ARRIVAL OF THE STAR OF THE WEST.

Details of One Week's News from California.

ARRIVAL OF $239,000 IN GOLD DUST.

MORE FAILURES.

NO MORE RESUMPTIONS OF THE SUSPENDED HOUSES.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.

THE MARKETS,

&c., &c., &c.

The steamship Star of the West, Capt. Turner, from Puenta Arenas, arrived at her dock early last evening, with passengers, and $240,000 in specie on freight.

The Star of the West arrived outward on the 22d, and left at noon of the 24th. Called in at Key West *en route* homeward for coal, whence she again left on the 29th, experiencing throughout the voyage the most severe gales and heavy seas.

The Star of the West connected with the steamship Sierra Nevada, which left San Francisco on the 9th, and reached San Juan del Sud on the 22d.

General Chamorro, President of Nicaragua, died at Granada on the 12th ult., and General J. Estrada at present is his successor, as well as Commander in-Chief of the army.

The British steam frigate Devastation was lying in the port of San Juan.

The West India mail steamer Avon had sailed from San Juan for Aspinwall.

The following is the specie list of the Star of the West:—

Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co.	$15,700 00
Messrs. Drexel & Co., Philadelphia	70,000 00
Metropolitan Bank	62,000 00
J. Cook, Jr.	20,000 00
W. Seligman & Co.	18,000 00
Ross, Faulkener & Co.	14,824 66
Charles Morgan, Esq.	8,500 00
Riggs & Co.	6,200 00
Order	5,145 00
Bank of Commerce	5,000 00
Mechanics' Bank	2,500 52
J. Durand & Co.	4,000 00
H. Harris & Co.	1,400 00
J. G. Wyman & Co.	1,266 74
E. Durand	4,373 00
Total	$238,909 91

We are indebted to Mr. R. Loid, purser of the Star of the West, and to the expresses of Wells, Fargo & Co., J. Haws & Co., and J. W. Sullivan, for files of California papers.

The vault of Adams & Co., at Sonora, was broken open by a mob on the 4th February, and some forty-seven thousand dollars were paid out by the committee appointed by the people, to holders of certificates.

A strike for wages, and a small show of disturbance, occurred among the sailors in San Francisco on the first of February. The riot was quelled by the police, and a few arrests were made.

Among the failures of mercantile houses during the week may be mentioned those of Chapin, Sampson & Co., David Green, J. P. Davies and S. B. Conrey, of San Francisco.

The newly discovered diggings—the Kern River mines—receive their full share of public attention. People were flocking thither by land and water. The most wonderful stories were reported, many of them undoubtedly very much exoggerated.

The rain had fallen abundantly, and all the streams were swollen. At Sacramento, the river had been rising rapidly, and was only two or three feet below the maximum height attained since the foundation of the city.

In the Legislature, an important subject of discussion had been the Free bill—reducing materially the fees of sheriffs, clerks of courts, &c. It had passed the Assembly, and would very probably pass the House.

A "conflict of courts" was becoming quite interesting. The Supreme Court of the State decided a month or two ago, that appeals could not be taken from the State courts to the United States, and Judge Shattuck, of the Superior Court of San Francisco, disregarded this decision, and transferred a cause to the U. S. District Court. Down comes the Supreme Court with a peremptory mandamus, commanding him, &c.; but it was of no avail, or Judge Shattuck recognizes a higher law, and says he "shall not touch the case again."

The charter elections in Marysville and Oakland had resulted in the triumph of the Know Nothing candidates.

The 'Pacific Express Company had taken the place of Adams & Co's Express.

Governor Bigler had granted an unconditional pardon to John Tabor, of Stockton, who had been convicted and sentenced to execution for the killing of Mr. Mansfield.

The Affairs of Adams & Co.

