NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT
PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

THE DAILY HERALD 1 cents per copy—$7 per annum. THE WEEKLY HERALD every Saturday at 6¼ cents per copy or $3 per annum; the European Edition $4 per annum to any part of Great Britain, and $5 to any part of the Continent, both to include postage.

Volume XIX.....No. 30

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—Uncle Tom's Cabin.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—Hope of the Family—Cataract of the Ganges.

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street—Our Best Society—Paris and London.

NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street—Afternoon—Little Katy. Evening—Uncle Tom's Cabin.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway—Wheel of Fortune—Perfect Piece of Business.

AMERICAN MUSEUM—Afternoon—Tom Thumb—Cool as a Cucumber. Evening—Abon Hassan—Tom Thumb—The Phrenomenon.

BROADWAY MENAGERIE—Siamese Twins and Wild Beasts.

CHRISTY'S AMERICAN OPERA HOUSE, 472 Broadway—Ethiopian Melodies by Christy's Minstrels.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Wood's Minstrel Hall, 444 Broadway—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 539 Broadway—Buckley's Ethiopian Opera Troupe.

BANVARD'S GEORAMA, 596 Broadway—Panorama of the Holy Land.

RHENISH GALLERY, 663 Broadway—Day and Evening.

SIGNOR BLITZ—Stuyvesant Institute, 659 Broadway.

ACADEMY HALL, 663 Broadway—Perham's Gift Exhibitions of the Seven Mile Mirror.

HOPE CHAPEL, 718 Broadway—Jones' Panoscope.

BRYAN GALLERY OF CHRISTIAN ART—543 Broadway.

New York, Tuesday, January 31, 1854

Mails for Europe.

THE NEW YORK HERALD FOR EUROPE.

The royal mail steamship Niagara, Captain Leitch, will leave Boston on Wednesday, at 12 o'clock, for Liverpool.

Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of the New York Herald will be received at the following places in Europe:—

Liverpool...John Hunter, No 2 Paradise street.
London....Edwards, Sandford & Co., No. 17 Cornhill.
Wm. Thomas & Co. No. 19 Catherine street.
Paris.....Livingston, Wells & Co., 8 Place de la Bourse.

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

The Weekly Herald, (printed in French and English,) will be published at half past nine o'clock this morning. Single copies, in wrappers, sixpence.

OUR AGENTS IN PARIS, FRANCE.

We beg leave to state to our readers and patrons in Paris, and Europe generally, that Mr. B. H. Revoil, 17 Rue de la Banque Paris, is no longer connected with the New York Herald either as correspondent or agent.

Messrs Livingston & Wells 8 Place de la Bourse, are our only agents in Paris, both for advertisements and subscriptions.

The News.

Much of our space is necessarily devoted to-day to the elaborate speech of Senator Douglas on the Nebraska-Kansas territorial question, and to the proceedings of the meeting of the opponents to the repeal of the Missouri compromise, as proposed in that measure. This meeting was held in the Tabernacle last evening, and was addressed by James W. Gerard—who introduced the celebrated Castle Garden resolution of 1850 Judge Robert Emmet, and others. Our Washington correspondent writes that Judge Douglas's remarks were listened to with the most profound attention, by a crowded auditory. In the course of his remarks he applied some very caustic language to the recent operations of leading abolitionists, which had the effect of bringing Senator Chase to his feet two or three times, but who was obliged to restrain, to wait for an opportunity to speak, till the Judge had concluded, as will be seen by the report. We have commented at considerable length on the speech, the meeting and the great question of the day, in a leading editorial.

The resolutions of the Rhode Island Legislature, in opposition to the Nebraska bill, were presented to both branches of Congress yesterday. The Senate adopted the House resolution, providing for a joint committee to take into consideration the propriety of so amending the constitution as to do away with the general ticket system in the election of President and Vice-President. It is proposed to vote by Congressional and Senatorial districts. No less than twenty-seven petitions were presented from Pennsylvania, remonstrating against the contemplated removal of the Mint from Philadelphia to this city. As an offset to this movement a bill was introduced and referred to the proper committee, in the House, proposing to carry out the very object which seems to have so startled and annoyed the inhabitants of our sister State; and, in addition, a resolution was adopted instructing the Secretary of the Treasury to report whether the New York assay office is sufficiently capacious for the erection of coinage apparatus? It will thus be seen that Congressmen begin to appreciate the fact that nearly all the gold from California, as well as a large amount from the Australian and other mines, comes direct to this city. No wonder the Philadelphians are frightened.

