## Business Notices.

THE KNOX POLKA, is the title of an exquisite piece of music composed by a lady of this city, and dedicated to the founder of the KNOX HAT. Everybody knows KNOX, of Nos. 128 Fulton-st and 533 Broadway. Mr KNOX's Hats are a universal passport to good society, and not to wear one speaks discreditably for the judgment of any one laying claim to taste in matters of dress. His Spring style is now ready.

NOS. 33 AND 35 JOHN-ST., CORNER OF NASSAU.—This favorite old stand for a fashionable and superior make of Clothing is now well stocked with Spring and Summer Garments for men and youths, in great variety of Wool, Silk Linen and Cotton, at wholesale and retail. Take a look, and you will save money. Our city friends may depend on a full supply all through the season. DEVLIN & JESSUP.
Clothing made to order and warranted to please or no sale.

TURKEY, VELVET, BRUSSELS and INGRAIN CARPETS at great bargains; with a large assortment of Oil-Cloths, Mattings, Rugs, Mats, Piano and Table Covers, &c., cheap. E. A. PETERSON & Co., No 70 Canal-st

PIANOS. — T. GILBERT & Co.'s celebrated ÆOLIAN PIANOS, HORACE WATERS's modern improved PIANOS, and those of a large number of other makers, comprising the largest and most desirable assortment in the United States, will be sold at prices which defy competition for cash or satisfactory paper. Persons in the city, receiving orders for Pianos or Musical Instruments of any kind, will find it to their advantage to call. HORACE WATERS, No 333 Broadway.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.—HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE SALES.—The undersigned begs leave to inform his numerous friends and the public, that he is fully prepared, as usual, to give his attention to sales of Household Furniture at Auction, at the residences of families that intend breaking up housekeeping this spring.
Account sales rendered invariably on the following day after the sale, and advances made when required.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad st.

SILKS FROM AUCTION.—500 pieces rich Dress SILKS, just imported, splendid Plaid, Striped and Brocade, from 4/ to 6/ and 8/ per yard. Also $50,000 worth Ladies' Dress Goods, De Laines, Chilllies, Sarcge De Laines, Satins, Plaid, Striped and Plain Barages, Poplins, De Beges, French Ginghams, &c., &c. Also large lot of Spring shawls, just received from auction, Broché, Cashmere, &c., which will be sold very cheap. Ladies are invited to give us a call.
O. M. BOSINE, No 323 Grand st., cor. Orchard.

OPENING DAY AT MRS. MARCY'S NEW MILLINERY EMPORIUM, No. 495 Broadway, near Broome-st.—On WEDNESDAY, April 4, Mrs MARCY will have the pleasure of opening for the inspection of the Ladies of New-York and vicinity, a superb stock of Silk Millinery, Straw Bonnets, French Flowers, Ribbons, etc., of the latest Parisian styles.

PAPER HANGINGS,
Wholesale and Retail.
THOMAS FAYE & Co.,
Nos. 256 and 257 Broadway, New-York, (directly opposite the City Hall.)
Have constantly on hand a full stock of French and American Paper Hangings, Borders, Fireboard Prints, Curtain Papers, Bed Testers, Statues, Landscape, &c., of every style known to the trade.
Merchants laying in their stocks can buy from first hands, as we manufacture largely, and import direct from French manufacturers, for whom we are sole agents in the United States.
Our Retail Department comprises the richest styles of Decorations. Special importations made, when desired, from our splendid collection of samples. Artistic Paper Hangers sent to any part of the United States.

If ever we envied the position of any man, it is that of CANTRELL, the "Belle's own Shoemaker," of No. 366 Bowery. His death would cause more lamentation, more interested heart-felt grief than that of any other man in the city. 'Cause why? To the Ladies his Alpine GAITERS are an indispensable requisite; and to the Gentlemen a well-shod Lady's foot is like apples of gold in pictures of silver. Ladies, mark it on your memory!

CARPETINGS.—PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway, cor. White-st., have just received from the late large auction sales a large assortment of Carpeting, &c., which they will sell at the following low prices:
Rich Velvet Carpet, 11/ to 14/ per yard.
Rich Tapestry, 8/ to 10/ per yard.
Rich Brussels, 8/ per yard.
Three-ply, 8/ to 9/ per yard.
Ingrain, (Lowell make,) 6/.
And all other goods equally low.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now prepared to exhibit one of the most beautiful stocks of CARPETS ever offered in this market, at a REDUCTION OF 25 PER CENT. from last season's prices.
Rich VELVET, 16/ to 14/ per yard.
Rich TAPESTRY, 7/ to 10/ per yard.
Rich BRUSSELS, 7/ to 10/ per yard.
Rich THREE PLY, 7/6 to 9/ per yard.
Best INGRAIN, 5/ to 6/ per yard.
And other goods equally low.

