Business Notices.

"WHO LOOKED THE BEST IN BOSTON?"—This may seem an extraordinary question, and difficult to answer, but it has been put a thousand times since the recent celebration in our sister city, and has met with only one reply. That has been, "the gentlemen who wore KNOX'S HATS." There can be no mistake in the business. We were present in Boston, and to KNOX we are obliged to refer a considerable portion of the glory attendant on the national festivities. American skill was thus acknowledged, along with American patriotism.

THE PROMPT AND UNIVERSAL ADOPTION OF GENIN'S BEAVER CASSIMERE by all the elite of New-York and its vicinity fixes it as the leading DRESS HAT of the warm season. This Dove-colored paragon of matchless beauty is as light as the wing of a fairy, and ventilated with the greatest care for the health of the wearer. Exclusive in all its parts and properties as it is unapproachable in style. For sale only by GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

GREAT REDUCTION AT OAK HALL.

Alpaca Coats	$1 50 to $6 00
White Duck Coats	2 50 to 5 50
Linen Dusters	75 to 2 00
Summer Coats	75 to 5 00
Summer Pants	75 to 4 50
Summer Vests	75 to 5 00

Finding the season unusually late, we are determined to sell our unprecedented stock at a VERY GREAT REDUCTION. Remember, Nos. 84 and 86 Fulton st.

CANTRELL'S TWELVE SHILLING GAITERS.—Ladies, CANTRELL is selling at his new salesroom, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts., very neat and elegant Gaiters at the low price of 12½ per pair. They are just what is wanted in the country. You can walk by the sea shore, "trip it over the green fields," and enjoy your boating excursion without indulging in the fear of "soiling your gaiters" for they are made for comfort, and will outlast a dozen pairs of higher priced articles. Call and secure a supply for the Summer without delay.

THE PATENT ICE PITCHER. Just the thing for the present hot weather. It will keep Ice all day in the hottest climate. Also, a complete stock of SILVER-PLATED WARE—Tea Sets 6 pieces, $20; Casters, 6 cut bottles, $4 75; Cake Baskets, $5 50.
W. J. F. DAILEY & Co., Nos 631 and 633 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker-sts.

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.

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.

Prof. ALEX. C. BARRY'S Trichopherous is the best and cheapest article for Dressing, Beautifying, Cleansing, Curling, Preserving, Restoring the Hair. Ladies try it. Sold everywhere.

GROVER & BAKER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES are now justly admitted to be superior to all others for family use. We advise all wishing to purchase such an instrument to call at their Salesroom, No. 495 Broadway, before purchasing.

NEW, NEAT, BEAUTIFUL.—Just received per ship Progress, elegant French China DINNER and TEA SETS, beautiful VASES and other fancy articles; Gas Fixtures in endless variety and at unheard of low prices; Three-light Chandeliers, $7; Hall Lights $3; Bedroom Folding Brackets 75 cents.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., Nos 631 and 633 Broadway.

FRANGIPANNI. — FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS. GROSS IMPOSITION.—Whereas, certain Perfumers in the United States are offering for sale FRANGIPANNI Perfumes of a spurious nature, an imitation of the real article made by Messrs. PIESSE & LUBIN. This is to caution the public that none is genuine but what has the name of PIESSE & LUBIN of Bond st., London, pressed on the bottles and sold by INGER & CO., No. 399 Broadway, Agents, and all Druggists.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office of No. 2½ Maiden-lane, has been 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.

GILBERT'S, CHICKERING'S and WATERS' PIANOS and MELODEONS at reduced price, 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.

SILVER PLATED TEA SETS: Comprising one Coffe Pot, two Tea Pots, one Sugar Bowl, one Cream Jug and one Slop Bowl, for $20, richly worth $30; Silver Plated Casters $4 75, worth $7 50; Silver Plated Cake Baskets, $5 50, worth $8. An immense stock of French China, and English Iron-stone Ware, at equally low prices.
W. J. F. DAILEY & Co., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES. RENEWAL OF THE WILDER PATENT. The public are respectfully informed that, notwithstanding the great efforts made by other Safe-makers to defeat at all hazards the renewal of this patent for making the GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD, the subscribers are happy to say that the necessary documents were this morning received from the Hon. Charles Mason, Commissioner of Patents, granting the extension for the term of seven years from this date. All infringements upon the same will be prosecuted to the utmost extent of the law. A full assortment of all sizes can be found at the Warehouse of Messrs. STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 49 Murray-st., and at our Warehouse No. 122 Water-st., near Wall, who are now the sole manufacturers in the United States.
B. G. WILDER & Co.,
June 1, 1857. Patentees and Manufacturers.