The House adopted a bill authorizing the hiring of rooms in which to hold the United States Courts in this city. The Post Office Committee was instructed to report upon the expediency of purchasing ground and erecting buildings for the accommodation of the Post Office, Courts, &c., in New York and Philadelphia. A series of resolutions, being mainly a reiteration of the Monroe doctrine, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. They declare that none of the other nations of the earth will be permitted to interfere in the affairs of this continent, with the intention of subverting generous political sentiments and obliterating independent States, without physical resistance on our part. A resolution was offered and referred, requesting the President to transmit all official correspondence, not hitherto furnished, respecting the seizure, imprisonment and compulsory release of Kozsta by the Austrians at Smyrna. A variety of other resolutions, bills, &c., were disposed of, to which it is unnecessary to refer particularly.

As is generally the case on Mondays, little business was transacted in our State Legislature yesterday. Notice was given in the Senate of a bill providing for the erection of a bridge over the Hudson at Albany. This would be of incalculable benefit to travellers and forwarders of goods by different lines of railroad. In the Assembly a proposition was made to adjourn from the 10th to the 16th of next month, in order to give members an opportunity to participate in the election to amend the constitution in order to secure the completion of the canals. A resolution was introduced making the very sensible proposition that no member shall be permitted to speak over five minutes, nor more than twice, on the temperance bill. See the sketch of the proceedings under the telegraphic head.

We learn from Washington that it is now probable the President will not transmit the Gadsden treaty to the Senate in its present shape, but, on the contrary, will direct the resumption of negotiations for the reason that the treaty does not dispose of the Tehuantepec question—which has been a serious matter of dispute between the two nations—and also because Mr. Gadsden's agreement provides that any of our citizens who may have been engaged in filibustering expeditions against Mexico, shall be given up to the latter country.

Chief Justice Taney has at last rendered a decision in the great telegraphic case of Morse vs. O'Reilly, which has occupied the attention of the United States Courts for several years. The features of the decision are recorded in our Washington [illegible] during the celebrated Algerine or Dorrite [illegible] Senators and Representatives in the [illegible] of Rhode Island sent a petition to [illegible] the interference of the national authorities with the intestine troubles of the Providence Plantations. The majority of the Legislature became highly indignant at this high-handed act of treason, as they called it, and a special session of the General Assembly was called for the purpose of passing resolutions of censure against the petitioners, who were supporters of what was denominated the people's constitution. On the 27th inst. the Senate, by a vote of fifteen to nine, ordered the resolutions thus passed to be expunged, and directed the Secretary of State to draw heavy black lines around each page of the same, and by writing upon the face of each page the words "expunged by order of the General Assembly, at their session held by adjournment, in January, A. D. 1854."

By telegraph we have accounts of destructive fires in Colchester, Conn., Oswego, Chicago, and Montreal. In the former place a large India rubber manufactory was destroyed, and we regret to state one of the overseers perished in the flames. Five hundred persons were thrown out of work by the calamity. A large fire also occurred in Washington on Sunday night. The drug store on the corner of Hand and Sixth streets was consumed, together with nine frame houses.

The democracy of the Eighth district of Pennsylvania have nominated J. Glancy Jones as their candidate for Congress, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Muhlenberg.

The great press of important matter this morning, prevents us from giving our usual *resumé* of theatrical affairs, as well as a variety of local reports and other reading. We will, however, remark that the theatres were all well filled last night, and as will be seen by our advertising columns, the announcements for this evening include material for all tastes.

A sketch of the brilliant ball of the Twelfth Regiment, given last evening at Niblo's theatre and saloons, is crowded out this morning. It will appear to-morrow.

The steamship Asia has now been out nearly seventeen days from Liverpool for this port. She will bring three days' later news.

Miscarriage of the Anti-Slavery Agitation.

We fancy that the opponents of Senator Douglas' Nebraska bill are satisfied by this time that policy, as well as principle, dictates as close an approach to silence and resignation as they can consistently attempt. The abolition meeting of last evening must be regarded as a failure even by the warmest supporters of the movement. We call it an abolition meeting, and we do so advisedly; for whatever be the political complexion of the committee which called it and of the presiding officers and speakers who occupied the platform, the audience gave unequivocal evidence of its affinity with the leading abolitionists of the North. Thus when the letters from Senators Seward and Chase were mentioned, a burst of applause interrupted the secretary: Gerrit Smith's adhesion was received with unfeigned enthusiasm; and poor Mr. Gerard was quite chilled by the death-like stillness which followed his candid avowal that "he was not an abolitionist." There were not many traitors assembled; quite a select circle, considering the efforts which have been made, and the auspices under which the meeting was called. If Mr. Gerard had us in the witness box, and compelled us in his playful way to make a definite estimate of the audience, we should say that the Tabernacle last evening contained about half the number that assembled within its walls when Lucy Stone last lectured there. Such is the party in New York which intends to coerce Congress into retaining the unconstitutional Missouri compromise in force.

