

TERMS: THE HERALD is published every day, except on Sundays and public holidays. It is sold at the rate of one cent per copy in advance, and five cents per copy when taken at the office. All letters for publication must be addressed to the Editor, and must be accompanied by the name and residence of the writer. No notice is given of communications unless they are accompanied by a return address. Advertisements are received every day.

VOLUME XIX. No. 31.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1854.

ADVERTISEMENTS THIS EVENING.

- BOHEMIA THEATRE, BOWERY—UNION TOM'S GARDEN.
BROADWAY THEATRE, BROADWAY—MORSE OF THE FAMILY.
NATIONAL THEATRE, CHAMBERS STREET—OUR EAST.
WALLACK'S THEATRE, BROADWAY—LOVE CHASE.
AMERICAN MUSICAL, ASTOR—TOM THUMB.
BROADWAY MENAGERIE, CLAYTON'S THEATRE AND BARRACKS.

New York, Wednesday, February 1, 1854.

theless, it was referred to the Committee of the Whole, by one hundred and eighty seven yeas. Several amendments were made to the Doleman Appropriation bill, but the body adjourned without disposing of the subject.

Business of general interest was transacted in our State Legislature yesterday, both houses having mainly confined their attention to disposing of local bills. Senator Dickinson, however, laid upon the table a series of resolutions upon the Nebraska question in Congress. As they are supposed to be a concentration of the sentiments of the free soil whigs of this State, on that important subject, our special correspondent has copied them in full. By our despatch it will be seen that the advocates of the prohibitory liquor bill are decidedly in the majority in both houses. Then why not push the question to a vote and pass it, without wasting more time in unnecessary debate?

The committee appointed by the State Legislature to examine into and report upon the condition of the harbor of New York, met last evening and proceeded with their investigation. Some forty or fifty gentlemen were in attendance, and the question was fully discussed. See our report.

The rioters at Erie again came out in full force yesterday, and prevented the officers from connecting the track so as to permit trains to pass without interruption. A portion of the track was again destroyed, some of the railroad employes were beaten, and at the date of our last despatch fears were entertained that the bridges would once more be demolished. Now let us see whether the general government intends to reinforce and uphold the Marshal in the performance of his duty.

From New Orleans we have the horrible announcement that sixty persons were burned to death, by conflagration of the steamer Georgia, on Saturday night. The vessel had on board about two hundred passengers, mostly emigrants and slaves, on their way to Texas. The loss of property by the calamity is estimated at eighty thousand dollars.

The legislative act consolidating the city of Philadelphia, only requires the Governor's signature to become a law.

We elsewhere publish a letter containing a large amount of very interesting and important information from the city of Mexico. Later advices, to the 19th ult., have been received at New Orleans, from which we learn that Gen. Blanco had been made Minister of War. Hostilities had been recommenced by the Yucatan Indians, and additional troops had been dispatched to that State in consequence.

Over thirty tons of silver coin was weighed in the United States Mint last Monday, and is now ready for distribution.

From information received by the United States authorities, the Marshal was on the watch for the arrival of the steamer Asia, and accordingly yesterday morning, as soon as she reached her dock at Jersey City, Doctor John Dowling and John Johnson were taken into custody on a charge of smuggling goods from England. The parties were brought to the District Attorney's office in this city, where they were held to bail in the sum of \$5,000 each.

The trial of James Marin, charged with having beaten his wife to death last September, commenced in the Hudson County Court, New Jersey, yesterday. The prisoner's name was one of the chief witnesses against him. During the progress of the trial, then, far, the accused is said to have manifested no concern whatever. The case will probably occupy the attention of the Court for two or three days.

A large audience assembled in the Chapel of the University last evening, attracted by the announcement that the Rev. Horatio Southgate, late Missionary Bishop to Constantinople, would lecture on "The Religious Aspect of the Russo-Turkish Question." It was announced, however, that the reverend gentleman was unable to be present, on account of a sudden domestic affliction, upon which the Rev. Mr. Hudson kindly volunteered to read one of his published Shakspearean criticisms.

The foreign news by the Asia had the effect of slightly depressing breadstuffs in our market yesterday. Common brands State at 30 a c. lower, closed at 48 1/2 c. Corn closed at 20 a c. lower; wheat was quiet, and in the absence of heavy stocks and of sales, nominal.

The Nebraska Question—The Tabernacle Meeting—New Anti-Slavery Coalition.