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

WINDOW SHADES. IMPROVEMENTS AND ENTERPRISE. KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway, and No. 54 Reade-st., have, at great expense, completed and "patented" their ingenious Apparatus for manufacturing WINDOW SHADES, and are now prepared to supply the whole trade with an unrivaled assortment, fully THIRTY PER CENT LESS than ever before sold. As none are allowed to manufacture under our patent, none can compete with us either in style or price. Also, GILT CORNICES, BROCATELLE DELAINES, DAMASKS, LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS, &c.

GOOD SHOES AND GAITERS.—Some tradesmen advertise cheap SHOES, but WATKINS, No 111 Fulton-st., prides himself on selling none but GOOD ones. Low priced goods can be got at any slop-shop, but SHOES that will really do good service are not so easily found. Boys' BOOTS and SHOES.

SPRATT'S PATENT SELF-SEALING CANS, for preserving all kinds of Fruit and Vegetables, without sugar or any other preservative property, are the only reliable and safe Cans in use. All orders, by post or otherwise, forwarded to any part of the city free of expense. WELLS & PROVOST, Sole Proprietors, No. 215 Front-st., near Beekman.

CHICHESTER'S DYSPEPSIA SPECIFIC cures, without physicing, Piles, Costiveness, Sick Headache, &c. Made from garden vegetables. One or two drops at a dose. For sale at 50 cents per bottle by all Druggists, or by inclosing $1 to WILLIAM E. HICKS, No. 101 Wall st., he will forward 2 bottles free of expense.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—General weakness and debility, the premonitions of vital decay, are replaced with vigor, activity, and a healthful potency in every organ, and in the entire system, by the restorative, regulating, and exhilarating influence of this life-sustaining vegetable preparation.

PORTABLE DRESSING CASES.—In all that the name imports, compact and complete, containing articles of the very best quality and elegant finish. For sale by J. & S. SAUNDERS, Store only at No. 7 Astor House.

FINE POCKET CUTLERY.—The subscribers offer every variety of the above, made by the first manufacturers, being the richest display of the kind in the city. J. & S. SAUNDERS, Store only at No 7 Astor House.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS. Another lot of White DINNER SETS, 154 pieces, at $16; White TOILET SETS at $1, and White TEA SETS at $3 25; an excellent assortment of Cut and Pressed TABLE GLASS at corresponding low figures.
W. J. F. DAILEY & Co., Nos 631 and 633 Broadway.

IOWA.—The Republicans of the State of Iowa will meet in Convention at Iowa City, on Wednesday, August 19th, 1857, for general consultation upon matters of vital importance. If the amended Constitution is adopted at the August election, candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor will be put in nomination at said Convention. The ratio of representation will be one delegate for every one hundred Republican voters, in each county, and one additional delegate for fractions over fifty voters. Counties not having the requisite number of Republican voters to entitle them to one delegate by the ratio adopted will nevertheless be entitled to one delegate.

WISCONSIN CONVENTION.—There was a large and enthusiastic gathering of the Republicans of Wisconsin at Milwaukee on the 17th. Delegations were present from all parts of the State. Gerrit Smith, among others, addressed the Convention; and a series of able resolutions were adopted.

The Herald has an elaborate leader on the decline of the bar. This is not surprising. The gentleman who for years has been the confidential legal adviser of that journal was engaged only last week in running off a prisoner then in the hands of the Sheriff.

WIDENING OF PEARL STREET.—Another meeting to consider the matter of widening Pearl street from Franklin-square to the Battery, was held by the Committee on Streets of the Councilmen, yesterday afternoon, when arguments in opposition to the project were made by several property holders on the line of the street. Further meetings will be held before the Committee report.

New-York Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, JUNE 23, 1857.

Subscribers to THE TRIBUNE wishing their Post-Office address changed, should in all cases give their present *Post-Office* and *State*, and testify which edition, whether Daily, Semi-Weekly, or Weekly; and club subscribers should give date of subscription. This would frequently prevent delay.

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

The old Anti-rent troubles seem to be reviving. As Walter S. Church and Sheriff Brayton, with two Deputies and others, were proceeding on Saturday afternoon to make a sale of property in the town of Berne, in the Anti-rent district, they were fired upon by some one in ambush. They immediately gave chase, and arrested a young man named Shultz, son of the person whose property was to be sold, and found him armed with a gun. One of his shots passed through the hat of one of the Sheriff's party. No one was injured. The sale was then concluded without further trouble.

A mob in Detroit on Saturday night last burned three houses of ill-fame, demolished two others, and drove the inmates from another.

