MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

This Board met last evening—the President in the chair.

MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS.

Several petitions for the correction and remission of taxes were received and referred. Petitions of parties for appointment as Commissioners of Deeds. A communication was received from the County Clerk, transmitting, in accordance with a resolution of the Board, a list of Commissioner of Deeds, when they were appointed, and when their terms expire. The annual report of the Commissioners of Emigration was received. The report of the Committee on Repairs and Supplies in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen to have a new roof put on Eldridge street prison, was concurred in; the report of the Committee on Fire Department, concurring with the Board of Councilmen to build a new house for Engine Company No. 50 was adopted.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CITY INSPECTOR—NEW CONTRACT FOR THE REMOVAL OF OFFAL—A SAVING OF OVER $60,000 TO THE CITY.

A communication was received from George W. Morton, City Inspector, submitting for confirmation a contract entered into with Mr. George M. Forbes, to whom was sold the "right and privilege of collecting and removing dead animals, blood, offal, and other refuse matter and nuisances," from the city, for a period of five years. The notice of sale was duly advertised. The bids were opened by the City Inspector, in the presence of the Comptroller. A notice was served on Messrs. Joseph Lacy, George A. Scherff and John Reed, successively, the highest bidders, "each of whom," says the communication, "neglected or declined to present their securities, or declined to execute the contract. A notice was then served on Mr. George M. Forbes, who has presented in person three securities, who have duly consented to become bound to the amount required, and have justified to the amount of $60,000, thus becoming entitled to receive the contract. Without intending in any manner to reflect upon the party who has become entitled to the contract as before stated, and whose bid appears to have been made in good faith, yet the fact that others who bid a larger amount failed to present or give security, requires that such parties should be prevented from making speculative proposals in any case hereafter. I would avail myself of this opportunity to call the attention of your honorable body to the necessity of adopting an ordinance by means of which the Corporation may be protected against the reception of bids which it is believed were never intended to be accepted—made by persons in combination, and who decline to perfect the proposals until the same shall have decreased or increased in amount, as the case may be, so as to afford the contractor a much more advantageous bargain than could have been obtained if all the proposals made had been submitted in good faith, accompanied with *bona fide* securities. I would therefore recommend the ordinance relating to contracts for supplies and work done for the Corporation be so amended as to require any and every person making a proposal to present his securities to the head of the department having cognizance of the award of contract, at least twenty-four hours prior to the opening of the bids or proposals, and that the securities sign or consent to become bound, as required, if the contract be awarded to the person for whom they purpose to become security, and at the same time justifying as to the fact of their being adequate security to such proposals, &c.; and that any and all bids not in compliance with the above requirements shall be thrown out and declared void without being opened." Referred to Committee on Ordinances.

The contractor purchases the right to carry away the offal, keeping the same, for $4,000. The same job formerly cost the city $60,000. The scavenger's contract brings in $4,100 more, while the expenditures of the department are only $8,315. Taking from this the revenue, and the net expense is but $215. Last year the net expense of the same department, including the litigation with Mr. Reynolds, was about $70,000.

CITY APPOINTMENTS.

The City Inspector sent in a communication nominating John A. Bradish as Health Warden for the Fifth ward. Referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices. The reports of the Committee on Salaries and Offices in favor of confirming the nomination of Jas. C. Sinclair, George B. Melendy and Jacob B. Bacon for City Inspectors, were confirmed.

Alderman COSWIN presented the following:—

Resolved, That the Mayor, as the head of the Police Department, be requested to report to this Board, at its next meeting, by what authority and date of each appointment of the medical staff in the Police Department, together with the duties required to be performed, and amount of compensation received by each person. Adopted.

EXCHANGE OF ALDERMANIC COURTESIES.

A discussion arose on the presentment of the bill of John R. Henderson for $170 for damages sustained by the obstruction of his hay scale at Union Market.

Alderman VOORHIS presented a minority report, recommending a reduction of the amount.

Alderman STEERS designated some of the statements in the minority report as false.

Alderman VOORHIS challenged him to prove his assertion, and told him (Alderman Steers) that if he charged him with uttering a falsehood in that Board or out of it, he (Steers) was also guilty of a falsehood.

The gentlemen shook their heads at one another, and the Chair knocked the table most lustily with his maul, and thus the matter ended.

The majority report was adopted.

"EDITORIALLY REPORTING."

The Finance Committee, to whom was referred the resolution of the Board of Councilmen in favor of appropriating $250 for the expenses attending the funeral ceremonies of the late Councilman Robert S. Dixon, reported—

That, upon examination, they have disallowed the bill of the New York *Daily Times*, amounting to $26, for editorially reporting the funeral ceremonies, as they can find no precedent for paying bills of this character.

