar, with a full lot or more, convenient to the Fulton ferry. Price not to be over $5,500. Address J. C. S., box 2,010 New York Post Office stating size of house and lot, and terms.

GREAT JONES STREET, BLEECKER (EAST OF Broadway,) or Fourth street.—Wanted to purchase, a small house and lot or a lot without a house, in either of the above locations. A few lines directed to A. B. C., Broadway Post Office, stating location, size of lot, price and terms, will meet with immediate attention.

HOUSE WANTED.—A THREE STORY MODERN House, from $9,000 to $10,000. Location between Fourth and Thirtieth streets. West side of Sixth avenue preferred. Apply to J. LADEN, 190 Washington street.

HOUSE WANTED—A TWO STORY HOUSE, WITH front and back basements, under cellar, and good yard. The location to be in any street off Broadway, or on any stage route within five minutes drive from the City Hall. Rent to be moderate. The advertiser would take the first floor with bedrooms and front basement, with a small respectable family. Address D., Herald office.

HOUSE WANTED.—THREE OR FOUR APARTMENTS wanted by a small family without children, furnished or unfurnished, in a respectable neighborhood, either in this city or Brooklyn. Address, stating rent and particulars, to box 3,183 Post Office, to-morrow.

MEETING ROOM WANTED, ONE EVENING EVERY week, by a law association, numbering about thirty members; a location between the City Hall and Grand street preferred. Address, stating terms, &c., J. B. Hunt, box 1,852 Post Office.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED—IN THE UPPER PART of the city, west side, or Hoboken, from the first of May next, by a gentleman, wife, child, and servant. Address, stating terms, number of rooms, &c., box 3,475 Post Office.

PART OF A GENTEEL HOUSE WANTED, IN THE Eighth or Fifteenth ward, by a family of three, on the 1st of April or May. A note to P. escott, Broadway Post Office, stating location, room, rent, &c., will meet with attention.

ROOMS WANTED BY A DENTIST, FOR SEVERAL years.—An entire floor, in a modern house, furnished or unfurnished, in or near Broadway, between Houston street and Union place. Address L. G. H., at Broadway Post Office.

TO OWNERS OF TENEMENT HOUSES.—A MARRIED man, without a family, wishes to hire one or two tenement houses for a term of years, not higher up than Sixteenth street. Has first rate city references, or can give $2,000 or $3,000 security. Address, post paid, J. A., box 962 Post Office.

TO TAILORS.—WANTED, TO EXCHANGE, A GOLD detached lever watch, worth $45, for fashionable clothing. Address Mr. Redfield, Herald office.

WANTED—A COTTAGE HOUSE WELL FURNISHED, and possession given immediately; must have all the modern improvements. Address, through Union square Post Office H. C. S.

WANTED—BY TWO GENTLEMEN, ONE SMALL and one large furnished room, adjoining, in a private house. They are not particular as to location, provided it is not down town, and if the accommodations are desirable, and the price reasonable, a permanent arrangement would be made. Address, stating terms, B., box 3,167 Post Office.

WANTED—ON OR BEFORE MAY 1ST, A HOUSE IN Williamsburg, south part, gas and folding doors in parlor, basement, good yard, to contain ten rooms; rent not to exceed $400. Address G. H. W., box 3,421 Post Office.

WANTED TO RENT—A THREE STORY MODERN built house, in the upper part of the city, with all the conveniences, for a small family. Rent not to exceed $1,000. Address box 2,886 Post Office, stating location, &c.

WANTED TO RENT—A DWELLING HOUSE, TO BE situated near Broadway, between Canal and Fourteenth streets; rent not to exceed $1,000 per year; house to contain all modern improvements. Address box 3,426 Post Office.

WANTED—TO HIRE, ON OR BEFORE THE 1ST OF May, with or without privilege of purchasing a neat house, with the modern improvements, in an eligible neighborhood, west of Second avenue and below Twenty third street. Any person desiring a good tenant may address T. S., box 2,111 Post Office, stating location, rent, &c., which must be moderate—I. e., rent.

WANTED TO PURCHASE OR LEASE—A WELL-built two story and attic, or three story house, with modern improvements, in a pleasant neighborhood, between Fourth and Twenty third streets, and between Third and Seventh avenues. Address A., Herald office, with full description of property, location, terms, &c.

WANTED TO LEASE, FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A house with a store, suitable for a general meat market, either in New York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, or Jersey City. Any one having such to let, for a fair rent, can find a tenant by addressing a note for C S., Union square Post Office, for one week. N. B. A corner preferred, and possession wanted by the first of May.

