## Business Notices.

GREAT FIRE IN BROOKLYN.
BURNING OF BERDAN'S MECHANICAL BAKERY.
Another Great Triumph for
WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.

"Messrs. B. G. WILDER & Co.,
"New-York:
"GENTLEMEN: The SAFE which I purchased of you was this morning taken from the ruins, where it had been buried in burning flour and hot bricks for *seventy-five hours*. The Books, Papers and Bank Bills are all perfectly legible. Please receive the "SALAMANDER," and I will see you in a day or two in relation to a new one.
"Yours, respectfully, H. BERDAN.
"Brooklyn, May 8, 1857."
The above SAFE may be seen at our warehouse, where a full assortment (*of the best fire-proof Safes in the world*) can be found. B. G. WILDER & Co.,
Patentees and Manufacturers.
Depot No. 122 Water-st., near Wall, N. Y.

1857—OUR LATE STYLES OF SPRING AND SUMMER GARMENTS are now ready and on sale. As most of these are from fabrics imported by and confined to us, and got up with great taste, it will be to the interest of our friends to take an early selection. The stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS in our CUSTOM ROOM is the largest and most elegant ever exposed in this city.
D. DEVLIN & Co.
Nos. 258, 259 and 258 Broadway.

FURNISHING GOODS.—We offer a large and superior stock of every description of SHIRTS, GLOVES and UNDER GARMENTS for SPRING and SUMMER WEAR. Special attention is now paid to the MANUFACTURE of SHIRTS of the newest styles, either ready-made or made to order, and at moderate prices.
D. DEVLIN & Co.,
Corner of Broadway and Warren-sts.

WINDOW SHADES.
LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS, CORNICES, BANDS, &c.
Wholesale and Retail.
MICHEL, ELTING & MASON,
No. 345 Broadway, N. Y.

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND WINDOW-SHADES AT WHOLESALE.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway and No. 54 Reade-st., have a full and choice stock of Brocatelles, Satin De Laines, Worsted Damasks, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Cornices, Gimps, &c., which are offered at the lowest prices.
WINDOW-SHADES.—Our stock of Window-Shades is the largest in New-York, and our superior manufacturing facilities enable us to offer these goods less than other houses. We invite the attention of close buyers.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1857,
AT LAST FALL'S PRICES.
Now on exhibition, a large and superior stock of VELVETS, TAPESTRY, BRUSSEL'S, 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 & LOUNSBERRY,
No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS
Is the best and cheapest article for
Beautifying, Curling,
Preserving and Restoring the Hair.
Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers.

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.

PAPER HANGINGS at Wholesale, of our own manufacture and importation, of every desirable style, for sale to the Trade at the lowest cash prices, by
THOMAS FAYE & Co., No. 257 Broadway.

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. 383 Broadway.

RICH PAPER HANGINGS FOR THE RETAIL TRADE.—All new styles, of recent importation. Work done in the most artistic manner by
THOMAS FAYE & Co., No. 257 Broadway.

IF YOUR HAIR IS GRAY, Use Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative.
If your Hair is falling, Use Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative.
If you are bald-headed, Use Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative.
If you wish to preserve the color, Use Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative.
If you want your money's worth, Use Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative.
For it is beyond question the best preparation ever made for the scalp and hair, and the only one sustained by the voluntary testimony of statesmen, divines, editors, judges on the bench, and more than 500,000 others in all parts of the world. Depot No. 312 Broadway, and sold by every popular Druggist in this city and throughout the country.

SIXTEEN REASONS WHY ALL SHOULD USE M. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE:
1. It will restore gray hair permanently to the original color.
2. It will make it grow on bald heads.
3. It will restore the natural secretions.
4. It will remove at once all itching.
5. It will remove all dandruff.
6. It will make the hair soft and glossy.
7. It will cure all eruptions, even scald head.
8. It will cure all pimples on the face.
9. It will remove all tan and freckles.
10. It will cure all nervous headache.
11. It will make the old appear young again.
12. It will preserve the appearance of youth.
13. It will preserve the color of hair to old age.
14. It will always fasten it and stop its falling.
15. It will preserve the growth to any age.
16. The sun is no more sure to rise than these effects to follow its use.
It is now sold by every popular Druggist in the city and country. Depot No. 312 Broadway.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—In buying such an article as a Sewing Machine, the truest economy is to buy the best. They who purchase SINGER'S MACHINES always get what they want, and use them with satisfaction and profit; while they who buy any of the cheaper and inferior machines in the market are sure to suffer disappointment, vexation and loss.
I. M. SINGER & Co., No. 323 Broadway, N. Y.

