Business Notices.

SEWING MACHINES.
THREE DIFFERENT KINDS UNDER INJUNCTION.
On the 30th day of June, 1857, the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, in several suits in equity commenced by I. M. Singer & Co., after due notice to the defendants, ordered writs of injunction to issue, prohibiting the sale or use of the HUNT & WEBSTER MACHINE, for violating five patents. Also the EMERY, HOUGHTON & CO. MACHINE for infringing two patents, and against the WATSON TEN DOLLAR MACHINE for infringing two patents.
Persons who buy any of these inferior Sewing Machines, can have no reason for complaint when they are compelled by law to stop using them. I. M. SINGER & Co., No. 458 Broadway.

MUSIC AT REDUCED PRICES.—The large and popular WATERS'S CATALOGUE OF MUSIC will be sold at reduced prices during this month. Also, new and second-hand PIANOS and MELODEONS, at lower prices than ever before offered in this market, at the WATERS'S PIANO AND MUSIC ROOMS, No. 333 Broadway. Pianos and Melodeons for rent and rent allowed on purchase.

$10 SEWING MACHINES.—WATSON'S $10 Sewing Machines are now for sale at the office of the Company, No 449 Broadway. Persons wishing Sewing Machines will do wel to examine this household favorite before paying from $75 to $150 for less valuable but more complicated ones. It is needless to add that the howls and shrieks of the high-priced Sewing-Machine dealers in regard to injunctions on this are false and wholly without foundation.
WATSON, WOOSTER & Co.

SEWING MACHINES.—All persons who want a Sewing Machine of universal utility—one that will sew the lightest fabrics and the heaviest fabrics better than any other—the best machine for family use, manufacturing, plantation use, or any use whatever—a machine that don't get out of order, and with which an industrious woman can readily earn $1,000 a year—can obtain it nowhere except at the office of
I. M. SINGER & Co., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.

DR. HARRISON'S PERISTALTIC LOZENGES.—Indorsed by all regular Physicians and Druggists as the most agreeable, convenient and effective cure for DYSPEPSIA, PILES, SUPPRESSIONS and COSTIVENESS. For sale only by first-class Druggists. Agents, New-York, HEGEMAN, CLARK & Co.

A STRAIGHT CROOK.
Straight Meals Furnished
At
CROOK'S DINING SALOON,
No 195 Washington-st.

STRANGERS requiring GIFTS and PRESENTS should visit the extensive BAZAAR of H. S. ROGERS, No 499 Broadway, as every conceivable variety can be found there. Beautiful Jet Ornaments, Fans, Card Cases, Work-Boxes and Dressing Cases, together with Toys, Dolls and Games suitable for all ages. Sold at the lowest prices of importation.

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.

WIGS!—HAIR-DYE!!—WIGS!!—BACHELOR'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 BACHELOR'S No. 233 Broadway.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Science has been groping in the dark for centuries after a cure for Dyspepsia, and the Liver and Bowel Complaints, which are its concomitants, until this peerless remedy was uttered before the world. Since then no sufferer has ever taken it in vain. Beware of counterfeits. Look to the water mark.

DAILY ENJOYMENT.—Nothing conduces more to our daily enjoyment than proper food. Many families have adopted the plan of using freely of WING'S FARINA CRACKERS, instead of the usual amount of heavy, heating food, and the change pleases all. The true FARINA CRACKERS have the name WING stamped on them. These may be procured of the best grocers generally.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE,
Secured by the celebrated
LA BELLE LOCK.
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN,
No 49 Murray-st, New-York.

New-York Daily Tribune

TUESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1857.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty of his good faith.

Subscribers, in sending us remittances, frequently omit to mention the name of the Post-Office, and very frequently the name of the State, to which their paper is to be sent. Always mention the name of the *Post-Office* and *State*.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

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

Justice Davison refuses to admit Mrs. Cunningham to bail. A commitment to the Tombs was made out last night, and this morning she will be locked up.

The news from India, which is only telegraphic the Indian mail not having arrived when the steamer left, does not throw any new light upon the origin of the revolt in the Bengal army, nor does it materially change the position of things as they stood at the previous accounts. The insurgents still held Delhi (for the report from Bombay of its capture seems premature), but with the prospect of being soon subdued, as they had suffered great loss in several sallies, and troops were marching from various quarters to reënforce the small European army, under General Barnard, by which Delhi was besieged. The spirit of revolt had spread among the Bengal native troops, and by way of precaution the regiments at Calcutta and Barrackpoor had been disarmed. The total disbandment and reorganization of the Bengal Sepoys is the least burden—and that no inconsiderable one—which the insurrection will impose upon the Indian Administration. Meanwhile business is at a stand not only at Calcutta but throughout India. The collection of the Bengal revenue is interrupted, while great expenditures become necessary. The non-military population of the Bengal Presidency remains perfectly quiet, nor have any of the native princes joined or countenanced the revolters, though the ex King of Oude, lately ousted from his throne, has been arrested as having had some correspondence with them or hand in their operations. It is stated that a large part of the late Bengal army consisted of natives of Oude, and perhaps the changes lately made there might have had some effect in stimulating the revolt.