The bills of expenses amount to $424 60, and the committee recommend an appropriation, in addition to the $250, to make up that amount. Adopted.

A communication was received from the Law Department, and was ordered to be printed.

The Board shortly after adjourned to Thursday next.

CONVENTION OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

After the regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen, a convention was held for the appointment of a Police court clerk in the room of Wm. H. Caniff, deceased.

The MAYOR was called to the chair. In answer to a question from Alderman Fox, the Mayor stated that according to his interpretation of the act, a majority of the Board present could make the nomination.

Alderman VOORHIS moved that the convention adjourn, which was lost by a vote of 11 to 10.

Aldermen BARKER and CLANCY were appointed tellers.

The Board then proceeded to ballot for the appointment, when there appeared for—

Ed. M. Skidmore	1
John C. Wandell	8
Alfred Chancellor	10
Blank	1
Geo. W. Trust	2

The CHAIR decided that as there were twenty-two ballots cast, it would require twelve for an election, and that the convention should proceed to ballot again.

On the second ballot there appeared for—

Frank Pierce	1
Henry J. Radkins	1
Warrdell	7
Chancellor	10
Trust	2
Skidmore	1

There being no election on the third ballot, Alderman BRIGGS moved an adjournment, which was lost by a tie vote—11 to 11.

On the fourth ballot Skidmore received nine votes, Wandell, 7; Chancellor, 3; Blank, 1; and Trust, 2.

Another ballot was taken without any result.

On the sixth ballot there appeared for Skidmore, 12; Wandell, 6; Chancellor, 2; Trust 2.

The MAYOR announced that Mr. Skidmore was elected, and the convention adjourned.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

This Board met at 5 o'clock P. M.

Sundry petitions were read and referred to appropriate committees; among them, one from Jacob Harsen, for regrading Broadway, from Fifty-ninth to Seventy-first street, to the permanent grade; also, from the same, for the immediate grading of Broadway, from Seventy-first to Eighty-sixth streets, on a permanent grade. Petition of owners of property in Hudson street, for the flagging of Nos. 325 Hudson street, and 79 and 81 Vandam street.

Resolution, to flag Eighteenth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, whenever needed. Referred to Committee on Streets.

Resolution, for opening Sixtieth street, between Third and Fifth avenues; to Committee on Roads. Resolution, for grading 125th street, from Manhattan street to Eighth avenue; to Committee on Roads.

BILLS PASSED.

In favor of paying P. Connolly balance on his accounts; in favor of confirming assessment list for building a sewer in Seventh street, between East river and avenue D; in favor of confirming assessment list for flagging in Monroe and Cherry streets, between Market and Pike streets; in favor of confirming assessment list for building a sewer in Thirtieth street, between Tenth avenue and Hudson river; in favor of building a sewer in Park place and Robinson street; in favor of confirming assessment list for paving Forty-second street, between Second and Third avenues; in favor of confirming assessment list for re-grading, &c., in Thirty-third street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues; in favor of appropriating $600 to pay extra expenses incurred at the last election; concurring in the action of the Board of Aldermen, to abate nuisance between Nineteenth and Twenty-fourth streets, North river; adverse to granting pier for dumping night soil in the lower section of the city; in favor of building a sewer in Forty-seventh street, between Third and Fifth avenues; in favor of building a sewer in Pell street, between Bowery and Mott street; in favor of building a sewer in Harrison street, from Hudson river to Hudson street; in favor of confirming apportionment of assessment for sewer in Lexington avenue; confirming apportionment of assessment for sewer in Fifty-first street, between Third and Fourth avenues; in favor of confirming apportionment of assessment for regulating, &c., Third avenue; in favor of confirming apportionment of assessment in the matter of flagging Twenty-fifth street, between Broadway and Sixth avenue; in favor of confirming apportionment of assessment for sewer in Third avenue, forty-fourth to Forty-ninth street; in favor of granting permission to Doyle & Tone to grade in front of their premises in Broadway and Twelfth avenue; in favor of refunding money expended by Hose Company No. 19; in relation to bell for Spring street tower; in favor of alteration of grade of 121st street, between avenue A and East river—all of which were ordered to a third reading; in relation to printing the ordinance reorganizing the Fire Department; in favor of confirming assessment list for grading Fifty-ninth street, between Fifth avenue and Broadway; in favor of giving Engine Company No. 16 a new engine; in favor of increasing the salary of messenger to this Board to $800; in favor of rescinding resolution of December 29, 1855, relative to sewer inspectors; in favor of lighting the piers and slips on the East river, between Jackson and Gouverneur streets; in favor of adopting the report of the commissioners to pay award for property in [illegible] opening and widening of Bleecker street; concurring in memorialize the Legislature for power to raise money by loan for the construction of a new City Hall; in favor of raising a fund for the construction of Tompkins market.

