Business Notices.

FALL AND WINTER CAPS.—We ask attention to the Fall and Winter Caps of our manufacture for Gentlemen, Youth and Children. The excellence of our cap making (as conducted by us for years) has secured to us an extensive patronage from our citizens and the travelling public. The style and quality of the "FALL CAPS," now first offered, cannot fail to meet the approval of gentlemen seeking comfort combined with economy. LEARY & Co., Hatters, Astor House.

THE FASHIONABLE HAT.—KNOX is the man. His fashionable HAT, this time, is the very best ideal of beauty. He carries off the palm completely. How he can afford to sell such HATS at such prices, at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-st., is the difficulty. In beauty, taste and finish, they are much above all others, while in price they are far below.

DRY GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES. — Silks, Shawls, Delaines, Bombazines, Merinos, Plaid Cashmeres, Ginghams, Lace and Swiss Curtains, Flannels, Blankets, Quilts, Embroideries, English Shirtings, Linens, &c. The above goods we are now selling at a reduction of 25 per cent from their real value. E. H. LEADBEATER & Co., No. 347 Broadway.

ELEGANT GIFTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—We sincerely regret that our want of time prevents us from doing justice to an establishment which is celebrated the world over for the great variety of FANCY ARTICLES it contains—English, French, German and China; even the Bark Work and bead-ornamented Moccasins made by our Western Indians, which can be called truly American, are to be found here. Here, then is the grand depot for presents: here old and young can be accommodated. We speak of TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM No. 345 Broadway.

KID GLOVES, KID GLOVES.—E. H. LEADBEATER & Co., No. 347 Broadway, will offer THIS MORNING 1,000 dozen Ladies' superior Parisian made KID GLOVES at great bargains.

OVERCOATS, &c.—Our Stock of all kinds of fashionable Winter Wear Over and Under-Garments—SHAWLS, ROBES, &c.—is very full and complete and will be sold low. D. DEVLIN & Co., Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway.

EMBROIDERIES FROM AUCTION.—Just received, COLLARS, Under HANDKERCHIEFS, PLAIDS, BANDS, FLOUNCINGS, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c., for less than half their real value. E. H. LEADBEATER & Co., No. 347 Broadway.

SEWING-MACHINE SILK TWIST—GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.—We are now selling MACHINE SILK cheaper than ever sold before—the best quality heretofore sold at $6 per pound we now sell at $7 25. Single spools at 20 cts. I. M. SINGER & Co., No. 323 Broadway.

GIFTS and TOYS for the HOLIDAYS of endless variety, both for amusement and instruction, selected from all parts of Europe by ourselves, and will be sold at the lowest price of importation, to enable us to clear off our immense stock preparatory to removing the business in the Spring. Jet Goods, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, Porcelain and China Figures and Vases, Reticules, Combs and Brushes, Perfumery, &c., in such variety as can only be found at ROGERS' Fancy BAZAAR, No. 449 Broadway, just below Grand-st.

MINK SABLE SETS AT GENIN'S.—Ladies are invited to inspect the superb stock of fancy FURS at GENIN'S lower store, and to note especially the splendid sets of MINK SABLE, consisting of Tippet, Muff and Cuffs, at $100 the set. The Mink Sable Tippets, varying in price from $25 to $50, are superior in depth of color, gloss and quality to any specimens of this beautiful Fur procurable at the same figure elsewhere. GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

DOLLS! DOLLS! DOLLS!—The same display of them as was made at our "DOLL BROW" last Summer, will be made during the Holidays for the amusement of little folks, that they may make their selection at their own pleasure; in connection with every variety of Fancy Goods, Toys, Games, &c., for the amusement and instruction of Children, at ROGERS'S CHEAP FANCY BAZAAR, No. 449 Broadway, just below Grand-st.

NOW OR NEVER.—Valuable HOUSE LOTS, of 4,000 feet, may be purchased for one dollar each, at No. 29 Ann-st. Parties out of the City, by forwarding a Letter Stamp, will receive full particulars by mail. Such a chance has never before been presented in this country. Address GEO. A. THAYER.

