THE DAILY EXCHANGE.

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SEE FOURTH PAGE.

THE NEWS.

Two steamers, the *Borussia* and the *New York*, from Southampton, arrived at New York yesterday, bringing advices to the 20th ult. It has been announced that the Polanders will hereafter be allowed to elect their municipal councils. The Czar's manifesto, proclaiming the emancipation of the serfs, was issued on the 17th. The continuation of the occupation of Syria by the French has been agreed to by all the Powers. The cotton market closes active. Breadstuffs steady. Consols closed at 92 for money and 92¼@92¼ on account.

The bids for the Eight Million U. S. loan were opened at the Treasury Department at Washington yesterday. Almost thirty millions were bid for at an average rate of 93½.

The three Confederate States Envoys to the European courts are now *en route*. Mr. Dudley Mann sailed from New York on Saturday, on board the Arago, while Messrs. Yancey and Rost sailed from New Orleans on Monday for Havana, where they will embark on board the British West India mail steamer for Europe. The United States Ambassadors will be despatched abroad with as little delay as possible.

The overland express, with San Francisco advices to the 20th ult., arrived at Fort Kearney on Monday. The Legislature has made no progress towards electing a United States Senator. The markets remained without change, save some activity in liquors, in consequence of the new tariff act. The disabled steamer Uncle Sam had arrived at San Francisco. The sloop-of-war Wyoming, from Honolulu, had also arrived.

By the brig Echo, arrived at New York, we are in receipt of files of Hayti papers to the 9th ult.—The most important news they contain relates to the movements of Spain in the neighboring republic of San Domingo. We give elsewhere a copy of a proclamation, issued ostensibly by the Dominican people, calling for resistance to the invaders.

The Rhode Island State election takes place today. The Union men of all parties are combined against the Republicans. The following are the tickets before the people:

Office.	*Union.*	*Republican.*
Gove nor.....	Wm. M. Sprague.	James Y. Smith.
Lieut. Governor...	Samuel G. Arnold.	Stephen Fenner.
Secretary of State	John R. Bartlett.	John R. Bartlett.
Attorney General.	Walter S. Burges.	Sullivan Ballou.
Treasurer.....	Samuel A. Parker.	Samuel A. Parker.
Congress, E. D...	Wm. P. Sheffield.	Christ. Robinson.
Congress, W. D...	George H. Browne	Wm. D. Brayton.

From Montgomery we learn that the steamer *Gen. Rusk* arrived at Key West on the 25th ult., with the troops from Texas. Two hundred of them were to go to the Fort at that place, and one hundred to Tortugas.

Through the same source, we have intelligence that goes to confirm the reports relative to the seizure of the Island of St. Domingo by the Spanish.

From Charleston we learn that the speedy ratification of the Confederate States Constitution is anticipated.

The latest returns from the Connecticut election serve only to confirm the result as indicated by the reports published yesterday—the triumph of the Republicans by an increased vote.

The municipal elections of St. Louis and Cincinnati took place on Monday and resulted in the lection of the candidates brought out by all the parties opposed to the Republicans. At Cleveland yesterday, the Democrats succeeded in electing their entire ticket for city officers.

The proceedings of the Virginia Convention yesterday were unimportant.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—We are in daily receipt of New Orleans papers through the Adams' Express Company, generally twenty-four hours in advance of the mails.

THE CONTINENTAL OPERA HOUSE.—The entertainment at the Continental has already been established in popular form, as the crowded houses nightly will testify. A new and attractive bill is offered for this evening.

HOLLIDAY STREET THEATRE.—Taylor's comedy, *The Babes in the Woods*, will be played again this evening, to be followed by a capital farce.

THE DUTY ON ENGLISH BOOKS.—There seems little hope of an International Copyright with America, if we may judge by the Tariff bill lying before Congress when the last mails left, and which is possibly by this time law. The present duty on books is eight per cent. *ad valorem*, with certain exceptions. The new bill proposes a specific duty of seventeen-halfpenny (15 cents) per pound weight on all books in the *English* language printed since 1830, but only fourpence (8 cents) on those printed in any other language; the object of the framers of this bill apparently being to protect the American *pirates* in reprinting our new English books, while books in foreign languages are reprinted in America. The imposition of this duty of sevenpence-halfpenny per pound is, we do not hesitate to say, scandalous and unjust on the part of a nation which is forever boasting of its cheap literature, its general intelligence and universal education. For the last year, nearly all the productions of the American press have been pirated reprints of English books, without compensation to the English writer, or with a very small remuneration for early sheets. The reprinters of these and all other English books, the American Legislature proposes to protect by an act virtually prohibiting the importation of new English books. We say prohibiting, because a cost duty of sevenpence-halfpenny per pound would, on all cheap books—like Mr. Bohn's Libraries, for example—amount to from 30 to 50 per cent. on the net export value. On costly books like Mr. Grote's Greece, the duty would be enormous. The twelve volumes in cloth weigh 27 lbs., and the trade price for export is under £7.; the duty would be about 17s., or more than 12 per cent. Take Richardson's Dictionary, 2 vols., 4to., the last edition, in cloth, weighing 17 lbs., would pay a duty of above half a guinea on each copy, or nearly 15 per cent. on the export price. Why in the name of common sense (and in the face of the "most favoured nation" clause in all our Commercial Treaties), should we English pay the Americans a tax on our books nearly double that paid by the French?—*English Paper.*