No. 210 BOWERY—HYATT'S NEW CARPET EMPORIUM—The place to buy your Carpets cheap: Royal Velvets and Tapestry Carpeting, 7/, 8/, 9/, 10/, 11/ and 12/ per yard; Three-Ply Carpeting, 8/ and 9/; Power-loom superfine Ingrain at 2/, 2/6, 3/, 3/6, 4/, 5/ and 6/; Floor Oil Cloths, 2/6, 3/, 4/, 5/, 6/ to 8/. Also, Hearth Rugs, Door Mats, Window Shades, Mattings, &c
J. HYATT, No. 210 Bowery, opposite Rivington-st.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
Nos 377 and 379 Broadway,
CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, ETC., ETC.,
For sale on the most reasonable terms
FOR CASH.

LET THIS BE YOUR GUIDE.—English Velvet CARPETS, 10/ and 11/ per yard; English Tapestry CARPETS, 7/, 8/ and 9/ per yard; English Three Ply CARPETS, 7/ and 8/ per yard; Ingrain CARPETS, 3/, 4/ 4/6 and 5/ per yard; at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No 99 Bowery.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE will take place THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by C. R. MILLER & Co., Auctioneers, including House and Store No. 449 3d-av; three Houses in Vanderbilt and Carlton ave., Brooklyn; elegant Country Seat in Westchester County; two Houses and stores in Morrisania, &c.

CURIOSITY.—The most prominent trait in the *genus homo* is curiosity. Man is curious about everything—he desires to know, to learn, to accumulate facts. This perhaps is the chief reason why TUTTLE'S Emporium, 315 Broadway—the "Curiosity shop" of New York—is constantly filled with ladies and gentlemen inquiring into *everything* and purchasing *something* from the thousand wonders (not forgetting the Writing Desks and Dressing Cases, Work-Boxes, Baby-Jumpers, etc.) which he has on sale.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, AUCTIONEER.—In addition to his Real Estate business, the subscriber has established in his office a department for the sale of FURNITURE. A competent person will be found at the desk for the reception of orders, and the general supervision of that branch of business. ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
(188) No. 7 Broad st.

SEWING MACHINES.—To all those unfortunate individuals, who have bought Sewing Machines which fail to perform the work they were purchased for, we desire to say that SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE will actually do everything the public want done. Abundant, convenient and satisfactory references given as to any branch of work. Our Machines have just been greatly improved so as to run without noise and with less power than any other.
I. M. SINGER & Co., No. 323 Broadway.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES, with Hall's patent powder-proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate Medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and World's Fair, New-York, 1853, and '54, and this is the Lock, and the only powder proof Lock, that received a Medal at the London World's Fair, though others were on exhibition, and are now advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscriber and his agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell his patent Champion SAFE with Hall's patent powder-proof Locks. S. C. HERRING, Green Block,
Nos 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

HEGEMAN, CLARK & Co., surviving partners, and sole successors of RUSHTON, CLARK & Co., and sole manufacturers of THEIR GENUINE COD LIVE OIL. It was Mr. CLARK, and not Rushton, who has superintended its manufacture in Newfoundland, and we warrant it pure and made in the most careful manner, from FRESH COD FISH LIVERS.
HEGEMAN, CLARK & Co.,
Chemists and Druggists, Nos. 165, 273 and 511 Broadway.

TO THE BALD, OR THOSE WHO ARE LOSING THEIR HAIR.—Especial attention is called to an advertisement in our columns headed "Swedish Hair Creator," which should be read with great care. To confirmed skeptics we particularly address ourselves, and request them to read one of our numerous certificates.

ENAMELED AND COTTAGE FURNITURE—Elegant Suites—at reduced prices,
FOR CASH,
S. H. WARWICK,
No. 634 Broadway, below Bleecker-st.

FRENCH CHINA FROM AUCTION—LOW PRICES.—Dining Sets, Tea Sets, Tête-à-Tête Sets, Coffee Cups, Cologne Bottles, Match Boxes, Mantle Vases, Fruit Compotiers.
DAVIS COLLAMORE,
No. 447 Broadway, near Grand-st.

A. W. FABER'S LEAD PENCILS
MANUFACTURER'S DEPOT AT No. 133 WILLIAM-ST., New-York.
A complete stock of the above always on hand.
EBERHARD FABER, sole Agent.

RICH SHELL DRESS COMBS, of the newest French pattern. The variety embraces every style of the imported as well as home manufacture. Ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine at the Comb store, No. 387 Broadway.
A. & J. SAUNDERS.