The late meeting at the Tabernacle, on the Nebraska question, has disclosed the real parties who got up that affair, and the real character of the new anti-slavery coalition which may be expected from this re-opening of the slavery agitation. Notwithstanding some of the leaders of the Castle Garden Union movement of 1850 were most conspicuous in the proceedings at the Tabernacle, the list of letter-writers on the occasion, the general materials of the assemblage, and the parties most active behind the scenes, have stamped it as an abolition gathering of a very novel and interesting kind. The union of such men as Senator Sumner, of Massachusetts; Senators Chase and Wade, of Ohio; and Senators Seward and Fish, of New York, with Joshua R. Giddings and Gerrit Smith, indicates a conjunction of the whig and democratic free soilers of the North with the abolitionists proper for a combined movement against the repeal of the Missouri compromise.

The two organs of W. H. Seward in this city were the principal instruments employed in behalf of the Tabernacle movement. W. H. Seward, therefore, may be fairly supposed to be at the bottom of the affair, with the ulterior view of the organization of a great united anti-slavery party throughout the North, of all the free soil and abolition elements of all the old parties, cliques, and factions of the present day. Such a combination, in view of the contingencies of "manifest destiny" before us, may possibly be enabled to take the field in 1856 with a formidable front in a "free fight" for the Presidency. All such estimates, however, must depend upon the fate of the Nebraska bill now pending before the Senate.

But, in the meantime, it is desirable to know where the several factions of the old whig and democratic parties are upon this question. The Seward branch of the whig party of the North are evidently with their champion, as are also the Buffalo and Pittsburg "free democracy," under the lead of Giddings, Gerrit Smith and Fred Douglass. But where is the conservative wing of the whigs of the North? Some of them were at the Tabernacle, and none of them have yet spoken out in support of the bill before the Senate. The Wall street organs are disposed to back down from the Missouri line; but they are cautiously waiting for a call, and, perhaps, additional subsidies from Castle Garden. It may be some time yet before their position is definitely defined. The journals of Wall street, like the financiers of that locality, look to the main chance. They do not care to enlist upon either side in any movement threatening the harmony of the Union till sure of their dividends. We must bear with them till they can see distinctly which side will pay best in the end.

The conservative whigs of the North, however, have the right to look for something better from Mr. Senator Everett. Inheriting the political fortunes and conservative principles of Mr. Webster, he cannot safely hesitate in taking his stand for or against the repeal of the Missouri restriction. Mr. Everett, by his admirers, is considered as possessing talents and attainments fully equal to those of his "illustrious predecessor," though his talents, acquirements and idiosyncracies, are of a somewhat different kind. But he holds a good Websterian position:

and if he has only the moral courage to waive all calculations, and throw himself boldly forward for the extinction of the Missouri line, he may maintain, his ground to some purpose in 1856. Let us hear from Mr. Everett, and then we may expect the national Union whigs of the North to speak one way or the other.

In the next place, the soft shell democrats of Tammy Hall, and the hard shell democrats of Stuyvesant Institute, ought to come out and show their hands, black or white. Capt. Rynders, one of the leaders of the present Tammany organization, has defined his position like a man; but Tammany is not united unless John Van Buren and the Captain stand firmly together, hand in hand. Let us have a manifesto from the Prince. We are fearful, if he delays longer, that he may be drawn off by the free soil Buffalo sophistries of the New York Evening Post and the Albany Atlas. It will be a cold bath to the Prince we know to spring into the waves side by side with Capt. Rynders. Judge Douglas and the administration, at a single bound; but the first shock of the plunge is soon over, and the reaction is a most delightful sensation of positive comfort. John Van Buren must come out on Nebraska or he is lost. His only safety now is with Capt. Rynders, for the repeal of the Missouri line.

Whigs and democrats of all shades, the time has arrived for action. The Senate bill proposes to sweep away all the compromises between the Northern anti-slavery spirit and the Southern propaganda of the peculiar institution, from 1820 down to this very day—to sweep them all off, and to settle the controversy upon the broad constitutional basis that the people of all the territories of the United States have the right to determine the question of slavery or free soil for themselves, and that Congress has no right to arrogate to itself the sovereignty of the people. Let all parties, therefore, take their ground, or the two houses may deprive them of the opportunity for a hearing upon Nebraska in the speedy passage of the bill.

The European Embroglio—Beginning of the End.

