From the N.Y. Tribune, of Monday.

Kansas—the Giant Fraud.

The Telegraph, brings us the expected tidings that a second attempt to defeat the election in Kansas has been decided by violence and fraud—the army of ruffian soldiers and their pards so officially organized and drilled by Atchison, Stringfellow & Co., having rushed over from Missouri as soon as the day of election was announced, taken possession of the polls at the point of the bayonet, voted till they were tired, and elected whomsoever they chose as delegates to the Territorial Legislature. And thus the so-calling force of "Popular Sovereignty," devised by Case in '48 to cover his own recreancy and apostacy on the Prevision question, seized upon by Atchison, Douglas & Co., in '54, to palliate their perfidious violation of the Missouri Compromise, approaches its consummation.

In November last, (the 29th,) an Election for Congressional Delegate was held, for which 2,257 votes were cast for Whitfield, the Pro-Slavery nominee, to 569 in the river counties, which voted against Reeder. Reeder had an official census of the Territory taken, when its entire population was found to number but 5,957, including 138 held as slaves; while of this population but 2,038 claimed or pretended to be voters—*two hundred and twenty less than the vote cast some time before for Whitfield alone!* We need say nothing more respecting the fairness or fraud of that election.

In the contest just closed, the same weapons of fraud and violence were used, but manifestly on a more gigantic scale, and with more elaborate villainy. We cannot of course receive detailed advices from our correspondents in the Territory for several days yet, but the fact that the Slavery bulletin claims One Thousand majority on the north side of Kansas River, when there are not so many Pro-Slavery voters in the entire Territory tells the whole story.

But the fact that fraud on the largest scale was planned and prepared for, was long since notorious. A dispatch from Preston, Missouri, of the 23d ult., (one week before the election,) states that "ten Thousand Missourians had 'gone into the Territory to vote for Slavery.' The last received Kansas *Herald of Freedom* notices the encampments in tents and wagons of one hundred Missourians on the Wakarusa, waiting the opening of the polls, and says that similar preparations to disfranchise the election had been made at other election precincts.

We cannot blame those indignation will be excited by the perusal of these statements to remember that the head villains in this fraud are those who popularly broke over the Missouri Restriction, and thus invited, provoked, provided for, the outrages and crimes of which Kansas is now the theater. But for the repeal in the Nebraska bill of the eighth section of the act known as the Missouri Compromise, no efforts to enslave Kansas would have been made, because none could have a chance of success. But, a few days over two years ago that Atchison, formally withdrew his opposition to the organization of Kansas as Free Territory, expressly on the ground of the moral impossibility of ever being able to induce Freemen to consent to open it to Slavery, which he desired and had previously struggled for. Then, with a half dozen others of the part of its friends, the right hand might have been passed. Not ten months thereafter Atchison was back in the Senate, insisting that the North had agreed, by the Compromise of 1850, nearly four years previous, to repeal a Restriction which he had declared, only ten months previous, that it never would give up!—So common could add to the force of this simple statement.

The only danger that we greatly apprehend is that of discouragement on the part of the tens of thousands of Freemen now proposing to make their homes in Kansas. A decision will be set up by all Slaveldom over the result of this last conspiracy, as if Kansas had declared for Slavery, when she has done no such thing. The election demonstrates nothing but the incurable depravity of Slaveholding—the obvious but often forgotten truth that those who live on the stolen labor of black women and children will not hesitate to rob white men, likewise of their rights, whenever they may seem likely to promote or prolong their chances of preying for work with stripes instead of wages.

