

NEW YORK HERALD.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—SOMERSET—BRIGHTON SEINE.

BOHEMIA THEATRE, Bowery—OLIVER TWIST—THE MEGANIC AND THE LORD—BLACK EYED SUSAN—FLYING DUTCHMAN.

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers Street—PRIDE SHALL HAVE A FALL—ANGLO IN NEW YORK.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway—CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH—THE SISTERS—LOVE AND MURDER.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE, Broadway—EUSTRYAN PERFORMANCES—WILLIAM TELL.

AMERICAN MUSEUM—Afternoon—UCOLINO. Evening—UCOLINO—THE SMITH.

WOOD'S VARIETIES—Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway.

BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 330 Broadway—BUCKLEY'S ETHIOPIAN OPERA TROUPE.

New York, Wednesday, January 10, 1855.

Mails for Europe.

THE NEW YORK HERALD—EDITION FOR EUROPE.

The Collins mail steamship Atlantic, Capt. West, will leave this port to-day, at 12 o'clock, for Liverpool.

The European mails will close in this city at half-past ten o'clock this morning.

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

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

LIVERPOOL.—John Hunter, No. 2 Paradise street.

LONDON.—Edwards, Sandford & Co., No. 17 Cornhill.

PARIS.—Wm. Thomas & Co., No. 10 Catharine street.

BRUSSELS.—Livingston, Wells & Co., 3 Place de la Bourse.

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

The News.

The Know Nothing Governor of Massachusetts, Mr. Gardner, was inaugurated yesterday, in presence of both branches of the Legislature and an unusually large assemblage of citizens.

His address on the occasion was mainly devoted to an enunciation of the principles of the party by which he was elected. We give it in another column. He said that the matter which most commends itself to their attention concerns our foreign population, the duties of republicans towards them, and the dangers from them.

After alluding to the increase of immigration, he says that a large proportion of the poverty and crime proceeds from them, and that wise statesmanship should interfere within the limits of their constitution to direct, ameliorate and control those elements. The Governor is evidently a very strong Know-Nothing.

He wants to dispel from popular use every foreign language; to print all public documents in the English tongue alone; to ordain that all schools aided by the State shall use the same language; to disband military companies founded on exclusive foreign sympathies; to discourage imported political demagogues; to purify and ennoble the elective franchise; to adopt a carefully guarded check list throughout the nation; to cultivate a living and energetic nationality; to Americanize America; to retain the Bible in our common schools; to keep entire the separation of church and State; to nationalize before we naturalize; and to educate before either. In regard to the present depressed condition of industry, he says our remedy is not so much in legislative enactments and tariffs as in cultivating a feeling of patriotic nationality, and a united determination to encourage the skill and industry of the American laborer, by consuming the home products of the shop, the factory and the field.

In preference to imported fabrics and foreign productions, which result must be the inevitable sequence of a truly American sentiment pervading our nation. Such, in brief, is the national portion of Gov. Gardner's address. It will attract general attention.

In the U. S. Senate yesterday Senators Houston and Morton appeared and took their seats. A resolution offered by Gen. Cass, inviting the soldiers of the Revolution to take seats on the floor of the Senate during the sitting of the Convention of Old Soldiers was passed. A petition of the soldiers of the war of 1812 praying that the Senate should pass the Bounty Land bill now before them, was laid on the table. Mr. Clayton stated that he had been requested by the officers of the U. S. frigate Constitution, to ask for remuneration for the loss sustained by them by the capture of the Levant at Port Praya, by a British squadron, on the 10th of March, 1815; referred to Committee on Naval Affairs. The Judiciary bill was taken up and discussed until the adjournment.

In the House of Representatives, the memorial presented by Mr. Wheeler from the merchants and the Chamber of Commerce of New York asking for a steam jet to be stationed permanently at the mouth or harbor for the preservation of life and property on the coasts of New Jersey and Long Island, was referred to the Committee on Commerce. On the Pacific Railroad bill, which was taken up in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Latham, of California, spoke at length. His speech, and the Congressional proceedings will be found upon the seventh page of our paper to-day.

