Business Notices.

L. O. WILSON & Co.
Invite the attention of buyers to their stock of SUMMER DRY GOODS,
No. 12 Courtland-st., and
Nos. 11 and 13 Dey-st.

OPENING OF THE STRAW HAT SEASON.—GENIN opens the STRAW HAT SEASON for 1856 with a stock which, in extent, variety and beauty cannot be paralleled in New York. Besides the East India HAT, confined exclusively to this establishment, the assortment includes Luteos, Leghorns, Panamas, Canton, English brilliants, brown and white Sennets and many other braids. The styles, shapes and sizes are as diversified as the fabrics themselves, the crowns varying in hight, and the brims in depth, so that old and young have an equally wide field for choice. The brown and white Sennet Hats, for young men and boys, are particularly becoming, and will be popular both for town and country wear this Summer. To meet the wants of the clergy, a very handsome black Straw Hat has just been brought out at GENIN'S; and, in fact, there is no profession or calling, no style of face, no eccentricity of taste, that has not been catered for in producing this superb assortment of Summer fabrics. GENIN'S, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

RAGLAN HATS.—Public approval of our efforts as hatters to supply the lightest neglige Hats, at a low cost, in 1854 and '55, led us to seek among the Paris fabricants for quality and tints fitted to our special sales. In announcing the
RAGLAN HATS,
we deem it due to ourselves to state that, originating with us, we have control of the entire importation as received per Baracsions and Fulton. The number being limited, gentlemen will do well to make their selections early. For sale at our counters only.
LEARY & Co.,
Leaders and Introducers of Fashion,
Astor House, Broadway.

The proof that ESPENSCHEID'S HATS are the favorites of the public this season is exhibited in the unprecedented rapidity and extent of his sales. They are remarkable alike for their fineness, elegance, and cheapness. They are well made, and are therefore durable; they are becoming, and therefore popular. ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau st.

Cool and delightful are those HATS manufactured by LEASK at the old stand, corner of Chatham and Pearl-st., where can be found his usual assortment of SUMMER HATS. The Drab Beaver, Panama and Straw Hats are just the styles for these hot days. Neatness, elegance and economy is the motto. Call and judge for yourselves

Nothing Cheaper, nothing better, nothing more durable, and nothing more likely to give satisfaction to the wearer is manufactured, than CANTRELL'S GAITERS. Sold at 12/ and 14/ per pair. His establishment is at No 356 Bowery.

GREAT BARGAINS.
DE GROOT'S
OAK HALL,
Nos. 34 and 36 Fulton-st.
Cheapest Store in New-York
FOR FINE AND WELL-MADE CLOTHING.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS FROM AUCTION! —SPLENDID BARGAINS!—A great rush is being made to KELTY & FERGUSON'S, No. 291 Broadway, to secure some of the Lace and Muslin Curtains they are selling at less than cost of importation. Go early. Also the largest stock of Window Shades in New-York, cheap.

HERRING'S SAFE AGAIN VICTORIOUS.
POLO, Ogle County, Ill. May 3, 1856.
C. L. HARMON & Co., Chicago, Agents Herring's Champion Safes: In October, 1855, I purchased of you a HERRING'S PATENT SAFE, No. 12,781. On the 22d of April, ult., my store was entirely consumed by fire, but the Safe proved equal to the test, and my books, papers, &c., came out entirely safe. The building was large, of wood, and filled with very combustible matter. The side of the building in which the Safe stood was filled up with alcohol, spirits turpentine and oil, rendering the heat excessively great—so great, in fact, as to melt down cast and wrought iron, such as stoves, pails, cast-iron kettles, &c., into an unsightly gobbed mass. I had but little hope that the Safe could withstand so severe a test, but was happy to find it equal to the emergency. Respectfully yours,
(Signed) JAMES C. LUCKY.
S. C. HERRING & Co., Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., N. Y., sole Agents and Patentees of HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The above celebrated Safes, with Hall Patent Powder-Proof Lock, are an improvement upon all improved Salamander and other Safes—hence the name "Champion." Their triumphs the world already know, and their history is their eulogy.
For sale at Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York. S. C. HERRING & Co.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes and patent powder-proof defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Depot No. 132 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

STEVENS HOUSE,
Late Delmonico's Hotel, No. 25 Broadway.
This old established House, having been repaired and newly furnished, is now open for the reception of guests. It will be conducted on the European plan. Meals at all hours, from 6 a. m. to 12 p. m. JOHN O'GRADY, Proprietor.