THE ANNIVERSARIES.
We recommend all strangers now in the city to visit the establishment of Messrs. DAILEY & Co., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway, and buy a white DINNER SET of 154 pieces for $16; a silver-plated COFFEE URN for $11, and one of their silver-plated ICE PITCHERS. Look at a list of prices published by Messrs. D. & Co. in the Dry Goods column of this paper.

READ! READ!! READ!!!
Read Messrs. DAILEY & Co.'s advertisement in the Dry Goods column of this paper. In the Dry Goods column of this paper appears an advertisement of DAILEY & Co.'s. Read it. It will pay you to read DAILEY & Co.'s advertisement in the Dry Goods column.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Guard against imposture. To do this, look well for the water-mark—"Holloway, New-York and London"—which exists in every leaf of the book of directions enveloping the medicine. This trade-mark is manufactured in the paper itself, and discernible on being held up to the light. Sold at the manufactory, No. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and by all Druggists, at 25c., 63c. and $1 per box or pot.

REMOVED TO NO. 85 BLEECKER-ST.—LOVETT'S WAMPENE, an Indian vegetable preparation, the only article that will restore gray hair to its original color, and cure baldness. Call and reference given. We sell to customers at wholesale price; have no agents.

CARPETINGS!
A very large assortment of the LATEST STYLES,
Now offered
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES,
At ARTHUR DONNELLY'S,
No. 98 Bowery, between Grand and Hester-sts.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS and TOUPEES are unquestionably the admiration of the critical and the envy of the croakers and imitators. The DYE is the very best in present use, and his WIGS the greatest counterfeits of the human head ever seen. For sale and the Dye applied at 6 Astor House.

GILBERT'S, CHICKERING'S AND WATERS'S PIANOS and MELODEONS will be sold this week at reduced prices at the WATERS Piano and Music Rooms, No. 333 Broadway. Second hand Pianos from $30 to $150. Melodeons from $35 to $200. For sale on monthly payments, for rent, and rent allowed on purchase. Pianos tuned and repaired.

SPRING CLOTHING.
RAGLANS, FROCK COATS,
BUSINESS COATS,
VESTS, PANTS,
N. R. COLLINS & Co., corner John and Nassau-sts.

50,000 WINDOW SHADES at great bargains; Lace and Muslin CURTAINS, from auction; Brocatelle, Satin, Delaine CURTAIN MATERIALS; UPHOLSTERY GOODS, CORNICES, BANDS, PINS—at wholesale prices defying competition.
W. O. JENKS, Nos. 450 and 452 Pearl-st.

NEW CARPETING.—Velvet Carpeting, 10s. to 12/; English Tapestry Brussels, 8/ to 10/; Oilcloth 3 yards wide; good Ingrain Carpeting, 2/6 per yard; superfine, 3/6 to 7/; Tapestry Ingrain, 3/ to 3/6. All who want Carpeting at bargains should call early to avoid the rush.
HYATT, No. 219 Bowery, opposite Rivington-st.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS OFFICE, of No. 2 Malden-lane, have Removed to No. 2 VESEY-ST., ASTOR HOUSE. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder-Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings and every variety of Bandages of most approved patterns, skillfully applied. Private Application Rooms for Ladies. A competent female in attendance.

LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS,
250 and upward, GILT CORNICES, BANDS,
LOOPS, GIMPS and CURTAIN TRIMMINGS,
CHEAP, at WM. E. BROWN'S,
No. 261 Greenwich-st

5,000 WINDOW SHADES,
At 4/ and upward. PAPER HANGINGS, OIL CLOTHS, in great variety and cheap at
WM. E. BROWN'S, No. 261 Greenwich-st.,
Between Murray and Robinson.

GEO. F. PETERSON,
of the late firm of Peterson & Humphrey,
will continue the CARPET business, in the firm of
E. A. PETERSON & Co.,
No. 79 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.

For House-cleaning, Gardening, &c., the INDIA RUBBER GLOVE is invaluable to ladies who wish their hands soft, smooth, and snowy white. Can be worn where any other glove would be spoiled. For sale at all Rubber stores, and at No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

HEMP FROM KANSAS.—By one of the last boats arrived from the Missouri River, was received, with other freight, a consignment of 19 bales of Hemp, forwarded by Mr. A. B. Miller, of Leavenworth City. It was grown in the vicinity of that place, and is the first shipment of this article ever made from Kansas Territory.



# New-York Daily Tribune

MONDAY, MAY 18, 1857.


Nothing new has yet been developed in the case of the supposed murder near Newburgh, and there seems little probability of any satisfactory explanation.

It appears by letters from the City of Mexico of the 1st inst., that Col. Crabbe's California fillibusters in Sonora had been attacked by Mexican troops, defeated and captured. The prisoners, 60 in number, including Col. Crabbe, were all to be shot by the Mexican force.

