THE LATEST NEWS,

RECEIVED

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 1, 1854.

The Senate held a long Executive session to-day. Messrs. PIERCE of Ind., and COOPER of Penn., spoke an hour each against the Reciprocity Treaty, and Messrs. MASON of Va., PESSENDEN of Me., and CASS of Mich., spoke in favor of it. The Treaty will be ratified by a large majority.

There were a number of army nominations confirmed; and nominations for Surveyor-Generals of Nebraska and Kansas, and sundry Postmasters, were sent in. Frederick A. Beeler of Penn. has received the nomination of Secretary of Legation at Chili.

Mr. Letcher of Va. has written a report on coals, and Mr. Elliot of Mass. another.

It is again said that the session will be prolonged some days, but it is doubtful.

The River and Harbor bill, the extention of Colt's Patent and the Texas Eight Millions Debt bill will probably all be lost. The House made sad havoc with the Civil and Diplomatic bill. Some think it will be rejected, but it will probably pass.

The thermometer at the National Hotel is up to 100°.

The Washington Star of to-day says: "The investigating Colt Committee will report their progress up to "this time, and ask leave to sit again next session." *The Star* adds: "An immense cloud of dust bids fair to be "raised, and when it blows over, the result will be in the "lowering of the character of Congress in public estimation. The opinion is, that the Committee will be divided. John Letcher, the Chairman, will probe to the "bottom—while Thurston, the Chairman of the Committee on Patents, will attempt to make the whole affair appear ridiculous twaddle."

No true facts in this matter have yet been made public. The reports sent off thus far have been from interested parties. The fact of a divided Committee is significant of fun ahead.

XXXIIId CONGRESS.....FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, July 31, 1854.

[We gave yesterday the greater part of Monday's proceedings, but owing to the late hour at which the adjournment took place, were not able to give the whole. The following is the conclusion of that day's report.]

Mr. SUMNER claimed that he had not yielded the floor, and therefore Mr. Benjamin had no right to make the motion.

The CHAIRMAN decided that he had supposed the Senator had yielded, and therefore had recommended the Senator from Louisiana, and having recognized that Senator he was bound to entertain the motion.

Mr. SUMNER again desiring to speak, there were loud cries of "Order!"

The CHAIRMAN said a motion to lay on the table was not debatable.

Mr. BRIGHT rose to a question of order. The question before the Senate was, whether leave should be granted to introduce the bill. He was warmly arguing that that motion was debatable, when the Chair called him to order.

Mr. BRIGHT said he was in order.

The Chair required the Senator to take his seat. He again stated the question to be on laying the appeal on the table.

Mr. BRIGHT insisted that that was not the question; it was on granting leave.

The Chair called the Senator to order.

Mr. BRIGHT asked the Chair to tell him how he was out of order.

The Chair repeated the facts of the motions, decisions, appeal, &c.

Mr. BRIGHT asked what had become of the motion to grant leave. [Loud cries to order, and great confusion.]

Mr. BRIGHT asked if the motion to lay the appeal on the table prevailed, would it carry the bill with it?

Mr. WELLER objected to the Chair deciding questions till they arose.

The question was taken, and appeal laid on the table. Yeas, 36; Nays, 9.

CHAIR—The question now is on granting leave to introduce the bill.

Mr. STUART raised the point of order, that the appeal having been laid on the table, the whole subject went with it.

The CHAIR decided that the appeal had only been laid on the table. The question was taken on granting leave to introduce the bill, and the Senate refused—Yeas 10; Nays 36.

The River and Harbor bill was next taken up. The question pending was on an amendment appropriating for Surveys of Various Harbors and Rivers in California $50,000.

Mr. TOOMBS addressed the Senate till 4 o'clock, in an argument against the constitutionality of the bill and its bad policy.

Mr. STUART moved that the Senate take a recess till 7 o'clock. Debated and rejected—Yeas 21; Nays 25.

A message was received from the President in reply to a resolution of the Senate, calling for information respecting the bombardment of Greytown. Referred and ordered to be printed.

Mr. BELL then addressed the Senate in support of the bill and in reply to Mr. Toombs.

Mr. DOUGLAS followed, arguing that the bill ought to be amended; it contained many things altogether improper that ought to be stricken out, and many things ought to be put in. Nothing, scarcely, was appropriated for the Pacific Coast, and less than $90,000 for the Mississippi River. That small pittance was worthless for that river. Better appropriate nothing than a sum just small enough to be useless.

Mr. BENJAMIN said—The object of the enemies of the bill was apparent to move amendments and defeat it. The responsibility of vetoing it would be thus withdrawn from the Administration.

Mr. DOUGLAS responded, denying that he for one had any design to relieve the President from the necessity of vetoing the bill. If the friends of the bill believed that to defeat it would be relieving the President from the veto, was it not apparent that this whole struggle was not to get a river and harbor bill, or the public good, but merely to drive the President to a veto?

