

Business Notices.

BARRY'S TRICHOPOPERUS FOR THE HAIR—Prepared by the Right Hon. the Earl and Countess of Lincoln...

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—In every possible way these machines have secured the favor of the public...

JOHNIE! JOHNIE! The Unfailing Remedy. Dr. HENRY ANDERSON'S HOARSENESS CURE...

PAPER DECORATIONS.—THOMAS FAYE & CO., No. 217 Broadway, near Warren St., have on hand every variety of PAPER HANGINGS...

FALL CARPETINGS.—PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 201 Broadway, near Canal St., are now prepared to exhibit their large stock of CARPETS...

PAPER HANGINGS AT WHOLESALE.—Country Merchants are invited to examine our stock of French and English PAPER HANGINGS...

JET BRACELETS AND ORNAMENTS.—Just received from Europe—the most beautiful patterns, also Pearl and Lagen Faint, Coral Chains, Pearl Necklaces...

PIANOS AND MELODIONS from eight different manufacturers—making the largest assortment in the city...

CRISTADORO'S HAIR-DYE, WIGS AND TOILETS—Grand and elegant preparations for coloring the hair, and for dressing wigs...

WIGS—HAIR-DYE—WIGS.—BUTCHER'S WIGS and TOILETS have improved to such a degree that they are now considered as the most perfect in the world...

HUBBARD'S CALCINED MAGNESIA is three times the strength of the common Magnesia, and is clear of all impurities...

TO WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS.—No. 201 Broadway, N. Y., is the attention of wholesale buyers to their immense stock of European and American DRUGS...

VERONE'S ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATH.—Dr. F. VERONE, proprietor, and Prof. VERONE are attending to the treatment of all kinds of Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, and all diseases arising from the impurities of the blood...

THE HAIR.—To prevent its being bald, and to keep it clean and soft, it is necessary to use the HAIR DYE which will naturally change it to a black or brown of the most beautiful color...

10,000 cures have been made this month of Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Cramp, Cholera, and all the other ailments of the stomach, by the use of the medicine prepared by Dr. J. C. HARRIS...

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Provided with these remedies, a person of the most delicate physique may venture any climate, they being perfectly adapted to all climates, and will be found to be the most valuable of outward remedies...

POSTAGE STAMPS (3 cents and 10 cents) FOR SALE at this Office.

POLITICAL ITEMS.—E. M. Woodford of West Avon, Ct., sends as the result of a vote taken on the passenger train from Hartford to Providence, which, among 114 passengers, resulted 113 for Fremont and 1 for Buchanan.

A respectable gentleman of Troy, who in traveling took twenty votes on cars and boats in the State of New York, which in the aggregate resulted as follows: For Fremont, 306; Buchanan, 192; Fillmore, 750.

Troy is claimed as a stronghold of Fillmore and the other man who boasts the proprietorship of one hundred human chattels, yet the following is the result of a vote taken at the Union News Depot of all the persons passing through the depot on the 13th inst.: Fremont, 158; Fillmore, 154; Buchanan, 63; Gerrit Smith, 1; Stephen Arnold Douglas, 1; on the 14th, 11.

A County mass meeting is to be held at West Farms, Westchester County, on the 21st inst., at which Mr. Milliken and other able speakers will be present. A preliminary meeting was held at the room of the West Farms Fremont and Dayton Club, on Thursday last, at which T. M. Rodman presided, and T. Kent acted as Secretary. Subsequent addresses were made on the occasion by Thos. H. Rodman of Brooklyn, and John Green, President of the Fairmount Fremont and Dayton Club.

The Abend Zeitung gives a list of the German journals in this State, with their circulation and political character. It seems that twelve of these journals will have a regular circulation of 38,900 copies support Fremont, that three with a circulation of 10,300 support Buchanan, and that one religious paper, with a circulation of 4,000, is neutral.