In the State Senate yesterday, Mr. Richards introduced a bill taking non-residents doing business in New York, and Mr. Putnam bills in relation to the unclaimed dividends of insurance companies, and to repeal the law prohibiting the circulation of bank notes under five dollars. Mr. Brooks submitted a resolution of inquiry into the propriety of amending the general banking law, so that mortgages be taken at less value, and that the capital of no bank be less than \$100,000. The resolution proposing an amendment of the constitution in relation to bribery at elections was taken up in committee, and a debate sprung up, during which Senator Barr strongly defended the Sixth ward of this city against the attacks of Mr. Putnam of the Thirtieth district.

In the Assembly, the Governor's message was referred to the appropriate committees. Mr. Aitken gave notice of a bill to legalize primary elections in New York, and another to facilitate trials by the Court of Oyer and Terminer. Mr. Odell brought in a bill to expedite the canvass of the special election in the Twenty-ninth Senatorial district, and moved its reference to a special committee, which, after some debate, was agreed to. During this debate some of the Know Nothing members were on their legs for the first time, and acquitted themselves with much credit.

Our correspondent at Santo Domingo, writing on 4th of December last, gives an interesting review of the state of affairs then existing in that city, with an account of the intense political excitement which prevailed in consequence of the continued exertions of the English and French Consuls to control the free action of the Executive and Congress with regard to the Caracas treaty; and, in fact, to prevent any international negotiations between our government and that of President Santana. It would appear that the allied fleet, not having been very successful in their demonstrations against the walls of Sebastopol or Cronstadt, a squadron was sent out to what effect its presence would have on the more yielding material which constitutes the Dominican government. So far, the victory is with the wrong side, and the independence of the authorities is subjugated by a regular naval blockade. Their majesties of England and France, however, do not appear in a very dignified position, as it is pretty certain that their duly appointed royal negro brother, V. Souleou, is only making use of them in order to conquer the whites for his own purposes, and he does not care if they incur a war with the United States, provided he can accomplish his aim.

The crusade which is being preached against the Americans by Pedro Elias, the missionary of Napoleon, is fully explained, as also the latest position of the treaty and General Casne's explanation of international law, which has greatly chagrined Mr. Rayburn and his official ally from Great Britain. A strong call is made on our government for vigorous and decisive action.

By the arrival of the steamship Cahawba, from Havana, at New Orleans, we learn that the steamer Princeton had arrived at Havana, and that her search for the sloop-of-war Albatross had been unsuccessful. The trial of Estampes was progressing, and he had made a statement exonerating Mr. Felix from any complicity with him, and denying all connection with the Cuban Junta of New York. It is thought he will be condemned, and afterwards pardoned.

According to an appeal to the American people, made by A. A. F. Martins, United States Vice Consul, it appears that the people of the Cape de Verde Islands are in a most shocking state of destitution. Mr. M. says that during the past season the drought has been universal—that the pangs of hunger are already felt by the destitute—that there is no produce on the islands with which to purchase food, and appeals to the charitable for relief.

The third annual convention of the Military Association of the State of New York met yesterday at the Mercantile Library. The body was called to order by the President, General Bentley, of the Nineteenth Brigade. His opening address, together with an account of the proceedings, will be seen in our columns this morning.

The Board of Ten Governors held a meeting yesterday afternoon. A communication was received from the corporation attorney relative to the demand by the Mayor for certain information from the Board, on the 1st inst., and excited much interest. After the reading of the document, the Board receded from their former position, and unanimously passed a resolution to give the Mayor the information called for. From the weekly statement it appears that there are 6,788 persons now under charge of the Board, 58 more than reported the previous week. A communication from the Superintendent of the Workhouse relative to the manner in which justices discharge prisoners, was received and placed on file. The balance of the session was spent in announcing the standing committees for the year 1855, and reading regulations for the various departments under their charge.

