

NEW YORK HERALD.

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OFFICE: No. 117 NASSAU ST. CORNER OF NASSAU AND FULTON STS.

TERMS: THE HERALD is published every Saturday, at 10 cents per copy in advance, or 12 cents per copy on delivery. The foreign edition is published at 10 cents per copy in advance, or 12 cents per copy on delivery. All letters for the Editor must be addressed to the Proprietor, and must be accompanied by the name of the author. No notice is taken of anonymous communications. We do not return them.

VOLUME XX. No. 147.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

- ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth st.—ERNAI.
BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—EVANES—ALL THAT SHUTTERS IS NOT SOLD.
BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—LONELY MAN OF THE OCEAN—SEVEN INVITATIONS.
NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway—CROWN DIAMONDS.
BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street—COMEDY OF ERRORS—DORNEY AND SON.
WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway—OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS—THE WINDMILL.
METROPOLITAN THEATRE, Broadway—KING HENRY IV.—HEBEBRIDES.
AMERICAN MUSEUM—ATHEMOS—MAN AND THE TIGER—SCANDAL'S CORNER—EVANES—LONELY MAN OF THE OCEAN.
WOOD'S MINSTRELS—Mechanics' Hall—47 Broadway.
HUCKLEBERRY OPERA HOUSE, 63 Broadway—BUCKLE UP—THEOPHILUS AND HIS TROUPE.
CHINESE ASSEMBLY ROOMS, 89 Broadway—PAROUSA OF EUROPE AND STATE OF SEBASTOPOL.
PERHAM'S BURLESQUE OPERA HOUSE, 63 Broadway—BURLESQUE OPERA VICTORY.

New York, Monday, May 28, 1855.

Notice to Carriers. The carriers of the New York Herald must bear in mind that all "routes" belong to the proprietor of this establishment. None are to be sold. All changes in the delivery of the Herald are made by ourselves. No other will be recognized.

The News.

We have reported majorities on the veto for Governor in Virginia from eighty-one counties and cities, which give the following result:— Fifty-two counties give Wise majorities, 14,512 votes; twenty-nine counties give McElrath majorities, 12,000 votes; Wise's majority, 2,512.

Such is the result, according to the figures that have reached us. Our Washington despatch, however, gives a majority of about 6,000 in seventy-five counties, and the estimate is undoubtedly correct. We have commented upon the present aspect of the news in the editorial columns. The Washington Union believes the following candidates for Congress are elected:— Dist. 1.—T. H. Rely, dem. Dist. 2.—John S. Milson, dem. Dist. 3.—John S. Caske, dem. Dist. 4.—W. O. Goode, dem. Dist. 5.—T. S. Rouse, dem. Dist. 6.—Paulus Powell, dem. Dist. 7.—William Smith, Know Nothing dem. Dist. 8.—C. J. Frazier, dem. Dist. 9.—H. A. Monahan, dem.

The 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th districts to hear from.

Our Shanghai correspondence, in another column, will be found particularly interesting. It gives the details of the final visit of the steam frigate Powhatan to Simoda, Japan, the terrible earthquake at that place, and the total destruction of the Russian frigate Diana. The officers and crew of the D., five hundred in number, landed safely, and would be compelled to remain on the shores of Japan, a sort of army of occupation, till an opportunity offered to take them to eastern Russia. The crew of the frigate were taken on shore. The Russians had made a treaty similar to that lately ratified with the Americans. The Diana was a new ship, very fast sailer, mounting fifty guns, manned by a crew of picked men, and commanded by Admiral Pondiatze, an officer of high reputation, and side easy to the czar.

Our advices from Rio Janeiro are up to the 16th of April. The coffee market had for some time been more active than usual. The Brazilian squadrons arrived at the mouth of the Paraguay river, and our commandant had communicated to the Paraguayan government the object of his visit, declaring that he was authorized and prepared to enter into an amicable arrangement of the existing difficulties. The Paraguayan government on its side conveyed assurances of its desire to preserve amicable relations, and invited the commandant, Senior Oliveira, to proceed to Assumption, the capital, with his flag ship, provided that the remainder of his squadron should come to anchor outside of the Paraguayan waters. The proposition was accepted, and Senior Oliveira had gone to Assumption, where he had received with suitable honors, and where, it was supposed, an amicable termination of the difficulties would be arrived at.