SECURITY! SECURITY!! SECURITY!!!
The subscribers are the sole owners and manufacturers of the recently patented "LA BELLE" LOCK, which, from its construction and finish, is
POWDER AND BURGLAR PROOF,
and not as liable to get out of order as other locks now in use. This lock is very desirable for secure Safes, Vaults, Plate and Money Chests and the key is not of an objectionable size.
STYKERS & MARVIN, Nos. 144 and 146 Water-st., N. Y.
The only makers of Salamander Safes combining Wilder's and Rich's patents.

DRESS SHOES AND GAITERS.—The Shoes made by WATKINS, No. 114 Fulton-st., are unequaled in style, finish and durability. WATKINS never offers an inferior article. His goods, being made under his own immediate supervision, can be warranted to give satisfaction to the purchaser.

HERNIA—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL.—Awarded to MARSH & Co., No. 2 Maiden-lane, New-York, by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations, for their new Patent Radical Cure TRUSS. Reference as to its superiority—Profs. Valentine Mott, Willard Parker, and John M. Carnochan. An extensive list of names of mercantile and other gentlemen cured by this TRUSS, may be seen at their office. Open from 7 A. M. until 9 P. M.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—The LIVER, the STOMACH, the KIDNEYS—This celebrated medicine is so combined as to act immediately upon the great organs of life, not merely as a cathartic, purging and weakening the system, and in the end destroying life; but this grand remedy gives tone, energy and vigor to the whole organic system. Sold at the Manufactories, No. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and No 244 Strand, London, and by all Druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cts., and $1 per box.

WILDER'S PATENT STILL TRIUMPHANT.—A SALAMANDER SAFE of this patent preserved the books and valuable papers of Messrs Conington & Dougherty, at the destruction of their Oil Manufactory, No. 59 Henry-st., March 19, 1855.
These SAFES have been severely tested the last twelve years, and have fully sustained their reputation as a fire-proof article.
Those who desire security can find, at Nos 144 and 146 Water-st., a large assortment of RICH'S SALAMANDER SAFE, Wilder's Patent, secured by La Belle Locks. STYKERS & MARVIN.



# New-York Daily Tribune

TUESDAY, APRIL 3, 1855.


ADVERTISEMENTS intended for THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE of this week should be handed in by noon to-day. The immense edition now issued of this paper, makes it necessary, in order to secure their insertion, that our friends should thus early hand in their favors.

The weather is more like midwinter than April. Here we have a piercing cold and very violent gale; at Albany much damage was done yesterday by tornadoes of wind; at Montreal it has been snowing fifteen consecutive hours, and the same storm stretches west to Ogdensburgh. The gale is strong on the Lakes and the few vessels that have ventured out are in for it. At Syracuse it snowed all Monday night and yesterday, being one of the worst storms of the season.

The Board of Aldermen last night received a message from Mayor Wood, informing them that a bill was now before the Assembly of the State, ordered to a third reading, aiming at a reversal of the decisions of the courts in the project of establishing a railroad through Broadway. The Board, as will be seen by the report of their proceedings, passed resolutions repealing the grant given by the notorious "forty" to Jacob Sharp & Co., and sent the papers to the Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen, last evening, passed a resolution remonstrating against the passage of the bill, now before the Legislature of this State, for incorporating the "Crystal Palace Market Monopoly," and a resolution inquiring by what authority the Mayor and Street Commissioner have employed the Street Sweeping Machine Company to clean the streets of this City, when the Charter provides that the same shall be done by public contract.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer commenced its session yesterday, and marked down, for certain days, a number of trials for murder. The business just now in hand is an effort to bail Morrissey, Hyler, and others of the party charged with killing Poole; and, on the part of the District Attorney, to increase the bail of Irving from $10,000 to $20,000.

A daring deed of arson was perpetrated last night in Delancy st., but fortunately discovered in time to be frustrated. We give the particulars in another column.

The returns from Connecticut indicate no choice for Governor by the people. Ingham (Dem.) has the heaviest vote, and Minor (K. N.) stands next. In the Ist Congressional District, Ezra Clark (Whig) was 350 ahead, with a few towns to come in. In the IId District, John Woodruff (Whig) is chosen by 2,000 majority; in the IIId, Sidney Dean, (Whig;) the IVth not heard from. The Legislature is Fusion, or Whig and Know-Nothing; and the whole State is against the Administration.

At Calais, Me., yesterday, the Know-Nothings elected their Mayor and Charter officers. At Sandusky, Ohio, the Sag-Nothings (Sag-Nights) succeeded by 250 majority. The same party elected their Charter ticket in Cuyahoga Falls. In Cincinnati the result is doubtful.

At the City Election in Cincinnati yesterday, a desperate fight, amounting to a riot, occurred between the Know-Nothings and the Foreign-born citizens. There arose a rumor that in the Eleventh Ward the Natives were not allowed to distribute tickets, whereupon a large party of Know-Nothings undertook to put things to rights, and, for a while it was thought that several persons were killed. Later dispatches say that no one is dead, or fatally wounded. The ballot-boxes were broken up, thus destroying, it is supposed, some six or seven hundred majority rightfully belonging to the "Sag-Nichts" or Anti-Know-Nothings.

