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THE TRIBUNE.

The Cass Correspondence.

A voluminous and interesting Correspondence between Gen. LEWIS CASS, late U. S. Minister at the Court of the King of France, and Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER, our Secretary of State, has recently been published in answer to the call of the Senate. It is of course on both sides very able and possesses a high degree of interest, from the national points discussed, as well as from its personal character and political bearings. Its great length of course precludes its appearance in our columns; but we will endeavor to present as careful and thorough an abstract of it as possible, in order that our readers may not be without some notion of its history and issue.

I. Previous to the conclusion by the governments of Great Britain, France, Austria, Russia and Prussia of a treaty in which each Power made stipulations to adopt certain prescribed measures for the effectual suppression of the Slave Trade on the coast of Africa—among which was the concession of the mutual right of visitation and search, Mr. CASS addressed to M. GUIZOT, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, under date of Feb. 13, 1842, a Protest against its ratification by the French government, mainly upon the ground that it violated the rights of the United States, since the British Government, in the Correspondence between Lords PALMERSTON and ABERDEEN and Mr. STEVENSON, had declared that, in order to carry its provisions into effect, it would become necessary to visit the vessels of the United States; and that this, which they claimed the right to do, would be done. Mr. CASS assured the French Government that this claim on the part of England would be resisted by the United States by force of arms, if necessary; and if France took the same view of the matter with Great Britain, and made pretensions to the exercise of the same right, she would be treated by the American Government in a similar manner. He therefore called upon the French Government to examine closely her position in this matter, and the construction put upon the Treaty, to which she proposed to become a party, by at least one of her associates. He cited a passage from the President's Message of Dec. 7, 1841, in support of the positions he had advanced. At the same time he added that his communication was made solely upon his own responsibility—in the absence of instructions from his Government, and that the whole responsibility of the measure was his own.

II. Mr. CASS encloses a copy of this communication in a despatch to Mr. WEBSTER dated February 15, 1842, and addresses him at some length in vindication of the course he felt it his duty to pursue. The chief purpose of his letter is to produce the impression that the Government of Great Britain has entered into the Quintuple Treaty chiefly for the purpose of claiming and exercising the right of search on the high seas—covering her designs under the cloak of a pretended zeal for the suppression of the slave trade, and intending to interpolate into the code of maritime police by the moral force of the Quintuple Treaty a stipulation which it was known the United States would never admit. He speaks at length and with gerat warmth of the vast power and still more boundless ambition of England, and sneers at her pretensions of disinterestedness in desiring the suppression of the slave trade—saying that "one would think there were objects of misery enough at home to occupy the attention of any English statesman, without that excess of philanthropy which would tilt a spear at every nation and light up the flames of a general war in order to accomplish its own charitable views in its own exclusive way, almost at the end of the world." He represents the great improbability that France, after his communication to M. GUIZOT, will ratify the treaty, and begs leave to "press upon Mr. WEBSTER the necessity of instant and extensive arrangements for offensive and defensive war." After apologising for the warmth and earnestness with which he has expressed himself, and the apparent boldness of the course he has adopted, Mr. CASS says he is aware the U. S. Government is at perfect liberty either to avow or disavow his conduct.

III. The next letter in the order of time is a brief reply from Mr. WEBSTER to this communication from Gen. CASS, under date of April 5th, 1842. It gave a succint sketch of the correspondence on the Right of Search that had taken place with the British Government, with a notice of the causes which had interrupted it, and stated that the appointment of Lord ASHBURTON as Minister Plenipotentiary had for the then present suspended all negotiation upon the subject. Up to that time the U. S. Government rested upon the sentiments of the President's Message, on which Gen. CASS had founded his action. Mr. WEBSTER says that the United States reserve to themselves the undiminished right to receive or offer such stipulations on the point as they may deem proper. The President, he says, regarded Gen. CASS's letter as intended merely to assure the French Government that the principles of the message would be adhered to, and warmly commended the *motives* which animated him in presenting it. He adds that, whatever may be done in the matter, the United States will, in the absence of treaty stipulations, maintain the fullest immunity of merchant vessels on the sea, and if she shall deem it proper to enter into any treaty stipulations for the suppression of the African slave trade they shall be strictly confined to that single object and shall neither be embarrassing to innocent commerce nor unequal in their practical operation. He concludes by desiring Gen. CASS to apprize M. GUIZOT of the President's approbation of his letter.

IV. Under date of April 30, 1842, Mr. CASS writes to Mr. WEBSTER that he has received no answer to his former despatch, and adds that if the President should disapprove the course he has taken he could no longer remain in France with honor to himself or advantage to his country.

