Business Notices.

A Bostonian, who had been rejected by a lady, determined to commit suicide yesterday. He rushed down Fulton st. to reach the East River when his eye caught the inimitable HATS in KNOX's window. He paused to hit mid career, purchased a HAT, and was so delighted at his improved appearance, that he determined to make another effort to subdue the obdurate fair one. Further particulars will be learned in an extra. Meanwhile, the very same HATS can be had at No. 128 Fulton st. and No. 128 Broadway.

ESPENCHEID'S HATS.—The great demand from the most fashionable source, as well as the public at large, for his SPRING STYLE stamps it as the favorite of the season. Sold for Three Dollars and a Half at No. 118 Nassau-st., while in material and workmanship it is certainly superior to any hat sold elsewhere in the city for Four.

SPRING STYLES of HATS, light and graceful, just the thing for Spring and Summer wear. In addition to our own, we keep all the leading styles.
LAFFERTY & LEAKE,
No. 57 Chatham st., and corner Chatham and Pearl-sts.

GENIN'S Spring Styles of Gentlemen's HATS and CAPS are now ready, at
GENIN'S, No. 214 Broadway,
Opposite St. Paul's Church.

SPRING STYLE OF HATS—WEST END EMPORIUM.—The light and graceful HATS and CAPS of our manufacture continue to receive the encomiums of all who can appreciate a good Hat. Call and see.
J. W. KELLOGG, No. 128 Canal-st.

MILLINERY GOODS, FOR SPRING SALES.
PINSZO & Co.,
No. 76 Chambers st., New-York,
have just opened their spring importations of
Silks, Ribbons, Trimmings,
Crapes, Laces, Embroideries,
Flowers, &c.,
including a general assortment of millinery articles of the most fashionable and recherché styles, which they are enabled to sell at the very lowest prices for cash or short time.
P. & Co. import their own goods and dealers with them will save the second profit. Orders by letter promptly and carefully attended to. No. 76 Chambers-st.,
Near Broadway, and opposite the Irving House.

SPRING HOSIERY AND UNDERGARMENTS.—
AT THE OLD STAND,
No. 104 Bowery,
Will be found the cheapest and best Goods!
Call and examine.
A. BAKKIN & Co.,

THE SMITHSONIAN HOUSE, as enlarged, is now open, corner of Broadway and Houston-st., on the same block with the Metropolitan Hotel and Niblo's. The House is conducted on the European Plan of lodging-rooms, ranging in price from FIFTY CENTS a day (for single rooms) and upward to three dollars per day, according to size, location, &c. The NEW RESTAURANT is located on the first floor, on Broadway, where, or in the private rooms, meals will be furnished at the lowest price the market will afford, and in superior style—the guests paying only for what they order. Travelers will find at the SMITHSONIAN accommodations of superior order for respectability, order, neatness, attention, comfort, and economy. SIDNEY KORMAN.

SHAWLS FROM AUCTION.—Just received, the following lot of Shawls which we will offer at a discount of 50 per cent from the cost of importation: Cashmere Long Shawls, all colors; Cashmere Square do.; Printed Thibet do.; Wool Long and Square, for traveling; 1,000 Embroidered and Plain Canton Crape do., of superior quality.
E. B. LEADBEATER & Co.,
No. 47 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

OAK HALL CLOTHING.—Ready, our new and fashionable stock of spring and summer CLOTHING of every kind and quality, which we can and will sell cheaper than any house can afford to do this city. Remember OAK HALL, DE GROOT & BOX, Nos. 24 and 26 Fulton st., and 47 and 49 Gold st.

KID GLOVES, KID GLOVES.—We will open this morning another large lot of superior Paris made KID GLOVES which we will sell at great bargains. Our Store will be open and ready for business at 8 o'clock A. M.
E. B. LEADBEATER & Co., 347 Broadway, cor. Leonard st.

MANTILLAS, TALMAS, at Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st.—1,000 rich Paris Mantillas from $3 to $5, of the best matter and newest pattern imported. 5,000 Cloth Talmas closing out at low prices.
S. & M. F. TOWLE & Co., No. 281 Grand-st.