No signs yet appear of any disposition on the part of the native armies of Bombay and Madras to imitate the example of Bengal; but, of course, some apprehensions on the subject cannot but be felt, nor can these troops be implicitly relied upon.

One of the most remarkable pieces of information is that the Indian newspapers have been subjected to a license system; but we have as yet only a telegraphic dispatch, and whether this applies to the papers printed in English, or only to those published in the native dialects, does not appear.

There are no details as yet of the successes of the British in their operations against the Chinese junks in Canton river. Since the breaking out of the Bengal mutiny, the tone of *The Times* toward the Chinese has grown much less violent. Hopes are expressed, indeed, that the Canton difficulty may be arranged without sending any troops to China. If not, it will be likely to go for some time unsettled, as, in the present state of things in India, troops can hardly be spared for operations in China.

An important debate has taken place in the British House of Commons on the insurrection in India, in which Mr. Disraeli led off with raising the questions, Was it a mere military mutiny, or was it a national revolt? Is the conduct of the troops the consequence of a sudden impulse, or is it the result of an organized conspiracy? He was inclined to look upon the soldiers not as the avengers of professional grievances, but as the exponents of general discontent. According to his view of the case, the policy of the Indian Government had of late years undergone a change which had alienated and offended every powerful interest in the country. The English power in India was not based, so he argued on conquest. The English had never conquered India; they had only availed themselves of the quarrels, civil and religious, between the native populations and the native princes, to raise themselves, few and weak as they were, to a controlling position. It was not their own strength that had made them rulers of India, only their skill and art in playing off one part of the native population against the other. And it it was upon this principle that, until within the last ten years, the whole administration of affairs on the part of the English had been conducted. That administration had been based upon the principle, not of setting aside, but of upholding the religions, the laws, the distribution of property, and all existing privileges, exactly as they were when the English placed themselves at the head of affairs. The allowing the existence of quasi-independent States, with armies of their own, was a part of this system. A faithful observance of the treaties entered into with those States, the rigid maintenance of the laws and customs of the people, above all, a scrupulous adhesion to the guarantees given to the landed proprietors and the priesthoods of the popular religions, formed the cornerstone on which the edifice of English power in India had been erected.

But within ten years past, according to Mr. Disraeli, a new system had been adopted, exactly the reverse of the old one. The object seemed to have been, not to maintain Indian nationality, but to destroy it. These assaults upon the nationality of India he discussed under three heads: First, the absorption of native principalities; second, the disturbance of the settlement of property; third, tampering with religion. Under the first head, Mr. Disraeli specified the annexation of the territories of Sattara and Berar on the ground that there were no legal heirs—the Government refusing to recognize the custom of adoption universally prevalent in India—and the annexation of Oude and several smaller territories on other pretexts, generally the misgovernment of the reigning princes. These proceedings had given a shock of alarm to the two hundred princes still existing in India with a population of sixty millions under their control.

Under the second head were specified the refusal of the Government to recognize the principle of inheritance by adoption in case of succession to private estates; the steps recently taken to get rid of exemptions from the land tax under which many estates were claimed to be held, and the changing from perpetual pensions into mere annuities the amounts which had been assigned to the former rulers when the English obtained the sovereignty of certain portions of India.

With respect to interference with the religious prejudices of the Hindoos, Mr. Disraeli has no objection to the missionary system as such. He could not join in the charge that the missionary enterprise has caused the present troubles. Missionaries were no novelty in India. So long as the missionaries were mere missionaries, and nothing more, they occasioned no jealousy on the part of the natives. What he complained of was, that the missionaries have been taken, or seemed to have been taken, under the patronage of the Government, and that the system of public education introduced into India has been employed for proselytizing purposes. He thought the introduction of the Bible into the Indian schools, and the attempt at female education in India, very bad things; but what he principally complained of was, the law providing that no man should lose his property on account of a change in his religion, and the law allowing Hindoo widows to marry a second time.

