Business Notices.

KNOX ON THE FASHIONS.—Mr. KNOX, the celebrated Hatter Nos 128 Fulton-st and 511 Broadway, is one of the Hat-fashion regulators of New-York, and his HATS for the present season may be considered the "ne plus ultra" of taste and beauty. The quality is unexceptionable, and the shape graceful and becoming

NOS. 33 AND 35 JOHN-ST.

POINTS.—If you would combine and will accept the desirable Four Points: viz., Material, Make, Fit and Price, that are necessary to your peace of mind, as far as your Clothing can govern it, then purchase of DEVLIN & JESUP, Cor. of John and Nassau-sts.

NOS. 33 AND 35 JOHN-ST.

ENDS.—Three Ends you will obtain by purchasing your Clothing of DEVLIN & JESUP: viz. Comfort with Satisfaction, Economy with Style, and a Saving of Time in satisfying your wants.

EMBROIDERIES AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.—We will open THIS MORNING, an immense stock of rich Embroidered Under-Handkerchiefs and Under-sleeves, Collars, Worked Bands, Pocket Handkerchiefs, &c., which we will sell at one-half their cost to manufacture. Also, 300 pairs of rich Lace Curtains from $6 to $30 per pair. The above are the cheapest goods ever offered in this city.
F. H. LEADBEATER, 347 Broadway, cor. Leonard-st.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.—Messrs. ELY & MUNGER have removed to their spacious Warerooms, No. 419 Broadway, (St. Nicholas Hotel) where they offer the most extensive assortment of PIANO FORTES and MELODEONS to be found in this city, among which are the celebrated Troubadour Stringed double octave Piano and a full supply of A. W. Gold & Co's (Boston) superior diagonal Pianos, Carhart & Needham's Melodeons, with a large supply of low priced new and second-hand Pianos. All of which we will sell at prices that really defy competition. ELY & MUNGER,
No. 419 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.
N. B.—Pianos and Melodeons to rent.

Strange but true, that G. M. BODINE is selling the richest and best SILKS, SHAWLS, and DRESS GOODS generally, that are brought to this market, at less prices than can be met with at any other house in this City. Splendid spring and Summer Silks, plaid, striped, plain &c. just purchased at auction, will be sold from 4/ to 5/, 6/ and 7/ per yard. Also, all the various kinds of Shawls imported adapted to the present and coming season. Stella, Crape, &c. just received from auction, will be sold very cheap. Also direct from the importers, a splendid stock of printed Jaconets, plain and plaid Ginghams, Poplins, De Bege, Delaines, French Ginghams, Parasols, &c. Ladies are invited to call and see for themselves.
G. M. BODINE, No. 323 Grand-st., cor. Orchard.

LACE CURTAINS, MUSLIN AND LACE DRAPERY.—S. & M. F. TOWLE & Co. will offer a choice stock of Draperies, consisting of
500 pairs Lace Curtains, from $3 to $16 per pair,
200 pairs Lace Curtains, from $ 12 to $20 per pair,
600 pairs Muslin Curtains, from 12/ to $5 per pair,
1,500 yards Lace Drapery, at low prices,
3,000 yards Muslin Drapery, from 12/ to $5 per yard,
recently bought at auction peremptory sales full 50 per cent. less than the cost of manufacture.
COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st.

LINEN DAMASKS, LINEN SHEETING, TOWELING, at COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st.—Bargains in Linen Goods. Linen Damasks, from 2/6 to 6/; Damask Table Cloths, Napkins, Doylies and Towelling of all kinds; Bonsley Sheeting, from 4 to 12 4 at prices lower than can be found in the city; Irish Fronting and Shirting Linen of the best manufacture, recently bought at auction, less than the cost of manufacture. S. & M. F. TOWLE & Co., No. 281 Grand-st.

AWAY WITH MELANCHOLY.—No lady can suffer from corns if her feet are encased in a pair of CANTRELL'S exquisite SPRING GAITERS or KID SLIPPERS. There is something refreshing in a pretty shaped shoe that ladies learn to appreciate, after wearing CANTRELL'S handiwork. We can distinguish them as far off as they can be seen, and consider ourselves indisputable authority in such matters. Ladies, go to-morrow and try for yourselves. No. 378 Bowery.

POPULAR TRADE IN DRY GOODS.—E. H. LEADBEATER & Co., No. 347 Broadway, are selling fine De Laines at 6d. per yard, Challis Laines at 1/, Lawns, from 1/ to 3/, rich Silks from 4/ to $3, Sarages from 1/6 to 5/; also, a large lot of Lace Curtains, Ribbons, Table Cloths, Towlings, Sheetings and Shirtings at 30 per cent under the usual prices; Ladies' best Kid Gloves, 5/, worth 7/; also, a large stock of Embroideries at half their value; Mourning Goods of every description.

