

New-York Daily Tribune

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1855.

Business Notices

WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES... WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE... WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES...

WHAT IS IN A NAME?—Generally speaking, not much...

FALL AND WINTER CAPS.—We ask attention to the Fall and Winter Caps...

GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, will introduce his Hot Water Bath...

RICH DRESS GOODS.—GREATLY REDUCED PRICES...

SLIMS, SHAWLS, VEILS, MERINOS... TREMENDOUS BARGAINS IN CLOTHING...

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!!! Superb Median Velvet Carpets...

POPULAR TRADE.—From Auction, 3,000 yards of Plain French Merinos...

LINENS! LINENS!—We have now in store a full stock of Fenton's celebrated Shirting Linens...

ELASTIC, DURABLE AND UNSHRIKABLE... SILE, WAISTING AND MERRING...

THANKS-GIVING PRESENTS.—For Gentlemen, all useful articles...

JET GOODS.—Just received, a new assortment of Bracelets, Brooches, Necklaces...

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will hold a special sale of Stock and Boxes...

GRAND DISPLAY OF FURS.—Elegance and style more strikingly displayed in the Fur Caps...

OVERCOATS, &c.—Our Stock of all kinds of fashionable Winter Wear...

DAMAGED SILKS.—We offer to-day 3 cases of rich Plain Dress Silks...

PIANO.—Would exchange an elegant seven octave rosewood Piano for Day Goods...

NOTICE.—You will find a fashionable and well-made stock of Winter Clothing...

5,000 CHINESE POTATOES (Dioscorea Batatas) for Sale...

CHRISTOPHER'S HAIR DYE, WHIS AND TOILETS... The largest assortment of BEDS, MATTRESSES...

PIANOS AND MUSIC.—HORACE WATERS, Agent for the sale of the best Boston and New-York Pianos...

TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM... ROGERS & CO.—SCHOOL SUITS, HOLIDAY OUTINGS...

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—New Machines of the most improved style...

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are highly recommended for the cure of Biliousness and other diseases...

HERNIA.—Only Prize Medal awarded to MARSH & CO. by the India Exhibition...

A WORK on the History, Prevention and Cure of the Chronic Diseases of the Genitals...

DR. S. S. FITCH, author of "Six Lectures on Consumption..."

BATHING IN THE FIFTH WARD.—Last night a notorious pander named Charles Quinn was arrested...

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The Tribune for Europe. We shall issue THIS MORNING an Edition of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE for circulation in Europe...

We do not often invite the attention of our readers to the particular arrangements by which we endeavor from time to time to increase the extent and value of such services as THE TRIBUNE may render the public...

A Jury was impaneled yesterday in the case of Lew. Baker. The evidence of Cyrenus Harris was heard. John Dean, one of the proprietors of Stanwix Hall at the time of the occurrence, was on the stand when the Court adjourned.

In another column will be found a full account of the mysterious affair connected with the sinking of the schooner Endors Imogene of Deep River, Conn., between this City and Hart Island, on Friday night last. There is every reason to believe that the captain, Wm. Palmer and mate—a young man named Pratt—were murdered in cold blood by the negro crew.

At the Town Election in New-Haven yesterday an American Fusion ticket was chosen by about four hundred majority.

We give on another page much interesting news from Kansas and Nebraska.

News from Mexico to the 15th of November tells us that Alvarez had entered the City of Mexico at the head of 5,000 men, and was quietly received. Alvarez and Vidaurri were on the best of terms.

Certain persons whom the telegraphic reporter at Louisville calls an American Mass Convention, met in that city yesterday to save the Union. Delegates from six of the thirty-one States were present. They resolved to go the Union in spite of anything, even the Pope; for the largest religious liberty; against Church and State Union; against that frightful raw-head and bloody-bones the Pope; that they don't like the present naturalization laws, but don't know what to propose to improve them; and that the Philadelphia Platform is immovable, and that they swear by it straight through; that the Louisville murders were deplorable, but that Mickey and Hank did the mischief by attacking Americans who were neuter in the election; that the subject is a very ugly one, and they don't wish to say anything more about it, but on a similar provocation they would do just so again. Adjourned.