On the filing of the affidavit of J. A. Rowe, an order was made by Judge Lake, in Chambers, against Adams & Co., to show cause why the order staying the creditors from further proceedings in the case of I. C. Woods and D. H. Haskell, insolvents, should not be vacated. The affidavit sets forth that the applicant on the 24th of February, 1855, commenced suit against Adams & Co., composed of I. C. Woods, D. H. Haskell and Alvin Adams, for the sum of $8,780, balance due on moneys deposited—that on 23d February, Alvin Adams commenced a suit against Woods and Haskell for a dissolution of copartnership, and thereon, by consent of the parties, A. A. Cohen was appointed receiver—that on the 27th February, I. C. Woods, for himself in his private capacity, and as a member of the firm, filed a petition of insolvency, and thereupon an order was made, requiring the creditors of said Woods to show cause, on the 31st March, why an assignment should not be made—that on the 3d March, said Cohen applied for an order to sell the counters, scales, horses, wagons, &c., and an order was made authorising such sale—that the applicant, before commencing suit, presented his check for the balance due him, payment of which was refused; and lastly, that the said Alvin Adams resides in the State of Massachusetts, and was not in this State at the time of the commencement of this suit, and had no knowledge thereof, and deponent has just reason to believe that the said suit was brought not only without the authority of said Adams, but is fraudulent and collusive, and was brought for the sole purpose of hindering and delaying the creditors of said firm.

How Senator Gwin was to Have Been Re-Elected.

Subjoined is a copy of a complaint filed in the District Court, at Sacramento, by J. W. Gish and R. H. Woodward, publishers of the California *Statesman*. It appears that those gentlemen have commenced suit against Messrs. Wm. M. Gwin and J. R. Hardenbergh for violation of contract:—

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO, ss.—*J. W. Gish and R. H. Woodward vs. William M. Gwin and J. R. Hardenbergh.*—In the District Court, Sixth Judicial District.—J. W. Gish and Robert H. Woodward, of the city of Sacramento, complain of the defendants, William M. Gwin and James R. Hardenbergh, and show cause for complaint, that heretofore, to wit: on the day of ——, 1854, they, the plaintiffs, and the said defendants, entered into the following contract: The said plaintiffs undertook and agreed on their part to establish and publish in the city of Sacramento a daily newspaper, to be called the California *Statesman*; that they would employ any competent person as editor of said paper whom the said defendants should name; and that the said paper should advocate the election of the said Wm. M. Gwin by the Legislature of this State to a seat in the United States Senate; and should be devoted to the promotion of his interest and success. In consideration whereof the said defendants agreed and covenanted with plaintiffs that they, the said defendants, would pay to these plaintiffs in money the sum of $2,500; and in addition thereto would from time to time furnish and pay to them sufficient sums of money to keep the said paper from loss. And they also agreed with plaintiffs that in case they should lose anything by the publication of said newspaper, the said defendants would make good and repay to them, the plaintiffs, all of said losses. And they also agreed and covenanted with these plaintiffs, as a further inducement to them to publish the said newspaper, that, inasmuch as the *Empire Argus* (a newspaper published in the county of El Dorado), was opposed to the interest and election of said defendant, William M. Gwin, that he, the said Gwin, would, as soon as he could get to Washington city, procure the publication of the laws of the United States, then ordered to be published in the said *Empire Argus*, to be changed so as to have the same published in the said *California Statesman*. And the said defendants expressly agreed and covenanted with these plaintiffs, that the publication of the United States laws in California, as aforesaid, should be procured for them, and that they should have the publication of them in the *California Statesman*, at California prices for such publication. And these plaintiffs aver that they have faithfully kept and performed all their covenants and agreements in said contract on their part to be performed. That they, on the suggestion and request of the defendants, employed Henry Meredith, Esq., to edit and conduct the said newspaper. And that the said newspaper did faithfully devote itself to the interests of the said Gwin, and did faithfully advocate his election to the United States Senate. And they also aver that under the agreement and understanding between them and defendants, they proceeded to publish, and did actually publish in said paper some of the laws of the United States, to wit: to the amount of five hundred dollars, for which they have never received any pay whatever. And these plaintiffs aver that said Gwin has long since gone to, and is now in Washington city; yet the said defendants have entirely failed and neglected to procure for them the publication of the laws of the United States, as they agreed to do. And that in consequence thereof, these plaintiffs have sustained damages in the sum of six thousand dollars. And plaintiffs also aver, that they have sustained a clear loss in the publication of said *California Statesman* in the sum of $7,000, which said sum the said defendants have entirely failed and refused to pay them, to their additional damage in the said sum of $7,000. The plaintiffs further aver and charge, that the said defendants have entirely failed and refused to keep any and all their said covenants and agreements with the plaintiffs. Wherefore they say they have sustained damage in the sum of $20,000; therefore they bring suit and ask judgment for $20,000 and costs.