ANSON'S Large Size DAGUERREOTYPES, for 50 cents, colored and in a nice case, twice the size of others taken for 50 cents, and equal to those made elsewhere for $2.
ANSON'S, No. 589 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

RICH CARPETINGS.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
No. 524 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas,
Are selling rich Velvet Carpeting from 11/ to 14/ per yard.
Rich Tapestry Carpeting, from 8/ to 10/ per yard.
Rich Brussels Carpeting, from 7/ to 9/ per yard.
Rich 3-ply, elegant colors, from 8/ to 9/ per yard.
Rich Heavy Superfine, from 6/ to 8/ per yard.
Oil Cloths, Curtain Materials, Mattresses, &c., equally low for cash. PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 524 Broadway.

ELEGANCE AND ECONOMY.
Superb ENGLISH VELVET CARPETS.....11/ per yard.
Elegant Tapestry Brussels.....7/6 per yard.
Beautiful Ingrains.....8/6 per yard.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS. — The HORACE WATERS modern improved PIANOS and MELODEONS are to be found at No. 333 Broadway. PIANOS to rent, and rent allowed on purchase; for sale on monthly payments; second-hand PIANOS from $30 to $140; MELODEONS from $40 to $135.

WIGS — HAIR-DYE — WIGS. — BATCHELOR'S Wigs and TOUPEES have improvements peculiar to their house. They are celebrated all over the world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. 12 private rooms for applying his famous DYE. Sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—We have great pleasure in stating that the steam power for our great manufactory, interrupted for a few days by the fire in the New-Haven depot building, is again restored and in full operation. We are again finishing our SEWING MACHINES, faster than ever, containing all the admirable improvements. Inferior sewing machines of other manufacturers taken in exchange as usual.
I. M. SINGER & Co., No. 323 Broadway.

TO WHOLESALE AND COUNTRY DRUGGISTS.—BARKER & PARK, No. 304 Broadway, corner of Duane-st., N. Y., invite the attention of Jobbers and close buyers to their immense Stock of American and European
PATENT MEDICINES,
by far the largest assortment in either hemisphere, at and below proprietor's prices, by the package, dozen, or 100 gross. Particular attention paid to this branch of the Drug business. Orders solicited and Goods shipped with care to any part of the world.
BARKER & PARK, New-York, Cincinnati and San Francisco.

HUSBAND'S CALCINED MAGNESIA is three times the strength of the common Magnesia, and is clear of unpleasant taste. Four first-premium silver medals and a World's Fair medal awarded, as being the best in the market. For sale by the Druggists generally, and wholesale by the manufacturer. T. J. HUSBAND, Philadelphia.

HOSTETTER.—All Dyspeptic, weak and debilitated persons who have used HOSTETTER'S VEGETABLE STOMACH BITTERS, pronounce it the best medicine in the world. No family can afford to be without this article in warm weather. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists and Hotels. BARNS & PARK, New-York, Agents; Mrs HAYES, Brooklyn.

CATAWBA WINES, from the Vineyards of J. D. Park, Esq., Cincinnati, Ohio—sparkling and still—very superior. Warranted only the pure juice of the grape.
BARNES & PARK, Broadway and Duane-st.

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. Wholesale and retail at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

RUPTURE.—Only Prize Medal awarded to MARSH & Co. by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations at the Crystal Palace, for their new PATENT RADICAL CURE TRUSS. References as to its superiority: Professors Valentine Mott, Willard Parker and John M. Carnochan. Open from 7 a. m. to 9 p. m. MARSH & Co., No. 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York.

THE HAIR.—To prevent its being bald, and to keep it glossy and soft, use BOGLE'S CELEBRATED HYPERION FLUID. Should its color be unpleasing, BOGLE'S ELECTRIC HAIR DYE will magically change it to a black or brown of the most natural description. For the complexion, BOGLE'S BALM OF CYTHERREA is unrivaled. For shaving use BOGLE'S AMOLIO. To be had, wholesale and retail, of the proprietor, WM. BOGLE, Boston; and may be had in this city of BARNES & PARK, S. RUSHTON; HEGEMAN, CLARK & Co.; RING, Broadway; A. B. & D. SANDS, Fulton-st., and Agents throughout the world.

VERGNE'S ELECTRO CHEMICAL BATH.—Dr. Pince, of Brooklyn, proprietor, and Prof. Vergnes are in attendance at 710 Broadway. They guarantee to cure Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and all diseases arising from the imprudent use of mercury or other metallic substances. Special department for ladies.

COSTAR'S ELECTRIC POWDER, (FREE from Poison) for the destruction of MOTHS, MUSKETOES, FLEAS, FLIES, BEDBUGS, PLANT INSECTS, VERMIN on FOWLS and all insects. COSTAR'S EXTERMINATOR, the only article that effectually clears (without danger or stench) RATS, CROTON BUGS, COCKROACHES, ANTS, &c. COSTAR'S BEDBUG EXTERMINATOR, COSTAR'S FLY PAPER. Wholesale and Retail Depot, No. 388 Broadway, New-York.

