## Business Notices.

**GAS FIXTURE MANUFACTORY.**—Attention is invited to our stock of GAS FIXTURES, in which may be found a variety of new styles of Chandeliers, Brackets, Pendants, &c., which for beauty of design and elegance of finish are unrivaled.
CURTIS & RAY, No 13 Canal-st.

**SILKS.**—Silks at 50 cents per yard. We will offer, on Monday, July 16, four cases of rich plaid and stripe Silks, at 50 cents per yard, worth 87½ cents. Also, rich black Silks at great bargains.
E. H. LEADBEATER & Co.,
No. 347 Broadway.

**EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS AT COLUMBIAN HALL**, No. 281 Grand-st.
5,000 yards rich BAREGES at 12½ cents.
10,000 yards extra rich BAREGES at 18¾ cents.
6,000 yards satin plaid-printed BAREGES at 25 cents.
8,000 yards satin plaid-printed BAREGES at 31 cents.
50,000 yards black mode and high colored BAREGES and GRENADINES at greatly reduced prices. S. & M. E. TOWLE & Co.

**NEW PIANO MUSIC.**—Just published, RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE COMMENCEMENT MUSIC FOR JULY, 1855, consisting of five pieces, elegantly gotten up from engraved plates. Poetry by the young Ladies; the Music by J. C. Cook. Price for the whole set only 38 cents, being one of the cheapest collections ever published. Mailed free of postage.
COOK & BROTHER, No. 345 Broadway.

**SILKS! SILKS!! SILKS!!!**—S. & M. E. TOWLE, will offer this day:
6,000 yards Plaid and Striped Satin 37½ and 50 cents per yard.
5,000 yards extra rich Striped, 75c. and $1 per yard.
10,000 yards India rich Striped, 50 cents.
3,000 yards Black Gros de Rhine, 50 cents to $1 25 per yard.
COLUMBIAN HALL, No 281 Grand-st.

**PRINTED LAWNS AT 6¼ CENTS PER YARD.**—On Monday we will offer another large lot of fine Printed LAWNS at 6d. Also, two cases French JACONETS at 1/, worth 2/6. Also, 500 Printed CASHMERE SHAWLS at 12/, worth $3.
E. H. LEADBEATER & Co., No. 347 Broadway.

**TO ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS.**—TRANSITS, LEVELS, COMPASSES, and one new English TRANSIT of superior construction, for sale low by
HITCHCOCK & Co., No. 116 Broadway.

**RICH PRINTED BAREGES AT 1/ PER YARD.**—E. H. LEADBEATER & Co., No. 347 Broadway, will offer, on Monday, 1,000 yards rich Printed BAREGES at 1/ per yard; 3 cases do. rich SATIN PLAID at 4/, worth $1.

**PIANOS.**—HORACE WATERS's modern improved PIANOS, possessing in their improvement of action and overstrings a power and compass of tone equal to the Grand Pianos. Sole agency for T. Gilbert & Co.'s, Hallett & Cumston's, Woodward & Brown's and Jacob Chickering's Boston Pianos; and constantly in store Pianos from some five of the best New-York manufactories. Each instrument guaranteed to give entire satisfaction or purchase money returned. Second-hand Pianos of all varieties and at great bargains. Pianos to rent and rent allowed on purchase. Pianos for sale on monthly payments. Sole Agency for S. D. & H. W. Smith's celebrated MELODEONS, (tuned the equal temperaments.)
HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

**TO SEA BATHERS.**—We have now in store a large stock of goods suitable for BATHING DRESSES, which we are selling at great bargains. Also, MUSKETO NETTING of various colors.
E. H. LEADBEATER & Co.,
No. 347 Broadway.

**HERRING'S FIRE-PROOF SAFES—ANOTHER TRIUMPH.**
MOUNT BRYDGES, C. W., July 10, 1855.
Messrs. S. C. HERRING & Co., New-York—GENTS: My store, with the contents, was totally destroyed by fire on the night of the 3d of this month. My books and a number of valuable papers were all saved by being in one of your Safes, bought from Mr. Beddome, your agent in London, last March. The Safe was perfectly red hot for several hours, and the brass knob and plate in front were both melted off. I have just ordered a larger one from your agent, and shall have great pleasure in recommending my friends and neighbors to purchase your Safes, which I am well satisfied are what they pretend to be—Fire-Proof.
I remain yours, respectfully, J. W. EMERSON.
The subscribers have on hand for sale the largest assortment of FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES in the world, guaranteed to be equal to the above and superior to any other now offered to the public. S. C. HERRING & Co.,
Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., N. Y.

**ALBERT H. NICOLAY'S** regular semi-weekly Auction Sale of STOCKS and BONDS will take place THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For further particulars see his advertisement in another column. Catalogues can be obtained at the Office, No. 11 Broad-st.

