NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

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Volume XX.....No. 36

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—CINDERELLA—AS LIKE AS TWO PEAS.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—IRELAND AS IT IS—FRISH LION—HAPPY MAN.

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street—THE PLAYER'S PLOT—FASHION.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway—FASHION—LAST MAN.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE, Broadway—EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES.

AMERICAN MUSEUM—Afternoon—AMBROSE GWINETT Evening—UGOLINO—BLACK EYED SUSAN.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall—472 Broadway

BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 539 Broadway—BUCKLEY'S ETHIOPIAN OPERA TROUPE.

DONALDSON'S OPERA HOUSE, Hope Chapel, 718 and 720 Broadway.

New York, Tuesday, February 6, 1855.

Mails for Europe.

THE NEW YORK HERALD—EDITION FOR EUROPE.

The Collins mail steamship Pacific, Capt. Nye, will leave this port to-morrow, at 12 o'clock, for Liverpool.

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

The HERALD (printed in English and French) will be published at ten o'clock in the 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.
" Wm. Thomas & Co., No. 19 Catharine street.
PARIS.....Livingston, Wells & Co., 8 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.

In the United States Senate yesterday a joint resolution from the Michigan Legislature, instructing their delegation in Congress to endeavor to procure the passage of an act prohibiting slavery in the Territories, and also the repeal of the compromise measures of 1850, was presented by Mr. Stuart. Gen. Cass said that some years ago the Legislature of Michigan instructed her delegates in Congress to vote for the Wilmot proviso, and that he then said he should resign when called upon to act; but he should neither follow these instructions now nor resign. Mr. Stuart said, when the proper time came, he would be prepared to act. The resolution was laid on the table. Mr. Brodhead's Bounty Land bill was taken up, discussed, amended, and passed by a vote of thirty to fifteen. The original bill was overburdened with amendments, but, as nearly as can be ascertained, gives to all who served fourteen days in any war since 1790 one hundred and sixty acres of land—deducting the number of acres already received by them under former acts—and the same to widows and minor children of deceased soldiers. It also takes in participators in wars prior to 1790, and increases the pay of invalid pensioners.

In the House the Senate bill refunding duties on railroad iron imported, but not laid down, by the West Feliciana and certain Georgia companies, was passed. Similar relief has been heretofore extended to other companies during periods of commercial distress. Mr. Witte, of Pennsylvania, asked leave to introduce, as a test question, a series of strongly worded anti-Know Nothing resolutions; but the House refused, by a vote of 104 against 78, to have anything to do with the subject. The consideration of the report of the select committee on the Colt patent extension occupied the remainder of the day. Several witnesses refused to appear and give evidence. Mr. Letcher, chairman of the committee, offered two resolutions—one to expel William B. Chase, a reporter, from the hall, he having violated the rule which prohibits any one interested in pending claims from occupying a seat as a reporter on the floor, and the other requiring the Speaker to issue his warrant for the arrest of said Chase, and to have him held in custody, for refusing to appear and testify before the committee. The first resolution was adopted, but the second was laid on the table.

It is reported that Charles Durkee has been chosen to the United States Senate from Wisconsin, and we presume the report will be confirmed. He takes the place of Hon. Isaac P. Walker, whose time expires on the 4th of next month. Mr. D. is the representative of the republican, or anti-Nebraska free soil party, and will affiliate with Sumner, Chase and Wilson.

Since the nomination of Seward as a candidate for the United States Senate the abolitionists have gathered fresh courage and new strength. The Michigan Legislature recently instructed Messrs. Cass and Stuart, of the Senate, to use their best exertions to procure the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law and a resolution reprehending Senators Douglas and Shields for advocating the Kansas-Nebraska act passed in the Illinois House of Representatives yesterday by a vote of 37 to 27. It is understood that a joint resolution will soon be presented in the Senate with the view of testing the opinions of Messrs. Wells and Wilson, the newly elected Senators from New Hampshire and Massachusetts, and also Messrs. Cass and Stuart, on the Fugitive Slave law.

In the New York Senate, yesterday, Hon. W. H. Goodwin, the newly elected Senator from the Twenty-ninth district, was qualified and took his seat. A communication from the Commissioners of Emigration, relative to foreign paupers and criminals, was received. It is given complete under the telegraphic head. The affairs of the Dry Dock Savings Bank are about to be overhauled by an investigating committee. This institution has not as yet made a report to the Legislature of its business and condition. A bill was introduced to prohibit bonds and mortgages being received at the Banking Department as a basis of banking operations. Notice was given of a bill to prohibit railroad companies from paying dividends except upon net earnings. The bill relative to the tenure of church property was taken up and discussed by Mr. Whitney. We give a sketch of his remarks under the appropriate head. The resolution empowering the Governor to appoint associate counsel in the Lemon slave case was also debated. No question was taken on either.