LET THIS BE YOUR GUIDE!!—
$200,000
WORTH OF SPLENDID CARPETS.
ENGLISH VELVET CARPETS, 10/, 11/ and 12/ per yard.
ENGLISH TAPESTRY CARPETS 7/, 8/ and 9/ per yard.
ENGLISH THREE PLY CARPETS, 7/ and 8/ per yard.
ENGLISH INGRAIN CARPETS 3/, 4/, 4/6 and 5/ per yard.
ENGLISH OILCLOTHS, 6/ and 7/ per yard.
AMERICAN OILCLOTHS, 2/6, 3/ and 4/ per yard.
GOLD WINDOW SHADES, $5 to $6 per pair. TABLE COVERS, 12/ to 24/.
GOWQUA and CANTON MATTINGS, 2/ to 3/6 per yard, at
HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway,
CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, ETC., ETC.,
For sale on the most reasonable terms
FOR CASH.

CARPETING.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY
Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, corner White-st.,
Have lately received from Europe and the late Auction Sales, their usual supply of
RICH AND FASHIONABLE CARPETING,
To which they invite the attention of those about furnishing Houses, Hotels, Steamboats, &c., &c. The goods having been selected with great care, and purchased at the present low market prices, we are enabled to offer CARPETS full 10 per cent. less than is her stores wintering their old stocks, at higher rates. We are selling our entire stock at the lowest possible prices, as follows:
Rich Medallion Carpets 4-4 wide.....18/ to 24/ per yard.
Rich Velvet, entirely new in patterns..10/ to 14/ per yard.
Rich Brussels (superior quality)..... 8/ to 10/ per yard.
Rich three-ply Extra Heavy..... 8/ to 10/ per yard.
Rich Superfine, of every make..... 5/ to 7/ per yard.
Also, a large invoice of All Wool Carpeting.... 4/ per yard.
OIL CLOTHS
Of every style and width, from 3 to 24 feet wide.
MATTING,
All widths and colors.
RUGS, TABLE AND PIANO COVERS, SHADES, &C.
MATTRESSES,
For Hotels, Steamboats, &c., made to order.
UPHOLSTERY,
In all its branches punctually and faithfully attended to.
The public are requested to give us a call before selecting elsewhere, thereby making a saving of full 10 per cent. on their purchases. PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway.

GOOD BOOTS.—The BOOTS and SHOES manufactured by WATKINS, No. 114 Fulton-st., are not only handsome, but durable. True economy teaches that the best is always the cheapest, and this is one of the best reasons why those who want really good BOOTS should buy at WATKINS'S.

FAMILIES desiring perfectly PURE OIL, free from all unpleasant smell, and that will burn, either in ordinary metal or solar lamps ALL NIGHT WITHOUT TRIMMING, can obtain the same, put up in one, three or five gallon cans. Orders from the country will be forwarded by Express, or otherwise, as directed. MATTHEW VANDERHOOF,
Nos 26 and 28 Frankfort-st.
Manufacturer of Pure Sperm, Lard and Whale Oils, by new chemical process.

GAS FIXTURES! GAS FIXTURES!!—We offer an assortment of Chandeliers that numbers over
THREE HUNDRED
different patterns of the latest and most beautiful designs. Buyers of us have the benefit of a variety,
TWICE AS LARGE
as that of any other establishment in New York, from which to make their selections
OUR PRICES
are a snug per centage lower than can be found elsewhere.
W. J. F. DAILEY & Co. Marble Stores,
Nos 681 and 683 Broadway.

NEW PIANOS LOWER THAN EVER.—HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway, has just received some 6½ octave Pianos, in walnut cases with iron frames, which he can sell at $160, and warrant them to give satisfaction. Also, some in rosewood cases for $135. New Pianos to rent.

PIANOS.—T. GILBERT & Co.'s celebrated ÆOLIAN PIANOS, HORACE WATERS'S modern improved PIANOS, and those of a large number of other makers, comprising the largest and most desirable assortment in the United States, will be sold at prices which defy competition, for cash or satisfactory paper. Persons in the city, receiving orders for Pianos or Musical Instruments of any kind, will find it to their advantage to call. HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—These are the only sewing machines before the public capable of doing every variety of work in perfect style. The fact can be clearly demonstrated that all other sewing machines are, for the general sewing, when compared with SINGER'S, not worth taking as a gift. For family use, manufacturer's use, plantation use, or any use whatever, SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are proved to be superior, and the great improvements in just added place them far ahead of all competition. SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES only are free from all claim for infringement of patents.
I. M. SINGER & Co., No. 323 Broadway.

NEW PIANOS TO RENT.—A fine assortment of new PIANOS to rent or for sale, on monthly payments at the Piano and Music store of HORACE WATERS, 333 Broadway.

