

By Telegraph to the New-York Tribune.

Unclaimed Funds in Bank, &c.—Meeting of the Canal Board—The Panama Case.

The most important bill of the Session has passed the Assembly this morning.

Non-arrival of the America.

From Washington—Libel Trial—Arrival of Kossuth, &c.

The Southern Mail—The Firing into Steamers.

Important from Mexico.

The Maine Law in Massachusetts, &c.

Louisiana Constitution.

XXXIIIrd CONGRESS.—FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.—WASHINGTON, April 13, 1862.

Mr. HUNTER moved that the Senate take up the joint resolution making an appropriation for the relief of the laborers on the Capital, being a copy of the bill granting the right of way over the public lands, to the Missouri Plank Road Company.

Mr. MANGUM said there was no hope that the amendment would ever be adopted by the House.

Mr. BORDMAN repeated his opposition to the bill. The Senate then receded from the amendment. Yeas, 30; Nays, 16.

Mr. HALE introduced a joint resolution for the relief of the laborers on the Capital, being a copy of the bill granting the right of way over the public lands, to the Missouri Plank Road Company.

Mr. CLARKE moved that all other orders be postponed, and the Senate take up the joint resolution referring the policy of Non-intervention, to select Mr. Cass as the non-interventionist.

Mr. CASS said that his motion would place his colleague in an awkward position—his office in the middle of the speech commenced yesterday by him, on French Spoliations.

Mr. BADGER said he had been in that situation for more than two years.

Mr. CASS—I hope the honorable Senator does not intend this position to be a precedent for us all, that we should be so long hatching an egg.

Mr. BRADY opposed the motion, and asked Mr. Cass to withdraw his motion.

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Mr. CLARKE's motion was then agreed to, and the Non-intervention resolutions were then taken up.

Mr. BELL then addressed the Senate to the effect, that while he agreed in the general tone and spirit of the resolutions, he had no objection to the resolutions as they were proposed by Messrs. Cass and Seward, and while he would vote for them under all the circumstances for either of them, he saw no necessity for passing any of them in this particular language.

He then alluded to the fact that the resolutions were introduced by Lord John Russell, to the effect that he hoped they would yet, at some future period, appear again in Europe.

Personal and national freedom was a principle which had never been struggling against power.

Why was it that absolute power, as an end in itself, and supreme over the substantial people of Europe, those who in this country would be regarded as the base and slaves?

The commercial and financial interests had become so intermingled with the political interests, that they afforded that protection to the present mode of government, the obligations of society which were to be found under more arbitrary and despotic powers.

What was it that had produced this change in the minds of these, the thinking and noble people of Europe? It was the introduction of a new order of things, the introduction of a popular government of the ultra wild fanciful theories of modern philosophy, calculated, when carried into practical operation, to disturb all the existing relations of society.

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are some things in the trade of slave-catching which even he prefers to be thought guilty of. So, too, with Martin, the police officer. Money could hire him to track out the fugitive, to arrest him on a false charge, and, with midnight secrecy, to convey his helpless prey from one prison to another until the telegraph could bring the owner and a legal jailor be procured. But even this profligate of the liberty of the weak and ignorant fears the relentless eye of the public. He did not dare to come forward in the Court and proclaim himself a Slave-Catcher, and he dares not now. He can be bold enough in secret, and in the paths of lawless wrong, but for the light of day and the clear avowal of his acts he has not the courage.

In these facts there is an unerring indication of the opinion which this community entertains, and which all free christian communities must entertain, upon slave-catching. Some of those who follow it, if not ashamed of their trade, and if not sensible of its moral enormity, are driven by cowardice to put a veil of secrecy on their deeds. Others are willing to admit that they are Slave-Catchers, but they have it understood that they do only the respectable part of the business. But public sentiment—the final judge, from whom there can be no appeal—is not cheated by such wire-drawn distinctions; whoever engages in this trade will be surely overtaken by its condemnation.

THE VALUE OF ADVERTISING.—There are a few men left in business who sneer at Advertising as needless or unprofitable, but they are fast dropping off. In this age of Steam Presses, vast editions and universal reading, no man doing a business which ought to increase and draw its customers from a wider area can afford not to advertise. We, for example, give more publicity to an advertisement in *The Tribune* than would have been given by a like insertion in any other Daily in the United States twenty years ago. And this is but an item of the general account.

