

Business Notices.

PARIS SOFT HATS.
Continued waiting the arrival of these choice MODE COLORED PARIS HATS...

Beautiful Blue Dress Coats, \$10; Black Cloth Pants, \$3; complete Castorine Suit for \$10; Black Cloth Suit, \$7; 75; Mackintosh Vests, \$1, &c., at EVANS'S CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, Nos. 63 and 65 Fulton st.

EMPHRODITES AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.—We will open this day a large lot of GREAT COLLARED and EMPHRODITED HATS, which will sell very cheap. Also 1 case LACK LACK VAILS, from \$1 to \$3, worth double the price.

DEALERS IN CLOTHING.—We beg to inform our friends and the public that we have just received a large and well selected stock of Fall and Winter Clothing in new completion, including the latest styles of new-made suits, frock coats, and overcoats, as well as a large stock of low-priced Clothing, and to represent our stock at as low prices as any house in the city.

PIANOS.—Purchasers desiring a good instrument, one guaranteed to give entire satisfaction or purchase money refunded, at the lowest possible price, should call on the undersigned, who has a large stock of the best and most celebrated Pianos in the United States, and who is prepared to adapt the quality of all. See names of the following celebrated makers whose Pianos are constantly in stock: Horace Waters's Morden Improved Pianos, T. Childs and Son's Pianos, with or without Golden, Hallett & Hunter's, Woodward & Brown's and Jacob Chickering's Boston Pianos, and in addition, those of five other New-York makers.

CARPETINGS FOR FALL TRADE, 1855.—SMITH & LOUNSBURY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand St., have just received, per late arrivals, several large lots of elegant Velvet, Tapestry and Brussels Carpets, which they are now offering together with a large and select stock of all other goods connected with the Carpet trade at great inducements.

CARPETINGS.—PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway, their Fall Stock of rich and elegant Carpets at great bargains for cash. PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway and 380 Broadway.

IMPORTANT NEWS.
WILDER'S SALAMANDER SAFES.
In the fire of the 31st inst., which consumed the brick building occupied by Mr. John T. Thomas, opposite the Gas Works in this city, was a safe of the name of WILDER'S SAFES, which was not only saved, but in the same manner, and in a few days, the safe was again opened, and the contents found unharmed, and in the same order as when it was first deposited in the safe.

Ladies going in the country, wishing their supplies of Boots and Shoes, can find GARDNER'S all the fashionable styles from \$12 to \$20. Sippers, Ties, Toilet Slips and Buckles from \$4 to 10 per pair, with a large assortment of Children's Boots and Shoes at moderate prices. Remember. J. B. MILLER & Co., No. 134 Canal-st.

LOOKING-GLASSES, FOR THE FALL TRADE, at greatly reduced prices. Buyers are invited to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. RICHARD KINGSLAND & Co., Manufacturing, No. 119 Canal-st., New-York.

TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM of English, French, German and American Fancy Goods, Toys, &c., No. 245 Broadway.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—The highest quality of Sewing Machines, and the most improved in their kind, are now on hand at the undersigned, who has a large stock of the same, and is prepared to receive orders for the same, and to deliver them at the shortest notice. He has also a large stock of the same, and is prepared to receive orders for the same, and to deliver them at the shortest notice.

Agents of Agents suffering nearly every Fever and Ague Remedies without remedy, and in the most rapid manner, by the use of the undersigned's "Fever and Ague Cure," which is a simple and safe remedy, and is prepared to receive orders for the same, and to deliver them at the shortest notice.

WIGS! WIGS! WIGS!!!
BUTCHER'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOILETS.—The best in the world, the admiration of connoisseurs, the envy of the ignorant, and applied to No. 283 Broadway, (near private residence) The undersigned, who is prepared to receive orders for the same, and to deliver them at the shortest notice.

SIR ASTLEY COOPER'S MILD PLEASANT ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS give immediate relief from the effects of an active Liver, such as in the Side or Throat, or under the Shoulder-blade, Indigestion, Headache, Constipation, Depression of Spirits, Heartburn, Langour, Nervousness, Low Spirits, &c. Sold at 25 cents, 50 cents and \$1 per Box, by A. B. & D. Sear, 283 Broadway, N. Y., and by all respectable Druggists.

