

THE TRUE AMERICAN. The True American is published every Thursday in Steubenville, Jefferson county, Ohio, by P. B. Cass, and edited by Z. Ragan, on the following terms.

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By the absence of the Editor, Judge Sutherland's Denial, and the Ohio Patriot, have not been noticed this week.

Our Opposition.

The people of this country, have become accustomed to the tricks and shifts of venal and partisan politicians and presses, that the most ridiculous things may be, and are oftentimes, asserted of persons and parties and their principles, which "overcome us without our special wonder."

A large class of naturalized citizens who are susceptible of deception in such matters, are told that the Know Nothings seek the enactment of retroactive laws, depriving them of the right of suffrage as well as other political rights. It is true that paragraphs of the press have not assumed the brazen boldness and effrontery to impute openly such an object to the American party, yet we see it hinted at in terms that cannot be mistaken.

Catholics are told that this "monstrous party of bigots" seek to deprive them of all the rights and privileges of citizenship, and this in the face of every thing appearing in those prints which advocate the American movement, and of every thing which the opposition know of Know Nothingism, to the contrary.

Again, we are told that they, the Americans, are the aggressors in all election riots and violations of law by force, which have very properly brought the condemnation of all good citizens upon the instigators of them; and that the Germans and Irish have shown themselves the very "pinks of perfection" in obedience to law and order, as in the recent election riots in Cincinnati—whilst at the same time the result of the legal investigation of the facts, saddling the disgrace of these riots upon other persons, stars these wilful perverters of truth in the face.

But the latest of these fables is one which surely can not fail to force a smile of contempt, and has for its seeming paternity, the father of a great many others, the Statesman, and is in relation to the recent swindle and display of "squatter sovereignty" in Kansas. That veracious sheet says "that the Kansas elections were carried by the frauds and tricks of the Know Nothings, centering in Missouri and aided by No. Sir! The elections were carried by that fraud, trickery, and pipe laying which no man understands better and is more skilled in than he who penned the above charge; by the same means by which many elections have been carried by these pseudo-champions of civil and religious liberty; by means which the American party repudiate, and which we hope for the honor of our nation may never be witnessed again. Let the people look well then to the facts before giving credence to these idle stories.

Another Maine Law.

Foremost in the enactment of a law to suppress the evils arising from the traffic in intoxicating liquors, the state of Maine seems determined to maintain her reputation acquired by that enactment, and not to fall behind in the great work of the political regeneration of our country's condition. In common with the great body of the people throughout our land, a sense of the dangers impending our institutions from the unparalleled flood of emigration, the laxness of our naturalization laws, and from the paucity of denaturalizations to the passions, prejudice, and ignorance of foreigners recently come to the country, has prevailed here people and we see the fruits of their experience in their legislation.

An act requiring upon the part of naturalized citizens the registration with certain officers of the particulars of their naturalization—such as the date of the papers and place of issue, with evidence of the identity of the person presenting them, at least three months prior to the election at which such person may design to vote; and another act taking from the State Courts all jurisdiction in matters of naturalization, thus leaving to the Federal Courts exclusive jurisdiction—comprise their legislation on this new and great question. With the enforcement of the former will disappear, in some measure, many evils arising out of the desire to vote—no obedience to the behests of a higher power? Of the recently imported and newly fledged republican, whose understanding of, and attachment to the principles of the Constitution of the United States—a thing he never dreamed of—has been proven by the solemnity of an oath. There the true American Patriot may hope to behold less frequently the miserable and dishonest demagogues of the foreigner, born upon our soil in quest of office—flattering the vices and religious prejudices of the ignorant, and according to the monstrous pretensions and wily tricks of the followers of Loyola, because it evidences in the people a determination to have no more of these nefarious doings in the political arena. Pipe laying, carried on so extensively in this country, voting here and there to-day by a large class of foreigners who constitute the bulk of the emigrants of to-day, some of whom are either ignorant of the obligations of an oath, or perfectly depraved in morals or recognize a power behind the curtain which can absolve. For the character of human nature generally, we would hope that such cases were fewer. We have in our mind a person who has voted regularly for the last six or eight years, and has been almost as frequently challenged, and upon failure to produce his "papers," has resorted to the invariable shift of alleging their loss, while the record shows that but a few months since, this representative personage procured his papers. For such a case, this new Maine Law is a sovereign remedy.

The Steubenville & Indiana Rail Road.

