

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF NASSAU AND FULTON STS.

VOLUME XX. No. 93

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth Street—LUCKY STAR.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—JACK CADE—TWO BUZZARDS.

BOHEMIA THEATRE, Bowery—THE COURT OF MISTRESS BRANT—TWO GIRLS IN THE ARCADE.

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers Street—JANEY PRIDE.

WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway—DIARY OF A YOUNG FIFTEEN YEAR OLD BOY.

AMERICAN MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—THE FLYING DUTCHMAN.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall—473 Broadway.

BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 432 Broadway—BUCKLEY'S ETHIOPIAN OPERA TROUPE.

PERHAM'S BURLESQUE OPERA HOUSE, 663 Broadway—ETHIOPIAN PERFORMANCES.

EMPIRE HALL, 502 Broadway—PANDORA OF EUROPE.

New York, Wednesday, April 4, 1855.

To Advertisers and Business People.

REPRODUCTION OF THE NEW YORK HERALD FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 31, 1855.

Sunday, March 26, 49,420

Monday, " 26, 63,160

Tuesday, " 27, 60,960

Wednesday, " 28, 54,180

Thursday, " 29, 53,760

Friday, " 30, 55,880

Saturday, " 31, 55,680

Total, 384,920

Average for six days, 55,820

This is the largest daily circulation of any newspaper in Europe or America.

Mail for Europe.

THE NEW YORK HERALD—EDITION FOR EUROPE.

The Collins mail steamer Atlantic, Captain West, will leave this port to-day, at twelve o'clock, for Liverpool.

The European mails will close in this city at half past ten o'clock this morning.

The Herald (printed in English and French) will be published at ten o'clock in the morning. Single copies, in wrappers, six pence.

Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of the NEW YORK HERALD will be received at the following places in Europe—

LIVERPOOL, John Hunter, No. 2 Paradise Street.

LONDON, Edwards, Sandford & Co., No. 17 Cornhill.

PARIS, Wm. Thomas & Co., No. 19 Catherine Street.

BRUSSELS, Livingston, Wells & Co., 8 Place de la Bourse.

The News.

There was great excitement in Wall street this morning upon the announcement that the firm of Page & Bacon, at St. Louis, had again suspended payment.

About six weeks since this house resumed, after a suspension of about four weeks, and it was hoped it would be able to go on and fully sustain its credit.

The difficulties in San Francisco and the protracted suspension of Page, Bacon & Co., of that city, is the principal cause of the second failure of Page & Bacon of St. Louis.

The large surplus of the San Francisco house sent here by shipments of gold since the panic in San Francisco commenced. Both houses will probably close up their affairs.

The Temperance bill passed the New York Senate yesterday by a vote of 21 yeas to 11 nays. It now remains for the Assembly to act upon the amendments of the Senate, and it is believed they will be concurred in.

While the three Senators from this city were absent, and those present were doing, Mr. Crosby quietly introduced a bill amending the city charter.

It embraces the provisions of the bill creating a board of partisan police commissioners, which is opposed by nine-tenths of the voters of this city, the other tenth being composed of the unscrupulous adherents of Wm. H. Seward, for whose particular benefit it appears this measure has been devised.

In proof of this we refer to the proceedings last night of the whig committee, who adopted resolutions in favor of the police bill, against the earnest protestations of those who regard the police force as constituted for other than political purposes.

After considerable effort, the bill was referred to a standing committee of the Senate. There is yet time for our citizens to defeat this scheme, if they choose. But it requires something more potent than resolutions, letters, and speeches.

Our correspondent has furnished a sketch of the debate on this measure, which is given under the telegraphic head.

The elections throughout the country continue to result favorably to the Know Nothings. In Connecticut they have "swept the State," as the phrase goes—State offices, the Legislature, and four members of Congress.

With regard to the election of Wm. T. Miller, candidate for Governor, by the people, there is a doubt; but the Legislature will, of course, settle this question satisfactorily.

In New York and Ohio, where town elections have been held, with but few exceptions, the Know Nothings have triumphed. Neil Dow, Know Nothing and temperance candidate for Mayor of Portland, has been elected by a handsome majority.

