trict of which they are inspectors; said list, when completed, shall constitute and be known as the register of electors of said district. The said inspectors, at their first meeting on Tuesday, three weeks preceding the general election, shall have power, if necessary, to sit two days for the purpose of making said list, provided that at the annual election next prior to said meeting the number of voters in the district of which they are inspectors exceeded four hundred. The said Board of Supervisors shall assemble on the third Monday of September in each year, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the usual place of meeting of said board, and proceed to ballot for the inspectors provided for in this section for said city. Each ballot shall designate the number of the election district, and the ward in which the same is situated, and shall contain not more than three names for inspectors, as aforesaid, for such district. The three persons receiving the greatest number of votes for each election district shall be the inspectors of such election district for one year thereafter and until others are appointed in their places. If, after three ballotings for inspectors for any election district, three such inspectors shall not have been elected therefor, said board shall draw by lot from the six names having the largest number of votes, and not already elected as above provided, a sufficient number of names to make the number of such inspectors three for such election district. Six supervisors shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of the duties aforesaid in the absence or refusal to attend of the others or any of them.

Sec. 2. Said registers shall each contain a list of the persons so qualified and entitled to vote in said election district, alphabetically arranged, according to their respective surnames, so as to show in one column the name at full length, and in another column, in cities and incorporated villages, the residence, by the number o the dwelling, if there be a number, and the name of the street or other location of the dwelling place of each person. It shall be the duty of said inspectors to enter in said lists the names of all persons residing in their election districts whose names appear on the poll list kept in said district, at the last preceding general election; and in cities, the number of the dwelling and name of street or other location, if the same shall be known to or can be ascertained by such inspectors; and for this purpose said inspectors are authorized to take from the office in which they are filed the poll lists made and filed by the inspectors of such district at the general election held next prior to the making of such register. In case a new election district shall be formed, the said inspectors shall enter in the list the names of such persons entitled to vote in the new election district, whose names appear upon the poll list of the last general election kept in the district or districts from which said new election district is formed. The said inspectors shall complete, as far as practicable, the said register on the day of their meeting aforesaid, and shall make four copies thereof, and certify the register and each of the copies to be a true list of the voters in their district, so far as the same are known to them. Within two days thereafter, the said original list, together with the lists taken from the office as aforesaid, shall be filed by said inspectors in the office of the town clerk of the town in which such election district may be, or if such election district is in a city, in the office of the county clerk in said city, and one copy of said list shall be kept by each of said inspectors, and carefully preserved by him for their use on the day or days hereinafter mentioned, for revision and correction of the same. One copy of said list shall, immediately after its completion, be posted in some conspicuous place in the room in which such meeting shall be held, and be accessible to any elector who may desire to examine the same or make copies thereof.

Sec. 3. The said Board shall meet on the Tuesday of the week preceding the day of the general election in their respective election districts, at the place designated for holding the polls of election, for the purpose of revising, correcting and completing said lists; and for this purpose in cities, they shall meet at eight o'clock in the morning, and remain in session until 9 o'clock P. M. of that day and the day following; and in other districts they shall meet at nine o'clock in the morning, and remain in session until 7 o'clock P. M. of that day.

Sec. 4. The proceedings of said board shall be open, and all persons residing and entitled to vote in said district, shall be entitled to be heard by said inspectors, in relation to corrections or additions to said register. One of the lists, so kept by said inspectors as aforesaid, shall be used by them on the day or days for making corrections or additions, for the purpose of completing the registry for such district.

Sec. 5. It shall be the duty of said inspectors, at their meeting for revising and correcting said list, to erase therefrom the name of any person inserted therein who shall be proved by the oath of a legal voter of said district, to the satisfaction of said inspectors, to be a non-resident of said district, or otherwise not entitled to vote in said district, at the election then next to be held. Any elector residing in said district and entitled to vote therein, may appear before said board of inspectors and require his name to be recorded on said alphabetical list. Any person so requiring his name to be entered on said list, shall make the same statement as to the street and number thereof, where he resides, required by the provisions of this act of persons offering their votes at the election, and shall be subject to the same pains and penalties for refusing to give such information, or for falsely giving the same; and shall also be subject to challenge, either by the inspectors, or either of them, or by any other elector whose name appears upon said alphabetical list; and the same oaths may be administered by the inspectors as now provided against persons offering to vote at an election; and in case no challenge is made of any person requiring his name to be entered on said alphabetical list, or, in case of challenge, if such person shall make the oath that would entitle him to vote in case of challenge at an election, then the name of any such person shall be added to the alphabetical poll list of the last preceding year.