The opponents of the Cincinnati platform, in the 14th Congressional District of Pennsylvania, convened at Norristown on the 14th inst., and unanimously nominated DANIEL H. MELVANY, Esq., for Congress. Mr. Melvany was formerly mayor of the city of Philadelphia, and is a member of the bar at that place, from which he retired a few years since. He is true to freedom and Fremont, and is elected will be one of the most determined opponents against admitting slavery into free Territories. We are also assured that his nomination will secure harmony among the opponents of slavery extension in that district and aid in securing the electoral vote of the State for Fremont.

The Germans of the Twenty-second Ward met last evening at the corner of 11th Avenue and Third Street, and completed their organization by adopting a constitution and by-laws. Mr. V. S. KINGS was elected the Chair. Addresses were made by Mr. LEHMAN of the Twelfth Ward, Mr. McADAMS, ALGERMAN DRAKE and D. A. CHAMBERLAIN. About 500 Germans were present, and of these a large portion enrolled in the ranks of the "bona fide" party. The spirit evinced by those present for freedom shows that the steam Democracy receive but little sympathy from the Germans of the Twenty-second Ward.

L. D. CAMPBELL is not Agent for the sale of THE TRIBUNE in New York.

Messrs. DORR, CATON & CO., HOBART STAGG, GREENE & CO., and the New York and Albany Printing Office, are the publishers of THE TRIBUNE at No. 41 N. B. St.

W. W. SWAN will supply our friends in GREENLAND with THE TRIBUNE.

New-York Daily Tribune

SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1856.

A limited number of advertisements are taken in THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE at the rate of one dollar a line. This paper has attained a circulation of 173,000 copies, and is unquestionably the best medium extant for advertising in the country.

If the Rev. Padon Butler is in the vicinity we should be greatly obliged by his sending us his address to this office.

The Senate yesterday passed a bill to reimburse Vermont for expenses in preserving the Neutrality laws during the Canadian Rebellion. The remainder of the session was occupied by the Civil Appropriation bill: \$750,000 was voted for continuing the Washington Water Works. An amendment giving half a million for the dome of the Capitol was adopted. The House bill (passed a few hours before) to regulate the compensation of Members of Congress was then adopted by 27 to 12. The Civil bill was passed, and the Senate adjourned.

The House passed the Senate bill regulating Consular and Diplomatic Salaries: also a bill giving \$200,000 to establish a Naval Depot at Brunswick, Ga. The Senate bill regulating the pay of Members of Congress, was taken up, and amended so as to give \$3,000 per year, deduct for voluntary absence, and cut off books except those printed by Congress. In this shape it passed by three majorities. The usual extra compensation to employees of the House was voted. The bill to appoint additional Surgeons in the Navy; the bill to run the southern boundary of Kansas, and the bill to regulate Judicial fees, were severally passed. The Ocean Mail Service bill was discussed, but not finally disposed of.

The per diem allowance to Members of Congress is at an end. The Senate bill heretofore passed, giving \$2,500 per year, was changed in the House so as to give \$3,000 a year, deducting for voluntary absence during the session, and giving no books except those printed by Congress. In this form it passed the House by 101 to 97. It was at once sent to the Senate, and there passed by 27 to 12. The bill applies to the present Congress, the per diem of which for this session amounts to about \$2,000 for each member.

A dispatch from Chicago informs us that reliable returns have been received from all but four small counties in the 1st Congressional District of Iowa and that CURTIS, Republican, is 1,500 ahead. If this statement is correct Mr. Curtis is elected by at least 1,000 majority, which corresponds with a dispatch received from Mr. Speaker Banks from Burlington, on Thursday evening last. The Journal of Commerce will be obliged to cypher some time yet to elect its Border Ruffian friend, Hall.