The greater portion of the evening was occupied in the discussion of the report of the Committee on the Fire Department, non-concurring with the Board of Aldermen in reversing the action of the Fire Commissioners, in expelling Augustus W. Tyler and Edward Burke from the Fire Department. The Board finally refused to concur.

Adjourned to the first Monday in March.

Interesting from Mexico.

ISTHMUS OF TEHUANTEPEC.

We have been favored the perusal of a private letter addressed to a gentleman of this city, dated Mexico, Feb. 5, which encloses the following important decree of the provisional government in reference to the port of Coatzacoalcos, on the Gulf of Mexico side of the isthmus of Tehuantepec; and also to that of Ventosa, on the Pacific side of the same isthmus. We translate the decree in full, which runs as follows:—

Citizen Comonfort, President Substitute of the Mexican Republic, by virtue of the powers with which he has been invested by the Plan of Ayuda, makes the following decree:—

The ports of Coatzacoalcos and Ventosa, both in the territory of Tehuantepec, are open to foreign commerce with the reservation of determining hereafter specifically what will best subserve the interests of the public revenues in reference thereto, as well as the prosperity of that territory, whenever the interoceanic communication across the isthmus shall be completed.

It is, therefore, ordered that this decree be duly published and circulated.

Given at the Palace of the Government in Mexico, this 31st day of January, 1856. God and liberty!

IGNACIO COMONFORT.

The same letter also gives information that the grant of privileges on this isthmus, made in February, 1854, to A. G. Sloo and the "Mixed Company of Oaxaca," has been formally transferred over by the existing Mexican government to Mr. Falconet and others, who advanced the six hundred thousand dollars originally paid Mexico for this grant. It appears that at the time the grant was issued to Sloo and the "Mixed Company," these parties pledged it in due form to Mr. Falconet and his associates, as collateral to bills drawn by Col. Lee, Sloo's agent, upon his principal, for some six hundred and fifteen thousand dollars. Of this arrangement, the Mexican government was made cognizant, and even formally assented to it at the time—becoming, as it were, a party to the transaction. The bills drawn upon Sloo were never paid; and after struggling to recover their money, in various forms, from that time to the present, the mortgagees finally resorted to the pledge originally made, and called upon the government of Mexico to enforce the mortgage, which had originally been ratified according to the forms of the civil law in force in that country. This has been done, and Mr. Falconet is now invested with all the rights and privileges and franchises which formerly belonged to his mortgagers, A. G. Sloo and the "Mixed Company of Oaxaca."

Supreme Court—General Term.

On the Bench Judges Roosevelt, Clerke, Peabody and Davies.

THE PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW.

FEB. 25.—Mr. Capron (City Judge) appeared as counsel for the People at the relation of Chas. J. Warren against Coleman & Stetson, in a complaint arising out of the Prohibitory Liquor law. He did not suppose the Court would adjudicate upon the case until the decision of the Court of Appeals; but he was anxious to discharge his duty to his clients.

Judge Roosevelt—What is the use in submitting that case now, until the Court of Appeals decide the one pending before them?

Mr. Capron thought this Court would not entertain the matter pending the decision of the Court of Appeals; but he wished to submit his papers, in order that he might free himself from his obligation to his clients. The other side will be ready on Wednesday.

The Court—The statute, no doubt, gives that case a preference over all others, but as the other side will be ready on Wednesday, the matter had better stand over.

Mr. R. J. Dillon moved that the case of the new reservoir be adjourned till this day fortnight.

Judge Roosevelt suggested that the matter stand over until Judge Whiting forms one of the court. He (Judge Whiting) will then be perfectly disinterested, as by that time he will dispose of a mortgage which is secured more than three times over.

Mr. Dillon submitted an amendment to the rule of the Court as to the payment of money for unknown owners.

Supreme Court—Special Term.

Before Hon. Judge Clerke.

WHO IS JUDGE?—AN ORDER FOR ARREST MADE BY JUDGE DAVIES VACATED.

FEB. 25.—*Isaac Preble ads. Chas. C. Duncan.*—The appellant in this case was arrested on an action at the suit of the respondents, in pursuance of an order signed by Henry E. Davies, Esq. Preble, in his affidavit, states that at the time the order was granted he was master of and part owner of the ship Adriana, and he denies the indebtedness for which he was arrested.

Ex-Judge Beebe moved to vacate the order for arrest, on the ground that the alleged indebtedness was not contracted in a fiduciary capacity, and that the order of Mr. Davies was void; this latter objection he would not raise, only it had been raised against him.

Judge Clerke remarked that he was bound to treat the order as a sheet of blank paper. This Court, in General Term, had decided that Mr. Davies was not entitled to the seat; the order for arrest was void, for if two Judges could sit to fill one vacancy, one hundred could sit. It would be advisable for parties not to go before either Judge Peabody or Judge Davies until the question was finally settled between them. An order was then entered to vacate the order for arrest.