A letter from our Kansas correspondent contains some interesting information. Mr. Secretary Stanton, while full of blarney about his desire to have a fair election for constitutional delegates and his desire to have the Free-State men participate in it, has excused himself from interfering in any way with the bogus Pro-Slavery programme, on the ground that the whole thing is settled by the bogus law, and he could not touch it. It seems, however, that he has advanced beyond this point, and that, in one county at least, he has resolved on taking a census and making out a list of voters entirely on his own hook, and without any regard to the bogus statute. But why should this benefit be confined to one county or a few? Why not extend it to the whole Territory?

There is some probability that the autocracy of Brigham Young has broken down at last. The last California steamer brought a rumor from Carson Valley that the great prophet, priest and king of the Mormons had been obliged to run away to avoid the fury of his own people, excited by difficulties relating to the management of the Church property; and now we have from Washington a confirmation of this rumor, derived from official dispatches received there. Our Washington dispatch states that Young was known to have arranged with the Indians surrounding the Mormon settlements for a safe escape through their country. This arrangement he is supposed to have made with a view to just such an exigency as the Carson Valley report alleges to have arisen.

Whether such a rebellion has yet occurred or not, it is impossible to suppose that it can any longer be remote. The highly interesting letter from our correspondent at Great Salt Lake City, which we are enabled to publish this morning, shows that Utah is surcharged with the premonitory symptoms of a revolution. We can vouch for our correspondent's honesty and the trustworthiness of the sources whence his information is derived; and we are confident that no one can peruse his startling exhibit of the foul, remorseless and sanguinary despotism exercised by Young and his myrmidons, without an assured conviction that the end must be at hand. Surely there never was a more atrocious and revolting tyranny than that which our correspondent, with a few simple touches of the pen, depicts. Murder and robbery, executed at the command of the prophet by a secret organization known as the Danites, who obey no other law than his dark and unrelenting will; virgins forced to enter the harems of hoary and hated lechers; wives separated from their husbands by the awful power of the Church, because the bestial eye of some high priest has been fixed upon them; a system of general espionage, which explores even letters confided to the public mails—such are the features of this offshoot of intelligent American society in the middle of the nineteenth century! Of course such a state of things cannot last. No community on this continent can be degraded enough to submit to it for any length of time; and we may be sure that the excess of the evil will suddenly if not terribly work its own cure. We are inclined, then, to place some confidence in these reports of Young's overthrow and flight.

Such an event must necessarily be followed by serious modifications of the Mormon polity. That the entire delusion would be extinguished by it is not probable; but while the Church would naturally be split into several opposing fragments, many of its more intelligent and uncorrupted members would be restored to their senses and to civilized life. We shall wait with interest for further intelligence from the Territory, and meanwhile we do not doubt that the President will see the necessity of hastening the departure of the troops intended for that quarter. We trust, also, that an energetic and judicious man may at once be sent out with them to assume the office of Governor.

The third Report of the Postmaster-General of Great Britain—for 1856—is of more than ordinary interest. The increase of correspondence and revenue is greater than usual; and various substantial improvements introduced into the British postal system during the last one or two years, are here commented upon, and their convenience and utility illustrated and confirmed. The most careless observer, who has never set foot in Great Britain, cannot fail, in reading this Report, to see that there is no comparison between our disjointed, heterogeneous mass of absurd rules and regulations and the British system. The statistical details of the latter far surpass in magnitude the operations of our own Post-Office. The following are some of the figures, for a series of years (ending with 1855 and 1856), since the commencement of the Penny Postage system, in 1840:

| Date. | Gross Revenue. | Net Revenue. | Amount of Money Orders. | Number of Letters. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1840 | $7,797,552 | $2,503,947 | $4,304,878 | 168,763,344 |
| 1844 | 8,525,839 | 3,509,786 | 23,476,977 | 212,092,624 |
| 1848 | 10,718,400 | 3,702,147 | 40,736,475 | 323,839,184 |
| 1850 | 11,323,421 | 4,019,433 | 42,172,493 | 347,069,071 |
| 1852 | 12,171,634 | 5,452,086 | 47,191,389 | 379,501,499 |
| 1855 | 13,582,109 | 5,325,230 | 55,046,395 | 456,216,176 |
| 1856 | 14,339,770 | 6,038,625 | 59,027,810 | 478,393,803 |