Mr. Editor:—The Rail Road known by the above cognomen is now I believe finished and in running order from Steubenville to Newark a distance of one hundred and sixteen miles with a branch eight miles long to Cadiz.

It is, I believe, usual for those who are intrusted as agents for others, and especially where large amounts of money and great power and authority are placed in their hands, to give an account from time to time to their principals of the manner in which they have discharged their trust, and of the condition of the business entrusted to them. It is now more than five years since the Steubenville & Indiana Rail Road Company was organized and commenced the construction of the road. Its affairs from the beginning have been substantially entrusted to the same officers. Have they ever furnished for the information of the stockholders any account of their doings or of the condition of the affairs of the corporation entrusted to their skill and judgment? If they have it has not come to my knowledge.

The Township and City of Steubenville a territory not exceeding ten square miles in extent subscribed \$200,000 of stock in the road in their corporate capacities besides large amounts subscribed by individual citizens. The Township and City issued their obligations bearing seven percent interest in payment of their stock, on which they have paid interest for four years past and there is now about to be assessed on them a tax of \$14,000 with an excess sufficient to cover expenses and estimated delinquencies to pay the interest for another year. This will require a tax of about six and a half mills on the dollar in the City, and of about three mills on the dollar in the county. Hitherto there has been a strange apathy on the subject, but I much mistake if this does not arouse attention and inquiry. It is full time something was made known to the stockholders and taxpayers as to the condition and prospects of their property. Every thing may be well and prosperous, if it be so a disclosure will encourage all to grapple with present difficulties with alacrity, if the reverse is the fact, no remedies can be so disheartening as the evils which imagination can readily conjure up from a studied concealment of the truth. Those now in charge of the affairs of the Company owe it to themselves to show in what condition they received them, and if there be any merit the stockholders and taxpayers may know who is entitled and if there be fault, that it may not be visited upon the innocent.

A STOCKHOLDER.

Taxes and State Expenditures.

Mr. Editor:—My last number, completed my original design, which was simply, as matters of fact, to point out the uses to which the money collected by taxes in the State of Ohio was appropriated. Each one can judge for himself of the necessity for collecting and expending a portion of the earnings of the private citizen for such uses. Each one can also decide for himself of the extent to which each of these purposes should be allowed to absorb the public resources. There is one other branch of the subject on which I am sure all, with few exceptions, will cordially agree. It is, that the money when collected shall be honestly and economically applied to the purposes for which it was collected. How is this to be secured? Clearly in but one way, and that is by selecting the best men and those best qualified by education and experience to conduct the public business. A State whose annual income and expenditure through its various departments is \$7,000,000 or upwards cannot safely or reasonably be entrusted to ignorance, inexperience or demagogues.

When the Constitution of the United States was adopted the pecuniary resources of the Union were not equal to the present resources of the State of Ohio. The highest amount of revenues received into the Treasury of the United States, exclusive of loans, in any one year during the eight years of Washington's administration, was in 1797, when it was \$8,355,109.65 of which \$1,249,090 was received from sales of Bank Stock. Thus leaving \$7,106,019.65 as the income of the United States from permanent sources. The expenditures the same year exclusive of \$5,792,421.82 applied to the national debt was \$2,313,597.83. Yet a country of such limited resources was esteemed worthy of a Washington to give the impress of his mighty mind to its character, and of a Hamilton to develop its resources and stamp law, order and strict prompt accountability upon its financial system.

None of the ancient States which stand out in history the wonder and admiration of all succeeding ages, and which present models in literature, in arts, and in arms, national and individual most worthy to stimulate the energies and fire the soul to virtue, could compare with Ohio in extent of territory or in natural resources.

Solon gave his constitutional laws to a rocky, sterile territory sixty miles by fifty six in extent, and they produced Demosthenes, Pericles, Alcibiades, Aristides, Aristotle, Socrates, Plato, Miltades, Cimon, Xenophon, Thucydides, Phidias and hosts of others, who in almost any other country would have been foremost, whose names and actions "will perish never."

This territory would equal eight Counties in Ohio in extent, but by the virtue and public spirit of its citizens attained a power and reputation Ohio under her present rules and rulers will not soon equal.

AN OBSERVER.

The Herald and Bill Carson.