The schooner Maria L. Davies arrived yesterday with Caracua dates to the 10th inst. We learn from Mr. Lewis Moran, a passenger, that Mr. J. H. Young, United States Consul for that island and its dependencies, had arrived out, and again entered upon the duties of his office. We are also informed that, through the heavy rains at Caracua, and because the mail stop will be delayed in the gathering until the latter part of July or August. The yacht Flying Cloud, formerly of New York, owned by Messrs. Brown Brothers, was sold at Caracua, but the terms had not been made public. The yacht Olata, of Boston, which conveyed Consul Young to the island, would be run as a packet between St. Thomas and Santa Cruz.

Among the passengers of the America is Mr. Looney, the Austrian Consul at that port, who returns to New York after an absence of several months, from his visit to Vienna and several of the principal manufacturing towns of Austria, having submitted to his government and the trading public of that country his plans for the extension of the commercial relations between the United States and Austria, and more especially for the establishment of a line of steamships between New York and Trieste. We understand that Mr. Looney's proposals have been very favorably received, and efforts will be made to carry them into effect.

The ship William Weston, arrived at this port yesterday from Liverpool, brought two hundred and fifty Mormons among her passengers, all bound for the valley of the Great Salt Lake. Among the infants there were four deaths on the voyage, and two, like one of them off Staten Island.

The Washington Union replies to complaints of the Boston Advertiser against the existing rates of international (British) postage on magazines, pamphlets, &c., showing that all the oppressive and exorbitant features of those rates result wholly from the efforts of Great Britain to make a change of them the pretext for further charges which will admit British books into the United States free of duty. The imports of foreign goods at Boston during the week ending 23d inst. amounted to \$952,724. About 3,000 or 4,000 bushels of cotton were sold on Saturday, the market closing firm at the quotations given in another column. Flour was active and firm, at the previous day's prices. Sales of Canadian white wheat were made at \$2.00, and of Michigan at \$2.65. The receipts of Western mixed corn were larger, for which there was a good demand. The sales were active at \$1.08 a \$1.11—the latter figure for that not considered in good order for shipping, and the latter for a good sound article; which closed, however, at \$1.09, and at \$1.12 for Southern white. Yellow Southern was held above the views of buyers. Pork was in good demand, and large sales were made, closing firm, especially for new prime. Lard was rather dull, but beef and other provisions were firm and in good

demand. To Liverpool, about 18,000 bushels of corn were engaged at 3d. in ship's bags, and some lots of cotton at 5 3/4d. for compressed, with a small parcel of Sea Island at 1d.

We have advices from Mexico to the 19th inst. Santa Anna at the latest accounts was marching upon Zamora, where the insurgents were posted in force. His army, however, had been separated by the skillful manœuvring of his opponents. It is reported that the government troops had gained a victory at Guanajuato.

Havana dates to the 23d have come to hand by way of New Orleans. The San Jacinto and Oyan were in port. The Constitution left for Portsmouth, N. H., on the 21st. There is no political or commercial news.

Commencement of the Great Struggle between the Masses and the Aristocracy of England.

The new reform movement set on foot in England, by the administrative incapacity and corruption displayed by the aristocracy in the management of the war, has received an impulse from the great public meeting held in London on the 5th, which nothing can arrest. The elements of that assemblage were of a character the significance of which cannot be misunderstood. When we see a large body of the merchant princes of England not only lending their countenance to an agitation of this sort but subscribing large sums to promote its objects, it is evident that the days of oligarchical domination in that country are numbered. This time the movement is not confined to the wrestling from the aristocracy of a few borough privileges or the loosening a little their hold of the counties. It strikes at once at the extinction of their monopoly of the governing powers and as a consequence, although those who have set the ball in motion may not themselves have contemplated it, at the ultimate abrogation of the monarchical system itself.