Mr. BENJAMIN denied having said the enemies of the bill sought to save the President from a veto.

Mr. DOUGLAS said he did not believe there was a man in the Senate who did not expect the bill would be vetoed.

Mr. CASS—I should like to know why?

Mr. PETTIT—I expect no such thing.

Mr. DOUGLAS said that as there was so much virtuous indignation expressed as to the veto he would like to know if an amendment was not pressed for several days giving the Secretary of War discretionary powers, for no other possible object than to allow the President to sign it, with the liberty to reject its improper provisions afterward.

Mr. PETTIT said he expected no veto of the bill on its constitutionality, though there might be one as to its policy. There were many things in it which he would not approve of, and which, perhaps, ought to be vetoed.

Mr. DAWSON followed in opposition to the bill.

At 6¼ o'clock Mr. HOUSTON moved an adjournment. Lost—Yeas 16; Nays 25.

Messrs. MALLORY, GWIN, TOUCEY, RUSK, WELLER, BUTLER and MASON followed in support of the amendment and against the bill.

Mr. JONES (Tenn.) said there was no use in prolonging the struggle—its fate was sealed. He hoped its enemies would come up boldly and strike the decisive blow.

Mr. DOUGLAS denounced the bill as it now stood, as a mere electioneering scheme, which was so planned and arranged, that it allowed no alteration or amendment. It was to be forced through Congress, and any man who attempted to expose its injustice, was to be branded. Let the brand come, he was prepared to meet it.

Messrs. WELLER, HOUSTON, JONES, (Tenn.,) DOUGLAS and BUTLER, continued the debate till 7½ o'clock.

Mr. GWINN'S amendment was then adopted—Yeas 25; Nays 22.

Mr. PRATT said he hoped the Senate would adjourn, as the bill was now killed.

Mr. BROWN moved an amendment, authorizing the Secretary of War to purchase grants of the Post in Mobile harbor, situated on the mail route to New-Orleans. He said he would vote against the bill anyhow, but as the public money was to be distributed, he desired his State should have her share of the plunder.

Mr. BROWN'S amendment was rejected—Yeas 12; Nays 31.

Mr. BROWN moved the reconsideration of the vote. After debate, it was rejected.

At 8 o'clock a motion to adjourn was lost.

Mr. BRODHEAD moved to add $5,000 for continuing repairs of piers at Marcus Hook, in the river Delaware. Debated and lost.

Mr. DAWSON moved an appropriation of $70,000 for the improvement of the Savannah River, between Augusta and Savannah.

Messrs. DAWSON and TOOMBS supported it.

Mr. PRATT opposed the amendment. He thought it strange that Senators who opposed this bill because of its unconstitutionality, could vote to put in amendments equally unconstitutional.

Mr. RUSK followed in opposition to the bill.

Mr. TOOMBS replied to Mr. Pratt, and vehemently denounced the system of these appropriations as corrupt and corrupting. To tax the mountaineers of Georgia to build up the lordly wealth of the imperial cities, to use the mildest but most appropriate term, was plunder, and nothing but plunder.

Mr. PRATT rejoined.

At 9½ o'clock, Mr. HUNTER moved an adjournment. Lost—Yeas 15; Nays 28.

Mr. BENJAMIN then addressed the Senate till 10½ o'clock in support of the bill. As a last chance for it, he appealed to the friends of the bill to vote out the appropriations which were not of great national importance.

Mr. CLAYTON supported the bill.

Mr. DAWSON replied.

At ten minutes to 11 o'clock the vote was taken, and Mr. Dawson's amendment was rejected—Yeas 14; Nays 21. Many Senators had paired off.

Mr. BAYARD moved an adjournment. Lost—Yeas 14; Nays 23.

Mr. TOOMBS moved to strike out that part of the bill making the Louisville and Portland Canal free.

Mr. THOMPSON opposed it.

On this question no quorum voted, and at eight minutes past 11 the Senate adjourned.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, August 1, 1854.

The Senate met at 10½ o'clock. The reading of the journal was dispensed with.

Mr. Foot's resolution to pay for certain services as draughtsman to the Committee on Public Lands adopted.

Mr. NORRIS introduced a bill to incorporate the Friends' Aid Society in the District of Columbia.

Bills for the relief of Sherman Pearce and Daniel Steenrod considered and passed.

The bill authorizing the President to take charge of the Louisville and Portland Canal was taken up and passed.

Mr. HOUSTON then addressed the Senate in defense of his military and political conduct during the Texan revolution and the days of the republic, from certain charges, imputations and infamous slanders contained in a book called the "History of Texas, Mexico and the United "States, by General Thomas Jefferson Green,"—a book which had found its way into the Congressional Library. He reviewed the conduct of Green in Texas, and pronounced him a dastard most lily-livered—a man of most puissant cowardice.

