Smith, K. N., 588; A. M. Vedder, 304; D. Cady Smith, Dem., 326—Know-Nothing plurality, 262.

ELMIRA, Tuesday, April 3, 1855.

Our Charter Election to day resulted in the success of the Know-Nothing ticket by 50 majority.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, April 3.

At the municipal election at Annapolis, yesterday, the Know Nothing ticket was elected by an average majority of 91.

## WAR ON THE KNOW-NOTHINGS.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, April 3, 1855.

In the Democratic County Convention, to-day, those Delegates suspected of Know-Nothingism were examined under oath and witnesses were also examined in relation to the accusations against them. Those who refused to testify, or the accused against whom the cberge was proved, were expelled. Among those expelled was Wm. S. Allen, Democratic County Commissioner, and on his refusing to depart he was forcibly put out.

## ELECTION IN IOWA.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, April 3, 1855.

A few scattering returns of the election in Iowa indicate the success of the Prohibitory Liquor Law. Dubuque gives 300 Democratic majority; Davenport, 130 Whig and Know-Nothing majority.

## REPORTED FAILURE OF PAGE & BACON.

BOSTON, Tuesday, April 3, 1855.

A private dispatch was received in this city this forenoon, which reported the suspension, for the second time, of Messrs. Page & Bacon, of St Louis. The dispatch was addressed to a respectable house in this city, but we do not as yet hear of any positive evidence of the truth of the rumor.

## DREADFUL CATASTROPHE.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, April 3, 1855.

The new and extensive glass factory at the town of *Progress*, mouth of the Rancocas Creek, New-Jersey, was blown down yesterday during the gale, and 25 workmen, engaged in the manufacture of glass, were buried beneath the ruins. At the latest dates from the scene of the disaster, eight dead bodies had been taken from the ruins, and several others were seriously injured. Among the killed was a son of Ald. Palmer, of this city. The property belonged to Julius Ketter, and was damaged to the extent of $15,000.

## TRIAL OF THE BURNS RIOTERS.

BOSTON, Tuesday, April 3, 1855.

The trial of the alleged rioters in the Burns rendition case, Messrs. Theodore Parker, Wendell Phillips, Higginson, and others, came on to-day, before Judges Curtis and Sprague.

They are defended by the Hon. John P. Hale and other leading Free-Soil lawyers. The defense moved that the indictments be quashed on various grounds, one of which was that United States Marshal Freeman, who summoned the Jury, was the party alleged to have been assaulted, and was, therefore, not an indifferent party in the trial.

## THE SLAVE CASE SETTLED.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, April 3, 1855.

Commissioner Pendering has declared Rosetta free, and she was immediately delivered to her guardian. The Commissioner decided that having been brought here by her owner she came under the operation of the Ohio law, and was, therefore, not a fugitive from Slavery.

## THE NEW-JERSEY BANKS, &c.

TRENTON, N. J., Tuesday, April 3, 1855.

The Governor sent into the Senate to-day four vetoes of the following Bank bills: Freehold Bank, Perth Amboy Bank, Woodbury Bank and Hunterdon Bank.

The Camden Bank bill has become a law without the Governor's signature. This is a new Charter. All the re-charters are suffered to go into effect without the Governor's signature.

Quite an extensive fire was raging in the Pines at South Amboy yesterday. Four or five houses were burned down at Crosswicks, and a barn near Hightstown.

## HOGS PACKED IN THE WEST.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, April 3, 1855.

*The Price Current* publishes a full statement of the number of hogs packed in the West this year, which shows a falling off in the number, as compared with last year, of three hundred and forty nine thousand head, and in the number of pounds, equal to four hundred and sixty-three thousand. The crop is 20 per cent. less than last year, and 2½ per cent. heavier then that of the previous season.

## THE TOMPKINS BLUES AT EASTON.

EASTON, (Pa.) Tuesday, April 3, 1855.

The Tompkins Blues, of New York, arrived here and were receivee by the National Guards, of Easton, Capt. Stoneback. The reception was extremely cordial and gratifying. The Blues number eighty men, and are accompanied by Dodworth's band. They remain several days, as guests of the Guards.

## RIVER AND CANAL NAVIGATION.

PITTSBURGH Tuesday, April 3, 1855.

River five feet eight inches, and falling. The weather is pleasant, and the canal navigation in good order.

## THE GREAT RACE AGAINST TIME.

NEW ORLEANS, Monday, April 2, 1855.

The great race against time, for $20,000, on the statement of the owner of Lecomte and Lexington, that in a four mile race one of these horses would make the quickest time on record, came off to-day, and the price was won by Lexington in seven minutes and nineteen seconds.

## A RAILROAD TORN UP BY THE GALE.

EASTON, Pa., Tuesday April 3, 1855.

A most violent gale of wind has prevailed here during the past two days, doing considerable damage. The rails on the Central Railroad were blown from the top of a high stone bridge at Clifton, New-Jersey, preventing the passage of the trains.

