Business Notices.

LEARY & CO.'S FALL FASHION FOR GENTS' HATS.—On TUESDAY, Sept. 1, will be offered at our counters the quarterly patterns of Gents' dress HATS. The excellence of our fabrics and variety of styles, which for years have secured for us so large a patronage in the retail department of our business, will in this "Fall pattern" be fully sustained. While in our Soft Hat room will be displayed the finest collection in this branch of Hatting ever exhibited, being products of the combined taste and skill of our own workshops, and large invoices just received from the most fashionable Paris fabricants.

LEARY & Co.,
Leaders and Introducers of Fashions for Gents' Hats,
Astor House, Broadway.

PATENT PANTS AND PRETENSIONS.

BY JULIA CARLY RHEINHARDT.

They're granting patents now-a-days
For all kinds of improvements—
For patent ventilating hats,
With junction stove-pipe movements;
For Bogus Babies (Oakey Hall
And Dr. Uhl have done it),
And where the patent rage will end,
Let them say who begun it!

Thus men got civic crowns and wreaths
For earning civic halters;
And bold pretension ever wins,
While modest merit falters.
And thus the SMITHS—the BROTHERS SMITH,
Because they are not blatant,
For their IMPROVED FALL STYLE OF CLOTHES
Have never got a patent.

SMITH BROTHERS' one Price Wholesale and Retail Clothing Warerooms, Nos. 122, 138 and 140 Fulton st., New-York.

TO ADVERTISERS.—The best, cheapest, and most conspicuous mode of ADVERTISING is from the tops of all the different stages. Parties who wish to employ this excellent means of making their business known, will apply to the STAGE ADVERTISING COMPANY, No 271 Broadway, room No. 17.

Tomatoes, Green Corn, Peaches, or any other Fruit or Vegetable, may be preserved without sugar by using SPRATT'S PATENT CANS, which are acknowledged to be the only reliable self-sealing cans in market. Full directions for preserving accompany the cans.
WELLS & PROVOST, Sole Proprietors,
No. 215 Front-st., near Beekman.
N. B.—All orders by post promptly forwarded to any part of the city free of expense.

ESPENSCHEID has made a decided hit with his Fall styles for 1857. His HATS are carrying with them the public favor, and seem to be more popular than any other introduced this season. Price $3 50. Call at No. 118 Nassau-st., and see the advantages offered by this establishment.

Persons returning from the country with sun burnt hands, should procure a pair of INDIA RUBBER GLOVES at once. They bleach the hands snowy white, and render them soft and smooth. For sale at all Rubber Stores, and at No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—CARPETING, OILCLOTHS, CURTAIN GOODS, &c. selling off at less than cost, at YOUNG & JAYNE'S store, No. 364 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st. The entire stock to be closed out immediately at great bargains, for cash. Eight years lease of store for sale.

WIGS — HAIR DYE — WIGS.— BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only harmless and reliable hair dye known—no blisters—no fits—no burning off the hair, the result of using the many base imitations. Avoid all others as you would escape ridicule. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees surpass all. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye and Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway, opposite the Park Fountain.

FRENCH MECHANICAL LAMPS (New Styles).— Just received, a large Invoice. Also, FIXTURES for Library, Billiard and Dining Rooms; CANDELSTICKS, CANDELABRAS, CLOCKS, Pure White RAPE SEED OIL. For sale by
H. DARDONVILLE, No. 445 Broadway.

HUSBAND'S CALCINED MAGNESIA is free from unpleasant taste, and three times the strength of the common Calcined Magnesia.
A World's Fair Medal and Four First Premium Silver Medals have been awarded it, as being the best in the market. For sale by the Druggists and country store-keepers generally, and by the manufacturer. THOMAS J. HUSBAND, Philadelphia.

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.

WATSON'S $10 SEWING MACHINES—ANOTHER INJUNCTION AGAINST THEM.—On the 5d day of August inst. the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York granted an injunction in a suit prosecuted by I. M. Singer & Co. against Watson, Wooster & Co. This injunction absolutely prohibits the defendants and their agents from making, using, selling, or advertising for sale, the Watson $10 machines. Newspaper publishers will please take notice of this injunction, and not assist in violating it.
I. M. SINGER & Co., No. 458 Broadway.

