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

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth st.—1st FORTNIGHT.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—LAST MAN—DIVER—WRECK—JACK SHEPHERD.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway—FRA DIAVOLO.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway—WILD OATS—THE NEW FOOTBALL.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE, Broadway—HENRY IV., KING OF FRANCE.

AMERICAN MUSEUM—ADDRESS—MY WIFE'S DRESS—FROM VILLAGE TO COURT—EVENING—LORDLY FEAR OF THE OCEAN.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—Mechanic's Hall—67 Broadway.

BUCCALY'S OPERA HOUSE, 530 Broadway—Brooklyn's FAVORITE OPERA TROUPE.

CHINESE ASSEMBLY ROOMS, 530 Broadway—PARADE OF EUROPE AND THE SIEGE OF SEASIDE.

PERMAN'S BURLINGUE OPERA HOUSE, 603 Broadway—EUROPEAN OPERA TROUPE.

New York, Sunday, June 3, 1855.

The News.

There was a grand reunion last night of the prominent men of the Know Nothing party of this city and State, and unlike all former meetings of the party, it was one to which the press was invited. The occasion was the presentation of a splendid and very valuable silver table set to Mr. James W. Barker, the defeated Know Nothing candidate for the New York Mayoralty. It took place at the Collamore Hotel, Broadway, and its accompaniments were a *recherché* supper, good wines, and some rather indifferent speeches. One fact came out last evening which will somewhat astonish the weak minds of the community, namely, that the Order has been in existence prior to the year 1750, for it is that date which the inscription on the pieces of plate bears. In the absence of Mr. Ullman the chair was taken by the Hon. Thos. L. Whitney, member of Congress elect from the Williamsburg district. The presentation was made by Mr. Selah Squires, of Cheango county, and speeches were made by Mr. Barker; Judge Campbell, of the Superior Court; Mr. Thos. J. Lyon, of Orange county; Messrs. Daubavhor Rhodes, and James Brooks, of the Express. The latter gentleman declared that, in a given case, he was ready to vote for Fred Douglass. The meeting broke up at 11 o'clock, after which Mr. Barker was treated to a *soiree* at his house in Monroe street. For full report see to morrow's HERALD.

A melancholy case of infatuation and self murder is detailed in our columns this morning. The victim is Thomas Bailey Rossum, formerly of San Francisco, who blew out his own brains with a pistol yesterday, in a house of bad repute in Leonard street.

The steamship *Back Wacker* arrived yesterday from New Orleans and Havana. Our dates from Havana are to the 27th May. No event of any importance had occurred in the island from the date of our previous advice. The charter of the Spanish Bank to be established in Havana had received the sanction of the home government, and the decree authorizing the scheme was published on the 25th. The *Diaris* devotes an article to Know Nothingism which we make an extract. The letter of our correspondent contains the current news.

Additional news from Bermuda to the 27th of May has been received. Governor Murray opened the session of the Colonial Parliament on 23d ult. The *Bermudian* of the 22d ult. has the following news items:—"The American steamer *Oprey* will not, it is said, return to these islands and the West Indies—the company owning her having been dissolved. The annual meeting in behalf of Wesleyan missions, which was held yesterday, was very numerously attended. The report was read by the Rev. R. Daucan. Messrs A. M. McKinnon, and R. Leebor, deaf-mutes, who had arrived from New York, gave an exhibition, conducted after the mode of instruction pursued in the institutions for the deaf and dumb in the United States. Mr. Daniel Vaughn, a native of Rhode Island, but for the last 40 years a resident of Bermuda, and aged 71 years, died at Bermuda on 16th of May."

The ship *Leopold I.*, Captain Gebording, arrived yesterday from Antwerp, having on board 375 passengers, the majority of whom are reported to be paupers by the American Consul at Antwerp. The vessel, by orders of the Commissioners of Emigration, has been stopped at Quarantine until the proper authorities investigate the truth of the charges against the passengers, which, if found true, will probably cause their immediate return to the port from whence they came at the expense of the consigner. The *Leopold I.* has a cargo of bricks on board, and is bound for Havana.

The vessels of the *Hartstein* Archipelago sailing expedition are still at anchor at the Quarantine ground, waiting for favorable weather.