Z. RAGAN.—We are pleased to learn that our brother, Bill Carson's boys, have been attending to their business in Steubenville, viz: tightening the ropes on the Runcoverts for violations of the Liquor Law. As the account of their proceedings as given in the Herald, is very imperfect, we are not informed of the extent of their proceedings; but we hope that they may continue "to go about town" doing good, and "bringing all offenders to a strict account." And here we would briefly say to you that we have been doing a little in the same line of business, and you need not be in the least surprised, if one or more of our Runcoverts should shortly come down to town to see the sights, and pay you a visit of at least twenty days. We have three "onem" hauled up with a pretty strong rope, and they seem to play about as if they doubt our sincerity, but they may shortly find out what sort of fun we are after, when they are about to take up lodgings on Main street just back of the Court House. We are satisfied that the editor of the Herald, or his informant, must be slightly mistaken in stating that "those who act in this capacity are known by the name of Smellers." Quite a misnomer Mr. Herald, for there is a wide distinction between the two committees, which we shall endeavor to point out, so that mistakes of this kind may be avoided in future. The Carson League has two committees, the smellers and the executive—the "smellers" never belong to the League, while the members of the executive always do. It is not known in public who are the members of the executive, but the "smellers" may be known at all times by their badge of office, viz: a big red "patent nose" beary eyes trimmed round with red flannel, and their "nasal organs" are powerful—so powerful that they can always find the liquor if any can be found; but judging by the accelerated motions of their tongues after it is found, we are inclined to suppose that they test its quality more by taste than smell. Of these two committees the "smellers" always take precedence, or rather, they begin operations first, and find where the liquor is kept. When they have found it, they buy and drink thereof very secretly, till Bill Carson finds where they are, and what they are about, and then he orders his executive committee to make the seller and bring up a lot of the "smellers" for witnesses. As the "smellers" hate Bill and

his boys mortally, they make no reports to him, and are therefore sometimes very much puzzled to understand how Bill knows so well what they were doing in the little room back of the stairs, for they had the door locked tight, and the window blind down, tight. Well it looks out in a goodmany ways, and we are not going to tell you much about it, but we may with perfect safety give you one hint. When Bill sees any persons with very red noses and all smellers come slipping out of the little room behind the stairs in the—, and marks the pleased appearance of their faces, hears them chewing the cobwebs out of their throats, and sees them wiping their mouths, he judges that they have had a very pleasant conference in that same little room, and Bill would not be anything like sharp, if he could not guess the rest. But he does guess it, and he guesses so that the operators of "Our House," the "Virginia House" the Bloomfield Hotel, and of various other houses have to face the music of their own making. They have become rather unwell by measuring out so many doses for others, so that in order to be cured, they must take a dose of another kind. And a bitter dose it seems to consider it, and a strong dose it must be, for from the way that the "smellers" take on, it must work them off about as severely as it does the sellers. One of them, it appears, had "to leave the city" on urgent business, we suppose, he goes deeply sympathizing with his "fellow sufferers." He tries to laugh it off, but it is easy to see, by the tone of his articles, which side of the face the laugh is on. Some what alarmed, too, he is, lest his elder, native wine, weak ale, pop &c., should be taken from him. Still want to take a little more rum—oh rain water and molasses, hey? What a list of "favorite luxuries" must be resigned "for the common good?"

WAYNE.

Bloomington, May 2nd.

The Third "Point"—Reduction of the Russian Fleet in the Black Sea.

The point at which the Vienna Conference are now stationary, and on which a reference for further instructions has been made to St. Petersburg and to the Cabinets of Western Europe, is known to be that third condition of the proposed terms of peace, which is to limit the preponderance of Russia in the Black Sea. A variety of statements have been made, and a variety of schemes have devised, for the purpose of solving this difficulty, but the reports of the proceedings of the Conference published by the foreign press are so contradictory and inaccurate, that we can only caution our readers against placing any reliance whatever on intelligence of this nature.