Let us now see how the United States will figure during the same years, giving as far as possible the same items—of course, everything like "net revenue" and Post-Office "money orders" being out of the question. In a parallel column we also give the number of letters witten and mailed in London alone during the same years:

| Date. | —UNITED STATES.— Revenue. | Letters. | LONDON. Letters. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1840 | $4,543,522 | 40,591,693 | 41,932,217 |
| 1844 | 4,237,288 | 38,135,592 | 60,556,396 |
| 1848 | 4,161,078 | 52,984,819 | 79,663,900 |
| 1850 | 5,552,971 | 69,426,452 | 83,741,014 |
| 1852 | 6,828,982 | 95,790,524 | 91,574,630 |
| 1855 | 7,935,177 | 128,725,425 | 105,492,512 |
| 1856 | 7,620,822 | 131,450,409 | 112,856,029 |

We here see a constant falling off of the postal revenue of the United States from 1840 to 1848; and even from 1840 to 1844 and 1845, a period when there was no alteration in the rates of postage. In Great Britain there was a regular and rapid increase in every department of the postal establishment. The money remitted in money-orders, from 1840 to 1856, increased from $4,800,000 a year to $59,000,000, being over 1,100 per cent! From 1840 to 1856, inclusive, there was a net revenue—a clear profit to the Treasury—to the British Post-Office of $74,149,004, and during that time the British public wrote and sent by mail 5,471,912,679 letters, and remitted in money-orders the sum of $634,660,381. The actual gain in the number of letters per annum in Great Britain from 1850 to 1856—in six years—was 131,324,731, being as many as the people of the United States write in a year! The number of letters written now in a year in Great Britain is 462,000,000 more than they wrote in the year 1839. One comparison more: The number of letters written and sent in the United States from 1789 to 1856, inclusive, was 1,652 104,648, and in Great Britain during the years 1853, '4, '5 and '6, 1,789,076,769, or 136,000,000 more in four years than the people of the United States have written since the adoption of the Constitution! The City of London has written and sent by post during the last ten years—1847 to 1856—920,527,039 letters, and the entire United States in that time only 888,527,549! If we go back more than ten years, the difference is still greater.

The number of Post-Offices in the United Kingdom is 10,866, and of these 845 are Head Post-Offices, and 10,021 Sub-Post-Offices; 368 of these offices were established last year. During the year "free deliveries" were established for the first time at 1,038 places, "and at 281 other places the "free delivery was extended and otherwise improved." "At an annual expense of about £42,000 a year, provision has been made for a free "delivery of more than 300,000 letters per week "(not to speak of newspapers and books), which "formerly could be obtained only by application at "the office widow." "Pillar letter-boxes"—resembling, somewhat, a cast iron parlor stove—have been tried as an experiment and found eminently successful and acceptable to the public, and their number has been considerably increased. A large additional number are to be put up in London, Dublin, Edinburgh and other places. By dividing London into ten postal districts, with initial letters to distinguish them—like "N. W.," "E. C.," for North-West and East Central—the public help assort the letters; about 55,000 daily in the London district are so addressed, and this greatly facilitates their sorting and delivery. By means of several of these improvements, 83 per cent of the letters in the London morning delivery are delivered before 9¼ o'clock, and 65 per cent before 9 o'clock, being an average of 45 minutes earlier than the same delivery was completed one year ago. Letters from the country toward London are sorted, to the number of 110,000 a day, in the provincial offices and traveling Post-Offices. The people of England average 20 letters to each person in a year; the people of the United States less than 5 to a person; being a little over 6 to a person in the Northern States, and less than three in the Southern. Postage between England and France was reduced two years ago from ten pence to four pence, and the correspondence has already increased one million letters. The number of newspapers sent by post last year was, by estimate, 71,000,000, and the book packages 3,000,000. The dead letters returned during the year numbered about 2,400,000—"every such letter being now opened, redirected "and reposted on the day of its arrival at the Re-"turned Letter Office." Our dead letters are opened, and the most of them committed to the flames, in from three to nine months after they get clogged in the great Circumlocution Office. But notwithstanding this, the Universal Yankee Nation are, no doubt, the "smartest" people in all creation. Of new Money-Order offices 160 were opened last year, and of these 57 were in the London District. There are now in the kingdom 2,095 Money-Order offices—these, of course, being at all of the larger Post-Offices. Many relaxations have been made in the rules for the payment of money orders, saving trouble and time to the public and the Department, and these relaxations "do not appear, in "a single instance, to have given rise to fraud, or "even to fraudulent attempt."

If there are any persons in the United States, whether in office or out, who hold the opinion so arrogantly and positively expressed by our late Postmaster-General—"I tell you, Sir, my system is "better than Rowland Hill's"—we advise them to spend a quiet hour in looking over the statements of this blue-covered pamphlet of sixty-four pages, issued by her Majesty's Postmaster-General, the Duke of Argyll.