THE TUNE HAS CHANGED.—The cry is COSTAR, COSTAR'S EXTERMINATORS!—They are the only articles that clear dwellings of RATS, COCKROACHES, CROTON-BUGS, BEDBUGS, &c., and keep them away. COSTAR'S FLY PAPER is death to Flies. Wholesale and Retail Depot, No. 338 Broadway, New-York.

Without danger or stench, the only exterminator of Rats, Cockroaches, Croton Bugs, Moles, Ground Mice, is COSTAR'S; also, COSTAR'S Bed Bug Exterminator, COSTAR'S Fly Paper, COSTAR'S Electric Insect Powder.
HENRY R. COSTAR'S wholesale and retail depot, 338 Broadway, New-York.

AT HOME AND ABROAD COSTAR'S EXTERMINATORS are the demand, for the people have found out it thoroughly clears their dwellings of Rats, Cockroaches, Croton Bugs, Bed Bugs, &c., and keeps them away. HENRY R. COSTAR'S Wholesale and Retail Depot, No. 338 Broadway, New-York.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Feeble Constitutions.—Thousands of persons with weak constitutions die early from sheer debility. Nature should in such cases be assisted with HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. They give tone and stamina to the system, and vigor to the circulation. Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and No. 244 Strand, London; and by all Druggists, at 37c., 62½c. and $1 per box.

A PRIZE IN THE LOTTERY.—Speculators in Lottery and Policy Tickets rarely succeed, but the customers of KNOX the Hatter, of No. 212 Broadway, at every purchase secure a prize. Remember.

"At night he heard the lion roar,
And the hyena scream,
And the river-horse, as he crushed the reeds
Beside some hidden stream;
And it passed like a glorious roll of drums
Through the triumph of his dream."

NOW READY, and for sale by all Booksellers—That "intensely interesting narrative of adventure:"
THE ADVENTURES OF
GERARD, THE LION-KILLER.
COMPRISING A HISTORY OF HIS TEN YEARS' CAMPAIGN AMONG THE WILD ANIMALS OF NORTHERN AFRICA.
WITH EIGHT SPIRITED ILLUSTRATIONS.
Translated from the French by C. E. WHITEHEAD.
One handsome 12mo. Price $1 25.
This unique publication excited the greatest sensation, and circulated with the rapidity of lightning throughout France, on its first appearance in August last; and is now meeting with equal success in Great Britain. It cannot fail to meet with universal popularity among ourselves. The present work is a new, graphic and minute record of the Lion-Killer's wonderful achievements during the whole of his ten years of Arab life.
DERBY & JACKSON, Publishers, No. 119 Nassau-st.

TABLE, FLOOR AND STAIR OILCLOTH, CHEAP —1,000 gilt Cornices, cheap; 2,000 pairs dark Landscapes, 12/, 20/, and upward; 1,000 gilt Shades, cheap; silk Bands, braided Tassel Loops, Pins and Window Draperies, cheap; 5,000 rolls Satin Papers, from 1/6, 2/, 2/6, 3/, &c.; 10,000 do. Blanks, from 6d. to 1/; Shades of every description made to order, at WM. E. BROWN'S, No 261 Greenwich-st., between Murray and Robinson, New-York.

SUMMER STOCK.—Our large and elegant stock of SUMMER CLOTHING is now ready and on sale, embracing many specialities and styles to be found no where else, forming altogether the largest stock of desirable SUMMER CLOTHING we have ever got up, at very moderate but fixed prices.
D. DEVLIN & Co.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, cor. Warren-st.

The immense stock of BOYS' CLOTHING at P. L. ROGERS'S is attracting a large amount of family custom. The variety of styles and sizes is unequaled; the prices cheap beyond all example. All the Summer Fashions are out.
P. L. ROGERS, corner of Fulton and Nassau-sts.

THE JUNE ZEPHYRS.—Full suits, made from light, all wool, though always washable, never shrinking or fading Cassimeres known as "ZEPHYR CASSIMERE SUITS," selling at EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st., at $10.

FINE BOOTS AND GAITERS.—Persons wanting really good BOOTS and GAITERS cannot do better than to purchase at WATKINS'S, No. 114 Fulton-st. WATKINS has been established many years, makes all his own work, and sells no other articles.