PARISIAN STYLE GAITERS AND SHOES.—Persons about getting Boots and Shoes for spring wear should just step into WATKINS', No. 114 Fulton st., and get posted up as to the latest styles. At this extensive establishment can be found the largest and best assortment in the United States.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!! SHAWLS!!!—S. & M. F. TOWLE & Co. will open to-day 500 heavy plain CANTON CRAPE SHAWLS, rich fringes from $3 to $12; 200 rich embroidered CRAPE SHAWLS from $5 to $30, new patterns. STELLA SHAWLS—5,000 elegant STELLA Shawls, new patterns, at low prices. Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand st.

MOURNING GOODS.—We have now a large stock of bombazines, Alapacas, De Laines, Barages, Silks, Canton Crapes, Grenadines, Tissues, Lawns, Prints, Ginghams and every other article in the Mourning line, which we are selling at great bargains. E. B. LEADBEATER & Co.,
No. 347 Broadway, cor. of Leonard 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.

TRAVELING-TRUNKS, PACKING-TRUNKS, VALISES, BAGS, &c., at Wholesale and Retail.—CROUCH & FITZGERALD, corner Broadway and Maiden lane, (Howard House,) Wholesale and retail dealers in and manufacturers of Traveling, Packing and all other Trunks, Bags, Ladies and Gentlemen's Traveling Hat Boxes, &c. Keep one of the largest and best assorted stocks of the above goods in the Union.
Persons in want of a Trunk, Valise, or Carpet Bag, cannot fail of being suited from such a variety of well made articles as we keep, which are warranted as represented when sold.
Merchants getting goods from South America, Cuba or the West India Islands can find articles adapted for that trade, low prices, well made. Orders carefully put up, and guaranteed to be equal to samples when received at their destination.
European travelers would do well to call at our place for an outfit. Our Malle Poste Trunk is peculiarly adapted for Europe an travel, being light and durable, commodious, cheap, and the exact size, according to the regulations of the Continent, and will slip under the teeth of any of the steamers.
CROUCH & FITZGERALD, cor. Broadway and Maiden lane.

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 "Werld'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.

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, Landscapes, &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 Decoration. Special importations made when desired, from our splendid collection of samples. Artistic Paper Hangers sent to any part of the United States.

$200 00
WORTH OF SPLENDID CARPETS.
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.
ENGLISH INGRAIN CARPETS, 3/, 4/, 4/6 and 5/ per yard.
ENGLISH OILCLOTHS, 6/ and 7/ per yard.
AMERICAN OILCLOTHS, 2/6, 3/ and 4/ per yard.
GOLD WINDOW SHADES, $3, $4 and $6 per pair.
TABLE COVERS, 12/ to 24/, at
HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS.—SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, No. 458 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, 10/ 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.

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

CARPETS! CARPETS!!
DOUGHTY & BROTHER'S,
LARGE CARPET WAREHOUSE, No. 251 Broadway. A splendid assortment of CARPETINGS and OIL-CLOTHS, entirely new Patterns at Wholesale and Retail, very low.

If I was a voice—a persuasive voice—
That could travel the wide world through,
I would fly on the beams of morning light,
And speak to the Ladies with a gentle might,
And tell them that at no other store in New-York can such beautiful GAITER BOOTS, such SLIPPERS, TIES and TOILET SLIPPERS be obtained as at
J. B. MILLER & Co.'s, No. 134 Canal-st.

HOLMAN & GRAY,
BOOK, NEWSPAPER AND MUSIC PRINTERS,
Corner of Centre and White-sts.
CARDS, BILL HEADS, CIRCULARS, HANDBILLS, ETC., AT SHORT NOTICE.
Adams and Cylinder Press Work for Publishers.

FRENCH CHINA FROM AUCTION—LOW PRICES.—Dinner 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. 155 WILLIAM-ST., New-York.
A complete stock of the above always on hand.
EBERHARD FABER, sole Agent.

MELODEONS.—S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S MELODEONS united the equal temperament to which has recently been awarded the first premium at the National Fair, Washington, D. C., can be found only at No. 333 Broadway. A liberal discount made for cash. The trade supplied on the very best terms. HORACE WATERS.

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.

SPRING OVERCOATS, and other garments suitable for the season, can now be seen, in great variety of colors, at ALFRED MUNROE & Co.'s Clothing Store, No. 441 Broadway. One price and no deviation.