We have returns from two towns in Iowa, in one of which the Know Nothing ticket was chosen. The prohibitory liquor law in Iowa has been sustained.

The resolutions adopted at the meeting of the Young Men's Democratic Republican Committee last evening, and which we give in another column, are up to the mark on the Cuban question.

The closing recommendation to Gen. Pierce we commend to the consideration of the President and the Cabinet.

The journeymen plumbers held a meeting last evening at No. 149 Fourth avenue, pursuant to a call of Mr. Wm. Fowler and fifteen others.

At eight o'clock there were about twenty five persons present, and one of our reporters was informed that the press was excluded.

We, consequently, cannot say what the journeymen plumbers were about.

The argument on the motion to rescind the indictment in the case of the Stanwick Hall tragedy, was continued yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. A report is given in to-day's paper.

The regular monthly meeting of the New York Historical Society was held last evening. A paper on the historical notices of Capermann was read by Rev. Dr. Robinson.

The celebrated race horse Lexington won the twenty thousand dollars match against time, on Monday, at New Orleans. He ran a four mile race in seven minutes and nineteen seconds, the quickest time ever made by horseflesh.

Our Brownsville (Texas) correspondent, writing on the 21st ult., informs us that the Mexican Dictator had recently disgraced the officers who had the courage to accuse General Don Adrian Wolf, late Governor of Tamaulipas, to him, on the principle that Wolf was too ardent a sympathizer with Santa Anna's policy to be punished.

The Mexican General Oronoz, who last year sentenced Rufina Rodriguez to death, was commanding nine hundred soldiers in Matamoros on the "law and order" system.

The public rejoicings ordered to celebrate the reelection of His Serene Highness completely failed. The people would not utter a viva either for love or fear.

Trade was still dull at Matamoros, and all along the frontier line.

The sales of cotton yesterday reached about 3,000 bales, 1,000 of which were in transit.

The market closed firm. Middling uplands were at 9 1/2c. Flour, with fair sales, was without further change.

A small lot of Southern white wheat sold at \$2.40. Indian corn was again better, with sales of common to good white at 10c, a 10 1/2c, and good clean Jersey yellow at 10 1/2c. Rye was firm at \$1.35 for North river.

There was more cotton offered for Liverpool, and about 2,000 to 2,500 bales were shipped at 5 1/2c. A 3 1/2c. Other articles were with-

out change, and engagements were limited. Sugar was tolerably active, the sales having reached near 1,500 hhds., including a cargo of Porto Rico, in bond, for export. Some grades were slow to be let. Coffee was steady, with moderate sales. Pork continued firm at \$15 for old mess, and \$17 a \$17.50 for new. Beef and bacon were in good demand, at steady prices.

The steamer Star of the West arrived at this port yesterday. We give this morning the details of the news from California which was announced yesterday by telegraph. The events of the week do not show anything of an important character. The suspended banks had not resumed, and it was not known definitely whether any of them would be enabled to commence operations again very soon. Adams & Co. had almost entirely disappeared, and their place in the express business had been supplied by another company. A number of mercantile houses had failed since the last news; among which were the houses of Chapin, Sawyer & Co., S. B. Conroy, David Green, and J. P. Davis. A mob had broken into the vaults of Adams & Co. at Sonoma, and distributed about twenty-seven thousand dollars to the holders of certificates of deposit on that concern. Rains continued, and the prospects of the miners were every way encouraging. The excitement about the Kern river mines was still kept up, and large numbers of emigrants were flocking to them.

