Business Notices.

GENTLEMEN'S HATS—FALL FASHION FOR 1854.—N. ESPENSCHEID will introduce the Fall Fashion for Gentlemen's Hats THIS DAY. It is in all features the most brilliant affair of the season. Its production is a perfect triumph over all rivalry. The store is No. 118 Nassau-st. Go and judge for yourselves.

BEEBE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 156 Broadway, respectfully inv te the attention of their customers and the public to the FALL FASHIONS for GENTLEMEN'S HATS and CAPS.

CHEAP SILKS! CHEAP SILKS!!—The subscriber will open THIS MORNING a large stock of PLAID SILKS, damaged on board of the Franklin, and will be sold at 50 cents per yard. Also rich BROCADE, PLAIN and PLAID SILKS; also rich SILK ROBES, and many other kinds of Goods, which will be sold at a great bargain.
E. H. LEADBEATER, (late Leadbeat r & Lee,),
No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

SEWING MACHINES—TO CLOTHIERS, TAILORS, &c.—Now is the time, during the dull season, and before the hurry of the Fall business commences, to introduce the Sewing Machines. An investment of $100 in a Sewing Machine will procure more clear profit than $5 000 invested in any other way. This can be clearly demonstrated. Having settled all suits against our machines, there is no shadow of claim against them. But all other machines do infringe our patents. The "Dorcas Machines"—a cheap Yankee affair—infringe four of our patents, and the "Excelsior Machines" infringe four of our patents, and one invention for which we have applied for a patent. He who buys any of these pirafical machines will buy a suit at law. I. M. SINGER & Co., No 323 Broadway.

BROKEN BANKS! BROKEN BANKS!!—All Bills on the Banks of this State taken at par at UNION HALL, Wholesale and Retail Clothing Warehouse, corner of Fulton and Nassau sts., where may be found a complete assortment of MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS. Prices marked in plain figures, from which there is no deviation. P. L. ROGERS & CO.,
Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st.

GREAT BARGAINS.—Carpets at cost; purchased at reduced prices—No. 379 Broadway.—PETERSON & HUMPHREY will now sell off their entire stock of Carpets, &c., at the lowest prices: Rich Velvet, 10@24; rich Tapestry, 8@12; rich Brussels, 8; rich three-ply, 6@10 per yard; rich heavy Superfine, 6@7. Also, on consignment, a very large assortment of cheap Ingrain at 3 per yard. Oil Cloths, Rugs, Matting, Mats, &c., equally low. No. 379 Broadway, corner White-st.

NEW MUSIC.—"Filikins and his Dinah." A Comic Ballad. By Thomas Baker. Price 25 cts. A rich Ballad, full of fun and good melody. "Wake up" Serenade by Geo. R. Poulton. Price 25 cents. Persons wishing to regale their friends cannot choose a better serenade. "Greenport Polka." By Griffen T. Le Fort. Price 25 cts. HORACE WATERS, publisher, No. 333 Broadway. Music sent by mail postpaid.

$15 only, for a Country Residence, or Village Homestead in a pleasant and healthy location on the Long Island Railroad. 100 Farms and 500 Building Lots, 100 feet square, equal to four city lots, will be divided among 600 subscribers, on the evening of August 31, 1854. Each subscriber only for $15, payable in instalments, will receive a warranted deed for a farm of from two to 20 acres, or four Building Lots 25x100 feet. Only a few shares left. Apply to CHAS. WOOD, No. 208 Broadway, where maps and pamphlets can be had gratis.

TO HOLDERS OF BROKEN BANK BILLS.—Bills on the Banks of the States of New-York, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin, taken at par for MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS, at UNION HALL, Clothing Warehouse, corner of Fulton and Nassau sts. Goods marked in plain figures. One price—no deviation. P. L. ROGERS & CO.,
Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st, corner of Nassau.

GREAT INDUCEMENT TO CASH BUYERS.—HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway, is offering his large assortment of elegant and warranted Pianos and Melodeons at a large discount from factory prices for cash. His assortment comprises Pianos from three of the best Boston and several New-York manufacturers, including those from his own factory. Also the best Boston, New-Haven, New-York and Buffalo Melodeons. Every instrument fully guaranteed. Dealers supplied on the very best terms.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will hold his regular semi-weekly auction sale of STOCKS and BONDS THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For further particulars see his advertisement in another column.

ALL THE BANKS IN THE UNION.—NOTES on all and every Bank considered good in the 1st inst., will be taken at par in payment for READY-MADE CLOTHING, at E. EVANS'S CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

FAIRBANKS' PLATFORM SCALES.—Long known, severely tested, always right—the acknowledged standard.
FAIRBANKS & Co., No. 189 Water-st.

