Business Notices.

STEARNS, HUTCHINSON & Co., wholesale dealers in SILKS, RIBBONS, DRESS GOODS, LINENS, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, FANCYGOODS, HOSIERY, MILLINERY GOODS, &c. Merchants from every section are invited to examine our stock before purchasing.
STEARNS, HUTCHINSON & Co.
Nos. 12 and 14 Warren-st., four doors below Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
REMOVAL AND CHANGE.
Immense and attractive Stock!
MORRIS L. HALLOWELL & CO.
Philadelphia,
Having removed into their splendid new warehouse, entrances No. 107 Market and No. 21 North Fourth-st., are opening for the spring trade an assortment of
SILK AND FANCY GOODS,
that for extent and variety will surpass any stock ever offered in that market. Entering into their new store, which is one of THE LARGEST IN AMERICA with a business of an unusual amount already established, and intending merely to increase it, especially with those who buy FOR CASH, and believing that the fairest system in jobbing goods is to have UNIFORM PRICES, they will be compelled to sell at a much smaller profit than can possibly be afforded where long credits are given.
Under their CASH AND SHORT CREDIT system, the necessity for charging large profits does not exist, and by selling their goods as a WAY SMALL ADVANCE ON THE FOREIGN COST.
They mean to make it the INTEREST of every judge of goods to buy upon the following TERMS:
Cash buyers will receive a discount of six per cent. if the money be paid in part cash, within ten days from date of bill.
Uncurrent money will only be taken at its market value on the day it is received.
To merchants of undoubted standing a credit of six months will be given if desired.
Where money is remitted in advance of maturity a discount at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be allowed.
They are from merchants claiming the extent of the favor of an examination of their stock, being satisfied that they will be convinced that it is not for their interest to pay the usual profits that are absolutely essential to those who give long credits.

RAFFERTY & LEASK are on hand as usual with those beautiful Daguerreotype Hats of the sunbeam style. They acknowledge no superior. Gentlemen can have any style of hat made to order, with their Likenesses free of charge.
RAFFERTY & LEASK,
No. 57 Chatham, and corner of Franklin and Centre-sts.

LEARY & CO.'S QUARTERLY, MARCH, 1854.—Patterns of the best hat and introductions of Spring in quarterly patterns for Gentlemen's wear. LEARY & Co., Hatters, Astor House, Broadway.

THE SPRING STYLE.—A combination of durability, beauty and comfort has been achieved by KNOX in the production of his Spring style of HATS; and gentlemen who desire to procure a really elegant and stylish article for the low price of four dollars should call on him, either at his establishment in the Present House, or at No. 128 Fulton-st., and make a purchase.

UNION HAT STORE, NO. 90 FULTON ST.—The Spring Fashion for Gentlemen's Hats has been introduced with all the modern improvements. The price is $3 and $4. Every article in the way of real genuine COMMODITY can be found—wholesale and retail. Remember FREEMAN, No 90 Fulton-st., between William and Gold.

THE ORIENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY will commence on and after the 1st March, 1854, to receive applications for Insurance on Marine, and Transportation and Navigation risks. Assets $266,000, in notes in advance of premiums.
Office No. 2 Merchants' Exchange.
TRUSTEES.
John L. Aspinwall, Charles Lennon,
John Ambrosione, Alex. M. Lawrence,
James Brown, Arthur Leary,
N. D. Collins, Stephen Allingham,
George Christ, W. A. Fisher,
Francis Cottenet, Frederick W. Read,
Eugene Dutilh, T. A. H. Renaud,
Robert Fennet, Jr., Thomas Slidell,
Frederick G. Foster, C. H. Sand,
Joseph Gaillard, Jr., Edward F. Sanderson,
Moses H. Grinnell, F. A. Stoughton,
J. Woodward Huntington, Wm. Sherman,
Richard Irvin, Cornelius K. Sutton,
John S. Kinching, Samuel Thompson,
O. Henry Koop, John S. Wright,
George E. Rothardt, William S. Wilson.
C. W. KAUCK, President.
ALFRED OGDEN, Vice-President.
CHARLES IRVING, Secretary.
New-York, Feb. 27, 1854.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—In order to make room for fresh importations, we design offering during the coming week, commencing on MONDAY, March 20 instant, the goods taken by us in the division of the stock of the late firm of Hewson & Dailey, being one-half of said stock, and embracing the following articles: Warranted decorated French China Dinner Desert and Tea Ware, rich and plain cut Table Glass, Gas Fixtures, &c. &c., all of which will positively be sold without regard to cost. We have now on exhibition the largest and most elegant assortment of rich Paris Fancy Goods of our own importation ever offered in New-York, to which we respectfully call your attention.
W. J. F. DAILEY & Co.
New Marble Stores, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