TEA, COFFEE, AND SUGAR.—Unquestionably the place to procure these prime articles of domestic consumption at moderate prices, is the BOWERY TEA WAREHOUSE, No. 113 Bowery, or at the CHELSEA TEA WAREHOUSE, No. 114 9th-av. These well-known establishments are identical in their system of management, and by confining themselves to but these articles, possess advantages over stores retailing a variety too well known to need comment. Please examine before purchasing. N. B.—The BOWERY TEA WAREHOUSE is located below Grand-st. No. 113, east side, and may be distinguished by the "Little Giant" in the window, who surprises everybody by his strength and industry in supplying the numerous patrons of this establishment with fresh ground COFFEE, in quantities to suit and quality to please.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS.—SMITH & LOUNSBURY, No 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of CARPETING and OILCLOTHS at extraordinary low prices.
ENGLISH VELVET CARPETS as low as 11/ per yard.
ENGLISH TAPESTRY and BRUSSELS CARPETS as low as 8/ per yard.
And all other goods equally low.

THOMAS T. GREEN, Druggist, having removed from his former Store, No. 399 Broadway to No. 562 Broadway, Union-place Hotel, invites attention to the extensive assortment of choice drugs, medicines, chemicles, perfumery and toilet articles with which he has stocked his new establishment.

New-York Daily Tribune

SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1856.

Sumner's Speech.

Now ready, the Hon. Chas. Sumner's Speech in the Senate on Kansas Affairs—32 pages.
Price per dozen..... 40 cents.
Price per 100.....$2 50
Price per 1,000..... 20 00
Orders, inclosing the cash, are respectfully solicited.
GREELEY & McELRATH,
No. 154 Nassau street, New-York.

The Tribune for Europe

Will be ready THIS MORNING at 9 o'clock. 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 in the publication office. Price Six Cents. The Mails by this steamer will close at the Post-Office at 10½ o'clock This Morning.

The Hon. CHARLES SUMNER'S Great Speech in behalf of Free Kansas, printed in fair, large type, and forming a large stitched and trimmed octavo pamphlet of 32 pages, is now ready at THE TRIBUNE Office. Price, 40c. per dozen, $2½ per hundred, $20 per thousand—cash. Orders are earnestly solicited. We urge Republicans to procure at least sufficient copies to let their neighbors see and mark *for what* Mr. Sumner was so brutally beaten by Brooks in the Senate Chamber, in fulfillment of a conspiracy of Slave-holding Members of Congress, nearly all of whom, by their resistance to an official investigation by a Committee, have virtually approved the deed. Let the People hear Mr Sumner, and then judge between him and his assailants.

The murder of a wife by her husband is recorded in our local columns. The affair took place in Brooklyn.

A serious collision occurred yesterday morning on the Rochester and Niagara Falls Railroad, by which three persons were killed and fifteen or twenty wounded.

Gov Metcalf of New-Hampshire sent his Annual Message to the Legislature yesterday. He speaks emphatically in condemnation of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the aggressions of the Slave Power.

A large meeting was held in Philadelphia last night to denounce the outrage upon Senator Sumner. We have a brief notice by telegraph.

We learn that several well-known citizens have invited Gov. REEDER to address the citizens of New-York upon the affairs of Kansas, and that he will appear for the purpose at the Tabernacle on Monday evening next. We dare say it will be one of the largest and most deeply interesting meetings ever held in the city.

In another part of this paper will be found the most important part of the recent Report of the Hon. Samuel B. Ruggles on the law of burial. As by the action of the Courts this exposition is recognized as containing the law on this recondite but important subject, the extract we give will be read with interest, which can only be enhanced by the very spirited and striking manner in which the theme is discussed.

Mr. Buchanan has at length, after being an unsuccessful candidate before two or three National Conventions, achieved a nomination for the Presidency. As he is past his seventieth year, it was manifestly now or never with him. In the natural course of things, neither he nor Gen. Cass can expect to live much beyond the close of the ensuing Presidential term; and we may safely presume that the name of each has now been run through a Presidential Convention for the last time. Douglas, if he takes care of himself, may come up again; but his three competitors in the Cincinnati scramble have made their last appearance on that or any kindred stage. Inveterate as are the hopes and undying as would seem to be the aspirations of an office-seeker, the next Democratic National Convention must witness an entirely new change in the principal characters presented, though the scenery, decorations, and properties should remain substantially the same.

It is the vulgar presumption that journalists of one party habitually disparage the candidates of another, and seek to cover them with personal opprobrium. We believe the truth is just the reverse of this, and that the better class of journals reluctantly suggest personal objections to the candidates they oppose, and greatly prefer that they should be men of unsullied reputation and competent ability. It gives us pleasure to recognize in the Cincinnati nomine for President a man respectable in every personal relation—a good citizen and neighbor—a man of fair talents and unsullied private character. Profoundly realizing that Mr Buchanan's election would be in the highest degree disastrous to our country and prejudicial to the advance of Freedom and Justice throughout the world, we rejoice that our opposition to him will be tinged by no shade of personality, and that, in opposing the politician whom an overmastering love of power and place has led astray, we wage no war on the man.