Notwithstanding the inclement weather yesterday a large number of persons, including many eminent physicians, attended the formal opening of the Women's Hospital, a new institution designed for the treatment of diseases wholly peculiar to females. A full report of the ceremonies on the occasion is given in to-day's paper.

The number of interments at Philadelphia for the week ending noon yesterday, was 140.

The minimum of democratic rejoicing over a party victory is one hundred guns. The maximum is yet to be ascertained. One hundred guns in Jersey City, 100 guns in Rochester, 100 guns in Schenectady, 100 guns in Cleveland—the air reverberates with 100 guns of triumph over the election of Wise in Virginia.

Louis Bamberg, of New York, has been appointed Consul of the United States for the port of Assuacion, in the republic of Paraguy.

The names of the members of the board for retiring naval officers are given under the telegraphic head. They are familiar to the public, and give promise that the delicate duty of passing upon the qualifications of their associates will be faithfully performed.

of maladies. The following were the principal causes of mortal ty:—Bronchitis, 4; consumption, 49; inflammation of the lungs, 19; congestion of the lungs, 4; dysentery, 6; dropsy in the head, 12; scabies ferar, 11; other fevers, 18; congestion of the brain, 5; inflammation of the brain, 9; other inflammatory complaints, 15; scrofula, 5; smallpox, 2; cholera infantum, 4; convulsions (infantile), 29; croup, 14; debility (infantile), 4; hooping cough, 6; marasmus (infantile), 26; and measles, 16. There were 9 premature births and 21 cases of stillborn reported, also 14 deaths from violent causes. The following is the classification of diseases:—Bones, joints, &c., 3; brain and nerves, 7; generative organs, 11; heart and blood vessels, 12; lungs, throat, &c., 114; skin, &c., and eruptive fevers, 35; stillborn and premature births, 30; stomach, bowels and other digestive organs, 81; uncertain seat and general fevers, 30; urinary organs, 2; old age, 2; unknown, 2. The nativity table gives 200 natives of the United States, 65 of Ireland, 25 of Germany, and 7 of England.

The New American Journals on the Virginia Election and the Philadelphia National Council—Good Advice.

We transfer to our columns this morning a chapter of editorial commentaries from the leading journals of the new American party, touching the late defeat of the Know Nothings in Virginia, and the duty and the policy of the Order at their forthcoming grand National Council at Philadelphia. These extracts embody much good advice, the natural consequence of the invaluable lesson administered in the Old Dominion, and we therefore submit these admonitions to all the delegates to Philadelphia for a careful and thoughtful reading, together with a word or two of our own.

The Richmond *Whig* with a great deal of good sense, urges the necessity of a practical programme, upon great principles, and their public proclamation to the world, considering the machinery of signs, grips and passwords as a matter of trifling moment. The *Buffalo Advertiser*, following in the same line of thought, pleads the importance of good candidates, to the exclusion of worthless drones and intriguing spoilsmen, with great effect. The *Albany Register*, in its new position still betrays the weakness of an incurable party hack, and calls for the extension of its circulation as a matter of the very highest consequence. Its whole programme appears to be the ruling idea among the Albany organs from time immemorial, of making as much money out of the party as possible, at all hazards, leaving them to take care of their principles after their own fashion.

But the volunteer paper styling itself the *American Organ*, at Washington, is an exceedingly flimsy and silly concern. While its more active Know Nothing contemporaries are casting about them for the means and measures by which their late terrible defeat is to be retrieved, and from which a great national organization is to be made, this bewildered and incompetent Washington *Organ* is cyphering up the Irish vote in Virginia, parading its limited circulation before the public, and uttering its foolish insinuations against the editor of this journal. We must tell this *Organ* that it is behind the times. Instead of consulting the policy of its party, "black mail" seems to be its predominant idea. We are sorry that we can make no promises of the "black mail" of the next Congress; but if this *Organ* really can and does support itself, it ought to show a little more pluck and independence upon the great issues of the day, and in reference to the duties of this new party through whose support it is looking for the public plunder. We very much fear, however, that this *Organ* is a fishy Know Nothing concern, and will ultimately prove to be as fatuous as it is puerile, insipid and ridiculous.