The speech of Mr. Disraeli, an elaborate and carefully prepared lecture on Indian affairs—and very artfully addressed from beginning to end to the ideas, feelings and sympathies of the Conservative section of the House—seems to have taken the Government orators rather by surprise. The President of the Board of Control and the Chairman of the Court of Directors replied to it, but in a rather rambling and inefficient manner. Considerable complaint was made that in such a moment of difficulty and anxiety—and when the practical question, as Mr. Disraeli seemed to admit at the conclusion of his speech, was not how the difficulty was got into, but how to get out of it—so many topics of complaint should have been introduced.

The answer put in to Mr. Disraeli's view of the origin of the Bengal mutiny was, that no connection was shown between that mutiny and the causes to which it was ascribed. It was confined entirely to the soldiers. The Indian princes had taken no part in it; on the contrary, several of them had volunteered their aid to put it down. The proprietors had taken no part in it. The priesthood had taken no part in it. It was, so far as appeared, a simple military revolt. But upon the matter of the alleged recent change in the policy of the Indian Administration, Mr. Disraeli was not very distinctly met. Such a change of policy was neither admitted nor denied, and as to the specifications, a disposition was evinced to discuss them rather as isolated facts, each standing upon its own merits, than as parts of a system.

In the matter of interferences with the religious prejudices of the natives, the President of the Board of Control seemed determined not to be outdone by Mr. Disraeli. He, too, was willing to tolerate missionaries; but the practice on the part of military and civil servants of the Company, in acting the part of missionaries, by distributing tracts and otherwise, he thought very objectionable, and seemed to intimate that the Government had no objection to a stop being put to it. We are inclined to suspect, however, that this is a matter with which neither Government nor opposition will choose to meddle. It may be dangerous interfering with the religious ideas of the Hindoos; but the English people also have religious ideas, and to meddle with them might prove still more dangerous.

Dr. John H. Gihon, private Secretary of Gov. Geary during his seven months' service as Governor of Kansas, has embodied the facts which came under his personal observation with those which he gleaned from official records and an extensive intercourse with men of all parties, in a compact and lucid volume, entitled "Geary and Kansas—Gov. "Geary's Administration in Kansas: With a "Complete History of the Territory until June, "1857," which we earnestly commend to general perusal.

We are often represented as uncharitable in our political feelings and harsh toward our opponents, when in fact our worst wish with regard to every honest man who still adheres to what calls itself the Democratic party is, that he should be required to serve for six months as Territorial Governor of Kansas, under Pierce or Buchanan as President, with Lecompte and Cato as Territorial Judges. Is that uncharitable?

The leaders and leading journals of the Democratic party have for years been deeply implicated in a conspiracy to conceal and pervert the truth with regard to the course of events in Kansas. No leading journal of that party, published in any of the Free States, has maintained a regular correspondence from Kansas throughout the exciting scenes of the last three years—no one of them has presented through its columns a consecutive and tolerably full narrative of the events transpiring in that Territory. We do not complain that those events have not been narrated fairly, but that a very large proportion of them have been suppressed by those journals altogether. We have a vivid recollection of the wondering surprise with which the accounts of the first positive outbreak in Kansas, growing out of the murder of Dow by Coleman, near Hickory Point, and culminating in the first "Law and Order" foray on Lawrence, was received by "National" men of all parties at the Federal Metropolis in December, 1855. The whole matter was as complete an astonisher to them as if they had just heard by telegraph that a Russian fleet and army had captured San Francisco and was about to overrun all California. Earnest efforts were promptly made by active Republicans to have the leading facts in the case made public through the Washington journals, but with very poor success. Of course, *The National Era* published the facts; but that journal, though widely circulated in the Free States, is barely known in Washington, and never seen about the great hotels. *The National Intelligencer*, which will not assert known falsehood to serve any party, is yet exceedingly timid with regard to the statement of truths which it supposes will be decidedly unwelcome to the most of its supporters, and to those who control the advertising of the Federal bureaus. *The Union* was and is in sympathy with the Border Ruffians, and never gave the Free-State men of Kansas any shadow of fair play. They were always represented as rebels, anarchists, outlaws, who provoked all the outrages to which they have been subjected, and would not be at peace so long as there were laws to break or negroes to steal. To this hour, the readers of these two great "National" metropolitan journals know nothing, unless enlightened through other channels, of the origin, true character or extent of the crimes whereby Kansas was long devastated and is still legally subjugated. And the consequences of these and kindred suppressions have been most disastrous. We have faith in the instincts and judgment of the American People; but how can they decide correctly when the material facts are carefully withheld from them, and glaring falsehoods often substituted therefor, by their accustomed and accredited instructors? "What can we reason from but what we know?" We firmly believe that the last Presidential Election would have had a different result had the great body of the People been permitted through 1856 fairly to understand the nature of the events then transpiring in Kansas. Nay: Had but a single journal—*The Public Ledger* of Philadelphia—sent an honest, intelligent man to Kansas, as its correspondent, on the passage of the Nebraska bill, and kept him there to the present time, printing his letters as received, with or without appropriate comments, we believe John C. Fremont would last November have been chosen President. It is only by a systematic and guilty suppression of important truth, by journals paid and trusted to supply it, that an adverse result was secured.