Sec. 6. After said list shall have been fully completed, the said inspectors shall, within three days thereafter, cause four copies of the same to be made, each of which shall be certified by them to be a correct list of the voters of their district; one of which shall be filed in the office o the town clerk of towns, and in cities in the office of the county clerk of the county; and one of which copies shall be delivered to each of the said inspectors, except in the city and county of New York; one of said copies shall be delivered to each of the inspectors of election, of the district in which such registry is made. It shall be the duty of the said inspectors, so receiving such list, carefully to preserve the said lists for their use on election day, and to designate one of their number, or one of the clerks, at the opening of the polls, to check the name o every voter voting in such district, whose name is on the register. No vote shall be received at any annual election in this State, unless the name of the person offering to vote be on the said registry go the Tuesday or Wednesday preceding the election, unless the person offering to vote shall furnish to the board of inspectors his affidavit, giving his reasons for not appearing on the day for making the alphabetical list, prove by the oath of a householder of the district in which he offers his vote, that he knows such a person to be an inhabitant of the district, and if in a city giving the residence of such person within said district.

Sec. 7. The clerks at each poll, in addition to the duties now prescribed by law, shall enter on the poll list kept by them, in columns prepared for that purpose, opposite the name of each person voting, the same statement or minute as hereinbefore required of inspectors in making the registry; but such entry is not to be made by them if the registry contains correctly the name and residence of such voter; and in all cases the said clerk shall enter in a column opposite the name of each person not registered, the words "not registered." Every elector, at the time of offering his vote, shall truly state the street in which he resides, and if the house, lodging or tenement in which he resides is numbered, the number thereof; and the clerks of the polls shall truly enter in the appropriate column of the poll list, opposite the name of the elector, the street in which the elector resides, and the number, in case the house, lodging or tenement is numbered; and if the same is not numbered, then the clerks shall enter "not numbered" in the column of the poll list for entering the number. In case of refusal to make the statement as aforesaid, the vote of such elector shall not be received. Any person who shall wilfully make any false statement in relation thereto shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction, be punished with a fine of fifty dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail of the county or the city prison of the city where such voter offers to vote, for a period of ten days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Sec. 8. After the canvass of the votes, the said poll list and said register so kept and checked as aforesaid, shall be attached together, and shall, on the following day, be filed in the town clerk's office of the town in which said district shall be, and in case the same are in cities, in the county clerk's office, to be used by the inspectors in making the list of voters at the next general election.

Sec. 9. The said board may, if necessary, on the day or days of the making and of the correction of such lists, appoint a clerk to assist them in the discharge of the duties required by this act; and the same oath shall be taken by such clerk as is required by law of clerks of the polls or of elections.

Sec. 10. The registers shall at all times be open to public inspection at the office of the authorities, in which they shall be deposited, without charge.

Sec. 11. The members of the board of registration, and their clerks, shall each receive the same compensation as is now allowed by law for inspectors of election, for each day actually employed in the making and completion of the registry, to be paid to them at the time and in the manner in which they are paid their other fees. The necessary blanks and instructions and other incidental expenses incurred in executing the provisions of this act, shall be provided and paid for in the manner now provided for the payment of incidental expenses of election of the like character.

Sec. 12. The said board shall have and exercise the same powers in preserving order at their meetings, under this act, as are given to inspectors of election for preserving order on election days.

Sec. 13. Any one of the inspectors, at any authorized meeting of the board, may administer the oath or oaths now required by law to test the qualification of electors, and may also administer, on the day of the making and completion of the list, to any elector of the district who may be offered as a witness to prove the qualification of any person claiming the right to be registered, the following oath:—"You do swear, or affirm, that you are an elector of this election district; that you will fully and truly answer all such questions as shall be put to you touching the place of residence and other qualifications as an elector, of the person now claiming the right to be registered as a voter in this district." And whoever shall wilfully swear falsely upon such examination, shall be deemed guilty of perjury.

Sec. 14. Any person who shall cause his name to be registered in more than one election district, or who shal cause his name to be registered, knowing that he is not a qualified voter in the ward or district where said registry is made, or who shall falsely personate any registered voter; and any person causing, aiding or abetting any person, in any manner, in either of said acts, shall be punished for each and every offence by imprisonment in the State prison for not less than one year. All false swearing before said board of registration shall be deemed wilful and corrupt perjury, and on conviction punished as such. If any member or officer of said board shall wilfully violate any of the provisions of this act, or be guilty of any fraud in the execution of his duties, he shall be punished for each and every offence by imprisonment in the State prison for not less than one year.