The steamer Black Warrior arrived yesterday with Havana dates to the 28th ult. Our correspondence contains important intelligence. It is stated that our Consul has notified the Captain-General, by direction of Secretary Marcy, "that if one drop of American blood is spilled in the present crisis the government of the United States will not be answerable for the result." Francisco Estrampas, under sentence of death, is an American citizen, and it remains to be seen whether Gen. Concha will commute his punishment, or accept the alternative presented. Arrests continue to be made. Castillo and Acosta, cashier and real estate broker of the savings bank; F. V. Herrera, two brothers Bolino, Senor Aragon, two priests from the country, and some fifty others, have been imprisoned on suspicion of political disaffection. Meantime victims are suffering by the fatal garrote in various parts of the island. It is reported that the case of Pinedo and Cadalso is to be revised, not with the view of mitigating their sentence of ten years confinement in the chain gang, but to procure a conviction which will authorize their execution.

The news from Mexico, though not very important, is interesting. Being received entirely through the journals of the capital, it is of course as one-sided as usual. Santa Anna had returned to the capital, where the illusion of his supposed victories over Alvarez was celebrated with salvos of artillery and other demonstrations of joy. The Diario asserts that the revolution is daily losing ground. The Governor of Chihuahua has refused the proffer of Captain Henry and Mr. Work to fight the Indians in that department with their companies of Texas rangers. American officers of this description are generally regarded with suspicion. One of the chiefs of the late Bonbon expedition, Capt. Matthew Thomas, representing himself as an American citizen, was recently arrested and has been sent to San Francisco. Bandits and highwaymen are said to be committing frightful excesses, particularly in the neighborhood of Tepic.

Our correspondent in the city of Guatemala, writing on the 10th of February, furnishes us with some interesting facts relative to the legislative, commercial and political position of that republic. In the face of heavy government debts, the House of Assembly had resolved to increase the salary of the President to \$20,000 per annum; and in order to be able to carry out this cherished "capitula" scheme, members intended to raise the tariff duties on foreign importations, adding so much to the twenty-five per cent already charged as would almost completely annihilate all legitimate trade with other countries. Smuggling would, it was thought, largely increase. Hon. J. L. Marling, United States Minister, had arrived in Guatemala. In San Salvador the people were agitated with the discussion of a private site for their new capital. Many property holders want to have the city rebuilt in its old situation, in defiance of former and expected earthquakes.

Legislative Espionage in Massachusetts—Unlawful Descent Upon a Catholic School.

We publish to-day all the material facts and testimony on both sides of the question, touching the late inquisitorial visit of a special committee of the Massachusetts Legislature to a little female school in one of the suburbs of Boston, kept by seven ladies of the Roman Catholic "Sisters of Charity." These facts and this testimony, in our judgment, constitute the proofs of a despotic anti-American, unconstitutional outrage upon private rights by the Solons of the Massachusetts Legislature.

In the first place, a special legislative committee of seven was appointed to examine and report upon the condition of the "theological seminaries, boarding schools, academies, nunneries and convents" of the Commonwealth. Secondly, it appears from the testimony of the committee themselves, that they proceeded to this examination, in the case of the Roxbury school, as if fully satisfied that their appointment by the Legislature gave them the undisputed power of an unlimited search warrant there, or at any other place within the scope of their inquiries. Now this was either the result of a degree of ignorance among the members of the committee, discreditable to the common schools of Massachusetts, or it was an act of inquisitorial puritanical espionage, which we had supposed had ceased to exist in the old Bay State since the last witch burning frolic at Salem.

We had supposed that every member of the Massachusetts Legislature was aware of the fact that the constitution of the United States is the supreme law of Massachusetts, as of every other State and Territory of the Union; that all acts of any party or any Legislature inconsistent with the federal constitution are unlawful, null and void. Our ideas, however, of the wisdom of the legislators of Massachusetts appear to have been somewhat extravagant. Those "wise men of the East" seem to have very little knowledge of, or very little respect for the supreme law of the land. We are, therefore, constrained to repeat for their information, that provision of this supreme law, which proclaims that "the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized."

In the face of this organic law of the Union and of Massachusetts, a committee of that Legislature proceeded to the little school of the Sisters of Charity at Roxbury, and exhibit their authority from the Legislature to examine the premises, as if it were an edict from the Emperor of all the Russias. They certainly so considered it, or they would not have made their first official notification to the establishment in that overbearing air of authority which characterized their visit. The committee not only went in a body, but they invited a number of their friends to accompany them and see the sport. Fine sport, truly; this breaking into

the sanctuary of the citizen, this disregard of that saving principle of civilized society that "a man's house is his castle." Where was their warrant, their complaint, their "probable cause," their oaths or affirmations? They had none. They were guilty of an outrage upon private rights.

