Business Notices.

LEARY & CO.'S QUARTERLY FOR MARCH, 1857.—Citizens and strangers, patrons of our firm, will find at our stores an unusual variety of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS HATS, prepared for the Easter Holidays. Also Paris-made SOFT HATS of extra qualities—a specialty with us. The Cambridge or waterproof travelling HAT is offered to the trade by the dozen, and retailed at our counter at Paris prices.
LEARY & Co.,
Leaders and Introducers of Fashion for Gent's Hats.
Astor House, Broadway.

SPRING, 1857.
OUR new SPRING STYLES OF CLOTHING are now exposed, and ready for sale—embracing large and beautiful assortments of SPRING OVERCOATS, RAGLANS, English and French BUSINESS COATS, DRESS and FROCK COATS, &c. Also, very choice and confined styles of CASSIMERE PANTALOONS, FANCY and PLAIN VESTS. Our CUSTOM ROOM is stocked with our LATE IMPORTATIONS OF NEW GOODS, many of which can be found nowhere else. This department, headed by Mr. LYMAN DERBY, is in a position to offer great attractions in the way of stylish garments and goods. Prompt attention given to all orders.
D. DEVLIN & Co.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, corner of Warren-st.

SMITH J. EASTMAN. JOHN C. LLOYD.
EASTMAN & LLOYD,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
and
DEALERS IN PROVISIONS,
Nos. 40 and 42 Broad-st., New-York,
Offer for Sale:
EXTRA FAMILY HAMS 2,500 tierces. Stagg & Shay's, Phipps's, Samuel Davis's, Quigley, H. Nye, and other brands choice Family Hams.
PLAIN CURE HAMS—1,000 tierces yellow bagged.
SHIPPING HAMS—500 tierces Western smoked, in prime shipping order.
GLAZED HAMS—300 tierces and 100 hhds. in prime condition for all climates, packed in rice chaff.
SOUR HAMS—300 hhds in yellow bags.
SHOULDERS—150 hhds. Western smoked old Shoulders, bright and handsome.
MIDDLES—1,000 boxes (with consignment) long and short, ribbed and clear.
PORK—4,500 bbls Mess, on the spot and to arrive.
800 bbls. Prime Mess, to arrive.
500 bbls. Prime and Clear, city packed.
400 bbls. Clear, Western packed.
BEEF—1,000 tierces Prime Mess Hillman & Robinson, and Sholl's packing, superior.
2,000 bbls. Buckeye and other Western brands, repk'd.
500 bbls. Buckeye and other Western brands, State.
Extra—1,500 bbls. Buckeye, superior, and H. Nye.
Old—2,000 bbls. State and Western, repacked.
250 bbls. Prime, sour and refuse.
LARD—1,500 bbls. and tierces prime Leaf and Refined.
300 bbls. @2, for manufacturing.
4,000 kegs prime Leaf and Refined.
500 kegs prime old Extra, for shipping.
GREASE—150 bbls. prime Yellow.

SERVED HIM RIGHT!
Our neighbor bought CHANDALIERS, BRACKETS, &c., for his house last week, and we done the same thing a day after. Ours are just like his, and cost 20 per cent less. We bought at DAILEY'S; he didn't. We read the papers; he does not, or else he would have heard of the great closing out sale. Look at Messrs. DAILEY & Co.'s list of prices in the dry goods columns of this paper.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
AT CLAVERACK, NEW-YORK,
Three Miles from Hudson.
Board and Tuition, $112 a year.
MALE AND FEMALE. TERM OPENS APRIL 17.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

GEO. F. PETERSON,
of the late firm of Peterson & Humphrey,
will continue the CARPET business, in the firm of
E. A. PETERSON & Co.,
No. 70 Canal-st
We would invite the attention of our friends and the public to our rich Brussels Carpeting, 8/ to 10/ per yard.
Rich Velvet Carpeting, 12/ to 16/ per yard.
And all the latest Patterns of John Crossly & Sons.
Oilcloths of every description, at the lowest cash prices.

HE DID N'T READ THE PAPERS.
No, indeed, or else he never would have paid $30 for the same kind of Silver-plated TEA SETS that we sell for $20. Advice Gratis. Read the papers, particularly our advertisements in the Dry Goods columns of this paper.
W. J. F. DAILEY & Co., No. 631 and 633 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES.—I. M. SINGER & Co.'S GAZETTE, a beautiful Pictorial Paper, contains full and reliable information about SEWING MACHINES, and answers all questions that can be asked on the subject; all who read this paper will learn how to purchase a SEWING MACHINE with which $1,000 a year clear profit can be made, and will be protected from being imposed upon by any of the humbug machines now before the public. I. M. SINGER & Co.'s GAZETTE will be sent gratis to all who apply by letter or otherwise.
I. M. SINGER & Co., No. 323 Broadway, New-York.