PIANOS.—Just what will meet the wants of all. Pianos of acknowledged and guaranteed superiority for a very low price. All Pianos warranted to give entire satisfaction or purchase money refunded. New Pianos to rent. Second-Hand Pianos, with or without the Æolian at great bargains. To enable more purchasers monthly payments are taken. Large discounts and most accommodating terms given to private teachers.
HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

RELIANCE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Company will occupy the office on the first floor of the building No. 12 Wall-st., next to the Seventh Ward Bank, until the repairs are made in their former place of business, No. 65 Wall-st., rendered necessary by the recent fire. J. H. PENNEY, Secretary.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS FROM AUCTIONS.—The subscribers have on hand ten thousand Lace and Muslin Curtains from $1 to $36 each, and will sell for a little money, at less than cost of importation. Also the cheapest place in the world to buy Window shades. KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 259 Broadway one No. 54 Reade-st.

CAUTION—SEWING MACHINES.—All persons using, selling, or making sewing machines without a license from me are forbidden to buy, sell or use any of Howe's Patent, under the penalties of the law. Beware that of my three-thread machines only those made by the present proprietors of Howe's patent machinery, which is the recent decision of the United States Court, exonerates me. The Singer machines in Massachusetts, the facts are in naming No. 2, alias, the Greenough patent, and the stitch round.
ELIAS HOWE, Jr., No. 305 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES.—The WHEELER & WILSON Manufacturing Company have removed their office and warerooms to No. 343 Broadway, where manufacturers and all others interested in this "time and labor-saving" machine are respectfully invited to call, and by a careful examination satisfy themselves of the fact, that a greater variety of work can be done, and well done, on this machine than any heretofore offered to the public.

SEWING MACHINES—CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or using Sewing Machines which make the loop stitch, or in which the needle passes through the fabric, and a hook or other instrument forms a loop on the opposite side, through which the needle passes to complete a stitch. All such machines infringe upon the original patent granted to Morey & Johnson on the 6th of February, 1853. We have just filed a bill in equity against Messrs Grover, Baker & Co. for infringement of the patent.
I. M. SINGER & CO.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBT. M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes, and F. C. Gotts's impenetrable Bronze Lock and Cross Bars, the best safes and locks combined in the world. Depot, No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane, formerly No. 59 John-st.

REMOVAL.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY would respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have changed their business location, late No. 448 Pearl-st., to No. 450 Broadway, (one door below Grand-st.) They are now prepared to exhibit their new Spring Styles, consisting of Moquette, Velvet, Tapestry, Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain
CARPETINGS.
English and American Floor Oil Cloth, and all other goods pertaining to the trade.

FOWLERS AND WELLS, Phrenologists and Publishers, Clinton Hall, No. 131 Nassau-st., New-York.

The stormy March is come at last
With winds and clouds and changing skies.—BRYANT.

Ladies wishing their supply of Shoes for the coming season, can find the largest, handsomest and best assortment of Ladies', Misses', Boys' and Children's Boots and Shoes to be had in New-York, excellent in quality and made and fitted in style, &c.
J. B. MILLER & Co's, No. 182 Canal-st.

CASH GROCERS.—
CHUCKROUGH & OLENDORF,
No. 203 Chambers-st., and No. 195 Reade-st., one door from West-st.
Cash buyers are particularly invited to an examination of our stocks.

ELEGANT PIANO-FORTES.—Persons wishing to purchase a truly elegant instrument are invited to call at the Warerooms of GROVESTEEN & TRUSLOW, No. 365 Broadway, adjoining St. Nicholas Hotel, and examine their splendid pianos made and carved rosewood PIANOS, which have been so much admired at the Crystal Palace, and which received the First Premium—they are now offered for sale, together with a large assortment in every style of case.

A CARD—SPRING CLOTHING.—Now ready an extensive assortment of entirely new and well-made Clothing, adapted to the season, cut and trimmed in the best styles, and will be sold at the lowest possible prices.
N. B.—All articles guaranteed to be exactly as represented.
EDWARD T. HACKETT, Clothing Emporium, No. 160 Fulton-st.

35,000,000—CARPETS FOR THE MILLION.—HIRAM ANDERSON'S tenantacious six rooms, No. 80 Bowery, are stocked with splendid Medallion, Velvet, Tapestry, Brussels, Three-ply, Ingrain and Stair Carpets; Rugs, Mats, Oil Cloths, Window Shades, &c., at tremendous bargains.

BAREGES AT A REDUCTION OF FIFTY PER CENT.—LEADBEATER & LEE will THIS DAY open some very rich styles, which they have purchased at auction. March 17, No. 347 Broadway.

FINE DE LAINES FOR 12½ CENTS PER YARD.—LEADBEATER & LEE will offer THIS MORNING three cases of Hoyle's best De Laines for 1/ per yard, worth 2/ cents. March 17, 1854, No. 347 Broadway.