Habeas Corpus.—Mr. O'Rourke moved, on the petition of Tobias C. O'Connor for the discharge of his son, John O'Connor, aged about sixteen years, who is detained in the New York Juvenile Asylum, he having been placed there by his elder brother about two years ago, during the absence of his father, for not attending to his school. The petition stated that the boy was detained there against the will of his father. The motion to give the boy up to his parent was granted by the Judge.

Before Hon. Judge Davies.

MARRIAGE UNDER COERCION DECLARED NULL AND VOID.

FEB. 25.—*Wm. Kindregan, by his Next Friend, against Mary Kindregan.*—The object of this action was principally to declare the marriage between the parties null and void, for the reason that the consent of the plaintiff thereto was obtained by force and fraud, and also to procure a divorce on the ground of the adultery of the defendant. It seems that in August last, the plaintiff, then and now a minor, was arrested on a warrant for the seduction of defendant, under promise of marriage, issued by police Justice Connolly. Upon being brought before the justice, while without counsel and ignorant of his legal rights, he was interrogated. It is alleged, harshly and peremptorily, and told that there was a pretty clear case against him, and that he, the justice, would not be in his boots for the best coach in New York. The justice added that the charge against the plaintiff was of a State prison offence, and rendered him liable to an imprisonment of not less than five years. The justice then fixed his bail at $2 000, in default of which he was committed to jail. In a day or two he was again brought into the police office, before the same justice, where he found the defendant; and the justice taking them both into a small room, adjoining the police office, after the plaintiff had once refused to marry the defendant, finally married him to her, or rather went through the farce of a ceremony of marriage. Neither of the parties spoke to each other during or after the ceremony, and the plaintiff, upon being discharged from custody, left the police office alone, unaccompanied by the defendant, and there has been no subsequent cohabitation between the parties. The case was heard before Charles Stuart, Esq., referee, who held that if there was any consent of the plaintiff in the alleged marriage, it was an involuntary one, extorted from him, and therefore not such a one as the law contemplates, in order to make the contract binding between the parties. He thought that force had been used in procuring the marriage, according to the true interpretation of the statute (R. S., vol. II., part 2, tit. I., art. 2, sec 19), and for this reason he decided that the marriage should be annulled. The evidence on the second point was also held to be sufficient to authorize a decree for the dissolution of the marriage. Decree accordingly. The report of the referee was brought before Justice Davies, at Special Term, for confirmation, who ordered judgment to be entered as recommended by the referee, declaring the marriage between the plaintiff and defendant, celebrated by and before the police magistrate, in August, 1855, null and void.

First District Court.

Before Judge Green.

SUITS FOR VIOLATION OF CORPORATION ORDINANCES.

FEB. 25.—*The Mayor &c. of New York against Decker, Agent of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company and Others.*—There were 98 cases in this court this morning, for penalties for violating Corporation ordinances, in encumbering streets and sidewalks with carts, &c. 21 were settled; 5 dismissed for informality in the service of the summonses; 20 adjourned to next Monday for trial; 8 complaints dismissed for want of proper testimony, and the rest were tried and judgments rendered against the offenders, for various sums, from $5 to $100, with costs. R. J. McGregor, the Assistant Corporation Attorney, appeared as counsel for the Corporation.

United States Marshal's Office.

FEB. 25.—Maria Tucker alias Fry, was arrested by officer Horton, on a charge of passing counterfeit dimes. Held for examination.

Charles Westfield was arrested on a charge of larceny on board the ship A. Sibly. Held to answer.

Brooklyn City News.

DISTILLERY BURNED DOWN.—Last night, about nine o'clock, a fire broke out in the whiskey distillery of ex-Alderman Cross, in the Wallabout. A number of fire companies from the Eastern and Western districts were soon present and worked with energy, but notwithstanding their efforts, the building and its contents were entirely consumed. The fire extended to the stables, where several hundred cows were kept. The stables were consumed, but the cows were saved. The loss, which is quite large, could not be ascertained.

Hoboken City News.

NEW POLICE ORDINANCE.—The new police ordinance passed by the Hoboken Council at its last meeting, provides for the appointment, upon the nomination of the Mayor or any Councilman, of not more than six men, to be constituted either a day or night watch, whenever the public interests require it; and that the Council may from time to time discharge, disband, reduce or increase the police force, provided it does not exceed six men. Power is also by this ordinance given to the Council to appoint special policemen in extraordinary cases, when wanted. No policeman shall be dismissed except for wilful neglect of duty or for misconduct in office, unless ten days' notice is given of his dismissal, at the end of which time his duty and pay is discontinued. Policemen may be dismissed by ten days' notice in writing from the Council, without any cause being assigned. This ordinance is designed as a substitute for the one adopted in June, 1855.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

A Fortnight Later from California.

