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JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

- BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-Crown Diamond... BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery-Rox Roy-Locust... BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers Street-Friede...

New York, Tuesday, January 9, 1855.

The News.

In the State Senate yesterday a memorial from the trustees of the St. Louis church, Buffalo, in relation to the tenure of their church property, was ordered to be printed.

In the Assembly, reports were received from the Commissioner of the Canal Fund, the Auditor of the Canal Department, and the Inspector General of Militia.

By reference to our despatch from Albany it will be seen that Mr. Rhodes, of Kings county, yesterday laid on the table of the Assembly a proposition to amend the State constitution in regard to the qualifications of voters.

It will be seen by our despatch that the disagreeable railroad riots have again commenced at Erie city.

The convention of the soldiers and Indians engaged in the war of 1812 met in Washington city yesterday morning, at 11 o'clock.

An important order was made by Judge Ingraham in the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, in respect to the violation of the building ordinance, which were made to prevent, as far as possible, the spread of fire, and also to protect the individual occupant of a house from fire originating with his neighbor.

In this State we find this new party leaving no stone unturned to defeat the re-election of Seward to the United States Senate.

It is certainly somewhat remarkable that while Mr. Barry, of Mississippi, and Mr. Keitt, of South Carolina, should be at one end of the Capital haranguing the House against the Know Nothings, they should be using the general arguments of Seward himself in the Senate.

The Board of Aldermen, last evening, when the different committees for the ensuing year were organized, and the rules of the Board adopted, section by section.

The law in reference to changes about to be effected in the Fire Department of this city, now before the Legislature, is published in our issue this morning.

The fortieth anniversary of the battle of New Orleans was celebrated in the city last evening, by a ball and supper at Tammany Hall.

A steam boiler in the carpenter shop of Mr. Stone, in West Twenty-first street, exploded yesterday morning, tearing the building to pieces and scattering the fragments in every direction.

that they will ultimately accomplish it? Their next duty will be to demolish and disperse the administration and its spoils democracy of the South, beginning with the important State of Virginia; and it is here that the shoe pinches at Washington.

Very well. Buncombe speeches in Congress for the benefit of Mr. Wise may be permitted upon a pinch; but it would be best, victory or defeat, for Mr. Wise and his congressional allies to cease prating of the league between the Know Nothings and the anti-slavery societies.

As all inquiry into the Ostend conference, on the part of the House of Representatives, has been practically defeated by the reference of the resolution of inquiry to the Committee on Foreign Relations, it is due to the public that a brief, comprehensive and reliable narrative of all the transactions which led to the calling of the conference in question, as well as the events which have subsequently taken place, should be given.

When Mr. Soule was appointed Minister to Spain, he accepted the position with the distinct understanding that the acquisition of Cuba was a leading policy of the administration, and that to that end all his energies were to be directed.

The result of the negotiations which followed was the distinct refusal of the Spanish government to make any apology. Upon this, Mr. Soule closed the negotiations and reported the facts to the government at Washington.

Mr. Barry, of Mississippi, and Mr. Keitt, of South Carolina, have taken the field in the House of Representatives at Washington as the champions of the administration and its party against the Know Nothings.

Assuming that the members of Congress in question, and that the chosen champion of the Cabinet spoils democracy of Virginia, are really ignorant of the true position of the Know Nothings as a national organization, it is proper that we should undertake to enlighten them and set them right.

In this State we find this new party leaving no stone unturned to defeat the re-election of Seward to the United States Senate, because his anti-slavery and sectional programs for the Presidency stands in deadly opposition to their national platform, and union and conservative principles.

It is certainly somewhat remarkable that while Mr. Barry, of Mississippi, and Mr. Keitt, of South Carolina, should be at one end of the Capital haranguing the House against the Know Nothings, they should be using the general arguments of Seward himself in the Senate.

Without going back to the original objects and purposes of these secret societies of the Know Nothings, their political principles have certainly met with a very enthusiastic reception throughout the North. And why? Because the substantial, honest, conservative masses of the American people, disgusted with the spoils systems of the two old parties, and the d-basing group shop and disorganizing anti-slavery cliques that have so long controlled the politics of the country, were resolved upon a revolution, and seized the first available new political organization that offered itself, to carry their resolutions into effect.

with feelings of nominal surprise and indignation. Acting upon instructions, he had pressed the Spanish government for reparation and apology for past outrages; and failing to receive either, he had abruptly closed the negotiations. How can he re-open them with honor to himself? An apology already refused, can he worthily represent the United States by sneering humbly for that which in its very nature must be given as a matter of right, and not as a charity, in order to possess any merit whatever? These are Mr. Soule's views, we have the best authority for declaring.

We feel, therefore, authorized to announce that Mr. Soule has resigned his position as Minister to Spain, and will speedily return to the United States with feelings of hostility towards the administration and determined to lay all the facts before the country. This will at once bring up the Cuba question, and force the administration to show its hand.

As for Mr. Buchanan, he will return home dispirited. He has not been able to achieve any results in England; and to a man of his prominence the glitter of a quiet is a poor recompense for the loss of the quiet and repose of his country seat near Lancaster.

Several of the members are particularly anxious to study the law books. The constitution now declares that every citizen of the age of twenty-one years shall have been a citizen for ten days. This proposition to amend the constitution strikes at the national feeling, and will call out the indignation of those law volumes in their hands.