We publish in another portion of this morning's TRIBUNE a detailed account by Miss Delia Webster of the persecutions and wrongs she has been subjected to in the State of Kentucky. A part of this painful history has long been matter of public notoriety, but there are passages in this narrative of outrage and wickedness which we should be loth to believe without strong collateral evidence. That Miss Webster has such evidence is averred by Miss Harriet Beecher Stowe, who states under her own hand that she has examined the documents in the case and finds them perfectly to confirm the narrative in all its points. We invite to the subject the careful attention of the public. We do not think the people of Kentucky can justify such barbarous treatment of a woman.

CRIMEAN MOVEMENTS. According to our last advices from the Crimea there is little reason to expect any very important war intelligence by the Atlantic due here to-day or to-morrow. Indeed, the indications are rather that so far as great movements are concerned the campaign is closed for the Autumn, unless fine weather to a degree quite unusual for the season in that country should afford an opportunity for prolonging the operations. What is most probable in such a case is, that Gorchakoff may undertake a demonstration upon Eupatoria, though, as we have shown in a recent examination of the subject, his chances of success are exceedingly exiguous. On the part of the Allies, not only the general tardiness of their movements since the fall of Sevastopol, but the fact that the strong reconnoissances they have lately undertaken on the Upper Belbek on the one hand, and from Eupatoria toward Sympheropol on the other have both produced no positive results also shows that they are not inclined to attempt further fighting for the present. Of the first of these reconnoissances we have already given our readers a careful account, and we now proceed to complete our record of the campaign by describing the second.

It seems that Gen. d'Altonville marched with 24 battalions of infantry, 18 squadrons of cavalry, and 56 guns—in all about 25,000 men—toward Sak, on the road to Sympheropol. About four miles beyond Sak the road, running north-west to south-east, crosses the ravine of Chobotar. This is the first of a series of ravines, watered in the wet season by small rivers, which between Eupatoria and Sevastopol run generally due east and west from the interior toward the sea. These ravines form important military positions, as the Alma, the Belbek and the Chernaya have already proved. The ravine of Chobotar, though less important in its general features, has this peculiarity, that it closes the direct road from Eupatoria to Sympheropol. As in the Crimea no long marches across the country can be undertaken, and the few military roads must generally be followed, the defiles of Chobotar offer a capital position for barring the access to Sympheropol. Accordingly, the Russians have entrenched it and armed their redoubts with 36 long thirty-two-pounders, whose extensive range the French experienced as soon as they approached the position. There was a numerous body of Russian infantry in and behind the entrenchments, and Gen. d'Altonville did not venture a front attack. He maneuvered with cavalry toward his left so as to threaten the Russians by the head of the ravine, 40 miles higher up. But the Russians did not stir, and his cavalry, on advancing further inland, struck from the Russian report to have met strong bodies of Russian horse maneuvering on its flank, so as to prevent it from penetrating farther. This maneuvering lasted about a day and a half, when d'Altonville, seeing no possibility of doing any good, retreated toward Eupatoria, under the pretext of a scarcity of water.

There is however another road, of an inferior description it is true, but not intersected by any military obstacle of importance, which runs a little north of Sak toward the rail from Ferekop to Sympheropol, leaving the first mentioned high-road about six or eight miles to the south. This road the Russians appear to hold by cavalry only. If it were possible to gain the high-road from Ferekop by this route, the post at Chobotar would be useless to the Russians, the same object would be attained the communication with Ferekop being cut off and even that with Chougou severed. In such a case, the Russians would be obliged to send strong forces against the corps from Eupatoria; but this corps would always have a safe retreat either north or south of Lake Saki, unless provided with an insufficient force of cavalry and acting incautiously. After the Eupatoria corps had retreated, the Russian reinforcements would very likely march back, particularly if Pelissier, as would be his duty, had made their absence the signal of some threatening maneuver. As soon as they had commenced their return, the Eupatoria corps might again advance, and thus this harassing game by which the Russians were sure to suffer most, might be played until either a fit of impatience or a mistake on the part of the Russians opened a fair opportunity for a decisive blow. In this way Napoleon was harassed by the allied armies in 1813, in his central position at Dresden, until his strength had suffered by repeated defeats of single corps, and the superiority gained by his opponents justified the concentric attack on Leipzig. The season is now, as we have said, too far advanced to carry out such a plan of campaign; but why it was not done as soon as Sevastopol was taken, it is difficult to understand.

