BUSINESS NOTICES.

DEAR BEAVER HATS OF LAST SEASON.—OUR customers and others who propose to wear their last season's Hat during the coming summer, are respectfully informed that we are prepared to clean and restore such to their original color and finish. Such Hats will receive particular attention if delivered previous to the commencement of warm weather. BIRD, cor. Pine and Nassau-sts.

GENTLEMEN'S SUMMER HATS, WHITE, GREY AND CREAM COLOR.—BIRD, corner Pine and Nassau-sts., invites the attention of his customers and the public to the several styles of summer Hats above enumerated, together with a full assortment of the various and late styles of Straw Goods for Gentlemen's wear. BIRD, corner Pine and Nassau-sts.

ALBONI HAT.—The attention of Young Gentlemen wearers is asked to this new and peculiar Summer Hat. Its combination of material, shape and appointments forms a "tout ensemble" of perfection. Its equal has never been offered, while its low cost will insure its adoption as the Hat of the season. LEARY & CO., Leaders and Introducers of Fashions for Gents' Hats, ASTOR HOUSE.

☞ Public opinion determines the value of almost every article which comes under its critical notice, and this is certainly the case with regard to the Hats which are offered for sale by KNOX, at his Emporium, No. 128 Fulton-st. The taste displayed in the shape, the fine quality of the material, the superior character of the manufacture and finish of these Hats of Knox, stamps him as the leading man in the trade at present in the City of New-York.

☞ BENJ. F. SEAVER, No. 33 Broad-st., offers for sale Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Satinets, Cassimeres, Beaver Cloths, Pantaloon Stuff, Linseys, Cloakings, Ticks, Canton Flannels, Stripes and Plaids of various styles and qualities. Also, a full assortment of Printed Pongees and Cotton Handkerchiefs.

☞ Ladies' Furnishing Rooms, No. 629 Broadway. Every description of ladies' Wardrobe and childrens Clothing, ready made and made to order. Ladies of New York, and those visiting the city, can secure the making of any description of ladies' garments in from 4 to 24 hours notice. Household linens ready made and made to order for private families, hotels, ships and steamers. McCUNE, HASKELL & Co.

"DRESS MAKES THE MAN."—A trite saying but a true one. So all who wish to dress well and economically should purchase their spring and summer clothing of T. SMITH, Jr., No. 102 Fulton-st. His shelves are well stocked with the most fashionable and elegant descriptions of ready made clothing, from which people of all sizes, colors, complexions, humors and tastes can be supplied.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION OPENED.—Are the Ladies aware that the Great Exhibition of New-York is already opened at No. 323 Grand-st.? G. M. BODINE'S extensive Dry Goods establishment is daily thronged with ladies of fashion, making their spring and summer purchases from the largest and most desirable stock of spring and summer Dress Goods that can be found in this city, consisting of every variety of Silks, Bareges, Tissues, Barege De Laines, Lawns, Printed Jaconets, Poplins, Challies, Prints, Ginghams, Chambrics, &c. Also, an unbounded stock of Canton Crape Shawls, plain and embroidered, from $5 to $7, $10, $12, and $15. Also, Plain and Printed Cashmere Shawls, in every variety; Black and Colored Mantillas, all sizes; Parasols of every description; every kind of Summer Stuff for Men's and Boys' wear. A large stock of Lace and Muslin Drapery, at No. 323 Grand-st., corner of Orchard.

LINEN GAITERS ONLY TWELVE SHILLINGS!—CANTRELL has prepared an excellent assortment of his justly popular Linen Gaiters for the Ladies, expressly designed for summer wear. Being durable, and at the same time neat and elegant in appearance, and exceedingly comfortable to the feet, they are highly approved of by all who have given them a trial. CANTRELL'S establishment is at No. 375 Bowery.

"Light is adapted to the eye and music to the ear;"
☞ So the Under-Garments sold at ADAMS'S Hosiery and Under-Garment Manufactory, No. 501 BROADWAY, are adapted to the human form—in warm weather, cooling and absorbing perspiration—in cold, warming and comforting. Give them a trial, and ever afterward you will continue to use them.

☞ At BARTHOLOMEW & WEED'S New Mourning Store, No. 551 Broadway, between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels, will be found every article that is desirable for Full and Second Mourning, at lower prices than at any other establishment in the city.

DRESSING CASES—DRESSING CASES.—Call immediately, by all means, at TUTTLE'S Emporium, No 345 Broadway, and examine the complete assortment of portable and convenient Dressing Cases, for ladies and gents, which he has just received from England and France. We can assure you they are just the thing for the toilet and for traveling. They are offered at a bargain, both as to price and quality. Remember the number—345 Broadway.