DESHLER'S ANTI-PERIODIC OR FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.—A new and interesting discovery in Vegetable Medicine, containing no salt of calomel, arsenic, or quinine. Before asking the confidence of the public, and without making any drafts upon its credulity, the inventor of this medicine asks attention to the following

JOINT CERTIFICATE FROM
the Hon. Wm. A. Newell, M.D., late Member of Congress from New-Jersey, and A. D. Newell, M.D., an eminently successful surgeon and physician of New-Brunswick, N. J.

TO PHYSICIANS AND THE PUBLIC.

"Having extensively used DESHLER'S ANTI-PERIODIC OR FEVER AND AGUE PILLS' in our practice we take pleasure in stating this publicly our experience of their efficacy. We have used them in hundreds of cases of Fever and Ague, and have never known a person to have a second chill after commencing with them, and as they contain no salt of arsenic or quinine, the former of which sometimes operated so deleteriously as an accumulative poison, we consider them a safe and valuable remedy that ought to be within reach of every family that is liable to chills and fever. To our professional brethren we deem it proper to say that we have been made acquainted with the composition of these Pills, and find them strictly a scientific preparation. Moreover, as they all are prepared by an apothecary of more than twenty years' active experience, we can vouch that they are skillfully compounded. We earnestly commend them to the notice of the profession, and believe they will cure after all usual remedies have failed. "WM. A. NEWELL, M.D.,
"A. D. NEWELL, M.D."

In their own State, both these gentlemen have an extensive practice, and enjoy to an enviable degree the confidence of the public. There they would obtain universal credit. But as we desire to prepossess every citizen of the United States with our truthfulness and good faith, we subjoin the following note from a gentleman known and reverenced throughout the Union, the Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, LL.D.

NOTE FROM THE HON. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN.

"From the professional character and reputation of Drs. Newell, abovenamed, and the esteem in which these gentlemen, with Mr. Deshler, are held in this State, I take pleasure in stating that any representations made by them are worthy of public confidence."
"THEO. FRELINGHUYSEN.

"New-Brunswick, N. J., Jan. 24, 1854."

Sold by BOYD & PAUL, No. 149 Chambers-st.; CLICKENER & Co., No. 81 Barclay-st.; STEBBINS, MORGAN & BUTLER, No. 46 Cliff-st.; T. & G. ACKERMAN & MARTIN, No. 52 Courtlandt-st., New-York; and by GILLIERT, WENT & Co., No. 177 North 2d-st., Philadelphia, Wholesale Agents; and at retail by RING, corner Broadway and Johnsonst.; CROMBIE, corner Broadway and 14th-st.; GUION, corner Bowery and Grand-st.; SHEDDEN, corner Bowery and 4th-st.; GUSTAV RAMSPERGER, No. 62 Oliver-st.; HUTCHINGS, No. 132 West Broadway; BERRIAN, No. 179 Grand-st., Williamsburgh; MRS. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; JAS. W. SMITH, Court-st., Brooklyn; THOS. J. HAYES, No. 194 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; SAMUEL HAYES, No. 49 Montgomery-st., Jersey City. Orders from the trade may be addressed to C. D. DESHLER, New-Brunswick, N. J.

IT SHOULD BE UNIVERSALLY KNOWN—for it is strictly true—that indigestion is the parent of a large proportion of fatal diseases. Dysentery, diarrhea, cholera morbus, liver complaint, and many other diseases enumerated in the City Inspector's weekly catalogue of deaths, are generated by indigestion alone. Think of that, dyspeptics! think of it all who suffer from disordered stomachs, and if you are willing to be guided by advice founded upon experience, resort at once (don't think a moment) to HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, which, as an alterative, curative and invigorant, stands alone and unapproached. General Dépôt, No. 120 Arch-st. We have tried these Bitters, and know that they are excellent for the diseases specified above. [City Item.

For sale in New-York by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st.; C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; HAVILAND, HARRAT & RIDLEY, No. 59 Warren-st.; BOYD & PAUL, No. 149 Chambers-st.; C. V. CLICKENER & Co., No. 81 Barclay-st.; OLCOTT, McKISSON & ROBBINS, No. 127 Maiden-lane; MRS. HAYES, Brooklyn; and by druggists and dealers of medicine everywhere.

Another Instance of Tape Worm Cured by the Use of Dr. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE.

NEW-YORK, Oct 15, 1852.

This is to certify that I was troubled with a tape worm for more than six months. I tried all the known remedies for this dreadful affliction, but without being able to destroy it. I got one of Dr. M'Lane's Almanacs, which contained notices of several wonderful cures that had been performed by his celebrated Vermifuge. I resolved to try it and immediately purchased a bottle, which I took according to directions; and the result was I discharged one large tape worm, measuring more than a yard, besides a number of small ones. MRS. M. SCOTT, No. 79 Cannon-st.