[We set that down as the biggest lie ever brought to us, even by telegraph.]

## WESTERN RAILROAD AFFAIRS.

BOSTON, Tuesday, April 3, 1855.

At a meeting of the stockolders of the Western Railroad, held to-day, the Directors were authorized to apply, if they deem it expedient, for the credit of the State for a million and a half of dollars to build a second track from Springfield to Albany.

## RAILROAD OBSTRUCTION.

SYRACUSE, Tuesday, April 3, 1855.

The cars which left Binghamton at 7 yesterday morning, did not reach this city till 7½ this morning. They encountered snow-drifts from 12 to 15 feet deep.

## THE WEATHER IN GEORGIA.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, April 3, 1855.

We have no mail this morning south of Savannah. Heavy rains had fallen throughout Georgia, causing much rejoicing, as they were greatly needed.

# NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

Specially Reported for The N. Y. Tribune.

SENATE.....ALBANY, April 3, 1855.

REPORTS.

Mr. SPENCER—For the more effectual prevention of fires in Brooklyn.

BILLS PASSED.

Authorizing the Trustees or Managers of Orphan Asylums to bind out children under their care.

BILLS INDORSED.

The Select Committee of Eight report in favor of the passage of the following entitled bills:

To incorporate the American Political Statistical Association.

Relative to money and property taken from persons convicted of crime in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn.

To alter the Commissioners map of the City of Brooklyn.

Amending the Act requiring the New-York Police Justices to record and file all convictions, by them, for vagrancy.

For the protection of emigrant second-class and steerage passengers.

For the better protection of birds in public cemeteries.

Relative to the salary of the Treasurer of Kings County.

To amend the Act incorporating the village of Astoria.

AMENDING THE CHARTER OF NEW-YORK—THE POLICE SYSTEM.

Mr. CROSBY introduced a bill with the following provisions.

SECTION 1. The legislative powers of the Corporation of the City of New-York shall be vested in a Board of Councilmen and a Board of Aldermen, who, together shall form the Common Council of said City:

The Board of Councilmen shall consist of twelve members, to be elected from as many districts who shall hold their offices for two years, and perform all the duties now enjoined by law upon the Board of Aldermen, except as the same are specified in section 6, of the act passed April 12, 1853, entitled "An Act further to amend the Charter of the City of New-York," which section is hereby continued in full force and effect.

The Board of Aldermen shall consist of one Alderman from each Ward, who shall be elected by the People of the respective Wards for one year in the manner now provided by law, and who shall perform all the duties now enjoined by law upon the Board of Councilmen.

SEC. 2. Authorizes the Common Council to redistrict the City whenever the State or National Census shall have been completed.

SEC. 3. Provides that after the first election the Councilmen shall hold their offices two years. At the expiration of the first year after the next election, one half will hold over.

SEC. 4. Every act, resolution, or ordinance, appropriating money or involving an expenditure, not rendered imperative under the provisions of any State law, must originate in the Board of Aldermen.

SEC. 5. The officers of the Police and Policemen shall hereafter be appointed by a Board of Commissioners, consisting of four persons. The Mayor of the city, James F. Freeborn, Jas. M. Sweeney and Welcome R. Beebe are hereby associated such Board. The Mayor of the City shall always be ex officio a member of said Board, and the President thereof. The other three members shall be selected in the manner hereafter provided. They shall before entering on the duties of their office, take and subscribe and each or affirmation before an officer authorized to administer oaths, faithfully to perform the duties of their office, which oath shall be filed in the office of the County Clerk for said City. They shall receive a salary of $1500 per annum each for their services. They may employ a Clerk, at a salary not to exceed $2,000 * * * This Commission to have all the power now vested in the Board of Police Commissioners.

SEC. 6. Immediately after the Charter Election to be held under this act, on the second Tuesday of April, 1857, it shall be the duty of the Mayor of said City to appoint the person who shall have received the number of votes for the office of Mayor next to the one declared elected, to be a member of the said Board of Police Commissioners, in the place of James F. Freeborn, and such person shall enter upon the discharge of the duties of his office on the second Tuesday of May thereafter.

SEC. 7. At the regular Charter Elections to be held on the second Tuesday in April, 1856, the people shall elect a member of said Board, in place of James M. Sweeney. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be declared elected, and it shall be the duty of the Mayor thereupon to appoint the person receiving the next highest number of votes another member of said Board, in place of Welcome R. Beebe.

SEC. 8. The person appointed member of this Board under the provisions of the 6th section of the Act, shall hold his office for the term of two years. The person elected and the person appointed under the provisions of section 7 shall hold their offices for the term of four years, and it shall be the duty of the Common Council to provide for the election and appointment of their successors.