NEW CHEAP SILKS.—LEADBEATER & LEE will offer THIS MORNING a large assortment of New Spring Silks, at prices very much below their real value. March 17, 1854, No. 347 Broadway.

ECONOMY AND EXCELLENCE.—The articles of feet-covering exhibited at the Crystal Palace was awarded the highest prize for the excellence of manufacture, to CONVERSE, of No. 312 Bowery. This fact should be remembered by the ladies, in connection with that of his exceedingly moderate charges, when about to select gaiters, slippers, or shoes. Gents' boots, &c., made to order, of a superior quality, can be purchased of him for 12/ and 14/ per pair.

NEW MUSIC.—"Home, where changes never come," a beautiful ballad; "Damsel Schottische," with splendid vignette; "Gently down the Stream;" "Never fear, Boys cheer;" "Mary Anna Simpson;" "Be cheery, boys;" "Katy did and Katy didn't" duet; "Lilly, dear, rove with me;" "Think of God;" "Oado! I know a maiden fair;" "The Laborer to his Sons;" and many other popular songs, just published by BERRY & GORDON, No. 297 Broadway.

Blank Books, School and Miscellaneous Books, Writing Paper, Stationery, &c., at wholesale by KIMBERLY & KELLOGG, Blank Book Manufacturers, Publishers, Booksellers and Stationers, No. 88 John-st., New-York.

MELODEONS.—The double-keyed Melodeons of Goodman & Baldwin, and those of S. D. & H. W. Smith, for which HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway, is Sole Agent, are acknowledged to be best, as they are the only ones tuned to the equal temperament. For sale at very low prices.

ENORMOUS RENTS.—A spot of land, 20 by 35 feet, can be pointed out in this city, and upon which land there is a small building renting for $3,100 a year. Of course this is overdoing a thing; but when such real bonefits accrue from an article as from BARRETT'S FOLIAMIC WAFERS, in cases of coughs, colds, sore throats, &c., 25 cents is no object.
Sold by C. V. CLICKENER & Co., No. 81 Barclay-st., General Agents for New-York and vicinity.

A flamingo looks well in red feathers, but a human head clothed with red hair is decidedly uncomely. Are you in that "fix?" If you are, try CHRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR DYE, which, without injuring the fibres, imparts to them in five minutes the richest black or brown. Sold and applied. No. 6 Astor House.

HAIR DYE AND WIGS.—BACHELOR'S Manufactory for these articles is removed to No. 223 Broadway, opposite to the Park, where he has the best accommodation in the world for the application of his famous Hair Dye, and the sale of his newly invented Wigs and Toupees. Nine private rooms on one floor.

MAINE.—Judge Wells has resigned his place upon the Supreme Judicial Bench.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE for March 18.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE for this week contains the following:

I..EDITORIALS: The Case of the Black Warrior; The War Business; The Slave Question; A Peep into the Future; Blackstone; The Slave Question; A Peep into the Future; The Source and Disease of America; "Young Radical, Old Conservative!" Questions for Plain Men; New Jersey; The Test of Experience; The Great Trunk Railway; Judicial Decisions; The New Reform Bill; Annexation in Inner Asia; Our Temperance Law—Time; Daniel in the Lions' Den, &c.
II..THE STATE OF EUROPE: Letter from Our Own Correspondent, Karl Marx.
III..MEXICO: The West Coast in an Uproar; Revolution at Acapulco; The Port of Acapulco Blockaded; Preparations for a Flight between the Insurgents and Government Troops.
IV..CALIFORNIA: Two Weeks Later Intelligence, by the arrival of the steamship North Star.
V..SANDWICH ISLANDS: Arrivals.
VI..REVIEW OF THE WEEK: Giving in a condensed and most compendious form the most important events that have occurred in the United States, Central America, Sandwich Islands and Europe.
VII..XXXIID CONGRESS: Reception of the Mammoth Petition from Massachusetts against the Nebraska Bill.
VIII..AGRICULTURAL: Can't Afford It; Guano; Liquid Manures; Trial of Reaping Machines; Profit of Keeping Sheep; Rye Kilning in Cincinnati.
IX..THE BLACK WARRIOR—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.
X..THE BLACK WARRIOR AT HAVANA: Letter from Cass, Tyng & Co.
XI..THE NEGRO-BURNING NEAR NATCHEZ.
XII..POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE: Gossip from Washington; New-Hampshire.
XIII..THE EXPEDITION TO CENTRAL AFRICA.
XIV..THE JAPAN SQUADRON.
XV..THE SENTIMENT OF THE NORTH.
XVI..AN AMERICAN WOMAN IN PARIS: Letter from Our Own Correspondent, An Revoir.
XVII..RECEIVING VISITS IN BED.
XVIII..NEW PUBLICATIONS: The U. S. Colonial Expedition to Search of Sir John Franklin, by Elisha Kent Kane; Letters to a Young Housekeeper and other Papers, by Thomas De Quincey.
XIX..FLAX GROWING.
XX..TELEGRAPH: The Latest News by Telegraph.
XXI..MARRIAGES and DEATHS.
XXII..REVIEW OF THE MARKETS: Reports of the Stock, Grain, Provision and Cotton Markets. Very fully and carefully reported for The Tribune.