The fraudulent assemblage of Know-Nothings and Buchanans, who have just met at Albany tending to represent a Whig party of New-York, have put forth an address, which appears in the columns of The Commercial Advertiser. In this manifesto they very naturally avoid a frank statement of their principles or their policy on the great question agitating the country. "The distinctive issues of the Whig party," they tell us, "are well known," and accordingly they need not repeat them now. But there is one distinctive issue which the Whig party of New-York never omitted on every proper occasion to proclaim—and that is hostility to Slavery Extension. No genuine Whig Convention has been assembled in this State within the past eight or ten years which has failed to set forth the views of the party on this predominant issue. It is no wonder that this bogus Convention held its tongue on the subject. When a body of men come together to favor, by indirect or direct means, the election of Mr. Buchanan to the Presidency, it can hardly be expected that they should think best to repeat the words or revive the spirit of the sound old Whig resistance to the extension of human bondage.

Very naturally too, the only allusion which this bogus Address makes to the unexampled outrages of which the Free-State settlers of Kansas are the victims, is a sneer at "the inexhaustible Kansas question." The most atrocious conspiracy may be set on foot to force Slavery upon a Territory once solemnly consecrated to Freedom, it may be carried out in a series of the grossest crimes that can be conceived against the letter and the soul of the law, by armed invasions, by mobbing the ballot-box, by putting down the free press, by murder, arson and robbery on the largest scale, by fictitious indictments for high treason, by barring a national highway against peaceful emigration, all aided and abetted by the Federal Government and the Federal army, and yet to this sordid Whig Convention of New-York, it is only the subject of a sneer, as if it were all a mere electioneering trick got up for the moment by some opposing faction! Just so the Tories of the Revolution might have sneered at the spirit of freedom with which the people were then stirred up! Just so they might have sneered at the agitation of that day, as "the inexhaustible British question." An inexhaustible question it was indeed until the American people were quite emancipated from the tyranny which they sought to fasten itself upon them forever; and the result will be the same now; the difference being that the tyranny we are resisting to-day is more heinous, and its war upon liberty more cruel and intolerable than that against which our ancestors rose in rebellion. Now, however, no rebellion is necessary; the tyranny we struggle against can be put down at the ballot-box, and here it is that we mean to meet it.

But the result to the ballot-box to redress the roughest and most degrading wrong ever attempted upon a free people, these bogus Whigs will not countenance. Anything is better in their view than that the freedom of the new Territories should be secured by the election of Col. Fremont. They will the greater part of their address with an argument to prove that the Republican movement is merely a sectional one, and that, therefore, it should be defeated. In other words, they wish that Slavery and not Freedom should triumph. Here is a question on which the country is divided, and which must now be determined one way or the other. Either Slavery must secure its prey in Kansas, or the Territory must be restored to Freedom. The question cannot be blinked or avoided. Settled it must be at this election; these bogus Whigs will not vote for the Republican candidate because, they say, he is sectional; anything is better than his success. What is the truth of all this? It is that they are on the Border-Ruffian side; that in this great controversy they

go for Slavery extension, and give a virtual and efficient approval to the outrages and crimes committed in that behalf. That is the position of the bogus Whigs. They stand as practically approving the wickedness of Acheson, Springfellow, Pierce and Douglas. For the case is not one which admits of silence or indifference. Whoever is not for Freedom in the hour of her desperate need is against her. There is no third alternative.

That the bogus Whigs thus put themselves in the attitude of foes to Liberty and friends of the Border Ruffians, is still further proved by the fact that while their Address objects to Fremont as sectional, it brings no such charge against Buchanan. According to them, Slavery is national and Liberty sectional. Slavery preserves the Union, and Liberty endangers it. Is any further evidence needed to show the spirit and aims of this Convention? Does anybody want more proof that its object is the same as that avowed by George Evans, Rufus Choate, and James A. Pearce—namely, to elect Mr. Buchanan and secure the enslavement of Kansas, and Gov. Wise's millennium, when slaves will bring from \$3,000 to \$5,000 apiece in the market? And can any honest citizen who prefers that the new Territories shall be settled by freemen and not by slave-breeders, slave-traders and slaves, and who cherishes a sincere hatred of Border-Ruffian outrages, be deluded into joining in this plot to elect Mr. Buchanan, the most ultra sectional candidate that can be imagined? Or can any intelligent citizen be cheated now by a lot of lifelong enemies and traitors to the genuine New-York Whigs, who thus pervert that once respectable name to the basest of uses?