Henry Meredith, the editor mentioned above, G. P. Johnson and Mr. Hardenbergh, have published cards stating that the charges made in the complaint are false.

Opening of the Trade with Japan.

An enterprising firm of this city, have put up the brig Samuel Churchman, with despatch, for Japan. According to the treaty negotiated with that country by Commodore Perry, the ports of Samoda and Hakodadi were to be opened to American commerce at the expiration of one year from the date of the treaty, which would fix the time about the end of this month. These ports will, therefore, be freely opened to the Samuel Churchman by the time she can reach the islands, and we doubt not a highly profitable commerce may at once be established with the millions of inhabitants who compose the Japanese nation. They are represented to be a refined people—far in advance of the Chinese in civilization—luxurious in their tastes and mode of life, courteous in their manners, and of a very intelligent and inquiring disposition. There are many of our products and inventions which would find a very ready sale among them, and we doubt not the enterprise of Messrs. Green, Heath & Allen will be richly repaid by this, the pioneer adventure, to the Islands.—*San Francisco Herald, March 5.*

Mining News.

SIERRA COUNTY.—The Marysville *Herald* says—"We have just been shown a large gold specimen, worth $876, taken out of a place in the neighborhood of Downieville. It is almost entirely pure, and nature has fashioned it whimsically but beautifully. It is to be seen in the bank of Mark Brumagim & Co."

THE SCOTT VALLEY DIGGINGS.—The newly discovered diggings in Scott Valley, to which we have before adverted, continue to pay from $5 to $10 per day. An abundant supply of water can be obtained from the North Fork of Scott river, if they continue to pay.

LABORERS WANTED.—Under this caption the *California Express*, of Marysville, publishes a letter dated St. Louis, Cal., March 3, which says that water is plenty, hands scarce, and diggings remunerative. There are not half as many hands up there as are needed to work the claims already opened, and they ask that some should be sent to aid them with the assurance that they will find full employment and good pay from nature's own mint.

From Humboldt Bay—The Indian Disturbances on the Klamath.

The Humboldt *Times* of the 17th Feb. says:—While Capt. Judah, U. S. A., was on the Klamath, he met with much opposition from a certain class who were advocates for the total extermination of all the Indians in this section, irrespective of their peaceable disposition, and after no little trouble and vexation, he managed to compromise matters, so that all Indians who gave up their arms and remained in their ranches were to be protected in their persons and property. All the people on the river, except seven or eight, pledged themselves to carry out the pledge to the friendly Indians to the letter. Since Captain Judah returned, and while the volunteers were out after the hostiles, the seven or eight men alluded to went to the rancheria of friendly Indians and burnt up all the houses, for the purpose, it is said, of provoking the Indians to join the Red Caps in the mountains, or through a cowardly disposition to make mischief—causing the Indians to believe that there was no intention on the part of the whites to keep their pledges with them. Such conduct should be severely punished.

Marriages, Births and Deaths.

MARRIED.

At Rock Grove Ranch, Feb 27, Mr. John Weber, of Nevada county, to Miss Lucy F. Delman, daughter of Col. Jno. Delman, of Placer county.

In San Francisco, Feb. 27th, by Justice Rix, Mr. Wm. Whitford to Miss Maria Hanush Mallon.

In Coloma, by J. F. Long, Esq., Mr. D. Tompkins Hall to Miss Almyra Doan, both of Shingle Springs, and formerly of Michigan.

In Rogue River Valley, on the 18th February, by E. A. Stearns, Judge of Probate, D. M. Kenney, attorney at law, to Miss Lizzie T'Vault, eldest daughter of Colonel T'Vault, all of Rogue River Valley.

In San Francisco, on the 1st of March, by Rev. C. B. Wyatt, at Trinity Church, Mr. Richard S. Haven, of that city, to Miss Georgie G., daughter of Thos. Penniman, of Baltimore.

In San Francisco, March 4th, by Rt. Rev. Bishop Kip, Henry W. Kerrison to Miss Caroline Bambridge.

In San Francisco, by the Rev Mr. Williamson, Charles Gray, Jr., of Gibsonville, Sierra county, to Miss Elizabeth C. Sawyer, of Providence, R. I.