The representatives of the New York Fire Department met last evening at the Stuyvesant Institute and transacted a variety of business. A report is given.

Another meeting of unemployed men was held in the Park yesterday, of which we give a report. Wendell Phillips delivered the seventh anti-slavery lecture of the series last evening, in the Tabernacle. The audience was large, and treated his disunion sentiments with marked disfavor. We are compelled from want of room to omit his remarks this morning.

John Nahn, charged with having caused the death of the unknown young woman in Rose street, on the 4th inst., was yesterday examined by Coroner Gamble. He declined to answer any questions, and at the close of the examination was committed to the Tombs to await the action of the grand inquest. All attempts to ascertain anything in relation to the unfortunate young woman have so far been unsuccessful.

Alderman Linsky and eleven others, charged with riot and tumult in Williamsburg on the 9th of July last, were placed on trial yesterday in the Kings County Court of General Sessions. After the examination of witnesses and the summing up of counsel, the jury retired, but being unable to agree were locked up for the night. A report is given elsewhere.

At the democratic State Convention held at Columbus, Ohio, yesterday, Gov. Medill and all the present State officers were renominated. Resolutions denouncing the Know Nothings, Senator Adams' bill amending the naturalization laws and slavery, were adopted. The Baltimore platform was endorsed as were also resolutions favoring the passage of a law to prevent banks from collecting debts, and against taking bank paper in payment of taxes.

Senator Norris, of New Hampshire, lies dangerously ill at Washington. His disease is neuralgia affection of the heart.

James Harlan, whig, has been elected by the Legislature of Iowa to the U. S. Senate.

The Legislature of New Jersey met yesterday at Trenton. Col. Wm. C. Alexander, democrat, was elected President of the Senate.

The Veterans of 1812 were in session at Washington city again yesterday. Several additional resolutions were passed, for the purpose of carrying out those passed the day previous. To-day the members of the convention will visit Mount Vernon, and then disband to meet in Washington on the 8th of January next.

The attention of the reader to our special dispatches from Washington and Albany. They contain much interesting information.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to rob the Blackstone Bank, at Uxbridge, on Saturday. The robbers forced the doors of the vault, but their intentions were defeated by a combination lock which held the inner door.

The flour market again declined 6 1/2c. a 12 1/2c. per barrel yesterday, for common State brands. Wheat was held about the views of millers, there being little or no demand for provisions, there being a good demand for beef and lard for export. Cotton was firm, with sales of about 1,500 bales. The market closed at 8 1/2c. for middling Upland, 8 1/2c. for Florida, 8 1/2c. for Mobile, and 8 1/2c. a 8 1/2c. for New Orleans and Texas.

The Ostend Conference—Abandonment of the Cuba Policy.

We gave yesterday a succinct narrative of the occurrences which led to the Ostend conference, and the changed position of the administration with regard to the acquisition of Cuba. We to-day proceed to state in detail the substance of the celebrated joint despatch, signed by Messrs. Buchanan, Mason and Soule, now carefully filed away on one of the shelves of the State Department at Washington.

Some of the English papers, in alluding to our article of November 7th last, in which we published the result of the Ostend conference, attempted to invalidate its correctness, by arguing that it is absurd to suppose Messrs. Buchanan, Mason and Soule would recommend the government of the United States to say to Spain, you must either sell Cuba or we will take it. To their mind it appears as if even American diplomacy would not be guilty of the buffoonery of presenting Spain a bag of dollars in one hand and a dagger in the other, and politely requesting her to choose whichever horn of the dilemma she fancied. But these journalists must be very shallow indeed if they really suppose our publication meant anything of the kind. We stated then, and we reiterate it, that the joint despatch recommended "that the government of the United States should declare, in effect, that our honor demanded and our interest required we must either purchase or take Cuba." Cannot our sapient London contemporaries understand that the government of Spain could be made to feel that this was the fixed policy of the United States, without the use of any offensive words, or any belligerent demonstrations?