A farewell dinner to the Hon. William B. Reed, our new Minister to China, was given at Philadelphia last night. We give under our telegraph head a synopsis of Mr. Reed's speech.

The Government is said to have concluded to send the California Overland Mails by the San Antonio and Gila, *or* "extreme Southern" route.

We have a few figures of the bogus election in Kansas, from which it appears that the vote has been even lighter than was expected. In some precincts no polls were opened. Wherever voting was done, it was of course nearly unanimous for the Pro-Slavery candidates.

Lieut. Craven has received orders from the Navy Department to prepare an expedition for the survey of the Isthmus of Darien with a view to the facilities for a Ship Canal. The expedition is expected to start in October next.

We only know as yet the general result arrived at by the Court of Appeals in the Police case. They hold the act to be constitutional and its provisions valid. What particular disposition they may have made of the various quibbles and sophistries by which that piece of legislation was assailed we do not know, and it is of comparatively little consequence. The resistance made to the act, the unprecedented and most unwarrantable and illegal course resorted to for obstructing its execution, and the legal proceedings set on foot to test its constitutionality, did not originate in any conviction on the part of anybody that the Legislature had exceeded its powers, that the constitutional rights of the city or of anybody else had been invaded, nor even—except on the part of a very small number of interested parties—in any strong sentiment of dislike to the law. It was from beginning to end a mere political movement, or rather an insurrectionary movement, set on foot, not by any party possessed of any standing in the city, and recognized as representing the sentiments and ideas of any section of the respectable inhabitants, but merely by that gang of bullies, gamblers and lawless grog-shop keepers, who, under the leadership of Mayor Wood, have aspired to possess themselves of the political administration of the City, and ultimately of the State, with a view, principally, to prevent any legislative interference with their business of plunder and fraud.

We call it an insurrectionary movement—a rebellion against the authority of the State, and such in fact it was, whatever attempt might have been made to gloss it over by a supplementary appeal to the legal tribunals. Mayor Wood, as a magistrate sworn to submit to the Constitution and to enforce the laws, even if he had believed in his conscience—we suppose he has a conscience—that the Police act was unconstitutional, had yet but one alternative: either to carry the law into execution or to resign his office. As a private citizen, he might have resisted the execution of the act so far as to have put himself into a position to bring the question of its constitutionality before the judicial tribunals. As a magistrate, he had no such right, and his application of the powers, patronage and influence of his office of Mayor to defeat and obstruct a law regularly enacted by the Legislature, and upon which no tribunal had yet cast any doubts, was a gross act not only of misbehavior in office fully justifying his immediate removal, but an act of open rebellion against the State, for which we trust he will speedily be brought to condign punishment.

Never certainly was an example more needed. Such is the pass to which things have come in this city, that a large class of persons in it, and those most needing the restraint of law, have come to be of Mayor Wood's opinion, that no laws are constitutional as to them which do not meet their personal approbation, and that they are safe and will be supported by the political party to which they give their votes not only in evading and disregarding those laws but in resisting them by force. Mayor Wood has gone the still further length of resisting the law not merely as an individual but as a magistrate, and of seeking to involve the whole city along with him in the support, disgrace and expense of his illegal proceedings. We trust means will be found to teach him and others that, however he may evade the punishment of crimes committed in his character as an individual, the same impunity is not to be expected when, not content with outraging the law in his own person, he attempts to make a whole city the partners of his guilt.

It will be very hard for anybody who holds, even in the most restricted sense, to the doctrine of the right of the people of a country to be consulted as to the sort of government which they will have—let alone the modern supplement of squatter sovereignty promulgated by Mr. Cass, adopted by Mr. Douglas and indorsed by President Buchanan—it will be very hard, we think, for any such person not to sympathize entirely with all the sentiments, ideas, positions and recommendations of Governor Robinson's message to the Kansas State Legislature, which appeared in our columns yesterday. As to poor Governor Walker, he is most effectually used up, placed in the most ridiculous position by the mere force of a few quotations from his own inaugural. We can only compare him to some improvident and boastful fellow who, having offered to his friends the freedom of his house and a good dinner, when in fact his house was unfurnished, his kitchen fire out, his larder empty, and his credit at the market not too good, finds himself held up to ridicule by his hungry friends adjourning to the next tavern, calling for a dinner at their *own* expense naming a new master of the feast, and sending to their late boastful but now chop-fallen host an invitation to take a seat as one of the company.