This Catholic school was a private institution—an inquisitorial committee could only invade it under a complaint on affidavit, and a warrant, according to law. But they say that they were freely admitted, and conducted in their examination, by the Lady Superior, throughout the house. That does not mend the matter. The offence is in the stupidity or criminal folly of the Legislature in authorizing this inquisitorial visit; and in the committee, in acting upon it as a full and sufficient warrant for their proceedings. The Legislature is almost unanimously anti-Catholic, if not entirely so. It was elected, to a very great extent, upon the anti-Catholic feeling so prevalent throughout the State; and, since the unwise movements of Archbishop Hughes on the church property and public school questions, and the late mission of Bedini, so prevalent throughout the country. We can't imagine, therefore, that those Catholic Sisters of Charity, in their little establishment at Roxbury, opened their doors to this legislative committee as to a deputation of friends, personal, religious or political. No. They could only regard the committee as so many inquisitorial enemies. And herein lies the weight of the outrage.

In this light, the act of the Legislature appointing this committee was a cruel, lawless act, and the visit of the committee under it was an outrage. With the antipathies existing between the Legislature and the committee, on the one part, and this Catholic female school on the other, had there been no offence, or nothing like persecution intended in this official visit, it might have been managed at least more courteously. In order to avoid all appearances of intimidation, suppose a single member of the committee had first called at this school, and stated his case thus:—"I am one of a legislative committee appointed to examine into the condition of the convents and nunneries of this State. Your establishment is private. We have no authority over your religion or system of education, except where they may conflict with the laws. We have no complaint against you, no affidavit, no warrant. You may, therefore, exclude us, if you please. But if you think proper to admit us, we shall call here upon some appointed day, to look into your institution and ask you some questions. We are not Catholics; but we are not barbarians." Had some such application as this been made at this Roxbury school by this committee, it would have been in better taste; but acting as they did without law, they had no authority to act at all. In confounding private houses with public schools, the act of the Legislature appointing the committee was a nullity, of no more binding force than a similar edict from Billy Bowlegs.

Civil and religious liberty in these United States are tangible and practical rights. We cannot disturb them with impunity. Wherever the church—any church—attempts to usurp the powers of the State; wherever the clergy attempt to monopolize the temporal property of their congregations; wherever a religious order or society enters the field of politics as a balance of power in political affairs, Legislators and parties may rightfully interpose to resist them. But as neither Congress nor the State Legislatures have the power to abolish convents or nunneries, or to interfere in their internal economy, so have they no authority for these Roxbury inquisitorial committees of inspection.

We admonish the new party of the Massachusetts Legislature to adhere to the constitution. There is no safety beyond it.

RECRUITING IN NEW YORK FOR THE CRIMEA.

We are of opinion that it is a pretty well settled fact that persons in the employment of the British government have recruited, or attempted to recruit, men in New York to serve in the British army against Russia, a Power now friendly to the United States. But the matter is involved in some mystery, and our government should clear it up. It was brought up in the Canadian Parliament on the 28th of March, in the shape of an inquiry, by a Mr. Rhodes:

Whether any authentic or official information has reached His Excellency the Governor General, commanding the forces in the United States, that agents are there employed enlisting men for military service in the Crimea, and that Canada and Nova Scotia are to be the depots for these operations; and whether the government are in possession of any correspondence with the imperial government, or with the governments of the sister provinces, bearing on these subjects?