Cincinnati may be considered a pretty lively town about these days. Beside the Election fights yesterday, they have locked up the United States Marshal for contempt of Court, in refusing to bring the freed-slave girl before Judge Parker, while the girl herself has mysteriously disappeared from the jail.

By an arrival at New-Orleans we have a week's later advices from San Francisco. None of the broken bankers had resumed, and the impression was that only Page, Bacon & Co. would do so. There had been two other failures. From San Juan we hear that Chamorro is dead, and the Central American Revolution consequently ended. The Star of the West is on the way to New-York with $300,000 in specie.

The Captain of the steamship Daniel Webster says, that on his late outward passage to San Juan, his vessel was brought to by a shot from a Spanish sloop of war, and boarded, and his papers examined by one of the officers, when he was permitted to go on his way.

The Government has ordered the war steamer San Jacinto to the West Indies, to keep an eye on operations off the Coast of Cuba.

We have had plenty of letters from the trenches before Sevastopol, but one from within the City itself is a rarity, at least in the English language. Such a one we are to-day enabled to present. Its author is an American surgeon in the Russian service. It seems there are two such at Sevastopol, one from South-Carolina, and the other from Rhode Island, as we infer from the fact that his letter is published in *The Providence Journal*. He states one fact which is particularly honorable to the French. This is, that no native French soldier has deserted, though the same cannot be said of the English.

## OUR MAINE LAW.

Our Senate has made a good many amendments to the Assembly's Liquor Prohibition bill—some of them judicious, many of them unimportant, a few perhaps necessary. But there are among them two or three to which we would call particular attention, for they seem to us destructive of the avowed object of the measure. For instance:

1. The Assembly's bill provides that the prosecutor of a law-breaking rum-seller to conviction may recover half the penalty to his own use; but this the Senate bill strikes out. Why so? Here are men violating the laws and debauching the community for gain; does not the public interest require and this law intend that they be brought to justice? If yes, then the prosecution of offenders is a meritorious act, which ought not to subject the complainant to serious loss. If he braves the necessary risk of having his fruit-trees girdled, his cattle hamstrung or poisoned, his fences and doors befouled, and his buildings burnt, we think no more can fairly be required of him. Yet, by the Senate's bill, he is obliged to bear in addition the risk and loss of failure in any suit he may originate; if he wins it, the Public Treasury gapes for the net proceeds; if he loses, he must pay the cost out of his own pocket. Should he bring a hundred suits and gain eighty of them, the Treasury would take the net proceeds of his lucky suits and leave him to shoulder the total cost of his unlucky ones. We do think this wrong and fatal. "Quarter on the enemy" is a sound maxim; and the game of "Head, I win; tails, you lose," is one the State ought not to play as against its citizens who are striving and braving to check vice and cause its laws to be obeyed. We have paid some money and begged more wherewith to prosecute law-defying liquor-dealers; we think a Maine Law Legislature ought not to reimpose this hard necessity on those citizens who will try to have the law of Prohibition enforced. We trust the House will non-concur in this amendment, and that the Senate will thereupon recede from it. The fate of this provision will go far to determine whether Prohibition shall be a practical verity or a legal fiction.

2. The Assembly proposes that Prohibition shall be the law from and after the 15th of next month, (May;) the Senate proposes to give Rum-selling a legal tether extending to the 5th of July. Now the two months' grace will seem to many unimportant; but here is the pinch: Most of the Licenses expire on the 15th of next May, and it will be bad policy to get the dealers in the habit of selling without license thenceforward to the 4th of July. Such are the "tricks" of which "old dogs" are proverbially hard to break. But again: Most of our rumsellers rent premises whereof the lease expires on the 1st of May. If they are decisively told to shut up on or before the 15th, many will give up their premises on the 1st and return to some more commendable vocation. But give them two months' further rope, and they will hold on to their tenements, their bottles, and their fiery fluids; and, when the 5th of July comes, it will be too late to change their business, or let their premises; they will have got a taste of selling without license; and they will guess that they can crawl along somehow, selling slyly and cautiously, until they worry the year out. Of course, we shall find them doing their worst against us next fall. Surely, the Senate must, on reflection, recede from *this* amendment. There cannot be a man among them so green as to imagine the Rumsellers will have any less liquor on hand on the 5th of July than they would have on the 15th of May.