CARPETS! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!!
Superb Medallion Velvet CARPETS from the Paris Exhibition, 50,000 yards
English Brussels 8/ per yard.
Ingrains 3/6, 4/, and 5/.
AT HIRAM ANDERSON'S No. 99 Bowery.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES.
THIRTEEN YEARS in use and have *never failed to preserve* their contents from the ravages of fire.
These Safes, secured by BRAMAH'S LA SELLE LOCK, which is proof against powder and burglars, for sale by STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 146 Water-st., New-York.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.—The best Fireproof Safe in the world, with WILDER'S PATENT POWDER AND BURGLAR PROOF LOCK. Depot No. 122 Water-st., near Wall, New-York. B. G. WILDER & Co., Patentees and Manufacturers.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES, as usual victorious. The following was this morning received from Georgia: CONYERS, Ga., Nov. 19, 1855.
Messrs. B. G. WILDER, & Co., No. 122 Water-st., N. Y.—*Gentlemen:* On the 9th inst. my warehouse, with all my merchandise, was totally destroyed by fire. My books, papers and notes, with $679 in cash, were all saved in the WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE which I purchased of you a short time since in New-York. Or opening the same you can imagine my surprise, as well as of those here who witnessed it, to find they were not even scorched. This severe test has satisfied all in this vicinity of the superiority of your justly celebrated FIRE-PROOF SAFE, and will be the means of selling many for you. I shall be in New-York in February, and shall then want another. Very resp'y, DANIEL SCOTT.

HANSON'S PATENT PEN-HOLDERS.—The cities of Philadelphia and New-York have adopted the above HOLDERS for their public schools. Those wishing to see the inventor may do so by leaving their address at No. 25 Ann-st. for a few days. ROB LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway, General Agents for this city.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—New Machines of the most improved style will be exchanged on liberal terms for old machines of every kind. Great numbers of Machines of the Avery Wilson, Grover & Baker, and other patents have been sold, which cannot be used to any advantage. These Machines we offer to relieve the public from. Old unimproved Machines of our own make exchanged in the same way. Old Machines so received by us will at once be destroyed. For terms of exchange apply personally, or by letter, to I. M. SINGER & Co., No. 323 Broadway.

MUSIC AT HALF-PRICE.—Pianos and Melodeons from the best Boston Houses at great bargains. Second-hand Pianos at $60, $70 and $125; Melodeons at $40, $55 and $65, at No. 333 Broadway. HORACE WATERS, Agent.

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

A WORK on the History, Prevention and Cure of the Chronic Diseases of the Respiratory, Circulatory, Digestive, Secretory and Absorbent, (including the glands and skin,) Nervous and Motor Systems of the the Human Economy.
THE PHILOSOPHY OF LIVING; Or, the Way to Enjoy Life and its Comforts, and to secure Longevity.
With numerous Engravings illustrating the various systems of the human organism. By A. S. HEATH, M. D., No. 836 Broadway, New-York.
The above introductory work on Chronic Diseases and Pulmonary Consumption, their Prevention and Treatment, is now ready, and will be sent to any address free of charge.
Patients at a distance can consult Dr. HEATH by letter, stating their cases fully. Office hours 9 to 4.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and PILLS have cured a diseased foot and prevented a amputation. Mr. James Palmer of Homer, N. Y., suffered dreadfully from a diseased foot. The faculty wished to amputate the foot. This he objected to, and tried HOLLOWAY'S remedies, which completely restored the limb. Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and No. 244 Strand, London, and by all Druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per pot or box.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR-DYE, WIGS and TOUPEES stand preeminent above all competition. A suite of elegant private apartments for applying his famous DYE, the greatest standard article of its kind throughout the world. His new style of WIGS and TOUPEES are perfection itself. Wholesal and retail at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—WIGS and TOUPEES.—This celebrated establishment is No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms expressly for the application of his famous HAIR DYE. BATCHELOR'S WIGS and TOUPEES have improvements over all others, excelling in beauty of arrangement so peculiar to this house. The largest stock of WIGS in the world. BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

The Tribune for Europe.

We shall issue THIS MORNING an Edition of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE for circulation in Europe. It will contain all the latest News up to the time of going to press. Single copies in wrappers, ready for mailing, can be had at the counter in the publication office. Price Six Cents. The steamship Atlantic will leave this port for Liverpool To-Day at 12 o'clock.

Subscriptions and Advertisements for THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE can be left with the following Agents:
PARIS.—Charles Hartwick, No. 18 Rue Vivienne.
LONDON.—Mr. W. Thomas, Nos. 19 and 21 Catharine-street, Strand.

THE OFFICIAL CANVASS.—We have taken occasion to refer to the fact that an error has been committed by the County Canvassers in returning the votes cast for Mr. Selden, as Judge of the Court of Appeals. Our attention has since been called to the fact that no less than four gross mistakes have been made in the return of the vote in the Thirteenth Assembly District. The following is the return officially advertised in our columns on Wednesday last:

"That the whole number of votes given for Member of Assembly in the Thirteenth Assembly District, was two thousand three hundred and seventy one.
"Of which William A. Guest received one thousand two hundred and seventy one.
"Of which Frederick Conklin received seven hundred and seventy-one.
"Of which George C. Genet received three hundred and sixty-nine.
'And that there were four scattering votes.'