We presume that Governor Reeder will treat this election as the nullity it really is, and refuse to recognize the proteges of the Missouri Slaveholders as legislators for Kansas. Let the pioneers proceed starting or looking towards Kansas next assured that ten such elections as that just held can not place Slavery in Kansas, and that the Congress (House) soon to assemble may be fully relied on, even should Governor Reeder be bullied into acquiescence in the fraud just attempted, which we do not consider probable. There will be no legal Slavery in Kansas this year or next; you may safely rely on that—and before the close of navigation in 1856 there will be at least One Hundred Thousand Freemen settled—not encamped—on the soil of the new Territory. By these will her institutions be fashioned; and they will be worthy of their beautiful climate, her bountiful soil, her central position and her magnificent destiny! All the talk of her sojourners for Free Labor is the silent brain—her soil is no harder to break than that of other Prairie States—her winters are long, her winter mild—she has timber enough for the present generation, and can grow no lumber more before she is exhausted—while her Coal would suffice for the Chinese Empire. Few Slaves are sold able and are eager to live and labor in behalf of Universal Liberty! Kansas is your post of duty—Forward!

FOREIGN ENLISTMENTS.—The Marshal of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, on Wednesday last, arrested thirteen persons on board the steamer Stanford, who had enlisted for the British service in the Crimea, just after they had embarked for New York, from whence they were to be shipped to Halifax. An officer of the establishment of this kind of recruits has been opened in most of the principle cities, and already have numbers of Germans engaged to enter their service. In the present depressing times so many are out of employment, that it requires no great stretch of imagination for the United States officers to prevent a violation of the neutrality laws, notwithstanding the severe penalty which follows a breach of their observance.

During the last nine months the imports of Foreign Goods at New York have reached only $120,750,000, which is a falling off of $30,982,000 compared with the same time last year.

THE STAR AND BANNER.

GETTYSBURG.

Friday Evening, April 6, 1855.

APPRENTICE WANTED.

A Boy of steady habits, desirous of learning the Printing business, can have a situation in this office, by immediate application. One between the ages of 14 and 18, and from the country, would be preferred.

From Harrisburg.

The Committee on Ways and Means in the House have reported the annual Appropriation Bill. It sets apart about seventy thousand dollars for the salaries of the Judges in the different districts of the Commonwealth, and fixes the pay of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court at $2000, and each of the Associates at $2500, exclusive of daily pay. For the payment of the contingent expenses of the Legislature, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, including the pay of members, clerks and officers; provided, that in lieu of the *per diem* now allowed by law to members, they shall each be entitled to receive the sum of five hundred dollars, and the Speakers of the respective houses, the additional sum of one dollar per day during the session.

The bill to repeal the License Laws has not yet been finally disposed of. The Senate have adopted several amendments, one postponing its operation to the 1st of July. All licenses granted before that time will of course be good. The bill will probably pass both Houses, but in what particular shape is hard to say.

The bill for the sale of the Main Line of the Public Works was to be the special order in the House to-day.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* states that there are some eighty applications for new banks pending in the Pennsylvania Legislature, covering an aggregate capital of between *ninetieen and twenty millions of dollars!* Every bill yet reported by the House, has passed that body. Gov. Pollock has as yet signed but *five*.

The Legislature will not adjourn before the close of the month.

Riot at Cincinnati.

A terrible and disgraceful riot occurred at Cincinnati on Monday, pending the municipal election, between the Americans and Foreigners. The telegraphic dispatches are somewhat confused and contradictory. A majority of the city papers place the blame on the side of foreigners, and in several of the wards the latter predominate very large. In these wards it is charged that the Americans were driven from the polls and spurious ballots deposited to make sure of an anti-Know-Nothing majority in the city. A terrible riot ensued, to the excitement of which the ballot boxes were destroyed, and firearms and even cannon brought into play. A number of lives were lost. For particulars, see dispatches.

Connecticut Election.

On Monday the election for Governor and other State officers, members of Congress and Legislature, took place in Connecticut. For Governor there were three leading candidates—Whig, American and Loco. The American and Loco candidates poll about an equal vote, the Whig candidate falling considerably behind both of them. The Americans carry four members of Congress, (being the entire delegation) 18 out of 21 Senators, and two-thirds of the Representatives. There being no choice for Governor by the people, the election will devolve on the Legislature, which will of course select MINOR, the American candidate.

Philadelphia Political Doings.