V. Gen. CASS, May 17, 1842, acknowledges the receipt of Mr. WEBSTER's letter of April 5th, says he is happy to find his course approved by the President, states that he has laid it before M. GUIZOT, who was "touched with the frankness of the proceeding," and adds that M. GUIZOT has as yet made no answer to it and that, as the treaty will probably not be ratified, he may consider that the occasion for an answer has passed by.

VI. Mr. CASS, May 26, 1842, again declares his belief to Mr. WEBSTER that the treaty will not be ratified by the French, and complains of the ignorance of the true state of trade between the two nations which marks the debates in the Chambers on their commercial relations.

VII. Mr. CASS, May 31, 1842, encloses to Mr. WEBSTER a letter he has received from M. GUIZOT.

VIII. M. GUIZOT, under date of May 26, 1842, acknowledges the receipt of the letter of Gen. CASS of February 13, 1842, to which he now makes reply, which would have been premature before the letter had received the official character given to it by the despatch of Mr. WEBSTER. M. GUIZOT says that he might well refrain from entering into any explanations of the treaty of December 20, 1841, since it was not yet in existence—not having received the ratification of the French King. He is anxious, however, to express fully the views of the French government upon the subject, and he therefore declares the opinion entertained of the representation made by Gen. CASS that the treaty will involve the United States in new and unacknowledged obligations:

"The treaty of the 20th December, 1841," he says, "be its future destinies what they may, is not founded on another principle than that of the conventions of 1831 and 1833. The stipulations of these latter conventions bound France and England only; the treaty of the 20th December extends them to Austria, to Prussia, and to Russia, making in them certain changes more or less important, but which did not alter its nature. In order fairly to infer from it the very extraordinary intention of imposing upon other States the obligation of subjecting themselves to it, it would be necessary that this intention, in no manner indicated in the compact of the 20th December, should result from the preceding conventions. We have never understood them in such a sense; we never could so have understood them."

M. GUIZOT adds that the Dispatch of Mr. WEBSTER convinces him that the United States perceive the possibility of concluding some arrangement with the stipulating powers for the suppression of the slave trade. If they choose, however, to remain isolated, he trusts that no opportunity for immunity will thereby be afforded to an infamous traffic.

IX. On the 29th of August, 1842, Mr. WEBSTER addresses to Gen. CASS a letter announcing the conclusion of a treaty between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States, a copy of which he transmits, drawing attention especially to the stipulations mutually entered into upon the subject of the suppression of the trade in African Slaves. Mr. WEBSTER informs Gen. CASS that he is thus furnished with the American policy upon this subject; 1. independent but cordially concurrent efforts of maritime States to suppress, as far as possible, the trade on the coast by means of competent and well-appointed squadrons to watch the shores and scour the neighboring seas; 2. concurrent becoming remonstrance with all Governments who tolerate within their territories markets for the purchase of African negroes. He adds that it will remain for each Government to revise its own municipal laws in such a way as shall best protect its stipulations against its own citizens. This dispatch Gen. CASS is authorized to make known to the French Government.

X. Immediately upon the receipt of this letter Gen. CASS, under date of September 17, 1842, acknowledges the receipt of the intelligence conveyed in it, adds that, all apprehensions of a difficulty having passed away, he does not see that any public interest demands his further residence in Europe, and requests permission from the President to retire from the mission since he "can no longer be useful there, and the state of his private affairs requires his presence at home."

XI. The Acting Secretary of State, under date of Oct. 11, 1842, communicates to Gen. CASS the permission of the President which he desired, expressing the President's gratification at the good intelligence he has always maintained with the French Government, his regret that his own wishes should terminate the mission, but yielding to his desire to devote his attention to his personal and private affairs.