**TRAVELING TRUNKS, VALISES, &c.**—The largest stock and greatest variety of TRAVELING TRUNKS, &c. in the Union at the lowest retail prices, corner of Broadway and Maiden-lane, under Howard Hotel.
CROUCH & FITZGERALD, Manufacturers.

**TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM**
OF
English, French, German and American
FANCY GOODS, NOVELTIES AND TOYS,
No. 345 Broadway.

**MELODEONS.**—S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S MELODEONS, tuned the equal temperament, to which was recently awarded the first premium at the National Fair, Washington, D. C., can be found only at No. 333 Broadway. A liberal discount made for cash. The trade supplied on the most liberal terms. HORACE WATERS.

**HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES**, with HALL'S PATENT POWDER-PROOF LOCKS, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and at the World's Fair, New-York, in 1853 and 1854, and this is the Lock, and the only Powder-Proof Lock, that received a medal at the London World's Fair, though others were on exhibition, and are now advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell his PATENT CHAMPION SAFE, with HALL'S PATENT POWDER-PROOF LOCKS.
S. C. HERRING & Co.,
Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

**SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.**—This is a fast age, and, determined to distance all competitors, we have just made a grand improvement in our admirable SEWING MACHINES by ADDING FIFTY PER CENT TO THEIR SPEED. A very great economy is thus effected, not only in the quantity of work done, but in the hire of operators, rent of rooms, &c. All the other recent great improvements are retained and perfected in these new Machines. It is a fact that can be clearly demonstrated that SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, at the moderate prices asked, are more economical to the user than any of the inferior Machines in market, if the latter could be had as a gift. Convenient and satisfactory references can be given to those who are using our Machines with great profit, and in every branch of trade.
I. M. SINGER & Co., No. 323 Broadway.

**THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE—A WARRANTED REMEDY.**—DR. TOBIAS'S VENITIAN LINIMENT is a certain cure for Croup, Colds, Coughs, Rheumatism, Sore-Throat, Headache, Toothache, Mumps, Cuts, Old Sores, &c.
From Mr. John Warrin, Importer of Needles, Fishing-Tackle, &c., No. 48 Maiden-lane:
Having used, for several years, Dr. TOBIAS'S VENITIAN LINIMENT in my family and recommended it to my friends, without its ever failing to cure the many complaints for which it has been tried, it affords me pleasure to testify to the same, as I feel assured it will accomplish all that Dr. TOBIAS states in his pamphlet. JOHN WARRIN.
New-York, Jan. 4, 1855.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1854.
I have used Dr. TOBIAS'S VENITIAN LINIMENT for three years, and have found it a certain remedy for Chronic Rheumatism, Dysentery, Coughs, Vomiting, and Pains of all kinds, and recommend it as an invaluable article. I am never without it, nor do I intend to be, if it is to be purchased.
JOSEPH NICHOLL, No. 16 Essex-st.
From Mrs. W. E. Cornish.
MR. TOBIAS—*Sir:* One of my children was severely attacked with Croup, and I used your VENITIAN LINIMENT, which gave immediate relief, and I really think it was the means of saving my child's life. Under no consideration would I be without a bottle in my house. I also consider it a most certain remedy for Scalds and Bruises, having thoroughly tested it for the same.
Newburgh, N. Y., March, 1854. SARAH CORNISH.
Prices, 25 and 50 cents. Depot No. 60 Courtlandt-st. Sold by all Druggists.

**DR. S. S. FITCH**, author of "Six Lectures on Consumption," &c., Office No. 714 Broadway, open daily (Sunday excepted) from 9 until 5 o'clock, treats consumption, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, and all Chronic Diseases of Males and Females. Consultation free.

**HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.**—Scrofula, Saltrheum, Rheumatism, and all Skin or Muscular Diseases can be radically cured, if the Ointment be rubbed into the part affected, as salt is rubbed into meat. No external disease can long withstand the combined power of these wonderful Medicines. Sold at the Manufactories, No. 80 Maiden-lane, and No. 244 Strand, London; and by all Druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per pot.

**ARTIFICIAL LEGS.**—"PALMER'S PATENT" for usefulness, beauty, comfort and natural appearance, are unrivaled in America or Europe. Offices and Manufactories at No. 378 Broadway; No. 376 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia; and Springfield, Mass. PALMER & Co.


The friends of Mr. Gerrit Smith complain of our publishing in THE TRIBUNE the following passage in a letter from Syracuse, commenting on the Convention of Radical Abolitionists lately held there:

"Gerrit Smith is really the leader, though I think since his failure in Congress his influence is on the wane. His want of back-bone on the night of the passage of the Nebraska bill and his lame excuse—that he was in the habit of going to bed at 9 o'clock—lost him troops of friends everywhere, as well among Radical Abolitionists as in other parties."