SEC. 9. In case a vacancy shall occur in said Board the same shall be filled by a concurrent vote of the two Boards of the Common Council; and if the two Boards shall fail to concur, then the vacancy shall be filled by the Board of Aldermen previous to the second Tuesday in May, 1856, and by the Board of Councilmen after that day.

Mr. CROSBY moved the bill to a Committee of the Whole.

Mr. SPENCER moved to lay the bill on the table. Carried.

Afterward Mr. CROSBY moved it from the table. Carried.

Mr. CROSBY then moved the bill to a Select Committee.

Mr. BROOKS characterized the action of the Senator from the XIth with regard to the bill as extraordinary. It was introduced here while for a moment, three of the Senators representing New-York, were absent from their seats; and the other was, at the time, inattentive to the business of the Senate. This was indeed extraordinary.

Mr. CROSBY said that all the Senator had said about the introduction of this bill was correct, and yet there was nothing extraordinary about it. The Senators immediately representing New-York City should be consulted on most questions relating to the City; but he was not prepared to admit that all things coming before the Senate relating to that City should be placed exclusively in the hands of the New-York delegation. He had interests in that City; so had every other Senator about the circle; and he thought things had come to a pretty pass if everything relating to the City of New York should be legislated on by the City representatives alone.

Mr BROOKS replied that the Senator could not yet get rid of the charge of attempting a covert action by such an argument. By what right has a Senator representing a district 150 miles from New-York to introduce a bill materially affecting the interests of that city, without consulting even one of her representatives.

Mr WHITNEY did not know, nor did he care, what the bill contained. It was sufficient for him to know that it was introduced in a covert and shameful manner; and he did not hesitate to characterize it as impertinent. It was the grossest impertinence for a country member to introduce a bill, the provisions of which the Senators from New-York knew nothing about, which entirely relates to the locality which they represent.

Mr. DICKINSON said that as he understood it, this bill takes takes the appointing of 1,000 policemen out of politics. That was good. He cared not from whom it emanated, whether in Albany, on the banks of Lake Erie, or any other place. This bill will place the appointment of those thousand men in the hands of four disinterested men, thus taking away this patronage from politics, not only for this present time, but for all time to come. More than this, the Mayor of New York wants such a bill as this.

Mr. BROOKS replied, denying that the Mayor wanted the bill and quoted from his Inaugural Address to disprove this assertion, as made by the Senator from the XXVIth.

Mr. DICKINSON quoted from the same Address, wherein the Mayor says the Judiciary should be separated from the appointment of the Police. The Mayor demanded at the hands of this Legislature improvement in the Police system of the City, *and the day and the hour had arrived for this change.*

Mr. CROSBY, after lauding Fernando Wood for the many reforms he had brought about since he became Mayor, charged him with being a most bitter and unscrupulous politician; and prognosticated that unless the bill passed, he would, immediately after the adjournment of the Legislature, convert into a mammoth political machine the Police system of the City.

Mr. SPENCER really hoped this bill would not meet the approval of a majority of the Senate. The effect of its passage will be to revolutionize the police system of New York, which is now working so admirably under the supervision of Mayor Wood. The address quoted from by the Senator from the XXVIth was delivered in January last, when Mr. Wood was about assuming the duties of the Mayoralty. He may have then expressed opinions with regard to the police system of the City which his experience since has taught him were not well founded. Indeed, he understood such to be the case; and that Mr. Wood is now satisfied that that system cannot be improved by any act of this Legislature. So thought every good citizen of New-York—thousands and thousands of whom have remonstrated against any change in the police laws. He had received, he might almost say, countless letters from men of almost all grades of society in New-York, each and every one of which contains the words, "Don't let them touch our "police laws."

Mr. BARR regretted that this bill had not been introduced at an earlier day, in order that the Senate could better have informed itself of its necessity. He was satisfied that some amendments were necessary to the Charter of 1853; but he wished it distinctly understood that if a single provision of this bill would have the effect, in any way, to cripple or rencer nugatory the efforts of Fernando Wood, as Mayor, he would work night and day, with his colleagues, that its defeat may be compassed.

The debate was further continued by Messrs. Spencer, Whitney, Barr, Brooks, Dickinson and Crosby, after which the bill was sent to the Committee on cities and villages, consisting of Messrs. Spencer, Yost, and Walker. Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Temperance bill was taken up—the question being on its final passage.

Mr. HOPKINS modified his amendment that sales in quantities of fifteen gallons, in original packages, may be sold by the State Agents.

Mr. HITCHCOCK moved to limit the original bill to thirty gallons.

Several members spoke on the bill, and motions to postpone, adjourn, &c., were made and defeated.

Mr. Z. CLARK proposed an amendment, so that sales by importers and manufacturers might be made in packages of not less than twenty gallons, to be taken out of the State. Yeas 14 Nays— Lost by the casting vote of the Lieutenant Governor.

Mr HITCHCOCK'S motion to increase the amount in original packages to thirty gallons, was lost.