Mr. HOUSTON continued until a quarter past twelve. His remarks had general interest.

Mr. MASON offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the President be requested to inform the Senate, if in his opinion it be not incompatible with the public interest, whether anything has taken since the date of his Message to the House of Representatives of the 15th of March last, concerning our relations with the Government of Spain, which in his opinion may dispense with the suggestions therein contained, touching the propriety of provisional measures by Congress to meet any exigency that may arise in the recess of Congress affecting those relations.

The River and Harbor bill was then taken up. The question pending was on the amendment offered by Mr. Tombs, to strike out the provision relating to the Louisville and Portland Canal. Lost: Yeas, 15; Nays, 30.

Mr. DODGE (Iowa) offered an amendment, increasing the appropriation for the Des Moines Rapids from eighteen to one hundred thousand dollars. Agreed to: Yeas, 28; Nays, 17.

Mr. BAYARD moved to strike out the proviso that all persons disbursing money under this act should give bond and security. Agreed to.

Mr. MALLORY moved an appropriation for a canal across the peninsula of Florida. Rejected.

The bill was then reported to the Senate, and all the amendments made in the Committee of the Whole were concurred in by separate votes on each.

Mr. RUSK moved to insert an appropriation of $44,000 for the improvement of the Brazos River, Texas. Agreed to, Yeas 25, Nays 15.

Mr. BROWN renewed his amendment authorizing the Secretary of War to purchase, subject to the approval of Congress, Grant's Pass, near the mouth of the harbor of Mobile. Agreed to, Yeas 24, Nays 19.

Mr. BENJAMIN moved to strike out the appropriation for the Appomattox River, Virginia. Lost, Yeas 18, Nays 22.

He also moved to strike out the appropriation for the harbor of Dubuque, Iowa. Lost.

Also, for the appropriation for the Taunton River, Massachusetts. Lost.

Mr. SLIDELL moved to strike out the appropriation for Florida. Lost, Yeas 18, Nays 20.

The bill was then ordered to a third reading, Yeas 31, Nays 17, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Bell, Benjamin, Cass, Chase, Cooper, Dodge, (Wis.,) Dodge, (Iowa,) Fessenden, Fish, Foot, Geyer, Gillette, James, Johnson, Jones, (Iowa,) Jones, (Tenn.,) Pearce, Pettit, Pratt, Rockwell, Rusk, Sebastian, Seward, Slidell, Stuart, Sumner, Thompson, (Ky.,) Thomson, (N. J.,) Wade, Walker.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Atchison, Bright, Brown, Clay, Dawson, Douglas, Evans, Fitzpatrick, Houston, Hunter, Mallory, Mason, Morton, Norris, Toombs, Williams.

The bill was then read a third time and passed.

The bill for the relief of Charlotte Westcott was then passed.

The Committee on Conference on the disagreeing votes on the bill authorizing the extension of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad into the District of Columbia.

Mr. MASON moved for an Executive session. Agreed to.

At 7 o'clock the doors reopened.

The Fortification bill was taken up, when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. PERKINS (La.) from the Committee on Foreign Affairs reported a bill to Remodel the Diplomatic and Consular System of the United States. Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. SOLLERS offered a resolution for twenty thousand extra copies of the report of the Special Commitee on the Guano Trade, be printed for the use of the members of the House. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

The House then passed the Senate bills establishing a port of delivery at Lakeport, on Lake Pontchartrain, and creating a collection district in Texas and New-Mexico, and constituting Paducah, (Ky.,) Shreveport, (La.,) Jeffersonville, (Ind.,) Tuscumbia, (Ala.,) and Madison, (Ind.,) respectively, ports of delivery.

The House then went into Committee on the General Appropriation bill. The Senate's amendment, increasing the salary of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States to seven thousand dollars, and each Associate Justice six thousand five hundred per annum, being under consideration,

Mr. SMITH (Va.) offered an amendment, and was speaking, when

Mr. SEWARD raised the point that the gentleman was not confining himself to the amendment.

Mr. SMITH replied he was addressing his arguments to those who could appreciate them, and then advocated an increase of the Judges' salaries.

Mr. SEWARD said the Judges are not responsible, and sometimes in the exercise of the powers with which they are clothed, commit great outrages on the rights of the people, and usurp power which does not belong to them.

We have had recent instances of this power, and the only way we can control this branch of the Government is not to increase their pay and teach them while they are directly responsible they are dependent on the people for their salaries. It was perfectly apparent the gentleman from Virginia undertakes to assume to himself the entire legislation of this country, and sets up a high standard of intellect which no gentleman accords to him. [Laughter.]

He had a right to reply to the gentleman from Virginia, and he wanted him to understand, however much the gentleman might desire to read lectures to other people, when he undertook to read him a lecture, he should do it respectfully. He (Mr. Seward) had sought to injure the feelings of no man, nor would he tolerate such remarks from the gentleman nor any one else. When he should aggress, he would acknowledge it.