The joint despatch—the result of the official

diplomatic conference at Ostend—covers some ten or fifteen sheets of paper, and states as fully as such narrow limits admit, the actual position of affairs in Spain, as well as the policy which, in the opinion of the members of the conference, should be adopted by the United States. It is there suggested that our government should authorize a representation to be made of the fact that the whole colonial policy of Spain in the Island of Cuba seems to have been based upon a determination to leave no means untried to disturb our commerce, insult our citizens, and influence and irritate the public mind of the United States; that the people of Cuba, feeling from oppression, find a refuge on our shores, and their wrongs a responsive echo in our hearts; that Spain, laboring under pecuniary and social distress—pressed by England for the repayment of moneys due, and threatened by England's power, must, no matter what her hesitation, be merely an instrument in the hands of her powerful ally to carry out a system of annoyance to the United States, and to do all in her power to check and harass our commerce. Not satisfied with the establishment of a tariff which excludes us from a participation in the benefits of the markets of Cuba, she seeks, by a system of apprenticeship, to affect also our social and political institutions. Can any one for a moment suppose that Canada would now be a dependency of the British crown, if a liberal government and free institutions had not prevailed there; if, instead of encouraging trade and intercourse with us, directly the contrary policy had been pursued; and if our citizens, when visiting the provinces, were treated with indignity, imprisoned and driven out? Yet such, the despatch urges, is the condition of Cuba, and its position towards the United States.

Arriving at these conclusions, it becomes evident that Spain cannot hope much longer to retain possession of Cuba. This presents another view of the question; and that is, in any change the interests of the United States imperatively demand that the transfer of the sovereignty of the island must not inure to the advantage of any European power. Spain can make but one transfer, and that must be to us.

Having thus fully gone over the ground, it is suggested by the ministers that our government should authorize the renewal of the offer to purchase Cuba, as "indemnity for the past and security for the future." Under Mr. Polk's administration a large sum was offered. The despatch urges that the sum now to be offered should be munificent. If Spain refused to listen to terms so reasonable, to a case so plausible; if she continued to turn a deaf ear to our demand for damages, and an apology for outrages already committed, then she should understand that upon the first repetition of these outrages the United States would enforce satisfaction, and the last vestige of Spanish power would be swept from the Western World.

Such is the substance of the celebrated despatch, signed by the ministers to England, France and Spain, and which Mr. Marcy so pertinaciously determines shall not see the light. We believe we are correct in asserting that neither of the gentlemen who signed it shrink from the responsibility of its authorship; but Mr. Marcy, acting upon his convictions of the danger of introducing the Cuba question as an additional element of excitement to the Nebraska bill, will not let it be made officially public, and as long as he remains in the State Department he will continue to rule. He has fought his battle with the President, and he feels that he exercises the powers of a dictator.

Instead of a favorable response to the conclusions arrived at by the "ambassadorial conference," Mr. McCrae took back a despatch which might have emanated from the polar regions, so icy cold was it. Mr. Soule was informed that the policy of the government was wholly opposed to any attempt to prosecute negotiations with a view to the acquisition of Cuba, and he was directed to repair to Madrid forthwith, and resume his diplomatic functions with the most lamblike demeanor. Mr. Soule has declared that he will not submit to such a degrading position, after having committed himself as he has already done, and that he will return to the United States, and expose the perfidy of the State Department.

One thing is certain, General Pierce has abandoned all idea of obtaining Cuba, for the present at least, either by purchase or conquest. The hopes of the Cubans, which were raised in anticipation of moral aid from the government of the United States, are blasted. And even those who cling to the President as a man of nerve in our foreign relations—and were willing to consider his failures at home were more the result of accidents than fault—now bitterly complain of his weakness and his abandonment of the policy which they were led to believe would, under all circumstances, be adhered to.