Sec. 15. The same list required to be made and perfected at general elections shall in the same manner be made and perfected by the inspectors at all elections for charter officers in the several cities of this State, and the provisions and requirements of this act, so far as the same may be, are made applicable to such elections.

Sec. 16. The Secretary of State shall cause this law to be printed, and a sufficient number of copies thereof sent to the county clerks of the several counties, to supply each of the officers named in this act with a copy; and it shall be the duty of said county clerks immediately to transmit a copy of the same to each of the inspectors of election in his county.

Sec. 17. This act shall take effect immediately.

The vote on this bill in the Senate, on Thursday, was as follows:—

AYES—Messrs. Ames, Beardman, Darling, Diven, Foote, Falsted, Hubbell, Johnson, Lafin, Lamont, Loveland, Noxon, Patterson, Presser, Truman, Wetmore, W. A. Wheeler, J. A. Willard, Williams—19.

NOES—Messrs. Brandreth, Burhans, Doherty, Ely, Mather, Pratt, Schell, Scott, Sloan, Smith, Spinola, O. B. Wheeler, John D. Willard—13.

Strange as it may appear, this is the first bill passed this session upon which the vote of every Senator was recorded. The affirmatives include the names of every republican, and those of Messrs. Johnson and Wetmore, Americans. The negatives are every democrat, and O. B. Wheeler, American.

In the Assembly the vote stood:—

Ayes—Republicans, 66; Americans, 9—Total, 75.
Noes—Republicans, 8; democrats, 22—Total, 30.
Absent—Republicans, 13; democrats, 9—Total, 22.

List of Acts Passed.

CONTINUED FROM THE HERALD OF YESTERDAY.

269. To promote the public health in the town of New Utrecht, in the county of Kings.
270. To incorporate the New York Preparatory School of Medicine.
271. To submit to the people a law authorizing a loan of two million five hundred thousand dollars to provide for the payment of the floating debt of the State.
272. To amend the charter of the Arctic Fire Insurance Company.
273. To provide for the completion of the State Arsenal in the city of New York, and for the settlement of the controversy as to the cause of the fall thereof.
274. To incorporate the Corpus Christi Ship Channel Company.
275. To amend an act incorporating the village of Plattsburg, and the several acts amendatory thereof, and to extend the powers of the Corporation of said village.
276. To alter the Commissioners' Map of the city of Brooklyn.
277. To provide for the reduction of the capital stock of banking associations.
278. In relation to the New York Institution for the Blind.
279. To amend an act passed Feb. 17, 1857, entitled "An act to enable Peter Cooper to found a Scientific Institution in the City of New York;" and also to amend the act passed March 21, 1857, entitled "An act to amend the act entitled 'An act to enable Peter Cooper to found a Scientific Institution in the City of New York,'" passed Feb. 17, 1857.
280. To apply the provision of the 17th section of chap. 628, Session Laws of 1857, to Indians in this State.
To authorize the Trustees of School District No. 4, in the town of Greene, to borrow money on the credit of said district, and to provide for the payment thereof.
282. Confirming the conveyance of real estate by John Lougel and Margaret his wife to Peter George, Jr.
283. To legalize the official acts of Clark H. Brown as Justice of the Peace.
284. To authorize the city of Troy to raise money by tax, and to borrow money.
285. To amend the act entitled "an act for the preservation of fish in the waters of the Crooked Lake," passed April 12, 1858.
286. Respecting the town records of the town of Montgomery, in Orange county, destroyed by fire.
287. In relation to draining certain lands in the town of Cicero, in the county of Onondaga.
288. To repeal chapter 626 of the Laws of 1853, and chapter 495 of the Laws of 1855, so far as applicable to the village of Hamilton, and to amend section 1 of chapter 129 of the Laws of 54.
289. To extend the provisions of "an act authorizing the imprisonment of persons convicted of certain crimes in the counties of Montgomery and Oneida, in the Albany County Penitentiary," passed April 12, 1858, to all the counties in the State.
290. To authorize the Middletown and Unionville Plank-road Company to sell or mortgage their road.
291. To authorize the Middletown and Bloomingburg Plankroad Company to sell or mortgage their road.
292. To incorporate Brigham Hall, a hospital for the reception and cure of the insane.
293. Authorizing the Board of Supervisors of the county of Wayne to abolish the fees of the office of county judge and surrogate of said county
294. Repealing the provisions of a certain other act granting Indians on the Cattaraugus and Allegany reservations the right to sell timber and trees from allotted lands.
295. To amend the several acts relating to assessments in the city of New York for opening, widening, altering or amending the streets, avenues and public places in said city.
296. Relative to money and property of the late town, village and city of Williamsburg, in the county of Kings.
297. To amend an act, entitled "An act to amend and condense the several acts in relation to the village of Hamilton," passed May 11, 1840.
298. To encourage and promote education in the village of Corning.
299. Relating to the city of Rochester and to amend the charter thereof.
300. To authorise increased compensation to the contractors on section number two hundred and seven of the Erie canal enlargements.
301. To incorporate the Union State Association of Westchester county, New York.
302. In relation to taxes and assessments in the city of New York, and to amend the several acts in relation thereto.
303. To incorporate the Union Free School district number four, town of Orangtown, county of Rockland.
304. To amend an act, entitled "An act requiring highway assessments worked on the turnpike road of the Schoharie Kill Bridge Company to be worked under the direction of that company," passed April 17, 1857.
305. To revive the powers of the Hedding Society of the First Methodist Episcopal church in the town of Van Etten, Chemung county.
306. To require the President, Directors and Second Company of the Great Western Turnpike Road to abandon that portion of their road which lies in the town of Otsego, in the county of Otsego, and to remove their toll gates from the same.
307. Authorizing the assessment of highway labor upon the Callicoon Depot and Rockland Turnpike Road.
308. Authorizing an appropriation to aid in constructing stone piers and otherwise preserving State bridges across the Sacandaga river, in the town of Hadley, in the county of Saratoga.
309. To increase the capital stock of the Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company.
310. To authorize the adjustment of certain claims, and their application upon a debt held by the State against the Bank of Orleans.
311. To provide for the inspection and sealing of gas meters, and for the protection of the consumers of illuminating gas.
312. To equalise the State tax among the several counties in this State.
313. To establish and maintain a ferry across the Genesee river at Charlotte.
314. To amend the several acts relating to the Cayuga Creek road, in the county of Erie, passed March, 29, 1848, March 27, 1849, June 20, 1851, and April 9, 1853.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Our City of Mexico Correspondence.