Mr. SMITH (Va.) asked the gentleman whether it was not disrespectful in the gentleman to say he was not addressing himself to his proposition?

Mr. SEWARD said the offensive remark was that he could not appreciate the gentleman's argument.

Mr. HUNT advocated the Senate's amendment, vindicated the Supreme Court, and said their responsibility would not be increased by making their salaries smaller.

After further proceedings the Senate's amendment was rejected by a vote of 56 against 80.

The House agreed to the Senate's amendment concerning the purchase of lots and buildings belonging to the Bank of Commerce and the Bank of the State of New-York, for an assay office, appropriating five hundred and twenty thousand dollars, with interest thereon at six per cent, from the 15th of September until the purchase shall be completed, the same to be so completed within one year from the day that such interest is authorized to purchase for the use of the United States such property adjoining thereto situated on Pine st. upon which the United States now hold a mortgage, as may be sold to satisfy the same at a price not exceeding the amount of said lien.

The Senate's amendment enabling the Secretary of State to reimburse Edward Riddle such sums as shall be satisfactorily shown to have been expended by him, or which he may have obligated himself to pay on account of his official position at the Industrial Exhibition at London, or so much thereof as shall be necessary, $26,000, provided no portion of the payments made *pro rata* by the contributors at said exhibition shall be regarded as being under consideration. Speeches were made for and against during the debate which ensued.

Mr. CHANDLER (Pa.) eulogized Mr. Peabody who, in the hour of extremity of our citizens abroad, stepped forward and advanced a large sum of money to carry out the objects of American exhibitors. The conduct of the American banker demands not only the return of the money but the thanks of every man who has an American heart.

Mr. WALBRIDGE (N. Y.) advocated the amendment, showing the pressing circumstances under which the money was procured, being familiar with the facts from his presence in London.

Mr. SOLLERS opposed the amendment and said he would if he could reduce the appropriation to a red cent. He warned the Democracy against the consequences of extravagance, for he and other Whigs would hold them responsible.

Mr. SMITH (Va.) opposed the bill, contending that Mr. Riddle was not officially appointed. He understood he was an auctioneer for the sale of horses and carriages in London.

Mr. HAVEN (N. Y.) said both Whigs and Democrats have the glory of the Exhibition, and now it was for them to foot the bill.

Mr. BAYLEY (Va.) thought to pay this amount would be a mischievous precedent. The amendment assumes that Mr. Riddle was there in an official capacity, which was not the case. He had no idea that private individuals from patriotic or mercenary motives should send agents to the World's Fair, and then ask Government to defray the expenses.

Mr. HUGHES (N. J.) said he was surprised that opposition was made to this appropriation. Time has elapsed since the necessity for this money occurred, but it was advanced by Mr. Peabody at a trying period, and all knew the brilliant results concerning the exhibition of American utilitarian inventions of the day. The gentleman from Virginia (Smith) had said that Mr. Riddle is a horse dealer. Now it is no worse to be a horse dealer than to run a stage line in Virginia, whether it was an extra or regular line. [This was an allusion to Mr. Smith having formerly been a mail contractor.]

Mr. SMITH observed he had merely said Mr. Riddle was an auctioner, selling horses and carriages.

Mr. HUGHES.—But you mentioned it as a reflection on Mr. Riddle, whom I understand is as high-minded a man as lives in Massachusetts pursuing business. If he sells animals he sells quadrupeds, and I am glad his auctioneering is of that kind.

Mr. WENTWORTH (Ill.)—If the friends of this bill want to kill it they can resort to no better means than to talk it to death.

Mr. SMITH (N. Y.) felt the truth of the remark of Mr. Bayly, that this was a mischievous precedent; but the precedent does not reside where Mr. Bayly thought it did. It came into existence when our Government embarked in this affair. If Government had kept within its legitimate limits protecting persons and property, they would not be annoyed with this amendment at the present time. He trusted, however, that the money would be paid, and that Mr. Peabody would be thanked for advancing it on the faith of this Government.

Mr. KEITT (S. C.) said this money had been claimed by Mr. Peabody on the ground of his American character, but how could they credit this, when at the recent Fourth of July celebration, "God Save the Queen" was preceded by "Hail Columbia," and the likeness of Queen Victoria placed ahead of that of General Washington. By what authority other than that of a Central Agricultural Association here did Mr. Riddle go to London.

Mr. CHANDLER replied—Secretary Webster.

Mr. KEITT resumed, saying Mr. Webster's name does not occur in Mr. Riddle's credentials, but that of Peter Force.

After further debate, the Senate's amendment rejected, 66 against 80.