Dr. Gihon, like Gov. Geary, and Gov. Reeder before him, went to Kansas a lifelong Democrat, a supporter of President Pierce and a partisan of Mr. Buchanan. It was reported and understood that Mr. Buchanan designated Col. Geary to the late Administration as a fit person to supersede Shannon in Kansas, and restore peace and security to that distracted, desolated region. It was obviously necessary to Mr. Buchanan at the moment that peace should by some means be restored, and for his sake Col. Geary undertook the critical task. He succeeded, and saved Mr. Buchanan's election, but he sacrificed himself in the operation. Being unprovided with funds from Washington, he was obliged to draw heavily on his private resources to meet the exigencies of the public service; and those drafts had not been repaid him when he resigned, and we presume have not yet been. He quieted the Territory for the critical period by treating all parties as honestly, fairly and kindly as the infamous "laws" of the bogus Legislature (which he was obliged to treat as valid) would permit; but, the immediate exigency being passed and another four years' ascendancy of the Slave Power secured, impartiality and justice toward the People of Kansas became treason to the Slave Power, which would no longer be endured. Gov. Geary was the same in February, 1857, that he had been in September, 1856; but the times had changed, and he was required to change with them, which he was not ready to do. He still esteemed it his duty to repress outrage, robbery and murder, whether committed in behalf of "Freedom" or of "Law and Order;" but this was not to be tolerated by his associates in the government of Kansas, especially its Judiciary. A collision necessarily ensued; Pierce declared him in the right, and promised to sustain him by removing Lecompte, and actually did send the name of a successor to the Senate; but the nomination was stopped in that citadel of Slavery, and Gov. Geary awoke to the fact that it was the Slave Power which was the real governor of Kansas, and he must act as its scribe or cease to act at all. He suddenly found himself without real authority, without support from his associates in the government, without friends among their partisans, but regarded by them all as a wolf in sheep's clothing whom it was glory to insult and would be a merit to assassinate. So he resigned in time to save his life and came away, a poorer, a graver, but also a wiser and, we trust, a better and more useful man, than if he had never been Territorial Governor of Kansas. Such is the basis of Dr. Gihon's narrative, which forms a fair 12mo, of 348 pages, to which we shall refer more fully hereafter, and which we most earnestly commend to general circulation.

Jeremy Bentham used to compare the proceedings in criminal cases under the common, and for that matter the statute law of England, to an English fox-chase. The object of a fox-chase is not merely nor mainly to catch the fox, and still less to exterminate the race of foxes, but first to get out of him, before he is caught, the greatest amount of sport which he can be made to afford; and, secondly, to give the race of foxes a fair chance to perpetuate itself, so that the exhilarating business of fox-hunting may be perpetuated from generation to generation. The fox can only be followed according to certain strict rules. He must be allowed what is called fair play; that is to say, a reasonable chance of eluding both hounds and hunters. If, by dint of doubling and turning, he can contrive to earth himself, well and good. To stop up his holes so that he can't get into them, or to dig him out after he has got in, is contrary to the rule; and to thrust a trap into his hole would be considered—among professional fox-hunters, that is—perfectly outrageous.

It is precisely in this spirit of fox-hunting magnanimity that some persons—mostly, we believe, connected with the press—have been disposed to criticise the means lately employed for bringing Mrs. Cunningham within the grasp of the law. These gentlemen seem to imagine that the great end of the criminal law and its administration is, not to protect the public against the danger of the commission of crimes, but to afford the public a certain degree of excitement and entertainment. Those ordinary thieves and pickpockets may perhaps be treated as vermin against whom the shortest and surest method is the best; but so adventurous and artful a creature as Mrs. Cunningham, who knows so well how to double and turn and cover up her tracks so as to throw the dogs off the scent, ought to be so far allowed the benefit of her natural genius as to have the advantage of a fair run without being baited or trapped into a corner which hardly seems to allow her any chance of escape.

Considering the great difficulty that we have here in New-York in bringing great criminals to justice, considering especially the effect which the escape of Mrs. Cunningham would have been likely to have had in the way of stimulus and excitement to the commission of similar crimes, we, for our part, cannot join in the censures to which we have referred. Had there been, while Dr. Burdell was still alive, on the part of those whom Mrs. Cunningham sought to make confederates in her crimes, the same disposition to promote the ends of both public and private justice exhibited by Dr. Uhl, we should never have heard of the Burdell tragedy.