This paragraph certainly does Mr. Smith some injustice, but is rather verbal than real. The fact is that he was present in the House of Representatives "on the night of the passage of the Nebraska bill," *and voted against it*; but on the other hand, this division was only formal, and simply recorded a foregone conclusion. When the real battle on that bill took place in the House, in the prolonged and stormy session of May 11, 1854, and when the opposition were contending with the most admirable gallantry, and using all the parliamentary means at their command to prevent the bill from being brought to a vote at all—then it was that Mr. Smith abandoned the field of honor and, as we think, of duty, in order not to encroach upon his peaceful habit of going to bed at 9 o'clock. As this was the decisive struggle, and its conclusion settled the question that the bill must pass; our correspondent though literally in error was hardly so in point of fact. We think, however, that he was entirely wrong in charging Mr. Smith with want of backbone. There is certainly no such deficiency in his constitution. He has his own peculiarities, and it is often very difficult to determine what ground he will occupy in regard to any public question before he takes his position. Possibly he did not equal the expectations of his friends while he was in Congress, though it is not strictly correct to say that his course in that body was a "failure." Those who have been most intimate with Mr. Smith and his career, suffered no great disappointment. He turned out to be about what was expected.


# New-York Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, JULY 16, 1855.


In consequence of the enormous number of copies now printed on THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, we are compelled to request our friends to send in their advertisements by to-morrow noon, in order to secure their insertion in this week's issue.

*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 to THE TRIBUNE wishing their Post-Office address changed, should in all cases give their present Post-Office, and specify which edition, whether Daily, Semi-Weekly, or Weekly; and club subscribers should give date of subscription. This would frequently prevent delay.

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

THE DAILY TRIBUNE is sent to subscribers, by mail, at $6 per annum.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE is published on Tuesday and Friday of each week, and sent to mail subscribers at $3 per annum; two copies for $5; five copies for $11 25.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is sent to subscribers, by mail, at $2 per annum; three copies for $5; five copies for $8; ten copies for $12; twenty copies, when sent to *one address*, $20. Subscriptions, in all cases, payable in advance.

A sketch is given in another column of the Sermon of the Rev. Mr. Quackenbush in behalf of the suffering widows and children of the City, delivered last evening.

We copy from *The Cincinnati Commercial* the proceedings of the Ohio Republican State Convention held on the 13th. The meeting was numerously attended and great enthusiasm prevailed. The doings of the Indiana Convention—that portion of them received—are also given.

## SOUTHERN SECTIONALISM—VAN BUREN

To relieve the apprehension of those who are frightened at the idea of an approaching sectional division of parties, we have lately called attention to some historical facts.

We have pointed out that the division into parties, so far as our national politics are concerned, has always been substantially sectional, and in proof of it we have shown that during the first forty-eight years of the Federal Constitution only three, or at most four, electoral votes were contributed south of the Potomac toward making a northern man President. We have shown further that Washington, because he supported the elder Adams for that office, and Henry Clay because he supported the younger Adams, both alike fell under the ban of the politicians of the South. We have also cited as a case in point the proscription and exclusion from Federal office during a period of more than forty years of the great mass of the most intelligent, best educated, most active, enterprising and wealthiest citizens of the North, under the stigma of Federalism—a term which, whatever its original meaning, soon came only to denote men who would not consent to play second fiddle to the South and to act as waiters on her, in consideration of being fed with the crumbs and leavings of her political table. We have further alluded to the fact that not only the original Northern supporters of the policy and Administration of Washington were, so far as the holding of office under the General Government was concerned, substantially disfranchised; but that in the case of De Witt Clinton that same disfranchisement was extended to those Northern Democrats who presumed to question the monopoly by the South of the office of President, and her control thereby of the Executive Administration.

This jealous exclusiveness on the part of the South continued, as we have seen, during eight-and-forty years. For eight of those years, indeed, the office of President was held by the elder and the younger Adams; but little thanks to the South for it, since between them they got only six electoral votes south of the Potomac. Even in the House of Representatives, by whose vote John Q. Adams obtained the Presidency, only sixteen men from the States south of the Potomac voted for him for that office; and in spite of a most scrupulous abstinence on his part from doing anything to excite the prejudices of the South—such, for instance, as presuming to appoint Northern Federalists to office—and in spite of his most studied efforts and those of his Cabinet to recommend themselves to Southern favor, and though it was impossible for the opposition to point out any serious objection to his administration of the Government, yet not a single, solitary electoral vote could be got from any State south of the Potomac; though in the case of Virginia, he belittled himself so far as, cap in hand, to plead his former services as a swift witness against his brethren, begging for votes on his knees and almost with tears in his eyes.