XII. Under date of October 3, 1842, after preferring his request for permission to return to the United States, and before that permission had been received, Gen. CASS addresses to Mr. WEBSTER a letter stating that he had laid before M. GUIZOT a copy of his despatch announcing the conclusion of a treaty with Great Britain. "In executing this duty," he adds, "I felt too well what was due to my Government and country to intimate any regret to a foreign Power that some declaration had not preceded the treaty, or some stipulation accompanied it, by which the extraordinary pretension of Great Britain to search our ships, at all times and in all places, first put forth by Lord Palmerston on the 27th August, 1841, and on the 13th October following again peremptorily claimed as a right by Lord Aberdeen, would have been abrogated, as equally incompatible with the laws of nations and with the independence of the United States. I confined myself, therefore, to a simple communication of your letter." But in addressing his own Government he says that reserve ceases. He proceeds therefore to express his gratification at the termination of our difficulties with Great Britain, *so far as they are terminated.* He refers then to the British claim of search as advanced and upheld by Lords PALMERSTON and ABERDEEN, to the language of the President's Message, to his protest addressed to M. GUIZOT, to Mr. WEBSTER's approval of that protest, and adds that under these circumstances of the assertion and denial of this new claim of maritime police, the eyes of Europe were upon these two great Naval Powers, one of which had advanced a pretension, and avowed her determination to enforce it, which might at any moment bring them into collision. "So far," he says, "our national dignity was uncompromitted." But England then urged us to concur with her in measures to suppress the slave trade. Before doing this he contends the Government of the United States should have insisted, as a preliminary to all negotiations, *upon a solemn, full and unequivocal abandonment on the part of Great Britain of all claim to a right to visit and search American vessels.* On examining the treaty, he says he does not see that the pre-existing right claimed by Great Britain is modified or changed in the slightest degree. We have bound ourselves, by that treaty, to keep a squadron on the Coast of Africa—which under our own regulations we have done for years. The effect of the treaty is therefore, he says, to render it obligatory upon us by a convention to do what heretofore we have done voluntarily, and thus to place our municipal laws, in some measure, beyond the reach of Congress. He concludes his letter thus:

"It is unnecessary to push these considerations further; and in carrying them thus far, I have found the task an unpleasant one. Nothing but justice to myself could have induced me to do it. I could not clearly explain my position here without this recapitulation. My protest of the 13th of February distinctly asserted that the United States would resist the pretension of England to search our vessels. I avowed, at the same time, that this was but my personal declaration, liable to be confirmed or disavowed by my Government. I now find a treaty has been concluded between Great Britain and the United States which provides for the co operation of the latter in efforts to abolish the slave trade, but which contains no renunciation by the former of the extraordinary pretension, resulting, as she said, from the exigencies of these very efforts, and which pretension I felt it my duty to renounce to the French Government. In all this, I presume to offer no further judgement than as I am personally affected by the course of the proceedings; and I feel they have placed me in a false position, whence I can escape but by returning home with the least possible delay. I trust, therefore, that the President will have felt no hesitation in granting me the permission which I asked for."

XIII. To this letter Mr. WEBSTER, under date of November 14th, 1842, makes an extended and an able reply. The following is the introductory portion of it, in which Mr. WEBSTER speaks of the personal connection of Gen. CASS with the matter, and administers a stern rebuke for his interfering in a transaction with which he had properly no concern:

"Your letter has caused the President considerable concern. Entertaining a lively sense of the respectable and useful manner in which you have discharged, for several years, the duties of an important foreign mission, it occasions him real regret and pain that your last official communication should be of such a character as that he cannot give to it his entire and cordial approbation.

It appears to be intended as a sort of protest or remonstrance, in the form of an official despatch, against a transaction of the Government to which you were not a party, in which you had no agency whatever, and for the results of which you were in no way answerable. This would seem an unusual and extraordinary proceeding. In common with every other citizen of the Republic, you have an unquestionable right to form opinions upon public transactions and the conduct of public men. But it will hardly be thought to be among either the duties or the privileges of a minister abroad to make formal remonstrances against proceedings of the various branches of the Government at home upon subjects in relation to which he himself has not been charged with any duty or participated any responsibility.

The negotiation and conclusion of the treaty of Washington were in the hands of the President and Senate. They had acted upon this important subject according to their convictions of duty and of the public interest, and had ratified the treaty. It was a thing done; and, although your opinion might be at variance with that of the President and Senate, it is not perceived that you had any cause of complaint, remonstrance, or protest, more than any other citizen who might entertain the same opinion.

In your letter of the 17th of September, requesting your recall, you observe: "The mail by the steam packet, which left Boston the 18th, has just arrived, and has brought intelligence of the ratification of the treaties recently concluded with Great Britain. All apprehensions, therefore, of any immediate difficulties with that country are at an end, and I do not see that any public interest demands my further residence in Europe. I can no longer be useful here, and the state of my private affairs requires my presence at home. Under these circumstances, I beg you to submit to the President my wish for permission to retire from this mission, and to return to the United States without delay."

As you appeared at that time not to be acquainted with the provisions of the treaty, it was inferred that your desire to return home proceeded from the conviction *that, inasmuch as all apprehensions of immediate differences with Great Britain were at an end,* you could no longer be useful at Paris. Placing this interpretation on your letter, and believing, as you yourself allege, that your long absence abroad rendered it desirable for you to give some attention to your private affairs in this country, the President lost no time in yielding to your request; and in doing so, signified to you the sentiments of approbation which he entertained for your conduct abroad. You may then well imagine the great astonishment which the declaration contained in your despatch of the 3d of October, that you could no longer remain in France honorably to yourself or advantageously to the country, and that the proceedings of this Government had placed you in a false position, from which you could escape only by returning home, created on my mind.