FEDERAL CAMP AT TACUBAYA, BEFORE MEXICO, April 1, 1859.

Arrival of the Constitutionalists at Guadalupe—Capture of Chapultepec—Condition of the Capital—Arrest of an American—Arrival of General Mejia—His Advice to the Priests—Defection in the Capital—Imprisonment of Parra, Gallejo and Others—The Danish Consul Dismissed—Fortifications of the City—Commanders of the Constitutionalists and their Forces—Their Plans to Flood the Capital—The British and French Ministers—Approaching End of the Present Strife—San Luis and Guadalajara in Possession of the Constitutionalists, &c., &c.

When I wrote you last Mexico was under martial law, although no enemy was in sight. The glow of confidence and religious zeal were high in the capital. This lasted until the 21st, when the *chusma* (rabble), that all the conservadores believed would turn off and give the capital a wide berth, came in and encamped at Guadalupe, the abiding place of the Holy Image of the Virgin of Guadalupe, and where so many prayers and masses were said for the aid of Miramon in his campaign against Vera Cruz.

The Virgin perpetrated no hostilities upon the federal mob, and they quietly rested there that night, also without molestation from the garrison of Mexico, which was only one league distant. The following day the *chusma* moved around to this place, and without trouble took the castle of Chapultepec, the haciendas of the Condesa, and the Teja and the Casa Blanca and Casa Colorado. All this was done in the very sight of the regular troops in Mexico, and to the horror and disgust of the *padres* and women.

The defenders of the capital had made beautiful works all along the line of the city wall upon which they expected the *chusma* to march and be destroyed; but the *chusma* did not do it, and the hearts of the defenders of the capital grew sick at the thought that their enemy had their eyes open, and were going to dare them to fight on the open fields or starve them to this alternative.

The capital was completely sealed on the 22d; no one was allowed to depart from the city, except he had great influence with the Governor of the district, or with the British or French Ministers. The latter could only secure passports for their friends as "especial and personal" favors. All persons were arrested who were at all liable to suspicion. It is reported here that over 500 political prisoners have been made in the capital since the commencement of martial law on the 18th ultimo. On the 22d an American mechanic was arrested as he was entering the city from his work on a hacienda some distance from the capital. He was a machinist, and had on his person plans of a water wheel making in this city for his hacienda, and to look to which he was coming to Mexico. He was no sooner taken prisoner than the government issued a bulletin stating that an American officer had been captured, having on his person plans of the fortifications of Mexico. As the matter became sifted down a little more, and it was found that the water wheel was no fortification, they laid hold of a small plan he had of a cogwheel, and this they still hold out in calling a "patent fortification," designed for the use of the enemy. The poor American mechanic, meanwhile, remains a prisoner. His case is a fair sample of the way arrests are made by the "law and order" people of Mexico.