The Senate's amendment appropriating $242,000 for running a north-western boundary line between the United States and Great Britain, for marking the 49th parallel, and for such surveys as may be necessary to fix said boundary between Main and Vancouver's Island, having been read,

Mr. LANCASTER argued in favor of it, showing the inconvenience and troubles of the Americans and British not knowing the proper lines.

Mr. CAMPBELL (Ohio) opposed any further appropriations for boundaries, believing the day not distant when all the British possessions of this continent will belong to us.

Mr. FLORENCE (Pa.) moved the boundary be 54 40. [Laughter.]

Mr. STUART (Mich.) raised the question that the amendment was not in order, as no such line as 54 40 or fight was within our possession.

The CHAIRMAN inclined to the opinion that Mr. Florence could move the amendment.

Mr. FLORENCE said he never believed we ought to confine ourselves to the forty-ninth parallel.

Mr. CAMPBELL very much regretted that the history of the country shows a certain political party flummaged, to use a familiar expression.

The CHAIRMAN requested the gentleman to confine himself within the rule.

Mr. CAMPBELL gave notice of his intention to introduce a resolution looking to a correspondence with Great Britain in view of the annexation of all the British Provinces of North America. He called attention to the fact seriously and in good faith, not because he expected to carry the resolution this session, but he will follow it up next session and give his reasons for the movement.

Mr. FLORENCE'S amendment rejected, and likewise that of the Senate.

The House then rejected the amendment appropriating half a million of dollars for the continuation of the work for supplying Washington and Georgetown with water.

The amendment to strike out appropriations for Custom-Houses and Post-Offices at the following places was then read: Ellsworth, Maine, $10,000; Belfast, Maine, not more than $20,000; Gloucester, Massachusetts, Toledo, Ohio, Burlington, Vermont, and Sandusky, Ohio, not more than $50,000 for one building. At the following places, also, to be used for Courts,—Milwaukee, Wisconsin, not more than $50,000; New-Haven, Connecticut, Newark, New Jersey, Buffalo, Oswego, Wheeling, Chicago and Detroit, not more than $88,000 each; Galveston not more than $100,000; Petersburgh not more than $64,000.

Mr. PHELPS said the gross amount is one million eighteen thousand dollars for the mere erection of the buildings. The next clause provides that an additional sum not exceeding ten per cent on the amount appropriated, shall be given to cover contingent expenses, and the cost of superintendance. In addition thereto much money is to be appropriated for purchases of sites. He was opposed to such log rolling.

After some debate the amendment was agreed to, 70 against 62

The Senate's amendment authorizing the President to employ in his official household a secretary, clerk, steward, messenger and assistant messenger, and appropriating eleven thousand dollars for their salaries, having been read,

Mr. LAGLER (N. Y.) proceeded to prove that the President is against the amendment, by reading from the Inaugural Address a chapter on economy. He wanted to know whether he could offer an extract from that document as an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN replied he could not.

Mr. FLAGLER—I apprehend a declaration of economy would not be in order in this bill.

Mr. GIDDINGS (Ohio) asked whether he could offer an amendment appropriating five hundred dollars for a lady to take charge of the bedchambers.

The CHAIRMAN said he could not.

Mr. GIDDINGS said he could.

The CHAIRMAN again said he could not.

Mr. GIDDINGS—Then I'll not offer it.

Mr. PECKHAM (N. Y.) opposed the amendment. He had no idea of increasing the President's salary in this indirect, petty, sideway manner. If the President's pay is not high enough he would vote in an open and direct manner to increase it. This way of getting up a sort of kitchen or bed chamber court was not in his opinion Democratic.

Mr. HIBBARD said this amendment was put in by the Senate, therefore he saw no pertinancy in the remarks of the gentleman from New-York. The President has not asked for this appropriation, and the Committee of Ways and Means have recommended it to be stricken out. The amendment rejected.

The one hundred and eighty-nine amendments of the Senate having been acted on, and most of them disagreed to, the Committee rose and reported the bill. The main question ordered was on concurring in the action of the Committee.

Mr. BARKSDALE moved to lay the bill on the table, pending which, at 8½ o'clock, the House adjourned.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT TO THE SENATE IN REGARD TO OUR RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 1, 1854.

The President transmits the following Message to the Senate of the United States:

"I hasten to respond, briefly, to the resolution of the Senate of this date, requiring the President to inform the Senate, if in his opinion it be not incompatible with the public interest, whether anything has arisen since the date of his message to the House of Representatives of the 15th of March last, concerning our relations with the Government of Spain, which in his opinion may dispense with the suggestions therein contained touching the propriety of provisional measures by Congress to meet any exigency that may arise in the recess of Congress, affecting those relations.