It is evident that Walker is destined to be just as much a cipher in the affairs of Kansas as was his predecessor Shannon. In Shannon's time the Free-State men had no other protection against the murderous inroads of the Border Ruffians except the Sharp's rifles with which they were fortunately provided, and their skill and courage in the use of them. Shannon stood by with his hands in his pockets, unable or unwilling to protect them, and allowing proclamations to be issued in his name stigmatizing them as rebels and calling on them to submit. The Free-State men to-day have no security against being stripped of all their political rights and having a Constitution and State Government imposed upon them by the same Border Ruffians, except in their firm determination not to submit to any such usurpation. Any protection or support against Border-Ruffian usurpation is just as little to be expected from Walker as from Shannon. Walker does nothing but make speeches of a tenor very similar to Shannon's proclamations. But, on the other hand, the same energy, steadiness, perseverance and courage, knowledge of their rights and resolution to maintain them, which, in spite of Border-Ruffian arsons, robberies and murders, have kept the Free-Statemen in possession of the soil of Kansas, will undoubtedly secure to them, in spite of all efforts to wrest it from them, their undoubted privilege and right of framing their own State Constitution, and of not having one thrust upon them by Missouri invaders. In this respect we apprehend the speeches of Gov. Walker will prove just as ineffectual as the proclamations of Gov. Shannon, while the attempts of the Border Ruffians at Constitution-making and State organization will produce effects no more permanent and abiding than their efforts to drive off the Free-State men by fire and sword, and to subdue them by bogus indictments for treason.

In its discussions upon the Slave-Trade, *The London Times* is at once lachrymose and despairing. To read the lamentations of the broken-hearted Thunderer, one might imagine, because a few pirates have heretofore evaded the laws of civilized nations, and have recently been unusually successful in their evasions, that due capture, conviction and castigation were out of the question. Because "the gain of the trade is greater than the danger"—because successful buccaneers make a great deal of money, while those who are unsuccessful lose very little—because the allied nations have not, in a comparatively short space of time, succeeded in eradicating a most lucrative traffic, *The Times* is pleased to talk as if the failure of philanthropic individuals and of enlightened governments had been absolute and conclusive. "This," says that paper, "is the end of all our exertions." For this, it continues substantially, have we kept squadrons on the coast of Africa; for this have we quarreled with foreign nations; for this have governors and bishops been sent to perish in tropical marshes. We beg leave respectfully to dissent from *The Times*. We take the liberty of asserting that the conclusion is neither so lame nor so impotent as it represents. Mr. Clarkson supposed that, with the Slave-Trade, the institution of Slavery itself would cease; and although he was right as to the British dominions, he was wrong, and it is easy to see why he was wrong, so far as other countries were involved in his conjecture. The military, naval and legal power of England were strong enough to crush the trade at once, and the colonies of that country were in a condition which necessitated a constant supply of fresh laborers, or an entire change in the system of labor. In the United States, the fecundity of the African race and the immense extent of virgin soil, have thus far rendered the slaveholder independent of importations; although he is even here already beginning to bewail his bankrupt condition, and to call for a revival of the detestable commerce. In Cuba, the prohibition of the trade has never had fair play, because every officer of the Government, from the highest to the lowest, can be purchased. But, as neither Mr. Clarkson nor Mr. Wilberforce nor Mr. Sharpe would have ceased to struggle against one wrong because they were satisfied that its overthrow would be of no avail in the abolition of another, so we do not believe that those excellent men would have slackened their exertions, because they foresaw that in 1857 a few abandoned and reckless villains would still, in the pursuit of infamous gains, be dodging English and American cruisers, or, under the cover of night, be running their piratical craft upon the shores of Cuba. The steps of the world toward civilization are painfully slow, and in the reform of great abuses the work of half a century can hardly be considered conclusive. The legislation of England has unquestionably for more than two centuries been in the direction of civil and religious emancipation, and yet the cry of "Reform!" is still resonant in the Empire, chiding the flagrant simonies of the Church, the ponderous exactions of the Treasury, and the harassing delays of the Courts of Justice. Were we to despond in view of the impunity with which desperate men violate law, there would be at once an end of exertion and of prevention. Because six murderers escape, we do not talk of repealing the statute against homicide; because ten pockets are picked, and only five pickpockets are arrested, nobody proposes to shut up the Police Courts; and because one sea-scamp succeeds, by the aid of doubloons, in landing his cargo of captives, there is no reason why England and the United States should pretermit a single opportunity of condignly punishing all who may be found attempting the same crime. We must look to what has been accomplished. Slavers no longer openly sail upon their unhallowed adventures from the ports of Old England or of New-England. Commercial men of respectable standing no longer engage in the traffic, and no doubt refrain as much out of regard for their own characters as from fear of the law. It has, moreover, been placed under the ban of great nations, and its suppression been made the object of the gravest treaty stipulations. It has been put into the category of crime, and may now be hunted down with all the power, strength and amity of kingdoms and republics. The bitterest hater of an iniquity which cannot be too bitterly hated, could not desire it to be in a more desperate position.