P. S. Dr. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, also his LIVER PILLS, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in this city.

Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none but Dr. M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE. All others, in comparison, are worthless. 13

ASPINWALL'S TONIC MIXTURE.—During the twenty years since this medicine was introduced scores of "Fever and Ague cures" have passed into oblivion, but this maintains its place, and its proprietors challenge the production of a single case in which it has failed. Prepared by THOMAS & MAXWELL, (successors to James S. Aspinwall,) No. 66 William-st.

NO PAY—If DR. TOBIAS'S VENETIAN LINIMENT does not immediately cure Cholera, Dysentery, Colic, and Spasms, if used when first taken. Thousands have certified to its wonderful curative properties. It is warranted perfectly harmless to take internally. Sold by the Druggists throughout the United States. Dépôt No. 60 Cortlandt-st. Price 25 and 50 cents.

DESHLER'S ANTI-PERIODIC, OR FEVER AND AGUE CURE, was first brought before the public in 1853, and already commands confidence and attention, and an unexampled demand. Sold by CLICKENER & Co., No. 81 Barclay-st.

HAIR DYE AND WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S celebrated HAIR DYE is by all acknowledged the best in the world. Sold wholesale and retail, or applied in nine private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye, Wig and Ornamental Hair Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE.—This magnificent compound is beyond contingency the safest and most reliable Dye in existence, never failing to impart to the hair uniformity of color, nourishment and elasticity, besides being the easiest washed off the skin. Sold and applied at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

Our Agents.

Messrs. CARGILL & ROCKWELL, No. 1 North Broadway, YONKERS, will supply our friends in that Village with THE TRIBUNE.

GEORGE E. LA FAYE, No. 261 Westminster-st., is our Agent in PROVIDENCE for the sale of THE TRIBUNE.

MELLEN & Co. are our Agents for the sale of THE TRIBUNE in CHICAGO.

SAMUEL B. NICHOLS is our agent for the sale of THE TRIBUNE in Burlington, Vt.

H. B. PEARSON will supply our friends in CLEVELAND with THE TRIBUNE.

WM. PATTON is our agent for the sale of THE TRIBUNE at WATERBURY, Ct.

Mr. G. W. PAIGE, No. 67 Randolph-st., CHICAGO, has THE TRIBUNE for sale, and will serve our friends in that city.

L. D. CAMPBELL is our Agent for the sale of THE TRIBUNE in ELMIRA.

Mr. W. H. WATERS will supply our friends in LITTLE FALLS with with THE TRIBUNE.

V. B. PALMER is authorized to receive subscriptions and advertisements for THE TRIBUNE in the cities of PHILADELPHIA and BOSTON.

Our friends in Rock Island, Ill., and Davenport, can obtain THE TRIBUNE of H. A. PORTER & BRO., in Rock Island.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.—Nearly all the heads of the different foreign legations are now absent from Washington. Some are on the Continent—some are in London—some are whiling their time pleasantly away at the princely hotels of New-York, cheered no doubt by the exciting facts that the advent of Grisi takes place on the 4th of September, and that Niblo has snatched that precious prize or bauble from the crowned heads of Europe—Carlotta Grisi! In the meantime, the wheels of government move on as quietly and successfully as if the whole diplomatic corps were present in Washington. [Washington Star, Aug. 25

MORE NATIVISM.—It would seem according to the *Toronto Patriot*, that the feeling existing between the Americans employed on the Northern Railroad and the Canadians, is not of the most friendly character. It appears that the Superintendent of the Road last week discharged the Locomotive Superintendent, who was an American, whereupon every "Yankee" on the road sent in his resignation, which were accepted.

New-York Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, AUGUST 28, 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 guarantee of his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

TO OUR FRIENDS.—Subscribers, in sending us remittances, frequently omit to mention the name of the Post-Office, and very frequently the name of the State, to which their paper is to be sent—always mention the name of the *Post-Office* and State.

SUBSCRIBERS wishing to have the direction of THE TRIBUNE changed, must state the *old* address as well as the new.

To Advertisers.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE has now a circulation of **115,000** copies, and is undoubtedly the best advertising medium in the United States, circulating as it does in every State in the Union, British Provinces, &c., having for its readers Farmers, Mechanics, Merchants, Families, &c. Those who wish to make their business known the country over, would do well to try THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE. A limited number of advertisements are inserted at 50 cents per line, each insertion.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE also has a very large circulation in the country. Advertisements inserted at 10 cents per line, each insertion.

