NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

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Volume XVIII.......................No. 102

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—Murrell—A Kiss in the Dark—Nick of the Woods.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—Othello—Obstinate Family.

NIBLO'S—La Favorita.

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street—Merry Monarch—Wager—Serious Family.

NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street—Woman—Pizarro—Lottery Ticket.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway—Two can Play at that Game—Money.

AMERICAN MUSEUM—Afternoon—Money. Evening—Faint Heart Never won Fair Lady—Roman Brothers—First of April.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE, Bowery—Therese—Evelleen Wilson—Kiss in the Dark.

CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE, 472 Broadway—Ethiopian Melodies by Christy's Opera Troupe.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Wood's Musical Hall, 444 Broadway—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

CIRCUS, 37 Bowery—Equestrian Entertainments.

GEORAMA, 586 Broadway—Banvard's Panorama of the Holy Land.

HOPE CHAPEL—Dr. Valentine's Evenings of Eccentricity.

HELLER'S SOIREES MYSTERIEUSES, 539 Broadway.

OWEN'S ALPINE RAMBLES, 539 Broadway.

New York, Wednesday, April 13, 1853.

The Weekly Mails for the Pacific.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD.

The United States mail steamship El Dorado, Captain Schenck, will leave this port this afternoon, at two o'clock, for Aspinwall.

The mails for California and other parts of the Pacific, will close at one o'clock.

The NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD—California edition—with the latest intelligence from all parts of the world, will be published at 10 o'clock this morning.

Single copies, sixpence. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

The News.

Special attention is directed to the large amount of important information which we to-day publish from Albany, including the proceedings of the Legislature, the bills relative to the city charter, the police system, the law of libel, &c. At noon yesterday, the Senate went into executive session, and unanimously confirmed all the nominations for notaries; but on coming to the name of Mr. J. J. Briggs as Superintendent of the Onondaga Salt Springs, a spirited controversy arose, which resulted in the eventual rejection of the candidate. This difficulty being settled, it was announced that there were no further nominations, and the body then resumed legislative business. It thus appears that nothing has been done with regard to the harbormasters in this city, &c. The reason for Senator Cooley's extraordinary opposition to an executive session, week after week, is now rendered a greater mystery than ever. Nearly the entire day was consumed by the Assembly in debating the different propositions to devise means for securing the completion of the canals. Many bills of considerable importance were adopted by each house, and both were in session at a very late hour. Indeed, at our last advices, it was supposed that they would remain in full blast all night, and there were indications that the session would be prolonged for a day or two more.

The amended police law, elsewhere given in full, is believed to be correct, as passed by the Senate and concurred in by the Assembly. Take it altogether, the amendments are certainly a reformation and a great improvement on the old system. The Aldermanic interest having been abolished, the appointing power is hereafter to consist of the Mayor, Recorder, and City Judge, who form a board of "Police Commissioners." This board is also to hear and decide all charges preferred against policemen. All appointments made under this law are during good behaviour. There is a section in the law that brings the constables under the cognizance of the Mayor, so far as concerns rewards for services rendered in criminal business.

After a contest of over one year, it has been finally decided who is the duly authorized Treasurer of this State. The Court of Appeals, prior to adjournment yesterday, sustained the previous decision of the Supreme Court, which ousts James M. Cook, whig, and instals Benjamin Welch, democrat.

The last act of the Court of Appeals is said to have been a decision in favor of the appellants in the Broadway Railroad injunction case—the question being on a motion of the respondents to dismiss the appeal.

Our special Washington correspondent states that Mr. Buchanan does not contemplate to relieve Mr. Ingersoll at the Court of St. James till the close of the present fiscal year, the 30th of June. Mr. B. was desirous that his mission might commence under the happiest auspices; and it was simply with the view of having his nomination confirmed that the members of the Senate were informed on Monday morning that the President had another communication to make. Hence arose the groundless rumors, which grew larger as they flew, that there was a split in the cabinet; that the President and his advisers sat up till midnight on the Sabbath, vainly endeavoring to compromise matters, &c. We are informed that there are yet to be filled seven full missions, two commissionerships, one minister resident, fourteen chargeships, besides a large number of consulships and other minor offices, all of which will be attended to within the ensuing two months. The reason for postponing the appointments till the close of the fiscal year is, that the President wishes to avoid the expense of duplicating salaries. In addition to our special despatch, we publish some other intelligence from Washington, which will be found worthy of perusal.

The whigs of Trenton, N. J., re-elected their present Mayor on Monday.

Santa Anna is reported to have arrived at Vera Cruz on the 1st instant, where his reception was rather tame. He immediately left for the city of Mexico. We also learn from the South that a committee of Mexican nobles—who are they?—had been appointed to confer with the returned chief, prior to his taking the Presidential chair. The Governor of Tamaulipas has been dismissed, and President Lombardini had it in contemplation to present a British agent his passport for having given currency to a report that he had bribed various Mexican Congressmen, in order to secure their votes in favor of the claims of the British bondholders. The agent, however, denies the charge, and there the matter rests. Santa will have a herculean task to perform before he gets things into proper working trim, and as soon as he accomplishes his object he will probably again have to abdicate.