Though the neutrality laws still remain upon the statute book, they may be set down as, for all practical purposes, completely null and void. During the past year or so, more than 3,000 men have openly and ostentatiously sailed from the ports of New-York, New-Orleans and San Francisco to aid Walker in his fillibuster operations in Nicaragua, the greater part of them trapped into the service by the most atrocious falsehoods and misrepresentations, and immediately upon their arrival subjected to a worse than Cooly servitude, speedily terminating in the death of the greater part of them. To carry on this kidnapping business, a recruiting office was openly maintained in this city. It is now closed, not through any interference of the Government, but merely because the rich capitalists who supplied the funds for this operation—one of whom, it is stated, has sunk $800,000 in the business—have not deemed it prudent to invest any more money in this piratical and land-stealing operation.

But though Nicaragua has ceased, for the present at least, to furnish attractions, the spirit of fillibustering is by no means extinct. It has only changed its scene of operations, reverting back to the Mexican province of Sonora, in an attempt to conquer which the bandit Walker first tried his hand. This province of Sonora, lying south of the Gila River, is an arid and desolate country, very worthless in an agricultural point of view, as only a few spots here and there can be cultivated—for which purpose irrigation is absolutely necessary. But it is reported to abound in rich silver mines, and it is this vague report, resting, we believe, on very slight evidence, which proves the great attraction to the fillibusters. Under pretense of colonizing the lately-ceded Gadsden Purchase south of the Gila, a fillibustering expedition has been organized in California, which, without the slightest attempt on the part of our Government to prevent it, has already entered Sonora, occasioning no little alarm and anxiety to the Mexican Government. Such is the good fellowship, and good faith, and kindly assistance, which we extend to our sister republic of Mexico in this hour of her trial, when, borne down with poverty, threatened with foreign aggression, and beset by internal conspiracies, she is struggling to throw off the yoke of ecclesiastical despotism and to reorganize her institutions on a really republican and liberal basis! Fortunately for herself, however, if the news received by telegraph is true, Mexico has proved quite adequate in this instance to her own defense, and has succeeded in putting a sudden as well as bloody termination to this new violation of her territory. But what is justice in her, is murder, or something near it, on the part of the Government which suffered these men, whom it ought to have prevented, to engage in this piratical enterprise.

This disgraceful conduct on the part of our Government in winking at these open violations not only of justice and good faith, but of our own municipal laws, has already done us great damage, and is likely to do us still more. Our national reputation has severely suffered from it in both hemispheres. To all our Spanish-American neighbors it has rendered us objects of suspicion, dread and hate. Instead of being loved and trusted any longer as the champions of American liberties and rights as against European domination, as the faithful, wakeful, honest and strong-limbed watch-dogs of the American fold, we are now looked at askance as hungry wolves prowling about to find some low place where we can jump over, or some weak place where we can break through. We have lost our former distinguished position as the originators and maintainers of the American idea of the rights of man, including the right of self-government, and are fast coming to be regarded by all our Southern neighbors as no better than a nation of pirates and robbers. And while thus losing our reputation abroad, we are fast becoming demoralized at home. Eloquent orators, ambitious politicians, and newspapers which make loud boasts of the numbers of their readers and the extent of their influence, constantly repeat the cry that land-stealing is our destiny, and that—to borrow an idea from Mr. Caleb Cushing's late Newburyport manifesto—to rob, steal and fillibuster, is the grand purpose for which God Almighty has created us; not merely to exterminate Indians and tyrannize over negroes, but to plunder, subdue and subject our white neighbors of the Spanish race.

There is, we fear, a large class of persons even among those who pass as worthy and respectable, of whom the gentleman who is said to have sunk $800,000 in the Nicaragua enterprise may be taken as a specimen, to whom neither disgrace abroad, nor demoralization at home, would be likely to have any very great terrors; at least, not if offset by the chance of enriching themselves by introducing their hands into other people's pockets; but there is one view of this case which may be likely to produce a certain effect, even upon them.

Do these fillibustering capitalists imagine that the ruined people of Nicaragua—the unfortunate citizens of Granada, for instance—so ruthlessly destroyed out of pure spite by Walker and his myrmidons, are going to sit down quietly without any attempt at obtaining some indemnification for their losses? On the contrary, as it strikes us, there are two methods of obtaining redress to which those sufferers will be very likely to resort. What would Mr. George Law say to being served with a little law himself, if not in the shape of muskets, ammunition and cannon, contributed toward a burglarious attack upon his house in the Fifth avenue, at least in a citation before some of our Courts, to show cause why he should not respond in damages for the plundering operations in Nicaragua, for which—taking for granted the authenticity of certain intercepted letters published by the Costa Rican Government, and which rumor fathers upon him—he jointly with Gen. Henningsen would seem to be responsible? Supposing, which we would not be willing to insure without a pretty handsome premium, that some legal loopholes might be found by which such legal responsibility on his part and that of other individuals might be evaded, that would only open the way for reclamations against our Government, from which, in honor and conscience, we see no possibility of escape. In our opinion, every Nicaraguan who has been plundered of his property by Walker's men, or whose house has been burnt down by Walker's orders, will have a much stronger claim against the Government of the United States for reparation than nine-tenths of the claimants whose applications yearly pass muster at Washington. It is a clear principle both of justice and law, that we are responsible for all the consequences of actions which we might and ought to have prevented, but did not. The man who looks on, and especially the public officer who looks on and allows murder, robbery and house-burning to be committed under his nose without lifting a finger to prevent it, is justly regarded as sharing in the crime to which he thus gave his consent and substantially his assistance.