In the Message to the House of Representatives referred to, I availed myself of the occasion to present the following reflections and suggestions: In view of the position of the Island of Cuba, its proximity to our coast, the relations which it must ever bear to our commercial and other interests, it is vain to expect that a series of unfriendly acts infinging our commercial rights, and the adoption of a policy threatening the honor and security of these States, can long exist with peaceful relations. If the measures taken for the amicable adjustment of our difficulties with Spain should unfortunately fail, I shall not hesitate to use the authority and means which Congress may grant to insure the observance of our just rights, to obtain redress for injuries received, and to vindicate the honor of our flag. In anticipation of that contingency, which I earnestly hope may not arise, I suggest to Congress the propriety of adopting such provisional measures as the exigency may seem to demand.

The two Houses of Congress may have anticipated that the hope then expressed would be realized before the period of their adjournment, and that our relations with Spain would have assumed a satisfactory condition, so as to remove past causes of complaint and afford better security, tranquillity and justice in the future; but I am constrained to say that such is not the fact. The formal demand for immediate reparation in the case of the Black Warrior, instead of having been met on the part of Spain by prompt satisfaction, has only served to call forth a justification of the local authorities of Cuba, and thus to transfer the responsibility for their acts to the Spanish Government itself. Meanwhile, information not only reliable in its nature, but of an official character was received, to the effect that preparation was making within the limits of the United States by private individuals under military organization, for a descent upon the Island of Cuba, with a view to wrest that colony from the dominion of Spain. International comity, the obligations of treaties and the express provisions of law alike required, in my judgment, that all the constitutional power of the Executive should be exerted to prevent the consummation of such a violation of positive law, and of that good faith on which mainly the amicable relations of neighboring nations must depend. In conformity with these convictions of public duty a proclamation was issued to warn all persons not to participate in the contemplated enterprise, and to invoke the interposition in this behalf of the proper officers of the Government. No provocation whatever can justify private expeditions of hostility against a country at peace with the United States. The power to declare war is vested by the Constitution in Congress, and the experience of our past history leaves no room to doubt that the wisdom of this arrangement of constitutional power will continue to be verified whenever the national interest and honor shall demand a resort to ultimate measures of redress. Pending negotiations by the Executive, and before the action of Congress, individuals could not be permitted to embarrass the operations of the one, and usurp the powers of the other, of these depositories of the functions of Goverament. I have only to add that nothing has arisen since the date of my former Message to dispense with the suggestions therein contained, touching the propriety of provisional measures by Congress.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Washington, August 1, 1854.

The message was read in Executive Session. The lukewarmness of the House on the Spanish affairs will render it ineffective in its object. No appropriation can be got from Congress to operate with during the recess. War fever is entirely defunct in the House.

The final vote on the Reciprocity treaty will be taken to-morrow, when it will pass by a large majority.

It is thought the nomination of Geo. N. Saunders as Consul to London will be made again, and sent to the Senate by Thursday. It will be again rejected.

The resolution of the Senate to meet on the 1st of November was to have been introduced to-day, but was delayed.

Mike Walsh and Seward (Ga.) had a fight to-day in the House Post-Office. Mike was the aggressor, and was severely handled. The difficulty ended where it began, and both were in the House this evening.

This has been the hottest day of the season.

ADDITIONAL FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE CANADA AT HALIFAX.

Detailed Report of the Markets—Marine Intelligence—Passengers, &c.

[Owing to the lateness of the hour at which the Canada reached Halifax on Monday night, we were unable to obtain our usually full report of Commercial Intelligence in season for our morning edition.]

Liverpool Cotton Market Reports.

July 21, 1854.

Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co. report that in the early part of the week the COTTON market was very quiet, but subsequently, under the influence of fine weather and the promising appearance of the Grain crops, there was a more cheerful feeling in the trade, and to-day the market closed steady at the quotations current at the sailing of the Africa on the 15th inst. The sales of the week foot up 51,240 bales, of which speculators took 3,560 and exporters 7,830 bales.

The authorized quotations are: New Orleans fair, 6¾; Middling, 5 5-16d; fair Mobiles, 6¼d; Uplands fair, 6¼d; Middling 5 3-16d; Ordinary, 4¾@5d; Inferior, 3¾@4¾d. Several other respectable houses quote the COTTON market freely supplied, but holders not pressing sales, and the improvement not equaling on any descriptions one-sixteenth. To-day (Friday) the market has been steady and the sales are estimated at 6,000 bales, of which the trade took 5,000. The stock of COTTON in port is put down at 971,157 bales, including 689,475 bales of American descriptions.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co. report that quite a panic prevailed in the market, holders evincing a great desire to sell and buyers holding off. The market closed with a retail demand only at *One shilling decline on Wheat and Four shillings and Sixpence* on Flour. The quotations were: Western Canal FLOUR 28/@29/6; Philadelphia, Baltimore and Canadian 30/6; Ohio 31/6; Sour 28/@29/. White WHEAT 9/2@9/9; Red 8/6@9/2; Yellow and White Corn 32/@32/6; Mixed 31/.