There was a little sprinkling of a temperance debate upon a motion of Mr. Leigh to give the use of the Assembly chamber to the State Temperance Society on the evening of the 17th inst. Mr. O'Keefe was opposed to opening the chamber to any society, or any association.

Mr. Rhodes moved to amend by adding that the temperance society might have the use of the chamber immediately after the vote shall have been taken upon the Maine Liquor bill.

Mr. O'Keefe, with a view of testing the question, moved to lay the resolution on the table. The resolution allowing the use of the chamber to the temperance society, was then adopted - 76 to 15.

It is rumored here that the real object of the Kinney expedition is not the malarious swamp lands of the Mosquito coast, but the beautiful island of Cuba. The plan, I learn, is to ship some two or three thousand men, armed to the teeth, in a couple of swift steamers, start publicly for San Juan; but privately to steer for Cuba, and slip in at some unprotected point and commence the liberation of the island.

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Senator Gwin, of California, is about introducing a bill for the establishment of a service amongst American seamen consisting of a small, organized company, where, in case of war, will enable them to become a portion of the naval force of the United States, and as such to convert their vessels into national ships.

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Much dissatisfaction exists among printers in consequence of a new arrangement that has been made between the printers to both houses of Congress, by the greater part of the composition is done but once, while Congress pays for it twice. A large number of compositors are thrown out of employment, and talk of memorializing Congress on the subject.

From the State Capital. THE U. S. SENATORSHIP—PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF THE STATE CONSTITUTION—LAW BOOKS—TEMPERANCE DEBATE, ETC., ETC.

Both houses adjourned over from Friday to Monday, still a quorum in both was in attendance at 12 o'clock to-day. This is an improvement upon the doings of last year; then a quorum was scarcely ever present, especially when adjournments over a day or two extended to Monday.

Mr. Odell, in the House, appears determined that the newly elected senator from the Twenty-ninth district shall be in his seat before the session opens. He has taken up, having driven his Excellency to the ultimatum of calling a special election, Mr. O. seems fearful that by the slow operation of the law, an advantage may be taken to delay the session.

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Railroad Riots at Erie City. RESUMPTION OF THE TROUBLES AT HARBOR CREEK—BRIDGE TORN DOWN—THE SHERIFF DRIVEN FROM THE GROUND.

The track of the Lake Shore Railroad was torn up at Harbor Creek to-day, by order of the Commissioners of Highways, and the road bed ploughed over. The mob are now engaged in tearing down the bridge over State street. Sheriff Vincent endeavored to make arrests, but was driven from the ground, by the rioters—both he and Judge Miles being pelted with snow balls and stones.

Convention of the Veterans of 1812. IMMENSE PROCESSION—VISIT TO THE PRESIDENT—SPEECH OF GEN. LEBLIE COOMBS, ETC., ETC.

The convention of the soldiers and Indians engaged in the war of 1812, met at the Presbyterian Church on Four and a Half street, at eleven o'clock this morning, and organized by the choice of Joel B. Sutherland, of Philadelphia, as President. Prayer was delivered by Rev. Mr. Sutherland, of this city, and brilliant speeches were made by Peter Wilcox, Sachem of the Cayugas, and A. Tremont, of New York, preceded by the Mayor, Yard Band, and all the military of Washington, in many (one o'clock) moving towards the Presidential mansion. The old veterans appear quite rejuvenated.

I feel delighted to present such a vast body, all of whom were soldiers of the revolution. You also were a soldier of the revolutionary war. You had two brothers in the same war. The day and cause prompt us to pay our respects to you. About forty years ago, each of you had a thousand men, came to our shores, men well disciplined and armed. Our forces, four thousand, I provided, drove them back, with a loss of seven hundred men, and a thousand wounded, and with a loss to us of only one hundred men. Contrast this with the allies before Sebastopol. It proves that it is not military skill and discipline, but men with hearts on their shoulders that won the day. All the country venerate him. The day should be commemorated hereafter forever. Rejoicing that, last year we gave forty days' notice in a single paper, and the result is before you.

Under you my sincere thanks for the presentation of so many veterans of the war of 1812, and for the kind allusions to my family. No one could witness the noble countenances of these men without supposing them to be the veterans of the war. I rejoice that you are here, and in company with the red men who have rendered our country service, and are entitled to our thanks. My earliest reading associations are in reference to the war of 1812. I have been a member of the various ways at the country Post Office for the last thirty years, interested, because of the members of my own family who were engaged in the war. I have seen the immense importance of a favorable result to my country. As I considered it the duty of everybody to make sacrifices for his country, I can only express my admiration for the men who have rendered our country service, and are entitled to our thanks.

There was a little sprinkling of a temperance debate upon a motion of Mr. Leigh to give the use of the Assembly chamber to the State Temperance Society on the evening of the 17th inst. Mr. O'Keefe was opposed to opening the chamber to any society, or any association. By permitting strangers in our seats our papers would become disarranged and disturbed. It might produce some impression upon the minds of members who will be called upon to vote on the prohibitory law; still he would listen to the speeches on that occasion. Mr. O'Keefe avowed himself a temperance man, having abstained from the use of any intoxicating liquors since his boyhood, and his only beverage now being lemonade, ginger pop and cold water. He concluded by hoping the privilege would not be granted.

Mr. Rhodes moved to amend by adding that the temperance society might have the use of the chamber immediately after the vote shall have been taken upon the Maine Liquor bill. Mr. O'Keefe, with a view of testing the question, moved to lay the resolution on the table. The resolution allowing the use of the chamber to the temperance society, was then adopted - 76 to 15.

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