The bills of mortality for the past week show a reduction of *ninety one* in the number of deaths by cholera, being one more than the reduction in the whole number of deaths. All diseases foot up 832, against 922 the previous week, and 1,148 three weeks ago. The mortality by cholera has in the same three weeks gone down from 302 to 130, or fifty-seven per cent. The only localities now afflicted by cholera are the Emigrant Hospitals on Ward's Island, and a few of the district rookeries and cabins in the upper part of the city. The Board of Health have discontinued their daily reports, and the cholera, as an active disease, may be considered at an end. The "dreadful havoc of the pestilence in New-York" for eight months of the year shows only 1,807 deaths, out of a population of 700,000; and not one hundred of these were adult male Americans.

RIGHTS OF AUTHORS.

Years ago, *The Evening Post* was accustomed to deny to authors any property right in their own productions. All that the author could sell or claim, according to that journal, was the right of *first* issuing his work—a right of which it was impossible for either legalized or lawless piracy to deprive him—but, so soon as it should come into the market, any body might snatch a copy, reprint it, flood the bookstores with a half-price edition, and thus deprive the author of any compensation for his labor. This theory (for which the world is probably indebted to the active and subtle but erratic brain of the late William Leggett) always seemed to us the most coherent and plausible form of the anti-copyright doctrine. If you admit an author's property right at all, it is absurd to draw a narrow, capricious circle around him, and say he shall have such right within that circle, but none at all outside of it. If Mr. Bancroft or Mrs. Stowe has any rightful property in his or her literary productions, then that property cannot justly be limited to this country, but must be commensurate with the *use* made of those productions. If the Harpers or any publishers of kindred principles and practices have a moral right to seize the first attainable copy of Bulwer's or Dickens's new work and flood the market with reprints of it as fast as a hundred compositors and a dozen steam-presses can produce them, to the serious injury if not utter ruin of the fair trader who has bought of the author, so far as the latter can give it, the exclusive right of printing said work in this country, then they may with equal justice seize the latest production of Irving or Headley, Grace Greenwood or Fanny Fern, and treat it in like manner. The Law cannot alter the essential morality of an act—cannot make knavery honest or honesty culpable—its aim is rather to conform to and indicate the line which separates justice from injustice, though it does not always succeed in so doing. Mr. H. C. Carey's argument against International Copyright from the assumption that the makers of popular books are not truly authors—that they steal their ideas from Kant and Humboldt, Comté and Arago—is also, if good for anything, good against *all* copyright for such works as those of Dickens, Thackeray and Jerrold, and not merely for restricting such copyright to two or three islands. For if Thackeray is not truly the author of "Vanity Fair," there is no reason why *any body* should pay him for writing it; but if he *is* the author, then Miss Snooks of Bond-st., if she chooses to read it, is under just as clear a moral obligation to pay him for his labor in producing it as Miss Simkins of Piccadilly.

We get at the gist of this whole Copyright question by asking *what it is that the author and publisher agree to sell* in selling printed copies of a given work. Here is a new story by Dickens, for instance, which some enterprising American publisher has paid a couple of thousand dollars for advance sheets of, and which he is thus enabled to issue ahead of all rivals. So he publishes in due season and offers for sale—what? The right to reprint on him and sell at half price? Suppose you went into his shop and said, "Sir, hand "me a copy of 'Hard Times,' quick; I want it to "reprint, so as to have it in market at half-price to-"morrow?"—would he be likely to sell it for that purpose? Would he not rather say to you, "Sir, I have "copies of the work for sale; and I will gladly sell "you one or more to read or lend; but I reserve to "myself the right of multiplying copies, and cannot "sell you for that purpose." In parting with his undoubted property, has he not a right to make such reservation? Is he not perfectly *understood* as making it in selling a copy? And is not the reprinting on him from a copy so sold an act essentially unjust and dishonest? Thus it has always seemed to us, and we can get the subject into no light that gives it a different aspect.

The Evening Post of 1854, we rejoice to see, has outgrown the crotchet which formerly disfigured its lucubrations concerning the Rights of Authors. In commenting on the recent decision of the British House of Lords denying to Foreign Authors a Common Law protection of Copyrights, it says:

"We can form no estimate of the number of American books copyrighted in England, but they must form no insignificant part of the book trade of Great Britain. The English sales have certainly been greatly relied upon by American writers, and this decision will cut off a very substantial portion of the income of several of the more eminent of them.

"In one point of view we cannot but contemplate this decision with satisfaction. It will rally all the author-interest of the country in a united effort to bring about such a modification of the laws of Great Britain and the United States as will secure to authors a reasonable compensation for their pirated property. The injustice of the present state of the law, to literary men, is too palpable to be questioned. Interests have grown up in this country and in England, based upon a different construction of the law, which will receive a serious shock from the decision recently announced. All parties suffering by it will at once, we naturally presume, commence to agitate for a treaty, or the passage of such laws as the exigency demands. Had this decision been given before the Senate took action upon the treaty negotiated by Mr. Everett, while Secretary of State, for an international copyright, &c., it may be doubted whether that treaty would have been rejected. We trust this administration will open negotiations again with the British Embassy upon the subject, and see if something cannot be agreed upon in which the Senate will concur."