THE TRADES, &C.

A MASTER FOUNDER WANTED TO TAKE CHARGE of a foundry. One who can produce good references, and is a thorough mechanic, can meet with a permanent situation, by applying between 10 and 4 o'clock, at the corner of Washington and O streets, Green Point, L. I.

LITHOGRAPH PRINTERS WANTED.—A FIRST rate transfer and two good engraving printers can find permanent situations, at the highest wages, at Sarony & Co.'s, 117 Fulton street.

PRINTERS.—WANTED, A PERSON COMPETENT TO take charge of a small office, having two regular publications and some book work. A sober, industrious man can have steady employment. Address, stating terms and references, Printer, Herald office.

TO MACHINISTS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A young man, who has worked two years at a lathe; would be willing to go under instructions for one years. Respectable reference given. Can be seen at 695 Eighth avenue.

WANTED—A WATCHMAKER. APPLY TO PRATT & Reith, 173 Broadway.

LIQUORS, &C.

BURGUNDY PORT LANDING.—BURGUNDY PORT of the well known St. Martin and P. Danton brands, in pipes, halves, quarters, and eighths. Landing per Matilda, and for sale by
E. CAZET, 61 Water street.

ASTROLOGY.

ASTROLOGY.—MRS. FLEURY, FROM PARIS, WHOSE relatives prophesied Napoleon I., is the celebrated and first person of the present age to foretell future, true and certain. No. 31 Christie street, first story.

MRS. PREWSTER RETURNS THANKS TO HER NUmerous friends for their liberal patronage heretofore, and takes this opportunity of informing them that she intends retiring from her present business shortly. All who wish her services in astrology, love and law matters, interpreting dreams, &c., by books and science, constantly relied on by Napoleon, telling the name of the lady or gentleman they will marry, also the names of her visitors, will do well to call soon, as they will not long have the opportunity of consulting her. Residence 59 Great Jones street, corner of Bowery. Ladies, fifty cents; gents, one dollar.

MADAM MORROW—IS WITHOUT EXCEPTION THE most wonderful astrologist in the world, or that has ever been known. She will tell past, present and future events, and will show your future husbands and absent friends, which has astonished thousands during her travels in Europe. She is a seventh daughter of a seventh daughter and was born with a natural gift by invoking the powers of her wonderful science to tell even their very thoughts, and will cause happy pairs to come together, who will all enjoy the greatest happiness of matrimonial bliss. No. 76 Broome street, between Cannon and Columbia streets. Gentlemen not admitted.

PERSONAL DESTINY.—
Do you desire to know your fate,
Its mind, or body, or estate?
ROBACK consults: he can expound
By occult processes profound,
Whatever the future has in store
For you or yours. His magic lore
Embraces all the circle wide
That necromantic art has tried;
He reads aright the stars of heaven,
At Boston, High street, No. 7.
Nativities furnished and advice given, by the aid of magical science, at No. 7 High street, Boston, where letters, enclosing a fee, may be addressed, post paid.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

VERY INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON

THE GADSDEN TREATY IN THE SENATE.

Mr. Smith's Speech on the Nebraska Question.

GENERAL ONSLAUGHT UPON THE BILL, YANKEE SLAVEHOLDERS, AND THE PRESIDENT AND HIS FREE SOIL ALLIES.

Attempt to Resuscitate the Deficiency Bill in the House.

MR. HOUSTON WILL PROBIBLY RESIGN.

AFFAIRS IN THE NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

NEW YORK CONTESTED ELECTION CASE IN THE ASSEMBLY.

Marine Disasters, Political Items, &c., &c., &c.

The Latest From Washington.

THE GADSDEN TREATY IN THE SENATE—MR. O'SULLIVAN'S APPOINTMENT—THE DEFEAT OF THE DEFICIENCY BILL, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10, 1854.

The Gadsden treaty was not sent to the Senate till today. Mr. Rusk, who is warmly in its favor, tried to go into executive session for the purpose of ordering its printing; but the Senate was evidently in no haste to look at it, and declined the motion.

Yesterday, in executive session, John O'Sullivan's nomination was considered. Mr. Brodhead spoke at some length against its confirmation, when it was laid over. Gen. Cass, it is understood, is prepared to vote for Mr. O'Sullivan. There is little doubt of his confirmation.

Mr. Houston, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, it is said, intends to resign in consequence of the defeat of the Deficiency bill—thus following British Parliamentary precedent, the Chancellor of the Exchequer always resigning when voted down.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.
FIRST SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10, 1854.