☞ Housekeepers and all others in want of Bedding, Bedsteads, &c., would do well to call at M. WILLARD'S old established warerooms, No. 156 Chatham-st., cor. of Mulberry-st., where may be found the largest assortment of articles in his line ever offered to the public.

☞ Crystal Palace Carpets at HIRAM ANDERSON'S eight spacious salesrooms, No. 99 Bowery. Magnificent new style of Axminster, Turkey and Mosaic Carpets of one entire piece. Also, Mosaic Rugs, Landscapes, Table and Piano Covers, &c.; Royal Velvet and Medallion and Tapestry Brussels Carpeting, imported expressly for exhibition at the New-York Crystal Palace. Also, Hare's celebrated English Floor Oil-Cloths, eight yards wide, of Fresco, Gothic and Italian Paintings. Also, English and American Imperial Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets at astonishing low prices. N.B.—Beautiful Ingrain Carpets at 50, 49, 56, 60, 70 and 75 cents per yard; Oil-Cloth at 2 6, 3/, 2/6, 4/ and 5/ per yard. Also, 1,000 pieces Matting and Georgia White Check and Fancy Matting, of a splendid quality, remarkably cheap.

SPLENDID CARPETINGS FOR SPRING SALES, 1853.—SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, No. 448 Pearl-st., are now receiving in store, per late arrivals, a large stock of Velvet, Tapestry, Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpetings of chaste and elegant designs, which, having been purchased previous to the recent advance in prices, they are enabled to offer at very great inducements.

CARPETINGS.—PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway, are daily receiving, per packet from Europe, additional supplies of rich and elegant Carpetings, of superior fabric and styles, entirely new and particularly adapted to city trade. For sale full ten per cent. less than other stores selling similar goods.

CANAL-STREET CARPET STORE, No. 70 CANAL-ST.—E. A. PETERSON & Co. call the attention of their friends to the stock of new and elegant Carpetings just received from the most celebrated manufactories, comprising tapestry velvet, Brussels, three-ply and Ingrain; also a large assortment of Oil Cloth, Venetians, Mattings, Window Shades, &c. &c.

WINDOW SHADES.—Best assortment in the world, at KELTY & FERGUSON'S, Nos 293½ Broadway and 54 Reade-st. Dealers supplied from first hands. Shades warranted to stand any climate, and sold lower than at any other establishment.
N. B.—Store, Church, and other large Shades, painted and lettered to order, in superior style.

GREASON'S.—The most noted window upholsterer in this city is JOHN GREASON, of No. 261 Greenwich-st. At his store may always be had window shades of elegant designs, which for artistic merit and beauty cannot be excelled, and which are sold at prices varying from 37½ cents to $16, and upward. His stock of gilt cornices, cords, tassels, oil-cloths, and paper hangings are of the first quality.

☞ SMITH'S (not JOHN but HENRY S.'s) Engraving and Printing Establishment is at No. 1 Murray-st., corner Broadway! Everybody ought to know SMITH, and to those who do not, we would say, his work is excellent, and his prices just. Call on him for that Visiting, Wedding or Business Card which you are about to order.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—GAYLER'S Patent.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole Manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes, and F. C. GOSTER'S Impenetrable Defiance Locks; the best Safes and Locks combined in the world. Dépôt No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane, formerly No. 96 John-st.

☞ The Shoe Manufacturers of Massachusetts, who, from motives of petty economy, or groundless apprehension, have been induced to use inferior Sewing Machines, operating with two needles, and making a raveling stitch and clumsy seam, are rapidly finding out that such work will not satisfy the public. Nothing below the standard of the best machine work will be approved by consumers, and that is done exclusively by SINGER'S Straight Needle Sewing Machines. All persons interested, are requested to call and examine the unequaled work of these machines, and witness their operation at the New-York Office, No. 323 Broadway. I. M. SINGER & Co.

☞ Patent Sewing Machines, of every variety, making a new and superior stitch. No shuttle is used, and the threads are tied at each stitch, in a seam of the greatest beauty and strength, which will not rip though every third stitch is cut. Price $30 to $150. Come and see them, with certificates from persons using hundreds, at our store, No. 94 Chambers-st., N. Y. GROVER, BAKER & Co., Patentees and Proprietors.

Marine and Inland Insurance.

GENERAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Assets on the 15th January, 1853, $500,000. Profits divided, pro rata, among those who do business with the Company. Office No. 2 Merchants' Exchange, corner of Wall and William-sts.

TRUSTEES.