The speakers were well chosen. Neither Judge Emmet nor Mr. Gerard are men whom nature designed to head revolutions or set rivers on fire. The former strongly reminded us of the "old Irish gentleman" renowned in song. He was charmingly good natured, and delightfully unconscious of the nature of the question before the meeting. He did not seem to know whether the north-west territory had been ceded by Virginia or Massachusetts; and alluded to the "immortal ordinance" indifferently as "the ordinance of 1787" and the "ordinance of 1797." Somebody in the body of the meeting annoyed him dreadfully by asking him whether Congress had not the right to repeal an unconstitutional or impolitic act; the poor old gentleman changed the subject with a rapidity which astonished his interlocutor. Had he not spoken quite so long, we are sure that his speech would have been quite popular; for his grey hairs, venerable head, and pleasant brogue were a safe passport to the favor of a good natured audience. His successor Mr. Mr. Gerard, appealed less to human sympathy. His *début* was an announcement that he had "fired the first gun" at Castle Garden in 1850; and though he forgot to explain how he came to be quelling an anti-slavery agitation then and arousing it now, he referred to that passage in his career with obvious pride. We are sorry that we cannot return him the compliment he did us the honor to pay the Herald. He spoke as gracefully, as readily as usual; but he failed in his attempt to shake off the lawyer, and his logic will hardly bear the test of print. How came James W. Gerard, for instance, to deny the right of Congress to repeal the Missouri compromise, on the ground that it was a compact, in which the North has already received their share of the bargain? We had hoped that such arguments would have been the monopoly of obscure newspapers. Are we to tell a lawyer of Mr. Gerard's standing that the admission of Missouri with her slave constitution was no more a concession to the South than it was to the North? That it was either constitutional or unconstitutional: if the former, then that no section of the country can pretend to have derived any claim to special fee or reward from the fact; if unconstitutional, that it can even less confer any such rights? Has Mr. Gerard's cheek been furrowed in the exercise of his profession in order that he might stand before a public audience, and talk of a solemn law passed by the whole representatives of the people as a petty bargain, such as two pedlars might contract? Then, again, when he argues that, because the laws of 1850 applied to the territory acquired from Mexico, while the law of 1820 referred to that purchased from France, therefore the former was not inconsistent with the latter, to what deplorably shallow reasoning is he reduced? Are we to have two rules of government, two principles with respect to new territory, two systems of legislation, two codes of law, two readings of the constitution? Is the constitution black in one latitude and white in another? Does it give Congress powers in one instance, and deny them in another? Mr. Gerard himself must see that if Congress was right in saying to California in 1850—"You shall choose for yourself whether or no you will have slavery"—it must have been wrong in saying in 1820 to the future inhabitants of States to be born hereafter north of 36 deg. 30 min.—"You shall not choose for yourself, we will choose for you."

But these are trifles. When Mr. Gerard tells us to our face that California was admitted as a free State, and implies that Congress dictated freedom to her, his case looks almost hopeless. When he says that Congress has exercised for sixty-five years the right of designating the institutions of new States, and says so knowing that every State that has been admitted to the Union since 1787 including Vermont, Tennessee, Kentucky, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Alabama, has chosen whether or no it would tolerate slavery within its limits, what reply can we possibly make? He taunts Senator Douglas with not having had the "manliness" to move to "repeal" the Missouri compromise. He a lawyer wants us formally to "repeal" a law, which on the face of it is waste paper, mere trash, as null and void as would be an act of Congress passed at last night's meeting!

Reasoning is wasted in reply to such special pleading. We said that it was a meeting of abolitionists: we will go further and add that the arguments were of the true abolitionist stamp. Neither the chairman nor either of the two speakers has ever looked into the question, or studied its bearings. No one left the meeting last evening wiser than they went. There was a reason for the silence of the speakers. Even they could not have searched the history of their country, and anatomized the anti-slavery agitation, without being thoroughly convinced that opposition to Senator Douglas' bill is as rank treason to the constitution and to the North, as to the South. A candid man, summoned to address the assemblage of last evening, would have had few words to say but words pregnant with meaning.

"This Nebraska bill" he might have said "deserves the warm support of every lover of freedom because it gives the finishing blow to Congressional tyranny over the free States of the Union, and definitely establishes the self-control of the latter. It deserves the warm support of every lover of peace because it will crush out the anti-slavery agitation, and after its passage, abolition cannot possibly reappear in Congress. It deserves the warm support of every lover of truth and common sense, because practically it only concedes to the people of Nebraska the natural rights of freemen; rights which, if they are not fit to use, they are certainly unfit to exercise any form of self-government whatever."

The French Seizure of New Caledonia—Movements of Commerce and Civilization in the Pacific—Manifest Destiny.