Our historical review has now brought us down to the Presidential election of 1836, on which occasion Martin Van Buren was chosen—the first Northern man who ever received from the South anything beyond the most penurious Presidential support. There were thrown for Mr. Van Buren on that occasion no less than sixty-one electoral votes from the south of the Potomac, being the entire votes of the States of Virginia, North Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Missouri—and how he happened to get them we will now proceed to explain.

Mr. Van Buren being a man of superior ability, was not naturally a doughface. It is only your very small men—men of the Pierce caliber—who are doughfaces from the love of it. Mr. Van Buren, in the early days of his political career, was a supporter of De Witt Clinton for the Presidency—the first blow ever struck by members of the Democratic party (so called) of the North on behalf of Northern rights. That blow failed through the delinquency of Pennsylvania, the Rip Van Winkle of the Free States; and, as always happens in cases of unsuccessful insurrection, it gave to the Southern slavedrivers a still firmer seat, for the time, on the bent neck and burdened shoulders of the unfortunate North, destined to struggle on for still another generation, like poor Sinbad loaded with that tenacious and irascible Old Man of the Sea, or still more like Bunyan's Pilgrim weighed down with that enormous bundle of sins; though the case of the unfortunate North was worse even than his, for the Pilgrim had only his own sins to carry; we of the North, beside a big enough bundle of our own, had a still bigger one belonging to our neighbors.

The attempt at the emancipation of the North (under New-York leadership) from the rule of the Virginia dynasty having failed, Mr. Van Buren gave in his full adhesion to the triumphant Southern party, and presently became a bitter opponent of De Witt Clinton, in conjunction with the federalists of *The Evening Post* school, who could not forget their personal antipathies, and who, to gratify their hatred of a local opponent, gradually transferred them selves, as to national matters, into the service of the Southern Oligarchy—a lamentable course of proceeding of which our political history at the North affords too many instances.

The Missouri question united for a moment the whole of the Northern States. It fairly stripped the South of the democratic disguise under which she had so long cheated the country, revealing the Southern tools of the Union, who had made themselves rich by professing an ultra democracy, as scoffers at the doctrine of the rights of man—not merely reluctant and unwilling holders of slaves imposed upon them by the voices of the British slavetraders, against whom the British Government had refused the colonies permission to protect themselves—such being the coloring that Jefferson had been used to give to the matter—but in Georgia and Alabama and the other South-western States, voluntary slave-buyers; in Maryland, Virginia and the Carolinas, slave-breeders and slave sellers; and throughout the entire South, zealous advocates for the extension of Slavery as a means of perpetuating the Southern rule and the political pupilage of the North.

The slaveholding wolf thus stripped of the sheepskin of Democracy—detected as it were in the very felonious act of seeking to devour the lambs of the flock even before they were born—aiming even then to do that which Atchison and Stringfellow are trying to do now—and consenting to relinquish or rather to postpone their claim to the whole West only on being permitted to stay their stomachs for the time being on Missouri—the whole plot, the entire fraud, thus revealed and detected—is it not astonishing that the North did not at once rise in its strength to throw off this odious and detestable slavedriving yoke? Alas for the depressing effects of servitude! The day a man becomes a slave he loses, Homer says, one-half his manhood. We of the North had been slaves for twenty years, and in that long period we had lost almost the whole of ours. Astonished at our own temerity in daring to make terms with our masters, and overwhelmed with gratitude at their gracious condescension in consenting, while they swallowed the meat—to wit, the State of Missouri—to throw us the shells in the shape of a restriction which many of them held at the moment to be a mere verbal deception, and which they have all joined in setting aside as soon as their convenience demands it—in this state of the case we Northern men, as if fit for nothing but servitude, slunk back to our old places, and began to dig in the field of politics as usual, under the crack of the whip of our Southern overseers—a voluntary hastening back to worse than Egyptian bondage, in which nobody exhibited a greater alacrity than did Mr. Van Buren. Indeed it was mainly by his activity and his talent for political management that the movement for Northern rights at the front of which John Quincy Adams was placed, was broken down and defeated, and General Jackson—not the man whom the Southern politicians would have wished, but the man whom circumstances had obliged them to take—established in the Presidency as the head of a new Southern party.

General Jackson's flatterers and worshipers—and few men have had more—were accustomed to speak of him as the second Washington. As to several leading traits of character it would be hard to find in all history two men more totally unlike; and yet there were some points as to which a resemblance may be traced, and points, too, which mark them both as belonging to quite a different class from the great bulk of Southern politicians. Like Washington, and like Clay, with the feelings natural to those who can afford to rely on their own merits and services without reference to the accidents of birth, General Jackson was a national man. Twelve years before, he had advised Monroe to organize his Cabinet in disregard of that Southern sectional nervousness which had so long excluded from office under the General Government all the ablest men of the North. General Jackson was a man, too, who rewarded his friends, and who gave the first place in his Cabinet, and what was still more, the first place in his confidence, to Mr. Van Buren. This was a result by no means anticipated by the Southern politicians, and especially disagreeable to Mr. Calhoun, who in waiving his pretensions to the Presidency and becoming a supporter of General Jackson had expected to become his political manager, and in due time his successor. On the ground that General Jackson's administration was too Northern and too sectional, Mr. Calhoun came out against it; and to upset it, he revived the doctrine of nullification and State rights, originally invented by Jefferson to be used against John Adams, but which, during the embargo and other subsequent democratic stretches of National authority, had fallen into total oblivion. As Jefferson was the founder of the original Southern sectional party, so when that party began to liberalize itself, and to admit the claim of the North to a share of political power, Mr. Calhoun became the founder of the second and still existing Southern sectional party.

