

Business Notices.

ESPERSCHEID respectfully gives notice to his friends and the public that he will leave the State of New York on the 1st of MARCH next...

THE FIRST ANNOUNCEMENT.—KNOX'S SPIRIT style of Gentlemen's Hats will be issued on THURSDAY MORNING...

GEMIN will issue his SPRING STYLE of Gentlemen's Hats for 1856 on SATURDAY, MARCH 1...

CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE.—We beg to inform our friends and Western Merchants that our stock of Spring and Summer Clothing...

WINDOW-SHADE MANUFACTURERS.—Imported by GILY COOKS, LACE AND IMPERIAL CURTAINS, DANMARK...

WIGS.—Hair-Dye.—Wigs.—BACHELOR'S WIGS.—We have the most improved and beautiful wigs...

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.—The Best Fire-Proof Safe in the World...

HAT BINDING MACHINES.—L. M. SINGER & Co. have ready for sale the most improved and best Hat Binding Machines...

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Neither canst thou the knife can ever be required in the treatment of wounds, ulcers, tumors, or other diseases...

STATE AND NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL, Poughkeepsie, New York.—A new system of training in the Practice of Courts, Writings, Juris, &c...

THE ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATH, discovered by Prof. VERONIS, is beginning to attract attention...

10,000 LADIES WANTED, (but don't call on me) J. B. MILLER & Co. wish to buy one pair of Influence Rubber Boots or Slippers...

EXCELSIOR FIRE-INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 2 Broadway, New York, Jan. 2, 1856.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT on the Capital Stock of the Company...

New-York Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1856.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

SENATE, Feb. 28.—The Fortification Appropriation bill was reported. The President sent in copies of the official documents in regard to the British Enlistment cases...

HOUSE, Feb. 28.—Among the resolutions adopted was one to inquire into the expediency of constructing ten sloops-of-war. Adjourned to Monday.

Benjamin F. Wade, the present Senator from Ohio, was yesterday re-elected for six years.

THE ENLISTMENT QUESTION.

We publish this morning the long and important correspondence between our Government and that of England on the Enlistment Question, which was transmitted to the Senate yesterday...

WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH THE STREETS?

Among the many schemes of legislative tinkering in progress at Albany, specially affecting this city, we observe a bill brought in to abolish the offices of Street Commissioner and of Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies...

If we are to have any change in the management, or rather mismanagement of our streets, let it be something radical and thorough—something that will at least promise improvement.

Lord Clarendon has done the best he could; but it is a question whether on the whole he would not to-day be better pleased with his own position if, instead of debating the subject in the dissembling and quibbling manner he has, he had simply backed out at the beginning, confessed the error of his ways, and given signs of heartfelt repentance.

should have so distinctly committed themselves. Mr. Crampton is no wiser than to be caught indulging in correspondence with the most prominent of these recruiting sergeants.

The correspondence demonstrates that the right is with the American side in this controversy. Indeed, the other party has not a leg to stand on. Lord Clarendon has done the best he could; but it is a question whether on the whole he would not to-day be better pleased with his own position if, instead of debating the subject in the dissembling and quibbling manner he has, he had simply backed out at the beginning, confessed the error of his ways, and given signs of heartfelt repentance.

Mr. Secretary Marcy makes his points: First, that, in attempting to obtain men on our territory for military purposes, by agents specially employed, and traversing the country for that object, England violated the law of nations and infringed upon our sovereignty as an independent power; secondly, that, in this attempt at enlistment, her agents also violated the express provisions of our statutes relating to that subject.

To the question of the practice of nations in this matter of enlistments for foreign service, with which Lord Palmerston alleges the British experiment to have been in harmony, Mr. Marcy does not address himself. Yet he might have done his antagonist on this point as completely as he has on the others. To go no further back than the present war, we find the judicial decisions by the courts all over Germany, and the police regulations of Prussia, Hanover and other Continental Governments flatly contradicting Lord Clarendon's position.

In fine, Lord Clarendon's dispatches are lame every way, and he makes out no case against the American positions. Nothing can be clearer than that these positions are wholly incontrovertible.