The seizure of the beautiful island of New Caledonia in the name of Louis Napoleon, the Emperor of the French, has very naturally excited the indignation of Her Britannic Majesty's loyal journals of Australia. Read the article from the Sydney *Herald* which we publish this morning. New Caledonia was among the discoveries of Captain Cook; but the British government never having formally occupied it, but having permitted it to remain under the sovereignty of the aborigines, it also remained fairly, under the law of nations, the lawful prize of any civilized Power that might think fit to appropriate it. John Bull, therefore, has no legal ground of complaint in the premises. He may grumble at his own want of vigilance in reference to the colonial ambition of Napoleon the Third; but it will not help the matter. New Caledonia is gone; and, worst of all, within striking distance (nine hundred miles east) of Australia it is to be made, according to the Sydney journals, a penal colony for such red republicans, intractable socialists, smugglers, and other contraband materials, as may be declared unworthy the soil of France.

But in this and other colonial seizures of Louis Napoleon in the South Pacific Ocean we discover a broader sagacity than the paltry object of penal colonies for unmanageable Frenchmen. The policy of Louis XIV., of restricting the expansion of the British colonies in North America by a cordon of military posts from the mouth of the Mississippi around to the mouth of the St. Lawrence, we apprehend, will furnish the true solution to these seizures by France of the Marquesas Islands, the Society Islands, and this last movement upon the rich island, (as large as Jamaica,) of New Caledonia. Quite likely, before he stops, his Imperial Majesty's naval commander engaged in this business will annex also the neighboring group of the New Hebrides. Nor should we be at all surprised if, in like manner, before his final return to France, he were to appropriate all the unappropriated islands of that prodigious and countless archipelago which divides the Pacific from the Indian Ocean between Australia and the main land of Asia. And what for? Let us briefly endeavor to explain.

To Captain John Tyler, (may his shadow increase for the next twenty-five years,) to Captain John Tyler belongs the immortal honor of introducing the new commercial and civilizing epoch of this nineteenth century into the great Pacific Ocean. He it was who threw the Texas bombshell into Congress—he was the man that accepted the war alternative of annexation, and sent it down post haste to Texas a few hours only before Mr. Polk came into the Presidency. But the messenger was gone, and could not be overtaken—the war followed—the peace followed the war, and the acquisition of a good sized empire, including Alta California. Then those immense gold fields were discovered, emigration set in across the continent, over every pass between Canada and Cape Horn, and around the continent, by thousands, and from beyond the continent, including thousands and tens of thousands from China. A new Anglo-Saxon State, full armed, like Minerva from the brain of Jupiter, suddenly rose up, to the astonishment of the world, on the shores of the Pacific, and the commerce of all nations blocked up the spacious haven of San Francisco. Pacific railroads, isthmus railroads, and ship canals were projected; and steam lines to the Sandwich Islands and Canton; when, lo! another wonder comes to light. Gold is discovered in that tremendous island of Australia. John Bull is frantic with the gold fever in his turn. The bone and sinew of England are in for it, neck or nothing, for Australia. "Eureka!" shout the world-conquering Anglo-Saxons of California; and "Eureka!" ten thousand miles across the Pacific, is the echo, bold and strong, from the Anglo-Saxons of Australia.

Between these two salient points of Anglo-Saxon emigration and enterprise, what could be expected as the final result less than a complete revolution of the old state of things broadcast over the Pacific Ocean, and the rapid conquest of Japan, China, the great Indian Archipelago, and the whole of the eastern flank of venerable Asia, by the Anglo-Saxon race?—what less than the occupation and appropriation of all this mighty and diversified and teeming field for trade and civilization between John Bull and Brother Jonathan? The astounding activity and energy exhibited in the almost miraculous developement of a powerful State in all the elements of Anglo-Saxon strength in California; the same developement, on the same basis of the gold washings, and from the same general elements of emigration, in Australia, render the rest of the grand programme perfectly rational and natural in summing up the probable consequences of these mighty movements. The expedition of Commodore Perry to Japan; the revolution, on the broad platform of Anglo-Saxon Christianity which is successfully carrying all before it in China; and the overtures of King Kamehameha, of the Sandwich Islands, to the United States for annexation, may well suggest to such thinkers as Louis Napoleon and Nicholas a conspiracy between the English and the Yankees for the absorption of everything in the Pacific and Indian Oceans, and the entire continent of Asia below the frozen regions of the Russian Tartars.

And why not? In what has been achieved in California and Australia we have the assurance that there is nothing extravagant in what has been projected in the completion of the sublime vision suggested. The contemplated lines of steamers between San Francisco and China and Japan; between Panama and Australia; the projected ship canal at the Isthmus of Darien; the unmistakeable foreshadowings of "manifest destiny" in regard to Cuba and Mexico, have ceased to be regarded as idle speculations.