—We trust *The Post* will learn that the International Copyright Treaty referred to has not been rejected by the Senate, but is in good condition to be taken up and ratified next winter.

THE STATE OF SUPERIOR.

The formation of a new State embracing the mining regions of Lake Superior, the territory now belonging to Michigan, and perhaps some thousands of square miles west of the lake, reaching to Red River and the British Boundary will soon become a question for the action of the country. If the reader will glance at the map of this region, he will notice that the State of Michigan, in defiance of all natural and reasonable boundaries, has an outside territory running nearly to the western extremity of Lake Superior. This wide and important region cannot feel at home with a capital away across the lake and hundreds of miles in the interior of the Peninsula. An attachment to Wisconsin would have been more natural, but that State was many years in the future when Michigan accomplished the annexation of the copper mines. Between Michigan proper and these foreign possessions, there can be no affinity, political or social, no community of trade, pursuits or internal interests. By position and peculiarity of soil, climate, and especially of mineral wealth, which is to shape the pursuits of its people, this fraction of Michigan, with some adjoining territory, "is, and of right ought to be, a free and "independent State."

Organized as a State, the people would more effectively engage in the development and promotion of their great home interest, copper, lead and silver mining. The establishment of safe and commodious ports on the Lake, of railroad and other approved modes of interior communication, connecting the South and East with the Mississippi and the Great Lakes, would at once occupy the Superior Legislature. By such a course this broad expanse of territory would be settled and improved a quarter of a century sooner than is probable under the present arrangement. The vast deposits of copper, which are now comparatively worthless for want of means to get to market, would become more valuable to the owners than the gold mines of California, and far more useful to the nation. The agricultural and commercial interests of the territory, which are now almost entirely neglected, would spring into vigorous life, and give occupation and competence to thousands of adventurous emigrants who would gladly become the pioneers in so promising a region—a region whose free settlers already put it beyond the possibility of pollution by Slavery.

We see, then, every geographical, commercial and social reason for the formation of the State of Superior. Against it there appear only two arguments: first, and always first, where additions to the Union are contemplated, are the interests of Slavery. Two thorough-going free Senators might be looked for from this new State, to say nothing of the other two pretty sure to come from Nebraska, and the chance of two more from Kansas; and these would upset that balance of power which has been regarded as the bulwark of the peculiar institution. Another reason, a mere appendage to the one mentioned, is that in the organization of the North-West Territory there was a sort of understanding that no more than five States should be made from it and these—Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin—are now in existence. But actual and specific compromises have been so often violated by those who would be likely to raise this objection, that their outcry against a mere understanding would have little weight. Even in the formation of these five States, the implied obligation has been disregarded as the outlandish boundary of Michigan testifies. Besides, popular sovereignty requires the new State. Remote from Michigan, strangers to Wisconsin, and separated by leagues of wilderness from Minnesota, it is contrary to the newest democratic doctrine to refuse these people the privilege which they are anxious to exercise of being their own masters.

The last argument likely to be advanced against the new State, is that Michigan is already in possession of a large portion of the territory. But, as times go, this is a fact of no weight. Michigan got jurisdiction by virtue of a "compromise," the equivalent being the surrender of a claim to a large slice of Northern Ohio—a claim urged even to the hazardous extent of civil war, as the history of Toledo and the neighboring region can testify. But this is not a consideration to weigh against the essential sovereignty of the inhabitants of Superior. If they desire their independence, and are determined to have it, Michigan will probably be willing to let them go. Forward, then, with the new State of Superior!

THE JERSEY MONOPOLY.

We chronicled some days since the departure of two of the Camden and Amboy Managers for Europe, whither they have gone, as rumor says, for the purpose of selling bonds and raising the wind. Money is required for the purpose of making some of the blind roads that have been promised to the people of West Jersey, in hopes thereby to stave off the great day of settlement, now, to all appearance, very near at hand. We greatly doubt their success, for the credit of the Companies is certainly declining both within and without the State.

Within the State the anti-monopoly spirit is making rapid progress, and at no period has the press manifested such confidence of success as at the present moment. Heretofore the influence of Commodore Stockton has been great, but that is now upon the wane, and the Commodore seems likely soon to be shelved along with the monopoly by which he has so long and so largely profited. A recent letter from him to his subjects seems to have been an unfortunate affair, as it has given occasion for the publication of one of the most scathing reviews we recollect to have seen. The closing number appeared some days since in *The State Gazette*, and in it is given so appalling a string of charges against the Commodore and his fellow-managers that we are tempted to lay it before our readers, in order that they may see how roads are managed in the Commodore's little kingdom. It is as follows:

"I. That they robbed the people of their rights, by bribing legislators to give what did not belong to them.