More fortunate than Washington—as indeed he had a much more extensive patronage at his command—General Jackson was able, as we have seen, to secure for Mr. Van Buren a large Southern electoral vote; but he was not able to accomplish this without detaching from his party another large Southern fragment disgusted with his nationalism and the support which he had given to a Northern candidate, for whom, on that ground, they not only positively refused to vote, but nominated against him a Southern candidate of their own.

The nullifying friends of Calhoun throughout the South—except those of South Carolina, who were too ultra and fanatical to coalesce with anybody—had meanwhile united with the Southern friends of Mr. Clay, and with the Northern opposition, to form the so-named Whig party—a strange coalition of hostile and irreconcilable elements which soon received another addition, in the persons of those late Southern adherents of the Jackson party who had been driven out of it by their antipathy to a Northern Presidential candidate, and who, as against Mr. Van Buren, had given their votes for Hugh L. White of Tennessee. Such having been the original composition of the late Whig party, who can wonder at its total disappointment of all the hopes of a truly national administration of affairs which northern men have from time to time built upon it? Who can wonder at its addition to our list of Presidents of two such unfortunate names as those of Tyler and Fillmore? Or who can be surprised at the disgraceful though not untimely grave into which it has sunk?

Let us candidly confess, then, that in taking advantage of the Southern antipathy to Mr. Van Buren as a Northern man, and in putting John Tyler into his place, the unfortunate and unlucky Whig party not only fell themselves completely under the control of the slavedriving Oligarchy, but forced back also under the same heavy yoke the northern Democrats who, under Mr. Van Buren's lead, had seemed inclined to shake off that yoke and to vindicate the right of the North to its fair share in the management of our national affairs.

But the race of servility to the slavedrivers, thus commenced between the Whig and Democratic parties, resulting as it did in the annexation of Texas, the Mexican war, the Fugitive Slave bill, and the Pierce and Douglas attempt to pass Kansas over to the slaveholders, is a subject too curious and too copious to be entered upon at the close of our article.

## LOCOMOTION.

Disembodied or unembodied spirits, whether with or without the aid of broomsticks, seem always to have had a prodigious power of locomotion—scarcely behind that of light or lightning. In our age, embodied spirits have found means to transmit their thoughts through space at an equal rate of velocity; but as to transmitting themselves, compounded of matter and mind, they have stuck fast for some years at a rate of fifty or sixty miles an hour, with considerable chance of dissolving the said compound by even that velocity. Will they always stick here? Is railroad speed the highest that can be attained with safety either for parcels or persons?

The grossest forms of matter, even huge worlds, fly through space with motions incomparably swifter than any which the belligerents at Sevastopol can give to the missiles they hurl at each other, and seldom meet with any accident to passengers or baggage. What hinders a proportionate velocity of projectiles or vehicles on the surface of our planet is the resistance of the air. Were it not for this, railroad trains could be very economically moved at the rate of several hundred miles an hour; we do not say with any increase of safety to the passengers, but the resistance encountered would be less for the fast than for the slow trip, and with the engineering requisite for the circumstances the swiftest cannon ball might be easily outstripped.