On the 23d the great General Mejia entered Mexico, in company with General Callejo and about 1,400 men. The bells of the capital were rung for over an hour on their arrival, to signify the joy felt at the event. But the counsel of the "little Indian" Mejia did not please the people in town. He plainly told them that if they flattered themselves that the liberals in Tacubaya were *chusma* (rabble) they were very much mistaken. He had met them and been beaten by them, and knew they could hold their own with any troops of the government. It was folly to think they could not. They had good foreign officers, who had given them a complete discipline. These sentiments from Mejia completely upset the calculations of the vallest hearts of the church and government, and applications for asylum in the British Legation are said to have been made by the dozens.

The following day great dissatisfaction was discovered in the garrison of Mexico. The new recruits were deserting by the dozen, and many regulars were deserting and coming over to this side. It was most apparent that a screw was loose in some quarter. The government agents were put on the track of several distinguished officers, and on the 26th General Parra, ex Minister of War of Zuloaga, and General Callejo, whose arrival in Mexico a few days before had caused such glee, were reduced to prison, it having been found out that they had turned their coats. The imprisonment of these Generals was accompanied by the incarceration of many worthy and peaceable citizens, both native and foreign.

On the 29th the government (?) in the capital issued positive orders against any person coming to this place and withdrew all passports that had been issued to members of the diplomatic corps. The cause of this is supposed to have been the evident sympathy manifested by all foreigners—the British and French Ministers and their wives excepted—for the success of the liberal cause, and the establishment of a government in Mexico. The Danish Consul, whose family live in this place, was accused of carrying a letter, and for that grievous offence his *exequatur* has been withdrawn, and he would be sent out of the country if the government had possession of a single road by which they might perform this courteous act. But thi they have not, and so the Danish Consul remains in the capital.

The government of the capital have now a formidabl line of works laid around the city. The Garita de Belen the San Cosme, San Pablo, Nina Perdida, San Lazaro, and in fact, all points, bristle with cannon, and every stree has its barricade. The people of the government call the liberals cowards for not attacking them in their fortifications. They forget that they boast of having 8,000 men of the line, and are afraid to venture an attack upon those who are cutting off the meat and drink from the capital. They think their enemy cowardly for not attacking strong positions with inferior forces, for the government can unite its whole force at any one point in the city is half an hour's notice, whereas it will require five or six hours for the liberals to attack any one point in strength.

Several slight skirmishes have taken place between scouting parties, the government on all these occasions firing many useless rounds of artillery to make the people believe in the city that the liberals are making an attack.

Your correspondent, ever anxious to provide you with the most reliable advices, came to this place without a passport or ticket of leave, on the night of the 26th. He found here the chief men of the liberal party of the North and West. The list of notables here are: General-in-Chief of the West, Don Santos Degollado, Don Juan Jose Baz, Under Secretary of State D. Benito Gomez Farias, General Paeblita, General Artesga, General Pepe Alvarez, Colonel Yriestra, Colonel Saragosa, Colonel Ernest H. Lane, and a host of other young and gallant officers, both native and foreign. The garrison of this place and Chapultepec then amounted to some six thousand, and the liberal forces now in the valley may be fairly estimated at over ten thousand. This position is well fortified, as also is the castle and line of Chapultepec. The troops of the liberals are under tolerable good discipline. About 4,500 of them may be considered in prime order. Colonel Saragosa has 2,000 riflemen under complete discipline. Col. Lane has about 1,600 cavalry in perfect order, and, as he says, capable of going through any body of cavalry of the enemy. It was Lane's cavalry that defeated Mejia about three weeks ago. Gen. Alvarez has about 1,500 men well disciplined, and capable of meeting the best regulars of the country. The balance of the liberal forces are very ordinary, but they may be considered equal to the pressed soldiers of the Centralists.

This place, not being put under any restrictions with regard to passports, is filled with spies from town. A few arrests have been made here of persons very notorious for the parts they were playing in this dirty class of business.