The matter standing thus, as against the English Cabinet, the ground is properly taken that an attempt is due. It is not sufficient that the illegal proceedings are suspended, after repeated protests on our part; voluminous correspondence and legal proceedings against parties implicated have compelled it. Reparation is demanded. The British Government is asked to withdraw the offending parties as a homage to violated law and national sovereignty.

THE ORDER OF THE NIGHTINGALE.

The world grows wiser very slowly, but it does improve a trifle from generation to generation. At any rate, it grows a little more humane from age to age—and humanity is wisdom. A century ago the Slave Trade was a respectable traffic, and only here and there a mystic or a fanatic, like Benjamin Lay or John Wesley, could see any particular harm in Slavery itself.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE KNOW-NOTHING NOMINATION. Editorial Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 27, 1856. A Massachusetts friend has just explained to me the mockery by which his State appears to have been represented in the ballot for President at Philadelphia, and thus to have participated in the nomination of Fillmore.

THE WASTE OF TIME IN CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 27, 1856. After spending two days in debate on the reference of a Message from the President, covering and indorsing a demand from the Secretary of War for Three Millions of dollars to be expended on improvements in arms, military equipments, &c., which was finally sent to the Committee on Military Affairs—the House to-day—near the last of the third month of its session was ready to go into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union and take up the President's Message—Mr. PENNINGTON in the Chair. Mr. L. D. CAMPBELL, Chairman of the Ways and Means, had his resolutions of reference ready, referring the Message, in portions, to the several appropriate standing committees—so well drawn that no one could

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Mr. Grow still holding the floor for a speech when the House goes again into Committee. Very likely there will be a fortnight's debate before any action will be taken. Now debates just as proper as action, and often the safer of the two. I believe in one free, broad debate on things in general at each session, and I presume there will not be a better time for this than the present. But I do wish the House had taken up and once referred one of the Messages—I am not particular which—leaving the other to form the basis of the general debate while the Standing Committees went to work upon this. And I do most earnestly plead that the debate, now so nearly begun, will be prosecuted through long daily sessions and without adjournment over on Thursday or Friday to Monday. Let the country see that the House is in earnest, and that it means to do something for the relief of the people of Kansas from their present perils and sufferings. If a coalition of Nebraska Democrats and Fillmore Americans should vote down the effort to guarantee to Kansas the enjoyment of peace and freedom, let the fact appear: I care not how clearly or how soon. Defeat of the Free-State cause in the House is of but temporary consequence; we shall appeal the cause to the grand inquest of the whole People and ask their verdict in the elections next November. Only let the case be submitted and argued: I care little for the other decision than that of the People. And I pray the friends of Free Kansas in the House not to be a consenting party to another adjournment over a secular day until the House shall have passed in some way on the case of Kansas. Let the general debate proceed in the House—no matter whether it be full or thin—and let the several Committees be at work in their rooms; and let the country realize that if Kansas is left to be dragged by Federal troops and trampled on by Border Ruffians, it is not the fault of the Republicans in the House.

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But she came, and whatever mitigation the unerring instinct and humane experience of a woman at once refined and energetic could bring to these horrors was lent to them, and the hospitals assumed a new character under her firm and sagacious direction. Beside the general gratitude which has rewarded her services, and their recognition by the humane everywhere, we see that the Queen has presented her with a jewel, to be worn as a decoration, as an expression of Her Majesty's sense of her services. We copy the description of this ornament, of which the devices are said to be the invention of Prince Albert, from The Illustrated News:

"The form of the jewel is oval. The ground or field is of pure white enamel, bearing a crimson cross, on which in diamonds are the letters 'V. R.' and the Royal Crown; from the centre issue gold rays implying Heavenly Sympathy; this is inclosed in an oval band of black enamel—black being an emblem of good conduct—or which are the feeling words: 'BLESSING AND THE MERCIFUL.' On each side spring branches of gold and green enamel—denoting the peaceful occupation and triumphant result of her gentle though firm labours; the color green may also be considered to imply eternal friendship. The whole is surmounted by three brilliant diamond stars, the celestial signification of which is obvious."