The August Elections are over, and the returns so far received that the results are substantially determined. As the first elections held since the Presidential tickets were completed, they have a significance rarely accorded to State contests. If they do not determine the issue of the great struggle, they at least indicate its bearing and character. If they do not show us who will be elected, they at least declare who are the real candidates between whom the Electoral Votes will be divided. For, when the country is divided into organized and clearly defined parties, all experience shows that those Votes are ever practically divided between the two highest. Let us now run over the recent State Elections to see who they now are:

KENTUCKY was the earliest, the most decided, the most constant, of the Whig Slave States. She never failed to go Whig in the State Election immediately preceding a Presidential struggle, and had chosen no other than a Whig Legislature for a quarter of a century preceding last year, when she went "American" throughout, electing a Governor, half a dozen other State Officers, six out of ten Members of Congress and both branches of the Legislature of that stripe. If aggregate majorities of between Four and Five Thousand Votes. The poll was very heavy—in fact, the heaviest ever taken in the State—and the result was unequivocal as it would be. Now, it is undisputed that the recent Election shows a great change, and that the supporters of Buchanan have achieved a triumph over those of Fillmore, showing a popular change of some Seven or Eight Thousand votes. Of course, the defeated party cry out "personal considerations," "local causes," "no test," "we shall reverse this in November," &c., as defeated parties usually do; but they advance no good grounds for believing that these explanations of defeat are any more recent now than they usually are. The contest was for Judges, Sheriff, &c., and, while it is quite possible that some particular candidate for Sheriff or Judge is beaten or successful on personal grounds, it were absurd to imagine that the "American" candidates were generally odious, while their opponents were uniformly popular. The simple fact is that the "Americans," with the State Government completely in their power and the Presidential struggle just at hand, have been beaten. They will doubtless try to recover their ground in November—with what prospect of success, every one can judge.

We consider it a little—a very little—better than that of the floating log which went over Niagara Falls yesterday to find itself drifting by Grand Island again.

NORTH CAROLINA ranks next to Kentucky as a Southern Whig State, having given Clay about 4,000 majority in the disastrous struggle of '44 and Taylor over 8,000 in that of '48. Pierce carried it over Scott by less than 700 majority; but this was when everything had gone or was going by the board, and when but a moderate vote was polled. Pierce's vote was just about the same as Polk's eight years before, when he was beaten 1,000 by Clay.

Now the State has gone for the Buchaneers, in spite of the Ostend Manifesto and the Filibustering planks in the Cincinnati Platform, which must be intensely distasteful to a steady old conservative State like North Carolina, by the largest majority ever obtained by any party in a thoroughly contested election. It cannot be said that this was a merely local contest, as a Governor and Legislature were chosen, and we see no reason to believe that Mr. Gilmer, the "American" candidate for Governor, was not every whit as strong as his party is, or as Mr. Fillmore will be. There was every reason why whoever wants to beat Buchanan should have voted for Gilmer. The poll is heavy—we believe the heaviest ever taken in the State—the candidates for Governor and Legislature run well together—and there is a fearful steadiness and evenness in the gains for the Buchanan party. Half a dozen Counties—not more—are the conspicuous exceptions. The majority in the Legislature, as well as on Governor, is larger than any party has had before in that State within our remembrance. There can no longer be a reasonable doubt as to the vote of North Carolina.

Missouri offered a chance for reelection which the old Whig party could never have failed to profit by. At the two preceding Congressional Elections, the Whigs chose a decided majority of the Members, through the division of their adversaries. Now the "Americans" have failed to do this, though the same opportunity was given them. In St. Louis, the regular or Anti-Benton Democracy helped Kennett all they dared, yet Blair is elected. The Bentonians, on the other hand, helped Laidley, yet he too is run out. Of the old Whig Members, only Crutcher is re-elected, and he running as a Democrat. But two "Americans" are chosen in the State, while their Governor and all their State Ticket are beaten seven thousand by the Anti-Bentons, though the Benton ticket drew off some Twenty Thousand votes. There is no longer a shadow of reason for believing that Fillmore can carry Missouri.