In the Assembly the debate on the Senatorial question was resumed, and as the election of a United States Senator takes place to-day, the eulogists of Mr. Seward were well up in their parts. The opposition was very spirited, and indeed a good deal of acrimony was exhibited on both sides.

The Supreme Court of Wisconsin has acquitted Booth and Reycroft of the charge of aiding in the escape of a fugitive slave, on the ground of the illegality of the indictment.

Rev John Moore, late Know Nothing candidate for Governor of New Hampshire, fell down dead yesterday in the streets of Concord. He was a clergyman of the Universalist denomination.

There was some increase of the stock of cotton on the market, and some grades were easier to purchase yesterday, at previous quotations. The sales embraced about 1,200 bales, half of which were sold in transit to Europe, or to arrive at this port. Flour was rather heavy, with moderate sales all round, though without change of moment in prices. Wheat was rather dull, but in rather better supply. Corn was tolerably active and firm. The chief sales were made at 96c. a $1, including a considerable lot in Baltimore, at 95c. on shipboard. Provisions were steady, with a fair export demand. A lot of beef hams sold at $17 per tierce, which was an advance. The chief shipments to England consisted of corn, provisions and cotton, at rather easier rates of freights, especially for the latter article.

Advices from Buenos Ayres to Dec. 2, received at Boston, state that Urquiza had appointed commissioners to negotiate a treaty of peace, to continue in force for six years.

A special election for Councilman will be held in the Fourth ward to-day. Two candidates are in the field—a hard and a soft shell. Vote early.

The February term of the Court of General Sessions was opened yesterday by Judge Stuart. In his charge to the Grand Jury, (published in another column,) his Honor suggested some reforms in the criminal law, which will no doubt be acted on in that body. The calendar for this term consists of fifty-seven prison cases. Among the most important cases set down for trial are those of McGuskin, the late paying teller of the Ocean Bank, Gray, the "Vitriol Man," and Holmes, accused of the murder of policeman Gourley, in the First ward, just previous to the last election.

The Board of Aldermen held the first meeting of the February session last evening, when a great deal of business was transacted. Resolutions were offered with a view to compel the Union Ferry Company to run their boats on the Hamilton avenue and Catherine ferries at more convenient times than they do at present. This company exercise an unfair power of monopoly in refusing to accommodate the inhabitants of South Brooklyn. The resolutions were referred to the Committee on Ferries, and, as that body is constituted of different members to that of the last Board's committee, there is some hope that the rich monopolists will not again succeed in defeating the desires of a large number of merchants, traders, clerks, and other persons doing business in New York and residing in Brooklyn. The Know Nothings of the Board have made a move to elicit the number and nationality of the police force, how many of them have been in prison in this or other countries, and how many are naturalized, &c. The Chief of Police was directed to make a return to that effect. The Board adjourned to Thursday next, at five o'clock.

The Board of Councilmen held its first meeting of the month last evening, and transacted a large amount of routine business. Nothing special, however, was brought up. The Committee on Finance, on the memorial of the workingmen of this city, asked to be discharged from further consideration of the subject, as they deemed the measures required to be adopted unconstitutional, inexpedient, unwise and unjust. The report was referred to the Committee of the Whole, and ordered to be printed in pamphlet form. The report of the special committee on the contested election of the Fiftieth Council district was made the special order for Wednesday evening next.

The Board of Supervisors was in session yesterday afternoon. A number of bills were audited, and several petitions for correction of taxes were referred.

A full account of the fire in Fulton street on Monday morning is given elsewhere. The loss by this disaster is estimated at $55,000, partially covered by insurance.

The Chevalier Wikoff Once More—His American Anglo-French Diplomacy and its Consequences.

We publish this morning, a communication from the Chevalier Wikoff, touching the strictures of the London *Times* on his "Courtship and its Consequences." This gives us an opportunity too inviting to be passed over, for a more particular inside exposition of the complex and comprehensive diplomacy of the Chevalier, on both sides of the British channel, in that eventful interval in European affairs between the year 1849 and the *coup d'état* of December, 1851. This exposition is due to the London *Times*, to Lord Palmerston, to Louis Napoleon, to Miss Gamble to the Emperor of Russia, to Wikoff, and all concerned.