The ultimate result, undoubtedly, of all these fillibustering operations will be a long list of heavy claims for damages, which, if not recovered from the wealthy private confederates in these robbing expeditions, will at all events be valid as against the Government which, in allowing these expeditions to go on with nothing more than a few colorable attempts to suppress them, must be considered as sharing not merely in the wrong, but in responsibility for the consequences of it.

Proudhon, we believe, as the result of some years' devotion to the study and elucidation of the Science of Government, has arrived at the sweeping conclusion that the best Government that could be devised is just none at all—a conclusion which proves the Fejees, and the Diggers universally in advance of the Christian and civilized world. Pearl Andrews stops considerably short of Proudhon's goal, affirming that the true sphere of Government is limited to the protection of its subjects from violence—every one having an inherent, indefeasible right to do whatever he may choose to do, provided he does not thereby interfere with the correlative right of others to do as *they* please. Every one, according to this rule, has a perfect right to keep a grogshop or gaming-house; but the use of slung-shot or the application of the garrote under the impulse of personal pique or private enterprise, is not to be tolerated. And, though Mr. Andrews's theory is not formally accepted by the majority, there would seem to be many thousands who are practically of his opinion.

When Jefferson and his supporters laid an embargo on our trade with France and Great Britain, a large majority of the commercial classes and localities found that act practically ruinous, and were quite naturally led to regard it as unconstitutional. Massachusetts, then the great Shipping State, was strongly of this opinion. She very properly made a case under the Embargo act, carried it up to the full bench of the U. S. Supreme Court, argued it there with her utmost ability, and was beaten. That, of course, ended her practical resistance to the act, though she continued to agitate for its repeal till she obtained it.

Now, suppose Massachusetts had held the doctrines now current in our City Hall, she would have begun by legislatively declaring the Embargo palpably unconstitutional, therefore null and void, and would have directed her merchants to send their ships on voyages precisely as if no Embargo had been laid, and would have undertaken to protect them in so doing. This might have shivered the Union, or it might have defeated and disgraced its contrivers: we do not think it would have repealed the Embargo.

*The Sunday Atlas* coolly says:

"We understand that the liquor dealers in this city will not attempt to comply with the Liquor law, and will sell without license, as a general thing, in defiance of its provisions. The Commissioners for this city have decided that public housekeepers who have six beds locked up in a trunk in their bar-room, have complied with the 'spare bed' clause of the new Excise law. They also decide that owning a lot in Greenwood, or one of Dr. Brandreth's $5 'freeholds,' is a sufficient qualification to entitle a citizen to sign applications for a license. The statement of a citizen that he is a freeholder, is all that is required to establish the fact, since the Commissioners will find it impossible to make searches into the titles of estates all over the country. Upon a full discussion of the law, our Commissioners have come to the conclusion that it was drawn up by a drunken man who had no idea of what he was doing."

This is certainly not complimentary to Senator Brooks and the other enemies of Prohibition who drafted this law, nor to Senators Sickles and Spencer who voted for it, with every Democrat in the Senate. But it is hardly surprising it that men who give such a construction to the New License Act as is above outlined should conclude that "it "was drawn up by a drunken man." If we so construed it, we should hold not only its author but those by whose votes he carried it in very low estimation.

We have no belief, by the way, that the Commissioners have come to any such conclusion as is asserted above. One of them, we are very sure, has not.

—*The Sunday Times* edifies its readers on the same subject in the following business-like article:

"WHY THEY DISLIKE IT.—The chief reason why the liquor-dealers oppose the new excise law is *because it prohibits them from selling on Sunday*. It is probable that many of them would submit to the condition which imposes a heavy tax, without much reluctance, because it would justify them in demanding, after the new tariff goes into operation next July, as high a price for their wares as they exact now, and the additional profit would far more than compensate for the cost of a license. The condition compelling each to keep, in substance, an inn or hotel, and thus repudiating *in toto* the "saloons" that crowd our city, might also be accepted by them with but a mere grimace, for its effect would be ultimately to throw all the business into fewer hands, and so increase its pecuniary advantage. But the Sunday prohibition deprives them of all traffic on the very day of the week upon which they fancy *the people have most leisure to indulge, and most ready means to pay for that indulgence*. It closes, in a practical sense, the gardens, the *bier brauseries*, the places of *restauration*, the thousand and one resorts of the multitude which, with wife or sister, sweetheart or friend on arm, seeks, we are sorry to say, but still it is the literal truth, to atone for its devotion to labor for six consecutive days by enjoying in a social way the freedom of the seventh. It is this restraint upon the traffic that most offends them, and most nerves them to maintain an undivided front, in opposition to the entire law in all its relationships.