The immediate question in hand is this national American Council or convention at Philadelphia. It must do something to repair the damages of the Praise God-Barebones Parliament of Massachusetts and the disasters of the Virginia election, or the Order may as well be disbanded. It is proved that all this mystery and hard swearing against the Pope of Rome, Irish Catholics and adopted citizens, is all rubbish and moonshine. A raid against the "poor devils" of Irish and the "bloody Catholics," may be successful for Buncombe in a town election here and there, but is hardly worth the candle in any case. For the great Presidential campaign nothing will avail except an organization and a party platform broad enough and strong enough to support the Union, the constitution, and the substantial practical interests of the American people in the management of the government. Before a new dynasty can be established at Washington, the existing dynasty must be supplanted. And what, then, is the true plan for the consolidation of a new and overwhelming national party?

The history of our political parties and their mutations for the last fifty five years furnishes the answer. The administration of the elder Adams was superseded by a republican combination upon a platform of hostility to his administration of the younger Adams was overthrown in the same way by a democratic national reunion against the weak and salient points of his policy and his Cabinet, and upon a general demand for "retrenchment and reform." Upon the same plan, the mighty combination and fusion of factions and parties of 1840 swept away the administration of Van Buren, in a deadly war upon his financial excesses, his defunctors, speculators, and his whole catalogue of bad luck, bad management and insatiable spoilsmen. The same policy of opposition carried James K. Polk and Gen. Taylor into power, and Mr. Pierce owes much of his triumph in 1852 to the negative milk and water qualities of the feeble administration of Mr. Fillmore.

What an inviting field, then, is opened to the opponents of this most faithless, corrupt, imbecile and condemned Pierce administration, for spreading this rotten concern and all connected with it, with something stronger, sounder and better. The democratic jubilee the other night at Tammany Hall betrays the alarm of that party upon this vulnerable point. They perceive that they cannot carry the dead carcass of this administration through the campaign of 1856; and, therefore, they propose to cut it drift. But it should be the fixed purpose of the opposition, in a united movement, to hold the democracy responsible for Mr. Pierce, his Cabinet, his acts and his shortcomings, and to demand upon this plea a complete revolution in the government. In this view, the cry of "retrenchment and reform" would have a definite meaning; for the most besotted parhizian spoilsman cannot suppose there is any occasion for an existing peace expenditure of eighty millions a year.

Let the National Council, then, at Philadelphia proceed in the business of the organization of a great national American party, in a practical way, according to the teachings of experience and the principles of common sense, and they may achieve great and positive results. They can if they will. Let them abandon this scarecrow of the Pope of Rome, this raw head-and-bloody-bones of Jesuitism, this tomfoolery of persecution against the poor Irish; this mummery and flummery of the amendment of rituals and third degrees, this clap trap and blasphemy of dark lanterns and horrid swearing of blind obedience to hungry spoilsmen, and go to work like Americans, with a great purpose in hand, and declare it in the light of day. Let them open their doors, and discuss the great issues of the crisis, not like base conspirators in a cavern, but like honest men before the world, and make an open organization for a dashing forward movement in behalf of a new American party, a new dynasty, and a new administration, "fresh from the people," upon the common battle cry of "retrenchment and reform," and the result must be a revolution as sweeping as that of 1840.

The Virginia election, the Tammany jubilee, the extracts which we give to-day from leading Know Nothing journals, all go to show that this new party, before it can assume a national position, has yet to build up a national character, national principles, and national purposes, commensurate with the demands of the crisis. We think we have pointed out the road to success. We submit the case to the Council at Philadelphia. If they fail to meet the necessities of the time, they have only to stand aside and let the democratic party come forward and walk over the course.

A FEW WORDS WITH MR. THOMAS McELRATH. —It is wholly impossible that people can go on from day to day propagating infamous doctrines, undermining religion, and stirring up discord between the various sections of the country, without some notice being taken of the course they pursue. Every man of us here has a tangible appreciable interest in the maintenance of good government, in the maintenance of religion, in the stability of the Union. To attack any of these is to attack each citizen individually; their injury is his injury; when they are brought into contempt, he cannot be respected; if they fail, he falls with them. If you attacks them, in fact, is nothing less than a common enemy.