We are aware that the Chevalier is writing the history, in all its details and minutiæ, official and confidential conversations, despatches, protocols, and newspaper arrangements inclusive, in connection with his diplomatic functions under Lord Palmerston and Louis Napoleon—we are aware, too, that in this present exposition we may be anticipating the Chevalier's book; but the demands of private and public justice are paramount. Wikoff will admit it, and the London *Times* will appreciate the propriety of a speedy correction of its misdirected accusations and inuendoes in the premises. With this apology, we proceed to our specifications and explanations.

A great crisis produces great men, and a deep and broad political revolution invariably brings up some master spirit to the surface, competent to take the direction of the new order of things. Such are the landmarks of history. The revolutionary and reactionary movements hinging upon the expulsion of Louis Philippe furnish one of these examples, scarcely less conspicuous than the "Man of Destiny," uprising from the chaos of the Reign of Terror, changing confusion into order, and the elements of anarchy and dissolution into solidity and strength. Louis Napoleon is the man. His *entrée*, from comparative social obscurity in London, into the councils of France, brings us *vis-à-vis* with our hero, the Chevalier Wikoff; for it was under the first Presidency of Louis Napoleon that Wikoff entered upon his mysterious but momentous and diversified diplomatic engagements.

It was at this crisis that Wikoff attracted the attention of the French republican government in certain newspaper articles in the Paris press, explanatory of the constitution and the institutions of the United States. He had visited and sympathized with Louis Napoleon at Ham, and had thus secured, at least for a season, a patron at court. It was in the summer of 1850, we believe, that he was brought into contact with the British embassy at Paris; and it was here that his political disclosures of the aggressive tendencies of the French republic against England resulted in his diplomatic engagement with the Foreign Office under Lord Palmerston. His information was important and alarming, foreshadowing, as it did, the invasion of England by a fleet of steamers, under cover of night, and the final settlement, in a brief campaign, of the unadjusted accounts between the rival Powers, from Waterloo back to Agincourt.

In April, 1851, Wikoff informs us in his "Courtship," he went over to London, on the double mission of a visit to Miss Gamble and a call at the Foreign Office for his quarter's salary. And here we strike into the pith of the matter. He hints that he carried over at this time some important diplomatic papers. What were they? One of them was a production of Gen. Changarnier, comprehending the *projet* of an invasion of England. He proposed the concentration of an army of fifty thousand men near Calais, and a fleet of war steamers at that place or Boulogne, simultaneously with the march of the army to the same point, and that, by night, with all possible secresy and despatch, this army should be embarked and shipped to the coast of England. The fleet was then to return for re-inforcements, while the army, in a forced march, was to move upon London, surprise it, capture it, take possession of the deposits of the Bank of England, make prisoners of the royal family and issue a proclamation to the chartists and the masses of the people in behalf of a republic, upon the French tripod of "Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity." Such was the *projet* of invasion of Changarnier, of the spring of '49. But the subterranean re-revolutionary attempt of the reds and socialists of Paris of the following June, and the distrust of Changarnier by Louis Napoleon, overthrew the scheme.

By Palmerston, however, Louis Napoleon was comprehended as a principal in this plot. Hence the sensation in England, and the fears of an impending invasion, which agitated the whole island. This alarm was increased by the election in '49 of Louis Napoleon as President of the French republic. His position was precarious. He represented a great name and a great cause, which suggested, as his first step to stability in power, a fitting revenge for Elba, Waterloo, and St. Helena. The French army was panting for it; and upon what else could Louis Napoleon rely than the constancy of the army? The introduction of steam vessels of war had also destroyed the security of England in her sea-girt isolation. She had become easily accessible to an army upon a fleet of steamers, at any hour of the night, against all the vigilance of her naval forces on guard. She felt this, and felt that a French army of fifty thousand disciplined men once landed upon her shores, she had no regular military force, and no reserves in her untutored militia, competent to repel the enemy.

In addition to these facts, the government of England well knew that the contagion of the French revolution of 1848 had crossed the channel, and that dangerous disaffections among the working classes had developed themselves in widely extended revolutionary agitations. Need we refer to the *stampede*, and the twenty thousand special constables organized for the protection of London at the opening of the Crystal Palace? Thus our readers and the London *Times* can appreciate the momentous importance of those diplomatic papers brought from Paris to Lord Palmerston by Chevalier Wikoff in 1851.

But this is only one feature of his mission at that time. Nor was his object with Palmerston to prepare him for a French invasion. Wikoff was a peace-maker. His purpose was to bring about a friendly understanding between Louis Napoleon and Lord Palmerston and a friendly alliance between the two countries. He had another object in view—a very delicate, extra diplomatic object of the highest possible importance. Napoleon Bonaparte, son of Jerome, was at that time, as the chief of the Mountain, in bad order with his cousin Louis, and there was no line of hereditary succession established for the family. They were all dependent, like other republican aspirants, upon the chances of a Presidential election.