3. Not to be captious, we will instance just one more bad spot in the Senate's bill. It is a clause interpolated near the close, giving to perfumers, chemists, &c., &c., the right to use, in their callings, Alcohol "*and other spirituous liquors.*" Of course, if they may use them, they may keep them—no Court will gainsay *that*. And there is no limit as to the *quantity* they may keep—one man may want only a little choice wine or pure old brandy for some such purpose; but another will want *all* sorts, and in hogsheads; and who shall presume to gauge his vault? And if people—intimate friends, we will say—should drop in occasionally on business, and, finding the good creature 'convenient,' should take a glass all around, or two of them—of course, without his consent—how are they to be stopped? What jury would be so hard-hearted as to punish him for their impudent freedom? Ah! Messieurs Senators! you have made a hole here whereby any experienced whipster may drive a coach-and-six right though the vitals of Prohibition. Do strike this out! Bear in mind that 'brandy drops' and other subtle disguises of the Alcoholic serpent in confectionery, &c., are among the most insidious and deadly instrumentalities of temptation and ruin.

On the whole, we think the Assembly will non-concur in the Senate's amendments as a whole, and ask a Committee of Conference. Let good men be placed on that Committee; let them sift the points of difference thoroughly and recommend concession on this side and on that as shall seem politic and just. Then let the respective Houses agree to the Report of the Committee—promptly, heartily, decisively—and let us take the law as it passes and go to work. The desolating Traffic will be stopped much easier than most persons suppose, if a fair bill is passed, and the People take hold in earnest to enforce it.

## PEACE PROSPECTS.

The news brought directly by the Africa from the Continent of Europe, contains nothing absolutely positive concerning the possibility of a speedy conclusion of peace. In this respect the political horizon is as cloudy as ever. It is, however, muttered in what is called the diplomatic circles of the capitals of Europe, that Austria, united with England, desires to lessen the pretensions of the protocol or treaty of Dec. 2, especially in respect of the third point, by which it was unconditionally demanded from Russia that she should destroy Sevastopol and limit her naval force in the Black Sea to a fixed number of ships. Austria and England suggest that instead of destroying Sevastopol, the maritime powers shall convert some other harbors on the Black Sea, as for instance, Heraclea, Trebizonde or Sinope, into naval stations of their own, and arm them with fortifications. Louis Bonaparte, alone, is thoroughly opposed to any concessions, and insists on the destruction of this now world-renowned strong-hold. Should these rumors prove true, it is a question how far Austria, and above all, England will willingly submit to orders from the Tuileries. In the Crimea, the destiny of Louis Bonaparte, and of the Bonapartean breed, seems at stake; and will England shed her blood and spend her treasure to uphold this tribe of Corsican perjurers?

Francis Joseph steers his Imperial craft with as much cunning as ever, and tries to reconcile the duties of a gentleman with the astuteness of a diplomat. When the news of the death of Nicholas reached Vienna, previously even to deciding who should be sent to St. Petersburgh on a mission of condolence, he forwarded thither a telegraphic dispatch, expressing deep sorrow, because he feared Nicholas might have died cherishing resentment against him. How naïf and generous! When it was decided to send the Archduke Wilhelm, a son of the celebrated Archduke Charles, a young man of twenty-seven years of age, on the consolatory errand, Francis Joseph assured the Courts of London and Paris that it was simply a demonstration of courtesy. As the Austrian Archduke is a personal friend of the new Emperor, it is his mission to explain to Alexander II the utter impossibility of Austria's receding from the Western policy.

In Frankfort, the war of protocols between Austria and Prussia continues, being progressively embittered. Prussia maintains that the German Federal Army is to be directed as well toward the West as toward Russia, and that the Confederacy ought in no way eventually to allow a passage through Germany to French armies on their way to the frontiers of Russia. Austria says that there is only one danger against which a front is to be made, and that is to be expected from the East. As to the eventual passage of the French armies, Austria maintains that the distrust of Prussia is highly offensive to France. The negotiations between Berlin and Paris, as carried on by General Wedell, are indefinitely postponed, which amounts to positive failure. Prussia does not at all participate in the opening of the Viennese Conference. Still it is not probable if a definitive peace is to be concluded, that Prussia will remain without the doors, and not become one of its signers.

The German papers announce among other things, that all the French correspondence from Sevastopol is instantly submitted, on the steamer's carrying the mail to Constantinople, to a strict scrutiny, so that nothing may ooze out distasteful to the French nation, or in any way exposing the measures taken by the Emperor, who thus in every respect, in the smallest details, shows himself a suspicious and accomplished despot.

An elucidation of the peaceful disposition of Alexander II—so much talked of a year since—can be found in the fact that one of his last actions as hereditary Grand Duke and partner in the power of his father, was a suggestion that the infantry drill, embracing the discipline of companies and battalions, be forthwith taught in all the schools, gymnasia and universities, as a means of training well-informed officers for the army. Of course an ukase to this end was published, and the military instruction introduced. An innocent lamb, after all, may not be found within the skin of an hereditary Grand-Duke.