But surely we owe it to the great and good men who, through multiplied and almost insuperable difficulties, enabled us, their children, thus to combat a sin so heinous, that our hostility shall be keen, vigorous and unrelenting. We have no more relish than *The Times* for "the present position of "moderate and hesitating imbecility." Without feeling willing altogether to abandon the African coast squadron, since it may serve at least to intimidate, "a thorough blockade of Cuba and Brazil" would be worth more than its cost, and would soon clear the ocean of these outlawed wretches.

We are very glad to see that the appeals made by THE TRIBUNE and other journals to the justice, humanity and self-interest of our merchants and shipowners, in the matter of the scandalous cruelties and oppressions to which the crews of American merchant vessels have been and are subjected, have not been without their effect. The steps initiated in this city for the abolition of the system of advance pay, recognized as one of the principal causes of existing evils, have been followed up in Boston, and there is reason to hope that the new experiment may be fairly tried.

Our merchants and shipowners must not, however, flatter themselves that they have discharged their whole duty, or anything like it, in merely getting together and passing resolutions, or in merely signing an agreement not to pay advance wages, and to adopt instead the system which has been agreed upon, of encouragement for the faithful performance of duty, and to provide for the comfortable clothing of the sailors. It is very well to pass resolutions and to sign agreements, but there is something else of much more importance and value, too apt in such cases to be neglected, namely, the seeing that the obligations thus voluntarily entered into are faithfully carried into effect. Every shipowner and every shipping merchant is bound to give his personal attention to the matter; otherwise, there is very little reason to expect that these resolutions and agreements will result in anything. Unless those who adopted them make it a matter of personal attention and personal interest to see them enforced, they may be pretty sure that they will remain only a dead letter. The present slack demand for sailors affords an excellent opportunity for the exertion of an authority in the matter and introduction of reforms which perhaps might not have been feasible two or three years ago without a sacrifice of pecuniary interest such as could hardly be expected. We trust so valuable an opportunity will be improved to the utmost.

In this connection comes up the question of providing a future supply of sailors; as to which no other resource seems to present itself but to imitate the custom of England—whence we have borrowed almost all our sea laws and sea usages—by the introduction of the apprenticeship system. As it seems in vain to expect from a planter Congress and a planter Administration any attention to subjects involving merely the interests of Commerce and Navigation, why not invoke the aid of the Legislatures of the States, say New-York, Massachusetts and Maine, chiefly interested in nautical matters? Apprenticeship under State laws might answer, for aught we see, all the purposes of an act of Congress. We hope the Chambers of Commerce which have already done themselves so much credit by their prompt and efficient action on the question of wages and treatment, will also take this matter of apprenticeship in hand, and will take the necessary steps for bringing it in an effectual manner to the attention of the State Legislatures.

The British people must be well advised with regard to American affairs, if we may judge from the samples of English correspondence from this country which occasionally fall under our observation. Thus *The Manchester Guardian*, of May 26, has the following from its "Own Correspondent," dated New-York, May 13:

"Black Republicanism, or Fremontism, since the election of Mr. Buchanan to the Presidency, has rapidly declined; and, if matters go on as at present, by the end of two years, there will scarcely be one of this class of politicians to be found. As proof of my first assertion, I will state the fact that *in every election that has been held since November last*, (when the great Presidential struggle came off), *the Republicans, where they fought single-handed, have been defeated, and the Democrats successful!* The result, in so short a space of time, is really marvelous, while it shows pretty clearly what an atrocious humbug the politics of the day have become. Such a thing as stability, except in rare instances, is unknown; while the hungry appetite for office and the spoils, will cause a man to change from Democrat to Whig, or Republican to Know Nothing, whenever the occasion shall offer. A base slave is the grasping, avaricious politician!"

—When the above was written, Elections had been held since November last in various Free States, with results as follows:

MAINE (City and Town Elections)—Republican, by an overwhelming majority.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE (State Election)—Republican Governor, Legislature and all three Members of Congress.

RHODE ISLAND (State)—Republican State Officers, Legislature and Congress.

CONNECTICUT (State)—Republican State Officers and Legislature—Congress divided, but over 900 Republican majority on the popular vote.

NEW-YORK (Town Elections)—Decided Republican majority, though in most instances the South Americans and Democrats coalesced against us.

MICHIGAN (Judicial)—Republican by more than 10,000 majority.

ILLINOIS (Chicago Charter Election)—Republican by an increase on Fremont's vote.

IOWA (Minor State Officers)—Divided: two Democrats, one Republican elected by 3 to 500 majority.