ARKANSAS has for nearly two years been the theater of Know Nothing preparation and drilling for the contest just over. At one time, it was believed that a majority of her citizens were members of the Order. They had a popular candidate for Governor of the old Jackson school, with any quantity of drill-sergeants from both the old party. They were unquestionably the better organized party, and have brought all their strength to the polls. At first it was reported that they had carried the State, but the fact is quite otherwise. They have lost Governor, Legislature, both Members of Congress—in short, everything—by a majority reported at 3,500, which is at least the average Democratic majority at a State Election.

ALABAMA elected only County Officers—but she goes one way as usual. Her majority for Buchanan was more likely to exceed than fall below 10,000. There will be but the ghost of a contest. So much for the Slave States which have just held Elections, and which gave a decided majority of their Electoral Votes to Harrison in '40, Clay in '44, and Taylor in '48, and failed by barely 700 votes of doing the same even for Scott in '52.

Turn now to Iowa, the only Free State which has held an election since the Presidential battle was set. Iowa never voted for a Whig President, and never chose a Whig Governor or U. S. Senator till after the passage of the Nebraska bill. Her Democratic politicians used to boast at Washington that she was the only Free State whose Legislature had not endorsed the Wilcox Proviso. She cast her electoral vote for Cass over Taylor and for Pierce against Scott, and has generally had all four of her Senators and Members at Washington on the side of whatever passed for Democracy. Twice only till now has one of her two Members of Congress been Whig. Now, the Republicans and Fremont have swept the State by at least 5,000 majority—some reports make it 8,000—carrying State ticket, three-fourths of the Legislature, and we believe both Members of Congress, though Mr. Hall, on personal and local grounds, ran far ahead of the rest of his ticket. At all events, the Republican majority even on the Congress vote of the whole State cannot fall below 4,000.

These are the facts concerning the August Elections. What they portend as to the result of the Presidential contest, the reader will judge for himself.

The Journal of Commerce and other papers of the same school of politics have endeavored to convince their readers that Mr. Buchanan is not positively and immediately in favor of wresting Cuba from Spain. They insist that a fair and reasonable interpretation of the Ostend Manifesto will show that its authors only contemplated such a course as a measure of last resort; that it is only in case some future contingency should render its possession by Spain fraught with "serious danger to our internal peace and the existence of our cherished Union." In support of this position they quote the following passage: "After we shall have offered Spain a price for Cuba far beyond its present value, and if she shall have refused, it will then be time to consider the question, does Cuba, in the possession of Spain, seriously endanger our internal peace and the existence of our cherished Union?" "Should this question be answered in the affirmative, then by every law, human and divine, we shall be justified in wresting it from Spain, if we possess the power."

It is claimed by the adherents of Mr. Buchanan that the above extract shows that the signers of that paper were in favor of the acquisition of Cuba only as a measure of self-preservation, and in case some circumstances not now apparent should demonstrate its necessity. But it is only necessary to refer to the document itself to prove that, in the opinion of its authors, the necessity already exists—the danger is already imminent. The following passages ought to be conclusive: "The natural and main outlet to the products of this entire population, the highway of their direct intercourse with the Atlantic and Pacific States, can never be secure, but must ever be endangered while Cuba is a dependency of a distant power, in whose possession it has proved to be a source of constant anxiety and embarrassment to its interests."

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"Iced, the Union can never enjoy repose or possess reliable security as long as Cuba is not emancipated within its boundaries." "It is impossible acquisition by our Government is of permanent importance." "Considerations exist which render delay in the acquisition of this island exceedingly dangerous to the United States."