"Our own private opinion is, that all Sunday laws are unconstitutional. As a matter of fact, we do consider that any State has a right to recognize a particular day as the Sabbath, and, in the attempt to force men to 'keep it holy,' enact laws making it penal to transact business or enjoy pleasure. As a matter of policy, we admit the necessity of such laws for a variety of reasons that have been so often given as to render it unnecessary for us to urge the point in this connection; but we do not think it wise or prudent to make them so stringent as to invite their deliberate resistance; and any law that endeavors to prevent men from giving way to the mental and physical relaxation which becomes the Sabbath must of necessity meet with just such popular antagonism. Men will drink on Sunday who never drink on any other occasion. They conceive that a week's abstinence entitles them to the luxury. And drinking at home is not what they desire. They want the open air—they pant for social intercourse—and it is folly to suppose that any extent or any species of legislation can do more than increase in their eyes the value of the furtive enjoyment they feel that they should boldly be entitled to. Why cannot the Legislature, if in earnest in its morality, give us a sensible License law, without adding to it such a preposterous and impossible-to-be-carried-out principle?"

—We should "admire to see" a draft of "a sensible license law" by the author of the foregoing; giving, of course, extra facilities for the traffic on the Sabbath, because on that day the great mass of tipplers have most leisure and most money. How many of these would earn their Sunday spree by "a week's abstinence," deponent saith not, but we can't help suspecting the number would be small. But the discouraging feature of the business is that the Editor, after having carefully concocted his "sensible license law," would vote dead against its passage like Floyd Jones and our City delegation, or miss no opportunity to disparage and stigmatize it, like the organs of Senator Sickles.

The good people of this city may as well make up their minds to be decimated, in the course of the ensuing Summer, if not by yellow fever, which is not unlikely, at least by National Hotel dysentery, or some other malarious disorder not less dreadful and malignant. The whole city, with the exception of Broadway and a few other streets which have been made tolerably decent, is (or will be as soon as the Summer heats come on) one great National Hotel, as it were, reeking with all sorts of foul odors and poisonous exhalations. The time is very short within which the frightful catastrophe, fatal not merely to health—which the greater part of our citizens and our city authorities seem to care nothing about—but disastrous also to the business of the city, can be averted. What shall be done to avert it? It seems perfectly hopeless to leave this matter in the hands of contractors and official authorities. For anything they are likely to do, the city may be visited by the plague ten times over. In the matter of defense against disease, we seem to be placed (under the auspices of Mayor Wood and the Tammany Hall Democracy) much in the same predicament that the city stood in 1814—under the auspices of a Southern control of our National affairs, to which Tammany Hall, to the sacrifice of her own ablest and most worthy sons, was hardly less devoted than she is now—in the matter of defense against foreign invasion. At that time the State was threatened with attack on both the northern and western frontier, while a great British armament had assembled at Bermuda of which the City of New-York was thought to be the object. The Southern politicians, who had plunged us into the war with an empty treasury, an exhausted credit, and plenty of officers such as they were, but very few soldiers, were totally unable to afford the least assistance toward saving the commercial capital of the country from capture and ravage. In that alarming crisis the Common Council of the city issued an exhortation to the citizens to postpone discussions as to the origin and conduct of the war, and to unite in measures of defense. This call was seconded by a public meeting addressed by the venerable Willett, who had commanded a New-York regiment in the Revolutionary war, and in which Oliver Wolcott—then at the head of one of the principal banks of the city—and many other opponents of the war took part. The Common Council agreed to find the money to support a garrison of 3,000 militia, and several new works of defense were planned, toward the completion of which the Tammany Society, the Free Masons and other associations set the example of *giving a day of their own labor gratis*. Here is an example which may well be imitated now—the only chance that we can see of defending the city against an attack more disastrous and hardly less to be dreaded than occupation by a foreign enemy. Let Tammany Hall in this emergency hush for a moment its internal quarrels. Let its members muster in force as at the late election of Sachems, hire a competent number of carts—hand-carts, if no other can be got—and turn out, coats off and shovels in hand. So public-spirited an example, we can answer for it, would not be thrown away. The great body of our citizens would seem to be outdone, and every man thus shoveling away the dirt accumulated before his own premises—with aid from his neighbors, however, in some streets—this single day's work might clean the whole city.