Moses H. Grinnell,	Wm. H. Aspinwall,	Mortimer Livingston,
James Brown,	Paul Spofford,	Joseph W. Alsop, Jr.
Chas. H. Marshall,	Wm. F. Furniss,	Robert L. Taylor,
Samuel Thompson,	John B. Kitching,	F. A. Delano,
Danl. C. Kingsland,	Wm. S. Wetmore,	Nathl. D. Carlile,
George Warren,	G. Talbot Olyphant,	Wm. H. Macy,
Fredk. W. Read,	Leonardo S. Suares,	Ramsay Crooks,
N. G. Ruggles,	Thos. P. Stanton,	Wm. Barnewall,
Chas. H. Russell,	Joseph Sands,	B. F. Dawson,
Jeremiah Wilbur,	Benjamin Babcock,	G. H. Koop.
S. Elnathan Smith,	John D. Hurlbut,	

ALFRED OGDEN, President.
B. C. MORRIS, Secretary. HENRY HOLDSKOP, Vice-President.

HOBOKEN.—Never did this favorite resort present so many attractions to the visiter as this season. Its fine healthful breezes afford to the invalid, this warm weather, all the influences necessary to invigorate the system. The boats run from the Barclay and Canal-st. Ferries every few minutes, at the low price of three cents.

☞ FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists and publishers, Clinton Hall, No. 131 Nassau-st., New-York.

Once more comes summer; with it comes the bugs,
Confound 'em.
For blood athirst, its hydrants they unplug;
Let us astound 'em.
Into the'r haunts Magnetic Powder throwing,
Soon will we kill 'em.
The death-dust and their legions freely sowing,
We soon shall see them going, going, gone.
As for the rats, we'll Pill 'em.

☞ Dépôt for LYON'S Magnetic Powder and Pills, No. 424 Broadway.

☞ TROW'S NEW-YORK CITY DIRECTORY for 1853-4, Compiled by H. WILSON, (Office, No. 251 Ann-st., second floor.) is now in the course of preparation, and will be laid before the public this week.

It is the intention of the compiler and publisher to render this the most complete, accurate and comprehensive work of the kind ever issued in this city.

In addition to the information usually given in the Appendix to the Directory, there will be found a list of Banks in the United States giving their locations, names, name of President and Cashier, Discount Days, Capital, Number of Shares, Par Value, Dividends Payable, &c., &c., which it is hoped will be found valuable to the mercantile community.

In addition to the above, and much other new matter never heretofore contained in the City Directory, there has been prepared for this work a full, and it is believed, a complete list of the Secret and Benefit Societies, meeting in this city, among which, the following may be named:

Free Masons,	Am. Prot. Association,	Temples of Honor,
I. O. O. F.,	U. A. O. D.,	D. of T.
O. U. A.,	R. O. of Beredas,	A. O. G. S.,
Sons of America,	M. M. P.'s,	Daughters of Samaria,
Daughters of America,	S. of T.,	Sec. of the Iron Man,
O. U. A. M.,	I. O. R.,	Order of the Circle,
A. O. G. F.,	E. O. I. R.,	Mas. Mut. Prot. Ass'n,
Christian Mut. Ben. Soc.	Cadets of Temperance,	Order of the Lone Star,
	Ancient Order of Hibernians.	

Giving the names and localities of the Officers of the Grand Lodges, Divisions, &c., and the Nights and Places of Meeting of their Subordinates. JOHN F. TROW, Publisher.

CAUTION.—The Cover of this Directory will be of a different color from that heretofore used.

GREAT SALE OF BERGEN POINT LOTS.—We wish to call the attention of our readers to the extensive sale of 1,500 desirable Building Lots and Cottage Sites, to be made THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer. These lots are beautifully situated on high ground, and have a panoramic view of New-York Bay and Harbor, Staten Island, Long Island, Greenwood Cemetery, Governor's Island, New-Brighton, Sailors' Snug Harbor, Bergen Point, Port Point, Castleton, &c., and will be sold only in sections of four lots (50x100) each, making 100 feet square. We recommend our friends to attend, as the sale will be positive and without reserve. Sixty per cent of the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage for three or five years, at the option of the purchaser. All the deeds will contain a nuisance clause, and the title is unquestionable. For maps and further particulars, we refer to the auctioneer, No. 49 Wall-st.

☞ Dr. Webster's Specific for Fever and Ague has effected over fifty consecutive cures, under the treatment of one single physician. In other cases physicians have used it with eminent success. The medical faculty have furnished the highest testimonials in its favor. CHARLES H. RING, Agent, No. 192 Broadway.

☞ Medical men unite in declaring the necessity of keeping the head cool, hence the policy of wearing one of KNOX & JAMES' summer Hats, the indestructible Rocky Mountain Beavers. Becoming and elegant in appearance, durable and cheap, this article of head-wear cannot fail to maintain its almost universal popularity. Buy your Hats at the "Prescott Hat Store," corner of Broadway and Spring-st.

TO A PICTURE OF A BRIDE:
Let age and envious time do what they will,
Thou shalt remain the same fair creature still,
Ever the same, as when we twain made one
We sped to ROOT's to have our pictures done.
ROOT'S Gallery, No. 363 Broadway.