"Cuba has thus become to us an increasing danger and a permanent cause of anxiety and alarm." "Can plainer or stronger language be found in the declaration of the widest filibuster? Could words in any shape express more unequivocally the desire for the 'immediate acquisition' of that Island? But when to above we add the words quoted by the Hon. A. G. Brown as having been used by Mr. Buchanan, that 'if he can be instructed in settling the Slavery question, and then add Cuba to the Union, he will be willing to 'give up the ghost,' we readily discern that the one leading object of his life is the wresting Cuba from Spain. Can any intelligent man seriously doubt that, were Mr. Buchanan fairly in the Presidential chair, believing as he does, that the 'debility is exceedingly dangerous to the United States,' he would at once set himself to the task?"

Mr. Hiram Ketchum, in a speech at New-Haven the other day, took the clergyman of New-England very sharply to task because they are instrumental in circulating THE TRIBUNE, whose extensive diffusion Mr. Ketchum illustrates by saying that "it falls upon us like the flakes of snow in Winter." So, too, in a new Border-Ruffian electioneering journal just commenced at Philadelphia by the Rev. Theophilus Fiske, that distinguished ex-adjutor of Mr. Ketchum in the work of electing Buchanan and "anulding" Freedom, expresses his astonishment at the fact that THE TRIBUNE "holds the prominent place it does in clergymen's libraries." Both of these haters of THE TRIBUNE pretend to base the fear and horror which it excites in their bosoms on what they call its infidelity. We believe that Mr. Douglas and Senator Butler also found hidden tendencies in the fact that three thousand clergymen of New-England presumed to protest against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. We have not heard that that respectable body ever defended themselves against the imputation; nor shall we make any special reply to the epithet of infidel now hurled at us by this "noble pair of brothers," Ketchum and Fiske. If THE TRIBUNE is really an infidel publication, how happens it that it is regarded with such respect and confidence by such numbers of men so shrewd in their perceptions and so sternly faithful to their principles as the Clergy of the Free States?

The Journal of Commerce thinks Pennsylvania, Illinois and California, if no other Free States, can be carried for Buchanan, saying— "We could give twenty years we claim Pennsylvania, Illinois and California, but it would cost us the same space. It is reported to Pennsylvania we say so, in a word, that an American ticket has been nominated there, and will receive a handsome support. By the way, we do not know how long it will remain so, but it is reported to unite with the Republicans in a Union ticket. If the Americans adhere to their nomination, there is every reason to believe they will

be elected by a very large majority." "There you see what Fillmore's Electoral Tickets are good for: There is no doubt that Pennsylvania can be carried for Fillmore—body believes any such thing—but if the Americans adhere to their nomination, as there is every reason to believe they will, the Democratic ticket will be elected by a very large majority." That is just what the ticket amounts to.

So in Connecticut, where nobody imagines the Know Nothing ticket can come within sight of making a respectable run, the wireworkers write joyfully to THE EXPRESS that they will poll a good many votes for Fillmore, and that Fremont cannot get the State. That is to say: They confidently hope to draw off votes enough to give Connecticut to Buchanan and the Border Ruffians. So is it in Illinois, in New-Jersey, and elsewhere. The Fillmore boat is a mere tender to the Ostend coast.

FROM WASHINGTON.

KANSAS IN THE HOUSE—EXCITING SCENE.

Correspondence of THE N. Y. TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 13, 1856. The House has exhibited true grit to-day. The debate in Committee of the Whole on adhering to the Kansas amendments, appended to the Appropriation bill for defraying the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial expenses of the Government, had the ring of a metal about it that will not be mistaken by the country. The bill came back from the Senate with the House proviso stricken out, to wit: that appropriations for defraying the Executive and Judicial expenses of the Territorial Government should be withheld until the State prisoners are released and the bogus laws amended.

The Committee on Ways and Means concurred with the Senate in striking out the amendment. This fact created some excitement, and the cause of it, perhaps, was developed by Mr. CAMPBELL of Ohio, in replying to some strictures upon the action of the Committee by Mr. Kunkel of Pa., that there would be no convictions for treason in Kansas! The scene was truly enlightening at this announcement. More than one hundred members were upon their feet and each shouting at the top of his lungs. "Mr. Chairman," coming from the leader of the House, it was the most startling from the fact that Mr. LETCHER of Virginia, a representative of Messrs. Pierce and Buchanan, in answer to a question from Mr. PENNINGTON, had just asserted that he believed treason had been committed in Kansas by the men in confinement there. The idea that Pierce had, or was about to dismiss prosecutions against actual traitors who had been denounced by the Administration Press from one end of the country to the other, did not seem to be relished by Mr. LETCHER. He foamed hugely about it.