Dates from Rio Janeiro to the 3d ult. give frightful accounts of the ravages of the yellow fever. Nearly all the vessels in port had cases of the disease on board, and several Americans had died.

Much entertaining information is contained in the letter elsewhere published, from China. Our correspondent gives an interesting account of the reception of the new American Commissioner, Hon. Humphrey Marshall; progress and growth of the trade between the Chinese and California; the disregard of treaty stipulations on the part of English and Americans, &c. Among other items of naval intelligence we regret to learn that the crew of the Saratoga has been greatly weakened by sickness and death, and that the ship itself is unfit for further service.

The telegraphs supply us with many items of maritime disasters which are worthy the attention of those interested. The bark Hercules, from Liverpool for Charleston, was recently abandoned in a sinking condition. The bark T. J. Southard was found with six feet of water in her hold, and abandoned, seventy miles south of Cape Henlopen, on the 10th instant; her crew were taken off by the Perota and Montauk. The ship Damascus has been condemned to be sold at Salinas Bay, in consequence of damages sustained at sea. She was insured in Baltimore for twenty-two thousand dollars.

The steamer Empire State, on her trip from this city to Fall river, last Monday evening, caught fire, and will have to return for repairs. Her passengers were all taken off by the steamer Commodore, and conveyed to Stonington.

We learn, from Boston, that the U. S. ship-of-war Vermont, lately detached from the Japan expedition, has been laid up in ordinary.

Thirty German families were rendered houseless by a fire in Syracuse, on Monday night.

The Cunard steamship America, having been eleven days out from Liverpool, is overdue, with days later European news. The lines east of Boston were not in working order last night, and we could not, therefore, ascertain whether she had reached Halifax or not.

Flags were flying in all parts of the city yesterday, in commemoration of the birthday of the lamented Henry Clay.

In addition to several columns of advertisements, our inside pages to-day contain an interesting letter from Paris, relative to the politics of Europe; a curious description of Sabbath Amusements in New Orleans; Railroad, Law, Theatrical and Obituary Intelligence; Commercial Review; a large number of miscellaneous paragraphs, &c.

Our City Railroads—A Plea for the Suffocated.

New York is fast becoming the City of Railroads. The Rubicon which the Londoners dared not cross, we have boldly traversed. We have solved the problem of intermural railroads. Despite the cries of those who foretold endless lists of casualties—despite the groans of omnibus proprietors and the plaintive moans of hack drivers—despite the wry faces of that highly respectable class of individuals who look upon all improvements as revolutionary schemes, pregnant with danger to the State—we have now four lines of rail cars actually running through the very heart of the city, and several others in contemplation, or about to be established. And so they ought to be.

It is, indeed, rather a matter of wonder that the public should have submitted so long to the omnibus *régime*, than that it should now be superseded by the cars. Sixpence for the privilege of being immured in a sort of prisoner's van and churned for half an hour—for being deafened by the horrible clatter of shaky windows—and for saving about fifteen per cent in time on pedestrians—is certainly cheap; but this is all we can say in favor of the omnibuses. Human ingenuity has never contrived a more thoroughly unsatisfactory mode of locomotion. It has always been a mystery to us how, out of a population of less than three-quarters of a million, some eighty to one hundred thousand persons should be found every day to undergo the voluntary martyrdom of a ride in a "stage."

The city railroads were advocated on several substantial grounds. Speed was one; and it is certain that far greater speed might be, and sometimes is, attained by the cars, than their elder rivals, the 'busses, ever pretended to reach. Comfort was another. We were promised—and we are bound to say that this promise is occasionally kept—that we should have comfortable seats, and room for our legs. We were assured that the windows would be so contrived as not to deafen us with their clatter. Finally, we were given to understand that a sufficient number of cars would be placed on each line to afford a regular and commodious means of transit for passengers. On the strength of these pledges, we consented to the temporary inconvenience of allowing the pavement of the great thoroughfares of the city to be torn up, and rails laid down, and to the much greater annoyance of surrendering the centre of three avenues to private companies, for their special, we might almost say, their exclusive use.

The concession was important, but, had the inducements which were held out to us been realized, there would have been no just ground to regret it. The prospect of saving time and increasing the comforts of the community, was sufficient to warrant even greater sacrifices. What have we gained?