A few words on the subject of the use of tobacco—to the defense of which *The Courier and Enquirer* has practically come, though it condemns, in tender tones, the practice as deplorable. *The Courier and Enquirer* would not have students expelled from colleges for the use of tobacco. That would be tyrannical. Cannot vice, then, be punished, as well as crime? Let us look at tobacco-chewing and spitting. Is it fit for a civilized being? Is it not more disgusting than any natural habits of the hog? We do not say the hog in a sty, because that is an artificial life for the animal, and he is not responsible for the vices of a pent-up slave. Tobacco is nasty and filthy. Its preparation is namelessly dirty. It is rank poison. The extract of it kills as certainly as prussic acid. The first use of it, in chewing and smoking, is accompanied by deadly sickness. The habit depletes the system when the tendency to obesity is not paramount. It lowers the nerves, the tone, strength and style of the men of the country, and hence of the women. Every man who chews and spits contributes to render his daughters scraggy and homely. It is a dastardly, ungallant attack on the sex in that sense. It is ruinous to nice taste. The mouth imbruted with its filth cannot discriminate between purity and impurity. The language of the chewer and spitter is apt to be as coarse as his stimulant. He becomes the impersonation of selfish gratification. Provided he chews his filth and spits, he cares nothing for the presence of women or men. He never says, "By your leave." No: the morals and the manners of the Border Ruffian are naturally his, so far as chewing and spitting are concerned. If in a railroad car, sitting on the same seat with a lady even for a thousand-mile journey, the tobacco-chewer and spitter never reflects that what is beastly in him would be beastly in her, and hence disgusting to the sex. No. He provides himself with a congeries of "plugs." Black, dismal and stinking, they are as the apple of his eye. He cuts a piece. He puts it in his mouth. All the nastiness and stench which this engenders are evident to the lady alongside of him and to the ladies and gentlemen around and about. But what cares our plug-hero? Is he not a free and enlightened citizen? Does not liberty mean the art of violating good manners and carrying all the canons of low-bred egotism to their extremes? Well, then! Spit! hawk! let the juice fly! Spit down, spit up, spit around! Keep up the putrid foam in your mouth. Now, out with it! Too coarse, too selfish, too vile to observe the shudder, the disgust of the fair traveler or travelers, or the gentlemen present—for the breed is not quite extinct, though it bids fair to be under the tobacco régime—our democratic savage spits away, until he has made a puddle around him which would turn the stomach of a hog. It stains and ruins the ladies' skirts; but what of that? This is a free country. This is the fruit of the first few hours' travel. The shame is repeated every time the car is reëntered.

Take next our hotels, with all their purple and gold. Ah, we could do with whitewashed walls and sanded floors if they only accommodated gentlemen. But they do not. The hues and forms mimicked from the Versailles Palace do not make courtiers and gallants in their manners. Our tobacco-chewers might better betake themselves to some appropriate sty than figure amid the splendors of fashionable hotels. It is a frightful satire to see the tesselated marble halls of our princely hotels begrimed as if a set of Fejee Islanders had been celebrating therein some obscene rite. O, enlightened nation! O, chivalrous gentlemen! And with all this, it is tyrannical on the part of the sacred function intrusted with the culture of youth to thrust out from the claims and dignities of a college life the lad who pretends to enter upon an enlightened career, to aspire to a liberal education, when at the outset he violates the first principles of good breeding, the loyalty due the laws of health and beauty, the purity and decorum essential to the neophyte! We repeat our opinion that the recommendation of Horace Mann to the Association of Teachers of Ohio, in regard to the use of tobacco, was not strong enough. It should not be simply denounced, but the student who uses it should be expelled on the ground that the practice is unfit for "a scholar and a gentleman." We need not enlarge on the fact that the boy who learns the use of tobacco takes, as a rule, his introductory lesson in drunkenness. Tobacco and strong drink are twins. Let our colleges punish for the use of both alike.

The robberies perpetrated in our City by its office-holders have become so frequent and stupendous that no one pretends to keep the run of them or seems to be surprised at any new development of the science of spoliation. We are not surprised to hear, therefore, though we are not willing as yet to believe, a current report that $600,000 has been drawn from our City Treasury and at least $300,000 of it expended ostensibly for copying and printing certain public records, yet that, up to this hour, no volume of those records is known to have been perfected. The following act appears to have been "put through" at the last Session of our Legislature in furtherance of this job:

"AN ACT for the appointment of Commissioners of Record for the City and County of New-York, passed April 13, 1855, three fifths being present.