There is reason to believe that a firm course on the part of the government of the United States would have so expedited matters in the island, that ere this Spain would gladly have accepted even a more moderate compensation for the loss of her tottering power than would willingly have been given by this country. But the moment has passed by—the weakness of the President, paying all it touches, and the strength of Marcy, have laid hands upon the flickering torch of liberty in Cuba, and English policy and European diplomacy are triumphant.

We have done our duty in laying before the public the facts connected with the Ostend conference; and whenever the documents are published, they will corroborate all we have stated. In the House of Representatives the attempt to elicit the information was parried by the reference of the resolution to the Committee on Foreign Relations. Is there not independence enough in the Senate to call for the despatches, and to compel the President either to decline acceding to the request, and thus tacitly acknowledge the correctness of our disclosures; or, by boldly sending the documents to Congress, let the country know what course he has adopted, and the reasons which have induced so marked a change in his foreign policy?

REJOICING IN OLD TAMMANY, AND MOURNING IN OLD VIRGINIA.—The Herald to-day contains a further account of the Custom House jollification at old Tammany, on Monday night and Tuesday morning. Instead of drinking wine and eating suppers, the friends of the administration should look after Old Virginia, where things are in a bad way just now. Capt. Rynders should be off at once, or old Virginia will go for the Know Nothings. If the administration party is defeated there, its utter ruin will follow. Pack your carpet bag, Captain, and make an early start.

Know Nothing Movements—Re-Election of Seward.

We publish elsewhere the constitution of the "New York State Council," being that branch of the Know Nothings which was organized in October last at Utica, and which is understood to be favorable to the Hon. W. H. Seward, in opposition to the Barker section of the order, which opposes Seward and all anti-slavery agitators. There is little in the document that calls for particular notice. Like the legitimate order, the "New York State Council" opposes the preference to office of foreigners or Roman Catholics; requires all its members to be native born citizens; and adopts the usual precautions for ensuring the secrecy of its proceedings and the inviolability of its debates. The whole mechanism of the organization is calculated to insure unity of action, and concentration of purpose; and bears a close resemblance to that of all the other secret societies which have existed in modern times.

Though this branch of the order has been disavowed at headquarters, it has nevertheless succeeded in establishing some fifty odd lodges throughout the State, and exercised some little influence at the last election. Its object is of course to decoy Know Nothings from their party by presenting them with a platform analogous to their own, and thereby tricking them into voting for the Seward candidates. How far it will succeed will be seen before long.

At present the great point is the re-election of Seward as United States Senator. The real Know Nothings are not to meet at Albany till the 1st of February; but we learn from a circular which has been sent us, addressed in a disguised hand, that the false order—the "New York State Council"—meet to-day at Schenectady, near Albany to take counsel of matters concerning their interest. The meeting is called "the first annual session;" but it needs but little penetration to discover that it meets at that time simply because Mr. Seward's re-election is on the tapis at present. Whatever pressure can be exerted by the false Know Nothings will now be brought to bear on the Legislature in favor of his re-election; and those who know the skill with which the honorable Senator is wont to compass his designs will readily believe that the chances of his cajoling at least a few of the Know Nothings in the Assembly are very great. In this conjuncture the friends of the Know Nothing order will be apt to inquire where are the officers of the Barker section, whose business it is to watch over the party interests, and to counteract the wiles of the sham Know Nothings? The answer is that they meet on the first of February, by which time, in all probability, the question of the Senatorship will be decided. The delay has not been for want of warning. Over and over again, they have been reminded that much of their own power and prestige depended on the defeat of Mr. Seward; that if he was re-elected a severe blow would be given to the order, its moral character injured, and the wavering repelled from its ranks; whereas, if he was defeated, the defeat would be universally ascribed to the agency of the Know Nothings, and would do more to establish their empire than any triumph they have hitherto gained. Nor were they ignorant of the fact that there was a false order, organized at Utica in October, which would bestir itself actively to ensure Seward's re-election by every possible means; and that a victory gained by this spurious association could not but tend to weaken the genuine one. Yet, notwithstanding all these considerations, so little vigilance has been displayed that it is highly probable the question will be decided before the Know Nothings have brought their forces to bear.