"II. That they have continued to rob them by means of a constant administration of oysters, champagne, cigars and gold, to the most unprincipled men of the State.

"III. That they have robbed their fellow-citizens by taxing them three, four, six, and even eight times as much as was allowed by law.

"IV. That they have robbed their fellow stockholders in the railroad by enormous charges, for their own profit, that have driven business from the road.

"V. That they have robbed their fellow-stockholders in the canal to such an extent as to force that work to look to the road even for money with which to pay the interest on its debt.

"VI. That they have robbed their fellow-stockholders in the Joint Companies by passing thirty thousand dollars to their credit for the purpose of making them responsible for hundreds of thousands of dollars that had passed into their own 'breeches pockets,' and that were then required to be disgorged.

"VII. That they have robbed their fellow-stockholders of the Napoleon Company by putting all the profits into their own pockets, and making no dividends on any stock but what was held by themselves.

"VIII. That by a similar process they have robbed the outside stockholders of the Camden Ferry Company.

"IX. That they have robbed their fellow-stockholders by publishing false statements of the trade and travel on the road, with a view to raise the price of stock and enable them to sell the shares they had purchased.

"X. That they have robbed them also by buying a competing road at a low price, and then privately selling it to *themselves*, or the representatives of their fellow stockholders, at a high one.

"XI. That they at the same time robbed them by charging for repairs on that road, three, four, or five times what they cost.

"XII. That they robbed the stockholders in the straight turnpike by seizing on all the money in its treasury, and all the property on the road, and retaining the same until compelled by law to disgorge a portion of the plunder.

"XIII. That they have in all these ways robbed the State Treasury in its capacity of holder of stock.

"XIV. That they have likewise robbed it in its capacity of receiver of transit duties, by making false returns of trade and travel on the road, although these returns were required to be certified on oath.

"XV. That they have robbed the merchants trading on the road and canal by carrying on their business in the names of fictitious companies, with 'men of straw' to sign receipts; and that thus, while pocketing themselves all the plunder, they have been enabled to screen themselves from all claims for loss or damage.

"XVI. That they have robbed the farmers of the State by establishing immense peach orchards, from which the markets of New-York and Boston could be rapidly and cheaply supplied, while shutting out the produce of other parts of the State by enormous charges and ruinous delays on the road; and

"XVII. That the system of the companies has been, from its commencement to the present hour, one of fraud, falsification and imposture."

This would seem to be quite sufficient, yet the writer says the list might be considerably extended. He thinks, however, that it is quite as long as the Commodore would desire to notice in a single letter that is now asked from him in explanation of the remarkable facts whose existence is here asserted. It is to him particularly that the public has a right, says his reviewer, to look for explanations, as he has always put himself forward as the spokesman and chief man of the Companies. "It is, therefore, right and "proper" he continues, "to place fully before *his* "eyes, the fact that *he* has for years lain under a chal-"lenge to produce the books and papers of these "Companies, *and that he has never ventured to accept* "*the challenge*. We beg of him to reflect upon this, "and then to answer what would be his opinion of "the president of another company that should so "long submit to lie under such imputations—and "whether he would, under such circumstances, con-"sider him entitled to be received in society as a "gentleman? We think he would not."

Neither, we think, would any of our readers. In conclusion, the reviewer advises Mr. Stockton to write no more letters for publication, "unless pre-"pared to offer a complete and thorough examination "of all the affairs of the Companies." This is good advice, and the Commodore will probably follow it by remaining quiet, as usual, until the storm shall blow over and the skies become clear again. For this he will, however, as we think, require to wait a considerable time, as the very fact that such articles as this can now be published in his monopoly-ridden State is evidence that the storm is likely to continue sufficiently long, and be sufficiently strong, to rid it of the monopoly iniquity altogether. The same popular tempest will also be likely to demolish the Douglas-Nebraska party in politics and the traffic in rum by which so many of the people are impoverished and imbruted.

PUBLIC ECONOMY—OSIERS.

In a recent article on Canadian Reciprocity, we urged that this country was already too deeply in debt—that we were buying too much of other nations in proportion to the amount of our exports—and that, in order to extricate our people from their present general and serious embarrassments, it would be advisable, instead of adding Grain and Timber to the list of our staple imports, to increase rather the range of our productions by growing or fabricating at home some articles for which we now depend on foreign countries—and we instanced (among others) the Osier or Basket Willow and Sumac as two articles which we now largely import, when we ought to produce them to an extent commensurate with our wants. To this article, *The Evening Post* saw fit to take objection in an article commencing as follows:

"OSIERS AND SUMAC.—The political economy of THE TRIBUNE newspaper appears to be summed up in the maxim that *a nation should produce within itself everything for which it has occasion.*"

—To this article we very patiently and thoroughly responded, explaining for the thousandth time that we had no such idea as *The Post* attributed to us—that we assented undoubtingly to the policy of going abroad for Cauotchouc and Cocoanuts, Logwood and Spices, with whatever beside could, by reason of diversities of climate or other natural capacity, be produced elsewhere with decidedly less labor than here. We faintly hoped to induce *The Post* to retract its mistaken imputation on this head, but in vain. Its readers are left to this hour in the belief that we advocate growing Pimento in Vermont and fishing for Seals off Key West by way of encouraging and diversifying Home Industry.

