NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—WANDERING MINSTREL—FRANCK AND ASENAP.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway—FOUR LOVERS—FIGARO—GARGE MONSTER.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—LARBOARD FIN—P. P., OR THE MAN AND THE TIGRE—SIGIAN BONGIMME.

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street—WINTER'S TALE—THAT BLESSED BABY.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway—LONDON ASSURANCE—PERFECTION.

LAURA KEENE'S VARIETIES, Broadway—THE KING'S RIVAL NOVELTY.

BROADWAY VARIETIES, 472 Broadway—BLACK EYED SUSAN—WANDERING MINSTREL—BY THE JUVENILE COMEDIANS.

NIBLO'S SALOON, Broadway—HIAWATHA TO BE READ BY MISS CLARA DARLING.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, 444 Broadway—ETHIOPIAN FIRE DEMANDER—MUMMY.

ATHENÆUM, 654 Broadway—DINOPTIC, SCRIPTURAL, HISTORICAL, GEOGRAPHICAL, ORATORICAL EXHIBITION.

EMPIRE HALL, 596 Broadway—TOUR OF EUROPE—SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.

BROOKLYN MUSEUM, Brooklyn—LOVE'S SACRIFICE—THE REVIEW.

New York, Tuesday, April 8, 1856.

Mails for Europe.

NEW YORK HERALD—EDITION FOR EUROPE.

The Cunard mail steamship Canada, Captain Lang, will leave Boston on Wednesday, at noon, for Liverpool.

The European mails will close in this city at a quarter to two o'clock this afternoon.

The HERALD (printed in English and French) will be published at ten o'clock in the morning. Single copies, in wrappers, sixpence.

Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of the NEW YORK HERALD will be received at the following places in Europe:—

LONDON—Am. & European Express Co., 17 and 18 Cornhill.
PARIS—do. do. 8 Place de la Bourse.
LIVERPOOL—do. do. 7 Rumford street.
LIVERPOOL—John Hunter, 12 Exchange street, East.

The contents of the European edition of the HERALD will embrace the news received by mail and telegraph at the office during the previous week, and to the hour of publication.

The News.

Our Washington correspondent states that the French and English ministers declare that detachments of men will be landed from the respective squadrons on the coast of Central America to assist the Costa Ricans in their war against Nicaragua.

The brig Eureka was advertised to leave New Orleans on the 1st inst. for San Juan, Nicaragua, with a numerous corps of volunteers for Walker's army; and the steamer Charles Morgan is advertised to leave on the 10th for the same destination, with a company recruited by Gen. Hornsby, who will accompany them.

In the United States Senate yesterday the Committee on Foreign Affairs reported a resolution stating that no further legislation is necessary in order to annul the Danish Sound dues treaty. The subject will probably be discussed on Monday next. General Cass presented a memorial from members of the Kansas free State Legislature, and moved its reference to the Territorial Committee. Messrs. Butler, Douglas and Bayard opposed the motion, and after some conversation the matter dropped. The Bounty Land bill was then taken up, and Mr. Foot made a speech in favor of the measure. Mr. Geyer addressed the Senate on the Kansas question, defending the citizens of Missouri from the charges brought against them. In the House the Kansas constitution and a memorial of the free State men were presented and referred to the Committee on Territories. A bill authorizing the purchase of a steamboat, to be stationed at this port, and to be used as a revenue cutter and relief vessel, was presented and referred to the Committee of the Whole. A strong effort is on foot to break up the Chinese Coolie trade. A resolution directing inquiry as to the expediency of declaring the traffic illegal was adopted, as was also a call upon the President for information relative to the cargo of the ship Sea Witch, wrecked near Havana recently, and whether the trade comes within the same category as the African slave traffic.

The steamship Adriatic, which is intended for the Collins line, was launched yesterday from the yard of the Messrs. Steers. An immense concourse of spectators were assembled, and the spectacle was one of the finest of the kind that has ever been presented to New Yorkers. Everything went off as successfully as could be desired, and after the launch there was a dinner, at which several speeches were made and toasts proposed, a report of which will be found elsewhere. The Adriatic is 354 feet long from stem to stern; 50 feet beam; depth of the hold under the spar deck 33 feet 2 inches, and tonnage 5,888, carpenter's measurement.

Both Boards of the Common Council were in session last evening. Several important subjects came up before the Aldermen, the particulars of which are given in our report elsewhere. The only notable matters before the Councilmen were a resolution concurring with the other Board in favor of selling the Brick Church property, which passed by a vote of forty-one to ten, and a message of the Mayor, vetoing the resolution repudiating the contract for cleaning Broadway.