The actual vote is as follows:
Whole number of votes, two thousand three hundred and fifty-one.
Of which Wm. A. Guest received one thousand two hundred and twenty seven.
Of which Frederick A. Conckling received seven hundred and seventy-one
Of which George C. Genet received three hundred and forty-nine.
And that there were four scattering votes.

New-York Daily Tribune

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1855.

We shall print, for regular subscribers, over 137,000 copies of the WEEKLY TRIBUNE, of this week. It is, without doubt, the best advertising medium in the country. This is the last day for receiving advertisements for this week's issue. Price, Seventy-five Cents a line.

DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

SENATE, Dec. 11.—A resolution was offered by Mr. Brochead asking the Finance Committee to report upon the expediency of bringing forward the Appropriation bills with a view to early action. Mr. Cass gave notice of a motion to go into the election of Standing Committees.

HOUSE, Dec. 11.—The contest for Speaker lasted all day, without an election.

The steamship Baltic, from Liverpool, is now in her eleventh day out, and is about due at this port. Her news will be to the 1st Dec., one week later than previous advices.

There was an animated discussion in the Board of Governors yesterday in reference to the putting of a Roman Catholic altar over the entrance to one of the public buildings on Randall's Island. After considerable talk, an order was made that the altar should be taken down.

Canal navigation is practically closed for the season, though some of the boats east of Schenectady may get through with the help of the ice-breaker. Last year the Canal closed on the 3d of December; in 1853, on the 15th; in 1852, on the 15th, and in '51, '50 and '49, on the 5th of the same month.

By the arrival of the Northern Light we have a fortnight's later news from California, with advices from the Sandwich Islands and Australia. The Northern Light brings about $300,000 in gold. A deep gloom has been thrown over the City of San Francisco by the assassination of Gen. Wm H. Richardson, United States Marshal for the Northern District of California. He fell by a pistol shot from the hand of a desperado named Charles Cora with whom he had had a slight quarrel. The excitement in the city was so intense that the assassin only with difficulty escaped lynching on the spot. Isaac B. Wall, Collector of the Port of Monterey, and T. S. Williamson, an officer of the county, were murdered on the road Nov. 10, by some persons unknown. The Indian disturbances in the North are increasing. A battle was fought Nov. 1, at a spot in the Rogue River Valley, between three hundred Indians and four hundred United States troops, in which eighteen of the whites were killed and twenty-five wounded. Gen. Wool and staff with a company of United States troops left San Francisco on the 6th ult. for Oregon, on account of the Indian insurrection in that Territory. The news from the Sandwich Islands and Australia presents some items of interest, which will be found in another column.

FROM KANSAS.

We publish to day some additional news from Kansas, including a letter from a correspondent at Leavenworth, whose account, however, of the origin of the difficulty is not of equal credit with that from Lawrence of our special correspondent, published two or three days since, and confirmed by a letter which we give to-day from *The St. Louis Democrat*. It appears from Gov. Shannon's proclamation, forwarded by our Leavenworth correspondent, as well as from extracts from a letter of Shannon's transmitted to *The St. Louis Republican* by the correspondent of that paper at Wyandott City, which we also give, that Shannon is himself mainly responsible for all the false stories spread abroad about the Lawrence men, evidently with the design to excite the fury of the border ruffians against them.

What has become of Shannon's letter by mail to the President promised in the telegraphic dispatch in which he demanded liberty to call the United States troops at Leavenworth to his assistance? That is a document which we have a great curiosity to see. Either Shannon has been guilty of a most atrocious plot against the lives of the Lawrence men, or, what is more probable, he has suffered himself to be most egregiously imposed upon and made a tool of by the murderer Coleman—we shall know better which, when we see his letter. As we have telegraphic dispatches several days later than the letters published to-day, we judge that the Sharp's rifles have served a good purpose, and that there has been no more fighting. Sharp's rifles, after all, are your true peacemakers, at least when one has to do with border ruffians.

NEGRO AND IRISH IMMIGRATION.

The Fugitive Slave Act of 1850 does not seem to answer all the expectations entertained of it by Mr. Mason and the people of Virginia. The very first business undertaken by the Virginia Legislature, now in session after an interval of two years, appears to have been to appoint a committee to devise ways and means of stopping the drain which the underground railroad is producing upon the laboring population of that State. Violence, terror and threats of death are the weak expedients of tyranny; and the Committee, copying after one of the acts of the late sham Legislature of Kansas, has introduced a bill punishing with death all who aid and abet in the escape of slaves.