RICH & CO.'S SALAMANDER SAFES, WILDER'S PATENT, WITH POWDER-PROOF LOCKS THAT HAVE NEVER BEEN BURNED.—Thirteen years in use, and never a dollar's worth of books or papers consumed in one of them. They have been tested in accidental fires one hundred and eighty-six times.
These Safes are secured by the celebrated "LA BELLE" Lock, and for sale by STERRANS & MARVIN,
Nos. 164 and 166 Water-st.,
The only makers of Salamander Safes combining WILDER'S and RICH'S PATENTS.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes, and F. C. GOFFIN'S impenetrable DEFIANCE LOCKS and CROSS BARS. Depot No. 122 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane; Manufactory Nos. 60, 62, 64 and 66 Cannon-st.

HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES.—BATCHELOR'S Manufactory is No. 233 Broadway. Nine private rooms expressly for the application of his famous HAIR DYE. Sold wholesale and retail. The largest assortment of WIGS and TOUPEES in the world. Also BATCHELOR'S MOLDAVIA CREAM.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, AUCTIONEER.—In addition to his Real Estate business, the subscriber has established in his office a department for the sale of FURNITURE. A competent person will be found at the desk for the reception of orders, and the general supervision of that branch of business. ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
(168) No. 7 Broad-st.

FEATHERS, BEDDING, &C.—Constantly on hand comprising in part a large assortment of HAIR MATTRESSES, FEATHER BEDS, PILLOWS, COTS, BEDSTEADS, BLANKETS and COMFORTERS, at No. 150 Chatham-st., corner Mulberry. Wholesale and retail. MARTIN WILLARD, Agent.

HERNIA.—Only Prize Medal awarded to MARSH & Co., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations, for their new Patent Radical cure TRUSS. Reference as to its superiority—Profs. Valentine Mott, Willard Parker and John M. Carnochan. An extensive list of names of mercantile and other gentlemen cured by this TRUSS may be seen at MARSH & Co's., No. 2 Maiden-lane, New-York, and MARSH, COLLINS & Co., No. 1 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Open from 7 A. M. until 9 P. M.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Professor HOLLOWAY had the honor of being presented to the Emperor of Russia in 1849, and obtaining permission for the sale of this extraordinary Ointment in Russia, in consequence of its great efficacy in all skin diseases. It will cure Salt-rheum and Scrofula when all other means fail. Sold by all Druggists, and at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and No. 244 Strand, London, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per pot.

NOTICE.
OFFICE TROW'S NEW-YORK CITY DIRECTORY,
H. WILSON, Compiler, No. 51 Ann-st.

The public are respectfully informed that the canvass for this work will be commenced on the 2d May.

Persons doing business down town and residing in the upper part of the city are solicited to leave full information respecting their business and places of business at their residences, and to leave at their places of business the street and number (if residents of this city, Brooklyn, Williamsburgh or Jersey City) of their residences.

Where several individuals occupy one office, a list should be made out, with full particulars as above, and left for the canvasser.

By these means, the annoyance of repeated calls for information, and the greater one arising to both the compiler and the public from errors and omissions, may be in a great measure avoided.

The canvassers employed on this work are authorized to receive money for the insertion of names in capital letters, and for extra lines, to be inserted in connection with the name, but for no other purpose whatever. They are instructed to leave receipts, with which they are furnished, for all amounts (however small) received by them.

Payment for the book to be made on its delivery; for advertisements in front or back, or colored leaves, after publication, and on presentation of the agreement signed by the advertiser.

AN UNSOLICITED TRIBUTE.—We clip the following tribute to our Printing Establishment from The Home Mission Record, a Religious Monthly, having a world-wide circulation:

"We wish to remind our readers that very much praise given to us is due to our obliging and ENTERPRISING PRINTERS, Messrs. HOLMAN & GRAY, corner of Centre and White-sts. They printed our first sheet to our satisfaction, and they have always done for us the proper, prompt, right, and beautiful thing.

"We are glad that their business is widely extending, and becoming increasingly remunerative. We wish them still larger success, for they are worthy of it, and willing to work for it.

"They do a very large Book, Job, and Newspaper business, and have ample facilities for doing it. They have just gone into Stereotyping, and are bound to go ahead.

"Many excellent books, of sterling worth, whose stereotype plates and printing are all their work, are constantly issuing from their busy presses. * * * * These serve to show the progress of art, and to prove our statements concerning the workmanlike skill and business facilities of Messrs. HOLMAN & GRAY, our Printers."

MATTHEW VANDERHOOF'S advertisement, under head of "OILS" should be read by every family, manufacturer and engineer who would consult their own pecuniary interest and comfort.

New-York Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, MAY 1, 1855.

ADVERTISEMENTS intended for THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE of this week should be handed in by noon to-day. The immense edition now issued of this paper, makes it necessary in order to secure their insertion, that our friends should thus early hand in their favors.