If any inquire how the assurances of the city railroad projectors with respect to the personal comfort of travellers, have been borne out by their practice, we refer them to the letter of "Censor," in yesterday's HERALD. Or, to place the matter still more fully at rest, we recommend them to attempt a journey on Sunday evening at nine o'clock, or on any evening between five and six o'clock, in the Fourth, Sixth or Eighth avenue cars. They will then be enabled to form a tolerably correct idea of the compressibility of the human frame, and to say, at a word, how many men, women, and children, can be squeezed into a cubic yard. To appreciate the position thoroughly, the experimentalist ought to be accompanied by a lady, and if possible by a child. If one of the seats is occupied by a man whose pretensions to gallantry induce him to surrender it to the lady, she may think herself fortunate. We males are growing less and less polite to the fair sex; and, considering the very courteous manner in which our civilities are usually requited, we don't wonder at it. However, let us suppose that the lady is seated, and the child stowed away in some unheard-of nook or corner in the vicinity. The traveller will then find himself in a dense crowd of suffocating mortals. The air he breathes is fœtid and poisonous; his toes have served as stepping stones for half a dozen stout old gentlemen; he is shoved, and hustled, and worried at every stoppage of the car; he cannot see where he is, and must trust to fate to direct him home. While he is wondering how far he may be from the street where he intends to alight, his female companion is overcome by the heat and effluvia, and faints; the child is undergoing a process of smothering between two stout servant girls. Beside him, a couple of men, who, we must charitably suppose, are drunk, are shocking his ears with profane and filthy language. In disgust, the traveller leaves the car, and pursues his way homeward on foot.

We beg to assure those of our readers who have never witnessed a similar scene to the above, that we have in no particular drawn on our imagination to describe it. It occurs daily. Avarice has so blinded the directors of the railway companies that they have totally lost sight of public comfort, and care for nothing but their own immediate profit. To such an extent has their recklessness gone that the Sixth and Eighth avenue cars may almost be considered as a public nuisance.

Such being the net results of our liberality, it is well to inquire whether we cannot compel these corporations to fulfil their engagements to the public. If we cannot, it is clear that in granting privileges to lay rails we have made a blunder which we must endeavor to repair. If the companies will not provide cars to accommodate travellers—if they will persist in cramming fifty people into a car which holds twenty-five with difficulty—it is time to ascertain whether means cannot be adopted to deprive them of their exclusive rights, and confide them to better hands. It is certain that the companies are at present inflicting on the community a wrong for which the law could probably afford a remedy. Even if no more thorough punishment could be inflicted than the suspension of their business on Sunday, the lesson would be salutary, and might restore the directors to a sense of their duty.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.—The appointment of Mr. Buchanan to England is equivalent to announcing again to the powers of Europe that a leading object of the foreign policy of this administration will be the acquisition of Cuba. The sentiments of Mr. Buchanan are sufficiently developed in the publication, by President Fillmore, of his correspondence with Mr. Saunders, at Madrid, during the administration of James K. Polk. Mr. Buchanan being willing then to give a hundred millions for Cuba, will doubtless be willing to make a still higher offer now, by a few millions, if necessary, in view of the present high rents, high prices of beef, pork, &c., in New York, Spain, and elsewhere. And considering the mortgage which England has upon the island of Cuba, in those Spanish coupons, Mr. Buchanan will, doubtless, have a very important part to perform in the negotiations upon "manifest destiny."

Mr. Robert J. Walker, who appears to have taken up his residence again in Washington—and whose guest Mr. Buchanan has been for some days past—will, it is surmised, keep a sharp look out for a squall in the cabinet, and, if there is a chance, contrive to slip again into the Treasury Department, to finish up the "manifest destiny" of free trade. But we presume that Mr. Walker's present sojourn at Washington is more with reference to his friends who may want a friend to help them, than with any view to "a plum" for himself, unless, indeed, he may conclude to put in his papers for the mission to France for the benefit of his health. *Item.*—Rumor says that the reason General Pierce has not made the nomination to France is that he has fixed his eye upon Henry A. Wise; but that, considering his "antecedents," there were some grounds of apprehension that the Senate might boggle at the ratification of Mr. Wise, and hence it has been deemed prudent to wait till the Senate are quietly out of the way. By this method, Mr. Wise can be sent over without waiting till next December; and thus, being in Paris when they do meet, they will be very apt to let it go, especially if he should be hard at work on the Cuba question. We give the rumor for what it is worth, though it is perhaps more likely, should Mr. Wise desire it, that he will be sent back again to Brazil.

We are not advised of any determination having yet been made in regard to the mission to Central America, left vacant by the declination of Mr. Slidell, of Louisiana, nor of any prominent applications for that highly important general roving commission. We hope that Mr. Slidell's objection to Central America—to wit: the fatality of that malignant climate, all over that pestilential country, all the year round from the first of January to the last day of December—will not be a drawback to the patriotic bachelors still hanging about in Washington, and anxious to serve their country in some useful capacity abroad, at from five to ten thousand dollars a year. A man encumbered with a family may be excused from risking their lives, or his own, on their account, in the very heart of the yellow fever country for four or five years together; but to a patriotic bachelor, particularly if a disciple of the school of Young America, a hovel of palm leaves at San Juan at this crisis ought to be more desirable than the festivities of Paris, or the *lazzaroni* of Naples. Shall the Monroe doctrine be abandoned on account of the climate of the Belize? Will Young America knock under to John Bull because of the *vomito?* Who puts in for the mission to Central America?