Such an enemy is Mr. Thomas McElrath, the only resident proprietor and publisher of the *American Organ*; likewise, President of the Nassau Bank, and bright light of the Methodist Church North.

One is wholly at a loss to perceive what purpose Mr. McElrath intends to serve in directing the course of the *Tribune* in a channel so plainly detrimental to the interests of the country; or how he can reconcile it to his conscience as a Methodist, as a citizen, or as a banker.

The fomenting of civil discord is surely not a doctrine of the Methodist Church North. The staid and respectable members of that church are, we are convinced, as solicitous as the rest of us for the continued peace and prosperity of the country. They have read their Bible too faithfully to be unaware that he who endeavors to set his neighbors by the ears, and light the torch of civil war in his country is as grave an offender against religion as against society. How can Mr. Thomas McElrath take his seat among these men and join them in their common devotions when the whole energies of the newspaper he controls are directed to a work which their belief stamps as sinful and reprehensible in the highest degree? How can he mix with his fellow citizens, when all his apparent labor is devoted to the destruction of their national peace, and the overthrow of that association on which their prosperity depends? Nine-tenths of the leading men of New York are connected in some way or other with the Southwest and South. Some are themselves owners of property in these sections of the country. Others have friends and relatives who are. Others do business with Southern men. The well being of all depends in some measure on that of the whole country, including the South. How can Mr. Thomas McElrath look these men in the face, when, if the aims of his journal were accomplished, or if it had sufficient influence to carry them even partly into practical action, the South and Southwest would be irreparably injured, and all connected with it would suffer in proportion?

But if so singular a course as that of the leading proprietor of the *Tribune* is singular in a citizen and a Christian, it is a far more puzzling riddle in a banker. Of all the institutions of civilized society, banks are the most sensitive to political disasters or narrow legislation. If any legislative measure injures a country it is the banks who feel it first. For their welfare is founded on the public credit, confidence, and general good will among the people. Yet here is a banker, the president of a bank, who devotes the whole force of the newspaper he owns to the enactment of a law which is calculated to ruin one of the most important branches of trade in the State, and to effect a depreciation of from ten to fifteen per cent on all city property. The same man devotes the same power to severing the bond of fraternal union between the North and the South; to the consummation of a political revolution which would inevitably annihilate the trade and business of New York. Do the shareholders of the Nassau Bank ever reflect on these things? Do they never think that the very power they entrust to Mr. Thomas McElrath for their common benefit may be actually employed in endeavouring to promote measures which are sure to invoke their injury and the ruin of the bank?

Tolerance is good; it is excellent; Mr. McElrath has a right to his opinions. But when a man frankly tells us it is his conviction that we ought to be ruined instead of prosperous, fighting instead of working, the least we can do is not to help him to carry such convictions into effect. All the New York hotels, the Astor House, Metropolitan, &c., &c., have been great friends of McElrath and his *corps de delictives*, giving them champagne and oysters in any abundance. How do the hotels like the socialists now?

EXAMINATION AT WEST POINT.—The examination at West Point has begun, and we may expect to hear shortly of the performance of the youths who are to be the hope of the United States in case of war. There will be, no doubt, the usual camping out, marching, target practice with heavy artillery, and so forth; and the neighbourhood of West Point will doubtless be thronged with visitors for the next fortnight or so. The sight will be well worth seeing.

LAW FOR THE LIQUOR MEN.—Hitherto the temperance fanatics have boasted that they have had all the law on their side; but it seems that the liquor dealers' turn has come. In Friday's *Tribune* appears an appeal from the Carson League to the people of the city and county of New York, to raise "not only \$40,000, but a larger sum," for the purpose of prosecuting those whom the managers of the League may choose to consider offenders against the Prohibitory statute. The appeal alleges that the liquor dealers have raised \$40,000; and bases on this statement its demand for a larger sum, in order to employ counsel and bring all the machinery of the law to bear to prosecute. Considering the motley ingredients of which the population of this city is composed, this appeal might be formidable. Forty thousand dollars and "a still larger sum" can achieve much. Few men would care to have the bloodhounds of the Carson League on their heels, with forty thousand dollars to back them. Indeed, almost all of us, in our private experience, have been witnesses to the persecution and ruin of some unfortunate wight who had the ill luck to involve himself in a lawsuit with an adversary whose means—though less, perhaps, than forty thousand dollars—were quite sufficient to enable him to crush a poor man. Forty thousand dollars judiciously invested in lawyers' fees and spies' fees, could inflict intolerable inconvenience upon, if they did not procure the ruin, of any man of moderate fortune in the city. We say, therefore, that the appeal of the Carson League, addressed to a community containing many men with more money than brains, as well as many hardened fanatics, might have been formidable.