The plans of the Commander-in-Chief are not yet known. It is believed, however, that he will not order an attack for some days to come. He has plenty of money, and pays off his troops every night. The market here is well supplied, and the army want for nothing. This is not the case with the garrison in town. The two aqueducts are cut inside of the line of entrenchments of the liberals. The city is therefore cut short of water, and must very soon suffer from this want. Provisions are also cut off to a large extent, and a few days more must produce sad want in the capital. It is now rumored that the liberals are going to cut the bulkhead between Lakes Tecouco and San Cristoval. If this be done, the streets of Mexico will very soon be flooded with water, and the population in the lower barriers be forced to fly to the elevated grounds in this direction. The garrison of Mexico will then have no alternative between coming out to fight or roosting on poles like birds. Their main works will be submerged. If the government forces come out they are tolerably certain of getting a complete and thorough drubbing. I consider the flooding of Mexico a very excellent way of getting the centralists in a corner and purging the country of many bad characters, which can easily be done. Hydropathy is, in the opinion of your correspondent, the proper treatment for the capital of Mexico. It will clear the streets of their stenches, and the country of the *padres*, whose vile corruption scents to the very heavens.

Gen. Marquez is now expected in Mexico with some 1,800 men for the centralists. Small parties have been sent out to intercept and cut off his artillery and ammunition train. This will most likely be effectively done.

It is reported here that Miramon has abandoned the siege of Vera Cruz, and that he is now on his return to the capital. If this be true the struggle of the Mexican Spanish clergy party has already entered on its death throes.

In the meantime the British and French Ministers are the zealous partisans of the centralists in the capital. Mr. Otway, her Majesty's Minister, has been in a towering passion for over a week at the state of things in the capital. He swears to show up the liberals as brigands, cut throats, &c., to his government, and the central people as the real aristocracy of the country. He does nothing else than play the tool and fool for the centralists. He has Miramon's wife in his house, and she and Madam Otway keep him on the jump attending to party business.

The Englishmen in Mexico are, in Mr. Otway's eyes, an "impertinent" set of fellows. He has called them such. The Indian, Mejia, who looks like a Hindoo juggler, and has a reputation and position only as a daring highway robber, is to Mr. Otway an aristocratic personage. Mejia's body guard is of itself a curiosity. They consist of a dozen of the most unalloyed villains I have ever seen in my lifetime. Dirty, filthy, badly clad, and covered with vermin, they lay about the patio of the Hotel Yturbide, where Mejia is quartered. Every day Mejia rides out with these ruffians, and the aristocracy of the city bow to him as their present defender. What a comment!—those of the blue blood of Castile obliged to acknowledge their inferiority to a pure descendant of those people they used to dispose of by *repartimientos* as born slaves. This is the farce of it, and the disgrace of it is that the British Minister joins this miserable rump and tries to aid them in their present forlorn hope. As for the French Minister, he is like a wounded snake. He spits his venom at every one, and even curses with no choice words his own associates in the infamous work of trying to put fast upon the neck of Mexico a priestly yoke.

I consider the strife which has been carried on for months by foreign ministers, priests, and the old drones of the army, against the voice of the Mexican people, now approaching a conclusion. Let the acts of the misrepresentatives of the United States and England, and the acts of the crafty agents of France, Spain and Rome not be forgotten. The hundreds of millions wasted and destroyed, the distress of families, the loss of life and general demoralization of the people are to be charged against the criminal acts of foreign ministers. Had they not recognized Zuloaga these calamities would have been deferred, perhaps averted.

Should the strife terminate, as I now think it will for a time, what is to be done with the 18,000 to 20,000 troops now in this valley? They, with the 30,000 more scattered over the country, cannot be employed by any government, and must furnish ready materials for dissatisfaction mongers.

I may add that after Marquez enters Mexico, the capital will be the only interior possession of the centralists. San Luis and Guadalajara have both returned to the liberal order of things.

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Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees, the best in the world, surpassing all made. Sold and applied at the manufactory, 233 Broadway.

Rupture Cured by Marsh & Co.'s Radical cure truss. They also keep silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey street, Astor House, N. Y.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, cleaning, curling, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies try it. Sold by all druggists.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents, Black or Brown.—Depot No. 1 Barclay street. Also, sold at 399 Broadway, and by all druggists.

Campbell's Turkish Hair Tonic, 25 Cents a bottle. SAM'L CAMPBELL, Chemist, corner of Eighth avenue and Twenty-eighth street.

Seidlitz Powders—My own Make, Warranted genuine, 25 cents a box; fresh made. SAM'L CAMPBELL, Chemist, corner of Eighth avenue and Twenty-eighth street.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

We must urge upon our advertisers the necessity of sending in their business notices at an early hour. Time and space are of great importance in the present pressure upon our columns.

The New York Weekly Herald.

THE WASHINGTON TRAGEDY—TRIAL OF DANIEL E. SICKLES FOR KILLING PHILIP BARTON KEY—AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON AND ALBANY—NEWS FROM EUROPE, CALIFORNIA, CENTRAL AMERICA, MEXICO, CUBA, WEST INDIES, ETC.—LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS—LATEST INTELLIGENCE, MARKETS, ETC.