The great vegetable preparation, HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, for all diseases proceeding from a disordered stomach or liver, acts like a charm, and never fails in cases of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, &c.
Isom & Hall, Schenectady, N. Y., Aug. 23, 1853, say: "We think the GERMAN BITTERS give the best satisfaction of any article about us."
S. A. Morison, Adams, N. Y., April 15, 1853, say: "Your GERMAN BITTERS are invaluable."
Hartshorne & Meydole, Hamilton, N. Y., April 15, 1853, say: "We are nearly out of your GERMAN BITTERS; it takes well, and is considered a very valuable medicine."
The BITTERS are entirely vegetable, always strengthening, and never prostrating the system. Sold by dealers in medicine and storekeepers everywhere.

HERNIA.—Only Prize Medal awarded to MARSH & Co., No. 54 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.

As red clouds darken in the twilight,
And blackness covers heaven's blue sky-light;
So CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE turgeth
To black the hair that redly burneth.

It changes white, red, sandy or grizzled hair, black or brown in ten minutes. Manufactured, sold and applied at No. 6 Astor House.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE for April 14.

Circulation, over 128,000.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE for this week contains the following:

I. EDITORIALS: Prohibition—The Law; The Bill Signed; Apologies for the Abolitionists; British Free Trade at the South; The Struggle in Kansas; Another Year; Starvation Prices; Prohibition is the Law; The Know-Nothings; The Rome Cloud; Slavery in the Tract Society; How Sam Wins.
II. ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE: Affairs in the Crimea Unchanged; Progress of the Vienna Conference; The War.
III. THE STATE OF EUROPE: A Letter from Our Correspondent, A. P. C., describing the principal events in Europe.
IV. ONE WEEK LATER FROM CALIFORNIA: A Letter from our Correspondent at San Francisco.
V. REVIEW OF THE WEEK: Giving, in a condensed and most comprehensive form, the latest and most important events that have transpired in the City, United States, Mexico, Havana, South America, Australia and Europe.
VI. THE MODERN TROUBADOURS: Our Democratic Opera and its Votaries.
VII. LITERATURE IN LONDON: A Letter from Our Correspondent in London.
VIII. MR. FORREST IN SOME OF HIS GREAT CHARACTERS: The Tribune's Criticisms of Mr. Forrest in the characters of Macbeth and Jack Cade.
IX. POLITICAL NEWS: Wisconsin—Result of Hindoo-ism; Kansas; Iowa; Michigan.
X. NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE: Concurrent Resolutions in Relation to Slavery.
XI. NEW PUBLICATIONS: Susan Dillon; Or, Getting Along; A Book of Illustrations.
XII. BARBARIAN DESIGNS ON KANSAS: A Letter from a Correspondent.
XIII. PASSAGE OF THE MAINE LAW: Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.
XIV. AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION.
XV. A CATHOLIC IDEA OF HELL AND ITS LOCALITY.
XVI. BURGLARIES IN CHENANGO COUNTY: A Promising Scapegrace.
XVII. SUICIDE BY A YOUNG WIFE.
XVIII. THE PANEL ROBBERY IN DUANE-ST.
XIX. ALLEGED ATTEMPT AT ABORTION.
XX. THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.
XXI. MARRIAGES and DEATHS.
XXII. THE MARKETS, Full Reports of the Stock, Money, Cotton, Grain, Cattle, and other Markets, specially reported for The Tribune.

Single copies, in wrappers, can be obtained at the counter in the Publication Office this morning. Price 6¼ cents.

SUBSCRIPTION.—One copy for one year, $2; three copies, $5; five copies, $8; ten copies, $12.

New-York Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1855.

Advertisements for THE TRIBUNE of Monday ought to be sent in before 9 o'clock on Saturday evening.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"One of the Unfortunates" is informed that we have laid his case before Mayor Wood. His Honor will attend to the matter at once, if an affidavit be furnished him.

Gov. Clark has vetoed the bill for Registering Voters in this City, because of the clause which deprives those who fail to register of the right of voting. This, the Governor says, is unconstitutional. We trust the bill will still be preserved, by striking out the objectionable clause. It is an important and most desirable reform, and should not be lost.

We give this morning an interesting digest of a great number of bills recently passed by the Legislature. The time for adjournment is not yet fixed. Both Houses were in session at 11 o'clock last night. They may adjourn to-day.

The investigation into the doings of the Peeping Committee, of the Massachusetts Legislature, is not yet finished. Mr. Hiss the chief delinquent, bids fair to become a historical character.

Gov. Pollock has signed the Pennsylvania Temperance law. We give elsewhere a synopsis of the provisions of the bill.