Two years since, Mr. V. B. PALMER offered a Silver Cup for the best Essay on Advertising, which was awarded as below. The following correspondence then arising contains some views important to Business Men. We copy from Mr. Palmer's *New-Yorker* for April:

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 27, 1862. HORACE GREELLY—Dear Sir: The Trade Revolution, partially begun in this country through the influence of the Newspaper Press, has greatly contributed to multiply my engagements, and increase the demands upon my time, by an accumulation of business at my several advertising agencies.

It presents the most agreeable, if not the most plausible objection that I can offer for the tardy performance of my duty, in procuring for your acceptance the Silver Cup awarded for the best Essay on Advertising, published in this country since that award, your absence in Europe, and the thousand matters which have occupied your attention since that period, offer ample reason at this time for asking your attention to the following REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5, 1860. V. B. PALMER, Esq.—Dear Sir: In compliance with your request, we have the honor to forward to you, for the best award for the "price of the Silver Cup" offered by you for the best essay on the subject of Advertising.

The article marked "A" (three stars in a circle) is more comprehensive in its views than any other we have received, and we therefore award the prize to the author of the same. We permit us to add that we would recommend the publication in your paper of most of the articles submitted, as many of them take a liberal and important view of the subject, and are of great value.

Long experience has taught us that the object of advertising is one of vast importance to business men, and every article which does this in an important manner, and which is published in a journal, is of great value to the advertiser, and should be well understood. It will soon be made the subject of every successful advertiser.

Yours truly, GEORGE R. GRAHAM, WILLIAM M. SWAIN, GEORGE H. HARRIS.

In pursuance of this Report, I prepared to be manufactured at the establishment of Mr. G. Peck, Jr., No. 77 Duane-st., in this City, a Silver Pitcher, of convenient size for use, a creditable specimen of American manufactures.

In presenting it, and begging your acceptance, I avail myself of the opportunity to express my entire concurrence in the award, and also in the views of the Committee, and to add that the revolution which has commenced in the mode of propelling business through the Newspaper Press of the country, will very soon come home to the understanding of all whose minds are not impervious to common sense.

I am very respectfully, your obedient servant, V. B. PALMER.

FRIEND PALMER: It has been my settled conviction, that at least three as many persons are now employed in transacting and managing the business of this country as should be; that a heavy burden is thus needlessly imposed on productive labor; that time, energy, and knowledge, must necessarily be expended in the proportion of traders to workers among us; that this will be effected through the effectual wounding of the less competent and vigilant of our business men, by failures, relocations, withdrawals, &c.; and that, while they have been starved by this process, the community must be ultimately and signally benefited.

The point to which we tend, therefore, is the concentration of all exchanges of products in fewer and fewer hands, whereby the efficiency and extent of production of industry must be materially increased, and the cost of exchanges materially lessened; the few most intelligent and capable traders being retained in business out of the great mass, and the residue sent back to those who produce, to be sold to them at their own prices, and never to have deserted. The means whereby this transformation is to be effected are various; but foremost among them are CASH PAYMENTS, and SYSTEMATIC ADVERTISING.

It is a well known fact, that the advertiser who is able to safely a very large business on a very moderate capital; systematic advertising will concentrate business in the hands of the few who are really able to do it most advantageously and cheaply for the public. The result thereby secured, I write abundantly with an ample recompense to labor.

These views impelled me to write the article for which the prize you offered was awarded, as I had written several of like tenor before, and have written some since that they have been stamped by the approbation of the highly intelligent and capable Committee who made the award, enforced by a concurrence founded on your own large experience and careful study of the subject, is to me a matter of heavy satisfaction, because it assures me that just and adequate views of the true nature of Business, and of the mighty agency which extensive Advertising is destined to exert in its attainment, are cherished by those whose influence must be widely felt and acknowledged.

I am by no means a well qualified by experience, to pass judgment on *Pite* as an Advertising; but the *Pitcher* you have sent me seems faultless and admirable. I hope it will take on no air of account of the unlikelyness of its material to that of its neighbors on any side, but will rather be a model to be followed by the children of honest, useful labor, are all brethren, and all should care and esteem each other.