In Halifax papers of about the same date, we find that the Nova Scotians were better informed, for the Journal, of that place, publishes official orders for the providing of rations for five hundred recruits shortly expected to arrive from the United States—to be transhipped from Halifax, and finally to be set up as targets for the Russian sharpshooters before Sebastopol. The whole matter was brought before the public in the NEW YORK HERALD, and this publicity put an end to the patriotic efforts of her British Majesty's recruiting sergeants in this city; but the offices had then been opened during several days, and it is important that we should know how many, if any, recruits were obtained—where they were sent to, what is to be done with them, who were the recruiting agents, and where did they get their authority. Mr. Crampton, the British Minister at Washington, is probably able to answer some of these pertinent questions. Will the State Department ascertain the extent of his information about the matter?

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.—We perceive, by recent advices from Mexico, that His Serene Highness the President has returned to the capital. The rumors of his having left the country have been, therefore, premature. On his arrival the same old farce was enacted in honor of his victories over Alvarez in the South. Bell ringing, cannon firing and bull fighting—designated in the Diario as the effervescence of the people's exuberant joy—were kept up in stereotyped style. Still the Mexican journals do not deign to give us the particulars of these alleged victories; they do not mention even the places at which the sanguinary battles were fought. How many braves were killed? How many desperately wounded? Quien sabe? Where is the rebel, General Moreno, whom it is sworn was taken prisoner? Let the Diario furnish us with a return of casualties (after the fashion of Lord Raglan's despatches), that we may see, and if possible, believe. We fancy that H. S. H. is too much engaged just now in concealing plans for escape, to waste his time in fighting battles with Alvarez.

TREASURY RETRENCHMENTS—BEGINNING AT THE WRONG END.

About two years ago the insurance fire patrol opportunely discovered a fire in the Bonded Warehouse, and were instrumental in extinguishing it, thus preventing a very large destruction of property. This act of vigilance was represented to the government at Washington, through the insurance companies, and a selection was made of four of the insurance watchmen as a night patrol in the warehouses in the pay of the general government. The underwriters having full confidence in these men of their own selection, took risks on merchandise in the bonded warehouses at a much less rate than they had previously been in the habit of charging. Now, it appears that in consequence of the reduction of expenditure, directed by the Secretary of the Treasury, the Collector has discharged the insurance patrol from any further duty. This summary discharge of the patrol watch has caused a distrust on the part of the underwriters, and merchants will now be obliged to pay higher for the insurance of their goods. Such, we are informed, is the determination of the underwriters, unless a re-instatement of the patrol watchmen takes place. The merchants have it in contemplation to forward a strong remonstrance to the Treasury on the subject. They are justified in complaining of these miserable cheese-parings, which only have the effect of injuring the public service, whilst the public money is lavished by wholesale on hungry spoilsmen and political jobbers to advance electioneering interests.

THE FOREST CRITIC.—The meretricious critic of the Tribune continues to exhort Mr. Forrest. His last onslaught was on that gentleman's Macbeth, and if possible it was more fierce, more savage, more rabid than the former ones. Some people, arguing that the character of Macbeth as delineated by Shakespeare, is susceptible of half a dozen different interpretations according to the personal peculiarities, habits, physique, &c., of the actor, all of which may be equally good, and true to Shakespeare, though they may please certain judges differently: some people, we say, reasoning thus, are of opinion that Mr. Forrest should claim the protection of the law against a persevering persecution, evidently calculated to injure his reputation as an actor. Those who speak thus have doubtless in their memory the Fry case. They think that as one editor was fined ten thousand dollars for criticizing a manager, another editor might be fined a heavy sum for criticizing an actor. This is a mistake. The Fry verdict will be reversed. The Tribune critic has a right to speak as he chooses of Forrest, whether his language be brutal or not. Any attempt to stop him must fail.

THE STREET WALKERS.—A conflict of jurisdiction or of opinion has arisen between the judicial and executive authorities of this city which promises to be the cause of a good deal of trouble. The Mayor desires to rid the city of these pests, the street walkers, and is trying all he can to accomplish this end with the aid of the police. The Judges on the other hand in the discharge of their duty are prepared to grant their liberty to many who have been arrested, on technical and legal grounds. Altogether it appears that the law is insufficient to reach the case. Would it not be proper for the Legislature to take note of the difficulty and to pass a law confining these women within their own houses, and forbidding them to appear in public?