The Ferry Committee of the Board of Aldermen met yesterday, and had under consideration the ferry grant from South Tenth street, Williamsburg, to Catherine street, issued four years ago. No boats have ever been run on the ferry, and a resolution is before the committee directing that the present owners of the lease place boats on the ferry forthwith. The difficulty heretofore has been in procuring a landing place for the boats on the New York side, owing to an injunction having been placed on the construction of the bulkhead begun at the foot of Catherine street. Ex-Alderman Charlick, principal owner of the lease, and John J. Hicks, one of the original grantees, appeared before the committee on behalf of the ferry company.

The trial of Louis Baker, charged with killing Bill Poole, was yesterday postponed to Monday next.

A meeting of the Liquor Dealers' Society was held last evening. The only subject of interest brought before the meeting was the new license bill, news of the passage of which yesterday, by the Assembly, had been telegraphed during the day. A feeling of strong opposition is said to have been expressed against the amendment introduced into the bill cutting off grocers from the privilege of selling liquor. It is understood that a committee was appointed to proceed at once to Albany to aid the lobbying committee already there, against the passage of the bill by the Senate.

A gentleman of this city, who came passenger in the bark Aura, from Australia and Pernambuco, gives us the following late and melancholy news from the latter place:—"We put in at Pernambuco on the 27th February and left on the 1st March. The deaths by cholera at Pernambuco, during our stay, were: February 27, 109; February 28, 77; February 29, 77, and March 1, 75, as officially reported by the Board of Health"—making a total of two hundred and thirty-eight in four days.

The Legislature make little progress with the public business, notwithstanding the session will close with the present week. In the Senate yesterday a report ousting Senator Sickles and seating Thos. J. Barr, was presented. The question will be taken on Wednesday. The bill to incorporate the Grand Lodge of I. O. of O. F. of Northern New York was rejected. The police and license bills and the Kansas resolutions were discussed. The Albany Bridge bill passed both houses. In the Assembly the bill to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors was passed—ayes 72, nays 41. There was great excitement throughout the session, and one member charged another with attempting to corrupt him with a bribe. A committee was appointed to investigate the charge, and in all probability that is the last we shall ever hear of it.

The election in Connecticut yesterday was a hotly contested one. There is no choice of State officers by the people. The Senate will probably be democratic, and the House Know Nothing and nigger worshipper.

The cotton market was quite firm yesterday, with sales of 3,000 bales. Flour was dull, with a tendency to lower prices, especially for common grades. Common State and Western ranged from $6 50 a $6 75. Wheat was in good demand for prime lots for milling, which were scarce. A small sale of fair Southern red was made at $1 68. Corn sold to a fair extent at 60c. a 65c. for inferior to sound mixed white and yellow, and a parcel of extra Southern sold at 68c. Rye was dull. Pork was quiet, with small sales of mess at $16 62½, and of prime at $15 62½. Sugars were sold, to a fair extent, without change in prices of moment. To Liverpool grain freights were easier, with engagements of 30,000 bushels of corn, in bulk, at 6d. a 6½d. Rates for cotton and provisions were about the same.

New York and her Spring Business of 1856—Another Epoch of Financial and Commercial Expansions.

"Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war." The spring business of New York for 1856 opens most auspiciously. It is, altogether, without a parallel, in quantity and quality, in our city's history. Our monetary affairs were never more healthy or solvent—our banks, *prima facia*, never in a sounder condition—our internal credits never more trustworthy—our internal resources never so ample, and, accordingly, our spring imports thus far have never been more promising for large supplies to the federal treasury than for the current season. Note the comparative aggregates of the following table:—

FOREIGN IMPORTS TO NEW YORK FOR THREE MONTHS, FROM JANUARY 1,

	1854	1855.	1856.
Ent'd for consumption	$37,989,365	23,451,214	40,860,557
Ent'd for warehousing	5,052,144	7,357,681	5,334,168
Free goods	3,206,196	4,150,673	5,439,624
Specie and bullion	1,012,768	240,798	237,956
Total imports	$47,260,473	35,200,366	51,871,305
Withdrawn from ware'e	6,544,729	7,339,298	6,245,071

We have here an excess for the three months of 1856 exceeding one-third for the same period of the receipts of 1855. But the month of March of the current year, as compared with March, 1855, presents the progressive expansion of this season's imports in a still more striking light. Here are the figures:—

FOREIGN IMPORTS TO NEW YORK FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH,

	1854.	1855.	1856.
Ent'd for consumption	$12,911,744	6,765,687	15,781,297
Ent'd for warehousing	1,806,688	1,865,633	2,222,655
Free goods	1,344,627	1,458,578	2,141,661
Specie and bullion	444,015	83,159	111,345
Total imports	$16,557,074	10,173,057	20,256,958
Withdrawn from ware'e	1,701,203	2,718,993	1,852,396

Here our imports for March, '56, are double the aggregate of March, '55. This is a remarkable increase; but it is scarcely more remarkable than the fact that it is less than four millions above the sum for March, '54, and less than a million over the returns for March, '53. Still more remarkable are the Custom House statistics, which show the sum total of our imports for the last nine months and for the same period of the two preceding fiscal years:—

For the nine months ending with March, '56..$141,784,114
" " " '55.. 121,758,463
" " " '54.. 143,521,602

Thus it will be seen that while our imports for the last nine months are greater by twenty millions than for the corresponding period of 1854-5, they are less by nearly two millions than the receipts for the same period of 1853-4.