Young Napoleon, then, as a genuine republican, became solicitous for the particular sympathy of the United States, and for an American matrimonial alliance, in imitation of his father. Wikoff had whispered him that Hon. Abbott Lawrence, the American Minister at London, had a beautiful daughter, and highly accomplished; that her father had some prospects of the American Presidency, and that, better than all, he was a millionaire. Napoleon said try—Wikoff was pleased to obey. The affair was exactly in his line. The result was that Napoleon Bonaparte, shortly after this, crossed over to London, saw Miss Lawrence, was pleased with her, and she with him, while Wikoff was in ecstacies. This scheme, for a time promised the ultimatim of an international marriage of the utmost consequence to the relations between France and the United States; but the *coup d'état* of Dec., '51, gave a new and imperial direction to the fortunes of the Bonapartes, changing the republican Napoleon to an heir apparent of the empire. And so, notwithstanding the projected marriage between the Prince and Miss Lawrence remained an open question for some time after, it was ultimately abandoned by common consent, in view, probably, of a similar drawback to the imperial dissolution of the match between Jerome and Miss Patterson, of Baltimore.

The third object of this visit of April, 1851, of Wikoff to London, was that diplomatic affair of his own with the charming, wealthy, but cruel Miss Gamble. His first object was to accomplish a peace and an alliance between England and France; his second was an alliance between Napoleon Bonaparte and Miss Lawrence, and through this arrangement an everlasting friendship between the French and American republics. In the first he was successful; in the second he might have been successful but for Miss Gamble and the *coup d'état* of Louis Napoleon; in the third, he was finally brought to a dead halt by the *coup d'état* of Miss Gamble at Genoa.

There is yet a fourth item in this grand diplomatic schedule of Wikoff of 1851, to be accounted for. He had projected a diplomatic peace mission to Russia, which might have been attended with the happiest results, but for his infatuation concerning Miss Gamble. She led him off to Genoa, jugged him, and thus abruptly cut short the fulfilment in person of all his diplomatic enterprises. The British Consul was the active agent of his imprisonment, perhaps from a suspicion that Wikoff's proposed mission to Russia involved a coalition between France and the Czar against England. Such are the perils of the secret service of the Foreign Office, when its agent has too many irons in the fire.

Let it suffice that the good understanding brought about by Wikoff between Louis Napoleon and Lord Palmerston has resulted in the present alliance between England and France—has made Louis Napoleon master of England and the arbiter of Europe. Let it suffice that this Russian war was instigated through his minister, Lavalette, at Constantinople, by the French Emperor, and that England is incontinently doing his work, and destroying her own strength in consolidating his empire. The failure of the proposed match between Prince Napoleon and Miss Lawrence was not the fault of Wikoff. We must charge it to Miss Gamble and the British Consul at Genoa. They, too, are perhaps equally responsible in defeating Wikoff's intended mission to Russia, which might have resulted in a peaceable division between England, France, Russia and Austria of the estates of "the sick man" of Turkey, instead of this bloody and horrible war.

To sum up, as between the Chevalier Wikoff and the incredulous London *Times*, we come to these conclusions—first, that Wikoff was the founder of the present alliance between England and France. Secondly, that Miss Gamble is responsible for the loss to us of another Bonaparte, fairly captured by Wikoff; and thirdly, and lastly, that Miss Gamble, in defeating the contemplated mission of Wikoff to Russia, is responsible for this dreadful Continental war. One word more. Wikoff is now here, and, bearing in mind his scurvy treatment at Genoa, let Lord Palmerston prepare for a belligerent alliance between the United States and Russia. Beware of Wikoff.

THE SENATORIAL ELECTION—VALUE OF OFFICIAL PLEDGES.—Never within the recollection of any American citizen, never since the alliance and confederation of the original States, has there been such desperate, sordid and determined efforts made to place any man in the United States Senate, as have lately been, and now are, to re-elect William H. Seward. We have watched the game at Albany ever since the beginning of the session, and scrutinized the movements of the managers as they have proceeded, step by step. Not an hour has passed over their heads but some new scheme has been concocted, calculated to defeat the popular will—that will so undeniably expressed at the polls last November.