LOOKING-GLASSES, PICTURE-FRAMES, ENGRAVINGS, ART MATERIALS, &c., TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT BELOW THE CUSTOMARY PRICES. See Advertisement under DRY GOODS. WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & Co., No. 353 Broadway.

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. Twelve private rooms for applying his famous DYE. Sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

SUPERIOR TREES.—WM. R. PRINCE & Co., Flushing, N. Y. The new Descriptive Catalogue of TREES and PLANTS gratis, at FOWLER and WELLS, No. 308 Broadway. 1,700 pounds Chinese SUGAR CANE SEED.

TREES AND PLANTS.—PARSONS & Co., Flushing, near New-York, would advise purchasers to send in their orders early. The stock of EVERGREENS and other ornamental Trees is particularly good, and they are offered at LOW rates. FRUIT TREES, SHRUBS, ROSES, VINES and EXOTIC PLANTS can be furnished in great variety and of choice quality. Trees will be delivered at Fulton Market wharf free of freight. Catalogues by mail or at No. 29 Wall-st., basement.

No?
Haven't got a DINNER SET! How's that? You can buy a beautiful White one at DAILEY'S, consisting of 154 pieces, for $16!!! "Make hay while the sun shines;" or, in other words, make your selection before they are all sold.
W. J. F. DAILEY & Co.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1857,
AT LAST FALL'S PRICES.
Now on exhibition, a large and superior stock of VELVETS, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, imported expressly for this Spring's trade, which, until further notice, will be sold at LAST FALL'S PRICES. The early bird gets the worm.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 436 Broadway, near Grand-st.

CARPETING AT REDUCED PRICES.—Royal Velvet 10/ to 12/, English Tapestry Brussels 7/6 to 10/, 3-Plys 9/, Patent Tapestry Ingrain 8/ to 8/6, good Ingrain 2/6 to 4/6. Oilcloths from 1 to 8 yards wide, cheap at J. HYATT'S Carpet Warerooms, No. 216 Bowery, opposite Rivington-st.

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.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE,
THE GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD,
Secured with
WILDER'S PATENT POWDER AND BURGLARY-PROOF LOCK.
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
Depot No. 122 Water-st., near Wall, N. Y.
B. G. WILDER & Co., Patentees and Proprietors.

SPRING STYLE BOOTS AND GAITERS.—WATKINS, No. 114 Fulton-st., has on hand a magnificent assortment of Boots and Gaiters for Spring wear. They are all manufactured by himself and of the best materials. Strangers would do well to purchase at this old and well-known establishment.

NEARLY ALL GONE.
But a few of the silver-plated TEA KETTLES at $11 remain. Buy now, or pay hereafter $19 for the same kind of thing. See our advertisements in the Dry Goods column of this paper.
W. J. F. DAILEY & Co.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

CURTAINS—
LACE AND MUSLIN,
FROM AUCTION,
AT PRICES FROM $3 TO $20.
KELTY & FERGUSON,
No. 291 Broadway.

WINDOW SHADES
AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES,
FROM 50 CENTS UPWARD.
KELTY & FERGUSON,
No. 291 Broadway.

CHEAP, CHASTE, CHARMING.
Our Decorated TEA SETS, 56 pieces, for $14 50—usual price $21. See our list of prices in the Dry Goods column of this paper.
W. J. F. DAILEY & Co.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

TO CARPET BUYERS.
SPRING CARPETS AT LAST FALL'S PRICES.
Tapestry Brussels.....$1 00
Three-ply..... 1 00
Superfine Ingrain..... 80
Lace and other CURTAINS very cheap at the One-price Store of YOUNG & JAYNE, 364 Broadway, opposite Taylor's Saloon.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—LIFE PROLONGED!—Upon the vigor of the stomach, the regularity of the excretions, and the purity of the blood, depends the duration of life and physical enjoyment. These three essentials of longevity and health, are vitalized and perpetuated by the use of Holloway's Pills. Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden-Lane, New-York, and No. 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per box.

SHIVERING.
We know that if the perspiration be suddenly checked, our sensations soon sound the alarm. Why is this? It is because the perspiration is thrown back into the blood, and retards its healthful circulation, occasioning in persons already predisposed to disease, that feeling of
SHIVERING,
which is commonly called
"CATCHING COLD."
Sudden changes of weather, from warm to cold, or from cold to warm, are always apt to be productive of sickness, unless people are careful to use Brandreth's Pills when the first symptoms of "catching cold," or other feeling contrary to health, manifests itself.
"All ye who languor, droop and fade,
Or ye whom fiercer illness thrills,
Call the blest compound to your aid,
Trust to BRANDRETH'S precious Pills."
Brandreth's Pills, the prolongers and sweeteners of life, are sold at 25 cents a box, with full directions, at No. 43 Brandreth Building, Nos 415 and 417 Broadway; Mrs. Hayes, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; No. 52 Division-st., and A. Cushman, Broadway, corner of Twenty-seventh-st.