The President perceives not the slightest foundation for these opinions. He cannot see how your usefulness as minister to France should be terminated by the settlement of the difficulties and disputes between the United States and Great Britain. You have been charged with no duties connected with the settlement of these questions, or in any way relating to them, beyond the communication to the French Government of the President's approbation of your letter of the 18th of February, without previous instruction from this Department.

This Government is not informed of any other act or proceeding of yours connected with any part of the subject, nor does it know that your official conduct and character have become in any other way connected with the question of the right of search; and that letter having been approved, and the French Government having been so informed, the President is altogether at a loss to understand how you can regard yourself as placed in a false position. If the character or conduct of any one was to be affected, it could only be the character and conduct of the President himself. The Government has done nothing, most assuredly, to place you in a false position.

Representing your country at a foreign Court, you saw a transaction about to take place between the Government to which you were accredited and another Power which you thought might have a prejudicial effect on the interests of your own country. Thinking, as it is to be presumed, that the case was too pressing to wait for instructions you presented a protest against that transaction, and your Government approved your proceeding. This is your only official connection with the whole subject. If, after this, the President had sanctioned the negotiation of a treaty, and the Senate had ratified it, containing provisions in the highest degree objectionable, however the Government might be discredited, your exemption from all blame and censure would have been complete.

Having delivered your letter of the 13th of February to the French Government, and having received the President's approbation of that proceeding, it is most manifest that you could be in no degree responsible for what should be done afterward, and done by others. The President, therefore, cannot conceive what particular or personal interest of yours was affected by the subsequent negotiation here, or how the treaty, the result of that negotiation, should put an end to your usefulness as a public minister at the Court of France, or in any way affect your official character or conduct.

It is impossible not to see that such a proceeding as you have seen fit to adopt might produce much inconvenience, and even serious prejudice, to the public interests. Your opinion is against the treaty—a treaty concluded and formally ratified; and, to support that opinion, while yet in the service of the Government, you put a construction on its provisions such as your own Government does not put upon them—such as, you must be aware, the enlightened public of Europe does not put upon them, and such as England herself has not put upon them as yet, so far as we know.

It may become necessary hereafter to publish your letter, in connection with other correspondence of the mission; and although it is not to be presumed that you looked to such publication—because such a presumption would impute to you a claim to put forth your private opinions upon the conduct of the President and Senate, in a transaction finished and concluded, through the imposing form of a public despatch—yet, if published, it cannot be foreseen how far England might hereafter rely on your authority for a construction favorable to her own pretensions, and inconsistent with the interest and honor of the United States.

It is certain that you would most seriously desire to avoid any such attitude. You would be slow to express opinions in a solemn and official form favorable to another Government and on the authority of which opinions that other Government might hereafter found new claims, or set up new pretensions. It is for this reason, as well as others, that the President feels so much regret at your desire of placing your construction of the provisions of the Treaty, and your objections to those provisions, according to your construction, upon the records of the Government."

Mr. WEBSTER then proceeds to reply to the remarks of Gen. CASS concerning the treaty. His statement that the United States yielded to an application from Great Britain to enter into an arrangement pledging themselves to concur with her in the adoption of certain measures, is characterised as a "tissue of mistakes" which the President is 'surprised' he should 'adventure.' England, he says, made no such application: the proposition was American and originated with the Government of the United States. Nor has any concession whatever been made to England by the treaty. 'It complies with no demand, grants no application, conforms to no request. "The President," says Mr. WEBSTER, "is not a little startled that you should make such totally groundless assumptions of fact and then leave a discreditable inference to be drawn from them.—He directs me not only to repel this inference as it ought to be repelled, but also to bring to your serious consideration and reflection the propriety of such an assumed narration of facts as your despatch in this respect puts forth." With regard to the opinion of Gen. CASS that the United States Government should have insisted upon an explicit abandonment of the right of visit by Great Britain, as a preliminary to all negotiation, Mr. WEBSTER says the Government thought otherwise. The British pretension, whatever it was, had been previously made, and clearly, distinctly, solemnly repelled by the Message of the President. '*Not a syllable of that Message,*' says Mr. WEBSTER, '*has been or will be retracted.*' Gen. CASS himself has previously confessed that this claim was promptly met, that the national dignity was thus far uncompromitted, and our rights wholly untouched. Upon these rights the Government of the United States stands firmly, and they would be defended at any and every hazard. She has no occasion either to demand or ask any thing of England with regard to them. As to the complaint that the treaty in some measure places our municipal regulations beyond the reach of Congress, Mr. WEBSTER says it is a sufficient answer to say that all treaties do this;—that no treaty could be made without producing that effect. From every agent of the U. S. Government abroad, with the single exception of Gen. CASS, Mr. WEBSTER assures him nothing but congratulations at the conclusion of the treaty have been received. It is derogatory to neither Power, but honorable to both. With regard to the suppression of the slave trade, Mr. WEBSTER says:

"Let it be forever remembered that in this great work of humanity and justice, the United States took the lead themselves. This Government declared the slave trade unlawful, and in this declaration it has been followed by the great powers of Europe. This Government declared the slave trade to be piracy, and in this too, its example has been followed by other States. This Government—this young Government—springing up in this new world, within half a century, founded on the broadest principles of civil liberty, and sustained by the moral sense and intelligence of the people, has gone in advance of all other nations, in summoning the civilized world to a common effort to put down and destroy a nefarious traffic, reproachful to human nature. It has not deemed, and it does not deem that it suffers any derogation from its character or its dignity, if, in seeking to fulfil this sacred duty, it act, as far as necessary, on fair and equal terms of concert, with other powers having in view the same praiseworthy object. Such were its sentiments, when it entered into the solemn stipulations of the treaty of Ghent—Such were its sentiments, when it requested England to concur with us in declaring the slave trade to be piracy, and such are the sentiments which it has manifested on all other proper occasions."

XIV. In reply to this dispatch Gen. CASS writes to Mr. WEBSTER immediately on his return from Europe, under date of December 11, 1842. He disclaims having intended to protest or remonstrate against the negociation of the treaty, and says he merely answered a dispatch from Mr. WEBSTER, as he felt it his duty to do. He differed from Mr. WEBSTER in his opinion of the treaty—thinking it left the United States in a worse position than it found them; and he honestly and frankly expressed his opinion to this effect, because he does not deem it the duty of a diplomatic agent merely to carry into effect the instructions of his Government *sub silentio*, whatever may be his own sentiments in relation to them. He expresses his conviction that there is no Government, certainly none this side of Constantinople, which would not encourage rather than rebuke the free expression of the views of its representatives in foreign countries. As to the apprehended effect of his letters, he says he writes for his own Government, and not for England; and that he has no suspicion that power will ever seek his authority upon any point they wish to support. The publication of his letters, moreover, he says will be the action of the Government—not his own. He thinks the expression of Mr. WEBSTER where-in one of his statements is termed a 'tissue of mistakes' entirely unwarranted: the only fact stated by him which is contradicted by Mr. WEBSTER, he says, is that England made the application for the international arrangement—whereas it appears the first offer was made by Mr. WEBSTER himself; and even this explanation, he thinks, does not amount to an express contradiction. All the rest of his statement he contends is made up of 'inferences,' for which he cannot be held morally responsible as for matters of fact, however illogical and mistaken they may be. Gen. CASS repeats his opinion that we should have demanded the abandonment on the part of England of their claim to the right of visitation, before entering upon any negociation; and declares his belief that under the treaty as it now stands, she will claim that right as before. He says that he did not intend to complain because the opinion of the President and Senate, by whom the treaty was ratified, differed from his own; nor did he ever censure the ratification of the treaty. He would, however, have voted for its ratification only upon the condition he had named. The *negociation* of a treaty, he says, is a different matter; and in that the negociators are to be held responsible for what they omit or introduce, as it is wholly at their discretion. This treaty he thinks omitted a most necessary stipulation, and was therefore most unfortunate for the Country. In conclusion, he expresses the hope that the President, though he may not wholly approve his course, will at least relieve him from the charge of an improper interference in a subject not within the sphere of his duties. He asks for this letter the same publicity as his others may receive.