Old Bullion, according to our private advices, is enjoying himself at Washington "solitary and alone," part of his family being in Missouri, part in California, and part in Europe. He is said to be in robust health, and promises to make the time-servers and would-be-leaders of the democracy smell thunder in the next House of Representatives; and is particularly indignant at the idea of the possibility, in any contingency, of Gen. Cushing's promotion from the tail to the head of the cabinet. Col. Benton, in short, is represented as one of the few of the members of the new House who consider Secretary Marcy the redeeming feature of the administration. Meantime, the distribution of the plunder accruing to Missouri, the newsmongers say, will be deferred till after the next August election, to avoid any new cause of squabbling, in the interval, between the already exceedingly disagreeable Benton and anti-Benton factions. Perhaps that expedient may work out a compromise among them; but it is rather a hard process for harmonizing the family.

The New York Collectorship is still considered the rock upon which the hard shells at Washington intend, if they can, to wreck, not the ship, but the Secretary of State. They desire nothing better than to bring the issue directly between him and Schell—for upon that issue, whatever the event, they hope either to crowd out the Premier or break him down. Well, Rome was not built in a day, and we can't expect the trouble between the hard shells and the soft shells to be reconciled short of a row somewhere.

ALPINE RAMBLES are very romantic and charming to read of, and the ascent of Mont Blanc is an achievement to be remembered during a life time; but there are certain dangers, difficulties, and "sufferings, that 'flesh is heir to' in both rambles and ascents," that must give us pause ere we undertake either; besides which, the strain upon one's finances is truly appalling. How grateful, then, should all stay-at-home travellers be to our friend Mr. John Owens, who, by an ingenious and admirably carried out plan, peculiar to himself, has opened an establishment at the Chinese Assembly Rooms, in Broadway, from which he positively conveys all who call upon him, across the Atlantic in the steamship Atlantic; takes them a pleasant ramble through the old French towns, down in the valleys, and up the rugged sides of the Alps, and actually ascends, with the whole party, to the snow-crowned summit of Mont Blanc. We went with him a few evenings since, and enjoyed the trip amazingly—we were at once instructed, delighted, and astonished; instructed in reference to the countries we passed through; delighted with the company we met and the scenery we beheld; astonished, that such a long and perilous journey had been achieved in comfort, without danger, or even difficulty, and that the whole of the travelling expenses are reduced to exactly fifty cents.

THE GOOD TIME COMING FOR NEW YORK.—Henceforth we expect to hear no more grumbling or dissatisfaction expressed at the mode in which the affairs of this metropolis are to be conducted. We will have no more indignation meetings convened in Metropolitan Hall or Old Tammany, to denounce the proceedings of our grave and reverend City Fathers; no more petty carping at tea room extravagances; no more injunctions to annul the grants of the Corporation; and very little more of that dust literature for which the journals of New York seemed to have recently acquired a most decided *penchant.* Oh, no! All this, we trust, is gone for ever, and in its place we will have a model city, an incorruptible Corporation, eschewing all the sinful lusts of the municipal tea table, a well organized police, and streets which may not suffer in comparison with those of London or Paris.

Our reasons for anticipating this beneficial change are three fold: First, the passage of an ordinance by the Common Council, last Monday evening, creating two bureaux in the City Inspector's Department, of which one is charged with attending to the sanitary condition of the metropolis; second, the passage, on the same day, of the new Police bill, putting that body on a better organized basis, and cleansing it from the rather objectionable influence of Aldermen; and third, the simultaneous passage of the amendments to the New York City Charter, the provisions of which are calculated to place men in the responsible office of municipal legislators, who will have no motive in seeking that honor save the laudable desire of deserving the good opinion of the public and ministering to the social well being of this great metropolis.

We published in yesterday's HERALD the ordinance passed by the Common Council, creating the two very necessary bureaus to which we have alluded; and we give to our readers to-day the other two bills, as amended by the Senate and approved of by the House of Assembly. From the police bill we anticipate a most desirable improvement in the efficiency of that force, taking, as it does, the power of nominating or appointing police officers out of the hands of the Aldermen—by whom the privilege was too generally wielded to subserve political ends, regardless of the common weal—and conferring it on a Board of Commissioners, composed of the Mayor, Recorder, and City Judge. Of course, the present members of the force must be allowed to complete their various terms of engagement, unless they render themselves liable to be discharged in the meantime, for misconduct. Some of them have yet one, two and three years to complete the term of four years, for which, under the old system, they received their appointment; but even these will become more active and efficient for the remainder of the time, so that when their turn comes for falling off, they may have recommended themselves by their previous attention to their duties, as fit subjects for re-appointment under the new law, which makes the office a permanent one, or during good conduct. We did earnestly desire to have seen a provision introduced into the bill regulating a proper police uniform, without which no force, how well soever organized in other respects, can be found a thoroughly efficient one; but we were not destined to find our own and the public desire in this respect gratified. However, for the benefits we have received may we all be duly thankful.