STATE OF MAINE.—In the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five.
AN ACT, annulling the naturalization power of Courts in this State.
*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in Legislature assembled, as follows:*
SECTION 1. No court created by the authority of this State, however extended its jurisdiction, or by whatever name designated, nor any functionary pertaining to said court, shall, hereafter, hold, or execute any jurisdiction in the administration of the laws of Congress commonly known as the Naturalization Law; nor shall said court take cognizance of any application of any alien to be admitted to become a citizen, to make any record or grant, or issue any certificate or other document or paper, whereby any alien shall be naturalized or made a citizen of the United States; provided that all cases where application has already been made and filed in any court, shall be saved from the operation of the foregoing section.
SECTION 2. This Act shall take effect from and after its approval by the Governor. Approved March 17, 1855.
ANSON P. MORRILL.

The above law, lately enacted by the Maine Legislature, is a specimen of a bad kind of legislation. It is substantially an abdication of the proper functions of the State in regard to a most important subject; this is the right of voting. It is essential to the dignity and independence of every State that she shall declare who may exercise the right of suffrage. It is not becoming a sovereign political power to throw aside and devolve upon a foreign Legislature this important duty. No State should submit to have the qualifications of her own electors established by the Federal Government. Yet this is just what Maine does by this law, so far as her emigrant population is concerned. The Constitution of that State prescribes that none but "citizens" shall vote, and the design of the law is to refer the question as to who are "citizens" to the action of Congress; and if that body chooses to enact that none shall be such unless they have been in the country twenty-one years, why the foreigner must remain in Maine that length of time before he can become a voter. We raise no question here touching the wisdom, or the want of it, in extending the term of naturalization in Maine. That State is competent to decide this question for itself. But what we urge is, that the State itself should do the thing it desires to have done in this matter. Let it boldly claim and freely exercise its right over this whole subject. Let no State run, chicken-like, under the wing of the Federal Government in a matter so vital to its dignity and independence. It is especially important in the present aspect of political affairs that it should do this. The time is coming and is not distant when the rights of the States will have to be defined more clearly than they have yet been, and thus it behoves them to be more jealous than ever of those rights.

It is rather curious that while the Madrid correspondents of the French and Belgian journals substantially agree in the statement that the Spanish Ministers declared in the Cortes on March 8, that they had determined to abolish Slavery in Cuba, the British journals limit that declaration to the suppression of the slave trade. This discrepancy at once suggests the suspicion that the latter may have deemed it more prudent to withhold from their readers on this side of the ocean all allusions to a purpose so exciting, until the final measure of emancipation is ready to be consummated. Neither the French nor the Belgian writers, on the other hand, have any motive for disguising or perverting the truth. They are impartial witnesses, and as such naturally merit a greater degree of confidence than those who, like Gen. Concha, have constantly in view the effect that words uttered in Madrid may have on the progress of events in this country. A similar suspicion naturally rests on Spanish reports of this debate, prepared for American circulation. For instance, the *Cronica*, of this City, gives the speech of Mr. Luzuriaga at greater length than we have seen it elsewhere, but with the same sense as the briefer accounts of the London journals. According to the *Cronica*, whose report we translate in another column, the Minister, instead of declaring against the maintenance of Slavery in Cuba, declared in its favor, and that with a variety of arguments. There is thus a total contradiction between this report of the *Cronica*, and that of the continental European journals. Our own private advices agree with the latter, and represent Emancipation in some modified and gradual form, as having been agreed upon by the Spanish Government. Still, we shall not deny that the decidedly different aspect which the *Cronica* puts upon the affair has diminished our confidence in the certainty of so important a measure. A short time, however, will settle the question, and show which of these opposite reports is correct.

It having been reported that Governor Clark had agreed to withdraw Mr. Schoonmaker as the nominee to the office of Bank Superintendent, or that he would be willing to withdraw him in certain contingencies, we are authorized to state that the Governor has never had such an intention, and that no other name than Mr. Schoonmaker's will be presented for that office, unless the Senate should reject him, which is quite out of the question.

We have received from a correspondent at Fredericton, N. B., a communication upon the progress of the Maine Law in the House of Assembly of that Province. It is rendered superfluous by the fact that since it was written the Telegraph has brought us intelligence that the bill has been passed. We learn further from our correspondent that the new Legislature has also signalized this session by the passage of a law providing for the registration of votes, the vote by ballot, and the extension of the right of suffrage. This Legislature is fresh from the people, having been elected last season, and in its action upon these important topics, affords a gratifying evidence of the progress of sound sentiments among our provincial neighbors.

# THE LATEST NEWS,
RECEIVED BY
# MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

## NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 2, 1855.

The steamer San Jacinto is ordered to the West Indies, to cruise in the neighborhood of Cuba.