CHICHESTER'S DYSPEPSIA SPECIFIC
does not cure, like some others, "all the ills that flesh is heir to"—the strongest recommendation in its favor.
CHICHESTER'S DISCOVERY
is simply prepared from Garden Vegetables; does not act as a purgative cures heartburn, sick headache, piles, costiveness. 50 cents per bottle, by all druggists. Depot No. 101 Wall-st., New-York.

FISH! FISH! FISH! FISH! FISH!
EARL, BARTHOLOMEW & Co., No. 196 Greenwich-st., Have a large stock of the finest kind of MACKEREL, in kits, quarters, halves and barrels; CODFISH, in boxes, tierces and hog-heads; CHEESE, BUTTER, LARD, PORK, BEEF, &c. Country Produce sold on commission.

HEATH, WYNKOOP & Co.,
No. 61 Liberty-st., N. Y.
PROPRIETORS OF LYON'S KATHAIRON, &c.,
And manufacturers of
PERFUMERY OF ALL KINDS,
Invite the attention of the trade to their large and varied stock. IN BEAUTY OF STYLE, EXCELLENCE OF QUALITY and CHEAPNESS we are enabled to offer inducements unequaled by any other manufacturers.

TO CONSUMERS OF LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
In order to avoid the great variety of counterfeits, consumers will please observe that the GENUINE SAUCE has the name of LEA & PERRINS impressed upon the patent metallic capsule, or patent glass stopper, as well as on the labels and wrappers of each bottle. JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, No. 405 Broadway,
Sole Agents in the United States.

MISS MARIA S. BRAINERD'S
CONCERT,
NIBLO'S SALOON,
THURSDAY EVENING, April 16.
Tickets One Dollar.

New-York Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, APRIL 7, 1857.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE of this week should be handed in to-day. Price, $1 a line.

Our returns from Connecticut are brief and imperfect, in consequence of the storm; but what we have indicates the probable success of the Republican or Union State ticket, and at least two of the three members of Congress. In the Legislature the Unionists will have a majority.

Both Boards of the Common Council commenced the April Session last evening. The Aldermen did nothing of importance. In the Councilmen an immense number of papers were presented, showing a good share of activity on the part of Committees. The Special Committee on the Relief of Broadway reported a plan, upon which we speak in another column. The Controller's Report for 1856 was brought up from the printer's. The main facts are given in an article on this page.

Messrs. Heckers Brothers have won their suit against the Balance Dry Dock Company. Judge Roosevelt decided yesterday that a floating dock, moored and permanently established in one of the public slips, is, in contemplation of law, a public nuisance. The Court regards the slip as a part of the common highway, as a continuation either of the street or the river, which the dock masters have no right to appropriate to the exclusive use of one party and thereby to create a nuisance.

As *The Express* and *The Albany Atlas* have been under decided concern of mind respecting an alleged sale of Clothing contributed for the relief of the Free-State sufferers in Kansas, and the employment of the proceeds to redeem the outstanding scrip of the Free-State Government, we are happy in our ability to relieve their anxiety this morning by publishing an official letter from one of the Secretaries of the National Kansas Committee, expressly and unqualifiedly contradicting the entire story. This letter has more immediate relation to a version of the calumny concocted in Madison, Wisc., but it states positively that NO *clothing contributed for the relief of the Free-State people of Kansas, and confided to the National Kansas Committee, has been sold by their authority for any purpose whatever.* We do not see how the contradiction could be more explicit or thorough. We now ask *The Express* and *Atlas* to copy the letter of refutation in full, and either withdraw their charge or sustain it by testimony. Will they do so?

The Union, some days since, had an Editorial implying that the statement of *The Missouri Democrat* as to Gov. Geary's views and feelings with regard to the doings in Kansas was a partisan misrepresentation. As we do not know Gov. Geary, nor even his post-office address, we framed a few searching questions as to his present sentiments on the points in dispute, and solicited the aid of *The Union* in obtaining answers thereto from the Governor himself. This was not accorded. We now print the material portions of a statement put forth by Mr. Joseph Ford of Fountain Grove, Minnesota, who met and conversed freely with Gov. Geary in Washington City. We ask attention to this statement; and we challenge *The Union* to procure and publish a full exposition by Gov. Geary of his views respecting parties, incidents and prospects in Kansas. "Let there be light!"