The telegraph from Charleston reports another "Cuban outrage." An American has been arrested and imprisoned at Havana, who declares himself innocent of conspiring against the Spanish Government. So did Mr. Turasher, and yet nobody now believes Gen. Concha did wrong in his course toward that gentleman. Before pronouncing this new arrest an outrage, we wait for better evidence than that of the accused.

By the Isabel at Charleston we have Havana dates to the 10th inst. The news is meager; business dull. Some assassinations took place during Holy Week; a sort of Spanish amusement much indulged in about the Easter Holidays.

By way of Boston we have some interesting intelligence from Paraguay. One of our war-steamers, the Water-Witch, has been fired into, apparently without the least reason. One man was killed. The fire was briskly returned, but it does not appear with what effect.

We have a week later news from California, by way of New-Orleans. Business was still much depressed, though there is better news in regard to some of the suspended bankers. Wells, Fargo & Co. had resumed payment, and Page, Bacon & Co. would also resume on the 29th. The failures of Dr. Wright and Adams & Co. are said to be very bad. Mining interests were improving.

The America reached Halifax on Thursday night with three days' later advices from Europe than those of the Washington. Vienna is now the point of attraction; and attention was wholly concentrated upon the Conference, which is represented as being in great difficulty upon the all-important Third Point—so much so, indeed, that, although the demands of the Allies had been much modified, the Russian Plenipotentiary had referred the matter to St. Petersburg, and nothing further could be done until a reply was received. The French Minister of Foreign Affairs had also been in London, to confer with the English Cabinet upon the question. Affairs in the Crimea had undergone no change. Letters from there report the British army as much improved. The Russians continue to strengthen their works. They are in strong force near Eupatoria. Night-skirmishes between the French and Russian riflemen continue, without decided advantage to either side. The treaty between Turkey and Sardinia is signed. The Sardinian Convention has occupied the attention of Parliament, and it is stated that England is to borrow money at five per cent, and lend to Sardinia at four. Parliament was about to adjourn over the Easter season, meeting again on the 16th inst. Mr. Roebuck's Committee is still at work. The latest news from Spain is called satisfactory. The Vienna papers state that Spain and Portugal acceded to the Western Alliance and signed the treaty at Paris on the 21st of March, but this statement is not confirmed. The difficulty between Austria and Prussia is increasing. From China we learn that the French had again attacked Shanghai, but were repulsed by the insurgents. Report says that the insurgents around Canton had taken the Tiger Fort, and plundered the surrounding villages.

FORAY ON CUBA.

The President and his confederates in the foul business have seized upon the moment when the recent savage outrages in Kansas have renewedly brought upon the authors of the Nebraska bill the abhorrence of the people of the Free States, to organize a new belligerent demonstration against Cuba. We trust that the President and his filibustering advisers will not, at least, forget that this is a representative Government, and that other coördinate branches have, of right, something to say on the question of going to war with a foreign power. Since the Administration became bankrupt on the Nebraska question, and its fortunes passed the possibility of being retrieved, we are not to look for moderation or statesmanship in our affairs. The President has gambled away the entire capital by which he was carried into the White House, and is thus ready for any desperate throw. His proclivity for extreme experiments was evinced on Kansas and Nebraska, when there was no cause for anything of the sort, except what grew out of his ambition to play the small politician on a large scale. He was then in no real straits, and if he had had either sense or prudence he would not have ruined himself and his party in the way he did. Now he is restrained by no consideration of losing anything whatever, for he has nothing to lose, either in character or power. He and his forces have been driven from the field in every quarter. Not even the body-guard of his own State remains. He is at the most, at the head of a forlorn hope. Under such circumstances, we may anticipate any reckless proceeding whatever, which his shallow mind may be inspired into adopting under the guidance of the two pro-Slavery disunionists, Pierre Soulé and Jeff. Davis, and the general outside pressure from their slave-driving confederates.

This movement against Cuba is a tangled skein, as all may see. It comes of the political desperation of the President, the persistent purposes of the slave power, intensely bent at this present moment in driving up and finally securing the advantages of aggression on the free territory of the Union, the personal mortifications and bitterness of the only returned member of the notorious Ostend triumvirate and the extremities to which our Minister to England has reduced his political fortunes by participating in, and in effect fathering, that conference. These are the motives to a belligerent demonstration against Cuba. It is a union of little political fires, set by various adventurers to nurse each his little fortunes, linked to the perpetual furnace kept burning by the slaveholders, and all fanned into one great flame of war, to subserve the scandalous purposes of its various authors. They are, one and all, daring to play with the peace and the destinies of a great nation for miserable purposes of personal and party, and sectional ambition. As the conservative element of the Cabinet was too feeble to keep the President out of the Nebraska iniquity, it is likely to be too feeble to resist the contemplated outrage on Spain.