Happily for the city, the common law was wisely provided for such cases. All the commentators, from Blackstone downward, concur in affirming the principle of law, that he who excites a malicious prosecution against his neighbor is guilty of the misdemeanor called barratry, and must be punished accordingly by fine and imprisonment. We find that the offence was specially noticed, and a penalty provided therefore, in consequence of the trouble experienced from the knavish wiles of certain English attorneys, who set their neighbors by the ears in order to get fees for conducting the suits.

These attorneys appear to have been the lineal progenitors of the Carson League. They strove to get up prosecutions against their neighbors for breaches of this or that law, just as the Carson League does for imagined breaches of the Prohibitory act. But we do not hear that the attorneys of Westminster ever appealed to their fellow countrymen for "\$40,000 or a larger sum" for the purpose of fomenting litigation. This difference, however, is not material, and if any thing, aggravates the offence of the New York lawbreakers. We therefore expect that the liquor dealers will lose no time in mating out to others the measure that will be meted out to them: that they will instantly take steps for the institution of criminal proceedings against Thomas L. Carson, S. A. Beers, H. Royce, J. C. Burdick and as many other members of the League as can be discovered, on a charge of barratry. There can be no question of the result; and it cannot but be beneficial to teach these gentlemen that the law, which they desire to use as an instrument of tyranny, is a two-edged weapon which can be turned against themselves.

A FUNNY BOOK.—Foster—Gaslight "Foster as he has been called—has been beguiling the hours in one of the prisons in Philadelphia by writing a very curious book, which he calls "New York Naked." He walks into the editors in great style, stripping off their disguises, shaving off their whiskers, cutting off their mustaches, pulling off their coats, and showing them precisely as they appear to be. It is a regular out and thrust concern.

NOT RIGHT.—The *Buffalo Courier* says that the NEW YORK HERALD is deserting the Know Nothings. This is a mistake. We never belonged to the Know Nothings. We have taken the Know Nothings into our training school for a few months, to teach them their paces. But if they do not show a little more docility and attention to our instructions we shall turn them out, and let them shift for themselves. We will have nothing to do with any political animals who are not sensible, docile, useful, practical and full of grit.

GARRISON A PROPHECY.—Old Garrison, of Boston, the great chief of nigger worship and nigger worshippers, says that Kansas will never be a free State; and he gives four substantial reasons why it will, as long as this Union lasts, be inevitably a slave State. The great nigger worshipper is right in his prediction; and the smaller nigger worshippers all over the country may rant and rave as much as they please, but they cannot change the destiny of Kansas.

A HINT FOR BARNUM.—The Louisville *Democrat* thinks that Barnum belongs to the Know Nothings. We do not know how that may be, but we rather think that the democracy will be long before long belong to Barnum. Barnum is famous for picking up all broken down animals, strange curiosities, old verbiage, or anything that has seen its best days. We sometimes think, therefore, that Barnum will exhibit the democracy in his Museum one of these days, before the inauguration of 1857, when George Law is called to the White House.

THE CRISIS HAS COME.—Thus saith a Seward paper in Buffalo, the *Express*. We rather think the crisis has come for Seward and his clique, for between the democrats and the Know Nothings in the last election of this State, they will be ground into powder and scattered to the four winds of heaven.

MARINE AFFAIRS. LATENCY.—Messrs. Crowell & Colon launched, from their yard at Elizabethport, N. J., on Saturday, at 11 o'clock A. M., a three masted schooner, of superior build and model, of 460 tons burden, owned by Captain Van-Cathart, who is to command her, and others. She is designed for the general freight business.