The Post broadly assumed that the non-production of Osiers and non-collection of Sumac in this country were proofs that our Sumac was inferior and our soil ill adapted to Osiers—or, in other words, that our people declined to produce these articles because they could employ their labor to better advantage in growing Wheat and Pigs. We responded No—that does not follow; the impediments to Sumac-gathering and Osier growing in this country are these: Our producers have few or no fields of Osiers planted, and to plant and nurture such is expensive, while the return is remote and contingent; they are generally ignorant of the requirements of both these branches of industry—don't know the true Basket-Osier so as to distinguish it from other willows; don't know how and when to plant, till, cut and strip it; don't know, when to gather nor how to cure Sumac; and if they could and did do all these things successfully, they would still have to find a market and then establish a reputation for their products; for the consumers of such are not looking toward them for a supply but across the Atlantic; the imported Osiers and Sumac have an established good reputation, and the natural presumption that their upstart American rivals *could not* be better, but probably would be found inferior, would weigh heavily against them. Men slowly and reluctantly abandon the old paths, unless under virtual compulsion. And we cited, in refutation of *The Post's* assumption that Osiers are not produced here only because our Land and Labor can be more profitably employed, the testimony of a correspondent that a Yankee now residing in Boone County, Ky., who has a plantation of Osiers, actually received therefrom last year a profit of $200 per acre—the Osiers being tended, gathered and manufactured on shares by some German families settled near him who understand the business.

Hereupon *The Post* breaks out in an entirely new spot. The growing of Osiers is no longer too bad a business to be followed in this country, but too good a one to be protected! Here is its line of argument:

"This is as apt an illustration as we could desire of the position we took the other day, that when our people find the cultivation of osiers and the making of baskets becoming profitable, they will be sure to engage in these occupations. Here is a resident of Kentucky who finds the cultivation of osiers a lucrative business, and he therefore follows it. He gets a profit of two hundred dollars an acre from the lands on which Germans are employed to plant osier stocks and gather the twigs. We congratulate him on having so well illustrated the principle of free trade, and hope he will go on with his enterprise. He wants no duties on bundles of osier twigs imported from Holland, or on baskets brought from France. He prospers under the free trade system; he feels none of that necessity of forcing "home production," of which THE TRIBUNE talks so pathetically."

Now we are as ignorant as *The Post* as to the first cost of that willow plantation, and as to the number of years through which it lay neglected and useless, awaiting the advent of these experienced German basket-makers who have rendered it a source of liberal profit to its owner. But we *do* know several who have started similar plantations and utterly broken down in them—perhaps from some misunderstood peculiarity of soil or climate; perhaps from sheer ignorance of the business by those who undertook it. But we have said nothing hitherto as to the necessity of a higher duty on Osiers. Our proposition is that we ought to grow, not a few acres at a profit, but a supply adequate to our home demand. What we desire is not particularly that some Yankee in Kentucky may make a fortune by growing Osiers, but that Osier-growing shall become a stable and prosperous department of the National Industry. If this can be promptly effected under the present duty, or without any duty, we shall be content: we only insist that it shall somehow be accomplished. If *The Post* will induce its Free Trade friends to forget its former assumption that Osiers are not extensively grown here simply because our labor can be more profitably employed in growing Wheat and rearing Pigs—that the fact that they are not so grown suffices to prove the business unprofitable—and accept and act upon its new theory that Osier-growing is universally profitable—we will go with it in opposing any increase of duty on this article. Only let us have the Osiers grown here in abundance, and we want no duty on their foreign rivals. But we have uniformly found those who in theory insisted that new branches of Industry would be nationalized or expended with ample rapidity in the absence of any Protection, very shy of backing their theory. They practically treat those branches as very good for others to go into and for themselves to keep out of. They may commend willow-growing to others as profitable, but they stick to the rearing of Pigs.