One of these versions, and we think the nearest to the truth, is a stipulation that Russia shall bind herself by treaty not to maintain more than a certain prescribed naval force in the Black Sea. Another is, that Turkey and the Western Powers shall create on the shores of Asia Minor a naval establishment in the Black Sea to counterbalance the ships and forts of Sebastopol; but this project can scarcely have been seriously entertained, as it would impose on us a permanent and onerous obligation, and rather augment than remove the causes of future hostilities. The French Government had at one adopted a plan for what they termed the "neutralization of the Black Sea," by which all the States having dominion over any part of its coasts should agree to the suppression of their fortifications and naval establishments; but this proposal would have the effect of altogether weakening and disarming Turkey, whose existence depends on the strength of the passage of the Bosphorus and on the possession of a certain amount of naval power. All these suggestions are further complicated by the important question whether the principle of the Convention of 1841 is to be abrogated or maintained—that is, whether the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus are to be opened or closed against the ships of war of all nations. On this last point the Russian Government appears to be not only willing to accede to the proposal for opening the Straits but anxious to promote this arrangement, although in 1841 the Cabinet of St. Petersburg showed an equal anxiety to bring about the contrary result. We are not surprised at this change in the language of the Russian Ministers, for it is obvious that whatever advantage might accrue to the other Powers from the right of sending their vessels of war into the Black Sea fleet into the Mediterranean; and that the passage of ships-of-the-line under the walls of the Sultan's palace and the forts of the Bosphorus would be a fatal blow to the independence of the Ottoman Government. The abrogation of the old law of the Empire, though acceded to by the Russians, is therefore strenuously resisted by the Turks, and we do not know on what grounds the Allied Powers can, if they consider the interest of the Sultan, overrule that opinion.

OHIO STATE FAIR.

The State Board of Agriculture, at the session just closed at Columbus, agreed to hold a State Fair of the present year, and fixed upon the 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st days of September as the time, and the city of Columbus as the place. The railroads have agreed to furnish the usual facilities; and the citizens of Columbus have given security to raise \$3000 to aid the Board in arranging the grounds, &c., and will also contribute all in their power to make visitors comfortable.

Am. Union.

The Piqua Poisoning Case.

We yesterday published the notice of the arrest of a man named Mowrey, with Mrs. Ragan, charged with conspiring to poison the husband of the latter. The parties are said to have been considered very respectable previous to the occurrence of the terrible tragedy terminating in the death of Ragan. Before his death he informed his attending physician that he was poisoned, but did not, if we are correctly informed, direct suspicion upon any one. A post mortem examination of the deceased rendered it certain that he had been the victim of poison. Circumstances existed which had the effect of fastening suspicion upon the wife of the deceased. Some time since—in December last—it was ascertained beyond much doubt, that Mrs. R. wrote a letter to a man by the name of Mowrey, residing in Colesville, O., (and who was formerly a lover of the lady,) in which a proposition was made to despatch her husband by administering poison to him. The letter, by mistake, was taken from the post-office by a gentleman named Murray, the address being similar to his own. The next link in the chain was the fact that Mrs. R. purchased poison at a drug store in Piqua, a short time before the death of her husband. These suspicious circumstances were considered sufficient to warrant an investigation of the affair, which resulted in her being bound over to answer the charge of murder. The man Mowrey is now upon his trial before Justice Sage of Piqua, charged with being accessory to the murder of Arthur Ragan.

During the trial the following letter was introduced, the writing of which was acknowledged by Mrs. Ragan. We copy from the Dayton Gazette:

PIQUA, December 6th, 1854.

"DEAR JIMMY:—Once again I am seated to write a few lines to you. I said I would not write any more but you know I can't refrain from it, as I have been living in a perfect hell, if you will allow me the expression—it is a hard one but nevertheless true—and I have been tormented day and night since I came home. He saw me kiss you, and that was enough. O, how I have had to suffer for it! I did not think he saw me; but he was watching me. I am so near beside myself I hardly know what I am doing. He says I shall not go home any more, and says he will not get me any more clothes and then I can't go as much as I have. Now I can't stand this any longer, and I appeal to you for help. I have thought of one more plan; I am going to make one more proposition to you, and if you will do it I will grant you the request you have so long asked of me, as soon as you do what I want you to do, or before, if you will only do as I want you.

Now it is this, you make a proposition to him to go with you to look at some new country—to Oregon or Wisconsin, or some other place—and name the period right off, and if he says he has not the means you tell him you will furnish him the means if he will go for company; then I will persuade him to go, and then you can go on horseback or on the cars, and you can take your two horses and go part of the way on the cars, and then you can take the horses and go the rest of the way—that is, till you get a good ways from here, and you can procure your poison and administer it in his oysters, and he will never know the difference; you can eat your oysters on the road or you can give them to some farm house; they will never know the difference, and you can pretend to take it hard to think you have to turn back. When you can accomplish what I have told you, then you can telegraph me that he is dead.

I will tell the Templars and have them to make up thirty dollars and send to you to bear his expenses. If you will come up as soon as you get this I will tell you all about it, and then I will grant your request. Come up right away, I can tell you better. Now Dear, do come, you know I love you—you are well aware of it. I will write no more till I see you. Come up right away. My ink is pale. Yours in life or death.