At Cook's Bar, Sacramento county, by Rev. Isaac B. Fish, J. C. Bowmer, of Ione city, to Miss Lorina L. Hays, of Cook's Bar.

In Sacramento, Feb. 27, Solomon Coone, of Cache Creek, to Miss Elizabeth Kayser, of that city.

BIRTHS.

In Columbia, Feb. 27, the wife of Thomas Higgins, of a ——.

At Quartz Hill, Shasta county, Feb. 17, Mrs. John Richards, of a daughter.

In Sacramento, March 4, the wife of G. J. Overshiner, of a son.

DIED.

On board steamer Sonora, Jan. 20, 1855, James Burns, fireman, aged 35 years, a native of Ireland. He leaves a wife and children in Glasgow, Scotland.

On board steamer Sonora, Feb. 28, 1855, of inflammation of the lungs, Milliard, son of Herman Hersfield, Esq., aged 18 months.

Drowned on board steamer Sonora, Feb 10, 1855, while lying at the Island of Taboga, James Gleason, of New York, aged 25 years, a cook.

In Sacramento, March 3, E. M. Lynde, wife of Wm. C. Lynde, aged 18 years, formerly of Rockford, Illinois.

In Placerville, Feb. 26, Simon Wyce, late of Westmoreland county, Pa.

In Placerville, Feb. 27, M. Ludlow, of Madison county, Indiana.

At Martinez, Feb. 18, of consumption, Clementine B. Fales, wife of Captain O. Fales, and daughter of Captain B. Webb, of Thomaston, Me., aged 32 years.

At Alameda, Feb. 22, at the residence of Mr. Hamlin, Mrs. Rebecca Eads, formerly of Galena, Ill., aged 64 years.

Markets.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 8, 1855.

We have scarcely ever experienced a more apathetic day in trade than the present. The great trouble seems to be a scarcity of money. Goods are offered very low for cash, but there are few prepared to purchase at any price on such terms. For months past we have not noticed so strong a disposition to realize, or so few persons desiring to purchase.

FLOUR.—No transactions of importance. Jobbing rates unchanged.

GRAIN.—No sales of any description except barley, of which about 1,700 sks. were taken, part short time, at $1 95 a $2 per 100 lbs. These parcels were for consumption, and were not forced on the market.

POTATOES.—A few hundred bags jobbing, at 1c a 1½c. per lb. Yesterday a parcel of 700 bags, fair quality, sold at 75c. per bag, or about ¾c. per lb. Sweet potatoes, job, at 6c. per lb. for Peruvian and Sandwich Island.

PILOT BREAD.—Auction sales of 100 bbls. Watson's, at 6¼c. per lb.

PORK.—Jobbing sale of 30 half bbls. extra clear, at $11 50 per half bbl.

BUTTER.—Sale of 75 fkns. old, at 18c; and at auction, 1,000 fkns. do., at 12½c. a 20½c.; and 34 hhds. do., at 8c. a 10c. per lb.

SUGAR.—Messrs. Poulterer & Co. sold at auction 50,700 lbs. damaged China, for benefit of underwriters, at $7 30 per 100 lbs.

COFFEE.—Auction sales of 150 sks. Rio, at 12½c.; and 200 cs. ground, at 13¾c. per lb.

RICE.—Auction sale of 50 bbls. Carolina, at 4¾c. per lb.

MATCHES.—Auction sales of 1,000 gross lucifer, at 97½c a $1 15 per gross.

CANDLES.—Sale last evening of 800 boxes adamantine, on private terms; and to-day at auction, 160 bxs. sperm, at 65c. per lb.

Interesting from Nicaragua.

OUR CASTILLO CORRESPONDENCE.

CASTILLO, Nicaragua, March 21, 1855.

The Death of Gen Chamorro—The Progress of the Revolution, dc., dc.

General Chamorro, the President and General-in-chief of the army of this State, died at his residence in Grenada, on the 12th inst, after a long and severe illness, of dysentery.

The Chamorro party holds the entire State, with the exception of Leon, where the democratic army is some three thousand strong and the city well fortified; they also expect a re-enforcement of five hundred men from Honduras, General Munos at the head, and there is no doubt but that they will yet come out victorious.