PRIVATE BILLS.

The Chair decided that no business was in order but private bills.

Mr. Pettit obtained unanimous consent to report private bills from the House. They were the bill extending the time for filing certain private land claims in California, and the bill confirming a private land claim in Wisconsin. Both were passed.

The bill for the relief of the heirs of Lieut. Wickliffe was taken up.

THE NEBRASKA BILL.

Mr. Douglas, (dem.,) of Ill., moved to postpone all other business and take up the Nebraska bill.

Mr. Stuart, (dem.) of Mich., said that he would agree to day, but gave notice that hereafter he would object to the consideration of any business on Friday but private bills.

Mr. Douglas' motion was agreed to.

Mr. Smith, (whig) of Conn., resumed the floor, and continued his speech commenced yesterday. He quoted from the speech of Mr. Webster, in which he opposed agitation North and South, and declared his devotion to the Union. This was the platform on which he (Mr. Smith) now stood. He was opposed to anti slavery agitators and pro-slavery agitators. No man could say he was actuated by sectional motives in stubbornly opposing this bill. He had voted against the Nebraska bill of last year, when it contained an approval or sanction of the Missouri prohibition. He had voted with five other Northern Senators against taking it up, and afterwards he had, with four other Northern Senators' votes, laid it on the table and killed it. He was somewhat surprised now to see some of those who then voted with him, prepared to vote for this measure at this time. It looked to him very much as if this course was adopted by them because this slavery clause was in it. He did not believe that if this bill was not sweetened by this negro provision it would be allowed to live in the Senate a half hour. The slavery question overshadowed all things. This bill re-enacted the Fugitive Slave act five times. But if it re-enacted the Missouri prohibition and the Wilmot proviso both, five times over, he would not support it. He was, and had always been, utterly opposed to agitation on this subject. He had always, and now, condemned the introduction of it into Congress, where no good, but much evil, was to be effected by it. He could see no reason or motive for it now. It might be, perhaps that as the administration had cast out Daniel S. Dickinson and his friends into disgrace, if not oblivion, and taken John Van Buren and his free soil allies to its bosom, that an exigency had arisen calling for this policy. Of this, however, he knew nothing definitely; but he was utterly opposed to the measure. He proposed to trace the mutations this bill had undergone since its origin. The bill as first reported by the chairman of the Territorial Committee, contained a twenty first section, which declared that it was the true intent of this act to carry out to the fullest extent the principles of the acts of 1850, &c., &c. The language of this section he did not understand clearly, or what was meant by it. It would puzzle most grievously a jury of nineteen Philadelphia lawyers to discover its meaning. The Senator from Illinois himself had afterwards explained the object of the equivocal language. The Senator said that, for himself, he preferred plain and unequivocal language, but there were others, whigs and democrats, who preferred that the object of the provision should be stated less distinctly. This section, then, was intended for the accommodation of those tender footed democrats and whigs who, desiring to vote for the repeal of the compromise, wished it couched in such language that they could, according to the respective latitude and longitude of their constituents, swear that it did or did not repeal the Missouri act. The bill remained in that way one week, and in the meantime Mr. Dixon offered his amendment, which, in plain, broad and distinct terms, repealed the Missouri compromise. The Senator from Kentucky, if he accomplished no other good by offering his amendment, had brought the Senator from Illinois up to the scratch, and nothing could be better than making a politician toe the mark. The Senator then reported a new bill, which embraced the repeal of the Missouri act, because it had been suspended by the acts of 1850. This lasted but a short while, and it was found it did not answer. The Senator then held a council of war of the friends of the bill, and prepared an amendment, which is now pending. This amendment declares the time-honored Missouri compact void and inoperative. It was Illinois who proposed that compromise, and he was sorry now to see Illinois strangling her own offspring. This amendment, prepared in the council of war, was a most singular one. It stated that the Missouri act being inconsistent with the principles of the acts of 1850, commonly called the compromise measures, was void and inoperative, it being the design to recognise the principle established by those acts of Congressional non intervention, &c., &c. He had studied law to some extent. He has learned in his reading that there were many things contained in the statutes. He had heard of preambles, of enacting clauses, of provisos, but never before had he heard of an enactment with a peroration. (Laughter.) This peroration to the enactment was after the style of a tail to a kite. With as much propriety might the Senator have added to the enactment a portion of his Chicago speech, where, by the force and power of oratory, he had resisted the fanaticism of a mob and put down a riot. The question put by the Senator from Massachusetts was perfectly right. If it was the design to repeal the Missouri act, why not say so directly? Why attach to it this peroration? Why should Congress use this language, and twist and squirm round and round the question, and then declare it void and inoperative? Why not say directly it is hereby repealed? Act openly. If the Missouri act was to be blown up, let it be done. We should resist it. He intended to act like a gentleman. (Laughter.) He would get up no riots, no mobs. Where is the necessity for saying the deed was done, because such and such a principle was inconsistent with such and such an act? Reasons might be necessary for the Senator from Illinois to justify the act before the North. But the South did not care for the Senator's reasons. All it wanted was the repeal, and it did not care a straw what reasons the Senator or other Northern men could give for the act. After he had completed his studies, he settled down in the beautiful village of Litchfield, where there were many very pretty young ladies. Old Governor Wolcott, who was a most amiable gentleman, and who had been in the administration of Washington and Jefferson, got into a lawsuit with a petty bank in that village. The bank, by way of securing the case, employed all the lawyers in the place but himself, supposing him not to be of sufficient importance to be afraid of. For this reason he got the management of Mr. Wolcott's case. The old Governor was one of the most honorable, upright, and sincere men he had ever known, utterly opposed to all artifice, cunning, chicanery, and trickery. He was a frank and straightforward spoken man; in short, a real specimen of New England character. (Loud laughter.) I mean old fashioned New England character. (Renewed laughter.) I wish, sir, to be understood as meaning real New England character, not such as it is after being transplanted to Illinois. (Laughter.) During the lawsuit he used frequently to see Governor Wolcott, and on every occasion, he used to say to him, "Mr. Smith, whenever a man gets an idea that he is cunning, he is ruined." He was utterly opposed to cunning legislation. He was opposed to making an enactment and adding to it excuses. The South wanted no excuses: they wanted the act—why not then speak the matter out plainly? He did not know, however, that he would dispute much about the matter, if it was admitted that this peroration was inserted for the accommodation of the Senator from Illinois, who had already brought into the world fives Territories, and was now loaded to the muzzle with two more. (Laughter.) The Senate should deliberate well whether the Missouri act was to be repealed. If it should be, then it ought to be by a separate act, and not be made the means of carrying through a measure which, without it, was opposed and killed by the South, at the last session. This repeal of the Missouri act had not been expected by the country. Nothing had been said about it in the newspapers prior to the meeting of Congress. While speaking of the newspapers he wished the Senate to notice the very discordant tunes which had been played by the government organ on this subject. The Senator from Kentucky had been denounced by it as an agitator for proposing the repeal of the Missouri compromise, and the Senator from Illinois landed to the skies for proposing the middle course. The Senator from Illinois being compelled to toe the mark, had adopted the repealing chaire, and the organ sounds forth that it, and it only, is the proper measure. The organ changed every time the Senator did. It appeared to him that the organ was more the organ of the Territorial Committee than of the administration. He denied the correctness of the Senator's remark that the Territory of Iowa was not prohibited from acting on the subject of slavery.