Nor do we seek to disparage the strength of Mr. Buchanan as a candidate. True, he is not a man calculated to achieve personal popularity. Frosty in manner if not in heart, he will never attract and secure such "troops of friends" as the men of impulsive, electric nature, like Jackson or Clay. He is the embodiment of worldly prudence and unfaltering discretion. His Federalism, which might seem chivalric and defiant, was just the contrary. Though Pennsylvania and the Union were Democratic, Lancaster County was Federal; and it was to the vicinage and not the country that he necessarily looked for his first steps up the political ladder. He was elected to the State Legislature as a Federalist by a Federal constituency; and it was to that constituency he appealed when, at the date of his first aspirations to a seat in Congress, he made a carefully prepared Fourth-of-July Oration (1815), wherein he spoke of Mr. Madison's rule as follows:

"Time will not allow me to enumerate all the other wild and wicked projects of this Administration. Suffice it to say that, after they had deprived us of the means of defense, by destroying our navy and disbanding our army; after they had taken away from us the power of recruiting them, by ruining commerce, the great source of our national and individual wealth; after they had, by refusing the Bank of the United States a continuance of its charter, embarrassed the financial concerns of the Government, and withdrawn the only universal paper medium of the country from circulation; after the people had become unaccustomed to, and, of course, unwilling to bear taxation, and without money in the Treasury, they rashly plunged us into a war with a nation more able to do us injury than any other in the world. What was the dreadful necessity for this desperate measure? Was our country invaded? No. Was it to protect our little remaining commerce from the injuries it sustained by the orders in council? No. Commerce was no such a favorite, and the merchants wished for no war on that account."

In the same Oration, he speaks of Adopted Citizens as the Hartford Convention had recently spoken, and as his party was then accustomed to speak of them—as follows:

"The greater part of those foreigners who would be thus affected by it, have long been the warmest friends of the Democratic party. They had been one of the great means of elevating the present ruling party, and it would have been ungrateful for that party to have abandoned them. To secure this foreign feeling has been the labor of their leaders for more than twenty years, and well have they been paid for their trouble, for it has been one of the principal causes of introducing and continuing them in power. Immediately before the war, this foreign influence had completely embodied itself with the majority, particularly at the West, and its voice was heard so loud at the seat of Government that President Madison was obliged either to yield to its dictates, or retire from office. The choice was easily made by a man who preferred his private interests to the public good, and he therefore hurried us into war utterly unprepared."

And again, returning to the subject:

"We ought to use every honest exertion to turn out of power those weak and wicked men whose wild and visionary theories have been tested and found wanting. Above all, we ought to drive from our shores foreign influence, and cherish American feeling. Foreign influence has been in every age the curse of Republics—its jaundiced eye sees everybody in false colors—the thick atmosphere of prejudice by which it is ever surrounded, excluding from its sight the light of reason. Let us then learn wisdom from experience, and forever banish this fiend from our society."

—There has long been a story current that, in his old Federal days, Mr. Buchanan once declared that "If he supposed he had a drop of Democratic "blood in his veins, he would open them and let "it out." We do not think any one who knew Mr. B. can have ever credited this tale. Though by no means a great man, he was never so simple nor so impetuous as to use such an expression. There is not a man living more unlikely to make rash, silly speeches than he is.

Mr. Buchanan continued to act and rank himself with the Federalists so long as their flag waved in Pennsylvania. As a Federalist, he was three times elected to Congress—twice after he had become an active partisan of Gen. Jackson. He was last chosen as a Federalist in 1826, beating a Democrat, who was also for Jackson. In 1828, he was for the last time chosen to the House; but now the old party lines had been effaced, and he was chosen as a Jacksonian without regard to former distinctions

Mr. Buchanan, in 1819, united in a call for a public meeting in Lancaster to remonstrate against the admission of Missouri as a Slave State; in 1845-6, he favored the extension of the Missouri line across what was claimed to be Texas; in 1850, he wanted that line continued to the Pacific; now he stands with those who condemn *any* restriction on Slavery in the Territories as unconstitutional. His representatives at Cincinnati have just adopted, and he will undoubtedly plant himself upon, a Platform in which it is

"*Resolved*, That claiming fellowship with, and desiring the cooperation of all who regard the preservation of the Union under the Constitution as the paramount issue—and repudiating all sectional parties and platforms concerning domestic Slavery, which seek to embroil the States and incite to treason and armed resistance to law in the Territories; and whose avowed purposes, if consummated, must end in civil war and disunion—the American Democracy recognize and adopt the principles contained in the organic laws establishing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska as embodying the only sound and safe solution of the 'Slavery question' upon which the great national idea of the people of this whole country can repose in its determined conservatism of the Union—NON-INTERFERENCE BY CONGRESS WITH SLAVERY IN STATE AND TERRITORY, OR IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

"*Resolved*, That we recognize the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the legally and fairly expressed will of a majority of the actual residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a Constitution, with or without domestic Slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States."