The total eclipse of the moon will occur to-night, commencing at 18 minutes past 9, and ending at 1 o'clock in the morning. The total eclipse begins about 10.20 and ends at midnight.

There were several spirited Temperance gatherings in the city last night. The Carson League, we understand, will test the District-Attorney's liberal construction of the new law by some immediate prosecutions.

Gov. Reeder, of Kansas, reached Easton, Pa., yesterday, where he was honored with a public reception and made a speech, in which he most emphatically endorsed even the strongest accounts of the foray of Missourians into Kansas which have been published in the Northern papers. We give a brief sketch of his remarks under our Telegraphic head.

On the sixth page of this morning's paper we give in a condensed form such reliable news as we have thus far received of the prospects of the coming wheat crop, and the progress of spring planting.

We give on another page some interesting news from New-Mexico. The Indians there and in Utah are very troublesome, and render traveling anything but agreeable.

TO-DAY the Prohibitory Law takes effect so far as to prohibit the granting of licenses for the sale of liquor, except for mechanical, chemical, or sacramental purposes. In this City, as expounded by the legal advisers of the Mayor and Corporation, the Law practically annuls itself, and simply abolishes all former restrictions on the pernicious traffic, without creating any new ones. What our opinion is of that exposition our readers already know, and it is not necessary here to repeat it. In Brooklyn, on the other hand, and throughout the State generally, so far as we are aware, a different view prevails among the magistrates, and the provisions of the statute are to be enforced. Whether here or there, it is to be desired that authoritative decisions on the disputed points should be obtained from the Courts; and we presume no time will be lost in having the question adjudicated. Should the final judgment be hostile to the Law—of which we have no fear—it will only be a postponement of the matter; for, as we have often said, the experiment of Prohibition must be fairly and thoroughly tried in New-York as well as elsewhere.

While the present statute is not in all its details that for which we contended while the bill was under discussion in the Legislature, we have no doubt as to the justice and wisdom of its principles and leading provisions; and we call upon the friends of Temperance in all parts of the State to give a hearty and efficient support to the work of its enforcement. The Carson League especially must prove, if rightly directed, an invaluable agency for this purpose; and we trust those who have hitherto devoted themselves without much success, to endeavors at enforcing the old excise laws, will now engage with renewed energy in the application of the more radical and efficacious mechanism of Prohibition. That the new law is perfect, we have never supposed; in Maine, with four years' experience, amendments have still been found necessary; but the chief features of our statute must, we think, always remain at the foundation of the system. That system goes into partial effect To-Day, and though for the present virtually annulled in this City by opposing lawyers, we are confident that in the future history of this prosperous and powerful State, there will be few days which will be celebrated with more gratitude by the people, or which will be regarded as having more truly initiated eras of happiness and social progress, than this which marks the first advent of Liquor Prohibition.

SLAVERY ILLUSTRATED.

We ask special attention to a letter on another page from Paris, Kentucky, detailing certain facts suppressed by the press of that town. Indeed we have no words sufficiently strong to emphasize the comment which such things call forth; namely, maltreatment of slaves by a lady of wealth and position—maltreatment so exquisitely brutal, that even the conscience of a slave-community could not legally overlook it, though the despotism over the local journals prevented the latter from bringing it to light. As a defender of the poor, humble, and voiceless, we stand in the stead of the cowed Kentucky press, and on authority for whose exactness we can vouch, and which we have fortified by special inquiries made upon the spot, we present to our readers the suppressed circumstances in question.

The following are substantially the facts in relation to this case of cruelty, as will be found in the letter of our correspondent, having been given in evidence before the Grand Jury of Bourbon Co.: The parties presented were Alpheus Lewis, and Margaret, his wife, the latter said to have inherited a larger estate than any other person in the county. One of the victims of the lady's cruelty is a slave named Sarah, a grown woman, reported as the mother of children. She was stripped entirely naked by the directions of Mrs. Lewis, and her heels tied up to a tree about four or five feet from the ground. The mistress then directed one negro man to force a pump, and a negro woman to direct a stream of cold water from a hose against the helpless slave; while the lady pelted her with stones till she was tired, and then burnt her badly in several places, including the most sensitive parts of the body, with hot irons. The sufferings of the other slave were of equal intensity, and, as similar in their nature, are not so minutely described by our correspondent.

The law of Kentucky provides that slaves cruelly maltreated shall be sold by the order of a court. The accusation against Lewis and wife being clearly established, the slaves were sold; but the law being defective even in the view of slave-ethics, the victims were bought back by the oppressor, and are now in parts unknown. In justice to the neighbors, it must be said that they acted well in the premises, and threaten not to abide by a rotten law if there be a repetition of such cruelties. The sale of the maltreated slaves was simply advertised by sticking a written notice on the Court-House door—the original manuscript of which is now in our possession.