Our accounts from Albany point to Mr. Seward's re-election as a thing not only probable, but almost certain. Yet, to defeat him, it would only be required that twenty five out of the forty-five Know Nothing whigs should be true to their order: the others could be spared. It seems that so actively have the false delegates bestirred themselves, so supine have been the agents of the true order, that even these twenty-five cannot be counted upon, and the objects of the order are to be defeated. If so, the event will do for Know Nothings to moralize upon.

THE TRICK COMPLETE.—Some time since we stated that it was the intention of Governor Clark to postpone the election of his successor in the Twenty-ninth Senatorial district until after the day designated by the Legislature to choose a United States Senator in place of William H. Seward, the Governor knowing that a candidate friendly to the election of his friend Seward could not succeed in his district. The trick is now complete. The election has been ordered to take place on Tuesday, the 30th inst., being put off nearly three weeks longer than there was any necessity for, and the county canvassers will not meet to count the votes until one week thereafter, which will be the very day—the first Tuesday in February—on which the Legislature are to go into election for United States Senator. As the State canvassers will also have to make a comparison of the votes, and certify the result before a certificate of election can be given, there is no possibility of the new Senator reaching his seat in time to vote on the above important question, unless the election should be postponed. Mr. Clark counted the tricks before he commenced the game.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

Interesting from Washington.

THE EXCITEMENT IN THE WHITE HOUSE—THE PRESIDENTIAL CONTENT—INTRIGUES AGAINST MARCY—WHAT IS GEN. SCOTT ABOUT? ETC., ETC.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9, 1855.

The greatest excitement prevails here in the White House and all the departments, growing out of the Cabinet revelations in the Herald. These disclosures are attributed to one of the quiet and discreet members of the Cabinet—either Dobbin, Campbell or McCollough. I can excuse all these gentlemen, for I, Sam Green, Jr., am your correspondent, and the gully one, and I have only begun these disclosures. I have nearly ready copies of various official letters on file at the Department of State, and of A. Dudley Mann, on European affairs and official matters, on the same subject, and many other subjects. A combination is forming here of considerable importance. Forney is laboring to impress upon Senator Douglas a belief that, in the event of Buchanan falling to get the nomination for Presidency, the friends of Buchanan have determined to unite upon Douglas, which, of course, will give him the nomination. Forney, in his private conversations, asserts with great warmth that nothing but death can prevent the triumphant success of his scheme.

Still more important information: Senator Douglas within the last few days has joined the Cushing and Forney interests, with an open avowal of hostility to Marcy. The private correspondence from abroad, of Cushing's, and others, represent the resignation of Buchanan, Mason and Soule as a fixed fact in the event of Marcy retaining his seat in the Cabinet, as also of opposition to the Pierce administration.

Mr. Marcy has not been permitted to see the most important of the despatches from Soule and Buchanan, recently brought over by Sickles. Contrary to the wishes of the President, they have been circulating among a choice few, and would you believe it—that the greater part of the information upon which the State Department at this moment is acting, is more from hearsay than from official documentary evidence within its possession.

On the return of our ministers the stump is to be taken; our annual foreign affairs will be one of the issues; Buchanan is to be the martyr, and if this game cannot succeed, Douglas is left to fall back upon.

Now, a word: All this was settled upon at Ostend, Forney and Cushing have long been in possession of the facts; they are news, however, to Douglas, who has all along been innocent of this play, and is so still, for with him all is honesty and fair dealing.

The British minister complains of American sympathy for Russia, as calculated to engender bad feelings between the two governments. Marcy replies "that it is their—the peoples—look out; we are but their representatives."