A year, perhaps, of unexampled prosperity, enterprise and speculations of all kinds, is before us, but let us not forget the lessons of 1836-7, nor the later warnings of the memorable year 1853. With the first receipts here of California gold in 1848, a new impulse was given to the vast financial and commercial business of New York in all its extensive ramifications. The gold continuing to flow in, our business operations continued to expand until in 1853, when the mercantile architecture of the city had changed from common brick buildings of indifferent pretensions, to whole blocks and streets (sufficient in themselves to constitute a large city) of imposing five story marble and brown stone fronts. Then came the advent of the Pierce administration, promising us the most wonderful things; and then the humbug of our Crystal Palace, inaugurated under the auspices of the President and half his Cabinet; and then the bubble of speculation was rapidly inflated to its utmost tension. Real estate and rents went up to a most preposterous figure—country merchants poured in upon us and were accommodated with large amounts of goods upon liberal credits—our importers followed suit in large credit importations, for we were all to be rich. But the day of settlement was not far off, and we were speedily brought to our sober senses.

In July, 1854, the exposure of the Schuyler swindles pricked the shining bubble of speculation and it collapsed. That discovery of a million or so of railroad stock forgeries opened the eyes of Wall street to other leakages and to the breakers ahead, and all hands immediately set to work to lighten the ship and take in sail. Then followed the pressure of the Russian war. Under a momentary conclusion from a false hypothesis we had all imagined that the exclusive privilege of the carrying trade to the beligerents, and the monopoly of the western European market for our breadstuffs would fill our coffers with French and British gold. But this idea proved an unmitigated delusion. A general drought of unexampled severity, superadded to a general pestilence, afflicted the land, cutting off our resources, destroying our crops, wasting our people and paralyzing our energies. Then came our starving prices of flour and beef; and then the terrible winters of 1854-5, with its thousands of industrious mechanics and laborers thrown out of employment and reduced to public charity.

With the spring of 1855 the glorious prospect of a superabundant harvest revived our hopes; and with the full realizations, under a benignant Providence, of the most abounding crops in all our history, a healthy activity and confidence in all our business were happily restored. Meantime, however, the greedy cormorant of Sebastopol, swallowing up all the ready means of England and France, compelled them to call upon us to cancel those debts for those extravagant imports of 1853. With admirable fidelity to their engagements, our merchants and financiers devoted themselves to the task. The debts of the interior were collected, and the debts of the exterior have been paid in breadstuffs, cotton and California gold—California still continuing to supply all dificiencies.

So here we are, upon the threshold of the pacification of Europe, with a clean balance sheet before us in reference to the past; but with twenty millions of imports for the month of March of the current season, against only eleven millions of exports, including two and a half millions in specie. This looks like letting on the steam too heavily; but the bulk of the breadstuffs of last year's product still remains in the interior; and it is thought that with the opening of our canals and other channels of inland communication from the winter's protracted blockade, these supplies will be thrown upon the seaboard, and across the Atlantic in sufficient quantities to reverse the balance between imports and exports largely in our favor. With an ordinary season it is also probable, considering the steadily increasing demand and average prices for the article, that we shall produce this year a cotton crop equal to forty millions of dollars extra as compared with an average yield. Nor are there as yet any grumblings from our farmers foreshadowing a deficiency in those cereals bearing in England the general name of corn. The evidences recited, and our inferences then, are in favor of a year of unexampled commercial activity, business enterprises and financial speculations and adventures throughout the country; for, even should our grain harvest and our cotton fall short, have we not still the inexhaustible gold of California in reserve?

There may arise, however, some serious drawbacks to the fulfilment of these delightful expectations. The pacification of Europe, instead of enlarging our foreign market for breadstuffs may curtail it. Since the acceptance of Austria's protocol by Russia, and with the progressive steps that have followed to a pacification, the prices of the Liverpool corn market have continued to decline. Russia, from the consumption and the waste of her grain by her vast armies, can hardly have a surplus remaining of her last year's crop; but with the present supplies of the Western Powers they may need but little more to eke out their deficiencies to the coming harvest. In any contingency, short of a general failure in Europe, a host of speculators must suffer, for the prices for breadstuffs throughout the United States must come down. This will be no serious calamity to the country, for cheap bread has never yet been the ruin of any people. The danger is in relying too largely upon this resource for the redemption of European dry goods, and of thus running into another heavy schedule of excessive importations, bank inflations, speculations and extravagances, to be followed by another contraction or constriction, with all its attendant evils to the working classes.