And these men are wise in their generation. There always are unforeseen drawbacks to be encountered in establishing or naturalizing a new industrial pursuit, and he who embarks in it must make a large allowance for casualties and leeway. Junius Smith undertook to naturalize the Tea Culture in the highlands of South Carolina; he demonstrated in theory the perfect feasibility and great pecuniary profit of his enterprise; he led people to hope that we should very soon grow our own Tea; but Junius is dead, and we hear no more of his Tea; we fear that is dead too. Probably One Hundred Thousand Dollars, wisely expended, *would* naturalize the Tea plant in this country; and such naturalization would add Millions to our National wealth; but who is to pay the money? We should very gladly pay *our share* of it; but it would be decidedly inconvenient just now to foot the entire bill.

Now, though we have said nothing hitherto of duties on Osiers, we certainly do not wish to conceal our conviction that the imposition of an adequate duty on rival products imported is the fairest, surest, least objectionable mode of introducing and establishing a new branch of industry. We do not believe a fifty per cent. duty on imported Osiers would benefit that Kentucky planter one cent—on the contrary, by inciting many others to willow-growing, it would pretty certainly soon reduce his $200 per acre to a more moderate figure—but it *would* give an immediate impulse to willow-growing throughout the country. Those who now import would be tempted to look about them and see whether their wants might not be supplied from Home sources; and thousands would look up information on the subject of Osier-growing, buy a few plants and set them, and prepare for producing a crop of Osiers two or three years hence. Meantime, the duty on the imported willow would go into the Treasury, where there will soon be ample need of it; and if that Kentucky Yankee *should* sell his baskets a little higher for a year or two, he would have to sell them so much cheaper afterward as to carry a balance of gain over to the side of his customers. Not that we grudge him one penny of his present gains—on the contrary, we only wish some eight or ten thousand others were doing as he is, and realizing such a profit.

Of course, it is easy to say that a new branch of Industry will grow up as well without Protection as with it, since it is easy to say anything. All that is requisite to this is to defy an unbroken series of facts and outrage the dictates of common sense. That *some* new branches will grow up in the absence of Protection is as certain as that some valuable plants will spring up without seeding and grow without cultivation. So there are pursuits which no stringency of Protection would naturalize, being radically unsuited to our climate and natural resources. But that Protection exerts a powerful and beneficent influence, is proved positively by the present condition of our Cotton manufacture and negatively by the prostration of our Linen business. Sixty years ago, Linen was extensively produced in this country, from native Flax, for the growth of which we have every natural facility. From 1816 to 1840-1, and from 1842 to 1847, the Cotton manufacture was protected by our successive tariffs, under which it grew up from infancy to vigorous maturity. Meantime, our Linen manufacture, though it had many years the start and not one natural impediment to encounter, was broken down and demolished—not having been cared for in the various tariffs meantime enacted, until Flax came to be only grown for seed and spun merely for thread; the great bulk of our lint being thrown away. That the same range of duties which fostered and established the American manufacture of Cotton fabrics would have been equally effective and equally beneficent in the case of Linens, we can no more doubt than we can the diurnal revolution of the earth.

The Sun thinks that sundry fibrous plants of Jamaica might be used to great advantage in this country in the manufacture of paper, "were it not for ab-"surd tariffs and prohibitory duties." This opinion rests on a misapprehension of the fact that there is already in this country no lack of good and cheap materials for paper, and that the difficulty is to find a new and more economical process of manufacture. Straw, meadow grass, pine, poplar, basswood, swingle-tow, life-everlasting, and fifty other substances, are here already, quite as rich in the raw material of paper, and a great deal less costly, we dare say, than to import the plaintain, dagger-plant or cocoa-nut of the tropics. It is the cost of making them into paper which stands in the way of their common use for that purpose. Any old paper-maker will say that though rags are much more expensive at the outset, they can be converted into pulp with so much less expense, that they must always form the chief material. Whether this be so or not, depends on the ingenuity and success of the various new processes now coming into use, or on others hereafter to be discovered. If Mellier, Drayton, Roth, Antisell, succeed in accomplishing what they promise, we shall have a revolution in the paper manufacture; if not, we must still adhere to the old way and pay the old prices, even though a bounty should be put upon the importation of all the fibrous plants Jamaica and the rest of the world can boast of.

IOWA.—One of the Nebraska journals published in the interior of Iowa just at hand reports that the vote of the extreme western and south-western counties is exceedingly favorable to its side—that Pottawattomie County, hitherto reported on our side, has gone the other way, electing a Nebraska Senator and Representatives—that there is a Democratic majority of one in the Senate, and that the Whig majority in the House is or may be reduced to one. The election of Grimes as Governor is conceded, but this report, if well founded, endangers that of Clarke to Congress.

—We have no confirmation of this story from other sources, but give it for whatever it may be worth.

HOTEL FOR COLORED PEOPLE.—Wm. B. Astor, Josiah Perham, Horace Greeley, P. T. Barnum, Wm. H. Burroughs, of the Irving, and Coleman & Stetson of the Astor House have purchased the row of