It is also reported that the democratic army had attacked the city of Monagua, and a large number were killed on both sides. The result is yet unknown.

The Congress of Chamorro was to meet at Grenada on the 18th inst. General Coral has been made general-in-chief of the army. Jose Marie Estrada is the acting President until they have a new election.

The death of the President will affect his party considerably, and many think that the event will ultimately turn the scale in favor of Castillo.

Dr. Gauffrean, United States Consul for Realejo, is still in Virgin Bay, waiting for a vessel to take him to his post. Col. Wheeler, the United States Minister, is also there, and will sail on the 26th for Grenada, where he intends to reside.

Some six or eight weeks ago an American was arrested by the democratic party, who were then in possession of the Isthmus, accused of being a spy for the Chamarro party. All the aid he got from the Minister was to be placed in charge of a colonel in the democratic army, who was one of his principal accusers; and had it not been for the spirited interposition of our Consul at San Juan del Sur, the consequences would have been fatal to the innocent man. As it was, they could not give any proof whatever. E. B. N.

Later News from the Sandwich Islands.

BIRTH DAY OF KING RAMEHAMEHA IV.—IMPORTATION OF COOLIES AND DEVONSHIRE STOCK—SAFETY OF THE STEAMER KALAMA—PROCLAMATION OF THE NEW KING, ETC. ETC.

By the arrival of the Vaquero, we have dates from the Sandwich Islands to the 10th February, being one week later than previous advices.

The birth-day of the new King (February 9) was celebrated with the customary ceremonies in Honolulu. A ball past ten o'clock, says the *Era*, his Majesty received the congratulations of the foreign representatives at his palace. At twelve o'clock he appeared on his beautifully caparisoned steed with his staff, escorted by the Hawaiian Cavalry, on Thomas' square, on the plain east of the city, to review the troops which were assembled there. A large concourse had gathered to witness the review, though the crowd was not so great as on some previous reviews. Some 8,000 or 10,000 persons were probably present.

The American bark, What Cheer, Captain Baker, says the *Era*, arrived on the 5th from Swatou and Hong Kong, with 150 Coolies, procured by Mr. Graves, in fulfilment of his contract, made nearly a year since. The Coolies brought by this vessel are an unusually fine and healthy class, and we should judge are superior to any previous importation.

The first attempt, says the *Era*, to import pure breed short horn Devon stock from the United States to the islands around the Cape, has resulted in the most perfect success. By the ship Vancouver, which arrived on the 27th inst. in 104 days from Boston, a fine red cow, called Beith, not yet three years old, and a bull of the same color, ten months old, named Young Herod, have come safe to hand. The expenses of their journey from Boston—hay, grain and water for the voyage, and house for their accommodation, &c., brings up the entire cost to about $765, landed here.

The following changes have recently been made:—Mr. Jacob Hardy, as Circuit Judge on Kauai, vice Hon. E. P. Bond, resigned; Mr. McCoughtry, as Registrar of Public Accounts, vice Mr. J. Hardy; Mr. S. Spencer, as Clerk to the Minister of the Interior, vice Mr. A. G. Thurston, resigned; Mr. R. A. S. Wood, as Superintendent of Public Works, vice T. Metcalf, resigned.

The present King following in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessors, has issued the following proclamation:—

KAMEHAMEHA III, KING OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Be it known to all whom it may concern, that we, Kamehameha III, King of the Hawaiian Islands, hereby proclaim our entire neutrality in the war now impending between the great maritime Powers of Europe; that our neutrality is to be respected by all the belligerents, to the full extent of our jurisdiction, which by our fundamental laws is to be the distance of one maritime league, surrounding each of our islands of Hawaii, Maui, Kauoolawe, Lanai, Molokai, Oahu, Kauai and Niihau, commencing at low water mark on each of the respective coasts of said islands; and includes all the channels passing between and dividing said islands, from island to island: that all captures and seizures made within our said jurisdiction are unlawful; and that the protection and hospitality of our ports, harbors and roads, shall be equally extended to all the belligerents, so long as they respect our neutrality. And be it further known, to all whom it may concern, that we hereby strictly prohibit all our subjects, and all who reside within our jurisdiction, from engaging, either directly or indirectly, in privateering against the shipping or commerce of any of the belligerents, under the penalty of being treated and punished as pirates.