The pacification of Europe, that "blessed baby," a new start in all the glorious enterprises of peace, with the many solid and substantial advantages which we possess over all competitors, are certainly calculated to inaugurate among us a splendid commercial and financial jubilee; but let our traders, speculators and financiers bear in mind the bubble of 1853, as throughout the stringent reaction of 1854-55 they were guided by the experience and the warnings of '36 and '37. Prudent men will not be hurried away by the kite flying *furore* of a treaty of peace.

THE BRICK CHURCH PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The Board of Councilmen last evening concurred with the Board of Aldermen, by a vote of forty-one to ten, in favor of selling the Brick Church property at public auction. We are very glad to make this announcement. This property embraces an entire block on Nassau and Beekman streets and Park row, and is the place of all others for the Post Office. The resolution of the Councilmen limits the price not below $225,000; but as the property is to be sold at public auction, it will probably bring more than that sum—some think as high as $400,000. One-fourth of this amount is to revert to the city treasury. Now that this point has been accomplished with our city government and all obstacles removed for its purchase, we hope that the general government will not delay in securing the land for a new and commodious Post Office, which is so much needed in this growing town. It is the spot. Let it be located there. Then—besides a splendid Post Office building added to the architectural beauty of the city—we shall have a magnificent new church erected in the upper part of the metropolis. We understand that the trustees of the church intend to spend whatever they receive for their property in Nassau street on a new edifice they contemplate adding to the numerous beautiful buildings that now adorn our principal streets.

City Politics.

SPECIAL ELECTION OF COUNCILMAN IN THE TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

There is to be a special election for Councilman, to fill the vacancy caused by the demise of Robt. H. S. Dixon, in the Twenty-fourth Council district, Ninth ward, to-day. The polls will be held, for the Sixth election district, at No. 48 Hammond street, and for the Seventh district at No. 74 Greenwich avenue, and will remain open from sunrise to sunset. The Twenty-fourth district is bounded by Bleecker and Amos streets, Eighth avenue and Fourteenth streets, and comprises the Sixth and Seventh election districts of the Ninth ward. Only two candidates have aspired to the honor of representing this district—Peter P. Wendover and Isaac O. Hunt. At the last election the vote stood:—

Robert S. Dixon	426
A. M. C. Smith	350
William A. Foster	173
Robert Paterson	65
P. P. Wendover	35
Blank	20
Total	1,069

One of the candidates has sent us the following note:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.
No. 35 HAMMOND STREET, April 5, 1856.

Please correct two errors in yours of this date—"Special Election for Councilman." First—The poll for the Seventh district will be held at the junction of Greenwich and Seventh avenues; you place it at No. 74 Greenwich street. Second—By referring to your files you will find my name announced as the citizens' candidate, and not understood to be the nominee of the temperance party, for they have made no nomination.
PETER P. WENDOVER.

THE NAVY YARD.—It appears that there is a mistake in regard to visiters to the Navy Yard, the North Carolina and other vessels on this station. The regulation relative to visiters on Thursday apply to those of the crew only; ladies and gentlemen desirous of seeing the North Carolina or Niagara can do so every day by obtaining permits or passes from any officer on board those vessels.

The Eudora Imogene Mystery.

The following letter was received by Mr McKeon from Judge Willett, of Flushing:—

JOHN MCKEON, District Attorney of New York—I hasten to give information that two bodies have come ashore at College Point, Flushing. I went with the Coroner, and from the description they answer that of the captain and mate of the Eudora Imogene. I take the liberty of addressing this to you. Yours, respectfully, in haste,
SAMUEL WILLETT.

FLUSHING, April 6, 1856.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Before Hon. Judge Roosevelt.

THE TRIAL OF BAKER POSTPONED.

APRIL 8.—The Court opened and excused several jurors from attendance. The case of Louis Baker charged with the homicide of William Poole at Stanwix Hall, was postponed until Monday next, in consequence of the absence of the Attorney General. Judge Strong, of Kings county, will preside.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

Very Interesting from Washington.

CABINET COUNCIL ON CENTRAL AMERICAN AFFAIRS—ARMED INTERFERENCE OF THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH AGAINST GEN. WALKER—GEN. WOOL'S COURSE IN OREGON SUSTAINED—THE PACIFIC RAILROAD SCHEME, ETC., ETC.

WASHINGTON, April 7, 1856.

The Cabinet had a long and protracted session to-day. Our difficulties in Central America was the principal subject before them. The correspondence called for a few days since is nearly completed, and will be sent into the Senate in a day or two. It shows a queer state of things.