Mr. KUNDEL of Pa., who called out the declaration from Mr. Campbell, pursued the matter in a telling speech. He said: "I move to amend by adding the following words: 'And that there shall be no further prosecutions for political offenses heretofore committed in said Territory.'"

The amendment of the gentleman from New-Jersey (Mr. PENNINGTON) referred to pending prosecutions, and by way of inducing the House to reject it, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Campbell), the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, made the astounding announcement that he knew these prosecutions for treason against the laws of Kansas, but would not be carried to their consummation. I desire to know whether the knowledge of the gentleman goes to the extent that no new prosecutions will hereafter be commenced for alleged violations of the pretended laws of Kansas. But how does the gentleman from Ohio come by this knowledge? Who has authorized him to say to this House and the country that these proceedings will be stayed? How has he received this grave information, denied to all those with whom he usually acts? How, when and where did he learn this? I demand to know. I respect the gentleman from Ohio, Mr. Chairman, and have been willing to act under his lead; but he must not seek to act upon knowledge resting solely in his own bosom, and for which I could give no responsible account. We, I trust, will not be so easily deceived by the gentleman from Ohio. I too must know. I too represent one hundred thousand of the freemen of the country, just as does the gentleman from Ohio; and holding myself to be the best member upon the floor, I claim the right to know when I am called upon to vote where the information given to us in such an authoritative way, is derived, and how far it may be relied upon. Why, Sir, how is this? But yesterday this Administration stood forth to the world declaring in this House, in the Senate, by the President, that the shameful and infamous acts of a so-called Legislature, and that its enactments were to be enforced through every Free State man should hang high as Haman. What has occurred to produce a pause—a doubt—a reconsideration? Why are not these laws to be carried out? Why are not the traitors hung at once? Is it the petulance of this dying Administration for its wrong to the people of Kansas? or is it the base greed of the Democratic party, trembling under the guile which foreshadows its doom? Let this House and the country know the facts, they cannot long remain concealed. If after all that this Administration has so solemnly said and done on the Kansas question, if after all its threatenings against and slaughter of Free State men, and the merciless other cruelties it has allowed and practiced upon them, it now stands before the country with a claim to know when I am called upon to vote where the Territory of Kansas, why then, Sir, it is a question before the gathering indignation of the country, and the gallant Free-State men of Kansas will own their lives and their liberties, not to the justice or the mercy of the Administration, but to the firmness of the majority of the House and the Northern constituencies.

Here the hammer fell. Mr. CAMPBELL said he had no sympathy with the present Administration; but eloquent as were the appeals of his friend from Pennsylvania, and eloquent as were his reasons, he could not, and God helping him, he would not, violate the confidence placed in him.

Mr. DAVIS of Maryland expressed his belief that there had been no treason committed in Kansas, and that the prisoners held there were confined without law.

Mr. LETCHER of Virginia was anxious that the President, nor any other officer of the Government, has any constitutional right to interfere with the State prisoners in Kansas until the Territorial Court has acted.

Mr. PENNINGTON of New-Jersey—Does the gentleman from Virginia deny the right of the President to discharge the prisoners? Mr. LETCHER—Yes; and it will puzzle the gentleman to show any authority for the exercise of such a right.

Mr. PENNINGTON—[Without appearing "puzzled," quickly responded]—Thomas Jefferson exercised that right in Virginia.

Mr. LETCHER seemed a good deal exercised to ascertain how Mr. Campbell got the news. He could not conceive who had been telling tales out of the Administration school-house. He thought the claim on the committee of Ways and Means ought to be his authority. He considered that the House had a right to know.