"The people of the State of New-York, represented in the Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

"SECTION 1. Wm. C. Wetmore, Jonathan Nathan, Richard Busteed and George P. Nelson are hereby appointed Commissioners of Record for the City and County of New-York, with full powers to examine into the condition of the records, documents, maps and indices in the offices of the Clerk, Register and Surrogate of said city and county, and to have the same copied and printed in such form and to such an extent as they may deem proper, and to do such further acts for the preservation and convenient examination of the same as the public interest may require. Said Clerk (Richard B. Connolly), Register (John J. Doane) and Surrogate (Alexander W. Bradford) shall be ex officio Commissioners in reference to their respective offices.

"SEC. 2. The said Commissioners shall receive no compensation for their services. The necessary expenses incurred by them shall be paid by the County Treasurer upon the certificate of the said Commissioners, and the Supervisors of said city and county are hereby authorized to raise by tax the amount required to defray the same.

"SEC. 3. This act shall take effect immediately."

—We remark among the names of the Commissioners designated by this bill that of our Surrogate, Alex. W. Bradford—a gentleman who has always maintained an unspotted reputation. We single him out, therefore, and ask him to explain this Record business fully through this or some other journal. If he fails to do it promptly, we shall draw our own inferences, and so will the public.

The Richmond Enquirer, through sundry favored correspondents, is reagitating the project of exiling or enslaving the Free Black population of Virginia. Here is the gist of one of the latest testimonies showing the urgency of the proposed measure:

"In this county [Rockingham] they [the Free Blacks] are more numerous than in many parts of Eastern Virginia, and many of them educated and acquainted with the Northern States, which they frequently visit. The effect of it is so sensibly felt upon the black slave population, that it is almost impossible for us to get along with the institution. If we speak harshly to our negroes it is the signal for a runaway, and we become so annoyed with the state of affairs, as frequently to wish that there were none among us. If the free negroes are allowed to remain and tamper with our slaves much longer, Western Virginia will become virtually a free country, and it behooves the people of Eastern Virginia to take this matter into serious consideration and unite with us in our efforts to preserve the institution. The laws on the subject of free negroes are so loosely executed in many of our counties, that they amount to a mere nullity.

"In this county, a free negro by the name of James Peters has just returned to Harrisonburg, after a residence of near five years in the District of Columbia, where he has been at College. Who can estimate the injury this single negro may not do by his conversation and conduct?"

The Cincinnati Enquirer, a leading Democratic journal in Ohio, thus comments on the refusal of Gen. Packer to meet Judge Wilmot on the stump, and discuss with him before the people of Pennsylvania the great issues on which they are to pass judgment in October:

"Judge Wilmot, the Black Republican candidate for Governor in Pennsylvania, lately challenged Gen. Packer, the Democratic nominee for that office, to take the stump with him in public discussion throughout the State. Mr. Packer referred the proposal to the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, who advised him to decline it, assigning several reasons for such a course, which, in our judgment, are not at all tenable. The first was, that it might have a tendency, by making a precedent, to prevent, hereafter, the nomination of any man who was not a good debater; and second, that in his (the Chairman's) belief there was a considerable public feeling against the propriety of executive candidates appearing before the people to solicit their votes; and lastly, that Wilmot, the Black Republican nominee, was a Judge, which was a special disqualification.

"This latter objection was no reason why Packer should not take the field, and if any disadvantage had resulted to Wilmot in consequence of his improper course, Democrats would not take that to heart severely. The other reasons for the declination strike us as very flimsy. The policy of opposing candidates for high political offices discussing together the important issues of a campaign, has been tried in the South and West with the most complete success. The people have been instructed by it, and it is no unusual thing in the South to find men without any education, who, on account of their familiarity with political discussions by the ablest men on both sides, are better informed on politics than many people at the North of far superior education.

"There can be no better way of elucidating the truth than by a fair and open discussion. The Democracy—on account of the superior justice and strength of their cause—should especially court it on all occasions. The falsehoods and errors of our opponents can in no way be so handsomely and forcibly exposed. The adoption of the system in the North would, doubtless, be worth thousands of votes to our organization. The declination of Mr. Packer gives Wilmot's friends an opportunity to assert that the Democracy are afraid of public controversy, and places them in a bad and false position. Packer, we understand, is a good speaker, and would, on the stump, have been an overmatch for Wilmot, had the proposal been accepted. We hope that in Ohio no such feeling will prevail, but that our candidate for Governor will promptly meet Gov. Chase in discussion in every part of the State."

The Washington Union—with a total oblivious-ness of its self-condemnation—thus moralizes:

"One of the strongest and most offensive peculiarities of the *Black Republican* press is their unwillingness or inability to narrate the common political events of the day without the employment of vulgar language or *vituperative epithets*. THE N. Y. TRIBUNE thus alludes to the elections held this week," &c.