I understand that the English and French Ministers declare that troops will be landed from their respective squadrons off Central America, to aid Costa Rica against General Walker. Mr. Marcy apprehends that such action would arouse a filibustering spirit which, perhaps, even he could not control.

The correspondence from the War and Indian Departments, called for by Mr. Faulkner's resolution in reference to the Indian difficulties in Oregon, will be transmitted to the House on Wednesday. It is very voluminous. It fully substantiates Gen. Wool's position against the assaults of the people and Legislature of Oregon.

The Pacific Railroad Committee find it a little difficult to agree to the details of a bill, nor are they satisfied of the policy of chartering particular individuals. Some of the committee prefer letting out the contract to the lowest bidder. This would blow up the calculations of Messrs. McCabe & Co., the parties aiming to secure the prize.

The General Land office was transferred to-day from the Treasury building to the west wing of the Patent office. Eleven hundred letters were received and registered at the Land office during last week.

Mr. Keitt, of South Carolina, knocked the wind out of the nigger worshippers' sails to-day in the House. He also took occasion to rap Mr. Buchanan and his friends over the knuckles. South Carolina, he says, is for the Brigadier.

Owing to a slim attendance the proceedings of the anti-Nebraska caucus at the Capitol to-night were principally of a conversational character.

The democrats and Americans of the city, severally, are holding meetings to-night.

The Connecticut Election.

NEW HAVEN, April 7—10:30 P. M.

In this city C. R. Ingersoll and Charles L. English, fusion, are elected. The State ticket, fusion and administration, are about equal. J. E. English, democrat, is elected Senator. The other two Senators from this county are probably fusionists.

REPRESENTATIVES ELECTED.

Fusion.—New Haven, 1; North Haven, 1; New Brantford, 1; Milford, 1; Meriden, 1; Orange, 1; Guilford, 2; Derby, 1; Madison, 1; Waterbury, 2; Fairfield, 2; Darien, 1; Wethersfield, 2; East Haven, 2; New London, 2; Waterford, 1; East Lyme, 1; Groton, 1; Stonington, 2; North Stonington, 2; Lyme, 2, Westbrook, 1; Clinton, 1; Griswold, 1—total 34. And three others from the Bridgeport Senatorial district, and there are 37.

Democrats.—New Haven, 1; Stratford, 1; Hartford, 2; Old Lyme, 1; Bridgeport, 1; Essex, 1; Hamden, 1; Woodbridge, 1—total 10. Add six more from the Bridgeport Senatorial district, and the number stands, 16 democrats to 37 opposition.

The Senate has twenty-one members, but there is too little known of it to express an opinion about it. The House has probably a fusion majority.

NEW HAVEN—11 P. M.

Further returns show the following additional democratic representatives elected:—Brantford, 1; Wallingford, 2; Southbury, 1; Oxford, 1; New Britain, 2; Middletown, 2; Portland, 1; Cromwell, 1; Windsor Docks, 1; West Hartford, 1; Sunsbury, 1; South Windsor, 1.

The fusionists elect, in Suffield, 1; Sunsbury, 1; Durham, 2; Manchester, 1—making a total of 73 representatives of which the fusionists have 42.

The democrats suppose they have carried the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 10th and 18th Senatorial districts.

The fusionists suppose they have carried the 6th, 8th, 9th and 19th districts. If this be so, there will be eleven more districts to hear from. The 5th district in this county is exceedingly close.

There is no election of State officers by the people.

David J. Peck is elected Judge Probate for this district.

The Fourteenth Senatorial district is fusion, and the Thirteenth is the same by 49 majority, with Windham, Voluntown and Chaplin to hear from.

HARTFORD, April 7—11 P. M.

The election in this State to-day has been a very exciting one. The prospects now are that the opposition have the House, while the Senate is doubtful. Hartford has gone democratic by about 100 majority. The vote is the largest ever polled in the city. The democrats have elected their Senators in the First and Eighteenth districts.

HARTFORD, April 7—11:30 P. M.

As far as heard from the democrats have elected 39 representatives, and the 50 returns yet to come in are expected to be favorable to the opposition—making the House probably sure for the fusionists, and the Senate doubtful.

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 7, 1856.

THE DANISH SOUND DUES.

Mr. MASON, (dem.) of Va., from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a resolution to the effect that no further legislation is necessary in order to put an end to the treaty with Denmark regulating the Sound dues.

The subject was made the special order for Monday next.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

Mr. CASS, (dem.) of Mich.—I desire to present a memorial from persons composing the self-styled Legislature of Kansas, and move its reference to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. SEWARD, (nigger worshipper) of N. Y.—Which of them?

Mr. CASS—The honorable Senator understands just as well as I told him.