The reason our correspondent affords why no further publicity was given to the sale of these valuable slaves, and why the entire case has been suppressed by the local papers, is plainly true. A Kentucky editor had been waylaid by the relatives of the notorious Mat. Ward, because the latter was described by him as "the great unhung;" so the journalists of Bourbon County have kept secret the hideous facts of torture we detail, for fear that influential relatives might maim or murder them! Fortunately for the hopes of the country, there are elsewhere presses which are not accessible to such restraint, and where the cause of the feeble and the wronged can find an audible and a fearless voice.

This is not a solitary case: apart from those recounted in Uncle Tom's Cabin—all of them founded on fact—we remember that some twenty years ago a wealthy and accomplished lady of New-Orleans had a regular torture-chamber, fitted up with a variety of devilish utensils with which to wreak her malignity upon her slaves; and when her house was forced, a hapless wretch was found in one of these machines, a metallic cap fitting the head, with a screw in the center pressing down upon the skull and brain of the victim. But the cruelties of Mrs. Lewis, if less ingenious and complicated, seem even more inhuman and revolting. Even in Kentucky, with its comparatively high degree of education and religion, such is Slavery: such its effects on woman: such its influence on the American press, lowering it to the level of that of Paris or Moscow! Freezing, stoning, burning! The cruelties of gladiatorial shows, and their hot irons for resistants, revived; and all in the hands of a white Christian woman, of education and breeding, and family influence so great as to stifle every revelation, and abolish even the freedom of the press.

To extend this system, the energies of our National Government have been bent, and the revolution in Kansas set on foot, where morals and manners suited to grizzly bears prevail for its sustentation. Of a truth, Kentucky is spreading her name. Cold-blooded murder, inquisitorial cruelty—unscathed, unpunished—and safe even, so far as the local press is concerned, from the punishment of notoriety and general indignation!

FILLIBUSTER ENTERPRISES.

Such enterprises as those of Sam Houston and his confederates upon Texas, of the fillibusters generally upon Cuba; of Walker upon Sonora, of Kinney upon Central America, and all kindred schemes, are natural outgrowths of the peculiar character of our political and material development. The reckless character of American enterprise delights in just such emigrating stampedes. Bands of men shoulder their muskets, put their personal traps into wagons or ships, and go forth to plant themselves upon unoccupied soil, wherever it is to be found. Obeying a natural impulse common to the emigrant everywhere; inflamed by the love of excitement and adventure, these crowds drift over the boundaries of our territory and alight upon whatever country is most enticing to their imaginations, or most promising to their cupidity. The mere matter of the existing government of such, they view with little regard, having been educated, and always having lived, in the faith that every country should be governed by the people who inhabit or migrate to it, especially the latter. Thus it is difficult to make them view as a crime, the peopling of uninhabited countries, or countries where there is plenty of room for more, with Anglo-Saxon stock, and of giving to such all the improvements of American civilization, including the blessing of self-government as they understand it.

In all this there is nothing surprising, and it may very properly be regarded with some leniency of criticism, for it is, as we have said, a very natural historical development. We do not set ourselves against it so much from hostility to the intrinsic wickedness of the development itself, as from considerations which relate to our own peculiar condition as a Union of States of antagonistic forces and fundamentally diverse conditions. Where American enterprise engages merely in spreading free institutions, in opening countries peopled with ignorant and decaying races, to the admission and diffusion of the arts and improvements, the activities and energies of a race of loftier purposes, and wider and more diversified industrial scope, like our own, we cannot, in conscience, express sorrow for the change. By every consideration that prompts us to welcome the progress and rapid advancement of the human race, we are bound to wish well to all such enterprises.

But here arises a difficulty. We are not one people. We are two peoples. We are a people for Freedom, and we are a people for Slavery. For ourselves, we are willing to spread the lights of civilization over this continent, but not its darkness—we are willing to spread liberty, but not slavery. We belong to the people for freedom. Let it be observed that the history of the tropical regions of America fortifies the presumption, drawn from the effect of climate upon character, that those regions will not soon be cultivated to the point of maximum production, or even profitable production, in a commercial sense, by voluntary labor. The labors of man arise from his necessities, or they are stimulated by impulses of cupidity or ambition, that hitherto have failed to manifest themselves as general motives, except in countries outside the tropics. All within those regions, whether they be natives or immigrants, are buried in general lassitude, enervation and sloth. The Spanish, the French, and the English races, in the islands of the West Indies, and in the countries bordering on the Carribean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico, demonstrate that they have force and energy enough left to compel the labors of a subjected race, for their benefit, but no more. They are willing to make others work for them, but they have nowhere shown any great disposition to work for themselves. No flourishing colonies of free laborers have anywhere grown up within the tropics on this continent. Yet the tide of emigration has been setting Westward from Europe for these two hundred years, and latterly in a more profuse stream than the world ever before witnessed. But the flood is still toward the temperate zone; and as no such colonies have grown up hitherto in the tropics, we may safely conclude that none will hereafter—at any rate while the system of African Slavery remains powerful in America. With three millions of slaves in Brazil on the south, and three millions more in the United States on the north, the little neck of land lying between and connecting these two great fructifying haunts of the institution, will not be worked to any extent by free white men. It is not in the nature of things that white men will swelter under equatorial heats to perform work which blacks can be compelled to perform for them.