This result had long been foreseen and foretold by the few sagacious democratic statesmen who have been able to force their way through the barriers to political distinction opposed to them by the prejudices of caste. But the voice of warning has been uplifted in vain. The evil day has been postponed by small concessions to popular clamor, sufficient for a time to serve as a sop to the many-headed Cerberus. But this plan of averting the danger by temporary palliatives could not be expected to stand the test of experience. None but a class corrupted by the long and exclusive enjoyment of power, and beset by indulgence, could have remained blind to the unmistakable portents and signs in the political horizon which have been crowding upon them for some time past. The great reform bill which was to have proved a panacea for all popular complaints has long been pronounced a failure. In its purpose of untrammeling the exercise of the constitution, in its practical influence on the affairs of the English nation, it has proved a mere delusion. It is found, in short, that the old blundering machinery which let slip from its grasp the American colonies, which interfered with France, and only triumphed over its innumerable mistakes by the aid of the mountains of gold which it sunk in the swamps and morasses of European diplomacy, subsidizing governments, suborning traitors and saddling forever a million of debt on the back of the people of England, is precisely what it was in the worst years of George the Third; and that, in the face of Europe, advanced as it is in enlightenment, and of America, grown as it is in political influence to proportions that already overshadow it, it is about to repeat the same mad cycle of waste, confusion and paralytic inanity which signalized it two-thirds of a century ago.

Although there are many considerations which render the English aristocracy less personally odious to the masses than the fatal results of their past policy and administration are calculated to make them, it is clear that the English people can no longer submit to a state of things like this. The Russian war has demonstrated what was before a matter of speculation, that between an independent national existence and the abolition of the exclusive privileges enjoyed by the aristocracy there is no alternative left. This conviction has forced itself reluctantly upon the English mind; and it cannot be denied that it is now all pervading and general. The truth can no longer be concealed, that in the struggle in which England is engaged abroad any overweening delicacy exercised towards the aristocracy would jeopardize the country, and bury both high and low in one common ruin. When education was principally confined to this class, it was all very well to leave to it the duties and responsibilities of government. But the whole world has been galloping since this last century; and although it cannot be denied that the moral character of the English aristocracy is respectable, its business character has sunk below zero, and just now this is the very thing that is most wanted. Blood and treasure are being poured forth like water from a thousand fountains; and the aristocracy unlock the floodgates, and are powerless to direct the current. England itself, proud of its ancient renown—its giant struggles at Cressy, at Agincourt, at Blenheim, and at Waterloo—is seen skulking at the heels of France, its former rival, but now honored protector. It beholds the French empire clutched in the grasp of one man, on whose faith and life this alliance rests, and it knows that but a few weeks since the assassin's bullet had nearly cut away from it this frail dependence. The whole struggle may any day be left upon its own hands; what was attempted on the 29th of April may be again repeated with success. The barricades of Paris would then sound the knell of the English alliance, and a revolutionary army would probably again unfurl the standard of invasion at Bologne. Is it to be wondered at that, with such dangers staring them in the face, the English people should be aroused from their stupeness and insist upon being admitted to an equal share in the administration of their own affairs? "Whilst we disclaim," says one of the resolutions passed at the London meeting, "every desire of excluding the aristocratic classes from participation in the councils of the Crown, we feel it our duty to protest against the pretensions of any section of the community to monopolize the functions of administration."

Should the English aristocracy be inhuman enough to turn a deaf ear to this demand, modest as it is under the grave circumstances in which England is placed, their doom as a class is sealed. Seldom has it happened in the history of the world that a people, compelled to take the management of their affairs into their own hands, have known where to stop short. Let the English aristocracy take warning from the fatal lesson set them by the mistakes of the old French noblesse, and yield in time what it would be destruction to further withhold.

The Virginia Election—Very Interesting to the Know Nothings.

According to our latest despatch from Washington last night, the Know Nothings in that political rendezvous give up the Virginia election—Governor, State officers, Congressmen, everything; Extra-Billy Smith, a sort of half-and-half administration democrat and Know Nothing, being the only positive success of the American ticket.

It appears that in seventy-five counties Wise has some six thousand majority, which is put down by our Washington correspondent at 1,600 below the majority of Pierce in the same counties, which must, therefore, have been 7,600. The majority of Pierce in the State was over 15,000. If, therefore, Wise has only lost 1,600 in seventy-five counties, he can afford to lose in the remainder in the remaining sixty-two counties, and still be elected by 10,000 majority. We are not surprised, therefore, that the Know Nothings of Washington give it up, notwithstanding their interest—over one hundred thousand dollars, it is said—hazard on the result.

The Richmond Whig of Saturday morning, two nights after the election, has never a solitary word to say upon the subject; but as a substitute for anything about Wise or Flournoy it gives us a very short leader on Mr. Perry's letter from Madrid. This we take to be circumstantial evidence as conclusive as if we had seen the murder committed in broad daylight. Per contra: the Enquirer crows lustily; claims the election of Wise by an unprecedented majority; the election of all the democratic candidates for Congress, and the Legislature into the bargain.