XV. Mr. WEBSTER's rejoinder, dated December 20, 1842, is quite as caustic and able as that of November 14th. He communicates to Mr. CASS the President's opinion that this correspondence has been "quite irregular from the beginning." Mr. CASS had asked leave to retire from his mission; it was promptly granted. The letter of October 3, which followed this, can be regarded in no other light, he says, than a protest against the treaty, and an attack on the President's Administration. The treaty was concluded; the transaction was *finished*, and nothing that Gen. CASS or any one else could do could undo it. His opinions were unsolicited, and if given merely as a citizen, should not have been addressed to the State Department; if given as a public functionary, they were quite aside from the line of his public duty. He proposed nothing *to be* done, but objected only to what *had been* done. If this be not a protest, Mr. WEBSTER declares himself unable to say what it is. With regard to Gen. CASS's statement that the publication of his letters will be the act of the U. S. Government, and not his own, Mr. WEBSTER reminds him of instances, not unknown to Gen. C., in which highly important letters from American Ministers in Europe have found their way into European newspapers, against the wishes and interests of the American Government. Mr. WEBSTER assures Gen. CASS that he had a perfect right to form such opinions as he pleases concerning the acts of his Government, like all other citizens; but he had not been asked to bestow his approbation upon the treaty; he bore no part in its negociation, nor was he in the slightest degree answerable for its provisions. When, therefore, the Government complained of his protesting against the action of the President and Senate under these circumstances, Mr. WEBSTER expresses the opinion that there is no warrant for an invidious and unjust reference to the code of Turkey. He proceeds to fasten upon Gen. CASS his original charge of having fallen into a "tissue of mistakes" in his statement of England's having pressed the matter upon us for negociation, and sifts the inferences and conjectures upon which it was based. The President, he says, complains that Gen. CASS has given an incorrect narrative of the negociation; and he thinks it would have been more just in him to have attempted no history at all of a matter with which he was so imperfectly acquainted. With regard to the opinion often expressed by Gen. CASS that the United States should have insisted upon the express abandonment of the right of visitation by England, Mr. WEBSTER says the rights we claim have been expressly and formally proclaimed and will be maintained; and for defending them, the United States relies upon her own power; she does not ask it as a favor from any nation. We ask no pledges to respect these rights from any power; and as our liberties depend for their existence upon our power to maintain them, "general and vague protests," adds Mr. W., "are not likely to be more effectual than the Chinese method of defending their towns, by painting grotesque and hideous figures on their walls to fright away assailing foes." In reply to the suggestion of Mr. CASS that the negociation of a treaty is conducted at the discretion of the negociator, Mr. WEBSTER says the President desires him to say that "the negociation proceeded from step to step, and from day to day, under his own immediate supervision and direction; that he himself takes the responsibility for what the treaty contains and what it omits, and cheerfully leaves the merits of the whole to the judgement of the country." He closes the letter and the correspondence by repeating the expression of the President's regret that Gen. CASS should have commenced it by his letter of October 3d.

This closes the official correspondence. Gen. CASS has written a letter in reply since his arrival at Detroit, which has been published in the newspapers; but Mr. WEBSTER, of course, will not follow him thither to protract the controversy.

THE NEW MIRROR.—All the arrangements for the publication of this new periodical being now completed, the FIRST NUMBER will be issued on SATURDAY MORNING, the eighth of April next. Each number will be adorned with an ORIGINAL ETCHING ON STEEL, by J. G. Chapman, illustrating the letter-press, and will contain sixteen super-royal octavo pages, enclosed in a neat cover. Those who wish to receive the work from the commencement of the volume, and thus secure a complete set with all the embellishments (as only a limited edition will be printed,) can do so by leaving directions at the office of publication, No. 4 Ann street, near Broadway; or at 136 Nassau st. corner of Beekman st. City subscribers will have the paper left by carriers, and to those residing at a distance it will be forwarded by mail, with the utmost regularity. TERMS, THREE DOLLARS per annum, invariably in advance. New-York, March 21, 1843. GEORGE P. MORRIS, Editor and Proprietor.
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100 hhds. of unslacked Lime, for manure.
Any part of it will be sold or exchanged for groceries, dry goods, crockery, hardware, hollow-ware, carpets, furniture, soap, candles or provisions. Address BARTER, at the office of The Tribune 9t tf

THE WHOLE WORLD SHOULD know it that Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is a certain cure for asthma, and that for coughs, colds, consumption, whooping cough, croup, bronchitis, and every other disease of the Lungs or throat it is sure to produce the most decided benefit. It is recommended by thousands, who have tried it, and all say that it is the best remedy, without any exception, for all Pulmonary Diseases that have ever been known, for it always give relief, and cures when every other means have failed.
Prepared only by Dr. D. JAYNE, 20 South Third-street, Philadelphia, and No. 305 Broadway, New-York. Price $1 per bottle. 23t 1m

GREENWICH POTTERY,
261 WEST EIGHTEENTH-STREET,
between 9th and 10th Avenues.
THE Subscriber respectfully calls the attention of the public to the great variety of articles manufactured at this establishment—such as STONE-WARE, EARTHEN-WARE, PORTABLE FURNACES, CHIMNEY POTS, GREEN-HOUSE TILE, FLOWER POTS, OVEN TILE, BACKS AND JAMS, FIRE BRICK, &c. &c.
As this is the only establishment of the kind in the city, where the above articles are manufactured, the public are assured that all orders will be attended to with promptness and punctuality, *and on the most liberal terms.*
N. B. A great improvement has been made in PORTABLE FURNACES and the sizes enlarged, and warranted superior to any sold in this city. WASHINGTON SMITH.
m6 1m*