What was that expression, and what caused it? The truly national sentiment among the people of this State was aroused into action to prevent the further power of foreigners, the further influence of Catholicism. William H. Seward is the personification of the evils which threaten the dissolution of this Union, whether it be on account of the slavery agitation or foreign preponderance. He has produced more mischief, more alarm in relation to both these matters, than any political demagogue or sectarian agitator who ever dared to raise his voice in Congress. The people, therefore, fearing the awful consequences which would inevitably result from the continuance of that arch-disorganizer, very justifiably took early measures to oppose him. Their efforts were crowned with abundant success at the election, as was believed; and it was not until the meeting of the Legislature that any reasonable doubt arose on that subject. A majority of the whigs elected to the House of Assembly went to Albany pledged against his election. They voluntarily made these pledges, previous and during the canvass. Had they not done so, not a soul of them would now be engaged in the conspiracy to elect Mr. Seward.

We here insert the names of those members of the House who, it is asserted, have violated their pledges, and went into caucus on Thursday night last, and voted for Seward. They are—

J. Belmont, of Orange.	D. W. C. Littlejohn, of Oswego.
H. H Beecher, of Oneida.	D. Mallory, of Genesee.
N. C. Boynton, of Essex.	J. Main, of Jefferson.
E. W. Bushnell, of Columbia.	L. S. May, of Alleghany.
A. Churchill, of Otsego.	J. M. Munro, of Onondaga.
E. Cole, of Rensselaer.	D. Palmer, of Chenango.
S. B. Cole, of Steuben.	J. F. Raymond, of Richmond.
J. Dorman, of Schenectady.	M. L. Rickerson, of Greene.
J. T. Everst, of Clinton.	D. Rhoda, of Columbia.
L. Fairchild, of Chenango.	O. Robinson, of Chemung.
L. Fitch, of Franklin.	C. Schuyler, of Saratoga.
R. J. Jimmerson, of New York.	S. Smith, of Steuben.
C. P. Johnson, of Tioga.	B. Smith, of Monroe.
J. T. Knapp, of Cortland.	J. W. Stebbins, of Monroe.
J. Kirkland, of Cattaraugus.	T. Stuyvesant, of N. York.
C. C. Leigh, of New York.	J. Terhune, of Saratoga.
C. Littlefield, of Jefferson.	J. B. Van Odell, of Yates.
C. M'Kinney, of Broome.	W. W. Weed, of Erie.
	R. Wells, of Warren.

—Thirty-seven in all.

There are several who, besides being pledged, were especially instructed to vote against Seward. We give their names:—

Messrs. E. Cole,	Messrs. Schuyler,
Fitch,	Stuyvesant,
Mallory,	Terhune,
May,	Weed,
Rickerson,	Wells.
Robinson,	

Mr. Fitch was instructed by a public meeting. There is an affidavit in the case of Mr. Jimmerson. Mr. Weed was instructed, in writing, to vote for Mr. Fillmore, both in caucus and in the House. He now, having voted for him in caucus, declares he has done all he was pledged to do. To-day he seals his political condemnation, by voting for Seward in the House.

Reader, look at this picture. Here we have presented the names of thirty-seven men who have stood before their fellow-citizens, and voluntarily declared, most emphatically pledged by their words, and some, it is said, by their oaths, that under no circumstances, would they aid in any manner, either by word, vote, or other deed, or be instrumental, in returning Seward to the Senate. Not a single one of them would now be intrusted with the power they possess had their constituents been aware of their true character.

To-day, this band of trained politicians will consummate their degradation. Every soul of them will, as certainly as they breathe the air of life, be consigned to political perdition. Their masters at Albany will rejoice at the course they take, but the servants will be thrown off the moment they have been sufficiently used for the purposes of William H. Seward. To-day, the spectators will witness these men, as they stand up in the Assembly chamber, and proclaim to the world their own political overthrow.

We might, in addition, expose the singular movements of several members of the other branch of the Legislature. We desist, however, with this simple remark—that in our opinion, any Senator who received the suffrages of some fifty thousand voters, in good faith, at the last election, has disposed of himself very cheaply to Seward, and, consequently, annihilated himself politically, by consenting to receive the presidency, pro tem. of the Senate, and the chairmanship of the Seward caucus. The conspirators well knew their man—they flattered his vanity and secured his vote. The bait took remarkably well.

THE ILLEGAL LOTTERIES.—We publish elsewhere a number of curious details in relation to the illegal lotteries now existing in New York. Probably much of these will be news to the authorities; until Mr. Wood became Mayor, those worthies were generally the worst informed people in the city of what was going on. Now however that a new *regimé* appears to have been inaugurated, we trust the statement given elsewhere will not be entirely without fruit. We have laws against illegal lotteries; shall they be executed or not? That is the question.