FEVER AND AGUE called whatever the new "Antidote to Malaria" named "BRODIE'S FEVER AND AGUE CURE" is a simple and safe remedy, and is prepared to receive orders for the same, and to deliver them at the shortest notice.

A GREAT CURE FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS will be found in HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS. The wonderful cure effected by these medicines in complaints incidental to females is so extraordinary as to astonish the greatest physicians. Sold at the manufacturing, No. 50 Maiden-lane, New-York, and No. 24 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 50 cents, and \$1 per box.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE FOR Aug. 18. Circulation over 133,000.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE for this week contains the following:
I. EDITORIALS: Remits, So Far, The War and Freedom; The Virginia Dilemma; The British Colonies; The Lord Mayor's Case; We have no desire—Daniel C. Giddens; Abolition of Capital Punishment; The Louisville Riot; Gov. Hunt's Extra Message; Political Body Snatchers; Just Supper; Mr. Dawson's Remarks in the Journal of Commerce—Missouri Compromise.

II. REVIEW OF THE WEEK. Giving in a condensed and concise manner, the principal events and important news that have transpired in New-York City, the United States, Mexico, Central America, South America, and Australia.

III. POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE: The August Elections—Kentucky—Alabama—North Carolina—Tennessee—New-York; Pennsylvania; Ohio; Virginia—Official Vote. Election of Capital Punishment; The Louisville Riot; Gov. Hunt's Extra Message; Political Body Snatchers; Just Supper; Mr. Dawson's Remarks in the Journal of Commerce—Missouri Compromise.

IV. NEWS FROM EUROPE: By the steamship Lebanon at this port and the America at New-York.

V. SCENES AT THE POLICE COURTS: A Citizen of the St. Lawrence County. Reported for the N. Y. Tribune.

VI. POETRY: "Labor—An Ode."
VII. A NEW-YORKER IN HUNGARY: A Letter from Our Own Correspondent.

VIII. EUROPE REVISITED: No. XV: The Great Exhibition at London from Horace Vernet.
IX. AFFAIRS IN CANADA: Letter from Our Own Correspondent at Toronto.

X. TO THE FREE DEMOCRACY OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.
XI. THE MAN ON CURA AND SLAVERY.
XII. LETTER FROM GOV. HUNT: On the Proposed Fusion of the Whig Party with the Republicans.

XIII. THE LOUISVILLE RIOTS: Letter from Mr. John T. Black.
XIV. KANSAS: Resolutions of the Free State Members of the Legislature from Gov. Reader.

XV. PROSPECT OF CIVIL WAR IN KANSAS: Slavery in Kansas—A Plot.
XVI. PROHIBITION: A Letter from Our Own Correspondent.

XVII. STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.
XVIII. MORNING EMIGRATION.
XIX. THEODORE PARKER.
XX. STILL ANOTHER OUTRAGE.
XXI. THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.
XXII. THE MONSTER SNAKE TAKEN.

XXIII. KANSAS NEWS.
XXIV. MISCELLANEOUS: (Continued from our previous numbers.)
XXV. WITNESSES.

Subscription.—One copy for one year, \$3; three copies, \$5; five copies, \$8; ten copies, \$15. Single copies, 5 cents. Sent by mail, postage paid. Price 60 cents.

SILKS AT GREAT BARGAINS.—Just received from auction, 3,000 yards of rich Dress Silks, from 1 1/2 to 7 1/2 per yard. Also 1 case of new Dress Silks, worth \$1 50.

ARTIFICIAL LEGS.—PALMER'S PATENT for usefulness, beauty, comfort and natural appearance, are unrivaled in America or Europe. Offices and Manufactory at No. 378 Broadway, No. 378 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, and 378 Broadway, New-York. PALMER & Co.

New-York Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1855.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. What 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 frequently the name of the State, to which their paper is to be sent—always mentioning the name of the Post-Office and State.

The Soft Shell elections for delegates to the State Convention came off last night. We give the names of the elect in another column.