Let the Tammany Society meet, appoint a day for this general purification and take the lead in it, and they will render a public service not inferior to that of the recent political extinction of Mayor Wood, and his one-man theory of party control and municipal rule. We take it—with all due submission to the superior judgment of Chief-Justice Lowe, compte, to say nothing of certain learned members of our own bar—that this might be done without incurring the guilt of treason or even of usurpation of office, and without much danger of being interrupted by injunctions or *quo warrantos*.

We print herewith a graphic letter from Osage in Northern Iowa, giving an account of a Public Land Sale at that place, on the occasion of first bringing a new tract of Government lands into market. Legally and nominally, *all* United States Lands are first offered at auction, and those which are worth more than $1¼ per acre are then sold to the highest bidder, leaving the residue open to pre-emption or entry at the minimum price aforesaid. Practically, however, this sale by auction is a farce, being overruled by a combination of the settlers and speculators present not to bid against each other, but to share the desirable tracts among them at the minimum price. Formerly, settlers were content with a quarter section each of the choice lands at the minimum price; but they now demand and insist on *two* quarter-sections each—one to occupy; the other to hold on speculation until they can sell it at a satisfactory advance. Thus the old distinction of squatters and speculators, if not entirely abrogated, is so modified that there remain but resident and non-resident speculators, and the formation of school districts and neighborhoods must await the sale of the extra quarter sections aforesaid.

There never was but one honest and politic mode of disposing of the Public Lands; and that is, by limiting each purchaser to a quarter-section, and forbidding the owner of that quarter-section to acquire more land until he shall have built on this a dwelling and put at least forty acres therof under cultivation. Thus we should have had compact settlements, roads, bridges, school-houses, industry and thrift, where now are incessant wandering, spying and grabbing, irregular habits, impatience of the slow but sure gains of labor, frequent destitution and the rising generation too often growing up in rude ignorance. The truth will ultimately force itself on public attention, but not till the mischief, through the dispersion of our people and the monopoly of the choice lands shall have been rendered irretrievable.

Two of the Street Sweeping Machines are promised to-day, if the weather is good, and more are to be put on immediately. City Inspector Morton has been very active in crowding the contractors up, and it is expected that we shall soon see the work going forward in all parts of the city as fast as men and carts can be put on. There is much difficulty in getting dumping grounds, and a great deal of trouble in hiring enough carts; but the contractors say that they can and will do the work, if they have a fair chance. They have done well in some sections already; but the immense accumulation of the winter is not to be removed in a day. Yet, if they do succeed, we shall be as far from proper cleanliness as ever, unless the ordinances to prevent throwing garbage, slops and ashes into the street are enforced. No attention is paid to this nuisance by the authorities, and it is a matter of fact that the earliest complainants of dirty streets are those who throw this stuff down before their own doors. We shall expect to see a good beginning on the part of the contractors this week, and hope, by the first of June, to record complete success.

CHEATING IN FEATHERS.—An Ohio correspondent sends us a circumstantial account of a fraud habitually practiced by a band of rascally peddlers, who have their den in that State, but who scour Western Pennsylvania, Western New-York and Indiana as well, intent on the purchase of Feathers and some other household products, which they weigh so as to cheat the sellers of more than a third of their value, by attaching the weight of their steelyards dexterously to *a wrong hook*, and so causing them to give false weight, though the steelyards themselves are perfectly accurate. Our correspondent states that quite a number riot all Winter on the booty thus wrung from the poor and ignorant or credulous. Let all housewives beware of them, and consider well the policy of trading *at all* with peddlers who are utter strangers, and of whose integrity they can have no assurance.

COOL, VERY.—If anything could increase Fernando Wood's reputation for impudence, it is the patronizing condescension with which, in the following communication, he offers to teach his superiors in the Police their A. B. C. The effrontery of the thing is unrivalled even by its bad grammar:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, New-York, May 16, 1857.

SIR: Having succeeded in placing the question as to the constitutionality of the Metropolitan Police bill on its road to a speedy disposition in the Court of Appeals, I regret to find that the Board, of which you are Chairman, deem it prudent to anticipate that decision by active movements against the present administration of the Police Department of the city.

As you are aware the case will be argued next month in that Court, and a final decision on the whole matter in controversy may be had by the first of July. Assuming that the decision will be in your favor, which I do not for an instant conceive possible, would it not employ the Commissioners and their immediate subordinate associates the whole of the intervening time in becoming acquainted with the system and its practical operation without disturbing the force or its commander. I am confident that so much is to be lear