INDIANA (Charter Election in Indianapolis, the State Capital)—Republican by 200 majority, where Buchanan and Fremont were tied.

WISCONSIN (Judicial)—Republican by about 10,000 majority.

—Now it is very true that in several of these States the "Fremont Americans," so called, voted with the Republicans, precisely as they did for Fremont; but it is also true that the great body of the Fillmore Americans generally voted with the Democrats, and that this gave them their partial successes in Connecticut and Iowa. It is very true that the vote has generally fallen off this Spring, as it always does after an excited Presidential election; but all intelligent men do know that this falling off always operates to the disadvantage of the party out of power. Where the vote was full, as in Indianapolis and Chicago (not to mention ST. LOUIS, lest we jar the nerves of this "Own Correspondent") there the result was most satisfactory to the Republicans.

—The imputations of this "Own Correspondent" respecting "stability," "hungry appetite for office," changing "from Democrat to Whig or Republican," the "grasping, avaricious politician," &c., are explained if not excused by the fact that said "Correspondent" is a habitual writer for *The N. Y. Times*. We protest, however, against a judgment which judges the American People by the Jim-Crow exercises of that journal.

The approaching Fourth of July will be a most appropriate occasion for the friends of Freedom to renew their fealty to old principles, and trace out anew the old landmarks. The attempts now being made to nationalize Slavery, and sectionalize Freedom—the judicial subversion of the platform of our Independence, and the denial of all rights that white men are bound to respect to a large body of our people—call loudly for a reassertion of the doctrines of the early founders of the Government.

We hope our friends in all the Free States and Territories will seize upon the coming anniversary as the proper occasion for lifting up that which has been cast down, and reasserting what has been denied.

This anniversary is consecrated to Freedom, and the claims of Freedom in their original force and purity should everywhere be discussed and held up in contrast with Slavery, its bitter antagonist.

The Hon. Francis W. Pickens has wisely declined the Russian Embassy, preferring to succeed Judge Butler in the Senate. Russia is an interesting country when viewed in the light of History and Geography, but St. Petersburg is not an attractive residence, and whoever accepts that Embassy is presumptively fond of office or in want of money.

Mr. Pickens's withdrawal leaves the field clear for Mr. Aiken, and we trust there will be no further hesitancy as to his appointment to a first-class Mission. We shall gladly gazette him as Envoy to Paris.

THE LATEST NEWS,

RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE LAW—REPORTED DECISION OF THE COURT.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

ALBANY, Monday, June 22, 1857.

The decision of the Court of Appeals will be made public to-morrow. It is generally understood to be in favor of the Constitutionality of the Law.

If this is true, Mayor Wood will do well to prepare to pay the cost of his proceeding, and to meet the other consequences of his unlawful course.

To the Associated Press:

ALBANY, Monday, June 22, 1857.

Only five Judges were present in the Court of Appeals to-day. It is still thought probable that the decision in the Metropolitan Police case will be rendered to-morrow.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Monday, June 22, 1857.

The mail contract from San Antonio, Texas, via the River Gila to California, was concluded to-day with James E. Birch. Compensation, $150,000.

Arguments were continued before the Postmaster-General by the attorneys for bidders for the general California mail contract; but the impression prevails that the Department will decline all these bids, and require the service to be performed under Mr. Birch's contract on the extreme Southern route.

The President has answered all applicants regarding the opening of the Nicaragua transit line, that special instructions will be issued to the Minister to Central America when he is appointed.

Dispatches from Mr. Bowlin state that the new Government of Granada displays the same unfriendly disposition as its predecessor, and little hope remained of a peaceful settlement.

The Government here knows nothing more of the Spanish quarrel with Mexico than the newspapers state.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 22, 1857.

Lieutenant Craven has received preparatory orders for building boats and making other arrangements for a survey of the Isthmus of Darien, with the view of a ship canal. He will not start before October. The Navy Department has made application to the War Department for the assignment of an officer to cooperate with the expedition. For this purpose the Varina will take the place of the Arctic, which will be employed by the Coast Survey under Lieut. Berryman in taking deep-sea soundings on the coast of Newfoundland for the Submarine Telegraph.

The Saranac, which has been ordered to the Pacific, will precede the Merrimac as the flag ship there, and take the place of the John Adams.

The Alexandria Gazette of this morning has a letter from Williamsport, dated the 19th inst., saying that the work on dam No. 5 was commenced on that day, and the canal would be open for the passage of boats in three weeks. President Maulsby has obtained permission from the Secretary of War for Capt. Meigs to visit the work as advising engineer. There is no difficulty about pecuniary means.