A VALUABLE METHOD FOR SAILORS.—Mr. F. Frady, of 12 Am street, has published, in small book form, the "Maritime Flags of All Nations." The flags, pilot signals, &c., are handsomely colored, and under each is printed a geographical sketch of the countries and places to which they belong. It is a very useful book for sailors, in a convenient size, and contains much interesting information.

SHIP BUILDING IN MAINE.—There are ten large ships now being built at Belfast. More vessels will be launched in this city this year, probably, than at any other place in the State. So we are informed by a gentleman from Belfast.—*Portland Argus*.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

From Washington. THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION AND THE NATURALIZED FOREIGNERS—AN IMPORTANT QUESTION. WASHINGTON, June 2, 1855. The Circuit Court was crowded to-day, the question pending involving the right of about one hundred and eighty naturalized foreigners to vote for municipal officers. The decision will be given on Monday. The question is considered very important, it being supposed these voters would turn the scale in favor of the anti-Know Nothings, and bring both parties almost to a fighting point.

The Board for Retiring Naval Officers. WASHINGTON, June 2, 1855. The Board for Retiring Navy Officers was appointed to-day, as follows:—Captains Wm. B. Stribling, C. J. McCauley, A. Higlow, M. C. Ferry, C. K. Scribbling; Commanders G. J. Pendergrast, S. T. Dupont, Andrew H. Foote, Franklin Buchanan, Samuel Barron; Lieutenants John S. Mifflin, S. W. Godon, James S. Biddle, R. L. Page, Wm. L. Maury.

Democratic Thunder at Albany. ALBANY, June 2, 1855. The united democracy fired one hundred guns to-day in honor of the democratic triumph in Virginia. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed among the democracy here.

Arrival of the Frigate Constitution. PORTSMOUTH, N. H., June 2, 1855. The United States Frigate Constitution, Commodore Mayo, arrived here this morning, after a three years' cruise.

Destructive Fire in South Boston. BOSTON, June 2, 1855. A fire occurred this morning near the corner of Quincy and D streets, South Boston, destroying the rope walk of J. S. Burton; the dejection mill of Ward and Boot, the varnish factory of King and Dexter, together with twelve small dwelling houses occupied by poor families. The Methodist church, Suffolk land works, and other buildings caught fire, but were saved by the energy of the firemen. The loss is about \$25,000.

Arrival of the Southern Mail. BALTIMORE, June 2, 1855. The mail from all points South, as late as due, is to hand, but in the newspapers received by it we find not an item of interest.

Weather at Cincinnati, &c. CINCINNATI, June 2, 1855. It has been raining finely here since yesterday. Crops of all kinds are doing well.

The Theta Delta Chi Convention. PROVIDENCE, June 2, 1855. The annual dinner of the Theta Delta Chi fraternity occurred in this city last evening, at the City Hotel, with John P. Beach, of Union College, in the chair. Wm. H. Merriam, Esq., of Illinois, formerly editor of the *Morning News*, pronounced an eloquent and elaborate eulogium commensurate of the late George Arnolet and Mason, of Chicago. Able speeches were made by J. L. Holly, of Connecticut; Pearce Horne, of Georgia; Dan B. Pond, of Rhode Island; Samuel Starkweather, Jr., of Ohio; John P. Beach, of New York; Colonel John Nichols, of Virginia; E. H. Murray, of Canada; Thomas Simmons, Jr., of Maulmain, Burmah, and others. The convention adjourned this evening.