The WEEKLY HERALD will be published at ten o'clock this morning. Its contents will embrace, among other things, the following:—The Washington Tragedy—Continuation of the Trial of Daniel E. Sickles for Killing Philip Barton Key—Opening Speech of Counsel for Defence—Testimony of Hon. Robert J. Walker and others—Affecting Scene in Court—The Prisoner and Jury Suffused in Tears—The Written Confession of Mrs. Sickles—The Signals between Mr. Key and Mrs Sickles—Animated Arguments between the Lawyers, &c., &c. Affairs in Washington and Albany; Closing Proceedings of the New York Legislature; News from Europe, California, Central America, the South Pacific, Sandwich Islands, Mexico, Cuba, West Indies, &c.; Latest News by Telegraph; Editorials on Leading Topics of the Day; Financial, Commercial, Religious, Theatrical, Sporting and Maritime Intelligence; Weekly Review of the New York Cattle Market; Retail Prices of Country Produce at Washington Market; together with a large variety of interesting local and miscellaneous items. Single copies, in wrappers ready for mailing, can be had at the counter. Price six cents.

The mails for Europe, by the steamship New York, will close at the Post Office at half-past ten o'clock this morning. The WEEKLY HERALD will be ready in time for mailing.

The Latest Drawings of the Legalized Lotteries as reported to WOOD, EDDY & CO.,

MANAGERS OF THE

DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

Official Drawings, by Telegraph.

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

The subscribers, Commissioners appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of a lottery authorized by the Legislature, having this day attended the drawing of the Lottery for the Benefit of the State of Delaware, do hereby certify that the following are the numbers which were this day drawn from the wheel, viz:—

EXTRA CLASS, No. 233, APRIL 15, 1859.

19, 13, 64, 23, 6, 11, 55, 60, 33, 40, 4, 68.

CLASS No. 234, APRIL 15, 1859.

35, 49, 17, 23, 14, 40, 56, 18, 16, 28.

And that the said numbers were drawn in the order in which they stand above.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington Del., this Friday, April 15, 1859.
GEORGE C. GORDON, JOS SEAL, JAMES DUNCAN, } Commissioners.

GEORGIA LOTTERIES.

The subscribers, Commissioners appointed to superintend the drawing of the Sparta Academy Lottery, do hereby certify that the following are the numbers which were this day drawn from the wheel, viz:—

CLASS No. 231, APRIL 15, 1859.

49, 71, 1, 21, 6, 12, 47, 2, 23, 14, 9, 30.

CLASS No. 232, EXTRA, APRIL 15, 1859.

57, 21, 61, 69, 12, 16, 20, 30, 36, 49, 60, 62, 63.

And that the said numbers were drawn in the order in which they stand above.

Witness our hands at Augusta, Ga., this Friday, April 15, 1859.
F. G. BARBER, L. P. DUGAS, } Commissioners.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., } Wilmington, Delaware, and Augusta, Georgia.

The best Spring Bed in Existence—(Howe's elliptic), at from $5 to $6, at 378 Broadway. Call and see it.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, G. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the city.

Gurney's New Photographic and Fine Art gallery, 707 Broadway. Photographs, daguerreotypes, miniatures in oil, and ivorytypes.

Superb.—Knox, in his Issue of his Spring style of hat, has achieved an immense success, its beauty impressing all who have inspected it with the greatest admiration, and they pronounce it superb. This is the only way to succeed. Old fogies may grumble about business being dull, but the wide-a-wake, stirring, skillful tradesman, who, like Knox, keeps pace with the wants of the public, is bound to prosper. Everybody has arrived at this conclusion that when they want a stylish hat, that KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway, is the place to seek for it.

The Champion Phelan Hat will be ready for exhibition on Saturday, 16th inst., at WHITE'S, under Barnum's Museum, 216 Broadway. This is the only place to obtain the above

Harris & Russak have Now Ready
The spring style of hats for gents' and youth's wear. Those in want of a stylish and neat head garment would do well to call and examine our extensive stock, all of our own manufacture.
228 Bowery. 326 Grand street. 231 Eighth avenue.

Paris Soft Hats.—A Choice Supply Received by late steamers, made expressly to order for our retail sales. LEARY & CO., Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

Elegant Shirts Made to Order.
IRA PEREGO & SON, 61 Nassau street.