Mr HOPKINS'S motion to allow State Agents to sell in original packages, was carried.

THE BILL WAS THEN PASSED by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Bishop, Bradford, Butts, W. Clark, Z. Clark, Danforth, Dickinson, Dorrance, Field, Goodwin, Halsey, Ritchcock, Hopkins, Munroe, Putnam, Richards, Robertson, Sherill, Walker, Whitney, Williams—21.

NAYS—Messrs. Barnard, Barr, Brooks, Crosby, Hutchins, Lansing, Pratt, Spencer, Strong, Watts, Yost—11.

Shortly afterward the Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

Mr. WAGER—Relative to the collection of taxes on lands of non-residents, and providing for the sale of such lands for unpaid taxes.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The House went into committee, Mr. COLE in the Chair, and took up the bill to authorise the formation of Town Mutual Insurance Companies. Ordered to a third reading.

Also to appoint commissioners to locate a second New-York State Lunatic Asylum.

The bill was ordered to a third reading.

Recess to 4 P. M.

FILING TRANSCRIPTS OF JUDGMENTS.

Mr. AITKEN brought in the following:

AN ACT in relation to filing transcripts of Judgments from the Marine and District Courts in the City of New York, and supplementary proceedings to enforce Judgments in the said Courts.

SECTION 1. All transcripts of Judgments from the Marine and District Courts in the City of New-York shall be filed with the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, in the said City, before an execution shall be issued thereon out of the said Court.

SEC. 2. The said Court may make orders regulating the docket of such Judgments in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York.

SEC. 3. All supplementary proceedings to enforce such Judgments shall be taken before a Justice of the Court in which such Judgments are recovered.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Progress was reported on the bill to legalize Primary Elections in New York.

The Senate's Census Amendment bill was ordered to a third reading. Adjourned.

## *AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.*

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 3, 1855.

A highly respected young German, named Ziegenhorn, attempted to take his life last night with a pistol. The affair is related by the Captain of the Fourth District, as follows:

"Ziegenhorn was in the habit of visiting the family of Mr. Eberhardt, who, it appears, has a daughter to whom Z. has paid attention, and last evening he called about 8 o'clock, and apparently in his usual good spirits, entered into conversation on different subjects. While there, Adam Weyermiller and wife called, and previous to their leaving, Ziegenhorn called for some beer, which was drank in a very sociable manner. Upon taking their departure, Mr. Eberhardt walked to the front door with them and bade them good-bye, leaving Mrs E. in the room with Z., who as soon as the company had left, suddenly put his hands into his pockets, and instantly drawing out two pistols, raised his right hand to his head and discharged one of them. He staggered and fell into the arms of Mrs. E. The others, hearing the report of the pistol, instantly hurried back. It is said that jealousy of the attentions of Mr Bunzer, gave to Miss Eberhardt, was the cause of Z.'s rash act, and that it was his intention to kill Miss E and afterward himself, but, happily, she was not at home. Ziegenhorn was still alive at 8 o'clock this morning."

Ziegenhorn is a mechanic in the employ of Mr Butler, upholster, on State st, and resides with the family of Mr John Engle, No 53 Green-st. He has been in this country about five years; before his coming to this city he lived in Philadelphia, and was a man of steady habits, and industrious. He is of noble parentage, and we are informed by one who knew him, "that in his own country he was a Count," and was an officer in the army. A letter, sealed and directed to Henry Bender, editor of *Frie Blattler*, which Ziegenhorn had written half an hour before, was also found in the room, together with about $240, some lead bullets, some powder in a paper, several percussion-caps a pair of spectacles, a small knife, and a night key.

I have to add the following items to the effects of the gale noticed yesterday:

The wind slackened somewhat last night, and we had but an ordinary blow to-day. We hear of many instances in which chimneys have been toppled, woodsheds unroofed and fences leveled, and we also learn that the damage to John G. White's malt house is much greater than it was a year ago in the great gale. Not only the tin was removed, but the roof also, leaving the upper part of the building entirely exposed.

The steeple of the Lutheran Church, in Guilderland, was blown down and the roof broken in by the fall. The damage was $500. Mr. Joseph Jewett's barn was damaged, the roof blown off. The well-house of the Rev. Mr. Van Dyck was demolished.

In Cohoes, several buildings were unroofed, among them the new and extensive factory, lately erected. The south gable-end of Granite Hall also fell in, destroying several wagons. There were fears at one time yesterday, that the tin roof of the Second-st. Presbyterian Church in Troy, would be torn off by the wind, and men were engaged making it more secure.

At Scotia, opposite Schenectady, yesterday noon, two buildings—one owned by Gen. Sanders of this city, and one owned by M. M. Howes, were burned in the midst of the gale. A barn close by was unhurt, the wind bearing the flames in an opposite direction, and the burning shingles and cinders which were carried to a great distance, were extinguished by the force of the tornado before communicating to the neighborhood. The fire was blown out by the wind.