THE BUCHANAN PARTY.—Several mysterious advertisements have lately appeared in the papers, requesting those in favor of Mr. Buchanan for the next Presidency, to meet at the "usual place" at half past seven in the evening. One is published in the HERALD of this morning. Why not make these meetings public? Throw open your doors, gentlemen.

A GREAT STALK OF COTTON.—Mr. D. Dickson, of Covington, Georgia, one of our numerous friends at the South, has sent us the finest specimen of the great stalk that we have ever seen. It was grown from the seed called Boy's extra prolific, which has produced 102 grain bolts on a stalk three feet high. It is claimed for this seed that it produced a crop of squares and bolts in about half the time of the ordinary cotton. The stalk before us is certainly a magnificent one, and the subject is worth the attention of planters. We acknowledge the receipt of it with pleasure.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

Disastrous Effects of the Gale.

DREADFUL CATASTROPHE—GLASS FACTORY BLOWN DOWN—MANY LIVES LOST.

PHILADELPHIA, April 3, 1855.

The new and extensive glass factory, at the town of Progress, at the mouth of the Rancocas creek, New Jersey, was blown down yesterday, during the gale, and twenty-five workmen engaged in the manufacture of glass, were buried beneath the ruins. At the latest date 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 Alderman Palmer, of this city. The property belonged to Julius Ketter, and was damaged to the extent of \$15,000.

A RAILROAD TORN UP.

EASTON, Pa., 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.

From Boston.

REPORTED FAILURE OF PAGE AND BACON, OF ST. LOUIS—WESTERN RAILROAD AFFAIRS—TRIAL OF THE ALLEGED INSTIGATORS OF THE BURNS RIOTS.

BOSTON, April 3, 1855.

A private despatch was received in this city this forenoon, which reported the suspension, for the second time, of Messrs. Page & Bacon, of St. Louis. The despatch 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.

At a meeting of the stockholders 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.

The trial of the alleged instigators of the Burns riot cases—Messrs. Theodore Parker, Wendell Phillips, Higginson and Sprague. They are defended by the Hon. John F. 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.

From Trenton.

BANK BILLS VETOED BY THE GOVERNOR—FIRE IN THE WOODS.

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

The Governor sent on the 31st of 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 rechartered 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.

Highly Interesting from the State Capital.

BOLD ATTEMPT TO ENGULF THROUGH THE POLICE BILL—THE SCHEMERS OF THE FINANCIERS—THE TEMPERANCE BILL, ETC.

This day has been one of the most exciting and interesting in the Senate of any during the session. The storm arose on account of the introduction of a bill by Mr. Crosby purporting to amend the charter of the city of New York. The bill was presented at a moment when neither Mr. Brooks, Mr. Barr, nor Mr. Whitney were in their seats, and Mr. Spencer not listening very particularly, caught a word or two of the title. Mr. Crosby moved to refer the bill to a select committee, and Mr. Spencer instantly moved to amend by referring to the Committee of the Whole, thinking there was "aggro in the fence." Very soon the three absent Senators came in, and Mr. Brooks moved to reconsider the vote. Nobody knew what the purport of the bill was, the reporters and others desiring to see it were uniformly told that it could not be seen. The Clerk of the Senate told that it had mysteriously slipped from his fingers, finally succeeded in recovering it. Mr. Brooks, after glancing over it, remarked that it was nearly identical with the police bill which is in the hands of the city delegation of the House, and who refused to report it. And now, without any consultation with either of the Senators representing the city of New York, a Senator a hundred and fifty miles from the city, introduced it in the Senate, and moved to a select committee. Mr. Brooks and Mr. Whitney strongly condemned the conduct of Mr. Crosby, for undertaking to crowd a bill through the Senate in the hands of an inferior committee of the House, and against it there are thousands of remonstrants of all classes of citizens. Both of these Senators spoke in favor of the city delegation of their constituents. They declared it was the object and intention of the party in power at Albany, to destroy the present police system, in order that another of a purely political character might be established. In corroboration of this, the fact came out, that on Saturday last, a political party from Albany appeared in the city of New York for the purpose of petitioning for the passage of the bill. Among others, Mr. Justice Stuart was called upon, but could not be prevailed upon to assist in the destruction of the present police laws and arrangements. One of the Senators also visited the Judge on Sunday last, and was then told by him, that he was opposed to any change at present in the system, and that it ought to remain as it is another year.