Single copies, in wrappers, can be obtained at the desk in the Counting Room, the morning. Price, Sixpence.
SUBSCRIPTION.—One copy for one year, $2; three copies, $5; five copies, $8; ten copies, $12 50; twenty copies (to one address,) $20.

New-York Daily Tribune

FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1854.

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 security of his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

The price for advertising in the WEEKLY TRIBUNE will hereafter be FIFTY CENTS a line, each insertion.

The circulation of the Weekly alone has now reached the unprecedented number of 190,000 copies.

In the Senate, yesterday, a communication from the Secretary of War was presented, transmitting the report of the Board of Commissioners appointed some years ago to investigate the claims preferred against the United States, arising and growing out of the war in California. The report was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. Remonstrances against the passage of the Nebraska bill and violation of the Missouri Compromise were presented. Petitions in favor of securing religious liberty to American citizens abroad were presented. Mr. WADE of Ohio gave notice that he would at an early day offer an amendment to the Homestead bill granting public lands to foreigners hereafter coming as well as to those already here. The case of the Vermont Senatorship was then finally disposed of. Mr. PHELPS was turned out of the Senate, only 12 Senators voting in his favor and 25 against him. A resolution was then adopted paying Mr. PHELPS a sum equal to the per diem and mileage of a Senator from the first day of the session. Adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, after the usual routine of morning business, Mr. GIDDINGS of Ohio moved to reconsider the reference of the special message of the President of the United States in relation to the seizure of the steamship Black Warrior by the authorities at Havana. Mr. G. condemned the grounds taken by the President, and said that the opportunity would be seized upon by designing men to embroil this country in a war with Spain. Mr. BAYLY of Virginia sustained the sentiments as expressed by the President in his message, and moved to lay Mr. Giddings's motion to reconsider on the table, which was agreed to. Great excitement was apparent in the House while the matter was under consideration. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Deficiency bill, and resumed the consideration of the amendment appropriation for Marine Hospitals and Custom Houses, when considerable debate took place relating to the propriety of passing the Deficiency bill first and then taking up that for Hospitals and Custom Houses; and, without coming to any understanding on these points, the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

The Senate of the United States yesterday did an act of tardy justice by turning Mr. Samuel S. Phelps out of the seat he had foisted himself into as representative of Vermont, and another act of groundless charity by paying Phelps from the beginning of the session down to his expulsion, just as though he had any shadow of a right to the place. We submit that this appropriation of the public money cannot be justified on any ground. It is true that he has earned the money as much as some other Senators, for they do nothing useful and he has done the same, and they dishonor the States they come from, and so has he; but they can at least claim to do so by virtue of a regular election, while he could claim nothing but that the Governor of Vermont made a great blunder by appointing him to fill a vacancy in the Senate, which appointment had run out last year and under which not a cent of pay remained due him. Under these circumstances, if the Senators desired to gratify their ex-colleague with a gratuity, they ought to have made it up from their own pockets by honest subscription. To get the money from the Treasury because they had the keys, was a decidedly shabby piece of business.

The proceedings in a recent Fugitive Slave case at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, are detailed in another column. The people liberated the chattel from the officers, and sent him where bloodhounds are not allowed to pursue men. Milwaukee is a Democratic town, hitherto faithful to the Compromises, but, since the late proceedings in Congress, seems to have adopted other sentiments. We judge that henceforth the business of negro-catching in the free States will be exceedingly hard to make profitable.

A majority of the Select Committee to which was referred the Senate bill for the Suppression of Intemperance, reported that bill complete to the Assembly yesterday, with an amendment making the law take effect on the first day of May next instead of the first of December, and the bill was made the special order for this afternoon.