Our readers will perceive that the temptation to make a ghastly kind of merriment over this description must be almost irresistible. But we will resist it. We will honor the womanly sympathy which seeks relief in this mark of distinction bestowed by one woman upon another for deeds woefully and divine. The Order of the Nightingale is more truly illustrious than that of the Garter, now disgraced by the wearing of the base and cruel French tyrant, or of the Legion of Honor whose halcyon star has lured so many brave men to their death on fields of carnage. The Queen of England is technically the one who declared this war, and who carries it on, as far as England is concerned. But she has, in fact, no voice nor influence in the premises and no personal responsibility in the matter. Had it been Elizabeth instead of Victoria, who had bestowed this honor on such an occasion, one might have suggested to her that perhaps it would have been better not to have sent her sons to be maimed and massacred in the Crimea rather than to decorate her daughters for going to take care of them. The reflection is surely worth the attention of those who compelled the Crown into this unhappy war. Should the peace which is now hoped for be concluded, what has been won! One tyrant, by no means the worst of the brood, may be weakened; but the strength which he has lost has only gone to fortify worse tyrannies. The feet of Austria planted more firmly than ever on the necks of Hungary and Italy; the pettier despots of Germany as rampant as ever; Naples and Rome under the most odious of bad Governments; and France delivered up, by the consent and helping of the hereditary enemy of the Napoleonic dynasty, to the tender mercies of the bastard usurper of its title, which mercies, it need hardly be said, are cruelties. No, no! The best thing that is likely to be derived from this Russian war is the example and the name of Florence Nightingale.

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The world has not yet advanced to the perception that cannon balls, rifle bullets, bayonets and sabres are not the best arbiters of national disputes. We see England clasp the bloodstained hand that struck the coup d'etat of the 23d of December, in defense of Civilization against Barbarism, by the butchery, mutilation and death by disease of some half million of human beings! The arts of destruction have advanced since the wars of Marlborough, and even of Napoleon, in nearly the same ratio as those of peace, and the number of men that can be knocked on the head in a given time is as much greater now than then as the number of yards of calico that can be turned off. But the difference between those wars and this is to be discovered in the thought and consideration now given to the common soldier—a thing quite new in history. The horrors of the commissariat are fresh in all our minds, and the tens of thousands of brave men who were done to death by rot tape. But Roderick Random will tell us that corruptions were as shameful and abuses as great a century ago, and Colonel Napier bears witness that they were no less at the beginning of the Peninsular war; only, in those times, they excited no particular attention. The common soldier was made to be fond for powder and to be the natural prey of the contractors. Even the names of those that fell in battle or died of disease were not published in the Gazette, so that it might be months or years before their wives and children could learn what had become of them, unless by accident. All this, at least, has been changed. The commissariat has been reformed. The hospitals have been put on a new footing. And the humane public sentiment which has extorted these concessions for the humble private is the one golden thread which runs through and relieves the black tissue of bad passions which the war has woven.

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WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 27, 1856. After spending two days in debate on the reference of a Message from the President, covering and indorsing a demand from the Secretary of War for Three Millions of dollars to be expended on improvements in arms, military equipments, &c., which was finally sent to the Committee on Military Affairs—the House to-day—near the last of the third month of its session was ready to go into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union and take up the President's Message—Mr. PENNINGTON in the Chair. Mr. L. D. CAMPBELL, Chairman of the Ways and Means, had his resolutions of reference ready, referring the Message, in portions, to the several appropriate standing committees—so well drawn that no one could

interpose an objection or a cavil. Mr. Grow obtained the floor, prepared to open the debate, when Mr. CAMPBELL very forcibly suggested that the session was now so far advanced and the necessity for action so urgent that he would prefer that this Message should at once be referred, so that the Committee could proceed to act upon it, while the House in Committee should take up the Kansas Message and go into the customary general debate upon that. In fact, any of the Appropriation bills, under the established ruling, would serve just as well. I think this suggestion would have prevailed, but a dozen members on the Administration side raised objections; they wanted to see the distributing resolves in print and to compare them with the Message before passing them, &c., &c.; so Mr. Campbell gave way, the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