The Democracy of Philadelphia seem to be terribly frightened at Know Nothing movement. Every few weeks they manage to purify the party by exorcising the impure spirits, but some how or other fresh subjects turn up just in time to raise a ghost worse than the last. At their last County Convention all the refractory were thrown overboard, and the work seemed done. Not so, however—In the Democratic County Convention, on Tuesday, all the delegates suspected of Know-Nothingism were examined under oath, and witnesses also were examined in relation to the accusations. Those who refused to testify, or where the charges were proven, were expelled. Among them was Wm. S. Allen, the present democratic County Commissioner, who was expelled by vote, and, on refusing to depart, was forced out.

Sam's Progress.

The "redoubtable Sam" seems to be on a kind of triumphal tour through the country, and possesses the quality of ubiquity to a singular degree. At one moment we hear of him away down East, receiving homage from the sturdy Yankee boys—the next he turns up on the golden shores of the Pacific. At one moment sweeping through the cities on our Northern Lakes; the next, astonishing the denizens of New Orleans and the cities of the gulf; and all the time making his mark broadly and deeply in the heart of the Republic. From all parts of the country the telegraph brings daily records of his triumphs, which it is impossible for us to chronicle in detail. Occasionally we hear of a reverse—but these only serve to show the grit the sturdy old fellow is made of. The general anxiety to see and know him more fully, has led his friends to talk about removing from him the disguise which, for prudential reasons, he has hitherto worn. Who prophesy will do so.

The Prohibitory Liquor bill passed the N. Y. Senate, on Tuesday—21 to 11.

More trouble in Kansas.

We invite attention to an article from the New York Tribune, detailing another outrageous fraud by the Pro-Slavery propagandists in their determination to fasten the black foot-prints of Human Slavery upon the virgin soil of Kansas.—A second election has been carried by means of wholesale colonization from Missouri, despite the efforts of Gov. Reeder and the Territorial Government. The treachery of PIERCE, DOUGLAS & Co., is working out its legitimate fruits. There will be serious trouble in Kansas. Let this "popular sovereignty" issue is decided. One thing, however, these Pro-Slavery bullies and outlaws may rely upon—Kansas never can and never will be admitted into the Union as a Slave State. That is the fixed sentiment of the North. The last act of aggression and perfidy on the parte of the Slave Power, and its Northern minions, has at last roused a sentiment of determined hostility to further encroachments upon Freedom, which no future National Legislature will dare to outrage.—The era of compromises has passed away. The contest is now direct between Freedom and Slavery. One or the other must fall.

Important if true—No prospect of Peace.

A Paris correspondent of the New York Tribune affirms that the mission of Lord John Russell is not a peace mission, and no peace will grow out of the Conference of Vienna. England, at this moment, desires the destruction of Sevastopol more than any thing else, and has chosen, above all, war. This is the real sentiment of the aristocratic men of England at this time—of those men who completely failed in conducting the affairs of State, and who know that England is a great nation, when properly aroused. They know that if the war ceases now, England will have sunk to a most degrading position in the eyes of the world, and they prefer an opportunity to display her old military prowess, and thus redeem the reputation they have lost for themselves and their country. In this new contest, the aristocracy and the people will be alike zealous for the war *since* for the first it is a struggle to maintain the power which has been hereditary in their hands, and which they feel gliding away from them, and for the second, an honest, patriotic effort to wipe out the stain which the war has brought upon the country's reputation. It is even broadly asserted in diplomatic circles in Paris, that Lord John Russell has gone to Berlin and Vienna to prevent peace; and the demands which, it is thought, will be made to blow up her own fort at Sevastopol, and the remarks made by Lord Palmerston about the speedy return of Lord John to assume his post in the Cabinet, all confirm this assertion.—Suffering as England may be, she does not desire peace at this moment; and there will be no peace—rely on it.

Rumors of the transactions given, both to the English and French Commissioners to the Congress now sitting at Vienna, are brief and abrupt; and that they have adjourned so soon, and remain so short the minute their propositions are refused, or any prevarication is attempted; and since new laws and regulations in regard to the Black Sea and Sevastopol are a part of their terms, it is impossible that any peace can grow out of it.