Other circulars mostly agree in the above quotations. On the 30th of June the stock of BREADSTUFFS at Liverpool was called 129,000 quarters of WHEAT, 181,000 quarters of CORN, 311,000 barrels and 21,000 sacks of FLOUR; but it was probably more than this.

Liverpool Provision Market.

Messrs. Gardiner & Co. report a slow demand for BEEF, except for the finest quality, which brings full rates. In PORK more doing but without improvement in price, holders meeting buyers very readily. BACON in steady consumptive demand, and stocks beginning to decrease, but prices unchanged. HAMS and SHOULDERS sell rather more readily. LARD in the early part of the week was dull but subsequently revived to 52/, with sales of 100 tuns. Good CHEESE would meet with a ready sale at full prices. LINSEED CAKE in less demand.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

From the Brokers' Circular.

ASHES—A limited business; sales at 31/ for Pots and 29/@29/6 for Pearls.

RESIN in better request; sales of 2,000 bbls. at 4/3@4/4.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE nominal at 40/.

Nothing done in TURPENTINE.

TALLOW in fair demand at 67/@68/ Y. C., and 65/@67/ for American.

SEAL OIL fetched £39 and closed at £40.

PALM OIL—500 tuns sold at £45@£47 on the spot and to arrive.

A moderate business in RAPE, at 46/@47/.

LINSEED OIL unchanged.

Considerable sales of OLIVE to arrive at slightly lower prices.

SALTPETER continues dull.

DYEWOODS unchanged except the lower sorts of Logwood, which being scarce, were dearer.

RICE in rather better demand; 200 casks Carolina sold at 19/@19/3.

SUGAR—A considerable business in foreign at lower prices.

COFFEE in steady request, particularly for good ordinary.

TEA 2d without quotable change, except for Congou, which is rather easier.

London Markets.

Messrs. Baring, Brothers & Co.'s Circular of July 21 reports the Colonial and Foreign Produce markets inactive.

SUGAR dull. COFFEE and COTTON steady. BREADSTUFFS declined considerably.

London Money Market.

MONEY continued in active demand. Dollars quoted at 5/1; Bar Silver, 5/1½; American Eagles, 76/3; Gold Bars in demand, at 77/.

MONEY was rather dearer; Government wants having apparently absorbed spare capital. Government has announced that application will be made for £3,000,000 Sterling extra war credit, making £9,000,000 already received for war expenses. CONSOLS, notwithstanding, closed at 93@92¾.

The BULLION in the Bank of England had decreased £197,334.

Continental EXCHANGE had varied but little. Bills were still being discounted below the bank rates.

London Metal Market.

The IRON trade continues steady, and we quote rails at £7 10/@£7 15/; common bars, £6 10/@£6 15/, both free on board in Wales. Scotch pig declined to 83/6 for mixed numbers on the Clyde.

TIN is unchanged.

American Securities.

The business of the week had been to a considerable extent, and above former prices. Baring Brothers report: There has been a demand for United States Stocks and Bonds of 1847-'48. Massachusetts Sterling Fives have been done at 102@103. Maryland Sterling Fives offered at 93. Virginia Sterling Fives sold at 99; and Sixes Dollar Bonds at 91, in trifling amounts. Canada Sixes 106@107½. There has not been time to ascertain the value of Railroad Securities in Europe under the effect of the frauds recently discovered in New-York.

Liverpool Freight Market.

FREIGHTS continue dull. Iron to New-York was taken at 20/; fine goods at 17/6, and coarse at 12/6. Steerage passengers, about £4.

Manchester Market.

There has been a steady though not active business doing during the past week. Consumption goes on unchecked, and the prices current at the sailing of the Africa on the 15th may be repeated.

Havre Market.

HAVRE, July 19, 1854.

The week's sales of COTTON were only 2,784 bales; and the stock on hand is 81,000 bales. The quotations range for New-Orleans from £76 0/@£100 15/; Mobiles 81.70@81-85; Uplands 80@85f., closing dull. There are sellers of Genesee and New-Orleans FLOUR at 46f. @47f., but no inquiry.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS.

ASHES—The Broker's Circular reports Ashes in limited demand at previous prices—say for Pearls 29/@29/6; Pots, 31/.

NAVAL STORES—2,600 bbls. of Common Rosin sold at 4/3@4/4. Spirits of Turpentine is nominal at 40/. Crude Turpentine is unchanged, and sales very limited. Tallow is steady at 65/6@68/. Lard (American) is without change.

DYEWOODS—The market remains as per last report, except for Logwood, which is a trifle higher.

RICE is in better demand and prices are stiffer, but without quotable advance. The sales of the week are estimated at 200 tcs. Carolina at 18/@19/3.

COFFEE is steady at 41/6 for Rio.

TEA is in moderate demand at previous prices, except for Congo, which is rather lower.