New-York Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, MAY 24, 1853.

☞ Persons wanting *The Tribune* left at their residences or places of business will please leave their address at the publication office, or send it to us through the Post-Office. Price 12½ cents a week, payable to the carrier.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

The Tribune for Europe.

The next number of *The Tribune for European Circulation* will be issued THIS MORNING, at 9 o'clock. It will contain all the Latest News up to the time of going to press. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, can be had at the desk. Price Six Cents. The Cambria sails from Boston To-Morrow at 12 o'clock.

☞ *SEE THIRD PAGE.* ☜

OUR LEGISLATURE reassembles at Albany to-day, when we shall be favored with another Message from Gov. Seymour, intended to varnish his apostacy to the cause of Internal Improvement, and show cause for taxing the whole People of our State to complete our Unfinished Canals, when they are abundantly able and willing to pay for themselves. In other words—Shall we ask Delaware, Ulster, Suffolk, St. Lawrence, &c., to pay for completing our Canals? or, Shall we allow Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, &c., to pay it in Tolls, as they are perfectly willing to do? Why should not the Canals be paid for by those who use them, and in proportion to their use of them? Every scheme which involves Taxation for Canal purposes means defeat of the Canal Policy, or postponement of its consummation. Beware!

Our columns this morning contain a full detail of intelligence brought by the steamer Union from Aspinwall, including accounts from California, the Sandwich Islands, Australia, and the British West Indies. The City of San Francisco has again been exposed to terrible calamity by three fires in almost immediate succession, but they were fortunately subdued with a trifling loss, compared with the destructive effects of previous conflagrations. The efforts of the firemen to save the city from threatening flames are spoken of in terms of enthusiastic commendation by the San Francisco journals. Our news from the mines continues to be of an encouraging character, and discoveries of gold are said to have been made in new localities, which promise great results. The usual quota of crimes diversifies our record of life in California. By this arrival we have more recent intelligence from the Australian Gold Regions, which confirms our previous statements of the abundance of mineral wealth in that quarter. The statistics which we give on this subject will be read with interest. We publish the address of the King at the opening of the Sandwich Islands Legislature, as one of the important political documents of the day.

The infamy is complete. The Aldermen have affirmed the Russ Pavement contract, in defiance of the Mayor, in defiance of open charges of bribery, in defiance of every principle of honesty, in defiance of the interests of the people, and in open, flagrant, malicious defiance of an injunction from the Supreme Court. All terms of execration have been exhausted upon these law-defying men. The sense of honor is no longer among them: the feeling of shame never visits them; they perpetrate public robbery, trample on the laws, browbeat the Courts, mock, at the people, and do everything that honest men would avoid with coolness that a highwaymen might envy. Standing at this moment (so many of them as voted for the Broadway Railroad) under sentence as convicted criminals, having nothing between them and a felon's expiation except a seemingly hopeless appeal to the Court as a last resort, they seem to have bidden farewell not only to honor but to fear, and defiantly brave the very authority which has just passed sentence upon them. We were quite convinced that they would earn their fame—perhaps their money—by adhering to the contract, but we did not anticipate that they would so recklessly rush upon the perils of disobeying an injunction, at least not until they had paid the penalty of their former temerity. Yet we find the very man who is under sentence of imprisonment, the ringleader in this second offense, blantantly sounding his penny trumpet against Judge Roosevelt, and urging on his law-defying compeers to the commission of a flagrant crime against the laws and the people; voting for a contract which is charged to have been aided, if not carried by corruption; shirking a bold allegation of bribery, contemptuously declining to look at the Mayor's reasons for his veto, scoffingly refusing even to hear read an order from the Supreme Court, and with loud laughter of reckless triumph confirming one of the most extravagant and unnecessary outrages upon the public treasury ever yet ventured upon. Of course, the people have long since fixed their doom, but their turpitude so far transcends all ordinary crime, that no known degree of punishment can affect them. But we shall see whether this contract can be carried into effect.

The steamer Franklin, which sailed from Southampton on the 11th inst, was not heard from when our paper went to press. She is now in her 13th day.

The decision of the Supreme Court as to John F. Hicks, the refractory witness, is sent up to the Court of Appeals for revision, and will not be decided for some weeks to come. The Recorder will not call him to the stand until the decision is made.

The case of the colored child, Rose Porter, the abducted father, &c., was before Judge Duer again yesterday. The father was present, and testified at considerable length. No decision.

A long list of Diplomatic appointments, some of which have been previously announced, will be found in the telegraphic columns this morning.

THE TRAINER CASE.

Charles Trainer, who was inveigled, beaten and bullied away from our City on the evening of the 13th, is again here, and has executed all the papers needed to enforce his claim to his own child. That he is that child's father, is not denied, nor that he is a freeman, and its only free parent—the mother having been sold as a slave by the white harlot who now holds fast to the child, and can sell it into hopeless, interminable bondage in seven hours after the Law shall have given it up to her by simply taking it to Maryland. A decision will probably be given in this case to-day.