On the pretext under which it is all feigned to be done, we have on previous occasions commented. The assertion that Spain has outraged and insulted our flag, is a lying subterfuge. And all the special pleading now put forth to show that our maritime rights have been invaded, is but so much rhetorical gas let on to illuminate a freebooting descent upon the coveted island. But we will once more advert to the ground we have already touched upon respecting the police of the seas; of which the enforcement in a limited degree by Spain, is now made the occasion for the filibustering demonstration in question.

No writer or statesman of intellect and reputation has gone any further on the claim of the exemption of our vessels from the right of search and visitation of foreign ships-of-war than Mr. Webster did, in his celebrated disquisitions on maritime rights, in his letters to Lord Ashburton and Mr. Everett. Indeed, he went to the extreme length of denying in toto the right of searching and of visiting our vessels on the high seas, of the ships of foreign Powers. He claimed that the right of visit, was not defined or at least established, as in any respect different from the right of search; and that in denying the right of one, we necessarily denied the right of the other. Mr. Webster's doctrine, though popular at home, and perhaps just and sound is, and always was, controverted. Great Britain, while she relinquished the right of search in the memorable correspondence referred to, insisted to the last upon the right of visitation, for the purpose of determining the nationality of the vessel examined. And this right Lord Ashburton conceded in terms, so far as British ships were concerned. But while Mr. Webster thus went to the extreme length of the doctrine that every regularly documented American ship was a part of the soil of the country, over which no power on earth had any claim or jurisdiction or any right to enter, while she was upon the high seas, he nevertheless made an exception. He declared that no right to visit exists, *except* where the vessel is justly suspected of violating revenue laws, or the law of nations, by piratical aggression. Thus the most stringent rule of exemption is brought down to this, that no foreign ship of war can visit a ship under the American flag, unless she is a suspected vessel. Where a vessel is suspected and visited, but the suspicion is found to be without foundation, then it is no invasion of rights, but a case of involuntary trespass. It is an injury by mistake, and not an injury by design, and is to be measured solely by the damages arising from detention or otherwise. But for such cases public law has no rule, and this Mr. Webster distinctly admits. Upon the highest ground, then, that can be taken on the question of maritime rights, we have no cause for complaint against Spain while she is engaged in examining vessels suspected of piratical objects approaching her shores. We thus come back under the lights of the strictest legal construction of our maritime rights, the most jealous assertion of our claims, to the ground dictated by common sense in this matter. Clearly, a police of the seas is a mockery and a sham unless the authority exists to examine suspected vessels on the high seas. Especially must this be admitted under the circumstances in which Spain has visited the few American vessels approaching the coast of Cuba that have been overhauled by her cruisers.

THE BRITISH ARMY.

We have now before us the report of some dozen sittings of the famous Committee appointed by the House of Commons to investigate the condition of the British army in the Crimea. Witnesses have been examined of every rank and station, from the Duke of Cambridge down, and their testimony is surprisingly unanimous. All departments of the administration have been passed in review, and all have been found to be not only deficient, but scandalously so. The staff, the medical department, the purveyor's department, the commissariat, the transport service, the hospital administration, the sanitary and disciplinary police, the harbor police of Balaklava, have one and all been condemned without an opposing voice.

Bad as every department was in itself, the full glories of the system were, however, developed only by the contact and coöperation of all. The regulations were so beautifully arranged that as soon as they came to be put in force, when the troops first landed in Turkey, nobody knew where his authority began nor where it ended, nor to whom to apply for anything; and thus, from a wholesome fear of responsibility, everybody shifted everything from his own shoulders to those of somebody else. Under this system, the hospitals were scenes of infamous brutality. Incoherent neglect did its worst upon the sick and wounded on board the transports and after their arrival. The facts revealed are incredible; indeed there was nothing more horrible in the retreat from Moscow. And yet they actually happened at Scutari, within sight of Constantinople, a large city, with all its resources in labor and material comforts. They happened, not on a nasty retreat, with the Cossacks at the heels of the fugitives and cutting of their supplies, but in the course of a partially successful campaign, at a place sheltered from all hostile attack, at the great central depot where Great Britain had heaped up her stores for the army. And the authors of all these horrors and abominations are no hard-hearted barbarians. They are, every one of them, British gentlemen of good extraction, well-educated, and of mild, philanthropic and religious dispositions. In their individual capacity, they no doubt were ready and willing to do anything; in their official capacity, their duty was to look coolly and with folded arms upon all these infamies, conscious that the case was not provided for in any part of her Majesty's regulations selecting themselves. Perish a thousand armies sooner than infringe upon her Majesty's regulations! And Tantalus like, the soldiers had to die within sight, almost within reach of the comforts which would have saved their lives.