KEONI ANA. KAMEHAMEHA.
By the King and Kuhina Nui.

ANOTHER OF THE SAME SORT.

Whereas it has come to my knowledge from the highest official sources that my government has been recently threatened with overthrow by lawless violence; and whereas the representatives at my court of the United States, Great Britain and France, being cognisant of these threats, have offered me the prompt assistance of the naval forces of their respective countries. I hereby publicly proclaim my acceptance of the aid thus proffered in support of my sovereignty. My independence is more firmly established than ever before.

KEONI ANA. KAMEHAMEHA.
By the King and Kahuni Nui, R. C. WILLIS.

THE CATHOLIC SCHOOL QUESTION IN BOSTON.

Visit of the Legislative Committee to a Convent—Members Charged with Disorderly Conduct—Committee of Investigation Appointed—Two Sides of the Story.

The Legislature of Massachusetts some days since appointed a committee to visit and investigate the Catholic schools and convents of the Commonwealth, for the purpose of enlightening the public upon the internal arrangements of those institutions. Accordingly, on the 26th ult. the members of the committee, accompanied by some other individuals, repaired to the convent at Roxbury, which is kept by seven Sisters of Charity of the order of Notre Dame. Of their proceedings while there, the Boston *Advertiser*, of the 31st ult, tells the following story:—

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

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

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

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

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

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

Our legislators ought to have a more intimate practical acquaintance with the fundamental principles of our government. The bill of rights, which is the first part of the constitution of Massachusetts, contains this article.—

"Every subject has a right to be secure from all unreasonable seizures of his person, his houses, his papers, and all his possessions. All warrants, therefore, are contrary to this right, if the cause or foundation of them be not previously supported by oath or affirmation; and if the order, in the warrant to a civil officer, to make search in suspected places, or to arrest one or more suspected persons, or to seize their property, be not accompanied with a special designation of the persons or objects of search, arrest or seizure; and no warrant ought to be issued but in cases, and with the formalities, prescribed by the laws."

It would be superfluous to point out how this article was violated in every clause by the action we have recorded. What was the warrant of this committee of seven, swelling its own numbers by its own act? Nothing but a vote of the Legislature, unsupported by oath or affirmation, and drawn up with regard to no formalities either prescribed by law or otherwise.

In like manner the Constitution of the United States guarantees 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 no 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."

Who is safe from such unreasonable searches as that of Monday last? What house is there in the State, occupied wholly by defenceless women, that may not be the next scene for a frolic of a party of rude men? Let the constituents of any of the gentlemen composing this committee consider how they would relish and invasion of their residences and a disturbance of the privacy of their families by such inquisitorial parties as this.

The revolution was fought in vain if the great American principles of private right and domestic security are now to be set at nought.

Nearly all the Boston daily newspapers, with the exception of the *Bee*, have remarked in terms of severe censure upon the alleged conduct of the individuals who visited the school in Roxbury. The *Atlas* estimates the number of visitors to have been seventeen—all of them members of the Legislature. Its list is as follows:—

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE ON NUNNERIES

Senators—Hon. Streeter Evans of Essex; Hon Gilbert Pillsbury, of Boston. Representatives—Mr. John Littlefield, of Foxboro'; Mr. Joseph Hiss, of Boston; Mr. Nathan Ring, of Middleboro'.

VOLUNTEERS—ALL MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Hon. J. E. Carpenter, of Norfolk; Jerahmeel C. Pratt, of Roxbury; Geo. F. Williams, of Boston; A. E. Stetson, of South Scituate; Abner Holbrook, of Weymouth; Jeremiah Miller, of Lucknow; Wm. B. May, of Roxbury; Joseph H. Streeter, of Roxbury; S. A. Bradbury, of Boston; W. R. Penniman, of Braintree; S. D. Warriner, of West Springfield; John W. Langdon, of Wilbraham.

Total. Members of the Committee, 5; Volunteers, 12; number of omnibuses, 2; caterer to the Committee, mine host of the Norfolk House; number of ladies in the school, 19.

On Saturday the article from the *Advertiser*, was read in both branches of the Legislature, and pronounced by the members of the committee to be false in nearly every particular, and a joint committee to investigate the matter was appointed, who were instructed to inquire into all the charges made by the *Advertiser*. The committee was composed of Messrs. Carpenter and Pierce, of Norfolk, on the part of the Senate, and Messrs. Chapin, King, Wilder, Taft and Fitch in the House.