THE PRINCESS ANNE HOMICIDE.—The Norfolk *Day Book* of Monday evening gives the following particulars of the homicide in Princess Anne county, Va., mentioned in our telegraphic news yesterday:

On Saturday afternoon after a parade of the Seaboard Rifle Company and the Wise Dragoons at London Bridge, Messrs. Jas. M. Land and William Grimstead got into an altercation, when the former cut Grimstead, who killed Land with his gun. He died almost immediately. The unfortunate affair caused much excitement.

Land was a member of the Dragoon company, and Grimstead of the Rifle company.

The deceased was about 55 years of age, was a widower, and leaves several children.

Since the above was in type we have learned that the parties got into a quarrel, and their friends separated them, carrying Land off in a buggy to some considerable distance, but by some means they got together again and renewed their quarrel. It is said that Land then drew his sword and cut Grimstead a severe gash across the breast, whereupon Grimstead ran his bayonet through his adversary, inflicting the wound through his heart. Land died almost instantly. It was found necessary to call a doctor in to dress Grimstead's wound.

THE RHODE ISLAND BOUNDARY QUESTION.—The conventional boundary line between Massachusetts and Rhode Island, which has been favorably reported upon by the Joint Special Committee of the Legislature upon the subject, transfers to Rhode Island the whole of Pawtucket, except that part lying easterly of Seven Mile River, and so much of Seekonk as lies westerly of the Ten Mile River and Runnins River; and transfers to Massachusetts the town of Fall River and so much of Tiverton as lies easterly of the western shore of the Watuppa and Sawdy Ponds.

About twelve thousand acres of territory are set off to Rhode Island; about seven thousand five hundred acres to Massachusetts. The State gains two banks with a capital stock of $400,000, whose annual tax of one per cent. will more than compensate this trifling loss in valuation. A savings bank with deposits of more than half a million is also brought under our laws of taxation. The persons having objections to this settlement, have, by an order of the United States Supreme Court, until the second Monday in October next to file them.—*Boston Courier.*

FATAL AFFRAY ON A MISSISSIPPI PLANTATION.—*One White Man and two Negroes Killed.*—Yesterday week, on Mr. Byrne's plantation, near Commerce, Miss., as we learn from Mr. John L. Harbin, the popular clerk of the Little Rock, as the overseer was standing in front of the negro cabins smoking, he was suddenly assaulted from behind by four negroes, one of whom struck him a severe blow on the head with a large club. The overseer was felled to the earth, but regaining his feet he drew his knife and killed two of the negroes, when becoming faint he was easily overpowered by the remaining two, who threw him into the ground. Using his neck handkerchief as a tourniquet, they choked him until he was insensible, when one seizing his head, and the other his body, they twisted it until his neck was dislocated. The negroes then fled to the woods, and were traced to the spot where they had taken a skiff and crossed to the Arkansas river. Dogs were procured, and a large number are in pursuit of the murderers. We were unable to learn the name of the deceased overseer, but he is represented as having been a large and powerful man, and a good citizen.—*Memphis Argus, March 29.*

CASE OF ALLEGED FRAUDULENT INVOICES FROM BUENOS AYRES.—By the tariff, wool worth over 20 cents a pound is liable to a duty of 20 per cent.—Buenos Ayres wool costs 22 cents a pound on board, providing the price of the current paper dollar is estimated at 335 to the doubloon, which is the usual rate. Cargoes of wool are imported here, however, under Consular certificates that the paper dollar is worth 25 to the silver dollar, thus enabling the wool to enter duty free in the United States. The Collector being led to believe that these Consular certificates are incorrect, has seized several cargoes, worth hundreds of thousands of dollars, and a test case will probably be made over the cargo of the Mary Wilkins, worth $100,000, consigned to R. W. Ropes & Co.—*New York paper.*

GOLD MINES IN MISSOURI.—A gentleman from Madison county informs the St. Louis *Democrat* that what promises to be the richest gold mine ever heard of, has just been discovered, and is creating quite an excitement. It is situated thirty miles from Pilot Knob, running due north and south, and being in extent eight feet wide by two hundred yards long, according to traces of the surface.—Many experiments have been made and gold extracted in proportion of one-third of one per cent. about $1,200 to the ton. It is exceedingly difficult of extraction, requiring expensive chemical processes, and the expense of working the mines will be very large. Forty acres of ground, including this supposed gold mine, were purchased reeently by two persons, for the sum of eighty dollars.