In the matter of trade and intercourse with China, of which Lord Palmerston and Louis Napoleon have undertaken the extension by force, no little jealousy is evidently felt of the position occupied by Russia. Indeed, it is quite possible that without any expenditure of money or exertion of military force Russia may gain more in the end, as a consequence of the pending quarrel with the Chinese, than either of the belligerent nations.

The relations of Russia to the Chinese Empire are altogether peculiar. While the English and ourselves—for in the matter of the pending hostilities the French are but little more than amateurs, as they really have no trade with China—are not allowed the privilege of a direct communication even with the Viceroy of Canton, the Russians enjoy the advantage of maintaining an Embassy at Pekin. It is said, indeed, that this advantage is purchased only by submitting to allow Russia to be reckoned at the Celestial Court as one of the tributary dependencies of the Chinese Empire. Nevertheless it enables Russian diplomacy, as in Europe, to establish an influence for itself in China which is by no means limited to purely diplomatic operations. Being excluded from the maritime trade with China, the Russians are free from any interest or involvement in past or pending disputes on that subject; and they also escape that antipathy with which from time immemorial the Chinese have regarded all foreigners approaching their country by sea, confounding them, and not entirely without reason, with the piratical adventurers by whom the Chinese coasts seem ever to have been infested. But as an indemnity for this exclusion from the maritime trade, the Russians enjoy an inland and overland trade peculiar to themselves, and in which it seems impossible for them to have any rival. This traffic, regulated by a treaty made in 1787, during the reign of Catharine II., has for its principal, if not indeed its sole seat of operations, Kiakhta situate on the frontiers of southern Siberia and of Chinese Tartary, on a tributary of the Lake Baikal, and about a hundred miles south of the City of Irkootsk. This trade, conducted at a sort of annual fair, is managed by twelve factors, of whom six are Russians and six Chinese, who meet at Kiakhta, and fix the rates—since the trade is entirely by barter—at which the merchandise supplied by either party shall be exchanged. The principal articles of trade are, on the part of the Chinese, tea, and on the part of the Russians, cotton and woolen cloths. This trade, of late years, seems to have attained a considerable increase. The quantity of tea sold to the Russians at Kiakhta did not, ten or twelve years ago, exceed an average of forty thousand chests; but in 1852 it amounted to a hundred and seventy-five thousand chests, of which the larger part was of that superior quality well known to continental consumers as caravan tea, in contradistinction from the inferior article imported by sea. The other articles sold by the Chinese were some small quantities of sugar, cotton, raw silk and silk goods, but all to very limited amounts. The Russians paid about equally in cotton and woolen goods, with the addition of small quantities of Russia leather, wrought metals, furs and even opium. The whole amount of goods bought and sold—which seem in the published accounts to be stated at very moderate prices—reached the large sum of upward of fifteen millions of dollars. In 1853, owing to the internal troubles of China and the occupation of the road from the tea provinces by bands of marauding rebels, the quantity of tea sent to Kiakhta fell off to fifty thousand chests, and the whole value of the trade of that year was but about six millions of dollars. In the two following years, however, this commerce revived, and the tea sent to Kiakhta for the fair of 1855 did not fall short of a hundred and twelve thousand chests.

In consequence of the increase of this trade, Kiakhta, which is situated within the Russian frontier, from a mere fort and fair-ground, has grown up into a considerable city. It has been selected as the capital of that part of the frontier region, and is to be dignified by having a military commandant and a civil governor. At the same time a direct and regular postal communication for the transmission of official dispatches has lately been established between Kiakhta and Pekin, which is distant from it about nine hundred miles.

It is evident that, should the pending hostilities result in a suppression of the maritime trade, Europe might receive its entire supply of tea by this route. Indeed, it is suggested that even with the maritime trade open, Russia may, upon the completion of her system of railroads, become a powerful competitor with the maritime nations for supplying the European markets with tea. These railroads will supply a direct communication between the ports of Cronstadt and Libau and the ancient city of Nijni Novgorod in the interior of Russia, the residence of the merchants by whom the trade at Kiakhta is carried on. The supply of Europe with tea by this overland route is certainly more probable than the employment of our projected Pacific Railroad for that purpose. Silk, too, the other chief export of China, is an article of such small bulk in comparison to its cost, as to make its transportation by land by no means impossible; while this Chinese traffic opens an outlet for Russian manufactures, such as they cannot elsewhere attain.

We may observe, however, that the efforts of Russia are by no means limited to the development of this inland trade. It is several years since she took possession of the banks of the River Amour, the native country of the present ruling race in China. Her efforts in this direction received some check and interruption during the late war, but will doubtless be revived and pushed with energy. She has possession of the Kurile Islands and the neighboring coasts of Kamtchatka. Already she maintains a fleet in those seas, and will doubtless improve any opportunity that may offer to obtain a participation in the maritime trade with China. This, however is of little consequence to her compared with the extension of that overland trade of which she possesses the monopoly.