In Schenectady the side of one house on the green was blown in, and a child severely injured.

The roof the old Mohawk Bridge was blown off in a number of places.

At Johnstown the balustrades of Johnson's Hotel, chimneys, sign boards, and all kinds of "comstable" furniture were flying about.

The River Bridge at Fultonville was disrobed of about 150 feet of its roof.

Your Legislative Reporter will inform you of the latest Police movement in the Senate.

In the House too bill to appoint a Commission to locate a second Lunatic Asylum was up, and the power given to the Governor to appoint the Commissioners. This was for the purpose of settling rivalries.

The following were the proceedings in the Court of Appeals last evening and this morning:

EVENING SESSION.—No 41 concluded. Nos. 43, 45, 46, 58, reserved for April 5. No. 32 exchanged with 15, and on argument: Mr. J. B. Girard for appellant; E. H. Nichols for respondents.

Calendar for April 3—Nos. 23, 24, 25, 27, 31, 15, 33, 37, 39, 13, 42.

TUESDAY, April 3.—No. 32 concluded. No. 31, Willis agt. Forrest, exchanged with No. 23, on argument: John Van Buren counsel for appellant; E. L. Fancher counsel for respondent; concluded. Nos. 61, 74 reserved for April 12. Nos. 84, 85, struck off. No. 24 argued.

Calendar for April 4—Nos. 25, 27, 23, 15, 33, 37, 39, 13, 42, 44.

## *BRITISH ENLISTMENTS IN PHILADELPHIA.*

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, April 2, 1855.

There is a good deal of excitement here caused by the steps taken by the United States District-Attorney in the case of the foreign enlistment for British account, and his avowed desire—so at least I am told that he expresses himself to his intimates—to implicate the British Consul. Now, I think, in justice to this last-named gentleman, to say what is not only my conviction, but the result of all my inquiries, that he has had nothing to do with the parties who opened these absurd enlisting offices—for such they would appear to have been—and the low character of the men who, in the case before the public, endeavored to ransom the poor devils whom pecuniary difficulties led to seek a relief in selling their lives as soldiers, should, in my opinion, have guarded Mr. Mathews from the imputation of countenancing them. In this respect, I consider that Mr Mathews did right not to allow such an idea to go forth to the world without immediately giving it a most emphatic denial. His letter is before you; I, therefore, do not think necessary to make any comment upon it. I leave this to you—if you think proper—believing, however, that it speaks loudly enough for itself. But I perceive that instead of giving facts to your readers, I have been giving them thoughts; but the truth is, that all my investigations have only led me to ascertain that the only fact that does exist is that certain parties (and their arrest by the United States authorities must be considered a benefit by all honest men) of that class of men who are ever ready to make money out of the miseries of the poor, have thought the occasion offered by the proclamation of the Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia too good an opportunity to let it escape.

As I have said above, I endeavored to ascertain whether it is true that British agents, authorized by the British Government, are in Philadelphia, and I have come to the conclusion that there are none—notwithstanding the arrest of Mr. Bucknall as such, whom I know, from parties acquainted with him, is not a British officer, but a civil engineer, a resident for several years in the United States. As to the British Consuls in the United States being parties to these low transactions, no impartial or sensible man can believe it. The British Government would not ask such an act of them, and from my personal knowledge of Mr. Mathews's character, I can vouch that, were he required to violate our laws, he would respectfully decline doing so.

PASSPORTS FOR CUBA.—Wm. H. Robertson, our Consul at Havana, says that citizens of the United States should, before leaving for Cuba, have their American passports countersigned by the Spanish Consul at the port of embarkation or at the nearest place where a Consul resides.

## *INVASION OF A CATHOLIC SCHOOL NEAR BOSTON.*

*The Boston Advertiser*, of Saturday last, published an article reflecting severely upon the action of a Committee of the Legislature, and a number of accompanying volunteers, who made a sudden visit to a female Catholic School in Roxbury, near the Boston city line. The article was brought up in the Legislature, debated at length in that body, and a great sensation has grown out of it. It is as follows:

"On the Dedham Turnpike, in Roxbury, just beyond Oak st., there is an ordinary house in which a school is kept by seven ladies, Catholic 'Sisters of 'Charity,' members of the Order of Notre Dame. They have twelve pupils—young ladies between the ages of ten and fifteen, all Americans by birth. These nineteen ladies form the whole household, with the exception of an Irishman, who is employed about the premises as a servant. The house is located upon a thoroughfare much traveled; it is not secluded in any way from public gaze; the grounds are not surrounded by any barriers, nor does it have any of the characteristics of a monastic institution. The ladies who reside there as teachers are highly cultivated and accomplished, and as much entitled to respect and courtesy as any in the State. Their pupils are, likewise, respectable, and there is not the least evidence that their attendance at school is forced; that they are subjected to any rigorous discipline, or obliged to undergo any sort of ill treatment.