But in all places accessible to spirits in the body Nature's "horror of a vacuum" is proverbial, and whenever we don't find anything else we are sure to find air of some sort. It is in vain to think of getting up a vacuum for locomotive purposes, even though we might be put through one of any length while we could hold breath. Still, there is an available chance of getting rid of the resistance of the air so as to move with the velocity of sound, or at least with that of a fast cannon ball. We have only to get the air itself into the motion of which it is capable, and move with it, and we cease to encounter its resistance. Certain meteorological causes not yet well understood, but doubtless operating to produce only a slight approach to a local vacuum, agitate the air in hurricanes and tornadoes in which its velocity must far exceed one hundred miles an hour. A still higher velocity of air may easily be produced in a tube. For example: Suppose a tube very nearly air-tight—that is, as nearly so as can be made without difficulty—of one foot in diameter, to extend from New-York to Albany. It is perfectly easy to cause every particle of the air in this tube to pass through pumps worked at one end of it in less than half an hour, and at the close of the operation, the other end of the tube having been left open, it will be as full of air as ever. Consequently air can be made to travel from Albany to New-York in half an hour or less. Experiments have satisfactorily established this, and have equally proved that the moving air may be made to carry very considerable loads with it without materially retarding its velocity. The economy of the motive power in this species of locomotion, no engineer, so far as we know, pretends to dispute. So long ago as June 1854, a Special Committee of the United States Senate, on the "Memorial of Ithiel S. Richardson upon the "subject of his proposed atmospheric tele-"graph" reported in favor of the construction of a tube for conveying the mail from Washington to Baltimore on this plan. The report (No. 331) is a model of scientific research and practical good sense. Nobody has anywhere undertaken to confute its arguments in favor of the experiment it proposes. But this, like a hundred other plans for the public good, has had to step aside for the extension of Slavery, that being the business for which the general Government now mainly exists. It is not likely that the branch of the Government charged with the mail service, or any other, will have leisure to treat this new plan of locomotion for some years. In the mean time, why should it not be tested for some other purpose than that of conveying the mails? Many things will bear transportation at a high speed which will not pay at a low one. If there is no greater expense in the motive power necessary to transport a given weight a given distance by atmospheric pressure through a tube than over a railroad, and it can be done in one-tenth of the time, the gain in time may be decisive. If 500 miles could be traversed in two hours and a half, the fresh salmon of the North and the early vegetables of the South could change places to a certain extent in an April morning before breakfast, and leave a profit at both ends of the tube. The sum which is expended in the market of any of our great cities for edibles in advance of the season is enormous; and for a great part of those that are in season the prices rule much higher than they would if there were means of transportation ten times as rapid, equivalent to a corresponding enlargement of the back country. For a great variety of articles, salable only when perfectly fresh, the large cities, in spite of railroad rapidity, are at the mercy of a very limited district. Accordingly, the prices of many desirable articles rule above the means of the mass of consumers. Could these consumers combine their resources and put themselves in hourly communication with some fertile valley two hundred miles distant, they might be dining on the best marrowfat peas instead of soapy potatoes of last year; and the people of the distant valley would find a new stimulus for cultivating their land and be new customers to the trades of the City.

The first cost of such communications must of course be considerable; but it must be borne in mind, as an incontroverted and probably incontrovertible fact, that the expenses of both construction and working will be less for a given distance than those of a railroad; and moreover they will call out resources of wealth, power and comfort which railroads cannot reach. In an age which professes to be on the march of improvement, how long shall such a step as this have to wait for the enterprise and capital necessary to its being taken, or dismissed as impracticable? Mechanical science is now far enough advanced to dismiss any practical absurdity within its beaten track, without waste of money. We take it, therefore, it would have settled the question against this aerial traction in tubes long ago, if its pretensions were at war with any physical law; and as it has failed to do so, we are surprised that the spirit of the age should be so slow to realize it.

## MR. SUMNER AT THE SOUTH.

The following paragraph is copied from *The Boston Post*, which, conjointly with *The Daily Advertiser* of that city discharges the duties of the doughface organ of New-England:

"Senator Sumner travels in the Slave States with perfect impunity and great boldness. At Nashville, Tenn., on Friday week, he received the attention of many prominent citizens."

This brief extract affords a striking example of the almost incredible abjectness of spirit habitual to our Northern doughfaces. Mr. Sumner, after having, as a Senator from Massachusetts, freely expressed in the Senate Chamber of the United States his opinion—and that in no flattering terms—of the institution of Slavery, dares nevertheless to venture to set his foot within the territory of a Slave State. This *The Post* calls "great bold-"ness" and evidently regards as an astonishing piece of temerity on the part of Mr. Sumner. The slaveholders evidently are to the frightened soul of that journal—if indeed its fright has left it any soul—a set of ferocious and horrible giants and ogres, ready to swallow down whole any Northern man who, after having lisped a word against Slavery, should presume to set his foot within their precincts. *The Boston Post* does not seem to have ever conceived the idea that, as to this topic of Slavery, the constitutional provision for Congressional freedom of debate is able to afford the slightest protection. It is, astonished that Senator Sumner, so soon as he put his foot within the limits of the Slave State of Tennessee, was not forthwith lynched on the spot. Had he been ridden on a rail or tarred and feathered that journal would evidently have accepted such a proceeding as quite a matter of course—a perfectly natural, and indeed excusable, way on the part of the slaveholders of defending the institution of Slavery, and a conclusive answer to all the objections which might have been urged against it by Senator Sumner, on whom alone the entire blame of this breach of the peace would have rested. Had "many prominent citizens" of Nashville, on Mr. Sumner's arrival in that city, waited upon him as many prominent citizens of Charleston did upon Mr. Hoar, and offered their services forth with to show him the way out of town, *The Boston Post* would evidently have regarded it as just the sort of entertainment which a Massachusetts Anti-Slavery United States Senator might naturally expect upon presuming to enter a slaveholding city. That Mr. Sumner should travel in Kentucky and Tennessee "boldly," under his own name—instead of attempting to pass muster under some assumed one, borrowing for the occasion, for instance, the name of his anxious friend of *The Post*—and that he should thus "boldly" travel with "perfect impunity," strikes *The Post* as something so remarkable as to need to be signalized in an editorial paragraph. When to this the still more remarkable fact is added that at Nashville "he received the attentions of "many prominent citizens," *The Post* gapes with astonishment, and is wholly at a loss what to make of it or how to account for it.