We have by telegraph a brief account of the proceedings of the Republican Convention of Massachusetts, which met yesterday at Boston. The principal action was the recommendation of a Grand Mass Meeting of the freemen of the State to be held at a future day.

The application of Passmore Williamson for a writ of habeas corpus was argued yesterday before the full bench of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, at Bedford. The Court, after a brief deliberation, without making a decision adjourned to meet at Sunbury on the first Monday in October.

AN EX-GOVERNOR'S LOGIC.
Nothing should be yielded to name or station at the cost of truth. The opinions of Ex-Governor Hunt are worth just the reasons on which they rest, and no more. He is of the opinion that "the violation of the Missouri Compromise" was a great wrong, and an unmitigated calamity, and that "if it had been the deliberate act of the whole Southern people, separation would have become unavoidable." Here is an express concession that the North has suffered "a great wrong." And here is the further concession that if the South, as "a section," had done the wrong, "a separation" (does he mean a dissolution of the Union?) "would have become unavoidable." But he insists that the violation of the Missouri Compromise "was the measure of a party and not of a section." This we contend is false to the truth of history. The simple fact is, that it was the measure of a section and of a party; and that the party allied itself to the section, and obeyed the will and did the work of the section, solely to maintain its party ascendancy.

The Ex-Governor is a lawyer. He knows that the constituent is bound by the act of its representative, which the law imputes to him—*Qui facit per alium facit per se*, is a maxim he has frequently applied in his practice at the bar. When Schuyler issues fraudulent certificates of stock, he knows, as the Courts have again and always decided, that they are deemed to have been issued by the Corporation whose officer he was. He knows that the entire body of political corporations of the South, by the almost unanimous vote of their representatives in Congress, repealed the Missouri prohibition, and therefore it was the act of that section. He knows that the South is united to-day, and inflexible in its purpose not to permit that wrong to be repaired by a restoration of that prohibition; and yet, in the face of facts of universal notoriety, and which no sane and candid man pretends to deny, he has the temerity to assert that the wrong was not done by a "section." The South called for the act—did it—approves of it, and declares its purpose to adhere to it; and yet, forsooth, it was not the act of the South!

But whoever did the wrong, what is the remedy? Shall we call upon Jupiter to lift the wheel out of the rut? Will the wrong, by some occult natural law, without human intervention slough itself off and work out the healthy right? If old Whigs, if Northern men, imitate the Ex-Governor and pass their days "in the more genial occupations of rural life," will Slavery south of the Missouri line? No; even Mr. Hunt will not say this. As a man practiced in affairs, he knows that the forces of the world—thought and action, purpose, plan, combination, organization, work—must achieve the redress of one of the most flagrant and gigantic political wrongs recorded in modern history, or that it must remain and grow more and more intolerable forever.

Conceding, then, that something must be said by way of protest, and something done by way of effective redress, what has Mr. Hunt to propose? A measure like as making revolutions with rose-water. He knows that the specific remedy for the wrong is contained in one word—repeal. He knows that a repeal can only be obtained by getting and keeping compacted together, by a common sentiment and purpose, a majority in both Houses of Congress. He knows that anything short of that will be the merest child's play—the most contemptible sham. Knowing all this, what does he propose? Simply and absurdly this, and nothing more: "An appeal to that portion of the Southern people who are still 'loyal to country and faithful to time-honored covenants, invoking them in the name of patriotism and justice to come forward and aid in undoing the wrong of which we complain, and in restoring that natural confidence and good will which impart to the national compact its true strength and its only value." Here is the potent remedy for our desperate political ill—homeopathic, infinitesimal, and to operate toward the close of the next century. We are to invoke the aid of such Southern men as disapprove of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise! Who and where are they? Call up "spirits from the vasty deep!" They were called for when the Nebraska bill was before Congress; they were called for at the Know-Nothing Convention at Philadelphia; they have been called for at each Southern poll during the recent Congressional elections, and they have not appeared. At this rate, at what remote age in the infinite future shall we reach that goal to which Mr. Hunt so blandly and smilingly points us?