"Such being the character of this establishment, the seventeen ladies residing therein were surprised on last Monday afternoon to see two omnibuses drive up to the doors, crowded with passengers, who alight and inquire for the 'Lady Superior,' and, being met by the head of the establishment, the spokesman of the party informs her that the crowd is a Committee appointed by the Legislature to examine the house. No notification of the visit to be expected has been served upon the ladies, and they are obliged to take the statement of the members of the party on their own authority. We have already seen that *the Committee* actually appointed by the Legislature consists of but seven members. We are unable to state the number of the party professing to act as this Committee on this occasion; but, from the fact that two twelve seat omnibuses, which appeared to be full, were required for their transport, we can only estimate their number at twenty four. There may have been a few more or less.

"Nineteen ladies, twelve of them less than 15 years of age, could not of course oppose any effectual obstacle to the entrance of 24 full grown men into a common house, even had the ladies known the rights guaranteed them by the constitution and laws of Massachusetts, and had they been disposed to maintain those rights by force. The "gentlemen"—we presume we must call members of the Legislature by this title—roamed over the whole house, from attic to cellar. No chamber, no passage, no closet, no cupboard escaped their vigilant search. No part of the house was enough sacred or enough protected, by respect for the common courtesies of civilized life, to be spared in the examination. The ladies' dresses hanging in their wardrobes were tossed over. The party invaded the chapel, and showed their respect—is Protestants, we presume—for the one God whom all Christians worship, by talking loudly with their hats on, while the ladies shrank in terror at the desecration of a spot which they believed hallowed.

"While in the chapel the ladies declined holding any conversation with their persecutors; but in another part of the house the principal expressed her perfect willingness to answer any questions propounded by 'the Committee.' One of 'the gentlemen' accordingly puts her affectionately on the back with one hand, turns over the rosary suspended round her neck with the other, and asks her if she is content with her situation, whether she can leave when she pleases. The young ladies were of course subjected to questions even more rude—whether there are any boys boarding in the establishment—what punishments they suffer for misdemeanors, &c. It is scarcely necessary to describe such conversation in detail; the reader can readily imagine what the scene must have been.

"The examining party, of course, had everything their own way, and when their searches and their insults had been protracted to the extent of their pleasure they took their leave. It is scarcely necessary to say that 'they found—no matter what—it was not 'that they sought'—unless the object of the visit was simply a 'lark' at the expense of the State, in which case the object was doubtless attained. There were no nuns immured alive in contracted cells, nor any evidences of abuse of any sort calling for legislative interference or even inquiry.

"Now we ask the reflecting men and women of Massachusetts—we even appeal to the candor of the eighty thousand voters who put the present Administration in power—is such a record as the above fit to form a page in the history of the free and enlightened Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in the Nineteenth Century? Make any allowances you please for exaggerations in the story, which may have been caused by the natural fears of the terrified witnesses, and does the record stand fair and clear? Is such the treatment that defenceless women ought to receive? Is such the behavior of gentlemen in the Legislature? It is only paralleled by the stories that have come down of the insults and excesses of unlicensed soldiers in time of war."

On Monday *The Advertiser* reproduced the article, with the following additional remarks:

"We were not willing to assure our readers that the party which overran the ladies' school at Roxbury, on Monday last, professing to act under the authority of a vote of the Legislature, really was composed, in whole or in part, of the Nunnery Committee, and we would fain have believed that some rowdies bent on a frolic had assumed their name. There can no longer, however, be any doubt of the facts. The visit of the Committee has been publicly avowed. More than this, gentlemen not members of the committee have publicly stated in their places, both in the Senate and in the House, that they were present on the occasion. The committee consists of seven members, and it is distinctly proved, by the evidence of Legislators themselves, that at least *ten men took part in the examination of the school, under pretended authority of a vote of the Legislature, who had no right whatever to do so.*

This is a most essential point—and in this we are entirely sustained by the most positive testimony on the part of the legislators themselves. We cited on Saturday the language of the Constitution with regard to the search of private houses; and it is therefore unnecessary to dwell upon the fact that (however the doings of the six members of the Committee may be sought to be justified) the uninvited presence of these ten men in the house of nineteen defenseless women was a trespass on the rights of American citizens, as well as a violation of the ordinary courtesies of civilized life, for which trespass the parties are liable to suffer in the tribunals of Massachusetts, where justice is still administered, and the innocent and weak are protected from the insults and assaults of the strong and rude. On this account, if these gentlemen do not feel themselves *above* taking any service from us, we should counsel them not to proclaim too freely their participation in the scene of Monday. They may be called to answer for it, not only in newspapers.