The child is not and cannot be claimed as a slave, having been voluntarily brought by the woman into a Free State, and so entitled to Freedom. If the father is robbed of his child at all, it must be on the quibble that *a free black man cannot marry a slave woman in Alabama*—the laws of that State not having provided for or contemplated such a marriage. A slave, being a mere chattel, a thing, a convenience, is to be held incapable of contracting marriage with a freeman, even though black, and the children of such marriage are therefore abandoned to the tender mercies of any villain who may chance to get hold of them. Momentous are the issues depending on the decision of to-day.

We thought Union-saving had been put to the lowest and vilest possible uses already; but when Counselor Blarney rose to picture the dire consequences of allowing the agonized father the custody of his child, and conjured a Court of Justice, by its regard for the Union, to aid a prostitute, who was no relative, to steal a man's child from him, we confess that a lower deep of infamy was opened than till then we had ever supposed to exist.

THE TARIFF.

Complaints against our Ad Valorem Tariff grow daily louder and more vehement. Yet so long has its imposition and its injustice continued, that these complaints take the form of a general anathema against all duties and all custom-houses.

The despairing dealer, whose business is moderate, and whose aims are to get an honorable living in an honorable way, goaded to desperation by the advantages *taken* by knavish importers and *given* to the colossal establishments by the system of appraisement, exhaust the language of its condemnatory epithets, in characterizing the existing tariff system. Whether the ad valorem principle was introduced, or not, to make Free Traders out of Protectionists, and moderate men of little or no politics of any kind, such is its palpable effect. The existing tariff is reckoned to be an intolerable nuisance, which ought to be abated. And the cry is for unmitigated Free Trade. An honest man has no chance under the present system. The business of the small, upright importer is cut up root and branch. He cannot compete at all with the unscrupulous and knavish. And this is not all. Under the system of appraisement which grows out of it, the man who imports by the million, by paying the smallest conceivable proportion of his aggregate duties, by way of douceur, wins favors of the appraisers which no small importer can by any possibility obtain. It is of no use to attempt to gainsay the proposition that men situated as the appraisers are will grant favors to the wealthy and powerful importer. Almost any of the larger importers of this City could crush any subordinate Custom-House officer who should attempt to thwart them in any little peculiarities or irregularities in their importations. Between these two classes, the millionaires on one side who cut a wide swath and carry everything before them by the main force of a tremendous business, and the hard customers on the other, who, to save their duties, would swear the head off a bronze lion, the moderate and honest importer has no chance for his life. He is overslaughed by the one, and has the ground shoveled from under him by the other. Honesty and fair dealing are driven out of the field. Men of small capital are hopelessly forced out of the ranks of the importing interest. It is no wonder that the outrage should burn into the very bone of those thus excluded. A man is forced out of a legitimate and lucrative business, because he is not immensely wealthy, or because he won't sear his conscience and perjure his soul. How long shall this gross injustice continue? How long shall the temptation to make men forsake honest for dishonest paths remain? Why should Government desire to lure its own citizens from the ways of virtue, give advantages to knaves, additional power and riches to wealth, and at the same time bear with an iron hand upon struggling honesty and resolute integrity?

What we have to say is—Have done with this wretched Ad Valorem system, and give us Specific Duties on every article where specific duties can be substituted. We speak for the interests of commerce, for fair dealing, for justice and thrift, for the respectability and honor of the mercantile profession, and not as partisans or tariff men. Give us a system where honesty will have a chance, and under which an honest man who desires to import goods from a foreign market, may do it on as good terms as a scoundrel.

THE ENGLISH PEACE SOCIETY.

It has been questioned whether the Committee on Foreign Relations in the Senate, recommended really a provision to be introduced into our treaties with foreign nations for arbitration in place of war. Such, however, is the fact, and the English Peace Society in its address made a few days ago to Lord Clarendon simply iterates what Mr. Underwood as Chairman of the Committee proposed on the 23d February last, in the following words: "*Resolved*, That the Senate advise the President to secure whenever it may be practicable a stipulation in all treaties hereafter entered into with other nations, provided for the adjustment of any misunderstanding or controversy which may arise between the contracting parties, by referring the same to the decision of disinterested and impartial arbitrators, to be mutually chosen."