Markets. PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD. PHILADELPHIA, June 2, 1855. Money easy. Stocks steady. Reading 4 1/2 to 5; Morris canal 12 1/2; Long Island Railroad 16; Pennsylvania 43 1/2; Erie 5 1/2; New York & Erie 5 1/2; New York & Pennsylvania 5 1/2; New York & Ohio 5 1/2; New York & Vermont 5 1/2; New York & Westchester 5 1/2; New York & Albany 5 1/2; New York & Hudson 5 1/2; New York & Delaware 5 1/2; New York & Maryland 5 1/2; New York & Virginia 5 1/2; New York & North Carolina 5 1/2; New York & South Carolina 5 1/2; New York & Florida 5 1/2; New York & Texas 5 1/2; New York & California 5 1/2; New York & Oregon 5 1/2; New York & Nevada 5 1/2; New York & Idaho 5 1/2; New York & Montana 5 1/2; New York & Wyoming 5 1/2; New York & Utah 5 1/2; New York & Arizona 5 1/2; New York & Colorado 5 1/2; New York & New Mexico 5 1/2; New York & Louisiana 5 1/2; New York & Mississippi 5 1/2; New York & Alabama 5 1/2; New York & Georgia 5 1/2; New York & Florida 5 1/2; New York & South Carolina 5 1/2; New York & North Carolina 5 1/2; New York & Virginia 5 1/2; New York & Maryland 5 1/2; New York & Delaware 5 1/2; New York & Pennsylvania 5 1/2; New York & New Jersey 5 1/2; New York & New York 5 1/2; New York & Connecticut 5 1/2; New York & Massachusetts 5 1/2; New York & Vermont 5 1/2; New York & New Hampshire 5 1/2; New York & Maine 5 1/2; New York & New Brunswick 5 1/2; New York & Nova Scotia 5 1/2; New York & Prince Edward Island 5 1/2; New York & Newfoundland 5 1/2; New York & Labrador 5 1/2; New York & British Columbia 5 1/2; New York & Washington Territory 5 1/2; New York & Oregon Territory 5 1/2; New York & California Territory 5 1/2; New York & Nevada Territory 5 1/2; New York & Idaho Territory 5 1/2; New York & Montana Territory 5 1/2; New York & Wyoming Territory 5 1/2; New York & Utah Territory 5 1/2; New York & Arizona Territory 5 1/2; New York & Colorado Territory 5 1/2; New York & New Mexico Territory 5 1/2; New York & Louisiana Territory 5 1/2; New York & Mississippi Territory 5 1/2; New York & Alabama Territory 5 1/2; New York & Georgia Territory 5 1/2; New York & Florida Territory 5 1/2; New York & South Carolina Territory 5 1/2; New York & North Carolina Territory 5 1/2; New York & Virginia Territory 5 1/2; New York & Maryland Territory 5 1/2; New York & Delaware Territory 5 1/2; New York & Pennsylvania Territory 5 1/2; New York & New Jersey Territory 5 1/2; New York & New York Territory 5 1/2; New York & Connecticut Territory 5 1/2; New York & Massachusetts Territory 5 1/2; New York & Vermont Territory 5 1/2; New York & New Hampshire Territory 5 1/2; New York & Maine Territory 5 1/2; New York & New Brunswick Territory 5 1/2; New York & Nova Scotia Territory 5 1/2; New York & Prince Edward Island Territory 5 1/2; New York & Newfoundland Territory 5 1/2; New York & Labrador Territory 5 1/2; New York & British Columbia Territory 5 1/2; New York & Washington Territory 5 1/2; New York & Oregon Territory 5 1/2; New York & California Territory 5 1/2; New York & Nevada Territory 5 1/2; New York & Idaho Territory 5 1/2; New York & Montana Territory 5 1/2; New York & Wyoming Territory 5 1/2; New York & Utah Territory 5 1/2; New York & Arizona Territory 5 1/2; New York & Colorado Territory 5 1/2; New York & New Mexico Territory 5 1/2; New York & Louisiana Territory 5 1/2; New York & Mississippi Territory 5 1/2; New York & Alabama Territory 5 1/2; New York & Georgia Territory 5 1/2; New York & Florida Territory 5 1/2; New York & South Carolina Territory 5 1/2; New York & North Carolina Territory 5 1/2; New York & Virginia Territory 5 1/2; New York & Maryland Territory 5 1/2; New York & Delaware Territory 5 1/2; New York & Pennsylvania Territory 5 1/2; New York & New Jersey Territory 5 1/2; New York & New York Territory 5 1/2; New York & Connecticut Territory 5 1/2; New York & Massachusetts Territory 5 1/2; New York & Vermont Territory 5 1/2; New York & New Hampshire Territory 5 1/2; New York & Maine Territory 5 1/2; New York & New Brunswick Territory 5 1/2; New York & Nova Scotia Territory 5 1/2; New York & Prince Edward Island Territory 5 1/2; New York & Newfoundland Territory 5 1/2; 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