I am yours, gratefully, HORACE GREELLY. V. B. PALMER, Esq., New-York.

GOLD HUNTING.—A correspondent in Ohio, wants to know whence and at what expense he can get to the gold regions of Australia. The expense we do not know, but the place to start from is San Francisco. There are regular lines of vessels, sailing frequently. From other parts of the Union, there is scarcely ever a ship which sails directly to Australia.

We would advise our correspondent not to try his fortune so far off. The diggings of California are better, as the company found at them. Another correspondent wants to know what a passage to California will cost in a good sailing vessel, by way of Cape Horn. This will cost about \$150.

A correspondent at Catsville, near Plattsburgh, writes us that on the 8th inst., the snow was still from one to three feet deep in the woods; for fifty years he has not seen so hard a winter; they have had 150 days sleighing.

A Post-Office has been established at Elm Valley, Allegany Co., N.Y., and George J. Osborn appointed Postmaster.

DROWNED.—We understand, upon good authority, that four men yesterday attempted to "navigate" upon a piece of ice of Fort Edward, and, as the result of their temerity, two of them found a watery grave. We have no names given.

called for by its article, we will say, in all frankness and kindness, that we are disappointed in the force and spirit of that journal. It lacks backbone and character. It does not speak out. It makes "compliances." We had hoped that it would form a new feature in the journalism of the country, and that it would come up in a manly way to the discussion of subjects of great public concern and importance, and not timidly avoid them with a paltry witicism as that it is not called "to renovate the universe at large," by way of excuse. It has capacity enough, but apparently not the courage. And it is indeed a great pity that a journal, from which there was reason to hope so much, should be neither hot nor cold, neither on one side nor the other. It is a great pity that a paper with twenty-five thousand subscribers should shirk such questions as that involved in the outrage on Horace Greely, and that of the Maine Law. Such conduct creates a reputation of want of purpose, want of earnestness, want of courage, and excess of time-serving.

This, we are sorry to say, is the reputation which our friend and neighbor too generally enjoys. If it prefers such a reputation, it will probably continue to deserve and enjoy it. We shall regret it for the sake of American journalism, which has none too much manliness and outspoken courage to boast of.

Our correspondent at San Juan de Nicaragua states positively that Commander Greene, of the United States troop-of-war Decatur, does not sanction the movement of the people of that place to obtain certain special privileges from the Nicaragua Government, with a view to the time when it shall be restored to Nicaragua, or even with a view to asserting its independence of the Mosquito King. Mr. Greene's instructions forbid him to do anything more than preserve the peace till the negotiations with reference to the place now pending at Washington shall be concluded. With reference to these negotiations, we learn from another source that they are likely to be advanced by the presence at Washington of Mr. WYKE, the newly appointed British Consul-General to Central America. This gentleman is quite the reverse of his predecessor, Mr. Chatfield, and the best results are to be hoped from the conciliatory spirit he manifests.

Whenver San Juan is restored to Nicaragua, it is to be hoped that the Government of the Republic will treat the people of the place with liberality like that displayed by the Government of New-Granada toward Aspinwall, the terminus of the Panama Railroad. The inhabitants of that town are allowed to manage their own municipal affairs in their own way, subject only to the general laws and Courts of justice of the Republic. Similar privileges granted to San Juan would be beneficial alike to the place and the country at large.

A NEIGHBORLY WORD. *The New-York Times*, apparently feeling itself alluded to by a remark in our paper of Saturday, to the effect that we might have largely increased our subscription list "by compliances to which rivals honored in Society and pillars of the Church readily adjust themselves," thereupon replies, not in a direct and manly way, but by insinuating that *The Tribune* lives very much by feeding the special appetites of coteries, courtng the favor of the credulous, nursing rising excitements in morals and politics, and seeking influence by spasmodic and fanatical violence. Its own course, on the other hand, it gives out as one of moderation, impartiality and common sense, characterized by a modest and unpretentious demeanor, and devoted more to objects of general than special interest; thus it avoids stolid conservatism on the one hand and visionary fanaticism on the other; while, being only six months old, it is for the present engaged in something else than looking after affairs of universal concern, or "the affairs of the world at large," it promises at some future time, when it shall have gained age and strength, to have an opinion and express it on those also.