HAIR DYE! WIGS!! HAIR DYE!!!—CRISTADORO, No 6 Astor House, has the safest, the surest, and the best HAIR DYE in the world. His new style of Zephyr SCALPS beat all for their natural appearance, lightness, and adaptability to the head. The dye applied in private. Copy the address.

CHEER UP!—GOOD TIME COMING.—Step in to CROOK & Co.'s, No. 195 Washington-st., and get a cup of his genuine Mocha, or No 1 Oolong, together with one of those rich, juicy Beef Steaks that set Johnny Bull's mouth a watering. CHEER UP.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT gives immediate ease in Lumbago, Pain in the Back caused by over straining, Inflammation of the Kidneys, and all External Irritation, whether produced by disease or resulting from injury. Applied with a due degree of friction, it soon accomplishes a cure.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.—To HOUSEKEEPERS, STEWARDS OF HOTELS, OYSTER AND EATING-HOUSES.—The next time you buy CRACKERS call for BOND'S, and our word for it, you will never afterward use any others.
Be sure each Cracker bears the stamp of BOND, as the market is full of imitations. Our goods may be seen at the tables of the principal hotels in this city, among which are the St. Nicholas, Metropolitan, La Farge, New-York Hotel, Brevoort House, Everett House. Sold by all Grocers.
A. W. HYDE, Wholesale Agent, No. 180 Chambers st.

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.

TOMATOES, PEACHES, PEARS, APPLES, &C., FOR WINTER.—Now is the time to put them up. If you have never made use of "ARTHUR'S SELF-SEALING CANS AND JARS," you will find them all that can be desired for the purpose. For sale by E. P. TORREY, Agent of Manufacturer, No. 6 Platt st., N. Y.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE,
Secured by the celebrated
LA BELLE LOCK.
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN,
No 40 Murray-st., New-York.

New-York Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1857.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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*.

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

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

The steamer Baltic, now in her twelfth day from Liverpool, and the Central America with the California mails from Aspinwall, *via* Havana, on the 8th instant, are now fully due. But for the storm of last night, we should probably be in receipt of their news in season for this morning's impression. A synopsis of the California news, from New-Orleans, has not reached us, as it should have done, in consequence of the Southern telegraph line being down below Petersburg.

MAINE holds her State Election to-day. As there has been no excited canvass, we anticipate a comparatively light vote. A Governor, Legislature and certain County Officers are to be chosen.

The ticket nominated by the Slave Democracy of our State in Convention at Syracuse is made up as follows:

For Judge of Appeals..HIRAM DENIO, Oneida.
For Secretary of State....GIDEON J. TUCKER, New-York
For Controller...........SANFORD E. CHURCH, Orleans
For Treasurer...........ISAAC V. VANDERPOEL, Erie.
For Attorney-General.....LYMAN TREMAIN, Albany.
For Canal Commissioner..JOHN M. JAYCOX, Onondaga.
For State Engineer.......VAN R. RICHMOND, Wayne.
For Prison Inspector......WILLIAM C. RHODES, Chemung.

—A majority of these names will be new to the most intelligent citizens of our State out of their respective counties. We do not state this fact to disparage them; yet we feel confident that, had the party expected or really hoped to succeed, the names of Messrs. Tucker, Vanderpoel, Jaycox, Richmond and Rhodes would not have appeared on its State Ticket. Not knowing them well—in fact, not knowing most of them at all—we will presume that they are all personally fair men and blameless citizens; but surely an Editor who aspires to be Secretary of State ought to have won distinction as an Editor, and this Mr. Tucker has not done. So of the lawyers who mainly make up the ticket; they should have shown themselves good lawyers before seeking or accepting such a prominence as is here given them; and this Messrs. Tremain, Vanderpoel, Jaycox, &c have not done. Is it likely that they would achieve in the State's service that distinction which they have not acquired in their profession?