The new city charter is expected to be an unfailing specific against those little eruptions or diseases to which corporate bodies and public officers are sometimes liable, and which are known to the community under the general classification of bribery. It provides terrible penalties against any peccadilloes in this line, so that henceforth the office of Alderman will not be worth the looking after, since the various little perquisites which its holder enjoyed in the good times that are now gone, are withdrawn from it. The bill also deprives the city fathers of all judicial attributes, and makes specific provisions for the manner in which railroad grants, ferry leases and municipal property are in future to be disposed of. In fact, so stringent are its provisions, and so zealously does it guard against the possibility of malfeasance, that it is thought none but really good, honest, upright, practical business men will henceforth condescend to accept the office. Under this triple protection, we may hope that New York is about to enter on her millennium, and that her good municipal government, clean and healthy streets, and efficient police, will be worthy of her position as the great metropolis of the American continent. May our hopes be fulfilled.

Connecticut Politics—Successive Elections of Governors, &c.

The election in Connecticut has resulted as was anticipated—in the triumphant electtion of the democratic candidates for State offices, members of Congress, and a majority of the Legislature. The details of the election returns, so far as they appear to possess much interest, we have given. This is the fourth year in succession that the democrats have succeeded.

The political character of the State has been very changeable since the present organization of parties. In 1824 and 1828, Connecticut voted for John Quincy Adams for President; in 1832, for Clay; in 1836, for Van Buren; in 1840, for Harrison; in 1844, for Clay; in 1848, for Taylor; in 1852, for Pierce. Under the old organization of parties, the State always voted for the federal candidates for President and Vice President, even preferring Rufus King to James Monroe, at the first election of the latter to the Presidency, in 1816. In 1811, Roger Griswold, of Connecticut, was the only Governor elected by the federalists, in the United States.

It may be interesting to political readers, to be furnished with the following complete list of Governors of Connecticut, elected since the American Revolution. The charter granted to the colony, in 1662, by King Charles II., formed the basis of the government of Connecticut until 1818, when the present constitution was framed. The last Governor elected under the colonial government was Jonathan Trumbull, who was chosen in 1769, and annually re-elected until 1784:—

LIST OF GOVERNORS ELECTED SINCE THE REVOLUTION.

		Year.	No. of times elected.
Jonathan Trumbull,	re-elected	1776	15
Mathew Griswold,	elected	1784	1
Samuel Huntington	do	1785	11
Oliver Wolcott	do	1796	2
Jonathan Trumbull	do	1798	11
John Treadwell	do	1809	2
Roger Griswold	do	1811	2
John Cotton Smith	do	1813	4
Oliver Wolcott (toleration)	do	1817	10
Gideon Tomlinson (dem.)	do	1827	4
John S. Peters (dem.)	do	1831	2
Henry W. Edwards (dem.)	do	1833	1
Samuel A. Foot (whig)	do	1834	1
Henry W. Edwards (dem.)	do	1835	3
William W. Ellsworth (whig)	do	1838	4
Chauncey F. Cleveland (dem.)	do	1842	2
Roger S. Baldwin (whig)	do	1844	2
Isaac Toucey (dem.)	do	1846	1
Clark Bissell (whig)	do	1847	2
Joseph Trumbull (whig)	do	1849	1
Thomas H. Seymour (dem.) re-elected in 1851 '52, '53	do	1850	4

The first eight names in this list were of the old federal party.

Under the colonial and State governments, three of the family of Wolcott, two of that of Griswold, and three of that of Trumbull, held the office of Governor. The affairs of the State were managed by cliques of a few individuals, mostly resident at Hartford and New Haven, who dispensed the offices, and dictated the nominations as they pleased. Against the potent dictation of these self-constituted regencies "no dog dared to wag his tongue," and they permitted no one to hold the high offices of the State unless he belonged to the old colonial and State aristocracy, or had won his way to their ranks by some peculiar services, or the acquisition of wealth. There was, also, during that period, a sort of connection of Church and State in existence; most of the inhabitants, being descended from the Puritan settlers, were of the Congregational faith, and many of the laws were made to favor that sect. On the day when the Governor and other State officers were sworn in, at Hartford, there was annually a large assemblage of the Congregational clergy, who, from ancient colonial custom, considered themselves entitled to join in the grand procession of dignitaries, and fill the seats of honor on the occasion. A sumptuous dinner was provided for these reverned gentlemen at the expense of the State; and this custom was continued until about 1817, when it was broken up by the political revolution which brought the tolerationists and democrats into power. The friends of the clergy among the Congregationalists of Hartford endeavored to keep up the custom by continuing the annual dinner; but it was no go—the clerical gentlemen refusing to attend after the State had deserted them, and so the annual dinner has long since been among the good things that were, and have passed away.

The old federal party had not much trouble in controlling the elections and managing the affairs of the State. That party consisted generally of Congregationalists and a few Episcopalians, most of the latter being made up of conscientious admirers of the Church of England, and seceders from the Congregational Church. The minority of the people, after the old democratic republican party was formed by Jefferson, included most of the Baptists, Methodists, Universalists, and Free Thinkers found in the State; also, "the rabble," as they were called, or the lower orders, without distinction of religious sect.