HALF A MILLION IN TREASURE ON THE WAY TO THIS PORT.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb 26, 1856.

The steamship Daniel Webster, from San Juan, Nicaragua, arrived here yesterday, bringing 80 passengers, and California dates to the 5th inst.

The steamship Star of the West sailed from San Juan for New York on the 18th inst., with 300 passengers and about $500,000 treasure in freight.

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25, 1856.

THE PERSONNEL OF THE NAVY.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Navy in answer to a resolution transmitting a copy of the report of the Naval Retiring Board, and stating that it was not accompanied with any journal, record or other papers, and further, that the causes of action were not made known to the Department.

Mr. MALLORY, (dem.) of Fla., from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill to amend the act to promote the efficiency of the navy.

OUR RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND—THE ENLISTMENT DIFFICULTY—CALL FOR INFORMATION.

Mr. MASON, (dem.) of Va., submitted a resolution requesting the President:—If not incompatible with the public interest—to communicate to the Senate all the correspondence which may have taken place between this government and that of Great Britain regarding the enlistment of soldiers in the United States to serve in the British army, accompanied by such evidence and documents as the President may deem proper, to show the connection of the agents or officers of the British government with this violation of our laws and national rights. Mr. Mason said the statement of Lord Clarendon in the British Parliament in regard to this matter had recently been received in the English papers, and unless the American side of the argument was likewise made known, the community would be misled. It was, therefore, important that all the correspondence should at once be made public.

Mr. JAMES, (dem.) of R. I., concurred in the opinion of the Senator from Virginia.

Mr. CASS, (dem.) of Mich., (who appeared in his seat for the first time since the late accident), not only agreed heartily with every word which Mr. Mason uttered, but would go further than he had. He (Mr. Cass) would not hesitate to say he never saw a statement so utterly contrary to fact as that of Lord Clarendon. He (Mr. Cass) should say, from the evidence on the trial of the British agents for violating the neutrality laws, that the complicity of the British government could not be successfully denied. He considered that paying the passage of men to Canada, and then enlisting them, was a palpable violation of our neutrality laws.

Mr. YULEE, (dem.) of Fla., inquired of Mr. Mason whether it was true, as stated in the speech of Lord Clarendon, that the British government had offered to submit the settlement of the controversy with regard to the interpretation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty to the arbitration of a friendly Power.

Mr. MASON—If any such offer has been made officially, I am ignorant of it.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, (K. N.) of Ky., thought the British government had made all the apology that could be expected of it, when it acknowledged its error, declared it unintentional, and promised that it should not again occur. He understood that as soon as the British government was apprised of the dissatisfaction of this government on account of the recruiting operations, the work was promptly desisted from. This was the highest satisfaction for such an injury, and no further apology ought to be demanded.

Mr. MASON said that, whatever might have been the statements made across the water, no atonement has been offered by the British government for its violation of our neutrality laws. He thought that when the correspondence called for should be laid before the Senate, Mr. Crittenden would find he had made his leap before he had gained the stile.

Mr. HAMLIN, (dem.) of Me., inquired whether Mr. Buchanan had not expressed himself satisfied with what Lord Clarendon had said in explanation of this matter.

Mr. MASON replied that he was not familiar with the whole correspondence; but, if Mr. Buchanan ever expressed himself satisfied with the course of the British government, it was done under a misapprehension of the facts.

Mr CRITTENDEN thought it might appear that Mr. Buchanan had made a leap in the dark. He hoped the correspondence sent in would show the real state of facts.

Messrs. TOUCEY, (dem.) of Conn., and RUSK, (dem.) of Texas, deprecated the discussion of the subject previous to the official information being placed before the Senate.

Mr. JAMES said the time would come when all the facts concerning matters at issue between the two countries would be made known. We have full information as to the Central American question; but that relating to the enlistment of soldiers should engage the grave consideration of Congress. It should be known that the British declaration of war against Russia bears date, Westminster, March 28, 1854. On the 21st of April, Mr. Crampton, while announcing this fact to our government, coupled it with the officially declared hope that our government would maintain a strict neutrality on the sea, not permitting privateers to be fitted out to depredate on British commerce. Mr. Marcy, in reply, April 25, assured Mr. Crampton that we should preserve a strict neutrality, not only preventing the equipment of privateers to act on British commerce, but to prevent men being enlisted to serve in the European war; our neutrality applying to sea and land, irrespective of the parties engaged in the contest. When Mr. Crampton applied to have naval equipment in favor of Russia prevented, he seemed to lose sight of the fact that such equipment of vessels would be no more a violation of the neutrality laws than the enlistment of men for land service. Mr. Marcy could not have believed that, while Mr. Crampton claimed that neutrality should be enforced against Russia, that Crampton himself would have violated neutrality concerning enlistments. We had a right to look on Mr. Crampton's request as a declaration of honor on the part of the British government that it would respect our neutrality laws, let Russia do as she might.