THE CITY FUNDS.—Some time since we put a question to the Mayor and Corporation which has not been answered. We repeat it: Is it or is it not true that the Mechanics' Bank, where the city funds are deposited, has made large advances to the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, of which Mr. Flagg is Treasurer? Now, this is a very simple question, and admits of a very simple answer. If no such advance has been made, let the Mayor make the fact known, in order to allay the apprehensions now seriously felt in many quarters. If the bank has lent money to the railroad, let us know all about it for our own safety. Railroad bonds are bad property now-a-days; it will be too late to cry out, if the city loses half a million or so. Concealment is sure to make matters worse.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

Report of the Commissioners of Emigration.

Foreign Paupers and Convicts.

IMPORTANT FROM BUENOS AYRES,

&c., &c., &c.

Latest from the State Capital.

SENATOR GOODWIN IN HIS SEAT—A PEN AND INK PORTRAIT—RESTRICTING THE BASIS OF BANKING—THE DRY DOCK BANK—THE LEMMON SLAVE CASE—THE TENURE OF CHURCH PROPERTY—THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION—FOREIGN PAUPERS AND CRIMINALS—THE SENATORIAL DEBATE IN THE ASSEMBLY, ETC.

ALBANY, Feb. 5, 1855.

The Hon. Wm. H. Goodwin, elected Senator in the Twenty-ninth district by a majority exceeding two thousand votes, appeared in the Senate lobby this morning. As soon as the clerk finished reading the journal of Saturday, Mr. Danforth arose and requested that the new Senator elect be permitted to take the oath of office and his seat The President stated that it would be necessary to present his credentials, or to admit him by resolution. Mr. Dickinson said he had despatched a messenger to the office of the Secretary of State, to inquire whether the returns of the special election had reached his office. Senator Danforth then moved that the Honorable Wm. H. Goodwin, Senator elect, take the oath of office and take his seat as a member of the Senate. This was adopted unanimously, and the gentleman was sworn. The new Senator stands full six feet, erect. His features are prominent, contenance florid, and his face apparently weather-beaten. His eyes are black and piercing, and roll quickly in their sockets; slight whiskers. His forehead high and broad; the hair black and bushy, and thrown backward from his brows. There is no man in the Senate whose phrenological developements denote greater strength of intellect. The Senate lobbies were crowded when he took his seat, and all eyes were turned towards him. "Sam" of Ontario and Livingston has sent a Senator who, from appearance, will prove an able representative.

Mr. Sherrill, Chairman of the Bank Committee, introduced a bill instructing the Superintendent of the Banking Department to receive no more bonds and mortgages as a basis of banking. Such a law should have been passed two or three years since, as the result of the sales of such securities amply prove.

Mr. Spencer wants an investigation into the affairs of the Dry Dock Bank. It has made no report of its operations during the past year, nor of its condition now. A committee will be appointed to examine matters, with power to send for the president, cashier, teller, clerks, and all its books. Better make the report at once.

The Senate took up the resolution authorizing the Governor to employ additional counsel in the Lemmon case. Mr. Bishop spoke half an hour, in the usual strain of anti-slavery eloquence.

When the hour of twelve arrived, the Senate went into committee on Mr. Putnam's Church Tenure bill. Mr. Whiting took the floor. His principal theme was against the Pope of Rome, the bishops, archbishops and prelates particularly, and the Roman Catholics generally. He quoted from Pope Gregory, from the Council of Trent, and other ancient authorities, and from Bishop Timon and others of latter days, convincing himself that the liberties of this country were invaded by the old gentleman of Rome by means of his ecclesiastic mitre.

The Commissioners of Emigration have answered a resolution of the Senate, in the following words:—

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION, NEW YORK, Feb. 1, 1855.

TO HON. HENRY J. RAYMOND, President of the Senate of the State of New York:—

SIR—In reply to the resolution adopted by the Senate on the 23d ultimo, on the subject of foreign paupers and criminals arriving at the port of New York, and duly received, the Commissioners of Emigration beg leave to report that during the past year the following paupers have been reported to them by the examining officers appointed by them to go on board of and through every ship and vessel on their arrival at Quarantine, in accordance with section four of an act to amend certain acts concerning passengers arriving at the port of New York, and passed July 11, 1851, and have been chargeable to them within the thirty days prescribed by the same section of said law, for names of passengers, vessels in which they came, port where sailed from, &c.