Thus, according to the evidence on both sides, the Know Nothings have been utterly routed in the Old Dominion, upon everything excepting Extra-Billy Smith. The candidate of each of the opposing parties for the Presidency, therefore, is thus suggested to be— Of the democrats—Henry A. Wise. Of the Know Nothings—Extra-Billy Smith. Provided, always, that George Law says agreed! Let the ball be started by a fusion movement of the New York democracy, cutting loose entirely from the administration, and rallying as one man upon Henry A. Wise. Democrats! to the Park!

As for our enthusiastic friends, the Know Nothings, they must now make up their minds for a sound public proclamation of good stiff national principles at their Philadelphia Grand Council, or consent to be dispersed among the outside sectional factions of the hour. They tried to defeat Seward, but actually elected him by their own votes. Perhaps, to some extent, they did the same thing for Mr. Wise. They must now strike out into deeper water at Philadelphia, or they will be broken up among the breakers.

MR. WISE IN WASHINGTON—BAD POLICY FOR THE KNOW NOTHING.—Mr. Wise, resting in Washington from his recent extraordinary labors in the Virginia canvass, was there called upon at his hotel by the exultant democracy, including, no doubt, a large number of officeholders, and was congratulated upon his supposed election with a serenade, and called out for a speech. But, we are sorry to say that he was cut short by the hootings, yellings and other interruptions of a disorderly body of men, supposed to be Know Nothings, and was compelled to give it up. Such conduct as this on the part of his opponents is without excuse, and if persevered in, its natural consequences will inevitably extend to riots, bloodshed, and a state of public excitement and disorder discreditable to a free and intelligent people. We have had some inklings of this in the late election disturbances at Cincinnati and Louisville. The moral effect of such proceedings as those in Washington on Saturday night against Mr. Wise will be to drive away respectable and high-minded men from any association with the party concerned. The true policy of the Know Nothings is to show themselves in their public conduct worthy of the public confidence. If they persist in a different course they must expect soon to fall into the bad repute of the hired bullies and ruffians who have done so much to demoralize and destroy both the old political parties in this city. Let decency be a public rule of action among the Know Nothings, or they will surely sink into the same public contempt.

THE BALTIMORE CATHOLIC COUNCIL AND THE POPE OF ROME.—We published yesterday the pastoral letter of the Archbishop of Baltimore and the bishops and prelates of the Catholic province of Baltimore, which includes nearly half the United States east of the Mississippi river. This document is chiefly devoted to a learned exposition of the new dogma of the Immaculate Conception of the Most Blessed Virgin Mary, which can certainly do no harm, if this belief were extended back through all the earthly ancestors of the Virgin, even to Adam and Eve. On the other hand, the doctrine, resting, as it does, upon that celestial virtue of immaculate purity, must necessarily be productive of good and healing influences among the faithful.

There is, however, a secondary branch of this pastoral letter which challenges our special attention. It relates to that interesting and important political question of the extent of the temporal power of the Pope over his flock in the United States. The Baltimore Archbishop and his subordinates expressly declare to the faithful upon this subject, "that we have never exacted of you, as we ourselves have never made, even to the highest ecclesiastical authority, any engagements inconsistent with the duties we owe to the country and its laws. On every opportune occasion we have avowed these principles; and even in our communications to the late Pontiff we rejected as a calumny the imputation that we were, in civil matters, subject to his authority." This is surely as emphatic as could be desired; but to make it perfectly plain they further say that "to the general and State governments you owe allegiance in all that regards the civil order." This is worthy of the ecclesiastical successor of the Catholic founder of Maryland. Pity that the ignorant and conceited editors of Catholic newspapers and periodicals should have done so much to create a different opinion in this country; pity that our zealous, learned and sagacious Archbishop Hughes, of the province of New York, should have done so little to arrest these anti-republican proclivities and principles of his organs and subordinates. Let us hope, now, that following the example of the Archbishop of Baltimore, the Archbishop of New York will hereafter, on all suitable occasions, cause it to be distinctly understood that in all matters relating to "the civil order," including even the

common school question, his flock and himself "owe their allegiance to the general and the State governments."