Mr. JAMES said he would have the remainder of his speech published. It contains statements derived from official sources, showing that England was guilty of bad faith in the enlistment question.

Mr. MASON'S resolution was adopted.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

On motion, the consideration of the President's special Kansas message was resumed, and—

Mr. JONES, (dem.) of Tenn., said he had listened with pleasure to the discussion whether Mr. Crampton should be recalled or not, and what measures should be taken to heal the wounded dignity of this country, and he would say that he would rather enter into a conflict with England, or any three of the great Powers of Europe, than to have a conflict among ourselves. Such conflict might come in consequence of disturbances in Kansas. Many of the objectionable portions of Mr. Wilson's speech had been modified in print, and the most objectionable remarks of all had been entirely omitted. He was glad to see this, for it gave him reason to hope that the Senator from Massachusetts was not altogether beyond redemption. All the trouble in Kansas had grown out of the morbid and unpatriotic opposition to what gentlemen are pleased to call the extension of slavery. Attempts had been made to prove that these disturbances were all the result of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. He denied the truth of the statement. The slavery agitation would have continued had the Compromise never been touched. As much as he was opposed to the Compromise he should be willing to restore it if gentlemen would cease to agitate the slavery question. No, this was a war of extermination. Mr. Jones proceeded to show that the Emigrant Aid Societies were established for the express purpose of first making Kansas a free State, and secondly making a money speculation out of this benevolent enterprise. Mr. Jones, said, alluding to Senators whom he opposed: "The devil takes care of his own, and this accounts for their prosperity" (Laughter.)

Mr. HALE (nigger worshipper), of N. H.—If it had not been for the Kansas bill I should not now be here. I owe my election to the President, who must be the only devil who brought me to Congress. (Renewed laughter.)

Mr. JONES—It that is true, the Senator is the most ungrateful wretch that ever lived, as he continually attacks the President. (Laughter, and applause in the galleries.)

Adjourned.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, Feb 25, 1856.

A NEW MILITARY ACADEMY.

On motion of Mr. THORINGTON, (nigger worshipper) of Iowa, the Committee on Military Affairs were instructed to inquire as to the expediency of establishing a Military Academy and School of Practice in the Mississippi valley.

INCREASE OF THE NAVY.

Mr. ORR asked leave to introduce a bill instructing the Committee on Naval Affairs to inquire into the expediency of constructing fifteen additional steam frigates not exceeding 1,600 tons burden each, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Objections being made, Mr. ORR moved a suspension of the rules, but no quorum voted. Adjourned.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25, 1856.

No. 57.—The executors of Alexander Hunter vs. Philip H. Minor. Judge Catron announced the decision of the Court, affirming the judgment of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, with costs and interest.

No. 141.—James C. Converse, administrator of the estate of Philip Greeley, Jr., plaintiff, vs. Benjamin Burgess, et. al. The case was submitted to the Court on the record, and printed arguments by Attorney General Cushing for the plaintiff, and Mr. Andros for the defendant.

No. 68.—Euphrasine Fourcroque et. al. vs. the city of New Orleans. Argument was commenced by Mr. Lewis for appellants, continued by Mr. Janin for appellees, and concluded for the appellants by Hon. Miles Taylor.

From Boston.

THE STEAM FRIGATE MERRIMAC, ETC.

BOSTON, Feb. 25, 1856.

The United States steam frigate Merrimac started this morning for sea on her trial trip.

The amount of insurance in this city upon the ship Great Duke and her cargo, the loss of which is reported by the Asia, is $112,000.

News from Hayti.

THE INVASION OF DOMINICA ABANDONED.

BOSTON, Feb. 25, 1856.

Accounts from Gonaives to February 1 state that on the morning of that day a proclamation was published and that the Haytien troops were on their way to their homes, by order of the Emperor, and that the invasion of Dominica had been abandoned.

Affairs in Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 25, 1856.

The Lawrence (Kansas) correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat*, under date the 14th inst., says:—The Kickapoo Rangers threaten hostilities again at Easton, saying that they will avenge Cook's death by killing the friends of the murdered Brown. The free State men are preparing for a conflict, but will only act on the defensive. Two mounted companies have left Lawrence for Easton, under command of Col. Dickey and Major Grover. A fight will probably occur.

From Cincinnati.

BREAKING UP OF THE OHIO AT CINCINNATI—SIX STEAMERS, NUMEROUS BARGES, ETC., SUNK—GREAT LOSS OF PROPERTY.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 25, 1856.