The Manchester market has undergone no material change during the week, and prices for goods and yarns remain as quoted per Africa.

FREIGHTS at Liverpool are dull, but rates were not essentially changed.

The London money market was rather more stringent, and Consols closed to-day (Friday) at 92 1-16@92½.

Passengers.

Mr. and Mrs. Lenison, Mr. and Mrs. Forster, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel and two daughters, Mrs. Cowdin, Mr. and Mrs. Fortous, Mr. and Mrs. Weyer, Captain and Mrs. Peterson, Mr. and Mrs. Hall, Mr. and Miss Kahorsan, Mr. and Miss Coben, Mrs. Suptap and child, Mrs. Follen and son, Miss Rallins, Miss Bird, The Hon. Miss Murray and maid, Mr. Jones, Mr. Normand, Carleton, Newhall, Longee, Mack and son, Harrison, Ernst, Weston, Riley, Bourne, Brannahl, Cain, Kerr, Heydecker, Higginson, Clark, Norris, Orr, Meyer, Ramsay, Burchard, Dow, Minot, Zimmerman, Cripper, Egers, Stevens, Carpenter, Simons, Reff, Capt. Weeks, Capt. Sparks Robinson, Walkinshaw, Gould, Erwin, Tenison, Chalcraft, Cowen, Barnes, Wilson, Claybrooke, Merchant, Marks, Goodchild, Hargreves, Vincent, Greenhalgh, Hoyland, Johnston, G. Johnston, J. W. Johnston, Birch, Wesler, Harris, Pennell, Miss Hymer, Benjamin, McCullough, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Dr. Lee, Capt. Marmount, Miss Robinson, Miss Slade, Mr. Ashley, The Abbe Bonda, Miss Bendix, Mr. and Mrs. Schwartz, Miss Harris, Miss Hymer, Benjamin, Smith, Smart, Blackmore, Schenck, and two daughters, Wm. Ruddell and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Garside, Mr. and Mrs. Wainwright, Miss Foster, Dr. Westmorland.

LATE NEWS FROM UTAH AND NEW-MEXICO.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, August 1, 1854.

St. Louis papers of Saturday last, contain late news from Salt Lake City.

A treaty had been concluded between Gov. Brigham Young and the Pass Utah and Pauvan Indians. It provides that on no occasion whatever are the Indians to make attacks on Americans or Mormons, and are to use all their influence to prevent depredations on the property of emigrants and settlers.

Santa Fé papers of the 1st July are received, and announce the occurrence of a destructive fire in that city. Four or five business houses were destroyed, including those of Messrs. Elroy, Beck & Owens, and Mr. Ester.

Kit Carson was in Santa Fé on the 16th June.

The weather was unusually cold for the season.

REPORT OF THE RECEIVERS OF THE COCHITUATE BANK.

BOSTON, Tuesday, August 1, 1854.

The Receivers of the Cochituate Bank made their first report in the Supreme Court to-day. They have reached in cash one hundred and sixty-eight thousand dollars. They have good debts to the amount of $131,000, and must realize $90,000 of the $350,000 doubtful debts, in order to pay off all claims except the stock. The Receivers propose to declare a dividend of fifty per cent., but the Court postponed it to August 22, in order to allow creditors time to look into the Receivers' report. A claim of $5,000, by the Bank of the Republic of New-York, was disallowed by the Receivers, on the ground that they refused to give up the collateral security placed in the hands of the officers of that Bank.

VIOLATIONS OF THE SUNDAY LAW IN PHILADELPHIA, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Aug. 1, 1854.

About twenty tavern-keepers, charged with an infraction of the Sunday Law, had a hearing before Ald. Kenney, acting for Mayor Conrad, this morning, and were held to bail in $500 each for a further hearing on Saturday.

Francis B. Rose of Philadelphia was drowned yesterday while bathing at Long Branch.

Mr. Reed has been elected Superintendent of the Western Telegraph line in place of Mr. Brooks.

CHOLERA IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Aug. 1, 1854.

The cholera at the almshouse was slightly abating, and progressing slowly. Not a single death by cholera has yet occurred in the city, except two which arrived here sick on board vessels from New-York.

RUM MURDER.

SYRACUSE, Tuesday, Aug. 1—1 P. M.

This morning an Irishman named Patrick Gannon, a shoemaker, living in Salina-st., South Owego Canal, found his wife dead in bed. He had beaten her in the night. She is bruised from head to foot. A post mortem examination was held to-day. There were twenty-eight spots in her stomach, caused by rum. Deceased is about 25 years of age. The husband has been arrested.

They were from Dublin and lived for a time in New-York. They both drank liquor. The Coroner will hold an inquest at 2 o'clock to-day.

SAILING OF THE CANADA FOR BOSTON—VESSELS SPOKEN BY THE CANADA.

HALIFAX, Tuesday,