From yours, or one that loves you."

Mrs. Ragan is thus described by the reporter of the trial for the Dayton Daily Gazette:

"This morning Mrs. Ragan, the widow of Arthur Ragan, who was present at his murder, consented to be sworn. She came into court at 8 o'clock, leaning on the arm of her father. She is a lady of about 22 years, possessing a graceful figure, and an intelligent countenance indicating much firmness and energy. She is quite attractive in her appearance and manner, with bright blue eyes, brown hair, and fair complexion. She was scarcely at all disposed, but seemed determined to make a full and clear statement of the whole affair. * * * Mrs. R. has finished her testimony, and says, after repeated solicitations from Mowrey she administered the poison herself; that Mowrey was present when she obtained it, and asked her if she was going to dispatch her old man now; he told her how to administer it, and how many grains would kill a man. Her father was also sworn, and substantiated her statements as far as he could from his knowledge.—Cin. Times.

A SILVER BAIT.—A reward of one thousand dollars is offered at Cape May for the capture of the sea serpent, which "critter," in all its length of "eighty to one hundred feet," with an enormous head and two huge tusks, has been seen by twelve gentlemen who were engaged in fishing up the bay.

Telegraphic.

ARRIVAL OF STAR OF THE WEST.

New York, May 2.—The Star of the West brings California dates to the 9th. She connected with the Uncle Sam which, when six hours out from San Francisco, saw the Sierra Nevada going in. On the 15th she passed the Cortes bound up.—Gov. Welch, President of the U. S. Board of Land Commissioners, returned in the Star of the West. The news is of less than ordinary interest, and scarcely presents an item worth telegraphing. The miners were generally doing well. Accounts from the Kern river district are as contradictory as ever.

In Sacramento city the municipal election resulted in the triumph of the whole Know Nothing ticket except one alderman, James L. English is mayor. The grand jury in San Francisco had brought in a presentment charging several members of the common council with voting on questions relating to the funding of the city debt in which they were personally interested. Bench warrants were issued for aldermen Hyde, Buckingham, Van Bokan and Wild, and they were held in \$2500 each.

The scarcity of coin created much trouble in every branch of trade. The annual report of the operations of the San Francisco mint shows 7,000,000 coin and 6,000,000 in bars.

A bill providing for districting the State passed the assembly with an amendment rendering the election of Congressmen in December next necessary. Says the Alta Californian, "It deprives the State of representatives for two or three months.—Messrs. Denver and Herbert can never get their seat."

The Miners on Can You Creek are doing well, some making as high as \$50 a day. Advice from Utah to March 1st, mention that Col. Steptoe's appointment to succeed Brigham Young caused great discontent. A petition was in circulation praying the re-appointment of Young. Dr. Garland Hart, Indian Agent of Utah, arrived at Salt Lake city and entered upon the discharge of his duties. Walker, the famous Utah chief died near Fillmore city on 29th of January.

R. Rowland, Edward Jones and A. A. Cohen have been appointed assignees of Adams & Co.

New York, May 1.—The Pacific sailed to-day with \$1,313,000 in specie. Minister Dodge is among the passengers.

In the District Court to-day Kinney applied for the appointment of an early day for his trial.

May 3.—The Black Warrior arrived from Havana 25th. The San Jacinto was still at Port Princeton, and sailed for Key West on the morning of the 28th. The Island was in a state of quietude; no new arrests. McCauley and the Captains of two U. S. vessels had been handsomely entertained by a banquet given by the Captain General.

Sugars continued active, and were tending upward.

BOSTON, May 3.—A resolution has been introduced in the Senate directing the committee on federal relations to consider what action should be taken to protect Massachusetts men in Kansas against invasion and violence.

The Know Nothing State Convention this evening was largely attended. Its action is decidedly anti-slavery. Gov. Gardner and Henry Wilson are among the delegates to a national convention to be held in Philadelphia in June. A. B. Eli made an anti-slavery know nothing speech.—Strong anti-slavery resolutions passed. It is generally admitted the order must take anti-slavery ground.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Do Angelis, the deputy marshal of New York, arrested Fabens to day, and has started for New York with him. Fabens has not resigned the consulship.

The Commissioner of patents has issued to Keller and Brown, attorneys for the inventors, seven years extension for Davenport and Budge's swinging beam for car trucks.

It is rumored that Lieut. Beal, who attacked the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has been appointed mail agent between New York and California.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

New York, May 4.—The Atlantic has arrived.