There is another side to the story, which is told by the Boston *Bee*, the American organ. The *Bee* characterizes the article in the *Advertiser* as "malicious and entirely wanting in facts," and is surprised that a journal of its character and pretension should descend to "so base a business." It gives what purports to be a "plain, unvarnished account of the affair," the materials of which were probably furnished by Mr. Bradbury, the senior proprietor of the paper, and one of the members of the Legislature who accompanied the committee on their visit to the school. The *Bee* says that the committee, with those invited to accompany them, some sixteen persons in all, were politely received at the door by a lady dressed in the garb of a nun, and showed by her to a parlor, where they were soon waited upon by the Lady Superior. The chairman informed her of the object of their visit, and asked her if she had any objection to an investigation. She replied—"None at all; I am pleased to see you, gentlemen; in a few minutes I will show you what little there is to see; our house is small, and we have but a few in it." The following is the account given in the *Bee* of the proceedings of the search:—

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

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

Other rooms were visited, one of which was the sanctuary. On opening the door of this consecrated place, a nun was seen kneeling at devotion, and on a table near her were several burning candles. Some eight or ten of the party entered in the most silent manner, uncovered, and the strictest propriety was observed; in fact, so light was the movement, that the female at devotion seemed not in the least disturbed, and remained in the posture she had assumed, until the committee retired from the room.

In the meantime another female had entered the room, and when addressed in a low tone of voice by a member of the committee, replied that "conversation was not allowed in the chapel." He invited her to the entry, where they were seen conversing together with an apparent mutual satisfaction. Of the purport of the conversation, the other members of the committee know nothing, except what was afterwards related to them by the gentleman himself. He admits that he casually took hold of the rosary which was suspended from her neck; and this is the whole sum and substance of the offencing; the sanctity of the rosary was desecrated by being touched with heretical hands.

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

The entire investigation was conducted with propriety, and seemed to be enjoyed as much by the inmates of the establishment as by their visitors. No "draws were searched," no "ladies' dresses were tossed over," no "talking loudly with their hats on" was indulged in; no "insults were offered;" no "ladies shrank in terror at the desecration of a spot which they believe hallowed;" and no obstacle was attempted to be thrown in the way of a full investigation, which, however, was not made. The object of the visit having been accomplished, the chairman of the committee politely thanked the "head of the establishment" for the courtesies extended to them, and bidding her adieu, the party retired from the premises.

THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE AT WORCESTER.

The Worcester *Transcript* says that the Convent Committee visited the city of Worcester some time ago, and "inspected the Catholic Seminary at Pacachoug. The members of it behaved in such an undignified, ludicrous, peeking, bombastical manner, according to all accounts, that they obtained the appellation of the 'smelling committee.' We believe that there was one young gentleman amongst them who had the good sense to laugh at the farce in which he played a part."

Personal Intelligence.

The Hon. Josiah H. Lumpkin, of Georgia, has declined the appointment of Judge of the Court of Claims.

ARRIVALS.

At the St. Nicholas Hotel—Mr. Sanford, of Derby, late Chargé of Paris; Hon S. A. Foot, Geneva; Dr. Blache, London; Gen. J. L. Dix, Geneva.

At the Metropolitan Hotel—Capt. Wm. A. Gardner, U. S. Navy; Lt. Philip Romain, Maryland; A. Gurthrie and family, Illinois; B. C. Mudge, St. Louis; Col. P. C. Wright, New Orleans; T. Moore, U. S. Army; W. Bodisco, Russian Legation; Wm. Agnew, Philadelphia; Judge Coffin, Cincinnati; A. B. Pattison, Baltimore; D. L. Magruder, U. S. Army; C. E. Tuttle, Boston.