New-Orleans papers of the 16th inst. are at hand by the arrival of the mail as late as due, but they contain no news of importance.

THE BOGUS ELECTION IN KANSAS.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, June 15, 1857,
Via St. Louis, June 22, 1857.

The total vote of Douglas County is only 293. Only three precincts had polls opened. The ultra ticket is elected. Only five precincts were opened south of Kaw River, except in border counties. The total vote will probably fall short of 4,000.

To the Associated Press.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, June 22, 1857.

The Republican learns that the Counties of Doniphan, Atchison, Leavenworth, Johnson, Jefferson, Shawnee and Douglas, in Kansas, have elected 41 Democratic delegates to the Constitutional Convention.

A letter to *The Democrat* says that the vote of Leavenworth is 225, and that that of the whole county will not exceed 500. Jefferson County gives 50, Douglas 175 and Franklin 30, as far as heard from.

FROM NEW FOUNDLAND—EUROPEAN STEAMER REPORTED.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., June 22, 1857—10:35 a. m.
[Received at Telegraph Office No. 21 Wall street at 10.34 a. m.]

A fishing smack arrived here this morning reports seeing yesterday a large steamer heading west, supposed to be the Persia. If this supposition is correct, she will be due at New-York between Tuesday and Wednesday noon.

ANTI-RENT DIFFICULTIES.

ALBANY, Monday, June 22, 1857.

On Saturday morning a most deliberate attempt was made to shoot Walter S. Church of this city, and Mr. Isaac Van Leuven. The attack upon them was made by persons concealed in a dense forest, about 2½ miles from this city, in the town of Bern. Mr. Church had directed Sheriff Brayton to advertise for sale the personal property of Adam Shultes, of the town of Bern, on Saturday at 11 o'clock, and Sheriff B. proceeded to that place in discharge of his duty. The execution was on a judgment for rent. Deputy United States Marshal Wemple of this city, being informed the sale was to take place, decided to avail himself of the opportunity of arresting any person who might be present, and named in a writ issued by the United States Court, at the instance of Etheridge M. Fish, against said persons, for being implicated in tarring and feathering him (Fish) some time ago.

Mr. Van Leuven and his son left Westerlo with Mr. Church, in a light wagon, accompanied by Deputy Sheriff Jenks and three other citizens of Westerlo. They preceded the Sheriff and Marshal, and while driving through a dense tract of woods, of half a mile in extent, two shots were fired at them from the thicket. Mr. Church and Van Leuven immediately jumped from their wagon and started for the woods, and toward a man about forty feet from them, who had raised his gun and was preparing to discharge it at them. He, on observing their movements, fled to a swamp, his pursuers close at his heels, where they arrested him—Mr. Van Leuven seizing him, and Mr. Church the gun. The rest of Mr. Church's party followed in pursuit of those who had fired at them, but could not overtake them.

The name of the man arrested is William Shultes. He is about forty years of age. After he was secured, he was ironed, and the party proceeded to the place of sale. No effort was made to rescue the prisoner nor interrupt the sale, which was conducted by Sheriff Brayton, who arrived soon after Mr. Church. The United States Deputy Marshal being present, commanded the support and assistance of all parties to aid him, and then proceeded to arrest three men under the process in his possession, which he did without difficulty. At the conclusion of the sale, they all started for this city, arriving here at an early hour yesterday morning. Mr. Shultes is confined in jail, and the three other men are in the custody of Marshal Wemple, who will probably admit them to bail this morning. We are requested by friends of Mr. Shultes to say that there is a different version of this given in other words, that Mr. S.'s statement is altogether different from that which is given by those who were shot at.

DINNER TO WM. B. REED, ESQ., THE NEW MINISTER TO CHINA.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, June 22, 1857—9 P. M.

The grand complimentary dinner to Wm. B. Reed, esq., the newly-appointed Minister to China, took place this evening, at the La Pierre House, Broad street, below Chestnut. The attendance, considering that tickets to the feed cost $10, was quite large, and composed of many of our most respectable citizens. The politics of those present was of a mixed character, i. e., Democrats and Old-Line Whigs. The former were loud in their praise of the new Minister, from the fact, I suppose, that he is a new convert to the "unterrified;" the latter, because their claims have been acknowledged through one who battled long in their ranks.

The dinner was a superb affair, and those present seemed to enjoy it hugely, judging from the manner the viands disappeared. After the removal of the cloth, the Hon. Joseph R. Chandler was called to the chair, and those present prepared themselves for the intellectual portion of the feast, and believing the readers to be somewhat interested in knowing what our new Minister is to do in China, I have concluded to send you his speech.