The perplexities of the war question, which have so long held Europe in a state of breathless uncertainty, have at length been reduced to a clear and definite issue, which can no longer be complicated or retarded to accommodate the interests or apprehensions of the Powers engaged in it. The Czar is now fairly driven into the toils in which his own tortuous and selfish policy has involved him, and like a stag at bay, it would seem as if nothing but an effort of almost superhuman strength, and the most implicit confidence in his own resources, would enable him to burst through the chain of hostile influences by which he is surrounded and hemmed in.

By some it will be thought that the brilliant victories which we learn by the A. ia have been gained over his forces by the Turks, and the compulsory withdrawal of his fleet to Sebastopol, may contribute to dispose him towards a pacific arrangement. We confess that we do not participate in this hope. From his well-known pride and independence of character, we fear that these adverse circumstances will only serve to confirm him in his obstinacy, for he will now feel that his honor is involved, where before only his interests were at stake. If he surrenders his pretensions without striking a blow in defence of them, he knows well that his political importance as a first-rate European power, will be forever lost. Unfortunately, at the point to which he has now pushed matters he has everything to lose and nothing to gain by such an arrangement; for it cannot be supposed that Turkey, flushed with its military successes, and the Western Powers, exasperated by the recklessness of his ambition, will consent to a readjustment of the questions at issue on the terms originally proposed.

There are, besides, other considerations which are likely to influence Nicholas in a calculation of the chances which a perseverance in his present course may bring about. Apparently cordial as is the concert, and compact the union of the powers that are arrayed against him, he knows well that the contingencies of war and the diversity of interests that exist amongst those opposed to him, would soon afford him an opportunity of rowing the seeds of dissension amongst them. It would require but a series of decisive military successes upon his part to detach Austria and Prussia from the ranks of his enemies, and to convert the neutrality of Denmark and Sweden into active co-operation. His present isolation is more apparent than real, for the sympathies of the courts and aristocratic classes of Germany are unquestionably ranged on his side. They are only held in check by the revolutionary elements which are seething and foaming like latent volcanoes under their feet, and which any more active demonstration in his favor would instantly call into explosion.

Every indication in the political horizon, therefore, seems to pretend the certainty of the storm that is about to burst upon the world. The concessions of helpless weakness to arrogant strength, the arguments of reason and moderation, and the universal condemnation of civilized nations, have all failed to make themselves heard. The sword must now decide not only the immediate points at issue, but those more momentous questions the settlement of which the apprehensions of the timid and the jealous watchfulness of the combined despots of Europe have so long adjourned. It seems as if the rights and liberties of the human race can never be secured except at the expense of tears and blood. Woe, then, be to those who exact so fearful a price for them.

Mexico—Santa Anna's Distresses—True Policy of the United States.

Overlooking the question of humanity, the true policy of our government towards Santa Anna is to starve him out. We repeat it—our true course, on the naked ground of policy, is to starve him out. At first blush, it appeared advisable to set him up, like Faustine Souleque, with the costly gawags of an imperial establishment; and, for this reason—the expenses of his Imperial court, his imperial retinue of sub-officials and retainers, and his imperial army necessary to keep everything in apple-pie order, would soon compel him to sell another tract of land, and so on to the end of the chapter and the absorption of the whole empire. Periodical instalments every three years, by this process, of one hundred and fifty or two hundred thousand square miles at a clip, would do the work of annexation for Mexico in ten or twelve years. Santa Anna might be permitted to remain with his court in the Mexican capital, until some arrangement could be made for his accommodation in a small empire on the Mosquito coast, by and with the advice and consent of the American company that have bought out that

section of Central America from the assignees of King Gallinipper the First.

Looking at the question of "manifest destiny" through this medium, however, it appears too slow, too expensive, and, in point of fact, too much of a connivance with the principles of despotism, to suit the spirit of the age. The simplest, quickest, and cheapest policy with Santa Anna, is to starve him out. If we refuse to buy those deserts of Sonora and Chihuahua upon any terms—if we refuse any indemnities on account of Indian spoliations, and any advances on account of the Tehuantepec route, or anything else, for twelve months, the work will be done.

First, there will be a revolution. As soon as Gen. Arista's indemnities from the United States gave out, there was a revolution. He was turned out of the country, and Santa Anna was recalled. In his turn, Santa Anna must have his subsidies, or before the end of the year another revolution will send him packing back to Carthage. How he has got along thus far, with an empty cash-box, is very astonishing. But his intimations to certain confidential parties, suggesting a sale of land, tells the story of his distresses. Hence the astonishing success of General Gadsden in making that treaty for Cooke's wagon route, to be used as the railroad route of the Secretary of War and the New Orleans and Opelousas Railroad Company: Provided, always, that the Senate ratify the treaty.