It is announced that hereafter the President will receive visitors on business, except between the hours of 10 A. M and 1 P. M.

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamers New York and Borussia.

NEW YORK, April 2.—The steamer Borussia, from Southampton on the 18th ult., and the steamer New York, from the same port on the 20th, have arrived.

The Borussia brings £70,000 in specie.

The London *Times*, in referring to President Lincoln's inaugural, says his expressions are studiously cautious, but really amount to the fact that he will recapture the forts and citadels seized by the seceding States.

Gortschakoff announces from Warsaw that reform will shortly be granted by which every Polish town will have elective municipal councils. The elections will commence immediately.

The Czar's manifesto proclaiming the emancipation of the serfs was published on the 17th.

The Turin Chamber has unanimously voted for a discussion on the question urging Napoleon to speedily withdraw his troops from Rome.

The Council Vizier has tendered his resignation to the Sultan.

The project for consolidating the Turkish public debt had been renewed.

Civitella del Tronto has capitulated on the terms offered by the Piedmontese General.

The French Government contemplates raising £12,000,000 on 5 per cent. bonds for five years.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, March 30.—Cotton—sales of 32,000 bales on Monday and Tuesday. All qualities have advanced, say ¼@¼d. The market closes active and buoyant. New Orleans middling fair is quoted 6¾.

Breadstuffs.—The market is quiet—Richardson, Spence & Co. quote: Flour is quiet and prices steady at 28s. 6d. @32s. Wheat is quiet and steady—sales of red at 11s 6d@13s. white 12s@14s 6d. Corn is steady; mixed 37s. 3d @37s. 6d.; yellow 38s.@38s. 6d.; white 38s. 6d.@39s.

Provisions.—The market is quiet. Beef and Pork are unchanged. Bacon is steady and in better demand; long middles 49s.@50s. Lard is dull at 53s @54s. for good refining. Tallow closed quiet but steady.

Rosin—Common is dull at 10s 6d; fine 20s 6d. Coffee is quiet. Rice is steady. Rosin is dull at 4s. 6d @4s. 9d.

LONDON, March 18.—Wheat and Flour have advanced from 2s. per quarter and barrel.

MONEY MARKET.—Consols closed at 92 for money and 92¼@92¾ for account.

American Securities are favorable. All qualities of yarns have slightly advanced.

For Cloths holders demand an advance of ⅛.

THE LATEST BY STEAMER NEW YORK.

PARIS, March 20.—The Convention extending the Syrian occupation by France, has been signed by all the Powers.

PARIS, March 19.—In the Consistory held yesterday, the Pope declared that he would have granted the concessions advised by the Catholic Sovereigns, but he could not receive counsel in unjust demands from a usurping Government.

NAPLES, March 18.—To-day the garrison saluted the proclamation of the Kingdom of Italy. This city and the provinces are tranquil. This morning a grand entertainment *for* was held in honor of Garibaldi. All passed off quietly.

VIENNA, Feb. 30.—The whole of Hersegovina (a province of European Turkey) is in revolution. It is supported by the Montenegrees, and the fighting is general. Several Turkish villages on the frontier have been reduced to ashes.

FROM CALIFORNIA BY PONY EXPRESS.

The United States Senatorship—McDougal Pronounced Elected—His Election Contested.

FORT KEARNEY, April 1.—The California Pony Express passed here at three o'clock this afternoon, bringing the following intelligence from the Pacific coast:

GENERAL NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 30—3.40 P. M.—The steamer Golden Age arrived on the 19th from Panama, having in tow the steamer Uncle Sam from Acapulco.

Two of Uncle Sam's passengers died on the passage, one of whom was a Californian and the other an infant.

The United States steam sloop-of-war Wyoming arrived yesterday from Honolulu. All well.

The money market to-day is supplied at 1½@2 per cent. A moderate treasure shipment is all that is anticipated on to-morrow's steamer.

No progress has been made towards electing a Senator by the Legislature. The friends of Mr. McDougal were much disappointed when the Joint Convention reassembled yesterday, to find that he could get only 27 votes. The hope of electing him by securing the entire Republican vote is about abandoned, and it is now stated that a new candidate will be brought forward in a day or two, with some prospect of success, by combining the Republican and sufficient of the Douglas strength. J. W. McCarthy and John Curry are spoken of as the candidates for this last chance.

The bill of claims for expenses incurred and services rendered in the Carson Valley Indian war has passed the Assembly.

The Pony Express, with eastern advices to the 19th instant, arrived at Carson Valley to-day. The announcement of the appointment of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet gave general satisfaction to the conservative men, and the hope is expressed, with considerable confidence, that the conservative attitude assumed by the new Administration will be the means of preserving the Union without war.

The Californians rejoice over the passage of the Daily Overland Mail bill.

All the California telegraph lines have consolidated as one company, and the new organization will undertake the extension of a good, substantial line to Salt Lake in the most expeditious manner possible. They will strive to complete their lines before the Eastern companies extend their westward to Salt Lake to join the California portion.