The English Peace Society go for Free Trade *anglicè*, in other words the prostration of every country to the condition of a kind of agricultural serf to Great Britain. That every nation should exchange with England, taking her wares of all kinds, free of duty, and paying for them in agricultural produce, in wheat, for example, ten bushels to the acre, is doubtless part of the programme of the "London and Manchester Peace Society," which is no peace to the rest of the world, but revulsion, deterioration, decline, rendering whatever country a prey to internal convulsion and foreign aggression. We consider, under favor, that Peace can only be secured by national strength, and that will be impaired to the same extent that English manufacturing monopoly in trade is allowed. It is possible to have one idea that will not fit every thing, and that of the English Peace Society, with its lion and lamb business, England being the lion and America the lamb, is inadmissible unless we are ready to ignore all the manufacturing history of England, which has been reared by selfish monopoly and a contempt for the rights of the rest of mankind. It is quite in keeping that the Peace Society in question should cry "Peace, Peace! Take, oh take our fabrics! Let us grow rich in speculating on your staples! But we cannot forget past history. We have much misgiving of that kind of cry for Peace.

When we see the English Ministers inspired from that quarter, less anxious about the introduction of English goods to the destruction of our manufactories, to the reduction of our workingmen's wages, to the dispersion of our population through the South-west, bringing such things as aggression and war with Mexico, we shall have more faith in their love of Peace. For the rest, we are strong advocates of the arbitration clause in treaties. There is abounding reason for it when we look at the state of Europe. In 1850 Baron Von Reden, the statician, computed there were four million men under arms in Europe. It is estimated that the cost of armies there is $500,000,000 annually, and the interest on war debts $300,000,000. Such incredible amounts of money worse than wasted readily account for all the poverty and servitude in Europe, and the sluggish attitude of her people compared with our own progress.

In Mr. Underwood's excellent report, above mentioned, it is estimated that the annual cost of our Army and Navy—$8,689,530 for the one and $7,450,300 for the other—would build a railroad, at $35,000 a mile, from the Mississippi river to San Francisco.

The expenses, civil and military, of the Government under John Quincy Adams, were thirteen million dollars; under British free trade they have rapidly increased. Our war pensions are now over two millions.

There is great apathy on the peace question in this country. It offers no partizan plunder, and is therefore in the hands of philanthropists who have the privilege of paying their own expenses. If Mr. Pierce wishes to make his administration illustrious in one particular he will second Mr. Underwood's resolution.

CASSIUS M. CLAY.—We are sure many will hear with pleasure what we learned during a recent sit-down with our old friend and fellow-laborer, C. M. Clay, that the emancipation of his slaves, some eight years ago, has quite unexpectedly to him, proved a profitable operation. Having been an extensive stock-rearing farmer for many years previously, and being every way surrounded and hedged in by Slavery and Slave Labor, he naturally supposed that the liberation of his slaves would subject him to embarrassment and probably loss in his farming operations. But his experience has dissipated all apprehensions. He finds no difficulty in hiring White Labor according to his need and at reasonable rates; he hires a portion of his former slaves for wages mutually satisfactory; his farm is considerably improved and still improving in fertility and productiveness; he cuts more Hay, has better Pasturage, keeps more Cattle and keeps them in better order than formerly; and whereas his farm used to run him in debt, or at least yield him no profit, he is now making money by it. So much for a single experiment in emancipation, made under the most discouraging and embarrassing auspices—with Slavery and anti-Abolition prejudice hemming it in on every side, and with the least possible diversification of Labor among the surrounding community.

Mr. Clay's farm is in Madison County, Ky. (Whitehall P. O.) and we earnestly entreat Southern gentlemen, especially planters, who are willing to know the truth, to visit it, to see how it compares in appearance with the average of those around it, take the testimony of the neighbors, and draw their own conclusions. We know well that but a part of the benefits of Emancipation can be experienced while Slavery is still upheld by law and prevalent custom; and yet we feel sure that Slave-holding is so enormous and glaring a blunder that Emancipation will demonstrate its own wisdom even *without* fair play—half a chance will answer. If the growing of Cotton, Tobacco, Rice and Sugar were not enormously profitable—twice as remunerating at present prices as business generally is—buying 'hands' at $1,000 each for such growing would ruin most of those who embarked in it. If the master mechanics of this City were obliged to buy their workmen at $1,000 each and then support them, giving them slave living and getting but slave labor out of them, those masters could not live, and New-York would soon be as deficient in Manufacturing Industry as Charleston and New-Orleans. From the first hour that the successful working of the Steam Engine was undoubted, Slavery has been a mistake, a prejudice, an anachronism. If twenty capable planters would agree to liberate all their slaves and work their plantations instead with the most intelligent Free Labor that good wages would command, using none but the best implements and machinery, we feel confident that most of them would succeed, while the truth that Free Labor is more profitable than Slave Labor, even in Louisiana or Texas, would thereby be established.