The Licking river, opposite this city, commenced rising rapidly yesterday morning, throwing immense quantities of ice into the Ohio, thereby breaking up the ice in the latter. The steamboats Albertine, Flag, Bridge City, Grapeshot, Madonna, Salem and Yorktown—all stern wheel boats—sunk, and will prove a total loss. Several other steamers were injured. A large number of barges and flat boats were also sunk.

The total loss, so far, is estimated at about $200,000, and the end is not yet. The Ohio river has risen about eight feet during the last twelve hours, and is still rising.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25, 1856.

Major Heiss, recently of the New Orleans *Delta*, goes to Nicaragua to-morrow, as bearer of despatches from our government. He is accompanied by Mrs. Heiss, and will be absent some months.

Death of Hon. E. B. Hubley.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25, 1856.

The Hon. Edward B. Hubley, formerly a representative in Congress from the Schuylkill district, and at one time Canal Commissioner of this State, died in this city on Saturday last.

Markets.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25, 1856.

Stocks have advanced. Pennsylvania fives, no sales; Reading Railroad, 46½; Long Island, 17; Morris Canal, 15; Pennsylvania Railroad, 45.

City Intelligence.

FIRE IN SPRING STREET.—About half-past 6 o'clock last night a fire originated in the varnish and polishing establishment of Solomon Ludwick, No. 6 Spring street. The firemen were soon upon the spot, and extinguished the flames. Damage about $50; fully insured. The building belongs to Mr. R. Russell; damaged slightly.

Personal Intelligence.

Hon. Mr. Galloway, of Ohio, addressed the citizens of Portsmouth, N. H., on the 22d inst.

The Right Rev. Bishop Potter, of Pennsylvania, preached in two churches in New Orleans, on the 17th inst.

The Hillsboro (N. C) *Recorder*, understands that Archbishop Hughes, of New York, has been selected by the senior class in the University to preach the valedictory sermon at the approaching commencement.

Hon Thomas Corwin, of Ohio, has recovered from the injuries sustained by his recent fall at Cincinnati, but it is thought he will be lame for life.

Pius IX. has presented to the Queen of Spain a prayer book, said to have belonged to St. Cathe ine of Sienna, in return for the presents sent by her Catholic Majesty—the "Prodigal Son" and the "Marriage of St. Catherine," of Murillo.

Madame Jenny Lind Goldschmidt has forwarded a donation of £50 in aid of the funds of the Royal British Female Orphan Asylum at Devonport.

ARRIVALS.

At the Metropolitan Hotel—Hon. T. Butler King, Georgia; Col G. Hilton, Alabama; E. Read, St Louis; Wm. W. Imlay, Hartford; Hon. John M. Wood, Maine; Gov. Dimond, Rhode Island; J. G. McClelland, Nashville; J. Argyle, U. S. Navy; P. B. Watson, Washington; M. Sumner, U. S. Navy; G. W. Small, Kentucky; Harvey Rowland, Philadelphia.

At the Clarendon—E. B. Gover and lady, San Francisco; F. Knox and daughter, do; O. H. Gordon, New York; G. Tucker, Canada; Edward James, Albany; Mr. Ashton, Boston; Gen. Walton and lady, Philadelphia; B. Wulleigh, New Orleans; R. Colt, New York.

From Richmond, &c in steamship Jamestown—Thomas Rives, T A Augley, J D Stewart, James Gillingser, C T Robie, J C Chamberlain, Andrew Waldron, M Eustace Peter Moore, James Day, James Casey, John Gibdion US N, John Farrand, USN, Mrs E Woodruff, Miss L Woodruff, Miss Kate Mann, J R Eustace Jr, Thos Sennell and lady, J C Post, J A Jackson, J K C Brown, J L Barnett, Otto Spahr, E F Brother and lady, J G Davis, J Burbank, Charles Denny, Miss M Underhill, Dr Chas Gresham, Alfred Merriman, S Moss, T S Gery, A J Woodworth, J S Jones USN, Dr A Schriver, USN, Dr C D Maxwell—39 in steerage.

From Savannah, Steamship Florida—N Adams and lady, W B Scranton, lady, child and servant, Miss E L Scranton, Miss L Scranton, Mrs A C Telfair, Geo J D N Johns, Mrs Morris, Mrs Fales, T Littles G S Bernheimer, W B Bloodwood, Wm Rose, W H Smith, T H Johnson, G Brown, M Cohen, L J Guttman, A G Smith, Jas C Horn, Wm Mathews, W S Snelling, J B Colt, Wm Christol, W H Elliot, S B Parkman, G Kubles, P Gibson, E H Cohen, Capt H Rowen, H Rothschild J Lieman, J Sherlock, J Denison, S C Denison, E I Bell, J P Lawrence, A Einstein, F Newcomb, W O Price, Geo Peirson, C Townsend—30 in steerage.