Mr. Church is better known—we should have said, more widely known—having been Lieutenant Governor under Govs. Hunt and Seymour. He has talents—he once had principles, having been as zealous, or at least as noisy, a Free Soiler as any of us; and now we see him exposing himself to public shame as an indorser of the Nebraska bill, the treatment of Kansas by the Federal Executive, the Dred Scott decision, and Mr. Buchanan's gratuitous declaration that *the Federal Constitution* has planted and still upholds Slavery in Kansas and all the Federal Territories! What *can* be the sorcery of office that it should reconcile its votaries to such debasement?

We are glad Mr. Church has been nominated. It is fit that his new principles should be passed upon by the Radical Democracy of our State, by whom he was so steadily and generously supported while he professed devotion to the Free-Soil cause. We hail his nomination, moreover, as a lucid commentary on the clamor against State extravagance by which the Slave Democracy are seeking to distract public attention from their betrayal of the cause of Free Labor and of the Rights of Man. Mr. Church's charges against the State while Lieut. Governor rival in magnitude those of any other tax-devourer. His Mileage account would afford valuable hints to a California Congressman. If he is a fit man to take charge of the Finances of our State, it must be because there is nothing left in the Treasury. Will *The Albany Atlas* oblige us by reprinting his charges of Mileage with items and dates, so as to show what necessity existed for making the journeys which taxed the State so heavily? Let the People have the data wherefrom to judge whether Mr. Church is indeed the man who is needed to stand at the portals of the Treasury.

—The nomination of Judge DENIO for the Court of Appeals will prove as politic as just. We believe our State has abler jurists than he is, and that some of his judgments, not only in public but in private causes, have been insensibly colored by partisanship. Judge Denio has gratified his party by his judgment on the Prohibitory Liquor Law, and on every question involving political feeling down to the last, wherein he upheld the constitutionality of the Metropolitan Police Act. For this single act of judicial independence, Fernando Wood and his cabal called for his proscription, and this the Convention wisely refused to concede. Had they done so, they would have disorganized their party, and struck a deadly blow at our Elective Judiciary. As it is, they have offended a clique in this City, who will stick to the party and its nominations because they can do nothing else; and, unless the Republicans should present a very strong candidate in opposition, we predict that Judge Denio will lead the poll of his ticket throughout the State. That it will be thousands stronger than it would have been had he been dropped, we have no manner of doubt.

The State Convention of the Slave Democracy of our State, which was held last week at Syracuse, has put forth a series of Resolves which are to serve as the Platform of the party in the pending contest. Desiring that our readers shall know the grounds whereon that party sees fit to place itself, we print those Resolves with elucidating comments, as follows:

1. *Resolved*, That we congratulate the people of this Union upon the election of James Buchanan to the Presidency of the United States, and that we point with pride to his wise and patriotic course in the Chief Magistracy, not only as refuting all the predictions of evil with which his opponents endeavored to darken the public mind, but as vindicating the theory of our republican system by proving the instinctive correctness of the popular judgment which, at a crisis of a peculiar nature, threatening the peace if not the existence of the Union, sought and called to the Executive chair the statesman whose firmness, fearlessness and sagacity were alone equal to the emergency.

2. *Resolved*, That we deplore and denounce as a source of unmitigated evil that sectional agitation which has so long disturbed the public mind; that we repudiate the doctrine that the people of our State have the right of inquisition into the domestic institutions of other and independent communities, or can properly make them the subject of their own internal politics; and that we equally deny the assumption that the people of any Territory presenting themselves at the door of Congress with a State Constitution republican in its character, and similar in its organic elements to those of the original thirteen States, can be refused admission into the Union on the ground of non-conformity to modern and sectional tests; and that we congratulate the people of Kansas upon the opportunity which they now have, unawed by external dictation, and undisturbed by seditious combinations at home, of carrying out the principles of the organic act establishing the Territory, by adopting a Constitution which shall leave to their own people the right of deciding upon the character of their domestic institutions and policy.