Yesterday afternoon, for the first time under the Reformed City authorities, the law was violated by the discharges of cannon frequently made in the Park, right under the eaves of the City Hall and Courts of Justice. This anarchical roar was caused by the office-holders of the General Government, for the purpose of inviting their adherents who cannot read a hand-bill, to attend the meeting at Tammany Hall, for the purpose of reducing Kansas and Nebraska to Slavery. But after all the noise of cannons and music the meeting was a decided failure. The "celebrated Statesmen" who made the speeches were Captain Isaiah Rynders, William McMurray, and Lorenzo B. Sheppard. The speeches were compounded of clap-trap about selfgovernment, liberty, manifest destiny, abolitionists and federalists, with a plentiful spice of blasphemy, ribald wit, ridicule of clergymen, and bombastic assertions of patriotism. There was no back-bone in the affair; it was preeminently spiritless, stupid, stale, flat and unprofitable. There was not the first spark of enthusiasm. The "rank and file" from the Government offices came reluctantly, stayed uneasily, and slopped at the earliest opportunity. Their hearts were not in it; but their bread and butter was, and that was the motive and the only motive for the attendance of at least two-thirds of those who came. The high moral, intellectual and political weight of such a gathering under such leaders will no doubt be duly appreciated by Congress and the country. Only two of the distinguished men invited even deigned to send replies, and they were Collector Redfield and Surveyor Cochrane, both of the Custom-House, the latter being present to hear the reading of his letter of declination. Altogether it was about the shabbiest failure ever made by any party. But the "Democracy of New-York" have spoken; let all men fear and tremble.

ALL HAIL NEW-HAMPSHIRE!

It looks again as though there would be a North. Democratic New-Hampshire has replied to the Nebraska villainy by repudiating its authors. The party of Pierce and Douglas have lost even that State, in which of all northern members of the Union such a revolution could least be looked for. This glorious and cheering fact, unexpected and for the past few days altogether unhoped for even by the friends of freedom, must strike the conspirators at Washington as with the hand of avenging justice. In the popular branch of the Legislature the united Free Soilers and Whigs have a sure and sufficient majority. No Slavery extension or the repeal or the Missouri Compromise, no Williams or Norris can hope to be heard at Washington as a Senator from that State for years to come. Thank God that this foul treason, this wanton invasion of the rights of freedom is thus decisively repudiated by the People at the first State Election where it could come before them for judgment! We should not have been disappointed had the result proved otherwise, for the Pierce men struggled desperately throughout the State, denying that the National Executive held the repeal of the Missouri previso to be a party question, or in any sense a question at this election. Nothwithstanding all, they are beaten and solely because the People would not in any way, even by implication, make themselves accessory to this nefarious measure.

And now, in the face of this result, will the House of Representatives go on and pass the bill? Will they defy the unanimous feeling of the northern States, after the egregious and imposing manifestation now made in New-Hampshire? We do not know and for the moment seek not to foretell. Let them do it if they dare! We defy the conspirators to consummate their crime! The handwriting is on the wall, and the unsparing verdict will move swiftly to its ardent and fearful execution.

A WARNING.

If the slave power, aided by a few deserters from freedom, intend to deliberately crowd and plunder the North as they propose in this Nebraska bill, how long can this Government go harmoniously on? Does any man in his senses believe that if the Missouri Compromise is repealed at this session, that the next Congress will not contain a majority in favor of the restoration of the restriction upon Slavery? Ah! gentlemen, who are you that doubt it? Come out into the open day and let us have a look into your faces. Do you doubt it? Who doubts it?

Let the doubter cast his eye over the Districts whose representatives dare to vote for this repeal. There are not a fourth part of the entire aggregate of the members from the free States, at the worst, who will think of sustaining the swindle by their votes. But let the number be assumed at any figure you will. How many of them will come back on a direct issue before the people of approving that vote? Count up the majorities, cypher out your result and declare it. We will tell you, and save you the trouble. Not a baker's dozen. Probably not ten. Probably not five. No, you will have a House in favor of restoring the restriction. And they will come hot from the people, demanding that restoration. But you will not grant it. The Senate will certainly be opposed. Possibly a President's veto may be threatened. Very well, Sir. Did it never occur to you that this government cannot get along very easily without the action of the House of Representatives, especially if the action of that House is backed by the living power of a decided majority of the people?

Be assured, be assured, gentlemen disturbers of settled questions, gentlemen violators of sacred compacts, gentlemen robbers of the domain of freedom, that you are provoking a storm of popular excitement of which you little dream. You are sowing the wind and you will reap the whirlwind. All will be quiet when your few lines shall have gone upon the statute book! All will be peace and acquiescence as in 1850? O, but you are verdant. Douglas tells you this, does n't he? Pierce thinks it is so, does n't he? That consistent statesman Caleb Cushing assures you the bill will "crush out" the spirit of freedom, does n't he? Well gentlemen they are first rate authorities and you had better believe them. But we tell you No! The supposition is a gross delusion. Rely upon it, if Nebraska goes through, the result of the next Congressional elections in the North will come in a universal triumph for the restoration candidates. No man can stand in the North in that day of reckoning who plants himself on the ground of sustaining the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. In the storm that will then sweep over the free States, all such will perish. No serious excitement? No agitation? No condemnation of this infamous measure? Are Senators and Representatives fools or mad that they should believe this?