—Here the right of Congress to prohibit Slavery in the Territories is expressly denied, and that of the Territories themselves to exclude or repel it is surely though ambiguously ignored. While a Territory remains such, this Platform recognizes no power either in Congress or its own people or legislature to shield it from Slavery; but they will be compelled by the triumph of Mr. Buchanan's party to recognize and protect it in case a single slaveholder sees fit to come among them with his human chattels. So they must do until they shall be allowed by Congress to form a State Constitution and apply for admission into the Union: when (says this platform) they shall have the right to come in with or without Slavery as they shall see fit. This is just equal to sentencing a man to be thrown into a river and lie three or four days under water—after which, he may come out alive or stay in dead as he shall prefer.

It did not need the mean fling at the Free-State men of Kansas embodied in the passage which accuses the Republicans of seeking "to embroil the "States and incite to treason and armed resistance "to Law in the Territories," to show that this platform surrenders all that has ever been contended for by the North, condemning alike the Jeffersonian Ordinance of 1787—the denial by Congress of the prayer of Indiana's petition in 1802 to be allowed to hold slaves for a limited period—the resistance of the North in 1819-20 to the admission of Missouri as a Slave State—the Missouri Restriction on Slavery north of 36° 30′—the exclusion in '46 of Slavery from all the territory claimed by Texas north of the same parallel—the Wilmot Proviso—and the present struggle to exclude Slavery from Kansas. If the platform is right, our revolutionary fathers were very wrong, and our country's history needs to be turned end for end, and written over again.

Mr. Buchanan has been a Protectionist, an advocate of Federal Internal Improvements, a Slavery Restrictionist, and an anti-Fillibuster—all of which he would seem to have repudiated in his wild hunt after the Presidency. There is that in the Presidential bauble which seems utterly to bewilder and infatuate those who once set their hearts upon it, so that principle, conviction, consistency, are utterly forgotten in the chase.

Mr. Buchanan is a good candidate for his party, precisely because he is not directly implicated in some of the last and worst of that party's doings. Had he been at home in 1854, he would necessarily have been involved in the passage of the Nebraska bill and its disastrous consequences. It is only the *alibi* which can be proved in his behalf which renders him a more available candidate than Pierce or Douglas. And those who will support him must be perfectly aware that he will follow in the footsteps of those he has supplanted and do the work, if elected, which they have left uncompleted. Nay: the facts that he was not in the Nebraska fight and owes his nomination mainly to Northern votes, will constrain him to commit himself more utterly and abjectly to the Slave Power than another would need to do. And no man ever evinced a greater pliancy or subserviency to that Power than James Buchanan.

And this is, after all, the only question of any consequence involved in the Presidential contest. Who cares whether this man or that is called to the White House, save as his election shall redound to the establishment of Freedom or Slavery in Kansas and the Territories? In contemplating this issue, all personal considerations fade into insignificance. We ask not who is to be the dispenser of patronage, the wielder of power, but who will roll back the tide of Ruffian violence and gigantic Fraud which for two years has rendered the Territorial elections of Kansas a swindling farce, and crushed her beneath the iron heel of ruthless invaders, intent only on her subjugation to Slavery by any means and at all hazards. As we look out on the contest for which the hosts are now gathering, we hear not the roar of the cannon by which the partisans of Buchanan are hailing his triumph at Cincinnati, but rather that of the Federal guns by which the chief edifice of Lawrence was battered down by a Sheriff's *posse*, in obedience to the dictates of a Pro-Slavery Grand Jury, while the offices of the journals which dared to plead for Free Labor and Human Rights were ravaged and their materials thrown into the river. The bonfires raised in Pennsylvania to celebrate the nomination of Buchanan can never hide the lurid blaze of the burning dwellings of Gov. Robinson and his compatriots, guilty of no crime but that of hating Slavery and loving Freedom. The cheers of ten thousand partisans, rejoicing that they have no longer to carry Pierce and Douglas on their immediate shoulders, ring out on the evening air; but the low moans of those whom the "Law and Order" forces in Kansas have made widows and orphans because their husbands and fathers desired and labored to make their chosen home a land of freemen and not slaves, will continue to be heard long after those cheers shall have died away. The wrongs of the Free-State leaders now imprisoned as traitors or hunted from the Territory as rebels shall yet be avenged by the American People, whose verdict in November must be against Slavery, Usurpation and Wrong, and in favor of Justice, Humanity and Freedom.