The essential doctrines here affirmed are precisely those which Thomas Jefferson contravened in 1784, in his original draft of an Ordinance for the government of the Territories of the United States—which the last Continental Congress in 1787, and the first Federal Congress in 1789, condemned by unanimously enacting the exclusion of Human Slavery from all the then Federal Territories—which our State (then strongly Democratic) again unanimously repudiated in her resistance to the admission of Missouri as a Slave State in 1819-20, and again in 1847-8 by her support of the Wilmot Proviso. When a portion of the Democratic politicians of our State first (1847) preferred the favor of an ultra Southern President to the maintenance of New-York's time-honored convictions, their defection split their party in halves, and Sanford E. Church, the Van Burens, Peter Cagger, Dean Richmond, John Cochrane, William Cassidy, and their Barnburner confederates in the support of these new doctrines, conspired to defeat the Democratic party in the State and Nation rather than allow the very doctrine above affirmed to obtain currency as Democratic. And now we find them shouting Amen to the above Resolutions! Was ever apostasy more shameless?

3. *Resolved*, That, while we deprecate all partisan attempts to provoke Slavery agitation and excitement, we approve the position and applaud the spirit of the recent admirable letter of President Buchanan in answer to the communication from several clerical and other residents of Northern States, that in our judgment this entire Kansas question, whether of historical fact or governmental action, is placed therein upon its true basis, the obligations of the Government and the rights of the people of the Territory clearly defined; and to the essential principle which lies at the foundation of our whole scheme of Territorial organization, rightly to enforce the principle so recently avowed by Congress as the true intent and meaning of the "Kansas-Nebraska Act," that "it is not the design to legislate Slavery into any Territory or State, or to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof free to regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject to the Constitution of the United States," this Convention declares its unqualified adherence, as the groundwork of the adjustment of this dangerous Slavery controversy, in the only form sanctioned by the Constitution, consistent with its compromise, with the rights of the States, and with a just recognition of an enlightened public sentiment.

—The whole gist of Mr. Buchanan's "admirable letter" inheres in its assertion that *Slavery was planted in Kansas by the Federal Constitution*, and now exists there by virtue of that instrument. This is hailed by the Nullifying journals as conceding the utmost that the Slave Power ever claimed—which is the fact. The dragooning to which Kansas has been and is subjected—the judicial atrocities and trials by packed juries—the stigmatizing of the Free-State men as rebels and incendiaries—the Border-Ruffian code and Border-Ruffian invasions—are all defensible on the assumption that Slavery is legalized in all our Territories by the Federal Constitution, and that opposition to it is consequently rebellion. Thus Mr. Buchanan's position is consistent with his latest manifesto; but what shall we say of those who uphold the doctrine of this manifesto which denies to the People of any Territory, so long as it remains a Territory, any right to exclude or inhibit Slavery, and at the same time talk of the Nebraska Act as "leaving the Peo-"ple of any Territory *free* to regulate their domes-"tic institutions in their own way?" Free to regulate them *when*? Not, surely, while their Territorial condition is maintained; for the Constitution (according to the Buchanan doctrine) guarantees to every slaveholder the right to migrate with his slaves to any Federal Territory, and requires its Government to uphold and protect his right of property in those slaves. A *State*, it is held, may abolish or exclude Slavery: but a Territory is precluded from so doing by the Federal Constitution. Thus the People of a Territory are placed under guardianship or in pupilage—are not allowed to accept or reject Slavery as they see fit—are compelled to endure its presence whenever and so long as one slaveholder chooses to live among them with his chattels, though ten thousand may urgently desire its exclusion. Where, then, is "Popular Sovereignty" in a Territory? It is clearly in abeyance, awaiting the transformation of such Territory into a State. Then is not the pretense that the Nebraska act "leaves the People of *a Territory* perfectly free "to regulate their domestic institutions" a mockery and a fraud?

4. *Resolved*, That the excess to which our political opponents have carried mis-government in this State calls for the immediate interposition of the people; that at this moment we behold the State seriously embarrassed in its finances, and the State debt accumulating; the State taxes have increased seven-fold within the last ten years; the canals, once a source of pride and affluence to the State, impoverished and dependent upon direct taxes for their progress; and that we cannot but feel that the example of improvidence set by the State has spread into the business affairs of the people, inviting them to hazardous speculations, the anticipation of future resources by the present reckless expenditure, profuse debt, and the abuse of credit; and that we call upon the people to remedy this state of affairs by establishing a sound and economical financial policy at Albany.