The Hon. J. R. Chandler proposed the fourth regular toast as follows:

The Hon. William B. Reed—Fitly chosen by the Chief Magistrate to represent the interests of the nation on a most important embassy. May the results of his mission justify the high estimate which his fellow-citizens place upon his abilities, and realize the true American doctrine, of asking nothing but what is right, and submitting to nothing that is wrong.

This was received with loud applause. After quiet had been restored, Mr. Reed arose and spoke at some length. I send you a few extracts:

And now, gentlemen, shall I venture to say a word or two as to the future—my future as one of the representatives of the United States abroad—the future of our country in its relations to the mysterious Empire to which I am to be accredited? There are, of course, official proprieties imposing some reserve, which no one will expect me to violate; but there is, on the other hand, an official affectation which here, at least, I should be sorry to be suspected of.

China is a place where the homely quality called mother wit is very much in requisition. The public men are well educated, shrewd masters of the fence of sophistry, and eminently diplomatic in the technical sense of the word—they are very apt to get the better of those who try these weapons with them. There is nothing like precedent or authority to regulate intercourse in that region of isolation. One approaches Chinese diplomacy very much as the navigator approaches the Chinese coasts. There are no lighthouses, no buoys, no signs of friendly counsel or guidance. They want no strangers, and they help none to come. The gallant ship which is to bear me must find her way into their ports and rivers by the skill and courage of the American men on board of her, and will anchor there without a word of welcome, except from strangers like herself. But, thus piloted, she will get securely in. She will be safe and respected under her flag—aggressive in no act, for her errand is a peaceful one, but ready to resent insult, and to give prompt protection where protection is due.

My mission, I sincerely hope, may not be unlike my ship; its animating spirit, vigilance over my country's interests, consciousness of power, reluctance to use it, fidelity to my country's traditions and republican faith. I can honestly say I go abroad with no despondency as to the future, no want of self-reliance, if the anchorage which my education has given me only holds. I am proud to belong to that school which believes in the traditionary policy of this nation as it first came from the lips of Washington, and as it has been maintained with certain mischievous aberrations ever since. There is not on the pages of our brief history an instance of a departure from Washington's foreign policy unattended with mischief to all parties concerned. It is this belief, this implicit faith, resting on principle, which alone can guide me through the perplexities of a state of distant warfare to which we are no parties. I have no foreign sympathies or antipathies. I have no cosmopolitan enthusiasm. I have a suspicion there is more danger from too many treaties than too few, especially when undertaking to regulate other people's concerns, or the general police of the earth and sea they assume the forms of "guarantees." I go abroad—and I hope in this to carry out the views of the Government—with a fixed resolution to avoid unnecessary complications which, even before my day is over, would be sure to breed new controversies and new dangers to those who now are friends, and who can best keep so by not being too intimate.

But, gentlemen, on the other hand, let me not either here or elsewhere be understood as saying, that from the legitimate communion and sympathies of the civilized nations of the world with regard to China, the United States should stand coldly aloof. Almost every practical question to be there determined has relations to others beside ourselves. We have nothing to ask that others may not share; but we choose to ask in our own way, and in our own good time. No one can find fault with this. It can be no part of the duty of an American representative to be the sullen spectator of what others are doing and have a perfect right to do; to exchange no word of counsel; to refuse or omit to confer frankly and fully on matters of common interest; for such there are of vast moment. I am more than content—I go abroad with a strong anxiety on all subjects of common and legitimate interest, to have an early and sincere avowal of views and intentions, and to try to interchange, with the representatives of every friendly power in the Chinese vicinage, mutual good offices. The fault will not be mine, gentlemen, if there be any efficacy in candor and fair dealing, if I am not on the best terms with every one in similar trust, belligerent or neutral, and this without disparaging entanglement. I rely on my common sense, and I hope kindly disposition to effect this result in spite of my inexperience.

I go abroad with a clear sense of responsibility to public opinion at home, the only responsibility an American public man should know. I recognize it fully; and it does not require much forecast to determine what it will exact with reference to this Oriental complication. It will exact there, as everywhere, deference to what in distant excitements are sometimes lost sight of, the restraints of the Constitution of the United States, which happily denies the power to shed blood to the Executive, or to an Executive subordinate. I have heard people, who ought to know better, talk of seizing and conquering islands in the Eastern seas, as if it were as easy a thing as for an old soldier to locate a land-warrant in one of our Western Territories. Other nations may fight, and conquer, and colonize, by the mere force of Executive will. We—and we ought to be grateful for the restraint—can only do so when the whole representation of the people authorize it, or the actual hand of aggression and insult is raised against us—and then we can fight as effectively as other people.

I make these observations, gentlemen, because, in the loose talk which excitement