By Special Appointment.
JOSEPH GILLOTT, Pen Manufacturer TO THE QUEEN.—CAUTION.—The high character of these Pens has induced the attempt, on the part of several disreputable makers, to practice a fraud not only upon Mr. Gillott, but also upon the public. An inferior article, bearing the misspelled name, thus, Gillot, omitting the final t, is now in the market. It can readily be detected by its unfinished appearance, and the very common style in which it is put up.
Observe, the genuine Pens are are all marked in full—"Joseph Gillott's Patent," or "Joseph Gillott, warranted;" and that each gross bears a fac simile of his signature.
The above may be had, wholesale, of HENRY JESSOP 91 John-street, corner of Gold.
jy15 1y

TO UMBRELLA MANUFACTURERS, &c.—JAMES G. MOFFET, Manufacturer, 121 Prince-street, N. Y., offers for sale wholesale and retail, a superior lot of Umbrella, Parasol and Shade Furniture, at the lowest market prices. m18 1m*

TO CEDARWARE COOPERS.—JAMES G. MOFFET, Manufacturer, 121 Prince-st., N. Y., offers for sale, wholesale and retail, a superior lot of Coopers' Brass, Pail Ears and Rivets, at the lowest market prices. m18 1m*

REFINED SUGAR.
AT THE LOWEST REDUCED CASH PRICES.
WOOLSEY & WOOLSEY continue to sell their standard quality Double Refined Sugar at their lowest cash prices, namely—
Loaf, 10 cents per pound } When less than five packages are
Crushed, 10 do do do } purchased half a cent per pound
Powdered, 10½ do do do } additional.
The above are packed as follows:
Loaves in boxes of 300 pounds } No charge for packages.
Crushed in bbls of 200 do }
Powdered in do of 250 do }
Apply to the New-York Patent Sugar Refinery corner of South and Montgomery-sts. or at 89 Wall-street.
N. B. orders out of the City must be accompanied by a remittance. m15 1m*

COARSE VIRGINIA COAL.—A superior article for Manufacturers, now discharging and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, at reduced prices. WARD & BROWNE, 411 Washington, cor Laight-st.
Also discharging, a cargo of first quality coarse and fine for blacksmiths. m23

WANTED—Places by 2 smart, industrious girls, for housework or chamberwork, washing, &c. Apply at 194 Chrystie-st. m23 2t*

WANTED—Situations by two respectable girls, with the best city reference—one as chambermaid and waiter, the other as chambermaid, washer and ironer, &c. Please apply at 439 Pearl-st. m23 2t*

WANTED—126 Nassau—4 partners, 3 agents, 3 clerks, 2 peddlers, 1 coachman, 2 boys, 4 girls. mh23 2*

WANTED—The last nine volumes of Johnson's Reports, and the 6th volume of Johnson Chancery Reports. Address Box 351 Upper Post office stating lowest price. m21 1w*

WANTED—A situation by a lad 16 years of age, from the country. Writes a good hand, and can give the best city reference. A note addressed to John will be attended to—to be left at this office. m22 3t*

WANTED—A situation by a respectable steady young woman, to do general housework or plain cooking, washing and ironing. Good reference. Apply at No. 174 Third-street, first floor, in the rear, room No. 3. m22 3t*

A HORSE WANTED.—Any person having a useful active Horse to dispose of, 7 or 8 years old and sound, and will take part in trade, will hear of a purchaser by addressing C. D Tribune office. m23 2t*

A PARLOR AND BED-ROOM on the second floor and a front Room on the third floor, with Board, may be had at 16 Bond-street, after the 1st of April. m22 1w*

HORSE AND WAGON WANTED—Wanted a good strong horse, sound and kind in every respect; also, a first rate spring-cart or wagon. Apply at 249 Cherry street. m23 3t*

SHIRT MAKERS WANTED.—A few hands to make fine shirts. Persons applying must bring a recommendation from some respectable shop.—Apply at No. 58 Cedar street, up stairs. m23 2t*

FOUND—A Lady's Workbag, which the owner can get at 35 Mercer street. m23 3t*

CONSIGNEES per ship Ontario from London, will please send their permits on board, foot of Maiden-lane, without delay. All goods not permitted within 5 days are liable to be sent to public store. m22

HUNTINGTON'S PICTURES from Pilgrim's Progress.—Christiana and Family, in the Valley of the Shadow of Death, and Mercy's Dream are exhibiting for a short time at the Granite Buildings, corner of Broadway and Chambers-street, (entrance in Chambers-st.) Admission 25 cents. Season tickets 50 cents. m22 1m*