We have here intimated nothing beyond the opening of the great drama that the repeal of the Missouri Compromise will bring upon the stage. These are but suggestions of the first and most superficial acts it will introduce. Far graver consequences lie behind. It inaugurates the era of a geographical division of political parties. It draws the line between North and South. It pits face to face the two opposing forces of slavery and freedom in the national legislature and gives birth to the most embittered sectional strife the country has ever yet seen. For shame, ye Hodgers and Joneses and Claytons, that it should be so! Where now is your nationality? Nay, where is your sagacity and common sense? Is it for us to rebuke such men for initiating such an embittered sectional controversy? Is it for us to depict to southern Whig Senators the evils of a geographical division of parties? With what insensate haste have they plunged upon this issue, and left their old northern Whig allies, in order to join a slavery raid under the inglorious lead of Mr. Douglas of Illinois! Let it never be said hereafter that this last fatal and final rupture between the North and South was the act of northern Whigs. It is the act of the body of grave southern Whig Senators, uniting under the lead of third-rate northern politicians having fraud upon their lips and treachery in their hearts, to invade the North and take freedom by the throat. And they expect no serious resistance! As well expect the waves not to rise when the winds blow!

DEATH OF LAMENNAIS.

The recent arrival from Europe brings us tidings of the death of the celebrated LAMENNAIS, an event which his advanced age and precarious state of health have for some time past announced as probably near at hand. Within the last thirty years, the deceased has filled a large space in the public mind, devoting the enthusiasm of a fervid genius, commanding powers of eloquence and singular moral intrepidity to the illustration and defense of popular rights. The guiding sentiment of his nature was the love of humanity: he sacrificed much to this resistless inspiration: every form of oppression was repulsive and loathsome to his soul; the claims of the masses to freedom, material resources, social position, and spiritual development were sustained by his burning appeals with a bold and scathing rhetoric, to which scarcely a parallel can be found in modern times.

ROBERT DE LAMENNAIS was born on the 19th of June, 1782; he deceased at Paris on February 23, 1854, and had accordingly nearly completed his seventy-second year at the time of his death. His birth-place was St. Malo in Brittany. His father was a wealthy ship-master, but was reduced to poverty by the convulsions of the Revolution. After a wild and adventurous boyhood, being urged to select an occupation for life, he was induced to choose the ecclesiastical profession, although his religious ideas remained in an unsettled state, until long after that period. It was not till his twenty-second year, that he received the initiatory consecration of the church, while he connected the study of theology with teaching mathematics in the obscure seminary of St. Malo. In 1814, he went to Paris, and with the traditions of his family, which was distinguished for its loyalty, he naturally sided with the party of the Bourbons. Obliged to fly to England on the return of Napoleon from Elba, he sought a temporary employment as private tutor in that country. Upon resuming his abode in Paris, he entered the seminary of St. Sulpice, and in 1816 received ordination as a priest. He had previously made his first appearance as an author, having published in 1808, "Considerations on the State of the Church in France during the 18th Century and the Present Time." This work was at once suppressed by order of the Imperial Police. He subsequently published several translations of ascetic writings, tracts upon religious, philosophical, and political subjects, considerations on the history of the Roman Church, and her conditions of existence, upon the French school system, upon the influence of philosophical doctrines, and so forth.

The brilliant reputation of Lamennais as a Catholic writer, was founded on the great work entitled "Essay on Indifference in Matters of Religion." This was issued in 1820, and immediately attracted general attention. It called forth an animated discussion in the literary and religious circles of Europe, and in this country was made the subject of an able critique in the North American Review. A more fervent defense of the Catholic religion has not been produced in the nineteenth century. It placed the author on a level with Augustine and Bossuet as an adroit and efficient champion of the faith. In this work, as in all his writings, down to the year 1830, Lamennais was a zealous advocate of authority against mental freedom, asserting the claims of absolute theocracy, and reproducing the old doctrines of the Popes Gregory III, and Boniface VIII, in regard to the supremacy of the Roman See over the temporal sovereigns. Religious toleration for him was a heresy.