Immediately on the receipt of the report from the officers at Quarantine, and of the emigrants becoming chargeable to them, and applying at the offices of the Commissioners of Emigration in this city, within the thirty days after arrival, notices are sent to the consignees of the passengers and vessels, that special bonds will be required, as in section four of the act passed July 11, 1851, for such passengers, to indemnify and save harmless the Commissioners of Emigration, and each and every city, town and county in the State. Instructions have been forwarded to the agents of the commission in Albany, Utica, Rochester, and Buffalo, and to the superintendents of the poor in the various counties of the State, that when such emigrants, paupers, and others, subjects for special bonds, as set forth in the law, shall make application for relief, information shall be immediately transmitted to this department. It will be seen that a great many of such class of emigrants take shipping at Liverpool, although coming from Germany, and some also from London. They are chiefly natives of Hesse Darmstadt, and Baden, in Germany, and of Belgium. When shipped directly from the continent, the port from which they principally come is Antwerp. In the villages or communes of the various principalities and governments in Germany, there are certain laws by which each inhabitant is entitled to a certain portion or share of the property of the commune. When the authorities discover that any of the inhabitants of the commune are likely to become a public charge, from inability to support themselves, they, with the consent of the parties, apply from the property of the commune a sufficient amount to pay the passage to the United States, and give him a draft for a small amount, to be cashed by the Consul at this port, or such other port as the passengers may arrive at. The amount given them being small, is generally spent by the emigrant in a few days after arrival. It is almost impossible to learn whether any of them may have been convicts, as they are all provided with passports, and there is no evidence to be procured against them. There are now in the Tombs, in this city, twelve of the passengers of the ship Rochambeau, from Antwerp, arrived in the month of December last, concerning whom information (without, however, any proof) was transmitted by the American Consul at such port to the Mayor of this city, who, on the arrival of the vessel, had them arrested and committed to prison, where they now await the action of the general government. They deny being convicts, and are each provided with passports. The majority of those classed as paupers are strong, able bodied people, and generally have friends, or a destination in the West, and as there is no law giving to the Commissioners the power to compel the vessel bringing them to take them back to the port of embarkation, they require the consignees of such passengers and the owners of the vessels to pay the expenses of forwarding them to their place of destination; and in cases where the emigrants are willing to go back to their own country, they compel the vessel bringing them to take them back.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

E. CRABTREE, Vice President.

Thousands thronged the Capitol this morning to gain admittance into the lobbies, galleries and ante-rooms of the Assembly chamber, in order to listen to the debate on the Senatorial question. The crowd was so great that hundreds were compelled to retire who could obtain no entrance. The Seward delegates and the Know Nothing committees from every part of the State are mostly here.

Mr. Odell opened the debate. He is what is denominated a hard shell Know Nothing, and of course went against Seward, and in favor of some national democrat, whom, he did not say. He made quite a political speech.

Mr. Blatchford made his first speech upon the subject. He has long been known as a strong friend of Senator Seward, and from his ability to assist his friend, every body knew that the support would be firm and unwavering—and so it was.

Mr. Aitkin, hard shell democrat, took the floor, and held it a quarter of an hour. His remarks were mainly in defence of the national democracy, believing that whigs were incapable of administering the government with the approbation of the people. Though not a member of the Know Nothing order, he took occasion to allude to it. He asked—"What company am I in? Here, in this honorable assembly, I see men, who it is admitted, are members of a secret society, that they voluntarily united with, obtaining the political influence and votes, and solemnly pledging themselves to the interest of that order, violating their pledge. This may be whig honesty—it is not democratic honesty. I do not belong to the Native American or Know Nothing organization. I do not know what oaths they require; but from common report, I know the principles they espouse are those I do not approve of, and I could not and would not, although solicited, unite with them. But if men will unite with them, and sacrifice to them their rights, and become the tools and slaves of that order, by means of oaths and obligations, their choice is their own, and whilst with them they should keep the faith. I know I would be entitled to the bitterest execrations, if I, of my own free will, to advance my political ambition, submitted to any party or society, and whilst a member thereof, violated my obligations."

The debate was continued by Mr. Littlejohn. His principal topic was an attempt to annihilate the Know Nothing order. Having been a member himself, his remarks was listened to with much attention, because a large portion of the audience desired to ascertain as many of its profound secrets as might be exposed. Mr. L. repudiated the early organization, and planted himself upon the principles of the Seward Know Nothing organization, because it declared itself opposed to slavery. The debate was continued during the afternoon session, and will be until twelve o'clock to-morrow, when the special order to proceed to the election of Senator will cut it off forever.

The weather is intensely cold and has been for two days, much colder than during any time the last month.

From Washington.

THE KINNEY EXPEDITION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5, 1855.

Nothing has yet been done or proposed by Col. Kinney to call for a government proclamation against his enterprise, and none has been issued. There is no truth in the statement of the *Star* to the contrary.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5, 1855.

Churchill J. Cambreling and J. Montgomery Guiteau, of New York, and Hon. Stephen Hampstead, of Iowa, were admitted attorneys and counsellors of the court.

No. 59.—James Rhodes, appellant, vs. Wm. B. Farmer et. als.; argument concluded for appellant by Phillips.