From San Juan, Nicaragua, in the steamship Star of the West—Rev D K Merrill, G Wykoff, Esq, Judge G H Campbell, Capt C Potter, H Ryman, I Levi and lady, W Dennis, L Reynolds, E W Winchester, E E Morse, A Marie, C Pinto, Capt J G Bownes, H Ketchum, P Medina, W Scott, Mrs E A White, G Earle, C Earle, Capt E McKaye, Capt W F Rogers, F Rogers, W P Neefus, A A Cozzens, S Curtis, W D Rogers, W Weed, H F Wadsworth, M Warner, P J Curtis, H Blankman, John Parsons, J O'Neill, C A Fuller and lady, Mrs Baker and infant, W B Carroll, G Gilman, E D Crane, John Miller, J B Bolle, A P Dunn, E O Crosby, W King, P Lathrop and lady, D Baumfreud, Wells, Fargo & Co.; H. F Harris, Pacific Express; P A Hibben, Hawes' Express; and 123 others in steerage.

From New Orleans and Havana in steamship Black Warrior—T T Bliss, Alonso Lacoste, lady and sister, Thomas Lewis, Mrs G Cutler and servant, Walter Wells, Mrs Waddell, J. Ferguson, M Caballero, R David, A P Castillo, T Louis, H G Zimmerman, R Sutherland, George Masle, Miss S Freligh, H Calero, August Carter, John Berry.

From Savanah in steamship Augusta—Col Schlatter, Miss Mary Edmonston, Miss Nancy Wigfall, F S Pruyn, J V Pruyn and lady, Miss Turner, G Kheta, C B Bailey, O A Wood, Allen Hubbard, Isaac Reich, D W Dresser, Andrew J Dodge, W S Abbey, E Ross, lady and child, Mrs Rothschild and two children, Mrs J P Murray and child, Dr Benjamin, J D Watson, A Davis, T Parides, G P Titus, L H McIntosh, S Goodman, I. H Rosenfield, Morris Altman, H Minchart, A H Marsh, and 60 steerage.

Court Calendar—This Day.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 75, 8, 10, 14, to 20.

SUPREME COURT—Circuit.—Nos. 1344, 389, 32, 711, 1636, 1775 to 1784.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Nos. 14, and from 58 to the end of the calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—Part 1st.—Nos. 79, 140, 170, 202, 335, 355, 407, 412, 415, 416, 417, 429 to 442.

Part 2d.—Nos. 2, 47, 66, 263, 346, 347, 373 377, 381, 382, 395, 396, 398, 399, 401.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—90, 1122, 119, 120, 123 to 131, 133, 134, 137, 139, 140, 141, 142, 144, 147, 149, 151, 152, 153, 155, 157, 158, 158½, 159, 160, 162, 163, 164, 165, 167, 168, 170 to 174.

Married,

On last Sunday evening, April 1, by the Rev. Dr. MILNOR, at his residence, 303 Broome street, Mr. WILLIAM GEORGE WILLIAMS, of Dover, N. H., to Miss SARAH ANNE HAWETSON, of Calais, Me.

At Brooklyn, on Tuesday, April 3d, at the Church of the Savior, by the Rev. Dr. Farley, P. N. MOORE, to MARY WINTHROP, daughter of Capt. W. S. Babbidge.

On Monday April 2, by the Rev. S. Camp, Mr. BENJ. MARSHALL, of Bridgeport, Conn, to MARGARET DONALDSON CRAWFORD, of the same place.

On Monday evening, March 26, by the Rev. P. J. Hovey, Mr. WM. B. GOLDEN, of Glen Cove, L. I., to Miss MARY O. PRICE, of this city.

Died,

On Monday, 2d inst., after a short illness, Miss BRIDGET PHELAN, a native of Calian, County Kilkenny, aged 37 years.

Her friends and those of her brothers, Michael and James Phelan, are requested to attend her funeral, this day, at 1½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 21 Fifth street.

On Monday, April 2, at 6 P. M., JOHN T. FLANDROW, aged 53 years.

His funeral will take place from his late residence, corner Tenth avenue and 155th street, to morrow, at 3 P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

On Monday, the 2d inst., MARIA B. MAROLF, aged 80 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral ceremonies, to morrow evening, at 7 o'clock, at the residence of her son, R. Seby, 56 First street, without further invitation.

On Monday, April 2, EDGAR BRODHEAD, infant son of Martha N. and John L. Kennin, aged five months and six days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from their residence, No. 260 Fifth avenue, this day, at 10 o'clock, A. M., without further invitation.

On Monday, April 2d, MRS. SUSAN DAVIS, aged 76 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this mor