Not a man on the spot had the energy to break through the net-work of routine, to act upon his own responsibility as the necessities of the case demanded, and in the teeth of the regulations. The only party who has dared to do this is a woman Miss Nightingale. Having once ascertained that the things wanted were in store she is reported to have taken a handful of stout fellows and to have actually committed a burglary upon the Queen's store-houses! The old women in authority at Constantinople and Scutari, far from being capable of such daring, were cowards to a degree we could scarcely credit, were it not openly admitted by themselves. One of them, Dr. Andrew Smith, for a time chief of the hospitals, was asked if there were in Constantinople no funds to buy, and no market to supply, many of the things wanted? "Oh, yes," he replied, "but after forty years' routine and drudgery at home, "I assure you I could hardly for some months realize "the idea that I actually had funds placed at my "command!"

The very blackest descriptions of the state of matters which had been given in both newspapers and Parliamentary speeches, are far outdone by the reality, as it now is brought before us. Some of the most glaring features had been broached, but even these now receive a gloomier coloring. Although the picture is as yet far from complete, we can see enough of it to judge of the whole. Excepting the female nurses sent out, there is not one redeeming feature in it. One group is as bad and as stupid as the other, and if the Committee in their report have the courage to speak out according to evidence, they will be embarrassed to find in the English language words strong enough to express their condemnation.

In view of these disclosures it is impossible to repress a strong glow of indignation and contempt not only for the immediate actors, but above all for the Government which arranged the expedition, and which, with the facts staring it in the face, had the impudence to declare they were mere fictions. Where, now, is that great Coalition of All the Talents, that galaxy of statesmen with whose advent the Golden Age was to dawn upon England? Between Whigs and Peelites, Russellites and Palmerstonians, Irish men and Englishmen, Liberal Conservatives and Conservative Liberals, they have been huckstering and bargaining among themselves, and every man they have put into place turns out to be an old woman or an unmitigated fool. These statesmen were so sure the machine they had been managing for thirty years would work admirably, that they did not even send out a person invested with extraordinary powers for unforeseen circumstances; unforeseen circumstances, of course, could never occur under a well-regulated Government! Subalterns by nature and by habit, these British ministers, suddenly placed in a position of command, have achieved the utter disgrace of England. There is old Raglan, all his life a head-office-clerk to Wellington; a man that never was permitted to act upon his own responsibility; a man bred to do just as he was bid, up to his 65th year; and this man is all of a sudden appointed to lead an army against the enemy, and to decide everything at once and for himself! And a pretty mess he has made of it. Vacillation, timidity, total absence of self confidence, firmness and the initiative, mark every one of his steps. We know now how feebly he behaved in the council of war where the Crimean expedition was resolved upon. To be taken in tow by a blustering blackguard like St. Arnaud, whom old Wellington would have silenced forever with one dry, ironical word! Then his timid march to Balaklava, his helplessness at the siege and during the sufferings of the winter, when he found nothing better to do than to hide himself. Then there is Lord Hardinge, equally subaltern in character, who commands the army at home. An old campaigner as he is, one would judge from his administration, and the way he defends it in the Lords, that he had never been out of his barracks or his office. To say he is totally ignorant of the very first requisites of an army in the field, or too lazy to recollect them, is the most favorable aspect that can be given to his case. Then come Peel's clerks—Cardwell, Gladstone, Newcastle, Herbert, and *tutti quanti*. They are well bred good-looking young gentlemen, whose elegance of manners and refinement of feeling do not permit them to handle a thing roughly, or to act with even a show of decision in the matters of this world. "Consideration" is their word. They take everything into consideration; they keep everything under consideration; they hold everybody in consideration; in consideration of which they expect to be held in consideration by everybody. Everything with them must be round and smooth. Nothing is so objectionable as the angular forms which mark strength and energy.