On Sunday, the 25th ult., the borough of Carlisle (Pa.) was visited by a disastrous fire, which consumed much valuable property. The Iron Foundry belonging to the Messrs. Gardner and Brown, and two brick dwelling houses belonging to Mr. Gardner were destroyed. There was an insurance of $7,000 on the buildings and property, but this amount will not cover one-fourth part of the actual loss sustained by Messrs. Gardner and Brown.

The Washington Union states that there is not the slightest diminution in the number of daily applications under the new rule adopted last week. Since Monday last *sixteen thousand six hundred* additional applications have come. Commissioner Waldo will not commence issuing the new warrants of 160, 80 and 40 acres before the 3d of June.

The people of Indiana seem determined to enforce their liquor law. The Wabash Courier states that Julia Walker received $475 damages against James Ditton, "for causing the death of her husband by making him drunk, whereby he fell into the canal and was drowned." The Wabash Courier gives the account of another case, where W. D. Johnson went into a liquor store, called for a drink, and while the bar-keeper's back was turned, drank a whole tumbler of brandy, and died in a few hours. The bar-keeper was arrested and mulcted in $500 damages, for the benefit of the child of the deceased.

Last week a fire broke out on the South Mountain, near Caledonia Springs, which raged for several days with terrific violence, the high winds of Sunday and Monday driving the flames with fearful rapidity. On Monday the fire crossed the mountain, and extended some three or four miles, or more, before being checked.—The damage to rails, lumber, &c., is of course very heavy.

Chief Justice LEWIS, of the Supreme Court, has granted a writ of error in the case of Dr. Beazie, the Philadelphia dentist, on the ground that the jury that tried the case instead of being sworn to render a verdict according to the evidence were sworn to try the guilt or innocence of the defendant. Also, that the defendant Nevis Scotia lines with Ireland. Sufficient was not allowed him in the case.

Banquet to Mr. Cooper.

The Complimentary Banquet to Hon. JAMES COOPER, given on the anniversary of party by the citizens of Schuylkill county, came off at Pottsville on the 20th ult. The company assembled consisted for the most part, of Coal and Iron men, and the interests represented, in comparatively a few individuals, would amount to *three or four millions of dollars*, together with hundreds and thousands of laborers and operatives. In this respect, therefore, the compliment to Mr. Cooper is enhanced—for Slavery's both significance and substantiality in its tone, and soars far beyond the fellow laudations of mere politicians and office-seekers. After the customary toasts in honor of the State and nation had been duly, the regular toast of the evening was proposed by the Committee as follows:

"*Our Distinguished Guest*—After a long and arduous career in the councils of the Nation, where his services, especially to the great Coal and Iron interests of this Commonwealth, have obtained the highest credit on his abilities as a Statesman and a Patriot—long may he live to enjoy the fruits of the honorable, widespread, and lasting fame thus acquired."

To this sentiment Mr. Cooper replied in a very feeling and eloquent address, acknowledging the compliment, and regretting that ill-health during his Senatorial term had prevented his representing the Commonwealth with that ability and efficiency which was due the station. For good intentions, however, and a disposition—strong and paramount, to promote the welfare of the whole country, he was entitled to such credit as was due to one who entertained them. He had been faithful to Freedom, and deserved to vindicate it against its foes, he nevertheless embraced every opportunity to cultivate and establish kind relations, political and social, between the North and the South. He had neglected no opportunity to impress upon the minds of the people of all the States, that our national prosperity and grandeur depended on the preservation of Union. Union would be a sad day, if, in place of liberty and the happiness of the American people, when the old bonds of brotherhood should be broken asunder, and old memories be scattered to the winds.—When Bunker Hill and Saratoga are remembered, and Eutaw and Yorktown are forgotten; when we only recollect the dead who sleep at Braddywine, and forget those who repose at Camden, the days of this proud confederacy will have been numbered.