General d'Altonville has indeed made some overtures toward a movement on this road; but it seems too weak, especially in cavalry, to go far from his base of operations. At least this is the best explanation for the extreme caution of his movements. Eighteen thousand infantry and five thousand cavalry are not enough for the purpose. He should have had double these numbers, and above all more than one solitary division of French infantry; for it must not be forgotten that among the disposable force under his command there are but nine battalions and twelve squadrons of French soldiers, with some ten squadrons of English; the rest, sixteen battalions and sixteen squadrons, consist of Turks, whose aptness for field-service has not yet been tried. At all events, the lateness of the season all but precludes every chance of his gaining important advantages in this direction; and if we are to judge from last year's experience, we shall probably soon hear of the troops going into their winter quarters.

THE BARK MAURY. The British Minister at Washington and the British Consul at this port seem to have been especially anxious not to allow this opportunity of the great Crimean war to pass by without winning some distinction. Unfortunately, however, that which they have already acquired is of some what dubious character, and will not, we fancy, entitle them to a ribbon of even the smallest width and least honorary complexion.

The first exploit of the British Minister was to commence enlistment in this country for the allied army in violation of the neutrality laws. Were not a great principle, on which the maintenance of the peace of this country and the avoidance of embroilment with other States depend, involved in the severe maintenance of these laws, we might well afford to pass by this effort, to raise British soldiers among our population, with a smile or sneer. No one whom we could desire to retain in this country would be likely to part with the blessings which it offers, of free labor, free education, equal rights and the results of his own labor, for a trip to the Crimea to be shot at for two shillings a day and the present of a pair of mitts from Queen Victoria when he had no fingers to use them. We should, of course, prefer to see such scant sent back to the source from which it started. However, the effort was not distinguished by very brilliant success. We believe the result of Mr. Crampton's and Mr. Barclay's enterprise, assisted by a number of military officers and sundry Secretaries and ex-Secretaries from the superlative Colonies, was a levy of about twenty men, who, as recent evidence has shown, were certainly not influenced by any lofty loyalty or noble patriotic impulse. But even this gigantic exploit was contrived and carried out with such clumsy mismanagement as to make it impossible for our Government to pass it by without a willful disregard of its own laws and of the principles on which it maintains peace with other countries. The result of the trial which took place at Philadelphia left almost no alternative for the Administration but to demand an explanation of the British Ministry and require Mr. Crampton's recall. Nor should the British Government, according to the diplomatic rules which regulate the intercourse of friendly nations, hesitate for one moment to recall a Minister who had first committed the blunder of violating the laws of a country to which he was accredited, and afterward the still greater blunder of being found out, which in diplomacy is esteemed as worse than a crime—a mistake.

For ourselves, we condole with Mr. Crampton on the failure of his first attempt and trust that though it involved the necessity of his leaving us, that the zeal, however indiscreet, which he exhibited might ensure him a transfer to some more genial and sympathetic spot. We believe that this was the first of a series of ravines, watered in the wet season by small rivers, which between Eupatoria and Sevastopol run generally due east and west from the interior toward the sea. These ravines form important military positions, as the Alma, the Belbek and the Chernaya have already proved. The ravine of Chobotar, though less important in its general features, has this peculiarity, that it closes the direct road from Eupatoria to Sympheropol. As in the Crimea no long marches across the country can be undertaken, and the few military roads must generally be followed, the defiles of Chobotar offer a capital position for barring the access to Sympheropol. Accordingly, the Russians have entrenched it and armed their redoubts with 36 long thirty-two-pounders, whose extensive range the French experienced as soon as they approached the position. There was a numerous body of Russian infantry in and behind the entrenchments, and Gen. d'Altonville did not venture a front attack. He maneuvered with cavalry toward his left so as to threaten the Russians by the head of the ravine, 40 miles higher up. But the Russians did not stir, and his cavalry, on advancing further inland, struck from the Russian report to have met strong bodies of Russian horse maneuvering on its flank, so as to prevent it from penetrating farther. This maneuvering lasted about a day and a half, when d'Altonville, seeing no possibility of doing any good, retreated toward Eupatoria, under the pretext of a scarcity of water.