All our expeditions, therefore, heading southward, to subdue, to purchase, or by whatever means, to reduce to Northern sway the territories of Central America, or the islands of the Caribbean Sea, go with the purpose of working them by slave labor. The projectors of these schemes are all stimulated by cupidity, or by desire for political position. They want to make money out of them, or they want to use them as a fulcrum to raise themselves to place and power. They can do neither by attempting colonization with free labor. Emigration will not follow their lead, and if it did, it would soon fall into that state of listless enervation common to the residents of tropical and equatorial countries. Thus, as a speculation, or an economic enterprise, the scheme would speedily fall through, and lacking this basis of material prosperity, its political character would never rise to a level which would entitle it to the consideration of being erected into a State of our Union.

We do not mean to be understood as saying that the tropical regions of this continent can never rise to political importance under a system of free labor. Not at all; but only that they will not, while the system of Slavery is upheld on the north and south, by two such populous and powerful States as Brazil and the United States; and while, too, immense tracts of country lie waste within our present limits, under a far more tempting clime. Yet the time may come hereafter when the swelling tide of our own population will flow over upon every unoccupied acre of American domain. But this is a spectacle for future generations, and not for us. Now, in our day, the idea of settling any portion of Central America by our people, except as a slave colony, is an absurdity on its face; and those who are aiming at such settlements, whether they be within the limits of governments where Slavery is excluded or not, go with the purpose of founding slave colonies and nothing else. Thus, all such expeditions of necessity involve the extension of Slavery to every spot whither they are successfully conducted. Our opposition to them is not opposition to the spread of American civilization and improvement, the cause of which we would by every honorable means subserve. It is simply inflexible hostility to the further spread of Slavery on this continent.

YOU CANNOT AFFORD IT.

A late number of an Ohio journal contains the following:

"A letter from Warren, Trumbull County, dated April 12th, says: 'The present times are the worst we have ever known in this country. Cows and cattle are dying by the hundred; six hundred head have died within the three adjoining counties this winter, for want of food. The weather is still dry and cold.'"

This is only one, among many illustrations, of the folly and wrong committed by Western farmers, in keeping more stock than can be housed and fed. This is the case all through the Western country. Travel over any portion of it, and you will see scores of cattle shivering in the cold storms of winter, without shelter, and so poorly fed that if they live through the severe season it is more by chance, than for any care which they receive. On the prairies, cattle can be kept so easily in summer that every one is tempted to overstock himself to such a degree, while the grass is green, that a portion must die in winter. Now, we would say to the farmers, you cannot afford this. Every one of these six hundred cattle which perished in Ohio could have been sold at a low price, by the owners who were short of feed, to others who would have carried them through the winter. And how infinitely better this would have been than to allow such an amount of stock to die of starvation.

It is not only in Trumbull County that cattle have perished this spring; the entire West has suffered equally, in this respect, with Ohio. On the Illinois prairies, where there is no limit to the amount of hay that might be cut, cattle have died in large numbers for the want of a quarter more hay than they had eaten during the winter. And yet the farmers of those districts persevere in their criminal folly, although the result of each year's experience ought to be sufficient to open their eyes to a proper realization of the truth. No farmer can afford to keep more head of horned cattle than he can provide hay for at the rate of three tuns per head; he should never attempt to keep more cattle than he can house warmly, unless he has hay to waste, and is willing to sacrifice at least one-fourth of the stock.

It is one of the most painful sights to be met with in traveling through the West, while passing the little cabins of the new settlers, to see cows and calves, oxen and young stock, all huddling together, without any shelter from the cold winter storm. Is it any wonder that one-half of these famished, neglected things should perish before spring? Farmers, you must learn wisdom from the calamities of the present year. Keep fewer cattle, and keep them better, and you will make more money. We might give hundreds of extracts from country papers, to convince you of the existing scarcity of feed, but they would be superfluous. The rich corn country of Indiana has suffered quite as much as its sister States during the winter and spring. And this is because it is a rich corn country, and rich in nothing else. Large farms without grass,—cattle without food, dying by thousands,—farmers losing all their stock, "because it is a late spring," or rather because they undertook to winter an unreasonable number. Will the farmers of our county never take advantage of the experience of the past, and learn that they cannot afford these wasteful and ruinous sacrifices?