The controversy with Mr. Senator Brooks on the church property question being closed, we call upon Father Hughes to issue a similar proclamation to that of the Archbishop of Baltimore, including an official order upon the new liquor law.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?—A question is discussed just now in some of the country prints, as to who is responsible for the destructive and desperate doctrines put forward by the organ of socialism in this city. The question appears a simple one. It is usual in this country for the proprietors or responsible editors of a public journal, to advertise their responsibility for its contents by printing their names as proprietors, publishers, or editors, in some conspicuous part of the same. It is not customary, on ordinary occasions, where a usual provocation is wanting, to go beyond the names of these ostensible men. It is understood that if they allow their names to be printed as sponsors for the journal, they approve of whatever it contains; and that when it expresses opinions in which they do not coincide, they will, of course, withdraw their names, and leave the real author of such opinions to answer for them himself. The rule is one of general application and every general justice.

Judging the Tribune newspaper by this test, it appears that the person who is responsible for the irreligious, infidel, and demoralizing doctrines it is now actively engaged in disseminating is Mr. Thomas McElrath. The only persons whose names are printed in the Tribune are "Greely & McElrath." Of these two, Mr. Horace Greely, is, we understand, in France, enjoying the hospitality of the French government, in return for having called its head, the Emperor, a "liar," a "villain," a "ruffian," a "murderer," a "cheat," a "scoundrel," a "perjured monster," an "unquilted assassin," a "vile cut-throat," &c., &c., &c., day after day, in his paper for years. He cannot, therefore, be chargeable with the present actions of the journal; their responsibility rests wholly with Mr. Thomas McElrath. Who is Mr. McElrath? He is the President of the Nassau Bank; an institution, we need hardly say, supported and carried on by the custom and business of grocers, real estate owners and others whose interest it is that trade should thrive, that unjust laws should not curtail man's natural liberty, and that peace should continue. Yet the newspaper for which Mr. McElrath is responsible, advocates a law intended to destroy one extensive branch of trade altogether, and impair the value of all real estate. It urges with all the venom it possesses the diminution of the liberty now enjoyed by the people of this State, and desires that the stiff-necked Puritans of New England and their cousin in the country parts of this State should make narrow laws for it. It spurs on the North and the South to enmity and hatred of each other, and seems to have no other goal than the uprooting of the prosperity of the country, the dissolution of the Union, and the establishment of a select Northern republic, on exclusively fanatical principles, where there shall be neither laws, nor property, nor religion, nor liquor.

Mr. McElrath is further a member of the Methodist Church North and a professing Christian. Yet this journal, for which he alone is responsible, assails religion in terms the more dangerous as they are concealed: saps the foundation of our Christian faith, by throwing doubts on this or that point which the imperfect knowledge of the present day is unable to explain; and never wears of hinting at the superiority of modern French atheistic philosophy over the philosophy of the Bible.

Mr. McElrath is a citizen of repute, a man of wealth, and of standing in society. There are countries where Mr. McElrath's great stake in the fortunes of the nation would be considered sufficient to warrant his being invested with political rights denied to the masses. What a mistake this would be may be learnt from the course of the journal he controls. Its every effort is now directed to destroy all fraternal feeling between the North and the South, and to bring on, sooner or later, civil war between them. Every day some fresh attempt is made to embitter the feelings on one side or the other, and so to pave the way for the time when the North and the South shall be arrayed against each other, and England will step in and dictate terms to both. The Tribune never alludes to the South but in terms of attack and reproach; its malignity is careful to inflame the minds of its Northern readers by inventions of the most devilish character; and can it seek but the destruction of the Union and the ruin of the country? Yet this is the journal owned, and of course controlled by Thomas McElrath, the leading citizen and wealthy man.

What says this Thomas McElrath, President of the Nassau Bank, member of the Methodist Church, and professing Christian? Is he or is he not responsible for the infidelity, the sedition, the folly of the Tribune?

THE WASHINGTON UNION AND THE MORMONS.—A recent original communication on the Mormons, in the Washington Union, published, we presume, by and with the advice and consent of the Administration, expresses the following just opinions of this heathenish community at the Great Salt Lake:—

The case of the Mormons may serve further to illustrate our idea of the rights of conscience. Without questioning their right to believe in the Divine mission of Joe Smith or Brigham Young, or to have as many wives and concubines as King Solomon or the Grand Turk, we certainly do deny their right, as members of this confederation, to set up the inspirations of their prophet in opposition to the constitutional powers of the President of the United States or any other branch of the government. Nor do we think their privileges extend to a violation of those laws and institutions which are the basis of our manners, habits, and morals. Polygamy, however sanctioned by the example of the patriarchs, is a criminal offense in every State of the Union, and a community in which every man may have as many wives as he pleases can no more assimilate with those who admit of but one than if it sanctioned the commission of murder, or any other crime against the laws of nature and society.

