

New-York Daily Tribune

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1856.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. What ever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer...

A limited number of advertisements are taken in this paper at the rate of one dollar a line. This paper has attained a circulation of 175,000 copies...

We call the attention of our readers to the Thanksgiving sermon given on our sixth page. They will repay a perusal.

According to The Times of Philadelphia, there has been a quarrel between Mr. Buchanan and the filibusters and crazier sort of Slavery Extensionists. He hasn't the pluck to carry out the platform after all...

The XXXIVth Congress will assemble for its second Session on Monday, Dec. 1. Since the close of the first Session last Summer, the following changes in its composition have occurred...

The first struggle of the Session will necessarily be on the admission or rejection of Whitfield as a Delegate from Kansas. The House, at its former Session, after a protracted and thorough investigation...

WIGS - HAIR-DYE - WIGS. - BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Tresses have improvements peculiar to their house. They are celebrated all over the world for their graceful beauty...

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES. - The excitement of election having ceased, we invite the attention of all judicious and money-making persons to our improved extra rapid Sewing Machines...

BLANDFORD'S PILLS remove every morbid affection, perfectly cleanse the blood from all humors, and renovate weak and enfeebled constitutions to perfect health and vigor.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. - The renowned remedy for all the ailments of the skin. It is the only medicine that will cure all the various eruptions of the skin...

NEW CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS. - WM. ROWE, Jr. has removed to his new store, No. 271 Hudson-st. and is offering a large assortment of Carpets, Oil-cloths, &c. for cash...

CHARACTERISTIC. - The Douglas (Pa) Democrat has the following gentlemanly paragraph: "Soft-brained Sumner is in Boston, kicking up his heels at all the fashionable top-loftical 'ho-downs' of that metropolis."

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY. - We are called upon this week to record one of the most horrid and tragic incidents that ever occurred in this State. On Thursday night, the 20th ult., Mr. Wm. Pearce, residing about five miles from this place...

A COSTLY BRIDGE. - The suspension bridge about to be erected for the Mississippi at St. Louis, it is said, will be the most costly in the world. It will cost about two million dollars, will be 54 feet above high water, and be over a mile in length.

the Session at noon on Monday, Dec. 1st, when Whitfield will doubtless make his appearance and attempt to be sworn in. If there are others than Republicans disposed and able to put him through, that is their own affair...

One of the most noticeable circumstances in the late Presidential Campaign was the persistent efforts on the part of The Express, and other Know-Nothing tools of the Buchanan, to stir up a religious prejudice against the candidate of the Republican party...

The only other instance in our history of any similar appeal to theological hatred carried into a Presidential election, is to be found in the attacks made upon Jefferson on the score of his religion. The resemblance, however, between the two cases is not very great...

It appears by this report that of the twelve awards made in favor of American claimants, two, which amounted together to only \$1,457 60, were made by the Commissioners, the other ten, to the amount of \$328,257 80, having been made by the umpire.

These cases at the time of their occurrence excited a good deal of public interest, and were the occasion of an elaborate correspondence between the two Governments. In the case of the Creole, the slaves on board-headed, if we recollect aright, by one Jefferson Madison-mutinous as they were passing the Bahama Banks...

Whether Gov. MARCY shall or shall not be retained as Secretary of State under Mr. Buchanan is a question earnestly debated in quarters which are likely to exert considerable influence over the incoming Administration. We-having only the general interest of citizens in the subject, and neither claiming nor expecting to exert any influence in the premises-yet say that the utility and importance of Gov. Marcy's retention depend entirely on the views and stipulations with which such retention shall be sought, if sought at all.

Many of our readers will probably recollect that case, of which mention was some time since made in the newspapers, of a Mr. WILLIS, a man of large property and the father of a large family of mulatto children by a slave mother.

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tempt to prescribe such a test in regard to Fremont may have had something to do in the very general movement for his nomination in 1850, which seems to be now going on among the people, and especially among those of the Middle and Western States.

Some three years ago, a convention was concluded between the United States and Great Britain, for the adjustment of all unsettled claims which, since the signature of the Treaty of Ghent in Dec., 1814, had arisen on the part of American citizens against the British Government, or on the part of British subjects against the Government of the United States.

The international Court for the settlement of these controversies was constituted of one Commissioner for each country, nominated by itself, before whom all matters were first to be brought, the cases in which the two Commissioners could not agree to be decided by an arbitrator to be selected by the two Commissioners, or if they could not agree upon one, each to name a person, between whom the selection was to be made by lot.

It was provided in the convention, in order to make the commission as beneficial as possible, that all claims within its jurisdiction, even though not presented for adjudication, should, after the closing of the commission, be considered as finally settled and forever barred. The claims presented exceeded a hundred in number-fifty on the part of American citizens, and sixty-five on the part of British subjects-and the indemnities demanded came up to millions of dollars.

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of them lately slaves, could a, and the least possible chance of anything like justice at the hands of a South Carolina Court and Jury.

The case, it appears, has since been tried, and has resulted just as might have been expected. In fact, the jury, who were called upon to decide on the validity of the will, decided no less than three grounds for setting it aside-first, that it had been procured by fraud; secondly, that the testator was insane; and thirdly, that the will was against the policy of the State.

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Cuba, Central America, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Monroe doctrine, then, we say-if he is to resist this policy strenuously in Cabinet council, but acquiesce in it before the public, as he did in regard to the recognition of Walker's rule in Nicaragua-that we cannot see how or why his retention should be desired by any but those who may seek to cover their own evil deeds with the varnish of his respectability.