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terday in the Chamber of Commerce, it must be admitted that this imputation, affecting the character of many of our merchants, rousing intemperate feelings and expressions on the other side, and disturbing the commercial relations between the two countries, has much the air of having been got up simply to give to the British Minister an opposing raft on which he might ride free of his recruiting troubles. Even a trite absurdity of the like was made clear to the Consul's afflicted vision, he delayed the acknowledgment, to give this brilliant invention the benefit of a week's start in England. And when he did withdraw the label it was with an ill grace, neither becoming to him nor honorable to the country he represents.

HONESTY AND DIGNITY. It is difficult to understand that a journal can be infallible, since, after all, it is but the production of human brains and hands; but no effort is required to believe that one may be dishonest. Of the latter quality The London Times affords an eminent illustration in its treatment of Mr. Buchanan. When The Times was engaged in its recent effort to create a sensation and a panic with reference to the relations between this country and England, it ventured to assert that, "unless 'misinformation' when the war broke out, Mr. Buchanan testified to the cordial sympathy of the Cabinet at Washington and the nation over which it presides." "There was no power," said The Times, "from which England received assurances of support more hearty, more satisfactory, or more spontaneous than from the 'United States of America.'" In these assurances, given by Mr. Buchanan, according to the same journal, there was "expressed apprehension as to the durability of our alliance with France and our ability alone and unaided to resist the overwhelming might of Russia. But he desired us to be under no apprehension on that account, for 'the United States were willing to make our quarrel their own, and aid us with thousands of stout hearts and brawny arms, as ready to pluck down the despotism of the East as to subdue the wilderness and level the giant forests of the West.'"

When these extraordinary statements reached this country, it is no compliment to Mr. Buchanan to say that nobody believed them. Even his life-long political antagonists never saw any reason to suppose him untruthful or flighty; and it was universally felt that even if The Times had not been "misinformed," but had willfully averred what it knew to be untrue, it had been wise in leaving open a retreat from its preposterous allegations. It seems, however, that the conductors of that journal are not willing to avail themselves of this advantage. Though they had admitted beforehand that they might possibly be misinformed, they did not deem it consistent with the dignity of their journal to let their readers know afterward that the possibility was a fact. Mr. Buchanan addressed to The Times a note, which we copy elsewhere in our columns, denying in quite appropriate but decided terms, the statements which we have quoted. That note The Times refused to publish. It must maintain its pretensions to an infallibility nobody admits, even at the expense of establishing a reputation for dishonesty which nobody can deny.

This is very short-sighted, for the truth must certainly come out at last through some channel. It is very cowardly, for it exhibits on the part of the great journal a fear of giving place to a correction of an erroneous statement, for which it had made itself only partially responsible. It is very dishonest, because after having done gross injustice to the conduct of a public man, a common sense of justice and honor would have seized the earliest opportunity of repairing the wrong. In our judgment, that is a poor idea of dignity which requires it to be supported by continued misrepresentation and unfairness. The claim to the position of the world's leading journal may not be wholly groundless on the part of The Times, but it would be all the more valid, perhaps, if it were attended by somewhat less of solemn humbug. The Times is able enough, but not honest enough by a great deal; and we must deeply regret for the good name of a noble and useful profession, that so prominent and so powerful a member of it should exhibit moral attributes which can only tend to bring journalism in general into disrepute and contempt.

RIGHT MEN IN THE RIGHT PLACE. This well-sounding principle, which was the battle-cry of the defunct Administrative Reform Association in England, appears likely to share the fate of most other great principles. It is coming into operation when its founder, save passed away. As it was with Galileo and Harvey, so it is with the "fit men in the fit place" Association, which was born in the City of London some twelve months since, and found its last obsequies shortly after at Drury-lane, with Mr. Charles Dickens as chief mourner. The pet child left by its starved parent now chirrup on the lap of Palmerston.