Moody's Perfect Fitting Shirts.
Made to order, $30 per dozen, and ready made, all prices. MOODY'S Shirt Manufactory, 262 Broadway.

Shirts of Fine Materials, Sewed by Hand, and warranted to fit, made to order at JACKSON & PURDY'S shirt warehouse, 647 Broadway.

For Perfect Fitting Shirts and the Latest novelties in gentlemen's furnishing goods, GREEN'S Shirt and Furnishing store, No. 1 Astor House.

First Premium Shirts—Ready Made and to order, at LEIGHTON'S, 512 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas. Only try them.

Spring Styles for Gentlemen in Dejonville pearls, lace, Beaufort, Yale and tubular ties. MOODY'S Shirt Emporium, 252 Broadway.

Defiance Salamander Safes—With Patent powder proof locks and cross bars. Also, fire and burglar proof parlor safes. Depot 63 Murray street, corner of College place; (formerly 192 Pearl street.)
ROBERT M'SPATRICK.

Looking Glasses, Oil Paintings and Frames.
GOOD AND CHEAP, AT M. P. WHITLOCK'S,
No. 366 Canal, opposite Wooster street.

F. Y. S.—Ballou's Improved French Yoke shirts, new style, made to order, and warranted to fit, at less than usual prices. 409 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
Office 505 Broadway, N. Y.

Coffee.—Pure Java, in packages, 5½ lbs., for $1; also a chest of tea for $1, at REDFORD'S, 43 Sixth avenue.

Everybody Should Obtain A Phrenological Examination of FOWLER & WELLS, 308 Broadway, to learn their talents, defects and proper occupation.

Birth.

KELLY.—At No. 1 Madison street, on Friday, April 15, the lady of JOHN E. KELLY, of a son.

Married.

ALTMANN—STOTZ.—In Hoboken, N. J., on Thursday, April 14, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Mr. Wodeslow, CHARLES ALTMANN, of Davenport, Iowa, to CHARLOTTE C. STOTZ, daughter of Albert Stotz, Esq., Hoboken, N. J.

COKIN—ANDERSON.—On Tuesday, April 12, at Grace church, Brooklyn, by the Rev. Mr. Flagg, JOHN C. COKIN, to SARAH ANDERSON, of Brooklyn.

HAWKINS—MEEKS.—At the Reformed Dutch church, Fifth avenue, corner of Twenty-ninth street, on Wednesday, April 13, by the Rev. Dr. I. E. Vermilye, DEXTER A. HAWKINS, to SOPHIE T. MEEKS, daughter of Joseph W. Meeks, Esq., all of this city.

HORNECKER—MCGLONE.—On Thursday, April 14, by the Rev. M. S. Hutton, Mr. MICHAEL HORNECKER, to Miss MARY ANN MCGLONE, of New York.

MARLOR—LOPER.—On Tuesday, April 12, at the South Baptist church, by the Rev. John Dowling, D. D., assisted by the Rev. G. Alexander Peltz, Mr. THOMAS S. MARLOR, to Miss MARY ERANCES, eldest daughter of Charles S. Loper, Esq., all of this city.

MCLEAR—HERBERT.—By the Rev. Joseph Sanderson, PETER MCLEAR, to ELLEN ROSELY HERBERT, all of this city.

ROBERTS—VAN WINKLE.—On Wednesday, April 13, at Calvary church, by the Rev. Dr. F. L. Hawks, Mr. LAUNCELOT ROBERTS, to Miss ANN VAN WINKLE, both of this city.

STRONG—BUDD.—In this city, at the residence of the bride's father, on Thursday, April 14, by the Rev. Dr. McClintock, GEO. C. STRONG, Lieutenant of Ordnance, U. S. A., to MAGGIE ELLIS, only daughter of Wm. A. Budd.

THURSTON—ARMOUR.—On Thursday, April 14, by the Rev. E. D. Smith, Mr. CHARLES B. THURSTON, of Newark, to Miss ELIRA H. H. ARMOUR, of this city.

Died.

ACKERMAN.—On Wednesday, April 13, JOHN J. ACKERMAN, aged 30 years.

The friends of the family, and those of his father-in-law, Rev. Samuel Kissam, of Brooklyn, are invited to attend his funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at three o'clock, from his late residence, Bergen Heights, N. J., next to Rev. Dr. Taylor's church. Carriages will be at the ferry, Jersey City, at 2½ o'clock.

BAKER.—Gone to the spirit world, ELEANOR ANN, wife of Henry O. Baker, in the 30th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 545 Broome street, this (Saturday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

BAKER.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, April 15, Mrs. ELLEN BAKER, in the 36th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 247 Union street, on S