General Scott has been called here, as given out in the public prints; to confer with the War Committee of Congress; but in reality his business is to assist in devising some important war measure, which for some time past has been a matter of contention between the President, the Secretary of War and Senator Shields.

Governor Seymour thus closes a letter to a friend of his in this city:—

"My successor is now in office. Our next election will find the democracy united, and victorious."

ILLNESS OF SENATOR NORRIS—THE WASHINGTON EXCHANGE BANK, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9, 1855.

Senator Norris, of New Hampshire, is lying in a critical state, an attack of neuralgia affection of the heart, he is thought.

The Globe this evening contains a communication from a depositor in the Exchange Bank. The editorial comments set the institution and the parties interested in it in an unenviable light, advising depositors to unite and make common cause against the partners of the firm of Selden, Withers & Co., and test the legality of certain partners withdrawing from the firm without public announcement; also whether the private property of the stockholders has been legally transferred as asserted. The editor says, if the creditors apply to W. Withers he will say he withdrew from the bank when it was solvent. Mr. Selden will say the same, and Mr. Latham will say Messrs. Selden and Withers hold his securities.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9, 1855.

Warren Titton, Esq., of Mass., was admitted as a counsel in this court to-day.

No. 19.—Alexander M. Lawrence et al., claimants of the ship Hornet, vs. Charles McInture; appeal from the District Court of North Carolina. Judge Curtis delivered the opinion of the court, affirming the decision of the district court, and remanding the case, with directions to dismiss the libel, with costs.

No. 18.—The United States vs. John Levors, claimant, Ac.; No. 16, Same vs. Paul Tison; No. 17, Same vs. Lion Penard & Co.; No. 18, Same vs. Same; errors to Circuit Court for the Eastern district of Louisiana. Judge Nelson delivered separate opinions in each case, reversing the judgment of the Circuit Court, and remanding the cases for further proceedings, in conformity with the opinions delivered.

No. 103.—Alfred Savigne vs. Abraham Garrison, Chief Justice delivered the opinion of the court, overruling the motions of Mr. Baxter in the cause.

No. 3.—Original Jurisdiction—The State of Georgia, complainant, vs. the State of Georgia. Argument on the motion to intervene in this cause in behalf of the United States, was continued by Mr. Barriss, counsel for the respondent, in opposition thereto, and continued by Attorney General Cushing in support of the motion.

From the State Capital.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE GENERAL BANKING LAW—BRIEF AT ELECTIONS—DEFENSE OF THE SIXTH WARD, NEW YORK, BY SENATOR BARR—BRIDGES ACROSS THE HARLEM RIVER—NOMINATIONS BY THE GOVERNOR, ETC., ETC.

ALBANY, Jan. 9, 1855.

The select committee on Mr. Putnam's bill relative to holding church property, consisting of Senators Putnam, Lansing and Bishop, have not yet reported the bill to the Senate. The subject is one of importance and more than ordinary magnitude, and will elicit from members a full and protracted discussion. The political destinies of every ambitious member of the Legislature will be fixed according to his vote upon this bill.

Senator Brooks introduced a resolution this morning, which was adopted, interesting to a large number of the shipmaster bankers of this State. This is:—

Resolved, That the Committee on Banks be directed to examine and report upon the expediency of so amending the banking law as to require the same capital paid in by the stockholders or subscribers, shall in no case be less than one hundred thousand dollars, before issuing notes as a currency; and also upon the expediency of so amending the same as to require the same capital paid in, as to reduce such issues twenty-five per cent below the reputed value at the time of their deposit with the Superintendent of the Banking Department.

Such enactments have become indispensable, in order to secure bill holders from such enormous impositions as they have already been subjected to under the general banking laws. Scarcely single a piece of mortgaged property sold by the Superintendent has brought 50 per cent.