Mr. Wade, the general agent of the Eastern companies, who is now here, starts for New York by to-morrow's steamer, having completed all the negotiations satisfactorily.

A despatch from Visalia states that some two hundred men have passed through that place during the last three days, on their way to Coza and Mona mining districts.

FROM RIO DE JANEIRO.

The Yellow Fever Raging—Anxiety Regarding the Secession Troubles.

NEW ORLEANS, April 1.—The bark A. Pendergrast arrived at this port to-day, from Rio on the 6th of February.

The papers report that the yellow fever was raging there.

The political news from the United and Confederate States had unsettled everything, and great anxiety was manifested regarding the secession troubles.

Interesting from Charleston.

CHARLESTON, April 1.—The Spanish Consul for North and South Carolina and Florida has no official information concerning the movement of Spain on St. Domingo.

Senator Wigfall was expected to make a speech to-night at the Mills House, but no arrangement about bringing him out had been concluded at ten o'clock.

The assurances about the adoption of the Confederate States Constitution by South Carolina are fully confirmed.

Fort Sumter is all the conversation among the military men.

Reports from Texas and Louisiana confirm former statements relative to arming for the protection of the frontiers and assisting Pensacola.—The troops from Louisiana have already been sent.

Mr. Wigfall had an interview to-day with General Beauregard.

From Havana.

NEW ORLEANS, April 1.—The steamship De Soto, from Havana on the 27th ult., arrived here to-day.

A million in specie was coming from Spain to relieve the Havana money market.

Nothing has been heard regarding the movements of Prince Alfred since the last advices.

Sugars were dull at 6½ reals. The exports of the week amounted to 29,500 boxes. Stock in port 144,000 boxes. Exchange on London 10@10¼ per cent, permium; on New York 1½@2½ per cent. premium.

Drowning Case.

TORONTO, April 1.—The body of Hon. John Sheridan was found in the river Don, on Saturday,

THE EIGHT MILLION LOAN.

WASHINGTON, April, 2.—The bids for the U. S. Loan were opened to-day. About thirty millions were bid for. The average of the accepted bids was about 93½. No bids were accepted below 93.

The following are the principal bids offered:

Buffalo Savings Bank—$40,000 at 91.50.
R. J. Wright, Philadelphia—$4,000 at 93.
N. L. Griswell, N. Y.—$5,000 at 92.
Stone & Dornu, Boston—$20,000 at 91.55; 10,000 at 92.15; 10,000 at 92 65; 10,000 at 93.85.
William Beals & Co, Boston—$4,000 at 92; 2,000 at 92.12½; 2,000 at 92.25; 1,000 at 92.37½; 1,000 at 92.50, 1,000 at 92.62¼; 1,000 at 92.75; 1,000 at 92.87½; 1,000 at 93; 1,000 at 93.12½.
S. A. Holbrook, Freeport, Me.—$5.000 at 91.05.
Brewster, Sweet & Co., Boston—$10,000 at 93.25; 35,000 at 93; 25,000 at 92.56; 30,000 at 92 16.
James P. Thorndyke, Boston—$10,000 at 92 50; 10,000 at 91.50.
Blake, Brothers & Co., Boston—$100,000 at 92.50; 100,000 at 90.25.
Samuel S. Day, Springfield, Mass.—$8,000 at 93.50; 5,000 at 93.45; 5,000 at 93.40.
A. T. Lowe, Safety Fund Bank, Boston.—$12,000 at 94 05; 12,000 at 93 30; 12,000 at 92.55; 12,000 at 92.05; 12,000 at 91.30.
A. T. Lowe, Boston—$5,000 at 92; 5,000 at 92.50; 5,000 at 93; 5,000 at 93 50.
Otis Daniel, Boston—$10,000 at 95; 10,000 at 94.25; 20,000 at 94; 30,000 at 93.16; 30,000 at 92.52; 20,000 at 92.10; 10,000 at 91.
Peter Murry, New York—$10,000 at 93.80.
John C. Rives, Washington, D. C.—$25,000 at 90.
T. Scott & Son, Baltimore—$10,000 at 91; 5,000 at 91.50
Martin Lewis, Baltimore—$3,000 at 92 50; 4,000 at 92.12½; 3,000 at 91 87½.
McKim & Co., Baltimore—$30,000 at 92; 30,000 at 92.20; 40,000 at 92.25; 60,000 at 92.50; 50,000 at 92.60; 40,000 at 93.
Jas. Tuttle, Boston—$20,000 at 91.25.
J. V. Brown, Salem, Mass.—$15,000 at 94.
Eugene Thompson, N. Y.—$10,000 at 90; 5,000 at 90.25; 5,000 at 92; 5,000 at 91.25.
Wm. J. Emmett, New York—$25,000 at $91.80; 25,000 at 92 05; 25,000 at 92.35; 25,000 at 92.55.
Wm. B. Mott, New York—$100,000 at 91.
Thos. J. Tasch, Philadelphia—$10,000 at 93.25.
J. F. Farish, N. Y.—$15,000 at 91.15; 10,000 at 91 85; 15,000 at 92.
Robert L. Stuart, N. Y.—$26,000 at 93.03; 10,000 at 92.90.
G. W. Riorson, N. Y.—$20,000 at 93.11.
Marie Kantz, New York.—$100,000 at 91.76; 100,000 at 92 01; 100,000 at 92.26; 100,000 at 92.56; 100,000 at 92.81; 100,000 at 92.91; 6,000 at 93; 100,000 at 93 06; 100,000 at 93.11; 70,000 at 93.31; 60,000 at 93.56; 40,000 at 93 81; 30,000 at 94.06.
Carpenter & Vermillion, N. Y.—$5,000 at 91 50; 5,000 at 92; 25,000 at 62.50; 5,000 at 93; 50,000 at 93.1-10; 5,000 at 93.25; 5,000 at 93.50.
James Lynch, N. Y.—$25,000 at 92; 15,000 at 92.62; 10,000 at 92.51.
W. Anthas & Leroy, New York—$30,000 at 93.51; 5,000 at 93.25; 5,000 at 93.
E. Morrison, New York—$10,000 at 91.15; 10,000 at 92.35; 10,000 at 92.40; 10,000 at 92 64; 10,000 at 92.84; 10,000 at 92 93; 10,000 at 92.98; 10,000 at 93.06; 10,000 at 93.15; 10,000 at 93.25; 10,000 at 93.37; 10,000 at 93.41.
R. Van Buskirk, N. Y.—$10,000 at 92.55.
Bank of N. America, N. Y.—$50,000 at 93.26; 50,000 at 93.31; 25,000 at 93.36; 25,000 at 93.41; 50,000 at 93.46; 50,000 at 93.51.
Chas. Alerdice, N. Y.—$10,000 at 93.33; 2,000 at 91.
Clement Remmington, N. Y.—$100,000 at 91.50.
Bliss, Williams & Co., N. Y.—$50,000 at 93.10; 25,000 at 93 25; 25,000 at 93; 25,000 at 92 75; 25,000 at 92 50.
Harris & Co., Philadelphia—$10.000 at 93.
G. S. Robbins & Son, New York—$70,000 at 89.25; 70,000 at 90.25; 70,000 at 92 50.
Spencer A. Green, New York—$10,000 at 92.30; 10,000 at 93.70.
Wm. L. Abott, Philadelphia—$10,000 at 92.76; 10,000 at 93.10; 10,000 at 94.
W. & J. O'Bryan, N. Y.—$10,000 at 92; 25,000 at 90 26; 6,000 at 90 51; 25,000 at 90.56; 25,000 at 90.76; 35,000 at 91.03; 30,000 at 91.16; 25,000 at 91.50; 65,000 at 91; 10,000 at 91.25.
John A. Dix, N. Y.—$25,000 at 94.
M. B. Bramhall, Jersey City—$26,000 at 93.50.
Henry M. Barnes, Philadelphia—10,000 at 93.25.
R. R. Robinson & Co., Wilmington, Del.—$33,000 at 93.01.
C. B. Mathews, New York—$10,000 at 91.55; 10,000 at 92.15; 10,000 at 92 57; 5,000 at 93.15; 5,000 at 93.55; 5,000 at 93.75; 5,000 at 94.07.
Ocean Bank, N. Y.—$25,000 at 92.25; 25,000 at 92 45; 25,000 at 92.65; 25,000 at 92.85; 50,000 at 93; 50,000 at 93.25.
C. H. DeHaven, N. Y.—$40,000 at 93; 20,000 at 93.75; 20,000 at 94.
George A. Stone, Troy, N. Y.—$3,000 at 93.17; 2,000 at 93.31; 2,000 at 93.56. 2,000 at 93.77; 1,000 at 94.26.
J. T. Van Vleck, N. Y.—$10,000 at 93.70; 12,000 at 93.80; 10,000 at 93.90; 10,000 at 94.
Bank of Milwaukie, by the above—$25,000 at 93.20; 25,000 at 93.40.
L. P. Baine bid for $16,000, and was the only successful bidder from Baltimore receiving $30,000 at 93.18-100.

Further from Key West—Movements of U. S. Troops—Further from St. Domingo.

MONTGOMERY, April 2.—William H. Ward, editor of the "*Key of the Gulf*," has arrived here from Pensacola, and states that on the 25th ult. the steamer General Rusk arrived at Key West with two hundred U. S. troops for Key West and one hundred for Tortugas. The steamer Crusader reached Key West with sealed orders, under charge of Captain Craven, with the U. S. Marines on board. The sloop-of-war Brooklyn was going into Key West on the 26th, and no doubt she left her troops at Fort Pickens.