Next to the Treasury of the United States, the financial department of this city is the most formidable in the country. The total receipts in 1856 were nearly $21,000,000, and the disbursements $20,500,000. The valuation of real and personal estate in the city for 1856 was $512,000,000, which at the actual market price would undoubtedly reach $700,000,000. The large operations of the Treasury represent certain peculiar transactions known as trust accounts. These are temporary loans for special purposes, to be returned by a local tax. For instance, the Bowery extension costs $500,000, which is assessed upon the property immediately benefited; but, in order to do the work, the Treasury advances the money to the contractors, relying upon its subsequent collection under the assessments. This opens an account against the city apparently, but really with the small district affected by the extension. A hundred such special improvements, including sewers, paving, grading, building wharves and public edifices, fencing lots, and similar special affairs, bring the trust accounts up to a large figure. The largest portion, however, is revenue bonds. These bonds are simply due-bills to raise money in advance of the collection of taxes. The city fiscal year commences in January, but the taxes are not collected until November. The Controller, therefore, to meet current expenses, borrows on Revenue Bonds nearly as much as the total product of the taxes. Last year he borrowed eight millions, which is credited to the city as receipts; and this year the bonds will be paid and charged as debt. This is the theory of all the Trust accounts, which seem to be so difficult for the people to understand. It is a continual advance by the city of money which is to come in hereafter; and under these advances the city is constantly in debt from ten to twenty millions of dollars; but the redemption is immediate and sure, and the interest expenses are believed to be a mere trifle compared with the advantage of having money to go on with necessary improvements.

The actual permanent debt of the city consists of about $13,000,000 Croton Water stock running from 1858 to 1890; $402,000 fire indemnity; $200,000 building loan; $715,000 Central Park fund; in all $14,230,156. The sinking fund holds against this nearly $6,000,000 of stocks, bonds and mortgages, reducing the debt of the Sinking Fund to less than $8,500,000. There is beside about $2,500,000 of debt redeemable from taxation and assessment, making the entire liability above means now in hand about eleven millions. All this is distinct from the ordinary expenses of the city for light, streets, police, salaries and the current claims of Government. This, which is known as the City Government accounts, is the branch in which rascality and swindling taxes are rife.

To meet these expenses, we have the general tax upon all the real and personal estate of the city—a tax independent of, and additional to, all local improvement assessments. In 1856, the sum raised by general tax was over seven millions of dollars. The principal items of expense are: $925,000 for the poor, $260,000 for street-cleaning, $360,000 for interest, $400,000 for light, $828,000 for Police, $400,000 for salaries, $350,000 for last year's arrears, $120,000 for laying water-pipes, $85,000 for printing, $76,000 for the Fire Department, $105,000 for repairs and supplies, $100,000 for pay and contingencies of Council, $100,000 docks and slips, $150,000 streets, real estate and rents, besides a great number of small sums, varying from $2,000 to 30,000 each. It is mainly through these large appropriations that the city is robbed; yet so carefully are the processes guarded that, while the people have the strongest moral conviction that this man has stolen a hundred thousand and another man fifty thousand; while they see men, in the words of Mayor Wood, go into office without money and come out rich, no one is able, or, at least, no one who is willing is able, to say to the person suspected, "Thou art the man."

Ten years ago, the people grumbled loudly at the extravagance of $2,500,000 taxation; five years ago the aggregate was less than $3,000,000, and that was in the days of the notorious Council of 1850-52. Now we have a budget of $7,000,000, of which well nigh one-half goes for the benefit of officers, contractors and spoilsmen generally. Complaint, however noisy, is useless; and the public submit in dumb depair to a system of plunder quite as bold as, and far more grandiose, than anything ever accomplished by highwaymen and pirates. The good-natured jeer which once hailed the successful candidate for office, now has a caustic reality, and the loss of character is, in the majority of cases, too surely the result of undertaking any service for the city. Yet what shall we say to those easy citizens who pay these enormous taxes, and yet stand aloof to decry and abuse their agents? The men most interested in good government scarcely go to the polls, never to the primary meetings, where the real choice of money-spenders is effected. We tell these thrifty business-men, as we have often told them, that grumbling and appealing to the Legislature, change of laws and change of officers, is all in vain, unless they come to the work in the nominating conventions and secure the selection of honest candidates. They must select their own agents and do their own share of the work of government, if they would be relieved from wholesale robbery. There are many honest men in office, but also many rogues, and not a few who are honest or dishonest as the head of the Department may require.

It is probable that we shall soon have some important changes in the City Charter; but let us reiterate that all will be in vain, so far as economy is concerned, until the solid citizens take their part at the primary meetings and the ballot-box, take office themselves, and exercise the controlling influence to which they are entitled. Let them do this, and the City Government account may be speedily reduced by the amount of two or three millions, with cleanliness and order insured instead of their opposites as at present.