First, we have Sir William Molesworth, who, if not exactly fit at the moment he was selected, was certainly entitled, by years devoted to the advocacy of sound colonial principles, to be esteemed as representing the principle of the right man in the right place. His place has since been offered to Lord Stanley—an able, vigorous young radical, who made the mistake of being born at Knowley instead of Manchester—and being declined by him, will most probably be conferred on Mr. Robert Lowe, a young statesman who, independent of being surrounded with the odor of The Times's thunder, is eminently qualified, by his long residence in the Colonies, his breadth of view and information, to fill the place. Again, we have Codrington, a junior General, raised over several old fogies, his seniors in commission, including a dear lord, to the command of the British army made vacant by the recall of Simpson.

All this looks like the inauguration of a newer and better rule. But like all reforms and improvements, it will doubtless be termed a rash and dangerous innovation, and encounter the deadliest opposition of many even of Lord Palmerston's friends. Of all political parties in England the Whigs have been the most exclusive. Their faith has been that a certain number of revolutionary families hold by right divine the governing power of England; and their policy has been to govern on liberal principles through aristocratic men. Thus, while the Tories have been led by Pitt, Canning, Peel and Disraeli, the Whigs have ever gathered round the aristocratic plume of some Grey or Grenville or Fox or Russell. The admission of Sir William Molesworth into the Cabinet, though a baronet possessed of some fourteen thousand pounds a year, was viewed as an act of daring heterodoxy; and we have little doubt that should Mr. Lowe, as is likely, be named as Sir William Molesworth's successor, there will be much mutiny and murmuring in the Whig camp on the opening of Parliament. The principle that an imbecile lord is superior to an able commoner is attended with too many pecuniary and

other pleasant results to the aristocracy to be parted with without a struggle.

Of this feeling we have some foreshadowing in the spirit of indignation with which the news of Gen. Codrington's nomination to the chief command has been received by a number of old gentlemen in the Crimean camp, whose severe military science, and energy, and capacity of direction have reflected during the past year such brilliancy on the last page of England's military annals. No Russian shell could have fallen at their feet with half such startling effect as this last coup of the jaunty, plucky Palmerston. Appoint a junior officer over a senior? We shall hear next of heads being abolished, and the bishops removed from the House of Lords. It is true that Lord Rokeby, one of the seniors, is deaf and stupid, and Gen. Barnard is a mere driller and disciplinarian, while Sir Colin Campbell, the chief musician, rests his claim far more on some quaint, peculiar sayings—such as the "We'll have usin but Highland 'bonnets here," with which he accosted some untutored corps at the opening of the campaign, and which make a strong impression on the popular heart—than on any ability he has displayed to qualify him for the position. Among the British public at large, however, there seems to be no doubt that Gen. Codrington is the right man for the right place, and it is likely that the mass of the British army may endorse his appointment. But certain old generals prefer the principle of upholding antiquity to patriotism, and the three we have named are said by the last news to have resigned their positions in disgust, and to have sped homeward, where, though they may find a warm reception among their cronies of the senior United Service Club, they will receive—or we must miscalculate their temper—a very cold one from the people.

It is impossible not to have forcibly brought up before the mind the contrast which the small selfishness of these English generals affords to the conduct of their French ally Canrobert, who, when removed from the command-in-chief—a far more galling wound—and superseded by Pelissier, asked as a favor that he might be permitted to resume the command of his old division and take his place in the discharge of a subordinate duty. This gallant bearing robbed his fall of all its pain and converted what might have been deemed a disgrace into a glory. In what chivalrous contrast it stands beside the greedy grumble of Sir Colin Campbell! But after all, that is but the natural result of the system. It is hard to expect a generous chivalry where men's rank and not merit has been so long the passport to reward.

In his present conduct Lord Palmerston certainly commands the support of the British people, and may laugh defiance at any coalition constructed for his overthrow, so long as he manfully perseveres in it. It must be, however, not the exception but the rule that "the right man shall fill 'the right place,'" and merit alone bear away the palm of distinction. It must pervade the army. When it does, the old will share its results with the young, and the brave, white heads of veterans appear where the silly fair ones of young aristocrats are seen now.