With the fulfilment of all these projects and expectations what else is to be anticipated than the monopoly between England, Australia, California, and the United States, the complete monopoly of the islands of the Pacific and Indian Oceans and the trade and civilization of Asia? Providence, it seems, has ordained that that ancient continent, (to which the leading white races of Europe and America may trace their origin in a right line,) shall in her old age be reinvigorated with new life and energy through the Western descendants from Japhet, rendered irresistible in their strength, in their achievements, and in the glory of their intelligence, conquered from the vicissitudes and revolutions of six thousand years. Time and experience, too, have shown that the establishment of the Anglo-Saxon family in any place, but especially upon a virgin soil, is followed, sooner or later, by the blessings of popular government and a hankering for free trade, and that they are too generous to confine these blessings to themselves. Theirs is no barbarian policy of Chinese isolation and exclusion. They seek to diffuse their enlightened institutions and notions of civil and religious liberty and commercial reciprocities to the uttermost ends of the earth. And they are just the very men to do what they take in hand.

Here, then, we have the solution to the seizure of the Marquesas Islands, the Society Islands, and New Caledonia, by Louis Napoleon. His object is similar to that of the sagacious Bourbon in his cordon of military posts around the North American colonies of England. The French Emperor is only establishing a line of military posts across the Pacific, as a safeguard against the threatened monopoly of that ocean between England and the United States. The same views have actuated the Czar in sending one fleet to watch the movements of Commodore Perry among the islands of Japan, and a ship of war or two to inquire into the question of annexation at the Sandwich Islands.

But if Louis Napoleon thinks proper to turn over all the discoveries of Captain Cook as colonies of France, and England is satisfied, so be it. California and Oregan overlook the broad Pacific. Lower California will, in due season, be annexed, and, indeed, the whole of Mexico. "Manifest destiny" then must give these United States the commercial supremacy of the Pacific Ocean, and the world's traffic, railroad or no railroad, must pass between New York and San Francisco. Their destiny is the same. San Francisco is the daughter of New York—her merchants are from our merchants, her financiers are from Wall street, and the editors of her leading journals are from the office of the New York Herald. Bound together in golden ties, the two cities have but one origin, one constitution, and one destiny—"manifest destiny." Louis Napoleon may form a cordon of naval stations all round the Pacific; but with the Anglo-Saxons, and between the salient points of California and Australia, lie the elements for the final redemption of the Pacific and Indian islands and the old swarming continent of Asia. This is "manifest destiny."

The President and the Lobby on Patent Monopolies.—We perceive that the organ of the President and the lobby—the Washington *Union*—has another outburst of pious indignation against the reckless falsifiers who accuse its master of over sympathy with the applications for renewals of patents. Our readers will recollect that this was the view first adopted by the *Union*, some weeks back; but, being frightened by our denunciations of its connection with the lobby, it then thought it prudent to wheel round, and insert a communication from the other side of the house. Afterwards, as was to be expected, it appealed triumphantly to this communication as a reply to the charges of the Herald and other papers. Now it would seem that it had again plucked up courage—the lobby has been very urgent—and the *Union* once more pleads the cause of the special monopolies with an earnestness quite moving.

All this shifting and turning is beneficial in one way. It throws a world of light on that paragraph in the President's message in which General Pierce said:—

I commend to your favorable consideration the men of genius of our country, who, by their inventions and discoveries in science and art, have contributed largely to the improvements of the age, without, in many instances, securing for themselves anything like an adequate reward.

Compare this sentence with the article in the *Union* and examine, by the light of both, the intrigue and jobbery now going on in the lobby of Congress, and it will appear almost beyond a doubt that the phrase in question must have been dictated by the lobby; and that General Pierce must have consented to allow Forney and his clique to put this language in his mouth.

The case of the special applications to Congress for patent extensions is perfectly clear. The law has provided a mode by which an inventor may reap the reward of labors or good fortune. It has also provided that, if from any accident, he should have been deprived of that reward during the usual period of his monopoly, it may be prolonged, and he may enjoy it for a second term. The decision of the matter it leaves to a special officer appointed for the purpose. Now this law may or may not be good. If it is, applications to Congress are absurd on their face; if it is not, let it be repealed, not violated. Forney and the band of conspirators who elected him for the purpose of having an efficient ally in the House, ought to agitate against the law, instead of attempting to carry monopolies through Congress by corruption and deceit.

The Scarlet Letter.—Why is it not Forthcoming?—We still insist on John Cochrane making further searches for the letter which General Pierce wrote the ratification committee of free soilers in 1848, sympathizing with their movement and assuring them of his good will. The public are very anxious to see the actual contents of this famous scarlet letter on free soilism or Van Burenism. The organs of the President consider the statements of John Cochrane and Judge Waterbury as conclusive against the free soil character ascribed to it. But others who have examined the matter with more deliberation and calmness think very differently. So far as we know, the facts given in our first article on the subject of the letter are substantially correct. We have now in our possession the statements of two independent gentlemen, who conversed with John Cochrane on the subject of that letter before it was discussed in the newspapers. In his conversation with them we believe that he stated that General Pierce's letter of July to the Ratification Committee, which nominated Martin Van Buren for the Presidency, was frankly and squarely in favor of the movement, and in unison with the views of the committee. This statement was made by John Cochrane without any condition or intention to deceive, and before advices from Washington had affected his memory. We therefore believe it, and ascribe his second thoughts to the peculiar Lethean influence which Washington seems to exercise on the President as well as himself.