We doubt very much, however, whether any system of legislation or police will be effectual to put a stop to that course of emigration which gives so much annoyance to the Virginia slave-traders. Of the slaves raised to be sold South, a great many will run away North, and nothing in the world, we imagine, can prevent it. It is a great mistake on the part of our brethren of Virginia to ascribe this emigrating spirit, as they seem to do, to the enticement and stimulation of Abolition emissaries. That which has given of late so active an impulse to the emigrating spirit is not covert suggestions nor individual incitements. Even if traveling Abolition emissaries were as thick as the excited imagination of Virginia fancies them to be, such underhand suggestions and incitements must be confined in their operation to a very few persons.

The emigration northward now going on from Virginia, springs from exactly the same causes with the emigration from Ireland to America; and as that has so the Virginia emigration will be likely to go on with increasing energy, till a few years hence it may reach a point quite beyond anything now complained of; nor indeed do we imagine that any laws or other contrivances can check it till the fire bigins to die out for want of material. The negroes, like the Irish, find themselves very uncomfortable at home. Hard work, no wages, and the frequent use of the cow-hide, make them uneasy. These the negroes realize to be disagreeable things, without the necessity of any Abolition emissary to put the idea into their heads. They have heard too, like the Irish, of a free country, where wages are high, where one man, in the eye of the law at least, is just as good as another, and where that Virginian distinction of persons into the two great classes of co whiders and cowhided, is totally unknown. Neither the negroes nor the Irish are particularly well informed about the geography or social condition of foreign parts; but the idea of a land of promise, or city of refuge, is so congenial to suffering humanity, that its existence being once suggested, the notion of it diffuses itself from heart to heart and mind to mind in an almost miraculous manner. The slave population throughout the entire South are now perfectly aware of the existence of such a land; and it is the aspiration of every suffering soul among them, of every enterprising, courageous, noble-spirited man, woman and child among them to make their escape to that land. Every motive whichever operated upon the Irish to emigrate, operates upon the negroes with tenfold force.

What has greatly tended of late years to give new energy to the current of Irish immigration, has been the accounts sent back to Ireland by those who had previously emigrated, and the means of coming to this country, which they have furnished to their suffering friends at home. The same impulse, and it is a very powerful one, is now beginning to operate upon the negro population of the South. Means are found of keeping up a communication between those who have already emigrated and those who still remain in bondage. No sooner does a Virginia emigrant begin to taste the sweets of liberty than he begins also to desire to extend the same blessing to his wife and children, to his brothers and sisters, to his friends and acquaintance. If emigration from Virginia is attended with many dangers and difficulties, to which emigration from Ireland is not liable, it also has its peculiar facilities. To emigrate from Virginia money is not indispensable. What is chiefly needed is a knowledge of the road. This knowledge those who have already traveled it are more or less able to communicate, and that not merely to their particular friends, but by means of the rapid diffusion which interesting intelligence ever obtains for itself, to the entire negro community.

Add to this that the emigration from Virginia has a spice of heroism and romance about it exceedingly fascinating to the human mind. This ingredient serves not merely to incite and sustain those who personally undertake this perilous adventure, it secures for them sympathy and aid, not merely in the Northern but even in the Southern States. Stolen waters are sweet, and so too is clandestine humanity. To inflict punishments on acts of common charity, to make it a criminal offense to give shelter to the weary, food to the hungry and clothes to the naked, does but add in many minds to the poignant relish of these good acts. Under these circumstances, the hope of putting a stop to the Southern negro emigration from Virginia seems to us to be forlorn indeed. What with sales to the South and escapes to the North, Virginia seems destined to go on, as she has done, losing the flower of her laboring people; and as she has already sunk from the first to the fourth State in population, so she must be prepared at the next census to have two or three more States step in above her.

SUGAR, LEAD, IRON AND COTTON.

Some of our Western cotemporaries are calling loudly for the abolition of duties on sugar, and are doing so because they seem to be of opinion that such is the road toward having that important commodity cheaper than they have it now. Being ourselves of a contrary opinion, and believing that to be the true way to secure that it shall be dearer, we desire to call their attention to a few facts to which they may be disposed to give a little consideration as coming from parties who cannot be supposed to be greatly prejudiced in favor of our negro-driving friends at the South—the foreign sugar producers.

The tariff of 1842 gave a stimulus to the production of sugar, and under it more than 400 cotton plantations were changed to grow sugar. The effect of this was seen in the fact that the product which had been in 1843-4 only 100,000 hhds., rose, ten years later, to little short of half a million. How great must have been the effects of this upon price may be judged from the fact, that the *total* export from Cuba ten years since was under a million of boxes, or the equivalent of some four hundred thousand hhds.—or one-fifth less than *the addition* that had been made to the supply of the world by means of the tariff of 1842. The consequence of this was a large increase in the competition to sell sugar, the result of which was seen in the fact that consumers were cheaply supplied.