Mr. Hunt objects to an abandonment of Whig principles, but what are those principles? He says that "to cement the bonds of union by a 'just regard for the rights of every section; to maintain the national character by the observance of justice in our foreign relations; to guard against executive abuses and encroachments; and to promote the moral, intel-

lectual, and material advancement of the country by a wise exercise of the legislative power, were among its prominent aims." We will not stop to criticize this summary of Whig principles. Let it be assumed to be accurate and tolerably complete. Who proposes to abandon them? On the contrary, who does not insist upon their maintenance? We mean to maintain the rights of the Northern "section," which is not to deny, but to affirm the rights of every other section. We shall challenge any party to maintain more religiously than the Republicans "the national character by the observance of justice in our foreign relations." We shall struggle with inflexible resolution against "executive abuses" and "encroachments," and especially against the passage of the Nebraska bill and to insure success to the atrocities of Atchison and Stringfellow in Kansas. And it shall be our earnest and persistent aim "to promote the moral, intellectual and material advancement of the country by a wise exercise of legislative power," and especially by confining what is the greatest hindrance to such advancement within its constitutional limits.

If it is the pleasure of Mr. Hunt to practice "a cloistered virtue," and to dedicate his declining days to "the more genial occupations of rural life," we shall not disturb his repose. *Requiescat in pace* is inscribed on many graves, and may be on his final political resting place. But in thus bidding adieu to a world upon whose arena the active virtues yet find space to struggle, and opportunity to win unfolding crowns, let him not bear false witness to the principles and purposes of the old companions-in-arms from whom he separates. He should not sully his fair fame by echoing the stale calumnies of slaveholders and their champions, that the Republican party wish to dissolve the Union or to interfere in the domestic concerns of the Slaveholding States. The cry of disunion has been raised in quite the opposite quarter. And we now our purpose, and maintain our right, not to force Slavery out of the South, but to confine it there; to let it exist where it has local law to uphold it, and to let it fall where it has not the sanction of the law of man, as it never had the sanction of the law of God.

We desire to part from an old friend with feelings and words of kindness. We did not bid him go, nor shall we ask him to stay. We rather address him in the words of an heroic king, when on the eve of the battle of Agincourt, his nobles sighed for an increase of the English host: "O, do not wish one more; Rather proclaim it, Westmoreland, through my host, That he, which hath no stomach to this fight, Let him depart; his passport shall be made, And crowns for convoy put into his purse; We would not die in that man's company, Who fears his fellowship to die with us."

GERRIT SMITH, AGAIN.
Mr. Gerrit Smith has done us the honor to address a second letter to THE TRIBUNE, to which, notwithstanding its enormous length, we in turn do the honor of a place in our columns. We are happy to say that it is an improvement on his former effort. Where that was ferocious, this is mild; where that distinctly and violently alleged what was not the fact, this performs that ungrateful office with striking vagueness and moderation. At this rate, if Mr. Smith should have occasion to favor us with a third communication, we shall expect it to be an exemplar of epistolary suavity, worthy of a first place in any new Model Letter Writer, which our enterprising publishers may bring out for the use of juvenile and unsophisticated minds.

But, while we award such praise to the ameliorated style and sweetened tone of our correspondent, we must be pardoned for saying that we would gladly have been spared such an evidence of moral improvement. There are controversies, perhaps, in which we do not regret to see our adversary display an exalted weakness, laying himself open to merciless thrusts and cuts in return. But with the present champion there is no pleasure in such a triumph. We respect too deeply the goodness of his heart to look on without pain when he demonstrates, with willful needlessness, the want of brains in his head. For this reason, we should greatly prefer to have been spared the publication of the feeble and indistinct lucubrations for which we to-day make room. Letter-writing is a dangerous practice; it has killed off many a public man; and while Mr. Smith has better holds on life than his political achievements can offer, and is safe even against the blows of his own pen, there are other spheres of labor in which he can at once render good service to the public and do credit to his own reputation; in this, he seems rather to waste his time and talents to no purpose whatever.