But the very necessities of Santa Anna suggest the policy of rejecting the treaty, and cutting off all subsidies for a year or so. That will be enough. The unpaid officials and the unpaid army of the dictator will revolt—and then will turn him adrift without remorse—and then the ambitious small fry will soon eat each other up. The poor, oppressed and indignant Mexican people will next rise in a body, and, as the last alternative of salvation, they will, in their sovereign capacity, petition to be annexed to the United States of the North. By this process, without expending a single dollar, we shall be enabled, in a year or so, to annex the whole country in obedience to the sovereign will of the Mexican people. We therefore insist upon that, our very best policy, and the cheapest, towards General Santa Anna, is not to set him up in his Empire and pamper him with the costly luxuries of an Imperial household, as a means of compelling him piecemeal to sell out his country. No. He may become too proud with a crown on his head. He may form dangerous alliances with the crowned heads of Europe. Besides, this imperial policy is entirely repugnant to all our ideas of free institutions and popular liberty.

But, again: What claims, on the score of magnanimity, has Gen. Santa Anna against us? Was it not Gen. Jackson's influence with Gen. Sam. Houston that saved this same distinguished personage from a summary execution by the Texans, after his capture at the battle of San Jacinto? Did he not, under the invitation of Gen. Jackson, soon after make a pleasure tour through the United States? Then, again, during the late war, was he not invited to return to Mexico, and passed into the country with a pass from President Polk and Secretary Marcy? And after beating him at Buena Vista and Cerro Gordo, and in front of the Mexican capital, was he not granted, upon his own application, an armistice of nearly a month. He may become too proud with a crown on his head. He may form dangerous alliances with the crowned heads of Europe. Besides, this imperial policy is entirely repugnant to all our ideas of free institutions and popular liberty.

More Elections of Subordinate Officers.—We notice with surprise that Hon. Hiram Walbridge introduced a resolution into Congress on Monday, providing that postmasters and collectors should be elected by the people. The next thing we shall hear of will be the election of tidewaiters and gaugers. Words cannot adequately depict the absurdity of the system of which these are the fruits. We see it plain enough in this city where the custom of electing the subordinate officers of our municipal government has led to general negligence and corruption, and universal recklessness of duty. Our city officers, all elected by the same body of people, are of course independent of each other, and practically independent of the public; when they neglect their duty, when policemen allow thefts to be committed under their noses, when the streets are alternately filled with mud and dust, the only consolation left to a suffering public is the consciousness that we are in the enjoyment of the largest degree of popular suffrage ever possessed by any people. Hiram Walbridge who is a sensible man, must be aware that this reflection is a poor solace to one who is groaning under material and practical discomfort; and we cannot conceal our astonishment that he should have thought of extending still further the area of official mismanagement, and official irresponsibility. His experience ought surely to teach him that were our postmasters and collectors elected by the people, and so independent of control from Washington, even the carelessness and corruption which now disgrace those departments would be but a faint shadow of what we might expect hereafter.

RECAPITULATION OF THE SPOILS.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Public lands to railroads, Patent extensions, Contracts and private claims, Steamship projects, Regular appropriations, Indian spoliations, Miscellaneous items and deficiencies, Total.

The first grand haul upon the surplus in the treasury has been arranged in the Gadsden treaty, for the payment of fifteen millions for the relief of Santa Anna, and five millions for the relief of Garay & Co., Hargous & Co., Benjamin & Co., and Sloo & Co., and others. Colt's patent monopoly extension, designed to aid him in the manufacture of revolvers in London for the use of the British army, appears to have stuck in the House, notwithstanding the lobby influence of the Cabinet organ, and in spite of the power which a project supposed to be worth five millions might be expected to wield among the pliable members. Next came in Jefferson Davis, Gadsden, Santa Anna, and all concerned in their grand scheme, for twenty millions at a wipe of the pen.

Now this is a respectable haul, and makes a very large hole in the thirty millions of the Secretary Guthrie's surplus. It is a Cabinet project, and is in keeping with their magnificent ideas of the spoils. Fifteen millions to Santa Anna, five millions to the outside claimants upon him, and the compact for a railroad binding our government to a certain route, which will be worth millions upon millions to General Davis, General Gadsden, and the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railway Company, without building the first mile, provided always that the treaty is ratified! Very well; if the treaty is ratified there is a good beginning made, at all events, upon the spoils. At this rate, should both houses buckle to and follow up the quick work of Davis, Gadsden and Santa Anna, Congress may be able to adjourn early in July, for every dollar of the five hundred millions will be appropriated by that time, including every available acre of the public domain. Nothing like a good beginning.