The Vienna conference has broken off. Russia rejects the allied demands. Sebastopol has been bombarded since the 9th; result doubtful.

The new British loan has been taken. Emperor Napoleon accompanied by the Empress have been a week in England; immensely glorified.

British loan £16,000,000 sterling taken by the Rothschilds who take the increased incomes.

A spirit, tea, coffee, and sugar stamp proposed.

England assents to Louis Napoleon taking command of the allied army in the Crimea, this is regarded as a doubtful rumor however.

The Vienna conference was broken off after the 17th. The session was long, and the indications were that Austria would refuse to act against Russia.

Lord John Russell, and M'Dwony De-L'Huys had left Vienna.

The bombardment of Sebastopol with 500 guns commenced on the 9th and continued incessantly until the 15th; an assault was not practicable, it was the intention to storm if possible.

Cotton steady and unchanged, wheat and flour lower and quiet; corn slightly advanced; money easy.

All hopes of Austria taking the field against Russia are at an end for the present. From the seat of war we learn that during the first two days of bombardment the fire of the besiegers was superior to that of the city, and much damage was done to the Russian works. During the night of the 12th, the left attack of the allies obtained considerable advantage over the Russians.

The Russians were twice dislodged from a strongly fortified position, and it remained in the hands of the French. The possession of the position enables them to fortify the summit of the ravine, which is of great importance. Since the siege began five of the seven Russian admirals of the Russian fleet at Sebastopol have died or been killed!

Gortchakoff published an address to the garrison in which he states that matters look more encouraging to the besieged.

Serious trouble had been created at Kravioy by the brutal conduct of Austrian officers. The people attacked the Austrian and drove them from the city.

The official statement returns 247 killed on both sides. The excitement continues; and a deputation was sent to the Sultan to demand justice.

Operations for strengthening the Russian forts on the Baltic were going forward with great activity; and 20,000 troops concentrate in the Baltic provinces.

Most of the British squadron was detained in the great belt by the ice.

Parliament assembled on the 16th. The estimate of the expenses of the Government for the year is £80,289,000 and the revenue at £63,339,000.

It is thought much party discord will arise from the manner of securing the new loan, as it involves a great principle of finance.

Mr. Layard was entertained on the clipper Donald McKay on the 21st.

The captain of the Boston ship Enoch Train, was fined ten pounds for taking an excess of passengers.

The Russian prize "Sitka," had been handed over to the French.

Two thousand colliers at Wigan were on a strike.

The Rebeck committee is progressing in its investigations.

LATEST—LONDON, April 23d, half past one.—Cannibots telegraphs on the 17th. The firing continues unabated; chiefly by the artillery; but the engineers are operating and have established themselves much nearer to the place. Another report says the loss of life is very great on both sides. A council-of-war was held. The fire is to continue a week longer, then the assault takes place.

HARTFORD, May 3.—The legislature this morning elected Wm. T. Minor, K. N., governor of Connecticut; the vote for Minor was 177, Ingham, Dem., 70, all the other Know Nothing State officers were elected.

The message of the governor recommends an amendment to the constitution, extending the right of suffrage to colored persons and requiring persons to be able to read and write before admission to citizenship. He favors appropriations to the state agricultural society, and the deaf and dumb, blind and idiotic institutions and state reform school, and considers it the duty of the legislature to encourage education in every possible way; would regard the repeal or modification of the prohibitory law detrimental to the best interests of the state—its operation has been such as to recommend it to general favor; crime has been lessened, poverty and misery alleviated, happiness to many firesides restored.

DOWN IN PRICE.—There is every prospect of a tumble in the price of potatoes. They are now selling on shipboard at Boston for 75 cents per bushel, the hucksters about the streets are trying to get 1.25. The warm weather is bringing the potatoes out of their holes, and it is found that the high price paid for them all winter was not so much actual scarcity as it was speculation. They were selling for \$2.25 in this city a few weeks ago, and now they will command no more than \$1.25, add it is doubtful if that price will be long sustained. As they do not contain one third of the nutriment of corn, they are dearer at only fifty cents a bushel than corn at this present high price. The hard working and industrious, who have to economize their earnings with the present high prices of food, should remember this fact, and get the most for their money by getting the best.—Phil. Ledger.

Can't some of them be passed this way? We have to pay at the rate of \$1.50 per bushel, and when we get them at that, they are so small that we are compelled to eat them with a spoon.

Some of the French soldiers recently made a kite, to which they attached a French flag, and let it fly above Sebastopol.