The Congregationalists of the federal party, being taught from childhood to look unfavorably upon all other sects, naturally shunned that party which was composed of such heterogenious materials as was the Connecticut democracy of the times of Jefferson. Moreover, each citizen, on being made a freeman, on arriving at the required age, was sworn to support the charter or constitution, and laws of the State, and to vote for the best men to sustain them. As federalists were considered the best men for the purpose, so it was deemed wrong, and even unconstitutional, to vote for democrats as rulers; particularly for those of them who were admirers of the French Revolution, and loose in their religious notions. Hence, Connecticut was easily kept in federal leading strings. It is no wonder, therefore, that Aaron Burr should have pronounced the people of Connecticut incorrigible, when he returned from a visit to them, endeavoring to induce the State to vote for Jefferson and himself at the Presidential election of 1800. Connecticut was the only New England State that invariably voted with the federal party during the administrations of Jefferson and Madison.

There were but few men of talent in the ranks of the old democratic party of Connecticut. Young men were led to believe that the path to respectability, wealth, honor, and preferment, was only to be found among the federalists, and the ranks of that party were, of course, filled with the principal farmers, lawyers, and other professional men, merchants, mariners, and manufacturers. The mass of mechanics, small farmers, and common laborers, perhaps, were to be found following democratic leaders.

After the peace with Great Britain, in 1815, the federal party was gradually disbanded in most of the States. It, however, held the power for a considerable time in Massachusetts and Connecticut. The votes in Connecticut for Governor, in April, 1815, stood for John Cotton Smith, (federalist,) 8,176; for Elijah Boardman, (democrat,) 4,876—showing a federal majority of 3,300 in the State. For many years previous, the democrats had given a merely nominal vote for their candidates for Governor. General Hart, a wealthy citizen of Saybrook, and Asa Spalding, Esq., a wealthy lawyer of Norwich, were, year after year, in succession voted for as the republican or democratic candidates for Governor. In 1810, a portion of the federal party, being dissatisfied with the nomination and election of Governor Treadwell, brought forward Roger Griswold of Lyme, who had been a distinguished member of Congress in the times of John Adams. A split in the federal party was a remarkable circumstance, and the democrats took advantage of it the following year, by withdrawing their own candidate and assisting to elect Griswold. As Governor, however, the democrats had no reason to be satisfied with their choice. He was most decidedly opposed to the war with England, and refused to call out the militia of the State when required to place them under United States officers. Governor Griswold died in 1812, and was succeeded by John Cotton Smith, who was the last Governor of Connecticut elected by the federal party.

In 1816, some of the leading politicians of the State, who were dissatisfied with the rule of the federalists, formed a plan to effect a political revolution. The patronage of the State, on certain occasions, having been refused to the Episcopal Church and their principal seminary for education, the members of that sect, a large proportion of whom were federalists, were much displeased. They, therefore, readily fell in with a plan to form a toleration party, composed of all the democrats in the State, and those federalists of other sects than Congregationalists who desired a change in the connection of political and ecclesiastical rule. Oliver Wolcott, who had been Secretary of the Treasury under John Adams, was pitched upon as the toleration candidate for Governor. He had resided in New York many years, and, although a federalist, joined with Rufus King and others in sustaining the war of 1812. On returning to his native State, he probably considered the federal party on the point of dissolution, and accepted the "toleration" nomination for Governor, in 1816. That election surprised the federalists, although Gov. Smith was re elected by a majority of 1,198 over Mr. Wolcott, for it showed the probable success of the new party at another trial. Jonathan Ingersoll, an Episcopalian federalist, was the toleration candidate for Lieut. Governor, and was elected by a majority of 1,759 over Calvin Goddard, the federal candidate. The following year, viz., in 1817, the toleration party was successful in completely revolutionizing the State. Mr. Wolcott was elected Governor by a clear majority of 334 over Governor Smith and the scattering votes—the votes standing, for Wolcott 13,655, Smith 13,119, scattering 202. Ingersoll was also re-elected Lieutenant Governor, and there was a small toleration majority in the Legislature. The dominant party called a State Convention, made a constitution to suit themselves, and re-elected Governor Wolcott, with but little opposition, in 1818. The next year, 1819, the federalists tried to break down the toleration party by running a Union State ticket for Senators, composed of an equal number of federalists and old school democrats. The scheme was unsuccessful, the toleration ticket being elected by a majority of 1,534—the total vote of the State being then about 33,000.

The views of the toleration party having been carried out, the name was dropped, and the State was decidedly democratic—the old federal party became disbanded, and most of the democratic leaders of Connecticut supported John Quincy Adams for President—a minority of the party sustaining Mr. Crawford, and a Jackson party being unknown in the State until 1827. By the aid of the Crawford party, in 1828, the Jackson men succeeded in polling 4,448 votes, against 13,829 for Adams.