Whatever reports came from the army as to its being ruined by mismanagement were impudently denied by these mild, veracious and pious gentlemen, who being *a priori* convinced of the perfection of their Government, had the best authority for such denials; and when the subject was persevered in, and even the official reports from the seat of war compelled them to admit part of these statements, their denials were still made with a degree of acrimony and passion. Their opposition to Roebuck's motion for an inquiry is the most scandalous instance on record of public perseverance in untruth. *The London Times*, Layard, Stafford, and even their own colleague, Russell, gave them the lie, but they persevered. The whole House of Commons, by a majority of two out of three, gave them the lie and they still persevered. Now they stand convicted before Roebuck's Committee; but, for aught we know, they are persevering still. But their perseverance has now become a matter of small account. With the truth disclosed to the world in all its horrible reality, it is impossible that there should not be a reform in the system and administration of the British Army.

A proposition was introduced in the Legislature the other day to let out all the Canal repairs in one body, giving the work to a single firm, at a price specified in the act. This price was $700,000 a year, whereas the repairs last year cost $1,200,000—a difference which indicates that somebody has made quite too much money out of the business. As far as the saving goes this proposal might merit consideration; but in itself it ought not to be entertained, and we are glad the Senate rejected its vicious features. In the first place, it is far from clear that the repairs ought to cost $700,000 a year; and in the second place, no contract whatever should be given out except on due advertisement and fair public competition. The amendments accepted by the Senate obviate these objections, and we trust the bill may pass. All the repairs should be rigorously done by contract. Otherwise stealing in one form or another is inevitable, no matter what party is in power.

Many persons have written to us, asking for information in regard to the steps to be taken to obtain warrants under the Bounty Land Act of the last session. We are entirely unable to answer all those letters in person, but take this method of informing those who seek this information, that a broadside sheet has been issued by *Thompson's Bank Note Reporter*, containing the fullest details. An edition of 225,000 is being printed and during the next thirty days a copy will be mailed gratis to every Postmaster, County Clerk, Sheriff, Judge and Lawyer in the United States, and also to every subscriber to the *Reporter*. With in that time, therefore, every one can obtain the information needed upon this subject, by applying to any one of the officials above named residing in his neighborhood.

LEGISLATIVE DOINGS.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

ALBANY, Friday, April 13, 1855.

As the session of the Legislature draws to a close the usual excitement prevails, and it is with much difficulty that in the House of Assembly especially, order is preserved.

Yesterday afternoon, Mr. BLAKESLEE, of Oneida, called up his resolution, extending the right of suffrage to every male citizen in the State. It is as follows:

Resolved, (if the Senate concur,) That the following amendment to the Constitution of this State be and is hereby proposed, and be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of senators, and be published for three months previous to making such choice in pursuance of the provisions of the first section of the thirteenth article of said Constitution: That section first of the Constitution of the State of New-York be amended so as to read as follows: Every male citizen of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a citizen for ten days, and an inhabitant of this State one year next preceding any election and for the last four months next previous to the election of the County where he may offer his vote, shall be entitled to vote at such election in the election district of which he shall at the time be a resident, and not elsewhere for all officers that now or hereafter may be elected by the people, but such citizens shall have been for thirty days next preceding the election a resident of the district from which the officer is to be chosen for whom he offers to vote.

The vote being taken, it stood as follows. I have classified the members according to parties:

YEAS—Whigs—Messrs. Baldwin, Becker, Bennett, J. P. Bennett, J. P. Bennett, Blakeslee, Blatchford, Bleecker, Boynton, Bush, Bushnell, Chester, Cooke, E. Cole, J. B. Cole, Comstock, Davidson, Duncan, Edwards, Esmes, Everson, Fairchild, Fitch, Gates, Gleason, Jimmerson, Kasson, Kirkland, Leigh, Littlefield, Lourie, Machan, McKinney, Mallory, Main, May, Munro, Paine, G. Palmer, F. W. Palmer, Pennoyer, Phelps, Rathbun, Schuyler, S. Smith, Spencer, Stebbins, Stuyvesant, Terbush, G. Tompkins, I. Tompkins, Van Etten, Van Dusen, Warner, Walker, Weed, Wells, Williams, G. D. Williams, Wisner, Wooden—61.

Democrats—Messrs. Covey, C. P. Johnson, G. B. Johnson, Maclay, Wheaton—5.