Now to us, with all due submission to the superior judgment of our cotemporary, the explanation seems to be very simple. It is written in a certain book—some of whose precepts it is a pity *The Post* does not study with a little more attention—"To him that hath shall be "given; from him that hath not shall be taken "away, even that which he hath." The man who has and who shows a decent degree of respect for himself may very fairly count, in the slaveholding States or elsewhere, upon being treated with a like decent degree of respect by others. Monsters and ferocious phenomena as *The Post* seems to esteem them, the slaveholders after all are men—they seldom venture to attack or to insult a person who they see is both able and willing to defend himself, and by whom they may expect to be called to account for their insults and their wrongs. Nay, let us do the slaveholders the justice to say that there are many men among them very different indeed from *The Post*, and of whom that journal may have some difficulty in forming an idea—men who respect courage, sincerity, frankness and truth, and who utterly abhor a doughface. When a fellow rolls himself in the dirt at your feet and humbly begs the privilege of kissing your great toe—as *The Post* is in the habit of doing with the slave-drivers—it is the most natural thing in the world, instead of giving him your toe to kiss, to give the miserable wretch a kick in the face. This is not peculiar to the slaveholders, but is a common thing all the world over. There are no curs that get so many kicks as your fawning puppies. *The Post* ought not, from the sort of treatment which it consciously feels is due to itself, to form any idea as to the kind of reception likely to be given by the more intelligent and better informed part of the slaveholders to such a man as Mr. Sumner. A man—that is to say, a white man—who shows himself to be a man, is likely to be recognized and treated as such at the South as well as elsewhere. It is perfectly natural that in their treatment of Northern *men*, properly so called, and in their treatment of Northern doughfaces, the Southerners should make all the difference which they do in their treatment of their negroes, and of those whom they regard as their equals. The writers of *The Post* on a visit to the South might reasonably expect to be received with an abundance of that same contemptuous familiarity and condescending sort of kindness which a master bestows upon a serviceable negro. The treatment fit for gentlemen the Southerners very properly reserve for such Northern men as Mr. Sumner.

That which is true in its application to individuals is true also as applied to masses and communities. If the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, instead of being in the persons of its regularly commissioned agents, ignominiously kicked out of the Southern cities, as it was in the case of Mr. Hoar, wishes to receive in those cities the same respectful attentions which Mr. Sumner does individually, let it learn to behave like Mr Sumner. Instead of playing the sycophant, kissing the rod and sending back fugitive slaves under the infamous act of 1850, let that ancient Commonwealth learn—as it seems to be learning—to respect itself, and, our word for it, it will not fail to be respected by others, and among the rest even by the City of Charleston and the State of South Carolina.

A letter which we publish in another column, containing some explanations forwarded to THE TRIBUNE by desire of the illustrious HUMBOLDT, will be read with great interest. It seems, according to the statements of the writer, whose name is in our possession, and for whose good faith we can vouch, that the venerable philosopher and savant is annoyed by persons who figure in various parts of America as his relatives, and even as members of his family, and in that capacity obtain a degree of public confidence they could not otherwise enjoy. For instance, there has long been at Havana a man who pretends to be a nephew of Humboldt, and who, as such, has had a large number of soldiers' experimentally submitted to a new mode of treatment for yellow fever which he claims to have discovered. Though, so far as we are informed, this grand experiment has turned out a failure, it has opened to the pretended nephew of Humboldt a most lucrative private practice, and enabled him to gain large sums of money where otherwise he could have gained nothing. It seems, however, that he is not a relative of the eminent German at all, and that the Government and people of Havana have been deluded in supposing him to be such.

We also learn from the letter we publish that this great and good old man does not view with admiration the barbarities and degradations of American Slavery. This is not surprising. It could not be otherwise. All men of heart and intelligence in every country are of the same opinion. Slavery must always excite the horror and reprobation of the civilized world.