A quiet old Quaker gentleman informed us that he saw the two systems fairly tried side by side, in the fertile grain-growing region of Western Maryland, (his life-long residence,) and that there could be no mistake nor doubt as to the result. A plantation of 1,000 fertile acres was farmed with average science and care by a planter who owned one hundred and ten slaves, (old and young, male and female) who raised a large crop of Grain and made a large amount of Pork; but they (with the family) ate it all up and wore it out, so that the planter only brought the year round by selling off two or three negroes each year, while his farm rather deteriorated. A little distance from this fair specimen of a Maryland planter lived a Northern farmer, working 250 acres of just such land, and employing on it six first-rate, intelligent white farmers, with the wives of two or three to do the housework—all paid good wages. This man realized a handsome profit from each year's operations, while his farm, under thorough culture and high manuring, grew steadily better and better. And thirty years hence will very probably see the slaveholder's plantation cut up into manageable farms, owned respectively by the sons of the Northern farmer, while the sons of the slaveholder, will be wandering and plotting in Venezuela or Guiana with a view to the *re*-annexation of said country in order to extend the power and blessings of Slavery.

Let all court and come to the light of investigation.

MULBERRY TREES AND SILK-WORMS IN FRANCE.—A letter from Paris says that "the culture of mulberry trees is increasing every year in France; and, by statistics recently published, it appears that there are 19 departments where the silk-worm is bred with much profit. It is calculated that there are 39,000,000 mulberry trees producing 780,000,000 kilogrames of leaves. It is also calculated that the production of raw silk in France amounts to the sum of 30,000,000 francs a year. A box of silk worm eggs has just been received here from New Orleans, containing two varieties of the Louisiana silk worm, which, it is said, are producing three and four silk-crops a year."

There is no doubt of the eminent adaptation of at least half our own Country to the Silk Culture. New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Southern Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, with Missouri and the Mountain portion of the more Southerly States, are better fitted by nature for Silk-growing than Italy or Southern France is. And yet we go on, running heels over head in debt for some Twenty to Thirty Millions' worth of Silks per annum, without making one serious attempt to naturalize the Silk Culture here, though it is demonstrable that nearly all the labor required by that culture is of so light and pleasant a nature that superannuated or decrepit people, with young children unfit for our rugged agricultural toil, and wasting some hours of each day in pernicious idleness, would be exactly fitted for it.

Silk, it should be remembered, is by no means indigenous to France and Italy. Fifteen to twenty centuries ago, they were running the very career on which we are now so giddily embarking. Their people delighted in the luxury and ostentation of silken apparel and upholstery, and would indulge their expensive tastes; but they were all Free Traders and bought their Silks 'where they could buy cheapest'—that is, in India and China. If any one had urged them to submit to a heavy impost on imported Silk, or offer a heavy bounty for its naturalization and growth, in order to encourage its Home production, they would doubtless have laughed at the paradox of taxing an article in order to cheapen it, or stigmatized the proposer as a hired tool of cunning monopolists, who were seeking to enrich themselves at the expense of the silk-consuming masses. So they persisted in importing caravan after caravan of costly Silks from the far East, and paying for them mainly in Gold—(for the admirable device for hiding bankruptcy under an outside show of prosperity by means of National, State or Railroad Stocks or Bonds, exported by the ream to choke a deficit and create a Balance of Trade, had not then been perfected.)

The end of this of course was ruin, but the ruined never traced back the effect to the cause. They saw that Enterprise languished, Improvement was arrested, and Labor stood hungrily idle—but why? Because Property declined in value, and men preferred to hoard rather than invest their hard-won gold when no investment proved remunerating, because Property steadily depreciated in value. But why did it depreciate? Because the Currency of the Empire—the life-blood of its Business and Industry—was silently, gradually ebbing away across the Persian sands to pay for the fabrics of the Indian Ocean. The wider, heavier, bulkier, products of the West would not pay for transportation even to the Euphrates; so the exchanges were equalized in good part by gold. In that fact lay the secret of the growth of Slavery, gradual decline of the Empire, the steadily increasing audacity of the Barbarians, and the ultimate crash of the Roman World. Protection to Home Industry, rightly understood and seasonably applied, would have prevented that catastrophe, and, by a reform of the ancient civilization, prevented its finally necessary destruction.

And herein is the answer to the standing cavil—"If the Silk Culture *ought to be* naturalized here, why don't some of you who think so set about it?" We answer—We know that *the United States* can establish it if they see fit, but we *don't* know that any individual could afford to do it. "It is the first step that costs," is an old proverb. We are sure that one generation of steady prosperity to Silk-growing here would give us cheaper Silks than we now have or ever have had, but we *don't* know how to secure that age of prosperity without the positive, efficient, determined interposition of Government. If anybody sees how the desired end can be otherwise obtained, it is for him, not us, to go ahead.

☞ About 2½ o'clock this morning a fire broke out in a building occupied as a carpenter's shop, nearly opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn.

Owing to the lateness of the hour it was impossible to obtain further particulars.