Mr. Forsyth's scheme of taking some fifteen millions from the Treasury of the United States on a sort of general mortgage of the Mexican territory, to be shared between manufacturers of Mexican claims and the Mexican Government, has fallen through; but the object aimed at is still persevered in, and certain parties are in busy search for some pretense or other upon which this money may be got.

Among other things, the project is revived of the purchase, by our Government, of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, which is put forward as of great value from the opportunity it is alleged to afford for a cheap and speedy communication with California and Oregon. The fact is, however, that for any such purpose the Isthmus is of very small value, since it lacks, both on the Atlantic and Pacific side, the essential requisite of safe and convenient harbors for the purpose of embarkation and transhipment. Those who propose to make use of this Isthmus as a means of transit would supply the want of a harbor on the Gulf side by entering and ascending the River Coatzacoalcos. This river is without any shelter at its mouth, and enters directly into the open sea. It has also a dangerous bar, which at all times makes the river inaccessible to vessels of a greater draught than twelve feet, and during part of the year scarcely accessible to any vessel. It was, indeed, pretended by the Spanish surveyors who first examined this route that the bar had from twenty-one to twenty-three feet of water. But the official survey by Commodore Perry, published by our Government, shows but twelve feet of water on the bar, and that only in a channel not exceeding a hundred and fifty feet in width, outside of which the water shoals rapidly to eleven, ten and nine feet. Some subsequent surveys, made with a direct view to the use of the route for transit purposes, make the greatest depth at high water thirteen feet, while at neap tides there is only eleven feet. Nor is this the worst of it. The northers, which prevail from November to April at intervals of a week or so, have here their greatest force and influence; and it is the united testimony of nautical men, familiar with the locality, that neither steamers nor any other vessels, except of very light draught, could cross the bar upon which the sea breaks during their prevalence. Upon the Pacific coast matters are, if possible, still worse. Here there is no port at all, and Tehuantepec, according to Humboldt, gives its name to the hurricanes which blow from the north-west with excessive fury. The name of Ventosa, or the Windy, given to the bay on that side, expresses the character of the roadstead, which, beside being thus exposed to tempests, is also very shallow.

Such is the character of the harbors on both sides of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, as ascertained by actual survey, and set forth in numerous reports and official documents. This total want of harbors renders the route to a great degree useless as a means of transit between the two oceans. If more American money, whether that of individuals or that of the Government, is to be spent upon opening new Isthmus routes, it is to be hoped that Tehuantepec will not be selected as the scene of operations. At least it would be desirable to have some distinct accounts of the carriage-road across the Isthmus, of which we have had occasional puffs all winter in the New-Orleans papers, but which recently seems to have sunk out of sight.

South Carolina has had yet another grief heaped upon her head before her tears for the loss of Brooks, the worthiest of her sons, are dry upon her cheeks. The terrors of the arm of her champion, while yet in the flesh, were not enough to save her from the machinations of her distant foes, and, now that he rests from his labors, they come prowling, like wolves, into the very heart of her guarded fold. The territory of that Empire has been insulted by the footsteps of the invader, and the chivalry are loudly summoned to rally to the deliverance of the sacred soil. We find the particulars of this alarming inroad in the Report of a Committee, raised for the purpose, to the authorities of the town of Sumter, copied with prefatory remarks by *The Columbia Times*. It seems that an individual, wearing the dress of a woman, and bearing the name of Mrs. Emerson, has been delivering lectures on phrenology and physiology, as we infer from the context, who has given strong ground of suspicion that she had ulterior designs against the majesty of the Empire and the safety of Southern institutions generally. The nature of these causes of suspicion is not stated, further than that her lectures contained "a tirade of abuse of Southern ladies"—disguised, probably, in the form of advice against their indolent and slatternly habits—but they were enough to inspire the flower of the Sumter chivalry with the courage to form themselves into a forlorn-hope, and to rush, regardless of consequences, on this new and formidable shape of danger.

These adventurous spirits marched directly up to the very face of the enemy, and in spite of a brave resistance on her part, succeeded in possessing themselves of her military chest. It is the more creditable to their personal courage that they did this in spite of a suspicion, which the Columbia journal develops at large, that it was a *man* in disguise, and not a woman, with whom they had to do. The articles among her baggage which seem to have been regarded by the victors as the strongest confirmation of her treasonable intent—as we infer from their being mentioned with all the emphasis of Italics—were a *lantern* and a *side-saddle!* It is not said whether the lantern were a *dark* one or not. If so, it was certainly a reasonable occasion to suspect her of being an emissary of the Know-Nothings, and would justify any necessary precautions against her malicious designs on the little common sense that they have left. But we confess that we are puzzled to imagine wherein the guilt of the *side-saddle* lay. Had it been a saddle of the masculine gender, we can see that it would naturally give poignancy to the suspicion that Mrs. Emerson, like Iago, "was not what she seemed." But why a side-saddle should strike terror into the soul of South Carolina, any more than any other article of feminine use or adornment, we must own passes our limited skill in divination. We entreat our Southern cotemporaries to condescend to our darkened estate, and expound unto us the necessary connection between Side-saddles and Sedition.