Under the action of the tariff of 1846 a change has since taken place, the effects of which are now more visible from day to day. Instead of a steady increase in the domestic supply tending to increase the competition for the sale of it, there is seen a steady decrease tending to increase the competition for its purchase, and to make it from year to year dearer than before. Not less than two hundred plantations have been driven back to the production of cotton, the effect of which is seen in a reduction of the domestic production by about one third, and in a large increase of price. The same operation is still going on, because confidence in the sugar culture under our present ad valorem and British Free-trade tariff is passing away; and now, by way of helping the movement forward in the same direction, our Western friends desire to put an end at once to it, and thus to raise the price permanently upon themselves. Had the tariff of 1842 been continued, the product would now in all probability be nearly a million of hogsheads, and the mode of culture would have been so much improved that the planters would find it possible to supply it at little more than the duty paid by the foreign article, while the increased competition for the sale of it would have tended to secure steadiness in the supply and moderation of the price everywhere.

The people at the West, who are now so clamorous for free sugar, are surrounded with mineral wealth of which they are unable to avail themselves because of the working of the act of 1846. Under a system like that of 1842, which would afford some security to those concerned, millions upon millions of dollars would, before this time, have been applied to the development of the extraordinary masses of lead ore existing in Illinois and Missouri, and long ere now those States would have been realizing enormous wealth from supplying us with lead at the price at which it was sold here at the date of the passage of the act of 1846—three and a half cents per pound. Mr. Walker, however, insisted that low as was that price, it was still three cents—or the whole amount of the duty—higher than it would be under Free trade, and the duty was accordingly made merely nominal. What is now the consequence? As in the case of sugar, with the destruction of domestic competition the price has gone back to where it stood before the tariff of 1842 had produced that competition; and as we now pay double prices for sugar so we now pay double price for lead, and are being congratulated by our Free-trade friends upon the fact that "by the late advices there is a remote probability of France removing the prohibition at an early date, or so modifying it as to permit a resumption of shipments under certain restrictions."

This, however, as they tell us, is quite uncertain, as "the great scarcity and high price in all parts of the North of Europe virtually close the German ports, and should the French ports also remain closed for any length of time, our receipts may be expected to continue to fall off, and in this view, holders generally evince considerable firmness, and confidently look for higher prices in the early part of next year." We beg our readers now to reflect upon the ridiculous position in which we are placed with regard to this important article. With the means of supplying the world at a lower rate than any other country, we persist in a policy that forbids the application of capital to the improvements required for its cheap production, and thus find ourselves altogether dependent upon the will of the French Emperor for a supply; as a consequence of which we are now paying double, and are likely to have to pay treble prices for all we require to consume. If our Western friends would agitate for a policy that would stop the export of gold and promote the development of their mineral resources, they would profit much more largely than they can by any effort they may now make toward diminishing the supply of sugar, and *increasing its price*.

Mr. Walker told us that the people were taxed three cents upon every pound of lead, and as much upon every pound of sugar, for the benefit of monopolists, but the duty having now been reduced, the people pay more for both than they did before. Who was it, then, that paid the tax under the tariff of 1842? Is it not clear that it was the foreign producer, and that he paid it for the benefit of our treasury? Who pays it now? Is it not clear that it is the domestic consumer, and that he pays it for the maintenance of Slavery in Cuba and Brazil, and the maintenance of the power of France and England?

So, too, with iron. Under the tariff of 1842 the manufacture was gaining so rapidly as to render it certain that in a very brief time the whole demand would be supplied at home, with constant diminution of price, because of the constantly increasing competition for its sale. That, however, did not suit the British iron-masters, and the duty was reduced, the consequence of which has been that the domestic supply has not increased, and that we are now as dependent on British bankers and iron masters as we were twenty years since—"the whole United States trembling," as we are told by the British Minister, "when a Liverpool merchant fails." A more contemptible position than that now occupied by the Union, with money at double and treble interest, and with every man waiting anxiously the arrival of each successive steamer, that he may be enabled to find what is the value of his time, talents and property, can scarcely be conceived. Assuredly, the British Minister was right when he said that the most productive of England's colonies was found in these United States.

Having been indebted to the tariff of 1846 for an increase in the price of the lead, sugar and iron that we are forced to buy abroad instead of producing them at home, we may now look to its effects on the cotton and wheat that we are forced by it to sell abroad instead of consuming them at home. The tariff of 1842 was gradually producing variety in the modes of employment at the South by the conversion of cotton estates to the culture of sugar, and the effect was beginning to be exhibited in 1846-'7 and '8 in the gradual advance of the price of cotton from the low rates to which it had fallen in the disastrous Free-trade times of 1841-'2. Now, however, the movement is in an opposite direction, sugar estates being converted to the culture of cotton, whereby the competition to sell cotton is increased as that for the sale of sugar is diminished. The more the competition to sell, the more must the price decline—and yet the cotton-planters, like our Western cotemporaries, persist in the cuckoo cry of Free trade!

