

AFFAIRS IN ALBANY.

Continuation of the Debate on the Temperance Bill.

Mr. HEADLEY rose to a point of order, and asked if the previous question should be ordered on a question which has not been discussed in any manner or shape? The Chair replied that the House could order the previous question on any matter before it.

THE SUBSTITUTE IN THE MINORITY.

The Chair rose and stated the reasons for his decision. He considered the question of concurrence the same as on the passage of a bill after it is read—i.e. to be taken without discussion or amendment?

WONDERFUL EXCITEMENT AMONG THE POLITICIANS.

Speaker Livingston Corcoran and Caved In, Albany, March 9, 1855.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, March 9, 1855. THE TEMPERANCE BILL. In Committee of the Whole the consideration of the Temperance bill was resumed.

The question pending was upon the amendment of Mr. W. CLARK, to strike out of the first section which relates to the mere "keeping" by an unauthorized person.

Mr. WILLIAMS remarked that the effect of this amendment would be to render the bill inoperative.

Mr. DICKINSON, if he thought so, would not sanction the amendment for a single moment; but he did not think so, and therefore favored the amendment.

There were many things in this bill which were unnecessary, and of no utility whatever, which, if we retained, would render the measure odious to the people.

It was the duty of the Senate, then, to remove the obnoxious features, since their retention would not further the cause of temperance.

Mr. BISHOP again offered this amendment, and maintained that the "search and seizure" clause was not unconstitutional.

This question went down to the people for their decision. The "Maine law" or "search and seizure" clause was not unconstitutional.

Mr. ULMAN was a better temperance man or had more of the spirit of the age than any other man in the Assembly.

Mr. CROSBY answered Mr. B. denying that the Maine law was the chief question in the people's mind.

Mr. DICKINSON, Go back to the fore part of the message and you will find that he rose two hours.

Mr. CROSBY, Will you find it? I can't. You find it in the Albany Journal, Governor Seymour to be guilty of an inconsistency, and to believe he is in this instance.

Mr. DICKINSON followed in explanation of his position regarding the Maine law, and stated that he considered well before they passed a bill with a clause in it which the public sentiment did not conform to.

Mr. BISHOP could not discover the pertinence of Mr. Clark's motion or Mr. J. J. Healey's question.

Mr. CLARK, I will not say that the Maine law is unconstitutional, but I will say that it is a very objectionable law.

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The Chair stated that when amended bills came up for consideration, the power of the House to amend was not to be exercised.

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Places in New York.

At four o'clock on Friday morning a fire was discovered by the firemen, of the sixteenth ward, in the basement of the South Broadway, No. 224 West Twenty-fifth street, occupied by the Rev. Dr. Van Kleef.

The firemen extinguished the fire. It seems it occurred from the heater in the cellar, some kindling wood in a closet near the heater taking fire. The damage done is estimated at about \$200. The building is owned by James N. Wells. The loss is covered by insurance.

FIRE IN GRAND STREET. Between six and seven o'clock on Thursday evening a fire took place in the dry goods store window of Mrs. Ruth Wallace, No. 556 Grand street, caused by some goods coming in contact with the gaslight. The loss is estimated at about \$500, covered by insurance in the Atlantic and Litchfield insurance companies.

FIRE IN VESKY STREET. The alarm of fire last night, between 10 and 11 o'clock, was caused by the burning of a grocery store at No. 41 Vesky street, owned by Peter Lynch. The fire at first burned very fiercely, but the quick action of the firemen extinguished it before it spread beyond the store.

Mr. Lynch has an insurance of \$5,000 on his stock in the North River Insurance Company, on his front and rear store. It was the front store that received the damage, which will amount probably to near \$2,000. Mr. Lynch attributes the fire to the defective gas meter. He resided with his family at No. 11 Vesky street, which was in a very feeble state of health, and was carried from the premises in a great state of alarm.

A Letter About Kansas. WILL KANSAS BE A SLAVE STATE?—ITS CLIMATE AND PRODUCTS. CHAIRMAN OF THE CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATE, ETC. HILLENROTH, N. H., Feb. 19, 1855.

I have received your letter of February 9, inquiring as to the probability of slavery being introduced into Kansas.

I can answer without any hesitation, speaking from the observation of six months' residence there, that I have no reason to believe that Kansas will ever become a slave State. And I will give you the facts and the reasons for my belief.

The first reason is the character of the soil, which is a rich and fertile soil, and is well adapted to the raising of wheat, corn, and other crops. It is a rich and fertile soil, and is well adapted to the raising of wheat, corn, and other crops.

The second reason is the character of the climate, which is a mild and temperate climate, and is well adapted to the raising of wheat, corn, and other crops. It is a mild and temperate climate, and is well adapted to the raising of wheat, corn, and other crops.

The third reason is the character of the population, which is a free and independent population, and is well adapted to the raising of wheat, corn, and other crops. It is a free and independent population, and is well adapted to the raising of wheat, corn, and other crops.

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