The Texas Commissioners stipulated that the troops from that State, on board the steamer Rusk, should be landed at New York. The commanders of the three companies on board the steamer signed a document exonerating Captain Smith, of the steamer Rusk, of all blame for the deception.

Mr. Ward further states that by an arrival at Key West on the 26th it was reported that the Spanish flag had been hoisted at St. Domingo by the French and Spanish residents.

The Spanish residents had previously written to Havana, stating that if Spanish forces were not sent thither, the Spaniards would hoist the Spanish flag, whereupon five Spanish war vessels, with one thousand men, sailed from Havana, and took formal possession of St. Domingo, aided by a French corvette.

Ex-President Miramon was at Havana endeavoring to raise a force for the purpose of invading Mexico. The Spanish and French authorities seem to sympathize in the movement. It was believed at Havana on the 28th that those Governments would, by squadrons, aid the landing at Vera Cruz of such an expedition.

It was affirmed at Havana that the English and French fleet had sailed for Vera Cruz. Object unknown.

The Connecticut Election.

HARTFORD, April 2.—The annual State election took place yesterday. The Republican candidate for Governor was W. A. Buckingham, and his competitor James C. Loomis, upon whom the whole of the opposition were united.

The result is a Republican victory.

In New London the Republicans have a majority of 137, a gain over last year's vote.

Waterfield, which was Democratic last year, has gone for the Republican ticket.

NEW HAVEN, April 1—11 o'clock, P. M.—The returns up to this hour indicate the election of the Republican State ticket. The Republicans have also a majority in both Houses of the Legislature.

In New Haven (Second District,) James E. English, Dem., for Congress, has 700 to 800 majority over Woodruff, (Rep.) The election of Opris S. Ferry (Rep.) in the Fourth District, and Dwight Loomis (Rep.) in the First District, (both members of the last Congress,) is doubtful.

The Democratic majority in New Haven is 515. Last spring it was 685.

HARTFORD, April 1—11 o'clock, P. M.—The following is the vote in this city:

For Buckingham (Rep.) for Governor - -	2,181
For James C. Loomis (Opp.) " - -	2,574
For Dwight Loomis (Rep.) for Congress -	2,111
For A. P. Hyde (Opp.) " - -	2,647

Hartford county, nearly complete, gives Buckingham 7,887, and J. C. Loomis 7,948.

The Republicans have probably carried the State ticket by an increased majority, and have both branches of the Legislature.

Dwight Loomis (Rep.) for Congress in the First District, is believed to be elected by 180 majority.

THE LATEST.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 2—2 o'clock, A. M.—The Republican State ticket is elected by an increased majority.

The Republicans have carried the First and Third Congressional Districts, but lost the Second, and the Fourth has not been fully heard from.

The full returns cannot be obtained to-night, owing to the bad condition of the roads.

Annapolis Election—Triumph of the Union Ticket.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 1st, 1861, 8 o'clock P. M.

Gentlemen—The counting of the votes of our Corporation election has just closed. There were only 231 votes polled. There was a Democratic ticket printed, but no effort was made to elect it. In fact, several of the persons named thereon positively declined being candidates early in the morning. Of the 231 votes polled the following gentlemen on the Union ticket received the annexed vote:

For Mayor—John R. Magruder, 180 votes.
Recorder—Thos. J. Wilson, 184 votes.
Aldermen—Dr. John Ridout, Jr., 184; Dr. Dennis Claude, 183 votes; Solomon Phillips, 183; Joshua Brown, 180; James Munroe, 179 votes.

The vote would have been much larger had there been any opposition.

St. Louis Municipal Election--Defeat of the Republican Ticket.

ST. LOUIS, April 1.—In the municipal election to-day the "Anti-Black-Republican" ticket was elected by from 2,000 to 3,000 majority. The "Unconditional Party" ticket, having Mr. Howe for its candidate for Mayor, was successful in all but two wards.

Two Germans were killed by lightning during the storm yesterday.

Two Irishmen were stabbed in political melees on Saturday night, and have since died.

Virginia Convention.

RICHMOND, April 2.—Mr. Montague made a secession speech to-day, and Mr. McFarland followed in favor of a reconstruction of the Union. The proceedings were unimportant.

St. Louis Election.

ST. LOUIS, April 2.—The anti-Republican ticket was elected in this city yesterday at the municipal election by 2,000 majority.

Cleveland Municipal Election.

CLEVELAND, April 2.—The Democratic candidate for Mayor with their entire ticket was probably elected here to-day.

Cincinnati Municipal Election.

CINCINNATI, April 2.—Full returns of the city election yesterday show that the Democratic Union ticket has an average majority of 2,800. The Democratic Union men elect twenty-six councilmen and the Republicans eight. The total vote was 23,000.

Toledo Election.

TOLEDO, April 2.—The election here yesterday resulted in the election of the Democratic candidate for Mayor, and seven out of ten councilmen.

Reported Seizure of Fort Marcy, New Mexico.