So with wheat. We were to supply the world with grain, and the more we had to sell the richer we were to grow; but as iron and lead went up, wheat went down—the prices of flour in this market in the three years prior to the war having been lower than they had been for twenty years before! Prices are now high because of the temporary demand consequent upon the stoppage of export from Eastern Europe, and yet the wheat-growers are unable to see that if we made our own iron, cloth, lead and sugar we should make a *permanent* demand thrice as great!

The only effect of British Free trade as yet exhibited, is to be found in a reduction of the prices of the commodities we have to sell and an increase in those of the things we have to buy. To those who desire a continuance of the movement in that direction, we recommend an increase in the agitation for the further establishment of the monopoly of England to which she is pleased to give the name of Free trade.

The Publishers' Circular and Literary Gazette has published over the signature of "M." a most sweeping charge of venality and corruption against the leading New-York journals, in the matter of reviews of new books. The accusation does not specify any particular offenders, but says that they are so many, "and those not of the obscure and "uninfluential alone," which are influenced by bribery as "to make the charge a proper one "against the periodical press as a whole." The bribery is administered, we are told, in various modes, either by giving advertisements to the journal to be bribed, or by handing five dollars to the critic, or again by hiring him as a manuscript reader, or in some other capacity.

Upon inquiry of the responsible conductor of the paper in which these wholesale allegations are put forth, we learn that their author is a Mr. Mason, one of the house of Mason Brothers of this city. What experience Mr. Mason has had with other "not obscure and uninfluential" journals we do not know, though we have little doubt that his insinuations are as false in respect to them as in respect to THE TRIBUNE. As far as we are concerned, we can say that that house have made repeated efforts to control our columns for their own purposes, and have been repeatedly disappointed. Extensive advertising has failed to secure the admission of notices of their books prepared by their own writers, to obtain for them any more favorable reviews than their intrinsic merits would justify. Some of these disappointments have been the occasion of anger privately manifested; all of them have very likely contributed to the bad opinion which Mr. Mason now expresses respecting the "not obscure and uninfluential" New-York press in general.

As for the charge that the opinions of this journal are matters of purchase we do not deem it proper to make any further explanation. Our judgments on books, as on politics, and matters of social economy or science speak for themselves, and we are quite willing to leave the question of their ability, honesty and justice to the verdict of those who habitually peruse them. But to any confiding and inexperienced publisher of books, who may be tempted to repeat the experiments of Mr. Mason, we respectfully hold up the failure of that luckless person as a warning that the most skillful and the most persistent efforts are not always sure of success. And finally, to every such new beginner we will offer a piece of advice, which we hold to be worth more than a large capital, and that is to publish none but good, valuable and interesting books, and to advertise them judiciously; we will even add, that in our opinion, THE TRIBUNE is the best medium for such advertising. But because you accept that opinion, and pay very roundly for your advertisement, don't suppose that it gives you any right to a commendatory notice, or indeed, to any notice whatever of your book in our reading columns. Those columns are intended exclusively for the advantage and instruction of our subscribers, and it is for us to judge how they shall be filled. We shall treat books, like facts of every other sort, according to our idea of their essential character and importance; and those who do not like that method are politely recommended to look elsewhere.

It is not alone in New-York that things happen not altogether creditable to the existing state of society. Even Boston affords her share of such incidents. We have had our Poole affray, and in Boston another homicide has happened under circumstances scarcely more creditable to the reputation of that Puritan city. Some two or three weeks ago the Boston papers published an account of what seemed to be a case of summary but well provoked chastisement inflicted by two injured husbands and brothers-in-law upon two young gallants. Subsequent developments at the police office and in the newspapers put a different face upon the affair. It appeared that the wives of the vengeful husbands, two young and gay daughters of a wealthy merchant, had undertaken to make love to two young men who were not yet scarcely out of their teens, writing love-letters to them, appointing meetings, and encouraging them to gain their caresses, which, however, do not appear to have gone to any very serious lengths. By means of a note which fell accidentally into the hands of one of the husbands, the matter came to their notice, and they immediately plotted their revenge. One of the wives was induced to write an earnest letter to her gallant, asking him to her house. He came accordingly, and the two husbands, who were in wait for him, gave him a severe beating. The other young man, whose name is Sumner, (a cousin, it is said of Senator Sumner,) was entrapped to the same house by the urgent personal solicitations of the two husbands, whom he did not know, and who almost forced him there in a carriage under pretense that his lady-love was very anxious to see him. Arrived at the house, in spite of the entreaties of the two wives, who were present, they dragged him into a coal-cellar and beat and kicked him in the most brutal manner. On the complaint of the first young man, both husbands have been held to bail for assault and battery. One of them was subsequently held to bail for burglary in breaking and entering his father-in-law's warehouse and helping himself to $1,700 from the safe. And now the news comes that the young man Sumner is dead, and that his two assailants have been arrested for homicide. It will be rather a case of manslaughter than of murder, but one of such an aggravated character that, on conviction, the punishment can hardly be less than from ten to twenty years in the State Prison.