—The Republican party has been in power at Albany since January last, and no longer. In November, 1855, it was beaten by the "Americans," who carried their State Ticket except one Judge of Appeals chosen by the Slave Democracy. The Legislature was so divided that no party had the ascendency therein. The last year has been one of extraordinarily light freights on Railroads as well as Canals, and our Grand Canal, being unfinished and each year presenting a long stretch of new embankments, has suffered fearfully this season from breaks and interruptions, which have sadly diminished its revenues. In view of all the facts, our last Legislature, with signal unanimity, resolved to finish the Enlargement within two years; and to do this without incurring further Debt (which the Constitution forbids) it was determined to impose an extra Mill Tax. This is *all* the addition made by our last Legislature to our public burdens, except a quarter-mill tax rendered necessary by liberal appropriations to new Colleges and to Public Charities—appropriations which we tried to defeat, but which the Democracy generally united in supporting. They now turn short about and attempt to make party capital out of an increase of taxation for which they are every whit as responsible as are the Republicans; and they even go so far as to insinuate that the Republican ascendency in our State, now of eight months' duration, is the cause of individual extravagance and consequent bankruptcy! Is not this too grossly false to serve an electioneering purpose?

5. *Resolved*, That, as evidence of the incapacity of our political opponents, we point to the various attempts to legislate the people of our State into Temperance by coercive enactments and statutory penalties, at one time denying trial by jury to the citizen accused proceeding to a summary inquisition by the seizure and confiscation of property; and at another time passing a series of crude and lax enactments, difficult of interpretation, vexatious in their practical character, and which, among other incongruities, limit the right of petition to property-holders, the practical effect of which legislation has been to put back the cause of true Temperance, and to harass the people and unsettle them in their business by needless prosecution and offensive litigation.

—"The crude and lax enactments" here shadowed forth can mean nothing else than the Excise Law of last Session—a measure which neither originated with the Republicans nor was passed by them. On the contrary, the ten votes against it in the Senate were nearly or quite all Republican, while every Democratic Senator who voted at all voted for it, with perhaps one exception. Mr. Sickles, who was a master-spirit in the Convention which passed this resolve, was himself a Senator, and not merely voted for this Excise Act but was one of its most active promoters; while Mayor Wood, now an idol of the law-defying rumsellers, has often declared himself in favor of a law essentially like this Excise Act. This Resolve is a plain bid for the support of the law-breaking rumsellers throughout our State—a bid by men who helped pass the very act they now seek to make capital by denouncing. Is this decent partisan warfare?

6. *Resolved*, That the late Legislature completed the circle of its errors, follies and wrongs by attempting to punish the lion-hearted Democracy of our commercial metropolis for their resistance to the tide of fanaticism which last Fall rolled through the State, by depriving them of their ancient municipal liberties and chartered privileges and placing over them irresponsible Commissioners, appointed by the Executive authority of the State, and by uniting them to other counties, merging the powers of the local magistracy into that of these political boards; and that the people are justified in viewing with alarm these acts of centralization so fatal to the liberties of a free people, and that we pledge ourselves to unite in a concentrative effort throughout the State, to rebuke this aggression and corruption, and to advocate the rights of our fellow citizens by unceasing efforts to repeal those acts of legislative usurpation—being parts of a systematic evasion of popular sovereignty as evidenced by the invasions of a similar nature upon the local rights of Erie, Schuyler, and other counties.

—This was manifestly a choker for the gentlemen who had just nominated Judge Denio; but they got through it as well as could be expected. The Convention clearly wanted to denounce the acts in question as unconstitutional; but this their nomination of Judge Denio rendered absurd. Thus precluded from making an effective point, they were compelled to rest on the false assertion that the City bills of last Winter were "enacted to pun-"ish the lion-hearted Democracy," when they know perfectly well that one-half the prominent Democrats of our City were active promoters of those acts—some of them members of this very Convention. Unless the public thieves around our City Hall are "the lion-hearted Democracy" of this Emporium, then this resolve is radically false. The City bills of last Winter were passed to relieve the City in part from the despotism of Fernando Wood and the unmeasured corruption and rapacity of his subservient majority in our City Councils—neither of them in office by a majority vote of our citizens, but solely through the divisions of their opponents. The Wood faction were a minority when elevated to power, are a minority now, and will be a minority when the People next have a chance to pass judgment upon them; and, should they clutch power again, it would be solely through divisions among their adversaries. The Legislature simply reduced the ill-gotten and most abused power of this minority, and our City is now saving money and enjoying comparative good order in consequence.