Mr. Smith, with a reckless and passionate haste which we rebuked but too mildly, charged us in his former letter with being "the chief and most responsible propagator of the calumny that he did not vote on the Nebraska bill." We denied that this charge possessed any foundation whatever; and in turn declared that Mr. Smith had broadly sinned against the truth in making it. Such was the issue between us; and in meeting it, a man of common sense as well as of a desire to be fair, and honest (nobody disputes that Mr. Smith means to be the latter) would have resorted to a file of THE TRIBUNE, and would have either quoted from it the proof that we had propagated the calumny in question, or he would have owned like a man that he was wrong in thus accusing us. But Mr. Smith does neither. He neither establishes his own case nor confesses ours; but without a particle of evidence, repeats his allegation, putting it on the imaginary ground that our readers have all believed him guilty of stinking the vote on the Nebraska bill, because he wanted to go to bed. Now, how does Mr. Smith know what is believed by all the million of people who read THE TRIBUNE? Or, if he has some supernatural means of knowing that they entertain such an opinion about him, what right has he to hold us responsible for it? What we have said or implied of him is not hidden or doubtful; there is no occasion for guesses or insinuations about it; and Mr. Smith ought to be ashamed of himself for repeating, on such silly grounds, accusations which we positively deny, and for the truth of which no proof can be brought. Nay, more: he goes further and charges us with having "spoken expressly and strongly against his anti-slavery 'integrity.'" False, Mr. Smith, every word of it! We never uttered or implied a doubt of your integrity, unless you regard the statement, forced from us most unwillingly, that you are deficient in common sense and too abundant in

vanity and self-esteem, as expressing such a doubt. And as for the constant ill-humor, ridicule and detraction you gratuitously attribute to us, we beg to say that it is no such thing. You labor under a curious delusion on this point. We have no desire to injure you and never had, but the contrary; indeed, we have never had an occasion of doing justice to your many good qualities and laudable public acts; and if we have sometimes—at very rare intervals—been constrained to speak of you in other terms than those of praise, it has always been with regret. Does Mr. Smith suppose all the world is bound to glorify him at every turn? For our part we answer that for most of the time we have better business on hand; indeed, he mightily exaggerates his importance when he supposes that THE TRIBUNE bears him constantly in mind, whether for admiration or contempt. He is a well-meaning man, accidentally very rich, and able to do good with his money; but we must confess that for at least as much as eleven months out of every year, we are so absorbed by other matters of interest in the world as totally to forget his existence.

But though Mr. Smith has not referred to a file of THE TRIBUNE to prove that we have steadily calumniated and injured him, we have had the curiosity to make such an examination for the purpose of discovering if by chance any expression of the nature complained of had inadvertently made its way into our leading columns. We find that since the first of April, 1854, Mr. Smith has been four times spoken of in these columns. The first occasion was on April 7 of that year, when, in speaking of the previous day's debate on the Nebraska bill in the House of Representatives, we stated that "Mr. Gerrit Smith of New-York made a powerful speech against the bill." Next, on June 29, 1854, we announced his resignation of his seat in Congress in the following terms:

"Gerrit Smith has resigned his seat in Congress, to take effect at the close of the present session. We regret that we have not had the opportunity of seeing him, a Christian, and a philanthropist, and men of that stamp are scarce in our House."

Again, on July 15, 1854, in publishing from THE *Morning Herald* the extract from Mr. Smith's private letter about going to bed at 9 o'clock, we made some remarks, of which the following is a specimen:

"Mr. Smith now sees what it is to be misjudged by over-zealous champions because he does not see the wisdom or good policy of doing just as they think best. Perhaps he may have declared, or consented to have declared, to liberty, now because they did not see fit to train in his troop. Now we are very sure Gerrit Smith is not and never can be at heart a 'traitor to liberty,' though he may err sadly in judgment, as we think he did at the time the Nebraska bill passed. His intentions were excellent, but he mistook his course."

Again, on August 11, 1854, in publishing Mr. Smith's Address to his constituents we accompanied it with some perfectly kind and respectful comments, concluding in these words:

"We publish Mr. Smith's Address, regretting that we cannot agree with the points of explanation or defense therein set forth by one who aims to be nothing but a defender of the universal rights of man."