FOREIGN HORNETS.—Our amiable fellow-countrymen, who hail from the banks of the Tiber, Arno, and Po, do us the honor again to fill about a column of our paper this morning, with a fresh expression of their Christian feelings towards Monsignor Bedini. Our readers will doubtless be delighted with the gentle and rational tone adopted by the tender-hearted creatures. Some allowance must be made for Southern exaggeration and Italian hyperbole; but these still leave a fair margin for the display of the natural temper of the exiles. It is perfectly obvious from the tone of the manifesto, that if the Italians in question could find the legate in some lonely by path, or silent forest, the latter would spend an excessively uncomfortable half hour. As it is, it has required all the moral power of public opinion and all the physical power of our police to prevent some such crime being committed in broad day light in one of our most populous cities. Attempts have frequently been made; and in every case, the offence has been clearly traceable to the Italian and German immigrants. The question therefore arises, how long is this state of things to continue? How long are we to allow our country to be made the theatre of noisy brawls between foreigners? A respectable hotel keeper will invariably expel any two or more of his guests who disgrace his house by fighting; can we not, ought we not, to stretch the rule to the whole country and try to get rid of these excessively troublesome pests?

Within the last four or five years, we have not had a foreigner of distinction here, who has not done mischief, without any compensating good. Kosuth and Kinkel created trouble at Washington, and spread a most unwholesome excitement through the country. They died out within a few months. John Mitchell came here, and tried very hard to arouse angry feelings against England; but John was a suspicious character, and people suspended their judgment for a short while; during which the "illustrious Irish patriot" committed the most complete political suicide ever witnessed in New York. An appropriate epitaph is now much wanted for the editor of the Citizen. Then Gavazzi—the fire-brand—had the talent to arouse bloodshed and strife wherever he went. It was only last week that the Irish rioters who broke into the church where he was lecturing at Quebec, and so nearly killed him, were brought to trial. As usual, in such cases, it was a toss up whether a Protestant or a Catholic judge should sit: the latter won, and of course directed a verdict of acquittal. About the same time, the court at Cincinnati, being less under the influence of religious bigotry, was holding the police to bail for an assault upon some Germans; the assault having been committed during a riot caused by Dr. Bedini's visit to the West. Wherever they go, these foreign visitors create disturbances and find ready auxiliaries for the task in their countrymen who have already settled here. Had we no Irish or Germans or Italians in this country, the duties of a police officer would be a sinecure.

Where the religious excitement aroused by Gavazzi and Bedini is to end, none can tell. It is clear enough that the Protestants of Canada will not forever submit to be trampled under foot by a few ignorant Irish wretches; and equally clear that the Legate of the Pope, arriving here in an official capacity must be protected from the violence of bloodthirsty Italians and Germans. On the latter violence must ultimately recoil; and when the day comes, were then to those foreigners who took advantage of our peaceable character to convert our country into a semipiternal Doneybrook Fair.

EMERSONS ON THE HARBOR.

The committee, consisting of Senators Brooks of New York, Hutchings of Brooklyn, Pratt of Albany, and Messrs. Germaine, Hinkley and Baxter, of the Assembly, appointed by the State Legislature to examine into and report upon the condition of the harbor of New York, met last evening at the Astor House. The committee had spent both yesterday and the day previous in examination of the harbor. There might have been some forty or fifty gentlemen present, among whom we noticed Mr. Stone, Vice President of the Chamber of Commerce; Messrs. Spofford and Waldron, representing New York; The Mayor of Brooklyn; the Street Commissioner; Silas Ludlam, surveyor; and Messrs. Fowler, Hiram, and Mr. Waring Corporation counsel, representing Brooklyn. The Mayor of New York, called the meeting to order at eight o'clock, and the committee were directed to obtain information on the subject of the harbor of New York, and that any gentlemen who had opinions to offer on the subject were at liberty to do so. The Mayor then read the report of the committee, and a discussion followed, and a great number of resolutions were adopted, and a great number of resolutions were adopted, and a great number of resolutions were adopted.

It is stated that the total amount of contrabanded goods seized within a few weeks past, but less than \$100,000. Of this amount \$60,000 was seized in Malden Lane, a quantity at a place in Broadway, and another lot was seized at a store in Liberty street.