The *italics*, we need hardly say, are THE TRIBUNE'S, but the inconsistency between preaching and practice is *The Union's*.

THE TROUBLE AMONG MECHANICS IN NORTH CAROLINA.—*The Wilmington* (N. C.) *Journal* has an account of a second meeting of mechanics and workingmen, who feel themselves aggrieved by being denounced as Abolitionists and outlaws because they oppose negro competition. We give the preamble and several of the resolutions passed:

Whereas, There is evidently a determination in some portions of the community to throw the responsibility of a recent outrage upon the mechanics as a body, thereby subjecting them equally to the reproach attaching to open violations of the law, to a disregard of contempt of the rights of others, and to a reckless indifference of consequences in the attainment of ends—all which, together with any insinuations from whatever quarter reflecting upon our integrity as a law-abiding class of the community, we view with becoming indignity, hereby unequivocally repelling every charge of unworthy demeanor, or of participating in any act pregnant of evil to the community, or of any other intrusion other than may become necessary in defense of our reputations, or the open and fearless vindication of our rights. *And whereas*, Several outrages of an unlawful character having been perpetrated in the town of Wilmington within a few years past, such as blowing up log cabins and mausoleums, tearing down stills and residences of private citizens, whose standing did not suit "a certain class of citizens," in all of which outrages the citizens have suffered more or less in their persons and purses, and of which unlawful outrages the town has taken no notice to this day, and against which and all other outrages we, as law-loving and law-abiding citizens, do protest. *And whereas*, An outrage having been perpetrated by some unlawful persons on the night of the 27th ult., on account of which His Honor the Mayor called a meeting for the purpose of taking some action thereon, and at which meeting it was understood to be the pleasure of several of the speakers to stigmatize the contractors, mechanics and laboring men of the town of Wilmington as a "certain class of citizens," who were "Abolitionists," "villains," and other epithets, which, if meant for us, were unbecoming *gentlemen* to make use of. Therefore be it

Resolved, That we have heard with disgust the stigmas that were understood to have been hurled against us, as a "class," by some of the speakers of the citizens' meeting, held on the afternoon of the 29th ult., by classing us as "Abolitionists," "Dead Rabbits," "Plug Uglies," &c., which epithets, if applied to us, we repel with indignation, and return them to their authors and vendors for their own digestion.

Resolved, That all we ask is for the existing laws to be executed by those who have been sworn to enforce them, and they will ever find us ready to assist them in removing the foundation to the stepping-stone to Abolitionism.

Resolved, That although the existing laws (in reference to negroes contracting and hiring their time) are supposed to be sufficient for the protection of white mechanics, yet the evasions of these laws are so accessible to negroes, their masters and *protectors*, that they are valueless and ineffectual, and from which the mechanics and laboring men derive no benefit.

The Scottish American Journal is the latest addition to the weekly press of our city, and a very creditable one. It is a large and fair quarto, judiciously edited by T. C. Latto and J. W. Finlay, and issued at $2 50 a year. Its literary selections are good, and its comments on current topics sensible and discreet. The Scottish citizens or residents of the United States must number some hundreds of thousands, above the average of our immigrant population in morality, intelligence, thrift; and they may be confidently expected to give a generous and steady support to a journal which visits them weekly freighted with the freshest and fullest tidings from "the Land o' Cakes." We heartily wish success to *The Journal*.

THE LATEST NEWS,

RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 10, 1857.

Warrants were issued from the Treasury to-day for $25,920 in payment for the books taken by twenty-four members of Congress, on their certificates and receipts. The accounts of one hundred and eighteen members remain unsettled.

The friends of Gen. Burnett write from New-York that the award by the Jackson Gold-box Committee was made under the management of Mayor Wood, and that the Common Council will reject it. This is a matter of such great consequence that the Administration will, it is thought, give it its undivided attention for some time to come.

General Cass is unwell to-day.

Minister Bowlin has returned, but the negotiation with reference to the New-Granadian difficulty proceeds very slowly. It is rumored that Lord Napier has tendered his good offices as a mediator, and that he advises a compromise upon a money indemnity, without changing the jurisdiction of the territory. I put no great confidence in the truth of the report.

The Democrats received dispatches from St. Louis this afternoon, denying the election of Major Rollins. PEMAQUID,

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 10, 1857.

The Special Agent sent to Minnesota reports to the Department of the Interior, in a letter received today, that no further outrages have been perpetrated by the Indians in the Territory. He says, local alarm prevails among the frontier settlers, who are daily deserting their improvements and leaving the Territory, but thinks the arrival of the troops will restore confidence and effectually overawe the Indians.