Aside from these occasions, we do not find that either THE TRIBUNE or any of its correspondents has spoken of Mr. Smith at all for the last year and upward, until a letter from Syracuse was admitted without complete scrutiny, a month or more ago, stating that he did not vote on the Nebraska bill; that statement we promptly corrected when brought to our attention by a friend of Mr. Smith, who had written to him on the subject; and if there are other articles respecting him which have escaped our notice, we are confident that there is nothing in them out of keeping with the friendly spirit exhibited in the extracts we have quoted. What folly is it, then, which urges him to assail and misrepresent us in such a gratuitous and groundless manner?

Mr. Smith goes into some new explanations on the question of his being absent from the attempt to stave off the Nebraska bill on the ground of its interfering with his bed-time. He contends with pompous complacency that we have failed to show that his desire to go to bed at 9 o'clock had any thing to do with his absence on that occasion, and maintains, with curious oblivion of his own former statements, that his only motive for refusing to engage in that contest was fidelity to the democratic principle. We accordingly waste no time on his perille argument, but proceed directly to settle the question by his own evidence. The extract from a private letter of Mr. Smith, referred to above, reads as follows:

"My friends and constituents need not be troubled by these things. Should they rejoice in them? I have not a month since regarded on all hands as a too zealous Abolitionist. But now the Whigs and Democrats are driven so far ahead of me by the Nebraska impulse that they look back upon me and call me a 'traitor to liberty.' Other gentlemen of your County, to whom I referred, suggest that I can defend myself in the newspapers. But there are two things I have in mind to do. One is to prove that I am a real Abolitionist; and the other that I am a real Temperance man."

I declined entering into the physical strife—into the question which party could do the longest without eating and sleeping. Mr. Matteson thought I did wrong in not going with him to the Lincoln Club. I do not believe that I did most of the opponents of the Nebraska bill think me wrong in this respect. All of the technical Abolitionists thought that I did wrong; my excellent and beloved friends, Chase and Sumner, were deeply grieved that I stood aloof from that physical struggle. I am sure, however, that they would have been more deeply grieved had they seen me debate myself so far as to substitute their consciences for my own."

"It is not strange that keeping up as I do my country habits, going to bed at 9 and rising at 5, I should deny the right of Congress to have night sessions. Suppose our House had appointed 2 o'clock in the morning the hour for taking the final vote on the Nebraska bill, I should not in that case have given my vote, for I should have felt it to be my duty to be in my bed at that hour. On whom would rest the responsibility of my absence and my missing vote? Some of my friends would say on myself, but I would say on the House."

"If my constituents wish for their Member of Congress one who can sit up all night, they should have elected a person of very different habits from my own; but if they wish for their Member of Congress one who can be longest without eating, they would have done better to have chosen an Indian who is accustomed to go two or three days without eating, than a white man who is accustomed to eat his meals regularly every day."

Now, if this does not prove that at least one of the reasons why Mr. Smith was unwilling to join in the attempt to prevent the Nebraska bill from coming to a vote, was that he would not sit up for it, it does not prove anything. He may add to this as many other reasons as he pleases, and as many explanations as he can put together; but here we have this point clearly established. He would not sit up out of his regular hours, or go without his usual meals, to prevent the Nebraska bill from coming to a vote or even to vote on it at the representative; and, if his constituents desired a representative to perform such feats, they should have chosen a man of corresponding habits. Such is the plain and undeniable tenor of Mr. Smith's own declarations. He may regret them; he certainly did sit up two hours after his usual bed-time to vote against the bill; but still these declarations are on record as containing at least one reason why he was unwilling to join with the other Anti-Nebraska men in the House during the decisive strug-

gle; and they cover with shame the foolish blather with which he occupies the latter part of his present letter to THE TRIBUNE.

We long ago expressed our opinion upon that very sensitive democratic conscience which would not allow Mr. Smith to join in resisting the will of the majority in the House, but he invites a repetition of it. We hold that his reason is the veriest fudge in the world. That was notoriously a corrupt majority, procured by the grossest bribery on the part of the Executive, and it was as much a duty to resist it by every practicable means as if it had been engaged in a violent attempt to overthrow the Constitution and establish a monarchy. The Pierce party had sprung the question upon the country, and in defiance of democratic principles were hurrying through their scheme before the people could have an opportunity to pronounce upon it. What the opposition contended for was that the people should be allowed to decide; and that a purchased Congress should not be suffered to take advantage of power confided to its members for very different purposes, to pervert and transform the Government. We think that if Mr. Smith's views of democracy had been a little more intelligent, he would have joined in the effort to prevent that outrage upon the rights of the majority of the people; but unfortunately, sincerity is not always a sure defense against sophistry, and we all know in what quarter good intentions are employed as a pavement.