Coming at length to the main question, the writer further informs us that:— As might be expected, since they became Territorial members of the Union they have placed themselves in direct opposition to the legitimate authority of the government of the United States, by rejecting its officers and refusing to recognize any authority but that of their inspired prophet. In this, we think very unfortunately, they were followed by Mr. Fillmore, who conferred on Mr. Young the office of civil Governor in addition to that of higher station he held as the oracle of the Divine Will. Thus, Governor Brigham Young now combines in his person the authority of a representative of the civil and the temporal authority of an officer of the government of the United States. The association is surely absurd, if not absolutely blasphemous.

So it is. But what we have to ask is, whether Mr. Pierce has done any better than Mr. Fillmore? As we understand it, the officers sent out by Mr. Pierce, at least the Governor, has declined in favor of Brigham Young, and we are not informed whether it is the intention of Mr. Pierce further to interfere with the authority of the great polygamist or not. The

time has fully come, we apprehend, for the breaking up of this nest of the unclean birds of Mormondom. Will the Washington Union oblige us and the public at large by informing us what this administration has done, and what it proposes to do, to abolish the nuisance?

LOTTERY POLICES.—"A Victim" has informed us that in his opinion there are nearly two thousand lottery policy shops in this city, called "exchange offices," and charges upon these unlawful establishments "the true cause of much of the misery among the working classes." "Can these things be?" Is Fernando Wood Mayor? or is there no way of reaching these illicit exchange offices. If not, why not abolish the laws concerning them, and let everybody have a chance?

THE LATEST NEWS. BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS. FROM BALTIMORE. LOSS BY THE RECENT FIRE—SECRETARY DAVIS GONE SOUTH—ARRIVAL OF THE SOUTHERN MAIL. BALTIMORE, May 27, 1855.

The fire in this city on Saturday night was very destructive. The owners estimate the loss on goods at \$115,000, on which there was \$150,000 insurance in Baltimore offices—principally the Firemen's. The loss on the buildings is \$23,000, and the insurance \$25,000. The losses on the stocks were all more than fully insured, the fire occurring at the close of the busy season.

Secretary Davis has left Washington for Mississippi. Adjutant General Cooper has been appointed to act as Secretary during his absence. New Orleans papers, by the arrival of the mail as late as due, are received, but they contain no news of interest.

Two Children Murdered by their Father. PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1855. In Dover, Delaware, on Thursday last, a colored man, named Parker, who broke out of jail some three months since, murdered his two children in a most brutal manner.

Weather in Boston. BOSTON, May 27, 1855. The weather here to-day has been exceedingly delightful and pleasant.

Markets. PROVIDENCE, May 26, 1855. Cotton.—The market for the week has been active, the sales being about 5,000 bales, equally divided between speculators and spinners. Wool.—Market firm, with a very light stock on hand. Prices unchanged. "Sain" 60 to 65. Printing Cloths.—Prices firm; sales 51,200 pieces.

Pleasant Summer Retreats. The days of June are upon us, and with them comes a yearning for those pleasant rural and seaside retreats for which the northern and middle States are so justly celebrated. The man of business, the artist, the student and the mere lounge, all fly from the city during the hot months, to enjoy, for a shorter or a longer season, according to their inclinations and the length of their purses. In order that selections may be easily made, we call attention to some of the most prominent resorts for the ensuing summer.

The Getty House, at Yonkers, will be kept this year by Messrs. Robert L. Bucklin & Edward A. Dusebury, two gentlemen who are as full in the arduous duties of their vocation. Yonkers is pleasantly situated on the east bank of the Hudson, about sixteen miles from the city. It is one of the prettiest towns on the river, and communication with this city may be had several times a day, by cars and steamboats. The Getty House will thus be found a pleasant home for gentlemen whose vocations prevent them from taking a protracted summer tour. The hotel has been carefully refitted and newly furnished, and the proprietors guarantee that every provision shall be made for the convenience and enjoyment of their guests.