The democratic legislative caucus in 1827, determined to get rid of Governor Wolcott, and therefore nominated Gideon Tomlinson, who was elected. The vote stood, for Tomlinson 7,681, Wolcott 5,235, scattering 672; clear majority for Tomlinson 1,814. This election ended the political life of Governor Wolcott, who had been annually elected ten times in succession. His memoirs and correspondence, which were published a few years since, show that he possessed the confidence of the leading federalists in the days of Washington and John Adams, and but few on the list of Governors so long continued in favor with the people of his native State.

The Jackson party in Connecticut first came into power in 1833, since when the State has alternately been in the hands of the democrats and whigs, at successive elections, as is shown by our statements in this article.

Talk on 'Change.

Provisions were firmer and more active. Cotton, flour and corn, were without change, while wheat was in fair demand.

Private advices had been received by parties on 'Change from Detroit, which represented that much excitement prevailed regarding the award of the contract for building the canal around the Sault Ste. Marie. The statements were contradictory. On one side, it was alleged that the commissioners had not awarded the contract to the lowest bidders, and that capitalists stood ready to take the job at lower rates, and to guarantee its completion in fifteen months, while the successful bidders required two years for its completion. On the other hand, it was stated that the size of the canal contracted to be built by Messrs. Corning & Co. was to be much more capacious and expensive than that embraced in other proposals, and to be constructed on a scale to secure ample accommodations, at each extremity of the canal, for vessels of large size; and that to build it, on the plan proposed by this company, would require at least two years, with the greatest expedition that capital and enterprise could give to the work. To build the canal in the manner proposed by Messrs. Corning & Co., and within the time specified, was considered by the commissioners the best offer which had been submitted. The character of the commissioners was such, (including Mr. Ledyard, and other gentlemen of great respectability, assisted by an able engineer, in the person of Mr. Canfield,) as precluded all idea of unfair or illegal letting.

Mr. Corning's associates in their contract embraced some of the most reliable capitalists of the country, among whom were George Griswold, August Belmont, H. Dwight, and others, of this city, with Mr. Fairbanks, of Vermont, R. B. Forbes, of Boston, and other leading names at the West.

Moreover, it was said, that as matters stood a charter could not be obtained in Michigan under which a company could be properly organized, so as to give immediate confidence to capitalists while the way was open before the New York Legislature. If nothing efficient were done before a charter could be obtained in Michigan it would greatly delay the work. It was stated that intelligence had been received from Albany that the act incorporating Mr. Corning and associates into a company for the construction of the canal had already passed.

Satisfaction was expressed for the passage of the police and mock auctioneer bills. The final adoption of the reform bill, and other good laws of less moment, would entitle the Legislature to the best thanks of the people at large.

The limitation to one hundred days pay had worked well. Had the session been eked out four or five months, as formerly, it was doubted whether as much useful legislation would have been accomplished. It was suggested that a limitation of pay to members of Congress, under somewhat similar circumstances, might have a similar influence.

It was stated that a company of emigrants for Australia was being organized under the mutual benefit system, whereby they would be enabled to go out together in the same vessel, to aid and assist each other on the journey, and to afford each other mutual protection when there. The first company formed on this plan was expected to sail in the ship Nimrod, on or about the 20th inst.

FIRE AT NEWARK.—Mr. Coulton, the conductor of the Jersey City railroad cars, has informed us that at one o'clock yesterday the entire of the Rosendale Cement Works, at Newark, were burned to the ground. The loss will be about $7,500.

French and English Postage.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR—I hand you the following extract of a letter received from an American at Toulon, France:—

The Post Office, per American packets, charged us hitherto 12 sous for postage from Havre; but in the above, made us pay 16 sous. Also, via England, we pay 16 sous if a letter is sent per American steamer, and 26 sous per English ones. The French have the privilege of sending letters all over the United States for 3 cents; but charge, over France, 16 cents to the Americans. I say our Post Office should get matters better ordered than such a wide difference.

It appears by the above that letters for France, by the Cunard steamers, have to pay 20 cents each, or 10 cents more than by the Collins steamers, which difference must be, I conclude, the English tax on such; yet the Canadians get their letters, by either line of steamers, for 3 cents. By this, Americans are taxed in England and France for postage on their letters. Americans pay England over 300 per cent, and France over 500 per cent, more than their subjects pay in the United States. This should not be.

NEW YORK, April 12, 1853.

Naval Intelligence.

U. S. surveying schooner Hassler arrived at Norfolk 9th inst., from St. Johns, Florida.

Court Calendar—This Day.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 25, 28, 30, 34 to 40.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Nos. 65, 68, 7, 16, 71, 5, 13, 14, 10, 22, 27, 58, 74, 78, 79.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT.—Nos. 499, 359, 415, 410, 509 to 520.

COMMON PLEAS—Part First.—Nos. 650, 517, 658, 661, 684 to 692, 699, 700. Part Second.—Nos. 716 to 730.

SUPERIOR COURT, (two branches.)—Nos. 117, 7, 205½, 244, 239, 245, 258, 261, 263, 219, 277, 288, 54, 47, 14, 191, 192, 203, 226, 229, 287, 291 to 320, 322.