After this he took up other questions, and discussed them with an utility and power, says the Miners' Journal, which reminded one of his former mental strength and vigor, while it gave abundant proof of returning vitality and stamina. He spoke particularly of the Compromise of 1850, the course he pursued in regard to it, and the reasons which induced him to support it; and concluded his remarks by reciting a number of interesting anecdotes in connection with Clay, Webster, Cass, and other distinguished statesmen, with whom it was his fortune to have been associated in public life. He paid a handsome tribute to his colleagues in the Senate and House, for the fidelity with which they had sustained the interests of the Commonwealth against the unnatural combination which been formed to break them down. He also pointed out, with considerable precision and length, the general local changes that have taken place, on the subject of the Tariff, in different sections of the Union, and the counter combinations by which their dangerous effects were counteracted. He was interrupted, at every step of his remarks, with the warm, hearty, enthusiastic and deafening applause.

Hon. JAMES H. CAMPBELL followed in an eloquent address, and in his usual graphic colors, the closing scenes of the last session of Congress, where, by a determination and courage worthy of Henry Clay himself, the distinguished Speaker overcame and smothered a powerful, corrupt and insidious combination to break down Pennsylvania interests, and to bankrupt our workshops and factories.

Speeches were subsequently made by John B. McCreary, Esq., and a number of other gentlemen in the coal interest, which, with complimentary toasts, closed the festivities of the evening.

A convention of Christianized Jews is to be held in New York city in May next. A correspondent of the Rochester Advertiser says that a prominent matter to be brought before the convention, is the consideration of the return of the Jewish people to Palestine, and to take measures to co-operate with the Jews in England, (who have already moved in the matter) and other parts of the Eastern world.

MORE PAUPERS.—The collector of New York has handed to the Mayor of that city a letter received from the U. S. Consul at Zurich, in Switzerland, announcing that the Swiss government are forwarding three hundred and twenty paupers to that port, via Havre.

There appears to be some difficulty in Tuscarora, in regard to the nomination of Col. Gantz for Governor. A portion of the old Whig party refuse to support him for Governor, because of his opposition to Gen. Scott in 1852.

A company has been formed and chartered for the construction of a transatlantic telegraph, designed to connect the New York Stock Exchange with London. Sufficient capital has been already subscribed to insure the completion of this gigantic enterprise.

INTERESTING FROM SPAIN.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs announced in the Spanish Cortes, on the 5th ult., that the government entertained a thought of putting an end, as soon as possible, to slavery in Cuba, as all the conspirators lately arrested there were the ardent partisans of the maintenance of slavery.—The announcement is represented to have been received with loud approbation.

The Minister further stated that he entertained hopes that the differences between Spain and the United States would be satisfactorily arranged. M. Isnoca, in reply, said that what the country wanted was to see them honorably settled.

In the course of the debate Minister alluded to a report from Gen. Concha, on the capitulation of Cuba, in which the frequent attempts at revolution on that island were attributed to the existence of the Slave Institution, that these conspiracies were fostered by parties in the United States, and that all the conspirators arrested were notorious supporters of slavery. Proceeding from this point, the Minister took occasion to declare, that *without in any degree affecting vested rights of property, and without refusing to make compensation by a suitable indemnity, the Spanish Government was firmly resolved to put an end to that barbarous institution, which all civilized nations condemn, and which ought to have put an end to a term a past and a disgrace to humanity.*

Olozaga, on this bold declaration of the Minister, proposed a vote of support and thanks to the Cabinet for this declaration, which was carried unanimously.

After such a declaration, says the New York Tribune, and such a unanimous approval by the National Legislature—which strangely enough the British journals have chosen to apply to the Ministry, not to slavery—there can be no doubt that the measure will be carried through, and that while Cuba, by being represented in the Cortes, becomes an integral part of Spain instead of a colony, the abolition of Slavery will leave the United States and Brazil the only slave-holding countries of Christendom. How this measure will be regarded by the present Executive of this country, and by our slave-driving statesmen generally, is well known to the public. The report of the Ostend Conference, signed by James Buchanan, John Y. Mason, and Pierre Soule, says that in such an eventuality, "we shall be justified by every law human and divine, in making war against Spain, to prevent such a measure, and to acquire the island as a possession and a market for our own slave-drivers and slave-breeders. It is adopted from the time of Jefferson, at once be made to plunge us in a war for no other purpose than to prevent the abolition of slavery on a Spanish Island. So doubt other projects will be invented to disguise this revolting object, but we warn the Ostend plotters and the negro catching political gamblers, that all their efforts will be exposed and rendered in vain. The free people of the North will never allow such a war. We defy the conspirators to make it.