We see no great need to defend ourselves from the charge of being visionary, fanatical, &c. &c. With that charge, however, has made us tolerably familiar, without adding anything to its terrors. It is our nature to entertain deep and earnest convictions and to utter them boldly and fully. The public are not in doubt as to where we stand and what we mean in regard to any important subject of public interest agitated since this journal has been in existence; and in regard to new questions that may come up hereafter, we expect to be equally intelligible. It is no part of our constitution or of our purpose to be on both sides, or on neither side, of whatever matter seems to us proper for discussion in a newspaper. And all we do us the justice to admit that such earnestness and such plainness of speech do not distinguish *The Tribune* of to-day from *The Tribune* six months old. This paper made no "compliances" in its infancy which it discards in its maturity, but from the first fearlessly contended for every idea or measure which on candid examination seemed to us pregnant with benefit for Society, whether the self-elected "moderation, impartiality and common sense" around us approved of the same or not. This may be a mistaken course; it certainly is a course to provoke opposition and to frighten away "patrons;" but we have never yet found it detrimental to our own self-respect.

We have no desire to express our opinion of *The Times*, but as it seems to be

BUSINESS NOTICES.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—A notice having appeared in Saturday's papers conveying the information that the *California*, a steamship of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, is to be sold, the undersigned has decided to purchase the same, and has accordingly issued a notice to the effect that the *California* is to be sold at public auction at the office of the undersigned, on Wednesday, the 14th inst., at 10 o'clock, A.M. The *California* is a steamship of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and is to be sold at public auction at the office of the undersigned, on Wednesday, the 14th inst., at 10 o'clock, A.M.

THAT IS GOLD WHICH IS WORTH GOLD.—Knox's Hats are "worth their weight in gold," though he sells them at the low price of four dollars each. If you want a real Spring Hat, worth the weight, go to the People's Hat Store, No. 125 Fulton-st. It is a busy spot, but KNOX can accommodate all who call upon him.

WARNOCK'S, No. 275 Broadway, Irving House, offer their beautiful Spring Hats with increased confidence, assured that no former pattern has more fully borne the test of observation of such a ready approval.

"Paris is Ours" was the exclamation of a great conqueror; and "Paris is ours" the ladies of New-York may exclaim, as they survey the superb imported fancy fabrics of Genin's Bazaar. There are concentrated in one grand display, all that Paris can boast of in the way of the latest and most elegant styles of dress, and the light and delicate fabrics which give the finishing grace to a lady's costume.

GENTLEMEN'S HATS.—BIRD, COOPER and PINE will introduce the Spring style of Hats this season, being no rival in the department of taste or manufacture, he is willing to submit his fabrics to the inspection of the critical and discriminating purchaser. BIRD, COOPER and PINE are at No. 152 Broadway, N.Y.

H. HALL & CO., No. 15 Carmine-st., corner Bleecker, invite particular attention to their large and extensive stock of new Dry Goods, which they are offering at very low prices, and are offering them at a small advance from cost. Also Carpets, Oil Cloths, Druggs, &c.

STRAW GOODS, wholesale and retail, at YOUNG'S cheap Straw Hat Establishment, at No. 90 Bowery. He keeps a large assortment of Straw Goods of the choicest quality, and is prepared to make up hats for children and wear, with French Trimmings, Braids, and everything in the above line that is desirable. Call and see for yourselves.

NEW SPRING GOODS.—Splendid Brocade and Plain Changeable Silks; 2,500 White Crapè Shawls, plain and embroidered, acknowledged by all to be the greatest bargain since this season; all descriptions of Ladies' Dress Goods, very cheap, and everything belonging to our line, adapted to the season, may be found at G. M. BODINE & Co., No. 323 Grand-st., corner of Orchard.

SELLING OFF VERY CHEAP.—HITCHCOCK & LEADBEATER, No. 347 Broadway, are selling off their entire stock of Dry Goods, at the great reduction of 25 per cent. Dress Silks, Gaiters, &c., very low.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU-STS.—Small Profits, vast Sales, Dispatch and Punctuality.—This immense establishment, comprising the best of the most comprehensive, varied and fashionable in the United States, and the apparel made to measure cannot be surpassed in style, workmanship or material, in any part of New-York.