The other Boston papers have a hand in the discussion, and generally hold the tone of *The Advertiser*. *The Bee*, on the other hand, defends the Committee, and gives the following account of the expedition:

"The Committee, with those who were invited to join them, numbering some sixteen persons, alighted from the omnibuses which conveyed them into the grounds adjacent to the house described by *The Advertiser*, and headed by the Chairman, approached the door. On ringing the bell, a lady, dressed in the garb of a nun, opened the door, when the Chairman asked to see the 'Lady Superior,' at the same time stating the object of the visit and his authority. The lady very politely invited the party into the parlor, were they where soon introduced to another lady, who answered, to the inquiry of the Chairman, that she was the 'Lady Superior.' The Chairman said to her, 'We are a Committee of the Massachusetts Legislature, delegated with authority to visit this and other Institutions of instruction in this Commonwealth, 'in order to gain information as to their condition, and 'report to that body. Have you any objection to an 'investigation?'

"'None at all,' replied the lady, very courteously, 'I am pleased to see you gentlemen; in a few minutes I will show you what little there is to see; our 'house is small, and we have but a few in it.'

"The company became seated in the parlor, with *their hats off*, and the lady went out of the room. In a few moments she returned, and conducted the party up stairs, through the sleeping-rooms, (one or two of which contained five beds, neatly and plainly draped with curtains,) and then down stairs into the school-room, where some dozen pupils were taking lessons in sewing. The teacher was dressed as a nun, and very readily answered the questions put to her, as to the mode of instruction, &c. One reply was, that she 'endeavored to teach them good American prin-'ciples.' Five minutes, perhaps, were consumed in the school-room, and no displeasure was manifested by any one unless it was expressed in the countenance of a young lady pupil at a simple inquiry made by a member of the committee, which excited a smile.

"On leaving this room, a lamp was furnished by one of the nuns, and the committee were invited to *go below*, into the cellar. This was declined, and the light was not used.

"Other rooms were visited, one of which was the sanctuary. On opening the door of this consecrated place, a nun was seen kneeling at devotion, and on a table near her were several burning candles. Some eight or ten of the party entered in the most silent manner, uncovered, and the strictest propriety was observed; in fact, so light was the movement, that the female at devotion seemed not in the least disturbed, and remained in the posture she had assumed until the Committee retired from the room. In the meantime another female had entered the room, and when addressed, in a *low tone of voice*, by a member of the Committee, replied that 'conversation was not 'allowed in the chapel.' He invited her to the entry, where they were seen conversing together with an apparent mutual satisfaction. Of the purport of the conversation, the other members of the Committee know nothing, except what was afterward related to them by the gentleman himself. He admits that he casually took hold of the rosary which was suspended from her neck; and this is the whole sum and substance of the offending; the *sanctity* of the rosary was desecrated by being touched with *heretical* hands.

"Some conversation was held with the 'Lady superior' who answered all questions propounded in a ladylike manner. The information was elicited from her that but two or three of the seven nuns in the house were Irish, the majority of them having come from Belgium.

"The entire investigation was conducted with propriety, and seemed to be enjoyed as much by the inmates of the establishment as by their visitors. No 'drawers were searched;' no 'ladies' dresses were tossed 'over;' no 'talking loudly with their hats on' was indulged in; no 'insults were offered;' no 'ladies 'shrank in terror at the desecration of a spot which 'they believe hallowed;' and no obstacle was attempted to be thrown in the way of a *full* investigation, which, however, was not made.

"The object of the visit having been accomplished, the Chairman of the Committee politely thanked the 'head of the establishment' for the courtesies extended to them, and, bidding her adieu, the party retired from the premises."

## *BURTON'S THEATRE.*

Last evening the Treasurer of Burton's Theater, Mr. J. C. Barnett, took his Annual Benefit, presenting the attractive pieces of the "Soldier's Daughter" and "Paul Pry."

In the first named drama Mrs. Alexina Fisher Baker personated Widow Cheerly, it being her first appearance in this company. This lady has been too long and favorably known to New-York play-goers to require a special rehearsal of her excellencies or defects in this place. As a lively, vivacious and accomplished actress, her reputation is well established. As the Young Widow, last night, though overdressed, she played well generally, and at the close of the piece was called before the curtain. The rest of the characters were well sustained, particularly the "Timothy Quaint" of Mr. H. Hall, and the "Mr. "Malfort" of Mrs. Hough.

"Paul Pry" was performed with a strong cast, and with all the success it usually receives when played at this establishment.

During the past week Mr. Burton has revived the ever-popular dramatization of Dombey & Son, with himself as the "dientical Ed'ard Cuttle, mariner," and Mr. George Jordan as "Toots." This last-named gentleman gave certainly a capital personation of the bashful young lover—his "make-up" was excellent, and his whole manner and style of acting unequivocally good. It is decidedly the best hit he has made this winter, and he deserves the more credit for his effective rendering of the character, as the proper making-up involved the sacrifice of his "killing" mustache. We doubt if Toots has ever found a better or more effective representative.

Mr. Burton announces for this evening a new drama by Bourcicault, entitled "Janet Pride," said to be now playing with great success in London.