The vote for FREMONT and DAYTON in this State is considerably higher and their majority greater than that of the Republicans on any other ticket. They ran generally ahead of their party's strength, receiving votes from both Democrats and Americans who would vote for no other Republicans. In the counties of Broome, Clinton, Cortland, Delaware, Erie, Fulton, Hamilton, Herkimer, Kings, Monroe, Orange, Orleans, Putnam, Queens, Rensselaer, Schoenectady, Sullivan, Tioga and Ulster-nineteen in all-which the official canvass of this city, should it ever be completed, may perhaps add another-the Republican candidates for Congress ran ahead of Fremont. In Richmond, they were exactly even. Messrs. BENNETT of Chenango, MORSE of Otsego, STRAUBLING of Erie, COCHRANE of Schoenectady, STEWART of Broome, ANDREWS of Monroe, MURRAY of Orange, and OLIN of Rensselaer-eight in all-ran ahead of Fremont in their several Districts, though Messrs. Spaulding and Stranahan were not elected. Gov. KING ran ahead of Fremont in his own county (Queens), and Lt.-Gov. SELDEN did likewise in Clinton, Orleans, Putnam, Queens and Richmond.

The recent fitting out of a vessel by the Patent Office, and her departure on a voyage after sugarcane cuttings with which to reinvigorate the decaying sugar culture of the South, has elicited considerable inquiry by the public press as to the authority for this kind of expenditure of the public money. The answer by the Government organs has been that the present Congress, at its recent session, made the appropriation for that purpose; and though it was truthfully remarked by The Evening Post and other papers that no one had ever before heard of it, yet it was conceded that it must have been authorized by some provision hurriedly run through, without attracting public attention, and thus escaping public criticism.

Mr. Holloway of Indiana, from the Committee of Agriculture, proposed to increase the annual appropriation by Congress for seeds, cuttings, new varieties of grains and grasses, to be distributed by the Patent Office, up to \$75,000. The Congressional debates show that the motion was opposed, and the seed distribution ridiculed as a humbug by a number of Southern gentlemen, conspicuous amongst whom were Humphrey Marshall, of Kentucky, and Seward, of Georgia. It was earnestly denounced by Holloway, Benson, of Maine, and other Northerners, and was passed-a majority of Southern men voting No, and a majority of Northern men voting Ay. Not a word was uttered in the debates intimating that it was to be used for fitting out a vessel and sending it out for an article which is grown only in an extreme corner of the country; but the result speaks for itself.

As to the morality of the slave-trade, that presents no more difficulty than the question of Slavery itself. One is involved in the other. Slavery must be destroyed in its integrity-in its origin, in its sustenance, in its perpetuity-or its defense should be abandoned. We can see no other ground for a logical and candid mind. If it was wrong in its origin, it is wrong in its perpetuation. But if it was right on the contrary, to introduce it-if good consequences to both white and black, and to the material interests of the country, have flowed from its introduction-then it is just and beneficial to nourish, invigorate and perpetuate it. If the latter is the correct view, as it must be to make Slavery defensible, the African slave-trade comes to be a question of morality, and becomes one solely of expediency; and therefore, the South has a right to an increase of slave labor as long as there is an increasing demand for it.

For our part we candidly admit that The Delta reasons justly. If there is any ground of principle upon which a man who voted for Buchanan can resist the reopening of the slave-trade, we fail to see it, and shall be exceedingly obliged to any one who will point it out. We have received from a respected correspondent a letter, intended for publication, advocating the election of Col. FREMONT as U. S. Senator from this State. We also observe that the same thing is recommended in one or two Republican newspapers. No doubt Col. Fremont would do credit to the Empire State in that capacity; but, as he is not a citizen of New-York, the project is impracticable. If he is elected to the Senate at all, it must be by California, in which State he belongs.

The death of Paul Delarocche is announced by the Niagara. It occurred at Paris probably, though neither the place nor the date of the melancholy event is given. He was born in 1797, and was a pupil of the celebrated Gros. Several of his works have been seen in this country, and one of them-Napoleon crossing the Alps-is owned by a gentleman of this city. His power was conspicuous in the representation of intense emotion, as in his Napoleon at Fontenoy; Cromwell contemplating the corpse of Charles I.; the Death of Queen Elizabeth, and Marie Antoinette leaving the Revolutionary tribunal. His largest work, the Hemicycle of the School of Fine Arts, is, however, of a totally different character. It is this eminent artist of all nations are grouped together with surprising skill and beauty. This picture is familiar to many of our readers from Hourcade's superb engraving of it, many copies of which have found purchasers here. It is, no doubt, his most important production; but if, next to it, we were asked to indicate his chiefest pictures, we should name the Murder of the Duke Guise, and the Death of Queen Elizabeth. Without the seeming imagination of Kaubach, or the grandeur of Corneille, he surpassed both these masters in the ability to seize and reproduce the vital feelings and passions of great historical movements, and great historical characters. Without anything of Veret's pedantic faculty of combining masses of men in action, he presented a constant elegance, identity and elevation to which artist has never made any pretension. His death leaves a vacancy not only in the French school, but in European art, and his name will hereafter be ranked among the most illustrious of his profession. He was a man of noble presence, strongly resembling Napoleon, though of a finer intellectual type. He was