We learn with satisfaction from Ohio that the Republican State Convention at Columbus on Friday last, on the first ballot and by a unanimous vote, nominated SALMON P. CHASE as their candidate for Governor. The entire ticket is as follows:

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|---|---|
| For Governor | S. P. CHASE. |
| Lieut.-Gov. | THOMAS H. FORD. |
| Judges Supreme Court | CHAS. C. CONVERSE. JACOB BRINKERHOFF. |
| Auditor | F. M. WRIGHT. |
| Treasurer | W. H. GIBSON. |
| Attorney-General | F. B. KIMBALL. |
| Pres. Board Public Works | A. G. CONOVER. |

This is in every respect a strong ticket. More than perhaps any other leading man in the State, Mr. Chase is the representative of that feeling of opposition to the aggressions of Slavery which is now the predominant impulse in Northern politics. In his hands the government of the State will in all respects be sustained with dignity and ability, but especially we may be assured that it will never be prostituted to the ends of slave-catching or Slavery extension. His election will work a new era in the great struggle of the Free States to protect themselves and the rights of Freedom against the inroads of the Slave Power.

JUDGE CULVER AND HIS PRESENTERS.—We learn that Judge Culver has prosecuted some of the prominent actors on the late Grand Jury, who "presented" him and his Court. He holds their presentment not only extra judicial, but libellous in character, and he is determined to test their right thus to interfere in matters beyond their jurisdiction. The offense charged is "gross negligence and partiality," but his presenters seemed either afraid or ashamed to specify what constituted that negligence or partiality.

Rumor, with her thousand tongues, has a very curious solution of this extra judicial presentment. It is more than whispered, that the "negligence and par-"tiality" charged consisted in this, that the Judge had been heard to say that "*no Supervisor whose* "*breath smelt of rum, should sit with him on the* "*Bench*," and as he had not thus far invited any such, he was chargeable with "gross negligence," and as he *had* invited four or five whose breath was not thus affected, he was guilty of "*partiality*."

Had these presenters frankly told the public that these were the acts which constituted his negligence and partiality the public could have judged for themselves, but that was not part of the plot. We learn, however, that the Judge never made use of any such expression.

There is one feature in the getting up of this presentment so extraordinary in character that the public will be amused to learn it. This Grand-Jury actually appointed a Committee of three to hunt up charges, and they did go outside and hear unsworn statements, rumors, reports and surmises, and came in, and without disclosing the authors or even giving the particulars of the rumors reported that there *were* charges against Judge Culver, and this report formed an important ingredient in the presentment.

This, however, was hardly out of the way for a Grand-Jury *so* conscientious that they would not indict rumsellers until they were recharged by the Court; a Grand-Jury too that could leave five hundred offenders unpresented.

We rejoice that this matter is likely to undergo an investigation before a tribunal where justice will be done to all the parties.

VACANCIES IN THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.—We have received a circular from Mr. V. M. Rice, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, showing the vacancies in the State Normal School. Each County is entitled to send to the School a number of pupils (either male or female), equal to twice the number of members of Assembly in such County. The following table shows the vacancies in each county at the opening of the next term, on the 17th of September next:

| Counties. | No. of Vacancies. | Counties. | No. of Vacancies. | Counties. | No. of Vacancies. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Albany | 4 | Herkimer | 4 | Richmond | 2 |
| Allegheny | 4 | Jefferson | 2 | Rockland | 1 |
| Broome | 1 | Kings | 5 | Saratoga | 5 |
| Cattaraugus | 3 | Lewis | 2 | Schenectady | 4 |
| Cayuga | 4 | Livingston | 3 | Schoharie | 4 |
| Chautauque | 1 | Madison | 4 | Seneca | 2 |
| Chemung | 0 | Monroe | 5 | St. Lawrence | 6 |
| Chenango | 4 | Montgomery | 1 | Steuben | 5 |
| Clinton | 2 | New-York | 26 | Suffolk | 3 |
| Columbia | 3 | Niagara | 3 | Sullivan | 2 |
| Cortland | 1 | Oneida | 3 | Tioga | 2 |
| Delaware | 4 | Onondaga | 4 | Tompkins | 1 |
| Dutchess | 5 | Ontario | 3 | Ulster | 6 |
| Erie | 5 | Orange | 5 | Warren | 1 |
| Essex | 2 | Orleans | 1 | Washington | 3 |
| Franklin | 1 | Oswego | 3 | Wayne | 4 |
| Fulton | 0 | Otsego | 5 | Westchester | 4 |
| Genesee | 4 | Putnam | 1 | Wyoming | 1 |
| Greene | 3 | Queens | 2 | Yates | 1 |
| Hamilton | 1 | Rensselaer | 5 | | |

KANSAS.—The Kansas Legislature was organized on the 2d inst. as follows:

"Thomas Johnson of the Methodist Mission was elected President of the Council, and Richard R. Pease, President pro tem.; J. A. Holderman, Secretary, and Mr. Grover, Assistant Secretary; Daniel S. Stringfellow, Speaker of the House. Mr. Lile was chosen Clerk, and Mr. Martin Assistant-Clerk. All