We learn from good authority, that in consequence of the great numbers of disabled and destitute German, Polish, Irish and other passengers, who have been sent to Great Britain and perhaps to Ireland also, during the last Summer and Autumn by the Commissioners of Emigration of New-York, the British Government have determined to take stringent measures against all ships conveying that class of passengers hereafter to the United Kingdom.

SENATOR MASON ON SLAVERY. From The Richmond Examiner. "A valuable friend in Winchester having seen the following letter, and observing that the Committee had not published it, obtained from Mr. Senator Mason a copy, and inclosed it for publication:—

"To Messrs. SAMUEL G. HOWE and others, Boston:—SIR: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 5th inst., inviting me to 'deliver a lecture on Slavery' in Boston on the evening of the 13th of March next, or at such other time as may be convenient to me between the middle of November and the middle of March, and in answer to inform me that a series of lectures 'upon the subject was instituted and very successfully conducted here (at Boston) during the past Winter; and further, 'that during the next season a large number of gentlemen from the South will be invited to favor us (Boston) in connection with others, presenting 'a variety of views on the subject, and in their 'during the course every shade of opinion on this question.'"

"I am at some loss to know what useful end it is thought will be attained by the series of disquisitions you thus propose before the people of Boston. 'Slavery of the African race, as a form of domestic servitude, is a relic of barbarism, and is a source of no germs of civilization. Climate, and soil, and man, gradually caused its discontinuance at the North; and the same controlling influence is gradually concentrating it at the South. 'Until the climate be reversed it will not be practicable to restore this form of servitude at the North. The advantages of a disinterested servitude at the North, I am not prepared to discuss; but, as a matter of speculative inquiry only, and while such speculations must necessarily be without profit to you, experience is not wanting to show that they are (say no more of them) worse than useless to us. What effect, either for good or ill, the loss of African Slavery has worked on the superior race at the North, either as it elevates or to depress, both or either, we at the South do not think it becomes us to determine. We have our opinions, but it would be justly deemed intrusive, if not offensive, to express them. Yet we might with as much propriety challenge you to discuss such topics, with a view to affect or modify our views on the subject, as you can challenge us to do so. It has been ordained by physical laws that domestic servitude, as it exists at the South, must remain peculiar to that section, and when it is conceded (as I must take for granted) it is that the States in the respective sections, North and South, are to determine what is best for themselves in regard to such institutions. I can see no propriety, far less wisdom, in the people of either section seeking to inquire into or to cavil at the social relations of another. 'An experience of two centuries and a half has done us men to enlighten the public mind on the subject of Slavery in the institution of Slavery in the African race, as it exists here. We are satisfied not only to retain it, but, as far as we can by fundamental law, to insure its perpetuation among us. That experience and its results (for the reasons assigned) can be of no value to you; and, considering that the people at the North cannot want information on the subject of Slavery for the purpose of determining what is best for themselves, there should be no seeming concession even of their right so to determine for others. And, best should be in any way implied, I do not think it proper to decline (though I do so as courteously as it was given) your invitation to participate in the lectures prepared at Boston. 'Very respectfully, I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant. 'Salem, Frederick County, Va. Oct. 9, 1855. 'A. MASON. 'A mistake.—Ed. Tri.

Remarks. Senator Mason thinks no good can result from a more thorough discussion of the Slavery Question; yet, in announcing this opinion, he overrides it by himself discussing that very question. His practice is more sensible than his precept. Let us, too, have our word:—

I. Mr. Mason utterly ignores the moral and ethical aspects of the great question. Slavery is convenient and profitable at the South, he assumes; therefore it should be upheld there; while it is otherwise at the North, and can never be established there; but why so? Our wealthy and thrifty people require servants, and would naturally

prefer those who should be entirely subject to their will and obliged to remain until told to go. If the law of this State permitted Slavery, and public sentiment did not condemn it, ten thousand New-York families would have slave domestics within ten years. Slavery, like rum-selling, would be a public nuisance; but, like that, too, it would soon be advantageous to slave-traders and their customers. The North does not eschew Slavery because nobody here wants slaves, but because a large majority believe slaveholding unjust. It is not mainly because we are nearer the North Pole, but because our children for generations have been more generally educated, our clergy more faithful, and the distinction of right from wrong better enforced and more insisted on, that the North has ceased to hold slaves. Slavery was practiced in countries further north than ours, until Civilization and Religion expelled it. Our climate is just the same now it was when our ancestors held slaves, with no thought of giving them up.