☞ The U. S. steamship Marion arrived at this port this morning, in 54 hours from Charleston, with 77 cabin passengers, and 40 in the steerage.

☞ The country residence of J. W. Latrobe, of Baltimore, President of the American Colonization Society, was destroyed by fire on Saturday last.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Southern Telegraph Office, cor. of Hanover-st. and Beaver-st.

The Gardiner Trial.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 23, 1853.

The Criminal Court met this morning and notified the Gardiner Jury that the Court was about to adjourn until Wednesday, and if the Jury had agreed upon a verdict in the meantime, they might seal it and keep the contents to themselves. The Jury returned an answer that there was no probability of their agreeing before Wednesday.

The District Attorney moved that the remaining Gardiner cases be postponed until the next term, in order to proceed with the other cases on the docket.

Mr. Bradley, on behalf of defendants, opposed the motion, and it was not granted.

The case of John Charles Gardiner, being the next in order, will therefore come up next Monday.

Appointments, Domestic and Foreign.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 23, 1853.

Benjamin Leake, recently appointed Postmaster at Harrisburgh, is here. The Anti Buchananites are making tremendous efforts to "Nortonize" him, because he supported Taylor. The President has decided to continue him in the office.

Special Mail Agents Appointed.—B. B. Chapman, of Elyria, Ohio, for Ohio and Michigan; William J. Crans, Pennsylvania; Virgil Parish, of Maine, for New-England.

There are crowds around the hotels. The disappointed groan piteously. Fire-eaters loom large. The list of appointed is graced with the names of Soule, Gadsden, Crips, Borland, Trousdale, Siebles, Meade, Bedinger, Leake, De Leon, McRae, Scott.

In compliance with my promise, please announce the appointment of two Southern Union Compromisers—Jackson, of Georgia, and Tarleton, of Alabama.

Gilmore complains, for he was expecting the post at Valparaiso. De Leon's salary is $5,000 a year.

The Union thus announces the appointments: "We understand that the following appointments (some of which have been announced already) have been made by the President, and that other objects of pressing attention prevent his bestowing any farther consideration at present upon appointments of this class." QUIS.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 23, 1853.

We understand that the following appointments, some of which have been announced already, have been made by the President, and that other objects of pressing attention prevent his bestowing any further consideration at present upon appointments of this class.

MINISTER PLENIPOTENTIARY TO GREAT BRITAIN—Jas. Buchanan, of Pa. Secretary of Legation—John Appleton, of Maine.

TO SPAIN—Pierre Soulé, of La.
TO RUSSIA—Thomas H. Seymour, of Conn.
TO MEXICO—James Gadsden, of S. C. Secretary of Legation—John Crips, of California.
TO PRUSSIA—Peter D. Vroom, of New-Jersey.
TO CENTRAL AMERICA—Solon Borland, of Ark. Secretary of Legation—Frederick A. Belier, of Pa.
TO BRAZIL—Wm. Trousdale, of Tenn.
TO CHILI—Samuel Medary, Ohio.
TO PERU—John R. Clay, late Chargé d'Affaires in Peru, and formerly Secretary of Legation in Russia and Austria.
MINISTER RESIDENT IN SWITZERLAND—Theodore S. Fay, long Secretary of Legation at Berlin.

CHARGE D'AFFAIRES.

For Belgium—J. J. Seibles, of Ala.
For Netherlands—August Belmont, of New-York.
For Sardinia—Richard K. Meade, of Va.
For the Two Sicilies—Robt. Dale Owen, of Ind.
For Austria—Henry K. Jackson, of Ga.
For Bolivia—Ch. Levi Woodbury, of Mass.
For Denmark—Henry Bedinger, of Va.
For Buenos Ayres—William H. Bissell, of Ill.
For New Grenada—James S. Green, of Mo.
Commissioner to the Hawaiian Islands—Shelton F. Leake, of Va.

CONSULS.

At ——, Charles L. Denman, of California.
At Alexandria, Edwin De Leon, of S. C.
At Basle, David S. Lee, of Iowa.
At Bermuda, John W. Howden, of Ohio.
At Bermuda, Alfred Gilmore, of Pa.
At Bremen, Wm. Hildebrand, of Wis.
At Cork, Dennis Mullen, of New-York.
At Dublin, W. J. Lynch, of Ill.
At Dundee, Wm. H. De Wolf, of R. I.
At Havana, Alex. M. Clayton, of Miss.
At Hamburg, S. M. Johnson, of Mich.
At Hong Kong, James Keenan, of Pa.
At Honolulu, Benj. F. Angell, of New-York.
At Labaine, Geo. W. Chase, of Maine.
At Liverpool, Nathl. Hawthorne, of Mass.
At Melbourne, James M. Tarleton, of Ala.
At Panama, Thos. W. Ward, of