The news from Nicaragua represents the new fillibustering Government of Walker as going on in the most successful manner. We do not know that Walker has been under the necessity of shooting any more of his Spanish compatriots. On the contrary, if Walker's official journal *El Nicaraguense*, of which one side is English and the other Spanish, is to be credited, the new Government gives the most complete satisfaction. It is even stated that San Salvador and Honduras have sent no less a person than Gen. Cabañas as agent to Nicaragua and are making advances toward a more intimate union. The official paper contains a proclamation headed Colonization, offering 250 acres of land to single settlers and 100 acres in addition to those who bring families. Exemption from duties and taxes is also promised. Mr. J. W. Fabens, formerly United States Consul at San Juan del Norte—in the conquest and destruction of which place by Capt. Hollins he took a prominent part—has been appointed Director of Colonization. Parker H. French comes out as Minister to the United States and the bearer of a treaty negotiated with Mr. Wheeler and already ratified by Nicaragua.

It must be important to Mr. French's personal convenience that he should be accepted in his new character of Minister, as otherwise he might be called to a reckoning for certain transactions of his never yet, we believe, accounted for to the entire satisfaction of all concerned—some of them on the road to California viâ Texas. If Walker, French & Co. can do anything for Nicaragua we shall be glad of it; but even if all the new projects succeed, the existing Nicaraguan population must not reckon on gaining much by the change.

CANAL NAVIGATION CLOSED.

From The Albany Evening Journal, 11th.

Last night set in cold, and the Canal this morning was covered with ice. We have reports by telegraph from various points along the line which indicate that to day will put an end to navigation this year. Fortunately the great proportion of the boats out have succeeded in getting through, and many of those remaining are near enough to their destination to be able, by the use of the ice-breaker, to reach it. West of Utica the water has been drawn off:

Telegraphic Correspondence of The Evening Journal.

SCHENECTADY, Tuesday, Dec. 11, 1855.
The canal is closed. Boats cannot move till the ice-breaker passes through.

FONDA, Tuesday, Dec. 11, 1855.
The canal frozen. Sheet ice about one inch thick. Weather cold and windy. O.

AMSTERDAM, Tuesday, Dec. 11, 1855.
The canal is full of ice. Agents think this will wind them up.

FORT PLAIN, Tuesday, Dec. 11, 1855.
Ice in the canal one inch thick. Navigation closed. Weather very cold. R.

LITTLE FALLS, Tuesday, Dec. 11, 1855.
The canal is frozen up here. A steamtug is fast in the ice over in the canal. P.

UTICA, Tuesday, Dec. 11, 1855.
Plenty of ice in the canal, and the water being drawn off.
We learn from places west of Utica that navigation is entirely suspended, the water being drawn off and ice making. M.

TIGER KILLED.—We are informed that Captain Somers, who resides some eight or ten miles from this city, on the opposite side of the river, killed one day last week near his place a very large tiger, measuring six and-a half feet from his ears to the end of his tail, three feet high, and weighed between 300 and 400lbs. This is the second one that has been killed in this county within the last fourteen or fifteen months. [Jacksonville (Fla.) Republican.

THE LATEST NEWS,

RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

NO SPEAKER.

Editorial Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 11, 1855.

Another day is gone and we are no nearer the organization than on Monday. Nor is it now probable that to-morrow's vote will be better than to-day's; but there is yet time for improvement. Our friends will still stick to Banks. H. G.

To the Associated Press.

The conferences to-night were unsuccessful in securing additional votes for Banks. The impression prevails that he has reached his highest point of support for Speaker, and that Pennington or Fuller will loom up in large proportions.

Twelve or more Pennsylvania members hold a meeting to-night to arrange their programme for to-morrow.

Matters relating to the Speakership are as confused as ever, nor can the most distant idea be now formed respecting the result.

Joshua Vansant has served on Mr. Harris from Baltimore a notice of his intention to contest his seat in the House of Representatives.

XXXIVTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Dec. 11, 1855.