The Postmaster-General has nearly completed arrangements by which to concentrate, at Cincinnati, by the most prompt and expeditious means the great Northern and Eastern mails, thence to be distributed to the Western States and Territories generally. He is also endeavoring to improve the Southern mail service.

Advices to the War Department from Fort Ridgley to July 30 state that as soon as Major Sherman's command repaired to Yellow Stone River, Minnesota, the Sioux were overawed and became submissive. No further information of Ink-pa-du-tah's band had been received.

NON-ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

HALIFAX, Monday, Aug. 10, 1857.

The steamship Canada, now in her tenth day from Liverpool, and about due at this port, has not yet made her appearance.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, August 8, 1857.

Notwithstanding the first returns, it is now believed by some that Rollins, anti-Democratic candidate for Governor of Missouri, has been elected. A well-informed citizen of that State, now here, an ardent Pro-Slavery man and immersed in Kansas land speculations, told me this morning that he feared the report of Rollins's success was correct, and declared that if it was, nothing could prevent Missouri becoming a Free State within ten years. This is the testimony of one "to the manor born," who looks upon Slavery as the greatest of political and social blessings.

I fear the news is too good to be true. It yet appears to me more probable that Missouri clings to the idol of Border-Ruffian affection, which is 'National Democracy'—the new slang word for the breeding and selling and hunting of slaves. But it is evident that the citadel is shaken. If even Stewart has been elected, it is evident that the mighty serpent begins to wriggle painfully and impotently. If the contortions of Slavery as displayed in the late canvass are not throes of death, they are the certain harbingers of decay. The strength of the great issue of gradual Emancipation has alone supported the American candidate. Uniting the two sections of the Democratic vote last Summer, an Anti-Know-Nothing majority in the State is found of more than 30,000 votes. Thousands of German Republicans could not vote for Rollins, because of his "Americanism," and would not support Stewart because of his identification with the Pro-Slavery party. But other thousands voted for the Democratic candidate on the ground that personally he was as favorable to emancipation as his opponent. Under these adverse circumstances the great result is as astonishing as it is pleasing. The days of Slavery are numbered in Missouri.

Something of this must also be attributed to the reaction in the public mind from that terrible excitement leading to the invasion of Kansas, and the atrocities perpetrated upon the people of that Territory. It is a most humiliating rebuke to the past and present National Administrations, which hired the villains engaged in the bloody work, and rewarded them after the commission of their crimes.

The British Government has very sensibly declined to continue the wrangle over Central American affairs, wisely concluding that it can play its part toward that disturbed region quite as well independently of the United States as with its sulky and reluctant co-operation. The best information to which I have access leads me to believe that the recent conferences between Gen. Cass and Lord Napier had no reference whatever to the defunct treaty, or to any other branch of this complicated business. The policy of the British Government is that of perfect acquiescence in the progress of events; what they desire to do is to do nothing, in which they have, for the last five years, been eminently successful. Their last act of intervention was the firing into the Prometheus five years ago. The really important and tangible point in dispute was the possession or control of Greytown. That place was seized by the British in 1848 and held by them in the name of the calico shirt called the King of Mosquito. With that practical good sense which distinguishes the British character, they gave up Greytown when they found that they could not hold it without danger of war with the United States. They proposed in the Dallas and Clarendon Treaty joint protectorate over the port and river of San Juan, but that was rejected by the Senate; and now, since the expulsion of the pirate Walker, the actions of Central America are left to fight out their causeless and ceaseless quarrels unrestrained by foreign authority. This is an injury to the commerce and prosperity of the world, but much more detrimental to the United States than to any other nation.

By informal and common consent the Clayton and Bulwer treaty is abrogated. Great Britain is on good terms with all the States of the disrupted confederacy, and is in particular cultivating the most friendly relations with Honduras and San Salvador. Honduras has rejected the treaty retroceding to her jurisdiction the Ruatan Islands, and that group remains in possession of the British crown. There is scarcely any doubt of the existence of a secret treaty, by which Honduras cedes these islands to Great Britain in return for the capital and protection furnished in aid of the railroad from the Atlantic to the Gulf of Fonseca, and with the ulterior object of preventing the establishment of slavery in them, under the auspices of the United States.

In this way the Central American question, too tough for diplomacy, is left to settle itself; in truth, may be said to have settled itself. The foray of murderers and robbers, called fillibusters, has destroyed the influence of the United States for an indefinite time, and postponed annexation until the settlement of the Slavery question among ourselves.

Lord Napier has acted as mediator in our difficulty with New-Granada, and has advised General