Mr. Smith desires us to publish his speech of April 6, in our advertising columns, and proffers the sum of \$500 as a compensation for that service. It is an old speech, and for that reason not particularly interesting; besides, its length is such that at our usual rates for advertising, its insertion in all our editions would be worth no less than \$2,000; indeed, the mere white paper required to print it in THE TRIBUNE will cost us all that he proposes to pay; but such is our willingness to oblige him that we shall make the very considerable discount which his proposal will require; the speech will appear at as early a day as possible.

HOLD UP!
The Salary Committee of our Board of Councilmen have reported a recommendation that the annual compensation of certain municipal functionaries be increased as follows:

Chief Engineer Fire Department to \$3,000
President Croton Water Board to 4,000
Chief Engineer of Water Board to 3,500
Commissioner of Water Board to 3,000

We believe the several additions to these four salaries amount to at least \$6,000, while it is morally certain that perfectly competent and trustworthy men are ready to discharge the duties of the positions for the salaries now paid. Then why should they be increased? Would any Councilman, if the incumbents were employed in his own private business of \$1,500 to \$2,000 a year, think of nearly doubling their compensation? Why should he? And how can he conscientiously lavish the public money where he would economize his own?

Our City is now staggering under a fearful burden of taxation. Nearly Six Millions of Dollars are to be shouldered the ensuing year—almost ten dollars per head for every man, woman and child, criminals and paupers included. And yet the incessant cry of the taxpayers is "More! more!" To-day a new place is created for some Alderman's nephew; to-morrow salaries are raised or jobs pushed through; next day, extra allowances are granted or public property disposed of—all job! job! rob! rob! We hear without surprise that our model Mayor, who has been going down hill ever since the rumssellers succeeded him from the path of rectitude, has been running up bills against the City for carriage-hire to the amount of \$100 per month, or at the rate of \$1,200 per annum. Aldermen and Councilmen, too, are reported to be driving their carriages through the Treasury in the same track, and we are even assured that political loafers, who are supposed to have some power in the Primary Meetings, are riding at the City's expense, on Aldermen's and Councilmen's orders, by the half day together. We shall be glad to hear that these reports are exaggerated, but we are confident they are not unfounded. Where is Controller Flag? Where are our Reform Aldermen and Councilmen? Will one of them call for a report on carriage-hire for the current year, specifying how much has been scored up on the order of each functionary respectively? Give us light, Reformers! if we may venture to address you in the plural; we know the City is being robbed by the million; help us to unmask the plunderers!

We learn that Mr. Fillmore is having the most brilliant success in English society. His fine personal appearance and graceful and dignified manners contribute quite as much to this as his political distinction. Queen Victoria says he is the politest American she ever saw, and all manner of Dukes and Earls are inviting him to their country seats. He is accompanied, as Private Secretary, by Henry E. Davies, Esq., formerly Counsel to the Corporation of New-York, and author of a legal work on the Corporation ordinances. The Know-Nothing journals of the South are nominating Mr. Fillmore for President.

KENTUCKY.—Albert G. Talbot, the new M. C. from the 15th District, is a Whig, but chosen by the Anti-Know-Nothing vote. His majority ranges somewhere from 7 to 47—probably nearer the former.

From the Anti-Know-Nothing of the new Legislature we note the names of Nathan Gortler, formerly a Jackson M. C. (from '29 to '33), and Elijah F. Nuttall, who was the Jackson candidate for the same post in the Louisville District about 1839.

A vote was taken throughout the State on the question of levying a State Tax for the support of Common Schools. We have the returns from about half the State, and they argue a majority of at least 10,000 for the School-Tax.