Mr BRODHEAD offered a resolution that the Committee on Finance inquire into the expediency of reporting the Appropriation bills for the Support of Government or adopting other measures, with the view to obtain some speedy action on them. He would ask the Senate to consider the question of right and power in the Senate to originate appropriation bills—his object being to avoid the evils of night sessions.

Mr. CASS gave notice that he should move, to-morrow, to go into the election of Standing Committees.

The Senate then went into Executive session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House resumed voting for a Speaker, with the following result:

FORTIETH BALLOT.

Richardson	74	Fuller	27
Banks	107	Zollicoffer	4
Carlisle	2		

Messrs. Campbell, Etheridge, Walker, Haven, Harrison, Lester, Wells, Orr, Humphrey Marshall and Williams, one each.

One hundred and thirteen necessary to a choice.

FORTY FIRST BALLOT.

Richardson	74	Banks	107
Fuller	28	Zollicoffer	3
Orr	2	Scattering	11

FORTY-SECOND BALLOT.

Banks	106	Fuller	27
Richardson	71	Zollicoffer	3
Scattering	13		

FORTY-THIRD BALLOT.

Banks	107	Fuller	28
Richardson	75	Zollicoffer	3

Mr. STANTON—It is apparent we cannot come to a result in the present condition of things. There seems to be a necessity either for outdoor conference or a change to a plurality. With the view of giving the majority one more effort to unite, I move for the adjournment of the House

Mr. COBB, (Ala.)—I second the motion.

Mr. HOUSTON to Mr. Stanton—Do you think you can unite?

VOICES—"We will try"—"Give us a chance."

The motion of Mr. Stanton to adjourn was then negatived.

FORTY-FOURTH BALLOT.

Banks	107	Zollicoffer	4
Richardson	74	Orr	2
Fuller	28	Scattering	10

FORTY-FIFTH BALLOT.

Richardson	74	Zollicoffer	4
Banks	106	Orr	2
Fuller	27	Scattering	10

Two hundred and twenty three votes. Necessary to a choice, one hundred and twelve. Adjourned.

The following is the vote on the last ballot:

For Richardson—Aiken, Allen, Barclay, Barksdale, Bell, Bocock, Bowie, Boyce, Branch, Brooks, Bonnett, (Miss.), Cadwalader, Caruthers, Caskie, Chingman, Cobb, (Pa.), Cobb, (Ala.), Craige, Crawford, Dowdell, Edmondson, Elliott, English, Faulkner, Florence, Fuller, (Me.), Goode, Greenwood, Graves, Hall (Iowa), Harris, (Ala.) Harris, (Ill.) Herbert, Houston, Hickman, Jewett, Jones, (Tenn.), Jones (Tenn.), Keitt, Kidwell, Kelly, Letcher, Lumpkin, Marshall, (Ky.), Maxwell, McMullen, McQueen, Miller, (Ind.) Nelson, Oliver, (Mo.), Orr, Peck, Phelps, Powell, Quitman, Ruffin, Rust, Sandidge, Savage, Seward, Smith, (Tenn.), Smith, (Va.), Stephens, Stewart, Talbott, Taylor, Vail, Walker, Walkins, Wells, Winslow, Wright, (Tenn.)

For Mr. Banks—Messrs. Albright, Allison, Barbour, Bell, Henry Bennett, Benson, Billinghurst, Bingham, Bishop, Bliss, Bradshaw, Brenton, Bullington, Burlingame, Campbell (Penn.), Campbell (Ohio), Chaffee, Clark (Conn.), Clawson, Colfax, Comins, Covode, Craig, Cumback, Damrell, Davis (Mass.), Day, Dean, De Witt, Dick, Dodd, Dickson, Durfee, Emrie, Flagler, Galloway, Giddings, Gilbert, Granger, Grow, Hall (Mass.) Harlan, Halloway, Horton (N. Y.), Horton (Ohio), Howard, Hughston, Kelsey, King, Knapp, Knight, Kunwiton, Knox, Kunkel, Letter, Mace, Matteson, McCarty, Meacham, Miller (N. Y.), Morgan, Morrill, Mott, Murray, Nichols, Norton, Andrew Oliver, Parker, Pelton, Pennington, Pearce, Perry, Pettit, Pike, Pringle, Purviance, Ritchie, Robbins, Roberts, Robison, Sabin, Sage, Sapp, Sherman, Simmons, Spinner, Stanton, Strausban, Tappan, Thorington, Thurston, Todd, Trafton, Tyson, Wade, Wakeman, Waldridge, Waldron, Washburne (Wis.), Washburne (Ill.), Washburn (Me.), Watson, Welsh, Wood, Woodruff, Woodworth.

For Mr. Fuller—Messrs. Brown, Cullen, Davis (Md.), Edie, Foster, Harris (Md.), Harrison, Haven, Hoffman, Kennett, Lindley,