The disastrous failure of the unhappy Pierce to secure a nomination at Cincinnati teaches a lesson, which it is to be hoped may not be entirely lost on his successors. This is the second attempt which has been made to secure a reëlection to the Presidency by the most unsparing and unscrupulous use of official patronage, employed to buy up or to intimidate Northern politicians, in conjunction with an attempt to secure the South by the prostitution of all the powers of the Federal Government to the extension of Slavery. Mr. Tyler was the first to try this experiment. Pierce has renewed it on a grander scale, but with no better success.

Whatever may be the support to an Administration derived from official patronage—and, no doubt, it is very great—when it comes to the question of a re-nomination, this kind of influence is shorn of half its strength. It may indeed be completely neutralized, and even brought to bear against the incumbent. Those in office, in their anxiety to keep their places, must take care, in supporting their present master, not to go so far as to make themselves personally obnoxious to the new master who, after all, may step into the place of the old one; while the still larger and more energetic class of those out of office who want to get in, will naturally look to a new dynasty and to zeal and activity on their part in substituting it for the old, as the shortest and most certain method for them. Those who have made up their minds to go for a new candidate, in doing so have taken a step in which failure to displace the present incumbent must be fatal to their hopes. On the other hand, those who stand by the incumbent are, from the moment his prospects appear doubtful, under powerful temptations to pass over in good season to what is likely to prove the stronger side. For this reason, an incumbent proposed for re-nomination, so far as that re-nomination depends upon the politicians merely, will always be opposed with a great deal more of earnestness and vigor than will ever be exhibited in his support

Mere official patronage, as these two cases of Tyler and Pierce abundantly prove, counts for but little in a Presidential contest, since the hope of office on the part of the outs proves a complete counterbalance, if not more, to the tenacity of office on the part of the ins. No man can hope to be elected to the Presidency, except by the support of some great and powerful party; but when such support is sought to be obtained, as in the case of Pierce, by unscrupulously sacrificing the rights and interests of a majority of the people to the interests or wishes of a minority, that same minority, thus attempted to be purchased up, will be the first to abandon a candidate whose very zeal for them has deprived him of that general trust and confidence without which his election cannot be secured.

The murders and burnings and civil war in Kansas, in which Pierce has involved himself to secure Southern support, have made him so utterly hateful at the North that both he and Douglas have been thrown overboard like two Jonahs, in hopes to still the political storm and to enable the rocked and crazy vessel of the pseudo Democracy to keep itself above water for one Presidential term longer. The position in which Franklin Pierce thus finds himself left, and the prospect for the future before him, are certainly not enviable. It will hardly be agreeable for him to go back to New-England, bespattered as he is with the blood of Free-State men murdered by his orders in Kansas, detested as he is as a traitor to Liberty and a betrayer of the rights of the whole North—at once hated and scorned by the triumphant Republicans, and regarded also by the defeated and crest-fallen doughfaces as the author of their political ruin—even he, insensible and shameless as he is, would hardly be able to hold up his head in the presence of his old associates. Under these circumstances, nothing seems to be left for him but to purchase a plantation in South Carolina, and in the bosom of that Southern friendship which he has paid for at so high a price, to seek and find such consolation as he may for the immortality of execration to which his crimes and his weakness have destined him.

The fashion of all things passeth away—even of swearing. Not only may "*damns* have had their day," as Bob Acres said they had, but more serious oaths change their meaning with the change of times. A hundred years ago or so in England the Devil, the Pope and the Pretender formed an unholy trinity, of which it was hard to say which was the greatest bugbear. If there were any other name which stirred the bile of the British nation by its mere mention, it was that of the Jews. "No Jews, no wooden shoes!" was the cry of the enemies of Israel when they mobbed the Jew bill out of Parliament in 1753—thereby expressing by an odd conjunction of epithets the quintessence of their two pet antipathies.

Giant Pope hath been loosed near thirty years from the many chains that bound him, and he is allowed to range at free will in merry England without fear of the gibbet or of the penalties of a *præmunire*. The Pretender is no more. The last pretense at one vanished in the person of his Majesty Henry IX, usually styled the Cardinal of York, who died at Rome in 1809 (or thereabout), a pensioner of the Elector of Hanover, commonly called King George III. But it is odd that it should be the Pretender that keeps Baron Lionel de Rothschild and all Jewry out of Parliament at this day, fifty years nearly since his tomb was builded in St. Peter's. But so it is. This dead and sceptred (or rather never sceptred) sovereign still rules England from his urn. It is the "wooden shoes" which still bode ominous conjecture to "the Jews."