Mr. Grow still holding the floor for a speech when the House goes again into Committee. Very likely there will be a fortnight's debate before any action will be taken. Now debates just as proper as action, and often the safer of the two. I believe in one free, broad debate on things in general at each session, and I presume there will not be a better time for this than the present. But I do wish the House had taken up and once referred one of the Messages—I am not particular which—leaving the other to form the basis of the general debate while the Standing Committees went to work upon this. And I do most earnestly plead that the debate, now so nearly begun, will be prosecuted through long daily sessions and without adjournment over on Thursday or Friday to Monday. Let the country see that the House is in earnest, and that it means to do something for the relief of the people of Kansas from their present perils and sufferings. If a coalition of Nebraska Democrats and Fillmore Americans should vote down the effort to guarantee to Kansas the enjoyment of peace and freedom, let the fact appear: I care not how clearly or how soon. Defeat of the Free-State cause in the House is of but temporary consequence; we shall appeal the cause to the grand inquest of the whole People and ask their verdict in the elections next November. Only let the case be submitted and argued: I care little for the other decision than that of the People. And I pray the friends of Free Kansas in the House not to be a consenting party to another adjournment over a secular day until the House shall have passed in some way on the case of Kansas. Let the general debate proceed in the House—no matter whether it be full or thin—and let the several Committees be at work in their rooms; and let the country realize that if Kansas is left to be dragged by Federal troops and trampled on by Border Ruffians, it is not the fault of the Republicans in the House.

INTERCEPTED LETTERS.—No. I.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 21, 1856. DEAR S.: I return to this place after an absence of nearly ten years. As we rattled along the only railway by which one can approach our Capital, I was feeding myself with the hope of a fresh emotion. Alas! this is becoming with us a rare thing, not to be picked up in every car and at all times. Peaches and melons are not so sweet as in our early days. But we must not attribute the fault to the fruit. I found Washington, but not my emotion. We rolled into a gothic structure, with a tower attached, fought our way through a crowd of baggage agents, hotel runners, and hack-drivers—were tumbled into a carriage, and a few minutes after, I took a look at Pennsylvania avenue. I saw the same avenue, with its rows of irregular houses, its straggle tracks, hurried groups talking volubly—(what a place is Washington for wind!)—while in the dim distance, terminating the view, stood a cow. Pleading simplicity of a republican government. In juxtaposition with the busy system, upon whose existence hang the destinies of States, stands this fitting representative of calm, moral felicity, quietly chewing her cud, regardless of the fate of administrations, or the price of butter.

THE LATEST NEWS, RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

KANSAS IN THE SENATE.

Editorial Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 23, 1856. Senator Hale made the best speech of his life for Free Kansas to-day. It was two hours long, able, searching and eloquent. Mr. Toombs replied briefly, adroitly and bitterly. He justifies all President Pierce has done, and is for war to the knife unless the Free-State men submit unreservedly to the Border-Ruffian enactments. Mr. Butler is to follow next Wednesday, in defense of Atchison. The Senate will sit to-morrow only long enough to receive and print some additional correspondence about Mr. Crampton. There is a report to-day that Mr. Crampton has already been dismissed, but it is contradicted.

SUPREME COURT—MISSOURI COMPROMISE.

From Our Own Correspondent. WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 23, 1856. The Supreme Court has adjourned for one month. No decision was given on the case involving the Missouri Compromise, though it was twice the subject of conference. It will be the first case considered on the re-assembling of the Court in April. There are some indications that a direct issue may be evaded, on the ground that Scott, being a colored man, is not a citizen of Missouri in the legal point of view, and therefore cannot bring an action properly. This judgment would deny the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, and possibly prevent the expression of dissenting opinions on the constitutionality of the Missouri Compromise. An effort will be made to get a positive decree of some sort, and in that event there is some hope of aid from the Southern members of the Supreme Bench.

OUR RELATIONS WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

From Our Own Correspondent. WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 23, 1856. The rumor of the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty is wholly unfounded. No correspondence of importance has occurred upon the subject since the delivery of the Annual Message, and Mr. Buchanan has not written that it was in a fair way of adjustment. The policy of the Administration on this subject is not determined. Mr. Cushing denies that he authorized such representation. Sufficient instructions were sent to Mr. Dallas last night to enable him to sail on Saturday in the Atlantic as he desires. Specific instructions as to the enlistment and Central American questions will follow him in time to be employed after the presentation of his credentials. Nothing in Mr. Buchanan's correspondence warrants the