ORGANIZATION OF THE ESTABLISHMENT.—The entire business is managed under the general superintendence of Mr. W. PAYNE, whose long experience and thorough knowledge of the various branches qualify him admirably for the duties of the position.

THE FIRST FLOORS are devoted wholly to the retail business, and are stocked with an unsurpassed assortment of fashionable and seasonable clothing.

THE SECOND FLOORS are the Custom Department, where all styles of fashionable and serviceable coats are kept, and made to order, and at the lowest prices.

THE THIRD AND FOURTH FLOORS are appropriated to the wholesale branch, and are fitted up with every facility for selecting from a stock, the extent and variety, the beauty and cheapness of which must be seen to be appreciated.

THE FIFTH AND SIXTH FLOORS form the manufacturing portion of the establishment, and are fitted up with every facility for the production of all styles of clothing, and are managed by Mr. P. L. ROGERS, purchaser of Cloth, Cambrics, Vestings, &c.

Advertisement for a new and elegant style of vests, by W. T. JENNINGS & Co., No. 231 Broadway.

CASH JOBBERING STORE.—TO THE ATTENTION OF SHREWD MERCHANTS.—NINE SEPARATE AND DISTINCT ORGANIZATIONS UNDER ONE FIRM.—We can show more most advantageous terms than any other firm in the City, and a division of Goods under the head of Departments, with separate organization and accounts; it increases energy, economy and activity.

White Goods Department, Henry K. O'Keefe, Purchaser and Manager.

Woolen Department and all Goods suited for Men's Wear and the Trimmings therefor, Dexter Tisdall, Purchaser and Manager.

Yankee Notion Department, a separate and distinct stock, as complete as any establishment exclusively in the line, John H. Moulton, Purchaser and Manager.

Print and Gingham Department, R. G. Moulton, Purchaser and Manager.

Domestic Goods Department, R. G. Moulton, Purchaser and Manager.

Women's Dress Goods Department, R. G. Moulton, Purchaser and Manager.

READY-MADE CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE, FOR CASH OR CREDIT.—This department of our business is under the direction and management of William Gardner, who has had long experience, and is prepared to receive orders for the wholesale trade, and to deliver the goods to the style of this stock particularly.

Light Profits is the system we have adopted, being convinced that it is the only one that can be prepared to grant liberal terms of credit in this department.

NEW GOODS.—This day opened, the most elegant and magnificent ever exhibited in this city. A. JOEL & Co., No. 34 Broadway, having completed the purchase of the stock of their friends and the public that they have this day reopened their store, with a perfectly unequal display of diamonds and other rich jewelry. Fine watches, by the most eminent makers, and assembled sets, with pearl diamonds, &c. Silver and silver-plated ware, manufactured by James Dixon & Sons, Sheffield, and other celebrated makers. Rich French Jewels, Bracelets, Center-pieces, &c. Jewellery of all descriptions, and of the most recherche patterns, elegant Bronze, Ormolu and Porcelain Mantle Clocks and Grandclosets, rich Bronze Figures, Caricatures, &c. Paper Mantle Clocks, and an endless variety of rich and costly goods too numerous to particularize, the whole of which will be offered at prices heretofore totally unprecedented.

GENTLEMEN'S SATISFACTION.—The satisfaction a gentleman feels in securing a set of elegantly made Shirts, that fit him to the right, comfortable to the skin in the habit of giving their orders to GREEN, No. 1, Astor House, is a pleasure that no other Shirts are always ready at the time promised, and never require alteration.

F. S. CLEAVER'S PRIZE MEDAL HONEY SOAP.—This incomparable Toilet Soap is now more esteemed and used than any other throughout Europe. It is composed of the most pure and genuine materials, and is perfectly adapted to the skin, and is the most excellent and best Soap for the skin in use. It possesses an agreeable and refreshing perfume, and is the most useful and valuable of all soaps.

STATE AND NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL, BALTIMORE, Md. The object of the institution is to afford a practical as well as a theoretical, in the trial of cases, extensive speaking, &c. Diplomas of L. & C. Law are conferred on students who have completed the course. For particulars, send by request, directed (postpaid) to the undersigned.

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