Mr. Douglas, (dem.) of Ill., said that what he had meant was that the power was given to the Territory to legislate upon all rightful subjects of legislation, and no exception as to slavery.

Mr. Smith said that slavery was not a rightful subject of legislation where Congress had prohibited it. The Senator could not get out of the question that way. He would undertake to drive the Senator off the field on that point, even before any two penny justice of the peace in Illinois. He then referred to the Missouri compromise, the circumstances under which it was adopted, the zealous support given to it by Clay and other Southern statesmen. Under it the South had got Missouri, Arkansas, and Florida. The Senator from Kentucky had declared to the country that this proposition came not from the South, but from the North, and coming from the North, he could not but accept it. The result would, perhaps, show the Senator that he was mistaken in supposing the North had offered any such thing. No man could speak for the North. The chairman of the committee might possibly speak for the Southern half of Illinois, but not for the whole North. Before speaking for the North in offering the repeal of the Missouri act, the Senator from Illinois should be sure that he had a majority of the Committee on Territories in its favor. That committee consisted of six Senators, two of whom had expressed their disapproval of the bill, and there would in all probability be another who would follow their example. If this should be the case, the bill was before the Senate without a majority of the committee in its favor, and ought to be put out. Suppose that upon voting upon this bill it should appear that a majority of the Northern Senators were against it, ought not the Senator from Kentucky, who votes for it because offered by the North, vote against the bill?

Mr. Dixon, (whig) of Ky.—I'll ask you a question: Suppose a majority of the Northern Senators do vote for the bill, will you do so?