It would be difficult to do justice to the singular article which we this morning copy from *The N. Y. Times*, and to which we invite the attention of our readers. Called forth by the recent strictures of the Press in general, in this State and out of it, on the tortuous course of the Lieutenant-Governor on the Temperance question, it betrays in its excessive passion and uncontrolled vituperation, nothing so much as a galled conscience and an enraged sense of that public condemnation now so universally bestowed on that personage. As we have deemed proper to give a clear and emphatic utterance to that condemnation, we are naturally made the mark of an exaggerated abuse which amounts simply to the most intelligible, though not the most decent, confession of the truth of the prevailing public opinion. When a man raves in that style, it is not because he has been criticised in any single quarter, but because he feels himself branded by the disesteem of the entire community, and has not manliness enough to escape the punishment by frankly confessing his fault and adopting a more honest and upright course of conduct. With regard to the allegations respecting THE TRIBUNE, contained in this article, it is hardly necessary to say that with perhaps some trifling exceptions, they are untrue, and that some of them, as for instance that concerning the Bank advertising, have long since been proved untrue, by the very evidence *The N. Y. Times* adduced to demonstate the contrary. Equally groundless is the charge of conspiracy on our part against the character and property of the Lieutenant-Governor! Such a conspiracy has never existed out of his jaundiced and disordered imagination—and so of all the rest. These false and furious imputations we can safely leave without any further disproof than is contained in the inflamed and preposterous style in which they are put forth.

A communication in *The Brockville Recorder* broaches, in the planest terms, the necessity of increased and accelerated measures toward democracy for the British possessions. It attacks radically Queen, Lords, Church, regal Governor and Council, and goes for direct popular government in all its details. It assures us that "democracy is beginning to "occupy more attention in Canada, and despite the "hard names it receives from Conservative opponents, it is making steady progress." What Young Canada asks is—municipal governments; universal suffrage; vote by ballot; an elective Governor; and a written Constitution. *Caveat.*

The Spirit of '76, published in Orleans Co., N. Y., has a curious story about a certain quondam Mrs. Love, who procured a divorce from her husband—leaving him and her children—and taking the name of Miss Mary Robinson, thanks to the easy legislation of a Western State. *The Spirit of '76* thinks that a "spirit" of 1855, had to do with the matter; as the lady wrote to a noted scribe and speaker of the ghost-seeing fraternity—asking his counsel—spiritwise, on the proposed separation from her husband. If the ghosts are followed, we fear divorces may become more common than they should be.

DEATH OF MORRIS LONGSTRETH.—Morris Longstreth, formerly an Associate Judge of Philadelphia, and Canal Commissioner of Pennsylvania, and who was beaten for Governor by Wm. F. Johnston, died, April 26, at Philadelphia. He had been an active member of the Democratic party. Mr. Longstreth was a retired merchant of Philadelphia, who had located himself, with his family, in Valley Green, Montgomery County, to spend the evening of his days in peace and rural comfort. Wherever known, he was respected and esteemed. In him, all the virtues so gently mingled, that even his fiercest political enemies could find no room for censure.

An unsuccessful attempt was made by the engineer, Mr. Roebling, architect of the Railroad Suspension Bridge, below Niagara Falls, to measure the depth of the water under the platform of the carriage way. The bridge is about 225 feet above the stream. A plummet, weighing 42 pounds, was cast, suspended to a wire, but it broke off. The engineer thinks that, with other trials, he will succeed.

CASS AND BUTLER AGAINST KNOW-NOTHINGISM.—Gen. Cass, in a letter to the Detroit St. George's Society, expresses his hostility to Know-Nothingism. Gen. William O. Butler, who ran on the same ticket with Cass in 1848, in declining to run for Congress, takes a similar position. These movements must be refreshing to our New-York Hunkers, who have been swallowed up by Know-Nothingism.

MICHIGAN.—*The Detroit Tribune* has returns of the result on Supervisors in 22 counties, which foot up: Republicans, 213; Opposition, 184. There are about 300 organized counties and wards in the State. Returns have been received from 397 of them, and in these the Republicans have a majority of *twenty nine*. The remaining 103 of the towns will be about equally divided; at any rate they will not swallow up this Republican majority of 29.

NEW JERSEY.—Princeton has elected an Anti-Know-Nothing freeholder and judge of election by six majority over the Know-Nothing. One year ago the Know-Nothings elected all their officers by large majorities, and exulted extravagantly; they "row themselves up" in one year, but die less ignominiously than they would if they lasted longer.

OHIO.—*The Cleveland Express* publishes a letter from Lewis D. Campbell, declining being considered as a candidate for Governor. Mr. C. is a member of the next Congress.

MISSISSIPPI.—*The Prairie News* says that the K. N. party in Mississippi are going to elect Gen. John A. Quitman, the Cuban fillibuster and Slavery extensionist, Governor of that State at the next election.