No. 61.—Ship Panther, James A. Potter, claimant, vs. the United States. On motion of Attorney General Cushing, the cause was dismissed, with costs, the appellant having failed to appear.

No. 62.—Daniel Southard et. al., plaintiffs in error, vs. the State of Maryland, use of Jonathan W. Pottle. Cause argued by Nelson for plaintiffs, and Dobbin and Reverdy Johnson for the defendants.

No. 63.—Luke Tiernan's administrator, appellant, vs. Benj. Eve et al. Argument commenced by Preston for appellant, continued by Blair for appellees.

Political Matters.

CENSURE OF SENATORS DOUGLAS AND SHIELDS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5, 1855.

A resolution reprehending the course of Senators Douglas and Shields, for advocating the repeal of the Missouri compromise, passed the House to-day by a vote of—ayes 37, nays 27.

SENATOR WILSON, OF MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Feb. 5, 1855.

Hon. Henry Wilson, the new Senator from Massachusetts, is expected to leave for Washington to-morrow.

THE NEBRASKA LEGISLATURE.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5, 1855.

We are in receipt of Omaha City dates to the 17th ult The Legislature of Nebraska assembled on the 16th, and received the message of Acting Governor Cummings. Both houses were permanently organized on the 17th by the choice of officers supposed to be favorable to the administration. The course of the Governor would probably be sustained.

Acquittal of Booth and Ryecraft.

CHICAGO, Feb 5, 1855.

The Supreme Court of Wisconsin has acquitted Booth and Ryecraft, on their trial for aiding the escape of a fugitive slave, on the grounds of the illegality of the indictment against them.

Important from Buenos Ayres.

BOSTON, Feb. 5, 1855.

A letter received in this city, dated Buenos Ayres, December 2, states that commissioners from President Urquiza have reached that city to negotiate a peace, which is to remain in force during his Presidential term—a period of six years.

Later from Havana.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 3, 1855.

The steamship Cahawba arrived at this port to-day, from Havana the 1st inst. Her news is unimportant.

Meeting of the Worcester Railroad Company.

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 5, 1855.

The annual meeting of the Providence and Worcester Railroad Company was held to-day. The meeting was very full, and a long and acrimonious debate was held. The ticket favorable to Mr. Farnum was elected by a large majority.

Conflagrations.

DESTRUCTION OF A RAILROAD BRIDGE.

LEWISTON, Pa., Feb. 5, 1855.

The Pennsylvania Railroad bridge over the Juniata, was destroyed by fire on Saturday night; loss $10,000; the work of an incendiary. Passengers and freight cross upon the ice.

FIRE AT OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Feb. 5, 1855.

A fire occurred in this city last evening, destroying the buildings on the corner of West Bridge and Water streets, occupied by Messrs Harris & Son, who had two clothing stores, and S. T. Hunt, boot and shoe store. Harris & Son lost their entire stock, on which they had an insurance in the Etna company for $2,000. The buildings were not insured.

From Chicago.

RAILROAD COMMUNICATION STOPPED.

CHICAGO, (Ill.) Feb. 3, 1855.

The heavy wind and intense cold has again stopped up all railroad communication with this city, excepting that of the Michigan Southern and Central. Last night, on the Rock Island road, five locomotives with one train were frozen up, and one hundred and fifty passengers were forced to pass the night, in consequence, in the cars on the prairie. No communication has been had with St. Louis.

Death of the Know Nothing Nominee for Governor in New Hampshire.

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 5, 1855.

The Rev. John Moore, pastor of the Universalist Society of this city, and the late nominee of the Know Nothings for Governor, to which office he was ineligible, not having resided in the State a certain length of time, dropped dead in the street this morning—probably from affection of the heart.

News Items from the South.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 5, 1855.

Rio Grande papers to the 20th ult. have also been received. The *American Flag* says that rumors prevail of revolutions in Mexico. The *Flag* does not consider them reliable, however.

The bark Saragossa, bound to Philadelphia, has returned to New Orleans in a leaking condition.

The Etowah bridge, on the South Carolina Railroad, was destroyed by fire on Thursday last.

Sailing of the Sarah Sands.

PORTLAND, Feb. 5, 1855.

The Sarah Sands sails for Liverpool at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

A Negro Minstrel in Trouble.

BOSTON, Feb. 5, 1855.

Peter Lane, the tamborine player of Perham's Ethiopian opera troupe, was before the police court to-day on a charge of bigamy. He married his first wife in Philadelphia, and she made her appearance here quite unexpectedly on Saturday. His second wife he married in this city on Tuesday last. Peter was held to bail in one thousand dollars, to appear and answer the complaint.

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