TENNESSEE.—We grieve to announce the defeat of William Cullom in the 15th Congress District. His allowing himself to be called a Know-Nothing we could gladly overlook, in consideration of his vote in opposition to the Nebraska bill; but that vote has doubtless defeated him. Here is the reported poll:

1855. 1852.
Cullom 5,584 Major for Scott 4,839
Major for Cullom 402

The Hon. Nathl G. Taylor (Whig K. N.) is reflected from the 1st District over Albert G. Watkins, anti-K. N. Whig. His majority is a little over a hundred. A letter from Knoxville dated the 7th makes it 130.

His success is conceded. Rivers has 723 majority in the Memphis District. S. A. Smith (Dem.) has about 500 in the Chattanooga District. We lack some Counties in the Knoxville District, but the election of Sneed is conceded. The new Delegation is therefore complete, and can parry with the last as follows:

Dem. New York. Late House.
Nathaniel G. Taylor, Nathaniel G. Taylor,
Wm. M. Smith, Wm. M. Smith,
Samuel A. Smith, Samuel A. Smith,
John H. Sargent, William Cullom,
Charles R. Taylor, Charles R. Taylor,
George W. Jones, George W. Jones,
John F. Wright, Robert M. B. Biggs,
Felix K. Zoloff, Felix K. Zoloff,
Thomas Rivers, Emerson Edgecombe,
Democrats (so called) in italics.
Federalist P. Stanton.

There is no doubt, we believe, that the "American" have a majority of one in the 36th, and of one or three in the House.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Payser's price (majority official) is 462. Clinehamer's will be not far from 1,000. The popular majority against the Know-Nothing is the entire State is not less than 7,000.

THE LATEST NEWS.

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

KENTUCKY ELECTION.
CINCINNATI, Thursday, Aug. 16, 1855.
Official returns from seventy-four counties in Kentucky, and the reported majorities from remaining counties, reduce the majority of Morehead, K. N., for Governor, to 4,200.

THE REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION OF WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 16, 1855.
The following is the Declaration, Platform and Constitution of the Republican Association of Washington, District of Columbia:

Whereas, By the repeal of the eighth section of the Act for the admission of Missouri into the Union, the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska have been opened to the introduction of Slavery, and all the Congresses, real or imaginary, upon that subject are thus violated and annulled, and deep dishonor inflicted upon the age in which we live—

Now, therefore, in cooperation with all those throughout the land who are opposed to all other measures which we deem to be contrary to the spirit of the Constitution, and which are designed to extend and perpetuate Slavery, we do associate ourselves together, under the name and title of the Republican Association of Washington, D. C.

And we adopt the following as our political platform, to-wit:
First: That Congress possesses no power over the institution of Slavery in the several States; but that, outside of State jurisdiction, the constitutional power of the Federal Government should be exerted to secure life, liberty and happiness to all men; and therefore, Slavery should be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except for the punishment of crime, in any of the territories of the United States.

Second: The people are the rightful source of all political power; and all officers should as far as practicable be chosen by a direct vote of the people.

Third: The members of the Association should be men of undoubted integrity and sobriety, and pledged to support the principles of this platform by all lawful and Constitutional means.

ARTICLE I. Any person may become a member of this Association on the following conditions:
ART. II. The officers of this Association shall be a President, Vice-Presidents, three Directors, Treasurer, Recording Secretary and Corresponding Secretary, who shall serve until the next meeting; and thereafter the officers shall be elected annually.

ART. III. The three Directors, with the President, Secretary and Treasurer, shall constitute a Committee to attend to the proper distribution of such funds as may be placed at their disposal by the Association, and to perform such other duties as may from time to time be assigned them.

ART. IV. The funds of the Association shall be devoted exclusively to the purchase and circulation of important documents and information, and in the use of such means as may be necessary to advance the principles set down in this platform.

ART. V. In order to secure concert of action, the more distant States and Territories, and to extend the influence of the Association, we invite the formation of similar Associations in any State, county, city, or village in the Union, whose officers shall be chosen by a direct vote of the people, and who shall be required to report to this Association the names of their officers and number of members, for general information of the whole.

ART. VI. This Association may, at any time, at the request of a member, elect the office of honorary Vice-President, or to honorary membership any distinguished