In 1824, Lamennais visited Rome, where the Pope Leo XII received him with great distinction, and offered him the dignity of a cardinal, which was, however, refused. On his return to Paris, he issued a work entitled "Religion in its relations with the Civil Order," attacking the constitution of the Gallican Church, for which he was fined by a civil tribunal in the year 1826. From this time, he became a decided opponent of the union of Church and State, maintaining the freedom of the former as the essential condition of her prosperity. In 1829, he published "Progress of the Revolution and of the War against the Church," in which he uttered a significant presage of the eventful movements of 1830. The Revolution converted him to the doctrine of popular sovereignty. In the interests of this idea, he established a daily paper called the "Future," with the motto "God and Liberty." He was aided by several young and fearless writers in conducting this organ of democratic Catholicism, including Lacordaire and Montalembert. The principle to which this journal was devoted was the absolute separation of Church and State. It soon excited the opposition of the Government, and the wrath of the Jesuits and the clergy, of the Archbishop of Paris and the Papal See. An encyclic letter, condemning the doctrine of the "Future," was issued in 1832 by Pope Gregory XVI. Lamennais proceeded to Rome with Lacordaire and Montalembert, submitted at first to the Papal authority and signed a declaration of obedience to the orthodox ultra-montane principles. On his return to Paris he was abandoned by the two friends just named.

In 1834 he published his great work "The Words of a Believer," which though of limited compass, produced an effect on the popular mind, which was no less remarkable for its intensity than its extent. In a comparatively short space of time it ran through several editions and was translated into the European languages. This glowing prose lyric, pouring forth its impassioned strains in language of Scriptural pathos and simplicity, was the inspired hymn of the social revolution, and threw the halo of religion around the cause of political freedom and equality. The apostle of humanity was again condemned by Rome and deprived of the right to perform mass. To this he replied in a book entitled "The affairs of Rome," in which he undertook to expose the decay and corruption of the Papal system, the utter impossibility of its regeneration, and its hostility to every principle of natural and Christian law. From this time Lamennais was one with the radical reformers, and incurred the constant persecution both of government and clergy. He edited a daily paper called "The World," and published various works in the same spirit as "The Words of a Believer." Between the years 1841 and 1843 he brought out an "Essay of a Philosophy," explaining the doctrine of the Trinity from the analogies of the material world, and calling in question the doctrine of original sin. In another work, called "Discipline, Critiques, and Various Thoughts on Religion and Philosophy," he combats the notion of a spiritual or governmental authority, and defends the leading principles of Socialism.

Lamennais was the founder of a new doctrine called "Neo-Christianisme," which has many distinguished followers, among whom may be named Buchez, one of the first pupils of St. Simon and President of the First Revolutionary Assembly in 1848, Bastide, Minister of Foreign Affairs at the same time, Leroux, formerly a St. Simonian, and a philosophical Socialist, George Sand, and even to a certain extent, Lamartine.

After the Revolution of February, the people of Paris sent him to the Assembly, when he acted decidedly with the party of the extreme Left. The impaired state of his health prevented him from taking an active part in debate; but he elaborated the draft of a new Constitution based on pure Democratic and Social rights, which was not accepted by the Assembly. He edited a daily journal for some time, which ceased to appear after the battle of June. During the last few years he had retired from political life and devoted himself chiefly to literary pursuits. He was occupied with a translation of Dante when he was overtaken by death. During his final illness many attempts were made by his former friends to convert him back to Catholicism, but to his last moment he refused to see a priest. His dying will prescribes that his funeral shall in all respects be conducted like that of a pauper, and that no monument shall mark the place where his bones decay. To belong to humanity was the religion he wished to die by, and to mingle in death with those whom circumstances and an imperfect social state rendered the poorest and most scorned of men the expression of his deepest convictions and sympathies. A man of unswerving truth, of ardent yet genial nature, of fiery and subtle intellect, of courage that nothing could daunt, and fidelity that knew no temptation, there is none among the prominent characters of the epoch, who can leave behind him a purer or a manlier fame.

The True Delta of New Orleans copies from the Charleston press an account of the preliminaries at the execution of two white men named Motley and Blackledge, near Charleston, for the murder of a slave under circumstances so "revolting as to be irreconcilable "with any other supposition than that they were "frenzied with intoxication," and that up to the moment of their leaving jail, "they expressed a confident "belief that they would be rescued by their friends "before they could be hung;" and to prevent this rescue the Charleston Light Dragoons were called out. *The True Delta* adds:

"We cannot expect to see the above copied into THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE. Such an evidence of the determination which exists in the southern States to visit with the severest penalties of the law those who are guilty of cruelty to slaves, it would not do to exhibit to the readers of THE TRIBUNE. They only need to be regaled with accounts of barbarities to negroes that were never perpetrated."

In reply to *The True Delta* we would merely state that civilization must be in a very low condition when two such men could "confidently count upon a rescue;" but that apart, we assure *The True Delta* that because a man is hung once in an age for nameless cruelties to a slave, it does not alter our opinion of the slave system. If one were hanged every day, it might be a slight expiation, but it would not mend the system in our view, however much *The True Delta* might boast of every execution.