From London, in ship Southampton—Augusta Reynolds, of Kirkland.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—General term.—Non-enumerated motions, Nos 39, 24, 27, and arguments Nos. 131, 80, 94, 107, 113, 20, 35, 37, 66, 78, 104, 130, 147, 151, 170, 142, 145, 148, 106, 125, 25, 84, 87, 10, 14, 164, 64, 109.

SUPREME COURT—Circuit.—Nos. 189, 290, 237, 321, 325, 329, 138, 184, 134½, 213, 146, 32, 1346, 330, 337, 68, 71, 266, 203.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 714, 716, 732, 687, 508, 738, 749, 750, 755, 758, 761, 731, 640, 762, 765, 768, 769, 770 to 785.

MARITIME INTELLIGENCE.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Name	Leaves	Date	For
Pacific	Liverpool	Jan. 23	New York
Etna	Havre	Feb. 5	New York
Arago	Havre	Feb. 13	New York
America	Liverpool	Feb. 16	Boston
Hermann	Bremen, &c	Feb. 17	New York

FOR EUROPE.

Canada	Boston	Feb. 27	Liverpool
Atlantic	New York	Mar. 1	Liverpool
Canadian	New York	Mar. 1	Liverpool
Asia	New York	Mar. 5	Liverpool
Arago	New York	Mar. 8	Havre, &c.
America	Boston	Mar. 12	Liverpool
Africa	New York	Mar. 19	Liverpool

ALMANAC FOR NEW YORK THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	6 38	MOON RISES	eve 11 31
SUN SETS	5 48	HIGH WATER	eve 12 13

Port of New York, February 25, 1856.

CLEARED

Steamship Northern Light, Wasnack, San Juan—C Vander bilt.

Steamship Cahawba, Bullock, Havana and New Orleans—Livingston, Crocheron & Co.

Ship R Parker (Br) Pritchard, Antwerp—W F Schmidt & Co.

Ship Maid of Orleans, Dennis, New Orleans—Wm Nelson & Son.

Bark M Morton, Bulkley, Savannah—Scranton & Tallman.

Brig A Bert, Thomas, Aspinwall—Geo Olney.

Brig J Means, Herrick, Cardenas—C & E J Peters.

Schr Charger, Sloan, Brazos—Van Brunt & slight.

Schr Arcade, Nickerson, Jacmel—Brett, son & Co.

Schr C A Libby, Glover, Vera Cruz—Hargous Bros.

Schr F Satterly, Grifling, Charleston—McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr A J De Bassett, Brewster, Wilmington—Dolner & Potter.

Schr Jas Holmes, Holmes, Richmond—C H Pierson.

Schr W P Phillip, Watson, Philadelphia—Jas Hand.

Schr Granite State, Bearse, Boston—Master.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Florida, Woodhull, Savannah, with mdse and 58 passengers, to S L Mitchill. Sunday, 8:15 PM, 25 miles N of Hatteras exchanged signals with steamships Augusta, and James Adger.

Steamship Jamestown, Parrish, Petersburg and Richmond, with mdse and passengers, to Ludlam & Pleasants. No date exchanged signals with steamship Roanoke, hence for Norfolk.

Ship Polynesia (of Boston), Watson, San Francisco, 102 days, with hides, wool, &c to order.

Ship Southampton, Frost, London and Portsmouth, Jan 13, with mdse and 30 passengers, to E E Morgan.

Bark Anne (of Warren), Allen, Havana 12 days, with mdse, to master. 15th inst, off Orange Key, saw ship Hill, bound N.

Bark Zidon, Davis, Sagua, 12 days, with sugar and molasses, to Spofford, Tileston & Co. 21st inst, lat 38, lon 74 30, spoke bark Rollin, hence.

Bark Claremont, Smith, New Orleans, 22 days, with mdse, to Taylor & Burtlett. Have been 14 days North of Hatteras. 16th inst, lat 32, lon 73 30, spoke schr Thomas Bayley, hence for San Juan, Nic.

Brig Pemola, Wass, Sagua, 12 days, with sugar, &c, to Peck & Church.

Brig O G Clark (of Camden), Philbrook, Pensacola, Feb 15, with lumber, to S Duncan.

Brig Mystic (of Mystic), Fish, St Marks, 21 days, with cotton, to Smallwood, Anderson & Co.

Brig Jessie Ashmes (of Camden), Pendleton, St Marks, 20 days, with cotton, to Smallwood, Anderson & Co. Have had very heavy weather, and have been 9 days N of Barnegat.

Schr J Preble (of Harrington) W