Commodore Newton has been detached from the Gulf Squadron. A Navy-Yard, or a seat in the Naval Board, under the new reform act, will probably be assigned to him.

Intelligence has been received here of the death of Mrs. Schroeder, the wife of our Minister at Stockholm, and daughter of Col. Seaton, of *The National Intelligencer*. She was a remarkably talented and estimable lady, and a warm friend of Frederika Bremer's.

Hobson & Son, of Richmond, Va., have brought a suit against the Washington and New-Orleans Telegraph Company, to recover damages in the sum of $17,000, sustained by them in consequence of an error made in a dispatch sent by them to their Southern correspondent. They ordered five hundred bales of cotton, and the operator at Montgomery made it *twenty-five hundred*.

## ELECTION—RIOT AND BLOODSHED.

CINCINNATI, Monday, April 2, 1855.

The result of to-day's election is not determined, but the Know-Nothings are probably ahead. Several serious rows have taken place during the afternoon, and it is reported that one American and two or three Germans have been killed. In the melee the ballot-boxes were destroyed. Still farther disturbances are apprehended.

SECOND DISPATCH.

A Dr. Brown was assaulted at the polls, in the Eleventh Ward, this afternoon, by foreigners, and so severely beaten that he died in a short time. The Know-Nothings turned out en masse, and taking a cannon from the Dutch and Irish, turned it upon them and fired, and afterward seized and broke up the ballot-boxes. The number of killed during the melee is not known. The tumult is very great, and the excitement intense. The Know-Nothings are marching in procession through the streets, with cannon, and have ordered a rendezvous in the Eleventh Ward to-night.

THIRD DISPATCH.

The Eleventh Ward contains a large majority of Germans, and it having been charged that parties were prevented from voting American tickets at the polls in that ward, a large party of Americans took possession of the ballot-boxes and destroyed the tickets. Several were wounded in the struggle which ensued, but no one was killed—Dr. Brown being yet alive and likely to recover, although badly injured. The Eleventh Ward is supposed to have given a majority of six or seven hundred for the "*Sag-nicht*" ticket, but the vote cannot now be counted.

## CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

HARTFORD, Monday, April 2, 1855.

The returns from nearly thirty towns show that Ingham (Dem.) leads all others for Governor. Minor (K. N.) leads Dutton, (Whig,) very largely, and will fall but little short of Ingham. There will be no election by the people.

Thus far we have returns of twenty-six Democrats to twenty-one Know-Nothings and Whigs, to the Legislature, with the strong Know-Nothing Districts to come in.

The Ist Congressional District is doubtful. In the IIId District, Dean, (K. N. and Whig,) is elected by a large majority. To the State Senate, Burr, (Dem.,) is probably elected in the Ist District, and Whiting, (Dem.,) in the IIId. Hartford sends R. D. Hubbard, (Dem.,) and E. D. Tiffany, (K. N.,) to the Legislature. New-Haven sends two Democrats.

REPRESENTATIVES TO LEGISLATURE.—Bridgeport sends Whig and Know-Nothing; Fairfield, 2 Whigs and Know-Nothing; Easton, 1 Dem.; Huntington, Dem.; Munroe, Dem.; Strafford, Dem.; Trumbull, Dem.; Weston, Dem.

These eight towns give Dutton, Whig, 659; Ingham, Dem., 1,875; Minor, Know-Nothing, 1,153. Welch, Whig and Know-Nothing Representative to Congress, 1,777; Noble, Dem., 1,813; Godfrey, 663; Jennings, 1,865; Wilson, 1,147.

In the Tenth District, 6 Democrats and 3 Whigs and Know-Nothings are elected. Three Democratic and one Whig Judges of Probate are probably elected in the same District.

NEW-HAVEN—11½ P. M.

In this city, Minor has 1,750; Dutton, 652; Ingham, 2,046. Two Democrats are elected Representatives, namely: Alfred Blackman and J. E. English. Babcock is elected Senator.

Woodruff (Whig) for Congress, in 23 towns, has 1,599 maj.; 15 towns to hear from. His majority will probably be 2,000.

All three Senators from this County are Whigs and Know-Nothings, with 13 Know-Nothing Representatives and 10 Democrats. There are six towns to hear from, 1 Representative each.

Middletown has elected two Know-Nothing Representatives.

The State appears to be anti-Administration throughout.

HARTFORD—12 o'clock.

In this County—three towns to hear from—the vote for Governor stands as follows: Dutton, Whig, 1,281; Ingham, Dem., 5,701; Minor, Know-Nothing, 5,049.

The Whig and Know-Nothing candidates have been elected in the Ist, IId, and XXIst Districts.

Hartford County elects 19 Know-Nothings, 2 Whig, and 14 Democratic Representatives. Five Representatives to hear from.