Meanwhile—the letter! The Nebraska controversy makes it doubly necessary that we should have the letter.

Railroad Projects to the Pacific.—During the past few months we have heard of nothing so much as of schemes for railroads to the Pacific. Robert J. Walker has his plan, by which he seeks for vast donations of the public lands in order to make his stock marketable in Wall street. Senator Seward has his plan; and should it ever emerge from its present condition, we have no doubt that its author, too, will consent to an amendment by which a quantity of public lands will be donated to the projectors, and the stock set afloat. Besides these Senator Foot and others have likewise their plans, each perfect in its way, for building a railroad to the Pacific. But of all the projectors, the one who appears to have managed his affairs with the most skill and address seems to have been Mr. Secretary Davis of the War Department. It so happens, that while the President in his message distinctly intimated an unwillingness on the part of his administration to give aid or assistance to any of these railroad schemes, a foreign treaty costing twenty millions was actually negotiated for the express purpose of securing Davis' railroad. This treaty seems really to have been made for the use of the railroad and for no other purpose: and the fact shows pretty clearly why aid was refused to the others. The administration had a railroad of their own, through the Mesilla Valley, and while they were giving the cold shoulder to all rival schemes, they were purchasing from Santa Anna a right of way for their own at a cost of $20,000,000.

Southern Politicians on Nebraska.—We find that some of our cotemporaries state that Senator Badger, of North Carolina, and some other distinguished members of the Senate and Congress, are prepared to oppose the repeal of the Missouri compromise. We cannot believe this. We are unwilling to admit that any Southern man, except those seduced and corrupted by the influence of the spoils, would abandon the cause of the constitution in this the last contest against the slavery agitation, or oppose a measure framed with a view to restore permanent peace to the country. We expect treachery from those Southern supporters of the Cabinet whose support has been purchased by the corrupt influence of the spoils, as we do from the Cabinet itself; and we intend to watch them both. But the independent representatives of the South will be true to themselves and the constitution, however the purchased instruments of General Pierce may falter and equivocate.

The Rescuers of the Passengers of the San Francisco.

The following amounts have been subscribed in the cities designated, for the purpose of rewarding the captains and crews of the ships Three Bells and Antarctic, and the bark Kilby:—

New York	$17,350
Boston	9,120
Philadelphia	2,000
Baltimore	2,000
New York Corn Exchange	4,000
Total	$34,470

Besides the above sum, they are to have silver trumpets from the Legislature of the State of New York, medals from the Marine Society of Boston, gold snuff boxes from the Corporation of the city of New York, medals from the Massachusetts Humane Society, some appropriate testimonial from the Board of Trade of Baltimore, which is not yet decided upon, and, we think, something handsome will yet be done by the national legislature at Washington, which is always tardy in its movements.

MEETING OF THE CITIZENS OF SYRACUSE—HONOR TO CAPT. CRIGHTON.

A meeting of citizens was held at the Syracuse House, on the 28th inst. for the purpose of considering the subject of doing honor to Capt. Robert Crignton, of the British ship Three Bells, for the noble part he took in rescuing the passengers and crew of the San Francisco on the occasion of her late terrible disaster.

John D. Norton, Esq., was called to the chair, and John A. Robinson, Esq., made secretary.

A committee on resolutions was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Thomas T. Davis, L. W. Hall, and Joseph F. Sabine, who, upon consultation, reported the following through their chairman, which were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas the citizens of Syracuse, in common with their countrymen, have read with the deepest interest the history of the perils or the passengers of the steamer San Francisco, amid the disastrous storms of December and January, and have learned of the disinterested and humane, and successful efforts made for their relief—

Therefore, Resolved, That while we bear willing testimony to the cool and unfaltering courage of Capt. Watkins, of the San Francisco, amid appalling responsibilities and trials, as well as to the gallantry and devotion of the officers of the Kilby and Antarctic, we desire to express by one enduring memorial, our high appreciation of the chivalric and noble bearing of Capt. Crighton, of the Three Bells in his persevering exertions to rescue our, not his, countrymen from danger and death.

Resolved, That Capt. Crighton, for his devotion to humanity, for his voluntary participation in the perils from which he could not save, for his encouragement to the desponding, for his care of the living, for his sympathy for the sick and the dying, deserves the highest gratitude of our country and the most exalted encomiums of his race.

Resolved, That the necessary measures be adopted in behalf of the citizens of Syracuse to procure for Capt. Crighton some appropriate souvenir of American gratitude for British daring, in the cause of humanity, that thus our memorial with others, which our countrymen are preparing for his acceptance, may be received as the tribute of strangers to him, who was the savior of the helpless and the stranger's friend.