## *WHIG GENERAL COMMITTEE.*

A joint meeting of the Old and Young Men's General Committees was held last evening at the Broadway House. The Committees organized by the appointment of GEORGE BRIGGS, of the Ninth Ward, and Dr. PIERRE C. VAN WYCK as Chairmen. Resolutions were presented from the joint Executive Committee in favor of the new Police bill now before the Legislature. They were adopted, on a call of the Yeas and Nays, and with great unanimity, by sixty seven majority, only 10 voting in the negative. Speeches were made by Lieut W. H. Brown, John H. White, H. W. Genet and E Delafield Smith. On motion, a Committee of five from each of the Committees, together with one of the Vice Chairman of each of the General Committees, was appointed to go to Albany. This Committee consists of Messrs. John H. White E. Delafield Smith, Ald. John H. Briggs, A. H. Stoutenburg, and one other of the Old Men's Committee, and Messrs. Edgar McMullen, W. H. Browne, James Dewey, Daniel Bowly and John J. Sillcocks. All credit was accorded by the speakers to Mayor Wood for enforcing the laws, but it was contended that in the appointment of police officers Judge Stuart was a mere cypher, destitute of all influence, and that the present police officers were being transformed into Tammany politicians.

## *NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.*

A regular monthly meeting of this Society was held, last evening, in the New-York University—the Hon. LUTHER BRADISH in the Chair, and a large attendance of members.

The Rev. S. OSGOOD, Domestic Corresponding Secretary, reported several communications from other Societies, and said, among the noteworthy facts of the last month, is the decease of James Brown, of Boston. This gentleman has been largely concerned with historical publications, and was the first to bring out the great works of Sparks, Bancroft, Prescott, and others; and he had lately been meditating a scheme for a Serial Cyclopedia of American History. The Secretary concluded by informing the Society that recent expenditures had nearly exhausted their funds.

Mr. MOORE, Librarian, reported several new contributions to the Society, among which was a copy of the proceedings of a general Court Martial, held at New-Brunswick, N. J., by order of Gen. Washington, for the trial of Major-Gen. Lee, July 4, 1778. Major Gen. Lord Sterling, President. This document, very rare and curious, was presented to the Society by Mr. Joseph P. Pirsons, of this City. The Librarian also read a letter which he had received from Mr. Maunsell B Field, late Recording Secretary of the Society, dated at Paris, Feb. 24, 1855, giving an account of a recent meeting of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences at the Institute, at which M. Guizot delivered an address upon the intellectual activity of the United States. Mr. Field suggested the preparation of a paper which should present some account of the results of our intellectual activity in the department of History, and especially the labors of the Historical Societies in the several States.

Mr. OSGOOD moved that the letter be referred to Dr. Hawks, Mr. Bancroft, and Mr. Brodhead, and it was so disposed of.

The Rev. Dr ROBINSON then read an article entitled "Historical Notices of Capernaum," being a record of his journeyings in Palestine, with historical references to the places he had visited. The Doctor was thanked by the Society for his communication.

The LIBRARIAN then distributed to the members copies of Bancroft's Address at the Semi-Centennial Celebration, after which the Society adjourned.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY.—Geo Addis, Jr., of Hackettstown, N. J., had his pocket picked last night of a pocket-book, containing $2,370 in cash, and notes of hand to the amount of over $2,000. Among the notes were two of $700 each, payable at the Belvidere Bank, and a $300 and $200 note. He was a passenger on the Philadelphia train, and had his pocket picked in the cars or upon the ferry-boat, he does not know which.

The sale of a portion of Daniel Webster's Marshfield property took place at the old homestead, on the 28th March. Real estate to the amount of $16,700 was sold. The same property cost originally over $18,000. A lot of cattle and sheep were also disposed of, which produced the sum of $2,100. Mr. Webster's affairs were left in a state of great embarrassment, but his friends, we believe, expect to be able to save to the family some 300 or 400 acres of the estate, including the old mansion. At the time of his decease, it seems the Massachusetts statesman owed the moderate sum of $140,000, or thereabouts.

John M. Hayes, employed in a turning establishment at Unadilla Forks, Otsego County, was terribly injured on the 23d March, by having his arm caught by a belt which drew him on to a three and a half inch square shaft, which was revolving 170 times per minute. His limbs and ribs were badly broken, but he was alive at the last accounts.

## *POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.*

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.—The 1st District is close between Clarke, K. N. Whig, and Pratt, Dem. Clark is elected by a small majority.

In the IInd District, Woodruff Whig and K. N., has 1,000 majority over Arnold, in 23 towns, which will not be diminished by those yet to hear from. His majority is from 1,500 to 2,000.

In the IIId District, Dean, Whig, K. N. and F. S., has probably a large majority.

In the IVth District, Welch, K. N. Whig is probably elected.

SENATORS ELECTED.

*First District*—S. G. Meriman, K