But the lantern and the side-saddle, though the chief, were by no means the only alarming discoveries made in the repositories of Emerson the Epicene by the victorious chevaliers. Among other things fraught with horror were "extracts cut from "various papers" (Southern papers, of course), containing "accounts of negroes being burnt, insurrections, effects of negro preaching, advertisements of an individual wishing to purchase a "likely young negro woman," &c. A list of her correspondents was also discovered, "which embraced "residents of almost every State north of Mason "and Dixon's line—most of them in Ohio, the very "hot-bed of Abolitionism." And an envelope was found actually addressed to some one in Massachusetts! The Committee came to the conclusion that she was "a philanthropist of the Madam Beecher "Stowe order, and that her mission, if for no worse "purpose, was to collect materials for a work similar to Uncle Tom's Cabin." If for no *worse* purpose! What could be worse, we should like to know? If our Southern brethren really thought that Mrs. Emerson was another Mrs. Stowe, spying out the nakedness of the land for the purpose of writing a second Uncle Tom, we could not wonder at any severities of suppression to which they might resort.

The Committee, "wet and wearied," as they pathetically and parenthetically tell us, "having been "caught in a shower, while going from the lecture-"room to the hotel" (thus vicariously receiving themselves the ducking which was the due only of their foe), abandoned the search before they had gone through all Mrs. Emerson's baggage, thinking that the discoveries they had already made put her guilt beyond all question. It was moved, before they adjourned, that her effects, including the dangerous lantern—for any instrument for diffusing light they must have looked upon as a deadly weapon—and the seditious side-saddle, should be sold, the proceeds given to her, and she sent by public conveyance out of the State with all convenient speed. But they determined at last to "report their discoveries" to the Town Council, and leave the matter in their magisterial hands, publishing it in *The Watchman*, to put the Empire at large on its guard against this intestine foe. *The Columbia Times* evidently thinks that she was let off too easily (if, indeed, she were let off—for we have not heard what action the Sumter magistrates took in the premises), and invites her to pay a visit to the capital of the Palmetto State, where it promises "*she* shall be treated with all the honors due to her "real sex and designs;" and trusts "that this "strong-minded woman" may not take her final "departure from the State before this is done." We have not heard whether or not Mrs. Emerson has availed herself of this proffer of the hospitalities of the central chivalry of Carolina.

The Committee state the fact as one beyond dispute, that the Northern Abolitionists, afraid of meeting the consequences of their crimes themselves, carry on their nefarious purposes by the aid and instrumentality of their women. "Relying upon South-"ern gallantry and generosity, they pick up aban-"doned characters, who will do anything for "money, and send them down here to corrupt our "slaves and libel our institutions, thinking, because "they are women, they will be safe from Southern "violence and reproach." We think that if these miscreants have ever indulged in any such illusions, they will have been effectually awakened from their dream by the strenuous virtue of the patriotic Sumteriers. We cannot wonder that the Committee should wind up their Report, "each and every "member of it," by calling on the Town Authorities "to act decisively, and for the common good "and welfare of our country." If, indeed, the Abolitionists have really made the whole Southern country to rustle with the petticoats of their fair myrmidons, we think it is time that the Town Council, not of Sumter merely, but of every other place, should unite to repel the Amazonian invasion. But the matter becomes yet more serious and more complicated, if, instead of sending their women, they go down themselves, clad in full panoply of hoops and crinoline, to destroy the South by debauching the slaves and belying the masters. Great is the mystery thus raised by this latest discovery! And great must be the perplexity of our Southern brethren whenever they find themselves in the dangerous neighborhood of Northern flounces! As great as that which vexed the last age as to the half of mankind to which the Chevalier d'Eon belonged. We are not competent to suggest a remedy for this bewilderment. But we will merely hint that, as Coroner Connery is likely soon to be relieved from his duties in this city, we could safely recommend him to the authorities of the South as an officer well qualified by nature and experience to conduct the most delicate investigations.