Messrs. J. D. Norton, John A. Robinson, T. T. Davis, L. W. Hall, and W. W. Teal, were constituted a committee to receive subscriptions, select a suitable testimonial, and present the same to Capt. Crighton.

And then the meeting adjourned.

THE BOSTON SERVICE OF PLATE.

The Boston *Atlas*, of the 30th inst., says:—We had the pleasure on Saturday of examining, at the store of Messrs. Jones, Ball & Co., the superb service of plate to be presented by the committee, in behalf of the Boston merchants, to Captains Low, Crighton, Stouffer, and Pendleton, for their gallant and successful services in rescuing the passengers and crew of the ill fated San Francisco. They are all of exquisitely tasteful workmanship. The salver presented to Capt. Crighton, on which is inscribed his memorable words of comfort: "Be of good cheer, I will not desert you;" and the pitcher designed for Capt. Low, are especially to be noticed, and reflect no small credit upon the good taste, correct design, and skilful workmanship of the manufacturers. The plate consists of a salver and pitcher to each of the captains, and a basket in addition for Capt. Crighton. A piece of plate will also be presented to the captain, engineer, and each of the officers of the San Francisco.

Supreme Court.

The clerk will now receive notes of issue for the February Saturday motion calendar.

THE CALAMITY AT RAVENSWOOD.

Verdict of the Coroner's Jury—Mr. French Required to find Bail—Inquest held on another Body.

Before Justice Boyd, Acting Coroner.

In the case of the horrible explosion at Ravenswood the Jury yesterday rendered the following

VERDICT.

We find that the said Ann Burns, Mary Hague, George Malcomb, Mary Malcomb, John O'Brien, John Downey, James Gormly, John Riley, Ellen McDonald, Matthew Hand, James Foley, Emma Ryan, Matthew Ryan and Henry Bray, came to their deaths, between the hours of one and two o'clock in the afternoon of the 28th day of January, instant, by the explosion of gunpowder in the building used for the manufacture of gun-cartridges, by Erasmus French, situated near Harris' landing, in Ravenswood, Queens county, Long Island, and that the persons above named were at the time actually employed in the manufacturing of gun-cartridges in said building. We further find that before and at the time of such explosion a lamp, fed by alcohol, was used for heating grease necessary for making the cartridges; that there were then between four hundred and five hundred pounds of gunpowder in the said building, and that the explosion was caused by carelessness and negligence in the use of said lamp. We further find that there were at the time of the explosion fifteen or twenty persons at work in said building, most of whom were children; that the building was only fifteen by twenty-five feet in size, and much too small for carrying on in safety the business for which it was used; that the arrangements for heating the building were very defective, there being a stove used for that purpose without any fenders or also; that the proprietor, Erasmus French, was absent from the building at the time of the explosion, and the person in charge was a female of not sufficient age or experience properly to superintend the work and the persons employed. (Signed)

Samuel H. Moore, Foreman,	Wm. H. Jackson,
Wm. J. Muchmore, M. D.	E. A. Crissey,
Roe H. Smith,	Wm. Williamson,
Samuel Morris,	Peter Quinlan,
Thomas Calvert.	

On the rendition of the verdict Justice Boyd deemed it his duty, from the expressed finding by the Jury, to require Mr. French to give bail in the sum of $2,000, for the purpose of answering an indictment should any be found hereafter by the Grand Inquest of the county. Mr. Wm. Burroughs, of New York, entered into the required bonds for the appearance of Mr. French when called for.

Immediately after the Jury had rendered their verdict, Coroner Boyd empannelled them again, for the purpose of holding an inquest on the body of Andrew Carney, aged eighteen years, a native of Scotland, who died the previous evening from the injuries received at the explosion. The same verdict was rendered. At the conclusion of this melancholy affair the following resolution, complimentary to Justice Boyd, who, it seems, has acted in this matter worthy of the highest praise, was adopted:—

We, the persons empanneled to examine into the cause of the explosion in Erasmus French's gun cartridge manufactory, which resulted in the death of some fifteen persons or more, do hereby express it as our opinion that the Coroner, John L. Boyd, is not only deserving of our thanks, but of the public generally, for his unremitting exertions to obtain testimony, and his very patient and thorough investigation of the same.

S. H. Moore, Foreman.	Roe H. Smith,
E. A. Crissey,	Samuel Morris,
Wm. H. Jackson,	Peter Quinlan,
Wm. F. Muchmore,	Thomas Calvert.
Wm. Williamson,	

City Politics.

At a special meeting of the Young Men's Democratic National Club, held at Stuyvesant Institute, January 30, L. N. Glover Chairman, and James Grogan, Secretary, the following resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the chair, to invite the Hon Frederick P. Stanton, of Tennessee, to address this club on such evening as he may designate, and that this club extend an invitation to the General Committees of this city, to attend upon such occasion, and that said committee publish notice of the time and place of such address.