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Twelfth Regiment Ball at Niblo's. On Monday evening the entire theatre and the saloon at Niblo's were thrown open for the celebration of the 75th given by the Twelfth Regiment Volunteer Infantry to its members and guests. This is a new one, and is composed of eleven companies—The Light Guard, Lafayette Blues, Independent Guard, Baxter House, Thompson's Platoon, Baxter Guard, City Musketeers, City Guard, City Rifles, Washington Light Guard, and New York Riflemen. The entire hall was brilliantly illuminated, and the most splendid display of fireworks was seen in the city. The entire space, handsomely decorated and lighted by several extra candles, was under the charge of Col. Palmer, and was exclusively devoted to quadrilles. Dodworth was in attendance with an excellent band; and the evident eagerness of the ladies to begin the cotillon was promptly responded to by the conductor's band, so that by 10 o'clock the floor was completely occupied, appearing to the numerous spectators, who looked down from the boxes, like a consecration of living flowers, moving and undulating in graceful masses, as if swayed by the irresistible power of the harmonies that swelled from the orchestra.

The company assembled at an early hour, and in great numbers, not less than two thousand ladies and gentlemen having assisted at this splendid event to the music and "serenades." The parquette of the theatre had been laid with a floor level with the stage, and the whole area from the rear wall of the stage to the dress circle was occupied by the dancers. The entire space, handsomely decorated and lighted by several extra candles, was under the charge of Col. Palmer, and was exclusively devoted to quadrilles. Dodworth was in attendance with an excellent band; and the evident eagerness of the ladies to begin the cotillon was promptly responded to by the conductor's band, so that by 10 o'clock the floor was completely occupied, appearing to the numerous spectators, who looked down from the boxes, like a consecration of living flowers, moving and undulating in graceful masses, as if swayed by the irresistible power of the harmonies that swelled from the orchestra.

The dancing in both departments was kept up with exuberant activity until a few minutes after 11, when the company descended to the supper rooms, which had been handsomely and beautifully supplied by Mr. Rogers, and which were, by a very judicious arrangement, kept open until the close of the ball. Among the guests seated at the table of honor occupied by the regimental staff we observed General Sanford, General Hall, Major Sprague and Lieutenant Smith, U.S.A., Colonel Duray and Captain Shumway, of the National Guard, Colonel E. C. Charles, of the Light House, and several others. Out of compliment to the ladies, and as we think in very good taste, all toasting and speechifying was dispensed with, and the company, after partaking of the supper, and brushing the foam from the champagne fountains that sparkled at rapid intervals along the tables, returned to the dancing rooms and resumed their duties with increased delight.

Amid such a throng of beauty, taste and refinement, it would be tedious to particularize a few, and impossible to record the names of those who distinguished themselves. We must, therefore, dismiss each candidate for the golden apple with the especial assurance, intended for her ears alone, that had we been Paris the piece would have been hers and hers only.

More Smuggling.

There was another development relative to the violation of the revenue laws upon the arrival of the Asia at her dock in Jersey City last evening. Officers Isaacs, Godfrey, Coe, Woodbridge and William Minor were watching for her appearance, having previously been assured that there would be contrabanded goods on board. Immediately on her arrival vigilant search was made, and the surgeon of the Asia, Dr. Dowling, was arrested on suspicion of having been a principal in the violation of the revenue laws on previous trips to the Asia, and J. Johannson on suspicion of aiding and abetting such violations. Mr. Johannson is said to be connected with a house in Malden Lane where goods have been seized lately. He went on board of the Asia in the boat of the Physician of the Port, and hid his goods, as he alleged, was to see a Mr. Johnson, who was on board the steamer. A quantity of lace, estimated to be worth about \$75,000, was found in the trunk of Dr. Dowling, and seized. It is believed that a large quantity of very valuable goods, mostly diamonds, had been secreted on the steamer. The prisoners—Dr. Dowling and Mr. Johannson—were taken across the ferry and passed into the custody of the United States Marshal, who took them to the office of the United States District Attorney. An affidavit was there made by Mr. Frederic Isaacs, Inspector of Customs, one of three signed in the arrest of Mr. Johannson, and sent to Mr. Lewis, Collector of the Port at 44 Malden Lane, and he soon came, with L. B. Shepard, an attorney. After a brief examination by him into the charges against the two men, he returned to the office in the sum of \$5,000 each. Dr. Lewis, of New York, sent their bail.

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