Two or three days since Senator William Clark, who represents the counties of Cayuga and Wayne, laid on the table a proposition so amending the constitution as to punish all persons who sold their votes at elections. The subject came up for discussion this morning, when Senator Putnam took the opposite ground, and advocated the utility of punishing those who offered bribes. He illustrated by referring to the voters in the "Bloody Sixth ward of the city of New York," who are liable to the voters residing there, as a sample of poverty stricken individuals, who frequently sold their votes to keep themselves and families from starvation.

Senator Barr took the ground that the constitution allusion to the "Bloody Sixth." The residents and voters in that locality were his constituents, and he would never consent to require the same capital paid in by the voters of the city of New York, who are liable to the voters residing there, as a sample of poverty stricken individuals, who frequently sold their votes to keep themselves and families from starvation.

Senator Barr thought there could be found in Buffalo as many constituents of his (Mr. Barr's) who are as liable to the voters in the respect alluded to, as there are in the "Bloody Sixth," or anywhere else.

Mr. Putnam was exceedingly all personal allusion, and confessed that the city of Buffalo possessed its full share of voters of the class he had undertaken to describe.

Several Senators believed that the constitution already provided means, and the laws sufficient enactments already, if enforced, to punish all persons who offered or accepted election bribes. The question was not settled.

To-morrow, at 12, the Senate goes into executive session, with doors closed. The doors, however, cannot be closed against the Know Nothings, as they have a large representation in that body, and a few appointments will be sent in, and those of a minor character. The list for New York harbor masters is not complete. The Senate is to-day engaged by a bill, the name is on the slate. A great effort is being made to throw overboard Mr. Calhoun as canal appraiser, on account of his associating with the Register in its late views respecting the Excellence of Calhoun's name is not sent in, every other one for appraiser will be rejected.

In the House, Mr. Hatfield offered a series of resolutions referring the various portions of the Governor's Message to appropriate committees. Mr. Aitken, dem., inquired whether any friend of His Excellency did not intend to enlighten the House, and the members, as to the tearings of its financial and other views. It has been usual for the friends of former Executives to give the reasons why they were such as they are, and to reply to the tearings of its financial and other views. It has been usual for the friends of former Executives to give the reasons why they were such as they are, and to reply to the tearings of its financial and other views. It has been usual for the friends of former Executives to give the reasons why they were such as they are, and to reply to the tearings of its financial and other views.

Mr. Odell, of Livingston, offered a resolution, referring the bill introduced to-day to a select committee, consisting of the delegations from Ontario and Livingston counties. The Hon. Nathaniel C. Boynton, member from Essex county, rose and very vigorously objected to the reference.

Mr. Lampert, of Ontario, remarked that he was astonished that any gentleman should object to the reference of the bill to the delegations from Ontario, whose constituents alone are deeply interested in the matter. It matters not what the result of such election may be, but the bill is to be referred to a select committee, take a seat in the other branch of the Legislature, and is now provided. This objection seems to indicate that there is a design in certain quarters to keep the bill out of the House, as far as possible. Mr. L. continued at considerable length.

He was followed by Mr. Cole, of Steuben, and by Mr. Odell of Livingston, on the same side, urging the speedy enactment of the bill.

All three of these gentlemen, though upon their feet for the first time, exhibited a speaking talent, of which the Know Nothings may proudly boast. They will make their mark before the close of the session, and their names will be remembered.

Mr. Boynton remarked that as he had accomplished his object, he would withdraw his objections to the re-

ference. But the honorable gentleman did not inform the House what that object was, neither did any member interrogate him upon that point. The bill was then referred as requested by Mr. Odell. It provides for a meeting of the Boards of County Canvassers, on Thursday next, following the election, and for an immediate return of the canvass to the Secretary of State—make it the duty of the Secretary of State to give official notice to the presiding officer of the Senate, and the names of the person elected as such Senator. Then the member elected may be able to take his seat. If the bill is not enacted by some parliamentary process upon either house, and if Governor Clark does not keep it in his possession, for the purpose