NAYS—Whigs—Messrs. Campbell, Coleman, Goddard, Odell, Hunt, Petty, Pratt, Brooks, Smiley, A. G. Williams, Willey—11.

Democrats—Messrs. Barkley, Chapin, Conger, Dwinelle, Dodge, Evans, Ivans, McLaughlin, E. Miller, L. Miller, Munday, Odell, O'Keefe, Parsons, Speight, E. L. Smith, Stevens, Sturtevant, Wager, Ward, Waterbury, Wyant—21.

ABSENT—Whigs, 16; Democrats, 5.

The New-York City delegation stood thus: YEAS—Sheffield, Cooke, Hammerson, Leigh, Stuyvesant, *Mayster*—6. Democrats in italics.

NAYS—Coleman, *O'Keefe*, *E. L. Smith*, Petty, *McLaughlin*, Williams, *Speight*—7. Democrats in italics.

ABSENT—*Allen*, *Dixon*, *Munday*.

Yeas 66; Nays 38.

This morning Mr. Phelps, of Onondaga Co., called for the third reading of his bill, entitled "An act for the better preservation of the Constitutional rights and liberties of the people of this State."

Its provisions are, briefly:

Granting the protection of the writ of habeas corpus by any inhabitant of this State, arrested, committed, or detained under pretense that such inhabitant owes service or labor under the laws of another State.

Any person removing, or about to remove, such a person, shall be punished by a fine of not less than $1,000 nor more than $5,000, and by imprisonment in the State Prison not less than five nor more than ten years.

No jail or other building belonging to, or under the authority of, the people of this State, shall be used for the confinement of any such person, under penalty of a fine of $500, and imprisonment in the state Prison for two years.

All persons holding any office of trust, honor, or emolument whatever from the State, concerned in any manner in arresting or keeping such a person, forfeit their offices, and become forever ineligible.

The Volunteer Militia of the State are prohibited from acting, in any manner in the seizure, or keeping, or restitution of such a person, under penalty of fine not less than $100, nor more than $1,000, and by imprisonment for two years in the state Prison.

The law requiring the Mayor or Recorder of the City of New-York to send back fugitive slaves is repealed.

Judges, Sheriffs or other officers relinquishing their jurisdiction or authority to any Court or officer of any other State, or of the United States, in any proceeding instituted under this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and in addition to forfeiting office, be fined $1,000, and imprisoned in State prison two years. Expenses incurred under this act to be paid out of the Treasury of the State.

The bill was lost, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Baldwin, Becker, J. Bennett, J. P. Bennett, Belden, Blakeslee, Blatchford, Boynton, Bush, Bushnell, Edwards, Clark, E. Cole, Comstock, Davidson, Duncan, Esmes, Everson, Fairchild, Fitch, Gleason, Jimmerson, C. P.

Johnson, Kasson, Kirkland, Leigh, Littlefield, Lourie, Machan, Main, Masters, May, E. Miller, Munro, Paine, D. Palmer, Platt, Ramsay, Raymond, Rickerson, Rhoda, Robinson, Schuyler, B. Smith, Spencer, Stebbins, Stuyvesant, Terbush, G. Tompkins, I. Tompkins, Van Dusen, Warner, Walker, Weed, G. D. Williams, Willey, Wooden—58.

NAYS—Messrs. Aitken, Allen, Bridgenbecker, Buckley, Cooke, S. S. Cole, Conger, Covey, Devenine, Dixon, Kasson, Feidon, Gates, Hall, Ivans, Kendig, McLaughlin, L. Miller, Munday, Odell, O'Keefe, F. W. Palmer, Peck, Petty, Phelps, Rhodes, Sergeant, Seymour, Smalley, E. L. Smith, J. A. Smith, W. B. Smith, Stanton, Storrs, Ward, Waterbury, E. S. Wallen, A. G. Williams, Wyant—39.

Mr. Phelps changed his vote from the affirmative to the negative, in order to move a reconsideration, and the motion to reconsider was laid on the table. So we may have another vote on this bill. As it was, it received a very flattering vote.

George E. Baker, Esq., of Williamsburgh, has been appointed Private Secretary to the Governor, in place of J. J. Chambers, Esq., resigned.

THE LATEST NEWS,

RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE PROMETHEUS AT NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Friday, April 13, 1855.

The steamer Prometheus has arrived with dates from San Francisco to the 24th March.

Business of every description is represented as being extremely dull. Prices have very generally declined, and the sales are limited even at the reduction.

The mining interest and