But *The True Delta* is much mistaken as to the hypothesis on which it descants. We did publish the account of this hanging on the 10th inst., as we do all news of interest. We now subjoin, for the benefit of those it may concern, the following sample of the usual negro advertisements in the New-Orleans papers, as *The True Delta* wishes us to keep our readers au courant with the beauties of the peculiar institution:

NEW-ORLEANS SLAVE-DEPOT, No. 63 Barracks-st., and No. 157 Common-st.—Slaves for sale on reasonable terms, for cash or city acceptance. Particular attention paid to the sale of negroes on commission from owners; also and others, and will always have on hand mechanics, field hands and house servants, and will be receiving negroes throughout the season. Having a large and all attributes I am be able to accommodate 300 slaves for those who import from other States. City references given when required. Title unbroken.
And will pay the highest prices in cash for sound negroes.
THOMAS FOSTER.

Any gentleman who wishes to buy a skillful mechanic can do so in New-Orleans—a compliment to the northern mechanics not to be lost sight of. But why does n't some Thomas Foster or other open a bazaar for the sale of professional gentlemen—white or black—such as reverend doctors, lawyers, doctors, literati, editors of daily papers, &c.? Then possibly the New-Orleans journals might supply themselves with editors of native production, and not be obliged to import them from abroad.

THE LATEST NEWS,

RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

LATER FROM NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

DEFEAT OF THE SHAM DEMOCRACY.

THE NEBRASKA BILL CONDEMNED.

NINE CHEERS FOR THE GRANITE STATE.

CONCORD, N. H., Thursday, March 16, 1854.

The returns now hourly coming in give a different complexion to the result of the election than was at first indicated. They show a Whig and Free Soil gain of 91 in the House over last year, thus wiping out the *Democratic majority and leaving the Opposition ahead.* 157 Whigs and Free Soilers are elected, 154 being a majority in the House.

Baker's majority for Governor cannot exceed 1,500, while Martin's majority last year was 5,502.

Dover elects six Whigs to the Legislature, one of them being JOHN P. HALE.

The proprietors of *The Statesman* issue an extra containing the following:

"STATESMAN OFFICE, CONCORD, Thursday, March 16, 1854.

"*To the People of New-Hampshire:*

"We feel authorized to announce that it is the general belief in Concord that the 89 Democratic majority in the Legislature is overcome, and that there may be a working majority of Whigs and Free Soilers in the Legislature which convenes on the first Wednesday of next June. It is a matter of absolute certainty that no man in whose garments is even the smell of favoring the Nebraska bill can be chosen Senator in Congress from New Hampshire by the Legislature elect. That bill and the letter of Judge Douglas to the Hon. Cyrus Barton are the chief instruments in producing this astonishing result.

"This city is in a tempest of excitement. We have no time now to say more. MCFARLAND & JENKS."

BOSTON, Thursday, March, 16—8 P. M.

The following dispatch has just been received from *The Patriot* (Democrat) Office, Concord:

"We have information of the election of 198 Democrats and 145 of other parties to the House. The towns to hear from elected last year 93 Democrats and two Whigs. We think they have now elected 90 Democrats.

"The Democrats have elected eight of the twelve Senators, the others two, and there is probably no choice in districts five and seven."

ATLAS OFFICE, BOSTON, Wednesday, March 16, 1854.

By returns from all but about twenty small towns in New Hampshire, many of which will elect Whigs, we learn that 145 Opposition and 147 Democratic members have been elected to the House. Among the latter are said to be twelve of Burke's "Old Guard," who are hostile to the Administration, and will not cooperate with the Concord regency. In 178 towns the net Democratic loss on the gubernatorial vote of last year is 3,332.

FROM WASHINGTON.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 16, 1854.

Mr. PHELPS, who claimed and has occupied the seat of Senator from Vermont since the opening of Congress, was ejected to-day with one thousand dollars in his pocket. Hair-splitting BADGER could not go him, and CLAYTON'S sophistry could not save him.

There is no mistaking the fact that a strong disposition exists in Congress to pursue ultra measures toward Spain for the seizure of the Black Warrior. A suspension of the neutrality law seems to be the prominent feature with a majority of members. Great excitement was apparent in the House this morning while the matter was under consideration.

The Clerks in the Post Office have resigned in consequence of low salaries.

The bill of the Select Committee of the House, proposes two Pacific Railroads and Telegraph lines. One commencing from the Mississippi at a point not north of the 37th parallel of north latitude to San Francisco, and the other from some point on the westerly shore of Lake Superior, or Mississippi river in Minnesota, to the Pacific.

XXXIID CONGRESS....FIRST SESSION.

SENATE...WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 16, 1854.

The CHAIR presented a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting the report of the Board of Commissioners, appointed some years ago to investigate the claims preferred against the United States arising, and growing out of the war in California.

Mr. GWIN moved its reference to a Select Committee.

Mr. PEARCE opposed this, and moved its reference to the Committee on Military Affairs.

After a debate, Mr. Pearce's motion was agreed to.