But what a hardle will these transactions give to those "loael scouts," the Abolitionists, when they read of them? Will they not say—a pretty state of society which can thus be disturbed by the lecture of a woman on physiology or what you please? Are these chivalrous people afraid to have people tell what they see them doing? Are they frightened out of their wits by the sight of extracts from their own papers and copies of their own advertisements? Can lanterns and side-saddles and lists of correspondents frighten the chivalry of South Carolina out of their wits? And, if so, can that be a sound basis on which such a society rests? *We* are not afraid of any quantity of such rubbish brought into our towns by man or woman from the South. And when they see Mrs. Emerson driven out of South Carolina because its gallant sons are afraid of her, will they not exclaim, in the words of the Scripture, "the wicked flee when no "*man* pursueth them?"

Why is it that honest, conscientious, generous men, who heartily wish justice and right to prevail in our National affairs, are seen opposing and struggling against each other at the polls? That the ruffianism and debauchery of the land should sympathize with and stand up for the oppressors of Kansas and Northern tools of the Slave Power, is what every one must expect. You cannot find, from the Aroostook to the Sacramento, a professional gambler who does not intensely hate Abolitionists, and glory in the Dred Scott decision. There is not one tippling-house in every hundred whose master is not in sentiment and sympathy a Border Ruffian. All this is natural and accounts for itself. But why good and upright men should differ on such questions as the history of Kansas presents, or such a judgment as the Supreme Court has rendered against Dred Scott, is very hard to comprehend. The only hypothesis that plausibly accounts for it, imports that such are deceived and misled by adventurers, who make gain of misleading them, and coin into gold or power their unintentional aberration from the ways of Truth and Duty.

We will illustrate this view by a single and brief citation from a cotemporary which is as respectable and probably as honest as the majority of the Northern journals affiliated with the Slave Power. We quote from *The Burlington Sentinel* (Vt.), which carries the name of John G. Saxe as Associate Editor, as follows:

"Robinson, Lane, Reeder and all the other agitators of anarchy and revolution have disappeared from sight, and a *Republican House of Representatives accepted Whitfield as the lawful delegate of the Territory*, and passed the usual appropriation for the expenses of the much villified Kansas Legislature!"

—If the author of this quotation were called before a court, and, being sworn, were asked—"Sir, do you assert that there was a Republican majority in the late House of Representatives? Do you say that this majority, or any considerable portion of it, voted to accept or recognize Whitfield as the lawful Delegate from Kansas? Do you mean that this majority, or any considerable fraction of it, voted to appropriate for the expenses of the Kansas Territorial Legislature?"—he would of course be constrained to answer each question in the negative. He knows, as every intelligent man must know, that there was never a Republican majority in the House, but only a plurality, which on some questions was voted with by a sufficient number of Fillmore Americans or Buchanan Democrats to make its scale preponderate; but it was never able of its own strength to carry a single proposition in a full House. More than a hundred and twenty ballots were taken for Speaker, during a contest of two months; yet the Republicans could never obtain a majority, and the pretense that some votes were scattered because of the objection to this or that leading candidate was thoroughly exposed by the support given by Messrs. Dunn, Moore, Scott Harrison and others to Fillmore in opposition to Fremont, without the least idea of giving their respective States to Fillmore, but only of withholding their votes from Fremont. Yet it is only by counting these as Republicans that any countenance can be given to the assertion that the last was a "Republican House."

So, on the other points. The Republicans were enabled, by the aid of certain Fillmore Americans, to vote Whitfield out of the late House at its *first* or long Session; but at the short Session, Buchanan having meantime been chosen President and the Republicans prostrated, Whitfield presented himself afresh, having been re-elected under the bogus "laws." The Republicans at once objected to his taking the seat; and, having a temporary ascendancy, through the failure of certain "Democratic" or "American" Members to appear at the opening of the Session, they voted him out. A reconsideration was instantly moved, and, by parliamentary tactics and filibustering a decisive vote was staved off until enough of the absentees had been brought in to turn the scale against us; and now the question was taken, the Republicans outnumbered, and Whitfield admitted. All the Republican votes were against him, and we think two or three others; but he triumphed, no thanks to the Republicans, but because most of the Americans who voted him out at the former Session, now saw fit to vote him in.

So with the question of paying the Bogus Legislature. The House, in the unbalanced absence of certain Democrats, repeatedly voted down this item of the General Appropriation bill, and repeatedly struck it out of the bill as it passed the Senate; but the House majority was very small, while the Senate majority the other way was overwhelming; and at last, after several disagreements, the House receded by *one* majority, at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 4th of March (four hours after the session should have terminated), and thus saved the Appropriation bill, which would otherwise have been lost, rendering necessary an Extra Session. Even under this pressure, we feel confident that no Republican voted to recede, and we do not know that one even withheld his vote. Had the Kansas Legislative Appropriation been submitted in a separate bill, we are sure that no Republican vote would have been given for it, though the session had been protracted by this disagreement till doomsday.

We speak of facts so public and well-authenticated that