ALABAMA.—Col. James M. Adams, of Marshall County, has announced himself a candidate for Congress in Cobb's District.

TWO CHILDREN DROWNED.—Coroner Hanford held an inquest at Green Point, last night, on the body of Henry A. Hicks, 8 years of age, who was drowned on Sunday afternoon, near the ferry, in endeavoring to rescue his smaller brother, Edward, who fell into the river, and was also drowned.

A gentleman at Syracuse writes us a letter to complain that the Government letter envelopes, which he buys at wholesale, are not made with a proper arrangement for sealing, but require a wafer. This is wrong. Let the contractor, whoever he is, put on a little gum-Arabic, and stop these complaints

THE LATEST NEWS,
RECEIVED BY
MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

THE KANSAS OUTRAGE.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 30, 1855.

The Administration is sorely perplexed about Kansas affairs. Secretary Davis, who is the ruling member of the Cabinet, takes sides with the Atchison party against Governor Reeder. President Pierce has spoken his mind freely in condemnation of the new working of squatter sovereignty, but it is believed that he will ultimately be influenced by Davis. Governor Reeder is hourly and anxiously expected at the Capital.

Josiah F. Polk, a relative of the late President Polk, and for many years a clerk in the Treasury, has been removed from office in consequence of his Anti-Catholic proclivities. He was considerable of a writer on the subject. His removal has produced an indignant sensation among "Sam's" friends.

The telegraph line erecting along the Wilmington and Manchester road makes it a continuous collateral railroad telegraph from Washington to Montgomery, Ala., and avoids the difficulties to wires along common roads.

The Southern Railroad Convention has commenced its session, R. R. Cruper, President of the Georgia Central Railroad, Chairman; L. J. Fleming, Superintendent of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, Secretary. Sixteen roads are represented. A Committee was appointed to prepare a schedule between Washington and New-Orleans, and to request the Postmaster General to suspend the Sunday mails without abating the annual compensation, and report by the 2d of May.

RECEPTION OF GOVERNOR REEDER—HIS ACCOUNT OF THE OUTRAGE ON THE PEOPLE OF KANSAS.

EASTON, (Pa.,) Monday, April 30, 1855.

The Hon. A. H. Reeder, Governor of Kansas, arrived here to-day from the West, and met a very enthusiastic reception from his friends and neighbors. He reached Phillipsburg at noon, and was there met and escorted to the Court-House-square, in Easton, by a large concourse of the citizens of all parties, accompanied by the Easton Band. On arriving at the Court-House, Gov. Reeder was welcomed by the citizens with hearty cheers, and a formal welcome then extended to him, in an eloquent and impressive speech, by the Hon. J. M. Porter, who complimented Gov. Reeder on the manly and courageous as well as able manner in which he had discharged the duties of his difficult and responsible office. He went into a hasty narrative of the growth and progress of the Slave question, attributing its dangerous and threatening character at the present time to the fanatical Abolitionists at the North, but admitting also that Slavery men had in their turn become as fanatical and wrong as the Abolitionists themselves. He went through the old routine of apology for the South, saying that they had Slavery entailed upon them, and asserting in full the broadest Pro-Slavery claims, declared that Gov. Reeder had done his duty ably, and that he would and should be sustained both by Pennsylvania and the country at large.

Gov. Reeder, in reply, expressed in feeling and eloquent terms the grateful impression made upon him by the warm and enthusiastic reception given to him by so large an assembly of his fellow-citizens. He referred to the reports of fraud and outrage upon the part of Slavery men in the Kansas election, and emphatically confirmed the very worst statement of them which had preceded his arrival. He said his opinions on the subject of popular sovereignty had undergone no change, but that the conduct of the people of the border Counties of the North of Missouri had astonished and amazed him by their reckless disregard of all laws, compacts and constitutions; that the Territory of Kansas, in her late election, had been invaded by a regular organized army, armed to the teeth, who took possession of their ballot-boxes and made a Legislature to suit the purpose of the pro-Slavery party. Kansas was subjugated and conquered by armed men from Missouri, but her citizens were resolved never to give up the fight for their freedom and the independence of their soil from foreign control or interference. The State of Missouri would be called upon to disavow all sympathy with these border ruffians. If she refused, the South would be called on to discountenance her. If the South refuse, the solemn duty would devolve upon the North to take up the matter so that the rights of her sons who had settled in Kansas in the faith of solemn compacts, shall be vindicated and sustained. He declared that the accounts of the fierce outrages and wild violences perpetrated at the election, published in the northern papers, were in no wise exaggerated. He concluded by saying that Kansas was now a conquered *country*—conquered by force of arms—but that her citizens were resolved never to yield their rights, and relied upon the North to aid them by demonstrations of public senti