Mr. SEWARD—I desire to know from my honorable friend from Michigan whether the memorial he presents is a memorial which purports to come from the Territorial Legislature of Kansas, organized under the act of Congress, as I am led to infer from the manner in which he describes it, or whether it is a memorial from the Provisional Legislature of the new State of Kansas.

Mr. CASS—I will answer the Senator if he says he don't know. If he does not say that, I have no further answer to make. (Laughter.)

Mr. SEWARD—Well, let it go. I have no concession to make.

Mr. HALE, (nigger worshipper) of N. H., to Mr. Cass.—Very well done, General. I never knew you to do better. (Laughter.)

Mr. CASS moved that the report be printed.

Messrs. BUTLER and BAYARD opposed the motion, and

Mr. SEWARD demanded the yeas and nays.

Mr. CASS thought the report would be interesting to a great many persons, and therefore urged its printing

Mr. DOUGLAS, (dem.,) of Illinois, could not imagine what this bogus Legislature could have to say for itself.

The subject was laid aside, and

THE BOUNTY LAND BILL

Taken up, which was also set aside, after an argument by Mr. Foot in favor of its passage.

Mr. GEYER, (national.) of Mo., addressed the Senate on Kansas affairs, saying that his position in the Senate, as the sole representative of the State of Missouri, would not permit him to decline participation in the debate. He engaged in it as a work of necessity, rather than inclination. The circumstances under which the debate was inaugurated seemed to indicate a purpose to make political capital out of the Kansas disturbances, with the view of controlling the coming national and State elections. In such a controversy he had no disposition to engage. It, however, became his duty to defend his constituents against the grave and serious charges brought against them. He then proceeded to consider the constitutional aspect of the slavery question, contending that the power of Congress to make all needful rules and regulations in regard to the Territory and other property of the United States extends to the public domain only, and not to the domestic affairs or institutions of the Territory.

Without concluding, Mr. Geyer gave way to a motion to adjourn.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, April 7, 1856.

CONTESTED SEATS.

Mr. BRIGHAM, (nigger worshipper) of Ohio, from the Committee on Elections, reported a resolution declaring vacant the seat of the Eighth district of Illinois, claimed by Mr. B. B. Fouke; also that Mr. S. S. Marshall, the sitting member from the Ninth district of the same State, was elected over Mr. L. J. B. Turney.

The consideration of the committee's report was postponed.

THE CONSTITUTION OF KANSAS.

Mr. MACE, (K. N.) of Ind., by unanimous consent, presented the constitution of Kansas, together with a memorial of the new Legislature of Kansas on the subject.

Referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. MACE's motion to print 10,000 copies was referred to the Committee on Printing.

A SPEECH ON POLITICAL MATTERS.

In Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, the Deficiency Appropriation bill being in order,

Mr. KEITT, (dem.) of S. C., made a speech on political affairs, calling on the democratic party and the conservatives of the North to crush the aggressive spirit of fanaticism directed against the South. He maintained that the Presidential fight will be confined to the democratic and republican parties. There can be but two flags, the American organization being out of the question. The people will adopt only one great issue at a time. The contest must turn on the Nebraska bill, the democrats having accepted that issue. He condemned the one term principle, as unwise in theory and practice, and declared his hostility to the doctrine of availability.

AN APPROPRIATION FOR NORFOLK.

Mr. MILLSON, (dem.) of Va., spoke in favor of appropriating one thousand dollars for fitting up and grading the grounds belonging to the Custom House building at Norfolk, Va. He said that humanity and mercy required it, in view of the efforts now making to avoid the recurrence of yellow fever in that city.

The committee rose.

THE CHINESE COOLIE TRADE TO BE BROKEN UP.

On motion of Mr. HUMPHREY MARSHALL, (K. N.) of Ky., the Committee on Foreign Affairs was instructed to inquire into the expediency of declaring the engagement of American vessels in the Chinese coolie trade to be illegal and a sufficient cause of forfeiture to the captors of the ship engaged therein.

A STEAM REVENUE CUTTER FOR NEW YORK.

Mr. PELTON, of N. Y., from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill authorizing the President to cause to be procured a suitable steamer to be stationed at New York, as a revenue cutter, to afford relief to distressed vessels. Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

THE COOLIE TRADE AND THE SHIP SEA WITCH.

On motion of Mr. PRINGLE, of N. Y., it was resolved that the President be requested to communicate what information he may possess in regard to citizens of the United States being engaged in the slave trade, or in the transportation in American ships of coolies from China to Cuba and other countries, with the intention of placing or continuing them in a state of slavery or servitude, and whether such traffic is not, in his opinion, a violation of the spirit of existing treaties, rendering those engaged in it liable to indictment for piracy, and especially that he be requested to communicate to this House the facts and circumstances attending the shipment from China of some 500 coolies in the ship Sea Witch of New York, lately wrecked on the coast of Cuba.