Archbishop HUGHES gave, on Sunday last, the first sermon since his return from Europe, on account of the proclamation of the new Catholic dogma of the Immaculate Conception of Mary, the mother of the Savior, and explained the meaning, and value of the decision. His discourse was heard by a very large audience.

The widow of DANIEL WEBSTER was thrown from a carriage in New York city last week and seriously injured. For some days she lay in a critical condition, but at last accounts she was thought to be out of danger.

In Indiana, wild pigeons are flying in greater abundance than ever before known in the spring of the year. They pass over Terre Haute in clouds by the acre. Their course is northward in the morning, and southward in the evening.

The house and barn on the farm of Mr. Adam Nes, in Springfield township, York county, were entirely destroyed by fire on Sunday morning. Everything, except tiger horses, was consumed. It is supposed the fire originated from a pipe which passed through the floor of the house.

The Americans carried Cleveland, Ohio, on Monday, giving their candidate for Mayor 500 majority over ex-Governor Wood, the opposition candidate. They also carried Columbus, Sandusky, and the towns generally throughout the State.

Archbishop Hughes, who has just returned from Europe, has published a philippic against the bill now pending in the Legislature restricting the mortmain modes in the management of church property.

The great four mile race between Lexington and Lecompte took place on Monday. Purse 820,000. Lexington was the winner; time 7m. 19½.—the fastest time on record.

Wm Cleland, convicted at Pittsburg of selling liquor to an intemperate woman, after being notified not to do so by her husband, was sentenced on Saturday to pay the costs of prosecution, a fine of fifty dollars to the Commonwealth, $50 to the prosecutor, and undergo an imprisonment of 60 days in the county jail.

The Pope is about to erect a colossal statue of the Virgin Mary at Rome, in celebration of the triumph of the Immaculate Conception dogma.

The New Yorkers are luxuriating in Fine Apples from Mantanzas, and green peas from Havana.

Cedar Rock, Tuesday last, with a majority of the Council of his way of thinking.

In Virginia, the wheat crop is reported as looking remarkable well, having sustained no damage by freezes.

An Important Movement

It is said that a memorial is in circulation in North Carolina for a change in the laws which regulate the slave system in that State. The memorial proposes a radical change in the slave code, which is demanded, it states, alike by Christianity, good morals, and the common weal of the State South.

The attention of the Legislature is directed to the following propositions: First, That it becomes a Christian people so to introduce the institution of marriage among the slaves, with all its legal obligations and guarantees for perpetuity among those by whom it is contracted. Second, That slaveholders should not be allowed, under any circumstances, to undervalue this natural and holy bond of relationship, either among their own slaves or among the slaves of different masters. Third, that the fee of parent and child should be recognized and protected by the law, and the separation of parent and child before the latter had attained its thirteenth year, should be forbidden by the laws under the strongest possible sanctions. Fourth, that those laws which interfere with the instruction of slaves in the art of reading and writing should be repealed."

This is a movement for true practical reform, and if pushed on with *bona fide* earnestness, will have the warmest sympathies of all the North.

Novel Method of Counting the Law.—In Wooster, Ohio, the liquor sellers evade the law by putting up the "fire water" in common ink bottles and labeling it "Indian Ink."