Our readers have heard of repeated attempts for removing the Disabilities of the Jews. The City of London elected Baron Lionel de Rothschild in 1852 one of its four members, and he still is one, though he has never been able to take his seat in the House of Commons. And yet there are really no Disabilities under which the Jews labor. There is no law to be repealed that stands in the way of their perfect equality with the best Christian the Church or Conventicle can turn out. It is nothing but an oath that bars the House of Commons in their faces. It is all a matter of swearing, and not of legislation. And the only oath that thus shuts the door against them is the Oath of Abjuration, whereby the juror renounces and abjures all the descendants of James II., "on the true faith "of a Christian." Of course, no Jew can make this declaration, however willing he may be to abjure and renounce the Pretender and all his works. The object of this sanction probably was to guard against those mental reservations by which it was feared concealed Papists and Jacobites might seek to reconcile their Parliamentary convenience with their conscientious scruples.

This Oath, having accomplished its work of keeping the Pretender out of the throne, is now doing duty to keep the Jews out of Parliament. This ancillary service it has done, since it had a chance, quite as effectually as the other. Lord John Russell now proposes the very rational expedient of opening Parliament to whomsoever a constituency wishes to represent it, by the repeal of the Oath of Abjuration, and the substitution of a simple promise of allegiance to the reigning Sovereign, according to the Act for settling the Crown on the Princess Sophia and her descendants, or as it may be otherwise settled by Parliament, with the usual sanction of "So help me God." Nothing can be more sensible than this proposition. The old Oath is a mere dead letter—as dead as the unfortunate race it was leveled at, and its continuance, which had long been a mere formal habit, has now become a political vice, since it is perverted into an instrument of persecution, entirely aside from its original intention. It will be curious to see whether simple justice and common sense will triumph over the inveteracy of habit and prejudice at once. It will be a queer sight to see noble lords and right reverend prelates refusing to repeal an utterly obsolete oath, for the sake of an incidental injustice perfectly immaterial to the purport and object of the oath itself. It would be legislative action worthy of issuing from the Circumlocution Office, and a very successful carrying out of the policy of "how *not* to do it." But it must be done, and before long, in spite of Taper or Tadpole or of the Tite Barnacle interest.

Among all the philanthropic movements which have been holding their annual festivals at this season of holy days, there is none that has appealed to us with greater force, considering both the peculiar field of its operations and the spiritual destitution of the objects of its beneficence, than the Southern Aid Society which met last week in Boston. Its object is to evangelize the South by Missionary efforts. And for this purpose a preparation of the Gospel is to be administered such as may not disgust the palates of those babes in grace. Their qualmish stomachs are not yet vigorous enough for strong meat, and a corps of nurses has been organized for the purpose of feeding them with milk. It will thus be seen that this movement is in safe and judicious hands, and we have no scruple in inviting coöperation in so excellent a work.

The names of the reverend gentlemen who took part in the exercises are a guarantee of the prudent conservatism which will mark its operations. The Rev. Dr. Blagden opened the services with prayer, a divine who distinguished himself at the Faneuil Hall Meeting to protest against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, by a Scriptural argument in defense of Slavery. The Rev. Dr. Stiles of New-Haven, who, if we are not much mistaken in the man, is or lately was a Georgian slaveholder, spoke first. He said that "spiritual destitution, "as a general thing, pervaded the whole South. "Hence the North were called upon to impart of "their abundance to their Southern brethren, as "well as to send to the heathen of foreign lands." Unquestionably, Doctor, and ten times as loudly.

The Rev. Harvey Wood of Mississippi followed. He said this Society had brought great encouragement to the hearts of the people of the South. This we can readily believe. Having found the North so long a patient purveyor for their carnal necessities, paying their postage bills and furnishing them with the necessaries of life, with only an occasional general bankruptcy to square accounts, it is perfectly natural that they should relish the idea of getting their preaching out of it for nothing beside. Mr. Wood's own experience had not been very encouraging, it must be owned. He had been preaching every Sunday for twenty-six years, and had not received more than $200 a year on an average. It is highly honorable to the Christian economy of this brother that, under such circumstances, he should have been able to buy a slave. He stated the fact rather apologetically; but, surely, without reason. It was the necessary black seal of his apostleship, as essential to his commission as the signature of the Presbytery, or whatever body was his authentic indorser. It was as indispensable to his reception as a preacher of pure and unquestionable religion as Birdofreedom Sawin perceived it to be for his qualification as a candidate for the Presidency. Only, we are afraid that the Volunteer into Mississippi can only have afforded what the Volunteer into Mexico proposed to have bought for him—to wit, "a low-priced baby."

This good man bore a touching testimony to the efficacy of Slavery and religion, mixed in proper proportions, on Southern constitutions. The late L