The Committee adjourned to meet Saturday evening, at 7½ o'clock, on which evening Hon. F. P. Stanton is expected to address the club. The following committee was appointed by the Chair:—George F. Alden, Erastus W. Glover, Weird D. Parsons, John W. Boyce, and George A. Schufeldt, Jr.

Merit Rewarded.—The Crystal Palace Jury, Professor James Renwick at their head, awarded the highest prize for daguerreotypes to ROOT, of 363 Broadway. Root's free gallery is open day and evening. Perfect pictures in any weather.

A New Book on Daguerreotyping, is about to be published by REES & CO. illustrating their new German system of picture making, for 25 cents, capable of taking 500 portraits of the first class daily. Rooms 239 Broadway. Price of the book $20 per 1,000.

Albert H. Nicolay's Sale of Stocks and bonds, advertised to take place yesterday, Jan. 30th, has been postponed until Thursday, Feb. 24, in consequence of the severe indisposition of Mr. Nicolay.

Organ for Sale.—A Second-hand Mahogany cased organ, with eight stops, height nine feet, and about five feet wide, well finished, cost $700; will be sold for $250. Further information will be furnished by applying to HORACE WATERS, 333 Broadway.

Premium Pianos.—The New York Crystal Palace have awarded T. Gilbert & Co. a medal for their superior melian piano. The official reports of the juries pronounce this piano to be a very fine instrument. A large and varied assortment of T. G. & Co.'s unrivalled pianos, with or without the melian, can be found at their warerooms, 385 Broadway. For sale at very low prices.
HORACE WATERS, Sole Agent.

"Westward the Course of Empire takes its way," and the original Yankee presses, at No. 84 Nassau street, still continues to print cards, circulars, billheads, labels, &c., in the neatest and most expeditious manner at very low prices. GORDON'S, 84 Nassau street.

This is the Last Day.—We advise our readers to call early or every homestead may be taken.—$37,000 worth of farms and building lots—Rent payers of New York, your rents are continually increasing—all kinds of provisions are rising enormously—your hard earnings are all taken to pay expenses, and your families are cramped up in unhealthy apartments. The sun rises in the East, and lights up to your view a splendid opportunity to secure a homestead near the city for only $5, payable in instalments, securing four building lots at Lakeland, L. I., or a farm of from two to twenty acres, where you can be your own landlord and raise all the necessaries of life. From one acre $100 to $300 worth of garden vegetables and grain can easily be raised. Apply this day to CHARLES WOOD, 226 Broadway, where maps and pamphlets can be had gratis.

Durable and Well Fitting Shirts can always be had at the lowest prices, ready made or made to order, at McLAUGHLIN'S, corner of Chambers and Greenwich streets, New York. Also collars, cravats, stocks, gloves, half hose, silk, merino, cotton and woollen shirts and drawers, all sizes.

Caution to Southern and Western Merchants.—Several firms in the city, who call themselves merchants, are putting up gin in green cases and bottles and calling it schnapps. The genuine article is only sold in quart and pint bottles, with my name on the bottle cork, and fac simile of my signature on the label. UDOLPHO WOLFE, sole importer and manufacturer, office No. 72 Beaver street.

Not Bad to Take.—Two Thousand Physicians have testified to the importance of Wolfe's Schiedam schnapps as a medicine, and we must confess that it is a medicine by no means repulsive, (especially on a cold winters night,) when duly mixed with hot water and sugar, and flavored with lemon. The aroma is delicious, the taste, neither fog to our notion, finer than that of either Irish or Scotch whiskey; and then it is so pleasant to know, while "imbibing," that the fluid is the purest, the least exciting, and the most hygeian liquor in the world. Being remarkably strict in such matters, we keep one of Mr. Wolfe's late treatises at our elbow while sipping our Schiedam punch, in order to rebut if our conscience should twitch under the indulgence, to those five hundred letters from the stars of the faculty, setting forth the medicinal virtues of our favorite beverage.—Sunday Times, Jan. 29.

Twelfth Regiment Ball.—In Consequence of the crowded state of my rooms last year, I would give notice that I have made ample arrangements for the accommodation of my patrons on Monday evening January [illegible]
JOHN [illegible] PERE, 604 Broadway.

The Seven Mile Mirror will be Continued on exhibition every afternoon and evening this week, to afford the gift ticket holders a chance of visiting it before it changes owners. Single tickets can be procured at the door for 25 cents each.

Schiedam Schnapps in the Maine Law States.—We learn that many of the public agents appointed to sell liquor for medicinal purposes in the Maine law States, are sending their orders to Mr. Wolfe. This is well. The Schiedam aromatic schnapps is unquestionably a pure, innocuous stimulant, possessing curative properties which do not belong to other liquors, and will most satisfactorily replace the inferior brandies which have hitherto been sold by the town agents under the prohibitive law. Upon this point the testimony of the faculty, as published in Mr. Wolfe's late pamphlet, is perfectly conclusive.—Sunday