VACANCIES IN COMMITTEES FILLED.

Messrs. OLIVER, SHERMAN and HOWARD, of the Kansas Investigating Committee, having asked to be excused from serving on standing committees, the following were appointed in their places:—On Election, Mr. Savage; on Foreign Affairs, Mr. Stanton; and on Ways and Means, Mr. Bellingburst. Mr. Hughston was appointed on the Committee on Accounts, vice Cadwallader; and Mr. Clark on Military Affairs, vice Stanton.

Adjourned.

Latest from the State Capital.

THE SICKLES AND BARR CASE—THE POLICE BILL—PASSAGE OF THE LICENSE BILL THROUGH THE HOUSE—THE ALBANY BRIDGE BILL—PROBABLE EXTENSION OF THE SESSION, ETC., ETC.

ALBANY, April 7, 1856.

A report was submitted this morning in the Senate, declaring Daniel E. Sickles not entitled to a seat, and that Thomas J. Barr is. The facts reported are:—1st. After the polls were closed, and the canvass commenced in said election district, (Second district, First ward), two additional inspectors were appointed and sworn in, and took part in the canvass, in place of the regular inspectors, who withdrew and went to sleep. Before the canvass was completed another person was also sworn in as an inspector, and proceeded to assist in canvassing the votes. 2d. That a portion of the time, while the canvass was in progress, none of the duly appointed inspectors were present, and the canvass left entirely to persons having no legal authority to canvass the votes. 3d. That the canvass commenced at the place of holding the poll, but was discontinued by an adjournment, during which time the ballot boxes containing the uncounted ballots were deposited in the ward station house, and not in the care of any of the inspectors. 4th. After the canvass was commenced, at the place of holding the polls, and before completed, the same was adjourned and removed from thence to the station house in said ward and the canvass then completed; and that while the same was progressing at the station house, the political friends of said Barr were refused admission into the room where the canvass was going on. The committee, therefore, came to the conclusion that the irregularities complained of were sufficient to have vitiated and set aside what purported to be the returns of the inspectors of said election district. Throwing out that vote gives Mr. Barr ninety votes over Mr. Sickles. These resolutions are appended, which come up for discussion on Wednesday:—

Resolved, That Daniel E. Sickles, who holds the certificate of election, and now occupies the seat as Senator of the Third Senatorial district of this State, is not entitled to the same.

Resolved, That Thomas J. Barr, the contestant for the seat, has established his title thereto, and that the said Barr is hereby declared to be the Senator elect from said district.

It is proper to state that no testimony was taken before the committee, both parties consenting to rely upon the arguments submitted. The question will be taken on Wednesday.

The New York Police bill was up in the Senate this morning, and occupied a great portion of the session. Mr. Brooks intends to propose to amend so that there be three Commissioners, to be appointed by the Supreme Court, to act in connection with the Mayor. Mr. Sickles opposed the whole bill in an effective speech. No question taken.

The final vote was taken in the House this morning upon the License Liquor bill. It received 72 votes against 41 in opposition. Several of the members dodged, others resisted all efforts to make them vote; and Mr. Duganne went so far as to declare that he should not vote unless the House permitted him to make an explanation, which was out of order. A majority declared that he should vote upon the bill, and he again obstinately refused. Mr. Anthon offered a resolution declaring Duganne in contempt of the House, and that he be placed under arrest. The scene was highly exciting, and members began to look askance at each other. Finally, Mr. Hoyle moved to lay Mr. Anthon's motion on the table, which prevailed, which ended the excitement. To refuse to vote one way or the other, when demanded by the House, is an act of contempt. Last session Mr. Heady was placed in contempt for a similar cause, and censured by the House. It was by the intercession of his friends which prevented him from resigning his seat.

The Bridge bill was taken up in committee of the House. Its enemies contested every section by proposing amendments. Mr. Arthur Woods was prominent among the opponents. He proposed an amendment striking out the name of one of the commissioners and inserting that of Benjamin Bailey. Mr. Bailey arose and stated that, as the member from New York was of no responsibility, it was not very likely the House would take any notice of his proposition. This raised Mr. Woods upon his feet, and he assured Mr. Bailey that he held himself responsible in the House or out of it, and challenged Mr. Bailey to test him. Several persons in and out of the lobby volunteered as seconds to the parties, in case the matter assumed a serious aspect.

On Wednesday both houses have agreed to adjourn. Scarcely a public act of importance has been disposed of. There are only ninety-nine laws passed through the executive hands. Some four hundred remain untouched or partly considered. There is some talk of extending the session until Saturday; but this will not relieve the public business to any very considerable extent. A month's steady labor would not dispose of indispensable business; and after all his disinclination, Governor Clark may yet be induced to call a special session of the Legislature. The Supply bill, which always consumes in discussion three or four days, is not yet through the committee of the House.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

ALBANY, April 6, 1856.