Mr. Smith—I will answer that question: Whenever I put my opposition to it on the ground that it is a proposition offered by the North to the South. I deny the fact. The Senator will find out, perhaps, before this bill is done with, that the North never had any idea of offering the repeal of the Missouri compromise. He may find it out by the votes of the Northern Senators. He will find it out by the northern votes in the house. Before this bill is passed it will be pretty fully ascertained that the Senator from Illinois does not carry the whole North in his breeches pocket; no, not by a—by a—by a—

Voice—A jug full—.

Mr. Smith—Yes, that's the very word. (Great laughter.) He then gave his views on the subject of the slavery agitation. He was entirely opposed to it. He knew well that no good could be accomplished by agitation; on the contrary, great evils and danger to the peace of the people and the safety of the Union would result from it. He was utterly opposed to its introduction into Congress at any time, but particularly in this manner, at this time, and in this bill. In the last Congress the Senator from Illinois told the Senate that he had made his last speech on slavery. What an unfortunate thing it was that this promise had not been kept! (Laughter.) It was a great pity the Senator did not stick to that assertion, for if he had this bill would never have passed, and the agitation would have been kept out of Congress. He denied most emphatically that there was anything in the acts of 1850 having the remotest effect upon the Missouri act. He challenged the Senator to produce a single word to sustain the assertion that at the time any one thought these acts in principle, or otherwise, affected the Missouri compromise. If the Senator could produce such a word he would abandon the issue. If Mr. Clay was now alive his eye would flash with indignation, his eloquent lips pour forth their powerful denunciation against this wanton violation of the compromise of 1820, against this reckless perfidy. He regretted that there were no statesmen of this day exalted and elevated above personal considerations to rise and rebuke and restrain, as Mr. Clay and Mr. Webster did the wild fanaticism of the North and South. The whig party no longer stood forth to resist it. There seemed to be a rivalry, a perfect competition between Southern whigs and democrats as to who should first rush into the support of this repeal. Mr. Clay's view of the compromise of 1850 was that the South and North should share equally, neither to get any advantage over the other. That was the exact result of it, as foll by the Senator from Illinois in his speech at Chicago. Did the Senator from Illinois understand in 1850 that the Missouri compromise was done away with in principle? If he did, why did he not say so in his report? If he thought so, why did he not tell the people of Chicago so when he addressed them? Had he told them that fact, perhaps he would not have succeeded so well in quelling the mob, or in putting down the contemplated riot. His bill provided for the appointment of a governor and judges by the President of the United States. He would undertake now to demonstrate that the New Mexico and Utah acts did not give the people of those Territories full power and control over the regulation of their domestic institutions. If those acts did not, the Senator would not ask it for this one. The Utah and New Mexico acts give to the governors a veto on the legislation of the Territory. It gave Congress a veto on the acts of the governor and Legislature. Who were the governors and judges? They were the creatures of the administration for the time being. But, to examine the question more particularly, the Senator had declared that by the acts of 1850, the people of Utah had been given full power to regulate all their domestic institutions and relations in their own way, uncontrolled except by the constitution of the United States. He could not say that polygamy was prohibited by the constitution in express terms. (Laughter.) Would the Senator from Illinois venture to tell the Christian people of the United States that Congress had given, by the compromise of 1850, the full power to establish polygamy? or that it had given Brigham Young a power of attorney to have forty wives for himself and a proportionate number for the rest of his crew? (Laughter.) If the Senator (Mr. Douglas) was correct, and the people of Utah had full power to regulate their domestic institutions, then was not this establishment of polygamy under the kind auspices of the Chairman of the Committee on Territories? The Senator was not alone in his ideas. It appeared that, in a council of war held on this bill by its friends, it had been solemnly decided, upon due consideration, that the acts of 1850 gave the Utah people full power to regulate their domestic institution, and that Brigham Young and all his crew shall practice polygamy, and have as many wives as they pleased. It was to be hoped the President of the Senate was not in that council. (Loud laughter.) He intended to expose this business of polygamy, and explain its *modus operandi*. (Loud and long continued laughter.) What he meant was that he intended to explain how it was that Brigham Young and his crew practised polygamy. (Renewed laughter.) If any one supposed evil from any suggestion of his, he desired it to be done on that person's responsibility and not on his. (Loud and boisterous laughter, continuing for several minutes.)

The Chair appealed to all present to preserve order, and avoid demonstrations unbecoming the Senate.

Mr. Smith—Suppose the Legislature of Utah should, among their legislative acts, send to Congress a bill formally establishing polygamy, and giving Brigham