ST. LOUIS, April 2.—The *Republican* publishes a letter dated Los Vegas, New Mexico, March 12th, detailing the seizure of Fort Marcy by a party of Americans and Mexicans, with Gov. Rencher at their head; but late arrivals here, as well as the Santa Fe mail of the 18th, deny any knowledge of such movements.

From New Mexico.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., April 1.—The Santa Fe mail, with dates to the 18th of March, arrived here to-day, being one day ahead of time.

There is no news of special importance.

No Indians were met with on the route.

The grass on the road is short as far as Fort Wise; from that point it is in good condition.

The contractors on this route are making preparations to run an express from Fort Wise to Cannon City, to connect with this mail.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

HOME OF THE FRIENDLESS.—The dedicatory exercises of the new "Home," situated on the corner of Ross and Townsend streets, took place yesterday afternoon in the presence of an audience of about three hundred persons, most of whom were ladies, assembled in the chapel. The exercises having been opened by religious service, the children sang a "Happy greeting to all," by Sidney Norris Esq., Chairman of the Building Committee, then prayer, and with a few remarks presented the keys of the building. Mayor Brown, on the part of the lady managers, received the keys, and after doing so, read a statement of the administration of the Institution, which had been provided for the ladies, from which it appears that 180 children have been within its walls, and 40 yet remain. The Mayor followed in a few *extempore* remarks, and in conclusion read the following resolution:

Resolved by the Board of Managers of the Home of the Friendless, That the warmest thanks of the Board are due and are hereby tendered to the Building Committee for their wise and thorough discharge of the several duties devolving upon them.

The Chairman gentlemen compose the Building Committee: C. Sidney Norris, John Brannan, Chas. J. Baker, Dr. J. J. Graves, Thomas M. Johnson and Francis T. King.

Dr. John J. Graves, on the part of the Committee, in some appropriate remarks, responded to the resolution.

The children then sang a beautiful chant, commencing "The Lord is my Shepherd," after which Rev. Thomas B. Sargent read a portion of the 78th Psalm, and a portion of the 17th chapter of Matthew. The exercises were then closed with the benediction by Rev. Cyrus Dickson.

Last night a social reunion of the friends of the Institution, and a tea-party, after the English custom, were held, when addresses were delivered by the Rev. Thomas Sargent, the Rev. N. H. Schenck, Rev. Dr. E. Y. Breck, the accidental chairman of one of the Republican delegates, and the report thus obtained merely suggests arrangements which have already been mooted and laid aside in the Congress of the United States. In truth, there are but two or three resting-places between the extreme claims of the North and the extreme claims of the South, and as each of these has come in turn before the Senate and the House of Representatives, it has become clear that one party or the other considered it too great a concession. It certainly seems as if the dispute had passed beyond the region of compromise and adjustment. The Southern Confederacy has secured so many unexpected advantages through the apathy of Mr. Buchanan, and so many more through the suicidal fiscal legislation of the North, that it is not the least likely to stoop down from the commanding attitude at which it placed itself in the beginning of the rupture. On the other hand, the population of the Northern States seems to be more and more disinclined to give way without blows. It was known that half the Republican party would be deserted by numbers of its adherents at the first election after the secession, but some local struggles which have just terminated actually show an increase of Republican votes. Mr. Lincoln's inaugural has followed by large numbers of his party, whatever course he takes, but there are already signs that a considerable minority is determined to insist on measures which, though not admitted to deserve the name of coercion, will necessarily be the first step in a civil war.

If the politics of the Northern States become permanently separated from those of the South, it is not easy to say into what divisions the present Northern parties will break up. That there will ultimately be a disruption of the Republican party is impossible to doubt, for no faction so large and so nearly universal has ever prevailed in America without ultimately separating into fragments from its own weight. Even thus early—even before Mr. Lincoln's policy was fairly declared in America—there have been symptoms of serious disagreement. Some very powerful members of the Republican party, seconded by no inconsiderable following, are known to have tried their utmost to prevent Mr. Lincoln from placing Mr. Seward at the head of his Cabinet. This attempt failed, Mr. Seward is not simply personal; it proceeds from a deep dislike of that policy of conciliating the South, and of endeavoring to stop short of extremities, which Mr. Seward, ever since Mr. Lincoln's success, has urgently recommended in his public addresses. The malcontents are therefore a war party, and they do not hesitate to declare that they do not greatly care what issue the war may have. If they defeat the South in fair field, it is clear that the doom of slavery, even in the present slave States, is sealed. If, on the other hand, the seceding States succeed in making good their independence, the ultra faction in the North feels that it is infinitely preferable to continue national existence as a Confederacy of entirely free communities than to chafe under an unequal yoke with societies whose institutions are abhorrent to the freemen of a Democracy based on the equality of rights. The existence of this dissident section is pointed out by the more moderate Republican newspapers as a lamentable proof of the progress made by Abolitionism, pure and simple, in the Republican ranks since Mr. Lincoln's election.