In the First Congressional District, with nine towns to hear from, the vote stands: Clark, (Whig and K. N.,) 6,961; Pratt, (Dem.,) 6,609.

The vote in Hartford City is: Dutton, 424; Ingham, 1,533; Minor, 1,187.

For Congress—Clark, 1,383; Pratt, 1,669. One Whig, one Know-Nothing and one Democratic Representative are elected.

A dispatch from Norwich represents that all the neighboring towns have gone Know-Nothing.

NEW-LONDON, Monday, April 2, 1855.

The Know-Nothings have elected two Representatives in this city by 400 majority. Edward Prentis, the Whig and Know-Nothing candidate for Senator in the VIIth District, is elected by a large majority.

MIDDLETOWN, April 2, 1855.

E. Spencer and B. Baldwin, are elected Maine Law Representatives by from 200 to 300 majorities.

# ONE WEEK LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

## ARRIVAL OF THE DANIEL WEBSTER AT NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, March 31, 1855.

By the steamship Daniel Webster, at this port last night, we have dates from San Francisco to the 9th ult.

None of the suspended bankers had resumed payment, but the excitement had subsided. It was thought probable that none of the bankers would resume payment except Messrs. Page, Bacon & Co.

Since the previous steamer sailed, two new failures are reported—Messrs. Chappin, Sawyer & Co., and J. B. Comevy.

The Supreme Court had decided that persons inclosing land in the mining region could not hold it against miners.

From Oregon we learn that a conventional arrangement had been entered into for the extinguishment of the Indian titles to all lands in Willamette Valley.

Our Correspondent at San Juan (Nicaragua) writes that Gen. Chamorro, Chief of the Revolutionary party, is dead, and that the revolution was considered at an end.

The Captain of the Daniel Webster reports that on his outward passage to San Juan, he was brought to by shots from a Spanish sloop-of-war, an officer from which boarded the steamer, and, after examing her papers, permitted her to proceed on her voyage.

The Star of the West left San Juan for New-York on Saturday the 24th ult., with $300,000 in specie on freight.

The clipper-ship Flyaway arrived at San Francisco on the 2d ult., the Cairo on the 3d, and the Electric, Cleopatra, and Humboldt on the 4th, all from New-York.

## MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

CALAIS, (Me.) Monday, April 2, 1855.

At our Municipal election to-day Wm. D. Lawrence, the Know-Nothing candidate, was elected for Mayor, by a majority of 204. It is said the Know-Nothings have elected their entire ticket.

SANDUSKY, Monday, April 2, 1855.

At the City Election to-day, the Sag Nicht Mayor was elected by 250 majority. Only one Republican Councilman was elected on the whole ticket. The township is also Anti Know-Nothing.

CLEVELAND, Monday, April 2, 1855.

In Cayuga Falls, Ohio, the Know-Nothings have been defeated. Fifty is the smallest majority for the rum party.

## KANSAS ELECTION.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., April 1, 1855.

We have returns from Kansas, showing the election of the pro-Slavery ticket at Bull Creek, Lawrence, Douglass, Doniphan, Tecumseh, Shawnee Mission, Leavenworth and Hooky Point, by majorities varying from 200 to 800.

The election was conducted with tolerable quietude. The editor of *The Kansas Free State* was ducked in Kew River by a mob, in consequence of a speech delivered by him. Probably no Anti-Slavery men are elected to the Legislature. A large procession paraded here to celebrate the victory.

## THE SLAVE CASE—IMPRISONMENT OF THE U. S. MARSHAL—DISAPPEARANCE OF THE SLAVE.

CINCINNATI, April 2, 1855.

The U. S. Marshal has been committed to jail for contempt of Court, in refusing to produce the slave Rosetta before Judge Parker. It has been found that Rosetta is secreted from the authorities, having been taken from the jail.

A report has reached here that a large number of armed men are coming down to-night from Marysville, to take the girl by force to Kentucky; but the rumor is not generally believed. The absence of the girl from jail is causing much excitement.

## THE SHIP JAMES CHESTER.

BALTIMORE, Monday, April 2, 1855.

Much excitement exists here in regard to the ship James Chester, which vessel was picked up at sea, after having been abandoned by her crew, by the British ship Marathon, and carried safely into Liverpool. It is thought and believed here that the crew of the J. C. murdered the captain. A letter has been received by her owners saying she was in good condition, and had been scuttled at the water line. Two of her boats were found to be gone, and one remained on board. The cargo of the J. C. is estimated to be worth at least $150,000.

## FROM HAYTI—GLOUCESTER FISHERMEN—JUDGE LORING.

BOSTON, Monday, April 2, 1855.

An arrival at this port brings dates from Hayti to the 14th March. The Coffee crop is reported short and is selling at $115 per 100 pounds, Haytien currency. The impression in Hayti was, that the proposed treaty between he United States and