REPORTS.

Favorably, to incorporate the Sing Sing Silver Mining Company.

Relative to the public hospital at Quarantine. Ordered to a third reading.

By Mr. SPENCER—Against the repeal of the law organizing the Board of Railroad Commissioners.

The special committee, through Mr. Halstead, reported in favor of the claim of Thomas J. Barr to the seat occupied by Daniel E. Sickles. Laid on the table.

BILLS PASSED.

To authorize the building of piers at Gowanus bay.

Relative to the Seamen's Fund and Retreat in New York.

Amending the law relative to proceedings against foreign corporations.

To incorporate the College of Veterinary Surgeons, New York.

Relative to unsafe buildings in New York.

To close Prospect square, Brooklyn.

To amend the charter of Brooklyn.

In the Senate, during the afternoon and evening the License bill and Kansas resolutions were debated, but no question taken.

Assembly.

ALBANY, April 7, 1856.

Mr. WAKEMAN moved a re-consideration of the vote refusing to adopt the five minute rule in speaking, and called the previous question in order to cut off debate.

Mr. VAN SANTVOORD rose to a point of order, saying the motion was out of order until the resolutions were reached.

The CHAIR decided the point of order not well taken.

Mr. ANTHON appealed from the decision, but the Chair was sustained by ayes 74, nays 16.

After every conceivable device had been resorted to to defeat the motion it was adopted.

THE TEMPERANCE BILL.

The consideration of the Albany Bridge bill was deferred on account of the special order, which was for the third reading of the Temperance bill.

On the announcement of the special order

Mr. GLOVER quickly moved the previous question.

Much excitement ensued.

Mr. VAN SANTVOORD held that there was no question before the House on which the previous question could be put.

The CHAIR decided there was, and the previous question was ordered.

When Mr. Duganne's name was called he refused to vote until allowed to speak on a question of personal privilege. The House refused to excuse him, and the Chair ruled him out of order on question of privilege. He maintained his position and was declared in contempt.

The bill was then passed—ayes 72, nays 41.

Mr. ANTHON moved that Mr. Duganne have leave to explain his question of privilege, and purge himself of contempt.

Count being called, the Clerk declared the motion lost.

THE ALBANY BRIDGE BILL.

The bridge bill was then taken up.

On the reassembling of the House this evening, Messrs. Van Santvoord, Anthon and Prescott obtained an extension of time, and the first two made able arguments against the bill, and the last in its favor.

Mr. FOWLER then moved that the committee rise and report progress. Carried.

In the House Mr. PRESCOTT moved that the committee of the whole be discharged from the further consideration of the bill, and that it be ordered to a third reading.

The opponents of the bill made a desperate struggle to stave off the question, but the previous question was ordered and the yeas and nays called.

Before calling the roll, Mr. DUGLANNE rose to a question of privilege, and, after a few preliminary remarks, stated he had been offered a bribe for his vote on the bridge question, made by a member of his own party, in whom previously he had confidence, and he was told that the origin of the opposition was a gentleman residing in Albany and having a high party position.

Mr. VAN SANTVOORD offered a privilege resolution for the appointment of a committee of inquiry into the matter of the bribe offered to Mr. Duganne.

The CHAIR decided the motion out of order, and the bill was then ordered to a third reading by 73 to 27.

Several ineffectual motions were made to adjourn or take a recess.

The regular order of business being announced, Mr. PRESCOTT moved to lay order after order on the table.

Mr. VAN SANTVOORD called for a vote on his privilege resolution for a committee of inquiry into the bribery case.

The resolution was adopted, and the Chair named Messrs. Van Santvoord, Cole and Bradner as the committee.

Mr. PRESCOTT then moved that the Albany Bridge bill be taken up out of its order, and read a third time.

After several motions by Messrs. Van Santvoord and Anthon, on points of order, all of which were overruled by the Chair, the third reading of the bill was ordered.

Mr. GLOVER moved the previous question on the third reading, which the Chair sustained.

When section 2 was read, Mr. Van Santvoord moved an amendment.

This was ruled out by order of the Chair, on the ground that the bill was under the operation of the previous question.

All amendments were therefore cut off, and the bill passed by 91 to 27.

The House then adjourned.

Intense interest prevailed during the entire session.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, April 7, 1856.

No. 68.—Euphrosine Foulcrgne, et al, vs. the city of New Orleans. Judge Campbell delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decree of the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern district of Louisiana, with costs.

No. 67.—The executors of Michael Allen, et al, vs. David Allen et al. Judge Campbell