It is, indeed, most natural that the extreme form of anti-Slavery opinion should gather strength through the force of recent occurrences. Every taunt and boast of the seceders, each disdainful rejection of the overtures of peace which proceed from the more timid Northerners, must add plausibility to the arguments of those who have always contended that there could no be peace with the slave-owner. There are men of much eloquence, and consequently of much influence, in the Northern States, who, though Americans born, have steadily refused to take the oath of allegiance to the Federal Constitution, lest they should seem to pledge themselves against undertaking a root and branch extirpation of slavery if they should ever have it in their power. A year ago such persons, though to a certain extent admired and listened to, were regarded by the Republicans as dangerous allies, and by the mass of the people as half mad incendiaries; but now that events are apparently tending to bring about the state of things which they always declared to be inevitable, it is not wonderful that increasing numbers of Americans should be tempted to look upon them as prophets. The longer the present provisional relation of North and South is continued, the more probable will be the accession of a strong Northern party, sworn to re-admit the seceding States to the Union on no terms except entire submission, or else to separate from them forever.

[From the London Economist.]

THE MORRILL TARIFF.

There can, we fear, be no doubt that the Morrill Tariff has by this time become law in the United States—or at least in what remains of them. The Northern and Southern Federations seem to be running a race of selfish greed and short-sighted folly. They are vieing with each other to try which can most speedily and most completely alienate the sympathies and incur the condemnation of their best friends in the old world. They are raising in us many uncomfortable feelings, but it cannot be denied that they are at the same time teaching us many valuable lessons. Assuredly if we are not politically wise, and wise at a very cheap rate, it will be our own fault; for we are having all our political experiments tried for us at other people's expense—across the channel and across the ocean. Those among us who, in moments of impatient weakness or of over-hasty dreaming, have sighed for the facilities of despotism or aspired after the "unchartered freedom" of universal suffrage, need only to look at America and France, to recoil in mingled alarm, gratitude and shame.

Certainly the most uncontrolled Democracy, it is obvious, offers no security whatever to any nation, either for the sagacious perception or for the steady pursuit of its own interests, any more than for respect for the rights and interests of others, or for the simplest principles of morality or justice. The narrowest oligarchy, the most arbitrary autocrats, could scarcely have acted with harder or more unblushing class-selfishness; could scarcely have committed a shallower blunder, could scarcely have displayed greater ignorance and disregard of all economic laws than have been manifested, in the matter of the new Protective Tariff, by the educated, commercial, democratic Republic which has been accustomed to hold itself up to the world as an object of supreme envy, admiration, and almost worship. That such a temporary evil will result from such a scheme of commercial policy, we cannot doubt; but grievous as such effective folly is, we confess that astonishment is our predominant sentiment on the occasion. Let us give a glance at only a few of the considerations which ought to have withheld any class of politicians, even American rowdies and electioneerers, from so amazing and suicidal a mistake.

The Tariff is avowedly and exclusively framed for the purposes of protection. The North, or rather the Northeastern States, goaded into action apparently by the threatened loss of the Southern market, and taking advantage of the retirement of the Southern Senators, employed their accidental majority to enact a law with the object of securing to their own manufactures the monopoly at least of what remained—that is, of the Atlantic and the Nothwestern States. They resolved to shut out all competing British produce—British cutlery, British cottons, British woollens. Tea and coffee, which they do not grow, they, on mature consideration, exempted from the high customs duties which they levy on nearly every other foreign article but whatever they could make at home they were determined should not be interfered with from abroad.

Now, in the first place; in attempting this, they have committed themselves to a conflict with nature and to the achievement of the impossible. The manufacturing States, which are chiefly the New England ones, are no doubt in a somewhat unsatisfactory position. Their soil is for the most part poor, though their population is industrious, intelligent, and comparatively dense. They grow scarcely by exportable agricultural produce. The ice of Maine is almost the only spontaneous and natural product of their own which they send abroad. The cotton, rice, tobacco and corn which constitute the principal portion of the enormous exports of America, is not originally from the Atlantic States: the cotton is from the Gulf States, the rice from Carolina, the tobacco from Virginia, and the wheat from Ohio and Michigan. The Atlantic or Northern States are, therefore, almost of necessity manufacturing and commercial, and it is natural and right that they should endeavor to foster and promote their manufacturing industry, but not to *force* its productions upon others. This last, which, however, is the course they are pursuing, is unwise—first, because is a hopeless attempt, and secondly, because, if successful, it must starve and dwarf their commerce.

That the attempt was hopeless, a glance at the map, one would fancy, was enough to show. A custom house *cordon*, round a frontier like theirs, is a sheer impossibility. To effect their object they must guard the whole Canadian frontier, formed by the St. Lawrence and the Lakes—that is, by Nature's very highway of commerce—and extending a thousand miles. Next, they must guard the whole Southern frontier, from the Chesapeake to