General Excitement—Good and Bad Liquors.

—We readily find a place for the following extract of a private letter from a medical friend who has been performing a professional tour through the South and West, relative to the popular excitement pervading every part of the country in reference to the conflict now openly pending between "good and bad spirits," and their comparative influence upon the affairs of men. It can no longer be said that they "walk the earth unseen," or untouched; and it being evident that a pretty decided revolution is going on among them it is gratifying to observe that the good ones are likely to get the best of it, as it is but right they should:—

You would scarcely believe that a new topic of discussion, actually amounting to popular excitement, is prevailing from Maine to Texas, relative to the adulteration of spiritous liquors, and the marvelous quality and properties of Wolfe's world renowned "Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps." Until they tasted this magical liquid, the gentlemen who take their bitters of a morning, and on other urgent occasions, had no idea that they had been habitually imbibing villainous compounds, entailing every variety of physical, mental and moral disease, in the guise of generous beverages and renovating cordials. They would scarcely believe their own faces in the glass, though richly studded with rubies, sapphires, carbuncles, and all the gems of the spiritous casket.

It was in vain that their tremulous nerves telegraphed the truth to their very brains with reiterated admonitions. But, Mr. Udolpho Wolfe has opened their eyes and their mouths pretty extensively, and has done more for the cause of true practical temperance than all the tirades and Maine laws which the total abstinence fanatics ever fulminated.

In New Orleans, St. Louis, Louisville, Nashville, Pittsburg and Cincinnati, which I have lately visited, as well as in Charleston and Mobile, which I took in my Southern route, one hears of no other beverage than the "Aromatic Schnapps," whether at public or private sales. In New Orleans, and the swampy districts up the river, you are invited to try "Wolfe's Aromatics, good for rheumatics;" at St. Louis you are recommended to the "Schiedam, the only thing worth a d—;" while in many other places, both the invitation and the signal for the supply are significantly given with a smart snap of the finger and thumb. I found that both in courtly Charleston and in literary Cincinnati, it is sociably suggested that you "interiorate;" but this new euphonism is never used except in reference to the "Aromatic Scheidam," to which it seems to be respectfully consecrated. This decided popular preference for Wolfe's improved Holland gin, supported, as it very generally is, by the recommendations of medical practitioners, is playing Old Harry with the inferior liquors, and raising a legion of bottle-imps to decry it as a humbug, by way of defending their pestiferous reign. I must confess that I was for some time inclined to agree with these demons; but, as Mrs. Miller used to say of her tobacco "trying is the naked truth," and I confess myself as agreeably rectified in opinion as the article is in its superior process of manufacture.

The single fact, publicly certified to by so thorough an analytical chemist as Dr. David D. Mott, that this gin is absolutely free from aurylic alcohol, which I am well aware has hitherto been inseparable from every liquor distilled from grain, and which is the insidious though unsuspected cause of nearly all the intoxication, disease, and morbid desire for habitual indulgence produced by drinking them, is quite sufficient to satisfy me that Mr. Wolfe has actually achieved a great public benefaction in producing it. For although I see it is sold only in pint and quart bottles, as if designed chiefly for medicinal and domestic purposes, yet I found it introduced, in this form, at all the respectable hotels of the South and West, to the complete exclusion of any other gin. And, fiercely as he is denounced by those interested in the manufacture and sale of the common demon-drink, there can be no doubt that the good and pure substitute, with its highly superior flavor and qualities, will eventually prevail.

Indeed, if you think this portion of my rambling letter would at all serve his purposes as an honest puff, you are welcome to publish it, and, like Old Hickory, I'll "take the responsibility," with a mild modicum of the "Schnapps." Why not? when the Medical Society of New York, at their last dinner, passed the medically labeled bottles of it round their table, and presented a flowing quart of it to the learned editor of the Medical Gazette, in order that he, the champion at once of temperance and good liquor, as its best friend, should support, by his personal example, the liberal and enlightened recommendation of the "Aromatics, good for rheumatics," which he had frankly published to the world.—From the New York Day Book.

Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations.

OFFICE, NO. 53 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

REFRESHMENT SALOONS.

Proposals to contract for the privilege of supplying Refreshments at the Crystal Palace will be received, at this office, until the 25th of April, instant.

Suitable apartments will be afforded by the Association, to be fitted, furnished, and decorated by the contractor, at his own expense.

For the form and dimensions of the apartments, and all other particulars, parties wishing to contract will please apply at this office.

N. B.—Wines and intoxicating drinks will be strictly prohibited.

WM. WHETTEN, Secretary.

Fifty Cent Daguerreotypes at H. V. Harris',

corner Bowery and Grand street.—Caution to the people.—As some advertise to take pictures for the price of a shave, and shave all those who patronize them, we would advise all persons, and ladies in particular, to go where no shaving is done, but where the best materials are used, and first class pictures made and finished, with care, without extra charge.

H. V. HARRIS, corner Bowery and Grand street.