If "The advantages and disadvantages of 'Slavery' is not, therefore, the first question in order. We wish to know how its champions reconcile it with the principle that 'All men are created equal—with certain inalienable rights—among which are Liberty,' &c. We have this in the authority of one Thomas Jefferson, whom Virginia professes to revere, and of whom Mr. Mason claims to be a disciple. We should like to hear how the State and her Senator reconcile this doctrine with her practice of holding a fourth of her people in absolute chattelhood, buying, selling, feeding and working them like horses or oxen, and sending them into a remote and more abhorred servitude whenever interest or convenience dictates that resort. We want to hear, also, how Virginia reconciles her slaveholding with her profession of faith in Christ and the Golden Rule. The Senator, therefore, blunders sadly in assuming that he is invited north only to lecture on the economical aspects of the Slavery question. If the Virginians were cannibals, it might be possible for him to show that cannibalism is an economical practice, and that it is not inconsistent with health; and yet we should not be convinced of its propriety.

III. We assure Mr. Mason that the expression of his convictions on any aspect of this question would not be "deemed intrusive" at the North. Why should it? We have a common country and many common interests and views. We differ with regard to Slavery; and the South claims to be much better acquainted with the subject than we are. If Slavery be right, we labor under a mistake, which ought to be corrected; if it be wrong, they are in like predicament. Let us discuss the matter freely, therefore, and without fear of offense. The truth is no man's enemy. Bring it out!

IV. Mr. Mason and his colleagues are not content with upholding Slavery in Virginia. They are now intent on legalizing and planting it in Kansas, which stretches north to the fortieth degree of north latitude, and so west to the Rocky Mountains. That territory is destined to be peopled in good part by us and our kindred; and we are asked to acquiesce in its devotion to Slavery. Way, then, should we not earnestly yet amicably discuss the character and influences of that institution? Why should its champions repel such discussion? It is not usually the Right which seeks concealment, repels discussion, and demands silence. Is this case an exception to the general rule? We think not.

ORGANIZATION OF THE HOUSE. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 27, 1855. The intensity of the suspense with which every body is waiting for the fog that hangs around the organization of the next House to clear away, continues to deepen. Nothing else is spoken of or thought of. The Maryland delegation held a preliminary caucus in Baltimore last night for the purpose of consulting upon the best course to pursue in the approaching crisis. The object was to bring forward Davis of that State for speaker, and Boteler of Virginia for Clerk. The latter was named by a Southern Know-Nothing should be agreed on, the choice will be between Davis and Humphrey Marshall, of Kentucky, but such a coalition is morally impossible.

Under the existing emergency, the Democrats do not want the organization. Should they by any means obtain any portion of it, they would never be able to muster a majority upon any Democratic measure, and they prefer to throw the entire responsibility upon the Opposition. This is the feeling of the leading Democrats who are now in the city and they will reject any offers of coalition that may be made. Not so, however, with the Know-Nothings. Nearly every member has friends to whom he has promised places, and they are eager for the spoils. The offices at the Capitol are considered choice morsels for those fortunate enough to secure them. No regular hours are required to be on duty. Meetings of the clerks and messengers are absent during the recesses, and the pay is much higher for the same grade of service than in any other department of the Government.

The number of officers in the gift of the House of Representatives does not vary much from a hundred. Of these, one receives a salary of \$3,500 per annum; five, \$2,100; twelve, \$1,800; and the balance ranging down to \$438 for laborers. The Clerk, Doorkeeper, Postmaster, and Sergeant-at-Arms, are elected by the House, and the others appointed by the aforesaid officers. Mr. Fuller of Pennsylvania is spoken of in some quarters quite prominently as a candidate upon whom the Northern Know-Nothings and Republicans may unite. Mr. F. served in the House during the last Congress but one, and was re-elected to the present Congress, in a strongly Democratic district, over Wright, who voted for and advocated to the full extent that dogmatician could go the) ebrahka bill. Mr. F. was pronounced an able and energetic member of the House, and would make a