This title, says an exchange, is as apt and emphatic one. Rum *is* a writer, and a writer of such power and eloquence that its pen records no sentiment unpolluted. It writes down men of genius and talent as driveling fools—it writes down rich men as beggars—it writes down radiant brides as comfortless widows, and lovely children as miserable beggars. It writes the destination of Hell opposite to the entry of many a soul-name, and indites the epitaph of shame upon many a tombstone. Aye, Rum is a writer, and a terrible one at that.

THE SLAVE CASE AT CINCINNATI.—The female slave, about whom so much sensitiveness has been exhibited in Cincinnati formerly belonged to ex-President Tyler, who gave her to his daughter, the wife of the Rev. Mr. Dennison, of Louisville. Mrs. D. lately died, and thereupon the husband and father-in-law, Mr. Gardiner, of Gardiner's Island, sent the girl in custody by virtue of a warrant directed to him as such marshal, to John L. Pinderey, U. S. Commissioner of said district. Judge Parker thereupon ordered the girl to be set at liberty.

This decision was rendered on the 29th ult. A conflict of jurisdiction thus arose, the U. S. Marshal re-arresting Rosetta on a warrant commanding him to take her as an alleged fugitive, before the U. S. Commissioner. Judge Parker issued an attachment for the marshal and Mr. Dennison on the charge of contempt of his order. The judge has committed no man for trial for contempt. The case has excited much feeling at Cincinnati, and came near leading to a riot.

The difficulty has since been settled by Commissioner Pinderey declining to hold the girl to bonds, and regarding unfortunately brought her under the operation of the Ohio law. She was immediately handed over to her friends.

POISONED BY A RAT.—A few days ago, a young lady at a boarding house in Reading, had her face bitten by a rat, while she was in bed asleep.—It soon commenced swelling, and a physician was called in who pronounced it to be badly poisoned, and expressed the opinion that it might be fatal to her eyes. The young lady has been compelled to leave school, and is now at her home in Brooklyn. She says that she was awakened in the night by a nibbling at her hand, when she grasped the rat and threw it from the bed.

The wife of LEWIS CASS, jr., our Minister at Rome, died on the 4th of March, from the bursting of a blood-vessel in the head.

It is rumored that Gen. Sam Houston intends to issue a circular announcing himself as an independent candidate for the Presidency.

It is stated that the Mormons have built a steamboat to ply on the Great Salt Lake. She only waits for her machinery, which is to be taken out by the first train from St. Louis in the Spring.

The election for Mayor of Columbia, S. C., has resulted in the choice of Mr. Arthur, claimed to be a Know Nothing, by 180 majority.

Scattering returns from the Iowa election indicate the success of the prohibitory liquor law.

The Know Nothings carried the municipal election at Annapolis, Md., on Monday, electing all their candidates by a vote of nearly two to one.

The New Yorkers are luxuriating in Fine Apples from Mantanzas, and green peas from Havana.

Municipal Election in Cincinnati—Terrible Riot between Foreigners and Americans.

CINCINNATI, April 2.—The municipal election in this city to-day was a most exciting struggle. A large vote was polled. The result is not yet known.—There was much fighting in the various wards—particularly in the eleventh, a large German ward. It is reported the Americans were driven from the polls, and that the Americans took possession of the polls and destroyed the ballot boxes and tickets.

In the 11th ward the ballot-boxes were destroyed, and Dr. Brown, a citizen of the Constitution of the United States was in one of his boats or shanty, as the case may be; that when a person passed him in disguise, hailing the Star Spangled Banner, (the emblem of liberty) must fall low. He will be led up a dark stair-way into a dark room. He will then be sworn by some person, which the darkness conceals, never to reveal anything that he may hear or see during the meeting.—After taking the oath a light suddenly illuminates the room, and five men in masks appear with the cross, the emblem of their lands the Am-erican flag, made out of twelve hundred yards of American silk, which they roll around the candidate, completely encasing him, after the fashion of an Egyptian mummy. The five then assemble him and repeat the oath over, but the others would not agree, and while the Judge was counting the votes a body of men entered the room and took the box, containing the tickets, forcibly from them, and then burnt the ballots and tally sheets in the square opposite the Court house. The Judge then ordered the polls to be closed, and