The new hotel at Cape May—the Mount Vernon House—will be soon opened to the public. This is the most extensive hotel in America, and has accommodations for fifteen hundred guests. The dining room is nearly five hundred feet in length. By a new arrangement, families may here live as privately as in their own houses—a sort of combination of the European and American systems; for while parties may be served in their apartments, the table d'hôte at regular hours will be maintained. The bathing facilities at Cape May are very fine, and it is a great resort for the "beaux monde" of Philadelphia. The Mount Vernon has been leased by Samuel B. Woolman & Co.

There are many pleasant places "on old Long Island" sea shore, and several of the most delightful have been secured as hotels. We see that the American Hotel, Babylon, L. I., is already open, under the administration of Mr. William B. Watson. Babylon is within easy sail of the fishing grounds at Fire Island, and can be reached from the city by a three hours' ride on the Long Island Railroad.

The Bath House, Sea Side, L. I., will be opened on the 1st June, by Mr. B. Rathbun. This house is only six miles from New York.

To our Massachusetts readers, and such others as may visit that State during the summer, we would say that the Mansion House, Hull, will be opened on the 1st June by Mr. Robert S. Bailey—a very popular landlord. Hull is a most pleasant spot, on the southern side of Massachusetts bay, and the Mansion House is worth a visit.

Mr. R. Shuttlefield will open the Island House, Belknap Falls, Vt., on the 4th June. Belknap Falls is one of the most beautiful spots in the Green Mountain State, and is on the direct route to the White Mountains and Montreal. The Island House has a first-rate reputation. The Wadawauke House, Stonington, Connecticut, will be opened by Mr. J. G. Briggs, on the 10th of June. The hotel is very near the shores of the Sound, and is quite a popular resort. The deep sea fishing in the vicinity is very good.

Mr. S. S. Verbyer, who departs upon Washington's Headquarters at Tappan, near Piermont, on the Hudson, the 8th June.

The New York Bay Private Family Hotel, on the Bergen Point, near Jersey City, is open for the season, Captain Lees, proprietor. Every facility for sea-side sports may be found here.

The Yonkers Mansion House, kept by Mr. Kellinger, is ready to receive visitors.

We have thus briefly run through with the most popular rural and sea-side resorts. Matters in the city have lately taken such a turn that many persons will find it more economical to pass a few weeks at either of these places than to keep up their expensive establishments in the busy, dusty, dirty and dripped metropolis.

The Seized Letters per Ariel. THE RETURNED DISPATCHES.—We hear that there were some private letters in the government packages returned to the sender on the 27th inst. by the Ariel, an American agent of the steamer Ariel, and also letters at the same time that they were put into the packages before it was sealed, by the carrier, and were not discovered until the Ariel was at New York, when they were found by the carrier, and were returned to the sender.

THE CALIFORNIA.—This Day. UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 29, 14, 42, 48, 56, 62, 67, 68, 69. SUPREME COURT.—Circuit.—Nos. 1707, 1874, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Information has been received at the State Department at Washington, from the United States Consul at Panama, that Dr. D. Watson, an American citizen, who was drowned in the bay of Panama on the 20th ult., and also the death of Mrs. James Cummins, a female citizen of the same city, who was drowned in the bay of Panama, a few hours after the arrival of that vessel at Panama, on the 24th inst.

SELLING OFF AT A PROFIT.—Knot, satisfied that his customers are sensible enough to suppose that he is engaged in the manufacture of false silk, for the purpose of making a living, begs leave to assure them that he is still selling his respectable and distinguished summer hats, by which he has made a very profitable business, with gentlemen of refined taste. The store is 125 Nassau street.

White, the Hatter, has removed from his old stand, 212 Broadway, to 321 Broadway, opposite the Broadway theatre, where he can be found with his usual supply of every article in his line. WHITE, 321 Broadway.

Espechech's Summer Styles.—The matchless material, this superior hat, together with the richness of the material, its exquisite finish, and the art of his fashion by which it is made, render it very popular with gentlemen of refined taste. The store is 125 Nassau street.

Overland your City Directory, and a volume found make a note on it, that the well known EIGHTY, No. 363 Broadway, makes the best photographs in the world; for proof of which see his pictures and compare them.

Williamson Photographic Institute, Brooklyn, 20 Fulton street. Old daguerotypes copied to modern styles, miniature, cabinet and life size.