Mr. STANTON of Ohio, thought, if this information were true, that the proviso proposed was perfectly harmless. He said the people he represented would not consent to give a dollar to support the Executive and Judiciary of Kansas until the bogus laws were amended and the State prisoners of the Territory released.

Mr. ORR of South Carolina said he had no doubt that the statement made by Mr. Campbell was correct. He did not concur with the gentleman from Virginia that the President had no authority to dismiss the prisoners charged with treason in Kansas. The same power was once exercised in Virginia. The President upon examination, under the Constitution, and will order the prisoners dismissed. Mr. Orr said the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. Phelps) informed him that the men imprisoned in Kansas were indicted under a United States law.

United States men have violated? No reply being heard to this question from Mr. Phelps.

Mr. GALLAGHER electrified the house by the delivery of a most able speech, in which he charged the Administration with trucking to party politics.

Mr. MARSHALL of Kentucky very good naturedly expressed his gratification at the present aspect of affairs. He thought the friends of the Union ought to take courage at the spectacle presented by the House to-day. The two great parties of the House (Republicans and Democrats) were about to compromise! [laughter] Mr. Phelps makes confidential communications to the Premier [laughter].

Mr. CAMPBELL of Ohio politely reminded the gentleman from Kentucky that he was using language for which he had no authority.

Mr. GIDDINGS congratulated the country that the day had come when the Representatives of the people dared to assert their rights, and the party administering the Government were compelled to bow before them, and yield to their just demands.

Mr. SMITH of Va. offered the following amendment: "Provided, that nothing hereby enacted shall be construed as to prevent future prosecutions for treason in Kansas."

Mr. CAMPBELL of Indiana got the floor, and spoke eloquently as follows: "The amendment just offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Smith), and upon which he has submitted a few remarks, may be read."

The amendment was read.

Mr. CAMPBELL—Mr. Chairman: The other side of the House seem to be divided in opinion as to these propositions, and a disposition is manifested by some to take to themselves some credit that these indiments for treason are now to be not pro'd.

SEVERAL MEMBERS—Who are they? Mr. CAMPBELL—The same gentlemen from South Carolina (Mr. Orr), to say that in his— Mr. ORR (interrupting)—The gentleman misunderstood me entirely; I did not express any opinion on that point at all.

Mr. CAMPBELL—I understood the gentleman (Mr. Orr), to say that perhaps the President now entertained some doubt as to whether treason had been committed by the men who formed the Free-State Constitution in Kansas.

Mr. ORR—I did not express any opinion as coming from the President at all.

Mr. CAMPBELL—Well, I so understood the gentleman from South Carolina, and understood him further to say that he had doubts whether treason had been committed by those men now in prison in Kansas, charged with that crime.

Mr. ORR—I did, so far as I myself was concerned. I have no objection if the testimony closely, but so I have I have never said, I do not believe that, according to the Constitution, treason has been committed.

Mr. CAMPBELL—Well, that is a hopeful intimation; and I doubt not others on the same side of the House will soon, if not now, be expressing the same opinion. It may be fully considered, and the same position to-day to let us know that the President of the United States has suddenly become awakened on this subject, but not until those gallant men, who dared to maintain their rights, and end the misgovernment of the country, and who have been in prison for four long months been confined in prison and with chains, some in tents, sweating under the burning sun, guarded by soldiers and posse composed of non-resident hirelings. These men, thus confined, subjected to the taunts and insults of bitter enemies, deprived of every comfort, and with no other consolation than that they learn, that during all this long time, the President has been looking diligently after their interests; and the hint is to say dropped that he will, at the end, conclude—I know not how soon—that they have been confined without any cause, and that they are now to be released. I am rejoiced to hear these men are to be released. Sir, he knew all these facts before these prosecutions were commenced. Yes; more; he incited and brought about these prosecutions by his speech on the 10th of January of this year, and he has taken the Congress ground that the attempt to organize the Government in Kansas under the Free-State Constitution made at Topeka would be "TREASONABLE INSURRECTION," and