Senator Barr was in favor of some modification of the charter. It was run through the Legislature of 1853, under the resolution of Mr. Spencer, that the "reformers," at a time when the Board of Aldermen were stigmatized as being nothing better than a gang of thieves and robbers, and Mr. Spencer, in the course of his "reforms," he (Mr. B.) was a member of that Board, and had frequently invited an investigation of his conduct. Instead of disapproving of his course in the Board of Aldermen, his constituents took him in carrying out a body next to that of the Senate of the United States. He was sorry that the bill had not been amended to amend the charter, as he believed it should be modified in many essential particulars; but, if, as it is said, that the bill proposed to interfere with Mayor Wood's police management, and to prevent him from carrying out the reforms he had so happily succeeded in thus far, he (Mr. B.) must oppose the present bill.

Senator Dickinson and Crosby only supported the bill. It was evident, from the manner in which they treated it, that a whig caucus had been held here sometime during the last week, at which it was determined to run the bill through the Legislature, and to prevent Mr. Crosby from introducing it. Mr. Gerard, on Saturday last, that he intended to introduce it. Mr. Gerard being opposed to any interference at present, gave the information that the attempt would be made.

After spending the whole session, it was finally agreed to refer the bill to the standing committee on cities and villages, consisting of Mr. Spencer, Messrs. W. H. Wood, Walker and Yast, whigs. One of the latter gentlemen, whig though he is, will never consent to vote the best of Dickinson and Crosby. The bill has not been arrested by Senator Brooks, it would have been ordered to a third reading, without any opportunity to examine or debate it. The citizens of New York have reason to commend the course of the Legislature, in not allowing the police laws as was contemplated. Renewed exertions should at once be made to sustain those four Senators, and New York should speak to the whig majority here in thunder tones, namely, No time to be lost.

What will the people now think of this whig administration? A week since a bill, amending the concentrated brains, was introduced by Mr. Blatchford, Solon, in the House, imposing penalties on the railroad companies, in the State. Through the committee of Ways and Means, endorsed the bill, still it had the back bone of the leading whigs to sustain it. A day or two after a screw was found to be loose, and the bill referred to the standing committee on cities and villages. The committee of State officers, members of the Senate and of the House, have been in consultation with the whig majority, and have agreed to amend the bill, so as to prevent it from carrying out its purpose. A direct tax upon all the real and personal property of the State. That bill is now in preparation, and will probably pass on Monday next. It will have the effect to relieve the treasury from its present bankruptcy. Such is a sample of financing here at the capital, one day adopting one scheme, as purely an administrative measure, the next abandoning it and instituting something else. What will be shadowed forth in the next move no one can form any idea. We repeat, what do the people think of the State administration, namely, No time to be lost.

Messrs. Aitken and Stevens, a minority of the ways and means, have a report ready to be submitted. They urge strong reasons against taxing the whig majority, and a synopsis of this report; but as Mr. Blatchford has abandoned his project of imposing such a tax, it is likely there will be no occasion for the presentation of this minority report.

According to special order, the Senate proceeded to voting taking the final vote, this afternoon, on the prohibitory law.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, April 3, 1855.

No. 31 concluded; No. 24 argued.

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

Charter Elections in New York.

KNOW NOTHING VICTORIES.

ELMHURST, April 3, 1855.

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

Schenectady, April 3, 1855.

At the municipal election held here to-day the whole Know Nothing ticket was elected by a heavy majority.

The vote for Mayor stood as follows—Abel Smith, K. N., 588; A. M. Vedder, 304; D. Cady Smith, dem., 326; Know Nothing plurality, 262.

At the charter election in this village, to-day, the American ticket was elected by 164 majority.

CO