TO LET—Large Room corner of Grand and Clinton, for Sunday afternoons and evenings, and one or two evenings in the week. It is well seated and lighted with gas, and would answer for religious meetings or for lectures. Apply to W. T. Pinkney, 220 Henry street. m21 1w*

MARBLE MANTELS.—A few Marble Mantels for sale low at 36 Prince st. Also, the stock, consisting of Egyptian, white veined, Irish and American marble, hone and polishing putty. Also a vice and workbenches. mh21 1w*

PIANO FORTES Tuned for Fifty CENTS—W. C. RAYNER tunes Piano-Fortes in any part of the City for 50 cents. Also, gives instruction on the Piano and singing on moderate terms. Apply through the Post-office or personally at his residence No. 23 First Avenue. m6 1m*

3000 BARRELS OF LIME, of the best quality, will be contracted for, or any part of it, during the coming season, and good city bonds and mortgages received in payment. Address "Lime," Tribune Office. 9t tf

BANK NOTES of the Union Bank of Dover, New Jersey, wanted at half per cent discount, JOHN T. SMITH & CO. m20 2w* 30 Wall street.

CROTON WATER—Miller & Coates, Plumbers, 116 Grand street, 2 doors East of Broadway, furnish Tinned, Lead, Composition and Iron Pipes, Pumps, Hydrants, Fountains, Bath Tubs, &c. and every article connected with the use of Croton Water in Dwellings, Warehouses and Manufactories. Orders for the introduction of water are promptly executed. m1 1m*

EMBROIDERY OF ALL KINDS and ORNAMENTAL PAINTING—A young Lady, late from Hamburg, proposes to teach a few Ladies the above branches by giving lessons of two hours each, from 10 to 12 A. M. and from 1 to 3 P. M., at 403½ Greenwich-st. where specimens of the different branches to be taught may be seen. Very interesting Oriental Painting of all kinds of fruits, flowers, &c. taught in from eight to twelve lessons to learners who have no previous knowledge of drawing. m22 3t*

WARRANTED PURE Curled Hair MATTRASSES.—Southern and Western gentlemen, and all others in want of the above article, would do well before purchasing elsewhere to call at our Warehouse and examine our stock, as we are confident that after an experience in the Upholstery Business of upwards of twenty-two years, we can furnish them with Bedding of the first quality as low, if not lower than any other responsible house in or out of the city. G. P. & J. GRATACAP, Upholstery, Paper Hangings, Window Shade and Bedding mh16 2w* Warehouse, No. 31 Maiden-lane.

IMPORTANT.—German Silver! German Silver!—JAMES G. MOFFET, 121 Prince-street, New-York, offers for sale wholesale and retail, 1500 lbs. of German Silver, at the lowest market prices.
In consequence of manufacturing the article himself he can warrant it far superior to any ever manufactured in this country, and fully equal to the imported. m18 1m*

SAMUEL LOUNSBURY, (formerly Davenport & Lounsbury,) Merchant Tailor, would inform his friends and the public that he is now engaged alone at the Old Stand, 46 Fulton street, where he would be happy to see them. The friends of Mr. John Rogers, (who has lately disposed of his interest in this establishment to the subscriber,) are respectfully solicited to continue their patronage. Prices to correspond with the times. m18 1w*

JAMES G. MOFFET, 121 Prince-st., N. Y., has on hand and offers for sale, wholesale and retail, at the lowest market prices, viz:
German Silver of different thickness, a very superior article
Sheet Brass, do do do
Platers' Brass, do do do
Coopers' Brass, Pail Ears and Rivets
Umbrella, Parasol and Shade Furniture—which he warrants equal to any in the United States, and of his own manufacture. m18 1m*

Hartford Fire Insurance Co.
FIRE INSURANCE at the lowest rates by the Hartford Fire Insurance Company.—(Incorporated 1810—Charter perpetual.)
This long established and well known Institution, having been in active operation upwards of thirty years, continues to insure Houses, Furniture, Stores, Merchandise, and every description of property against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms. JOHN NEILSON, Jr. mh20 3m* Agent, 55 Wall street.

BILLIARD ROOMS, with Bassford's celebrated Iron Slete and Marble Tables, No. 11 Ann st, or 149 Fulton, where OTIS FIELD invites his friends to call; or at 440 Broadway, joining the Olympic, where RALPH BENJAMIN will be happy to see his friends. Tables for sale.
N. B.—Those rooms contain FIFTEEN Tables. f27 2m*

AMERICAN MUSEUM.—P. T. Barnum, Manager.
NEW AND UNEXAMPLED ATTRACTIONS!
Day visitors admitted same evening free.
The manager is happy