7. *Resolved*, That the attempt to open the Constitution and reverse the well-settled judgment of the people by admitting to the elective franchise the colored population of the State without the property qualification or a three-years' residence, evinces, in our opinion, a design to invite into this State and incorporate into its constituency the free negroes and runaway slaves of other States, in order to strengthen the ranks of our opponents in their warfare upon the Constitution and the Union; and that we call upon the electors of New-York not to be deceived by the device or accident of a suppression of this amendment in the pigeon-holes of the Executive Chamber in the belief that our opponents have relinquished this scheme, but to interrogate the candidates for the Senate and Assembly in regard to it, and to hold them to a strict accountability.

8. *Resolved*, That the Democratic party shall now stand where they have always stood, the friends and protectors of the exile seeking a home and freedom on our shores; that they recognize the equality of all citizens before the law, and especially the sacred right of religious liberty; and they regard all attempts to prevent the emigration of the laboring masses of Europe, whether by refusing them rights of citizenship, or by denying them access to civil employment and position, as unbecoming a great and powerful commonwealth, and as injurious to the best interests of the people.

—We print these two Resolves together, in order that their consistency may be made manifest. We have first an assertion that the exaction of a Property Qualification for the Right of Suffrage for Blacks is highly proper and ought to be maintained. Next it is asserted that to let negroes vote here without such qualification would draw them hither from other States, though it is notorious that those States which *do* allow the same Right of Suffrage to negroes as to others have far fewer Blacks in proportion than this State has. Thirdly, we are told that our last Legislature initiated a Constitutional Amendment, whereby the People of our State should be enabled to vote for or against retaining this Property Qualification, for the purpose of strengthening the Republican ranks at the polls of our Elections. Fourthly, the public is asked to believe that they who devised and carried this notable scheme for increasing the Republican vote directly set to work to defeat their own object by suppressing this Amendment "in the "pigeon-holes of the Executive Chamber." And lastly—the Amendment being for the present dead—the People are urged to interrogate all the candidates for Senate and Assembly on the subject of this Right of Suffrage, and "hold them to a strict accountability." Is not this too much contradiction, humbug and rigmarole to be crowded into one resolution?

But "the Democratic party," who so strenuously insist that aristocratic negroes shall vote and those only, and who are afraid that allowing poor negroes to vote will draw them hither, sounds a different note in its "harp of a thousand strings" when white immigrants are to be cajoled. It becomes all at once concerned for the rights of "the "laboring masses," and for "the *equality* of all "citizens before the law," whether they have $250 worth of real estate or not! What glaring hypocrisy is here! If a negro worth $250 in real estate is a citizen, so is one who has less property or none at all. If it be right that "the laboring masses" of Europe should vote here as well as their richer brethren, why not "the laboring masses" of America as well? How does $250 worth of real estate qualify a negro to vote and not a white man? Who does not see that these two resolves are in glaring contradiction, and that the object of each is to win votes at whatever expense of principle or consistency?

9. *Resolved*, That we declare the resolutions of the Black Republican Legislature declaring its want of confidence in the Supreme Court of the United States as a blow at the independence of the judiciary, and an uncalled-for assumption of judicial functions by a legislative department; and that on the contrary we regard the decision of that Court respecting the political state of the negroes as conforming to the traditional policy of the several States and of the Federal Government, and essential to the rights of the States, as independent sovereigns, and to their security as communities; and that we fully concur with that tribunal in holding that, while each State can confer what franchises it pleases upon the subjects of its jurisdiction, it cannot enable them to carry such privileges into other States without the concurrence or the sanction of the General Government.

—We rejoice that these gentlemen have taken their stand so unequivocally on the Dred Scott decision. If their partisans could only be generally induced to *read* that decision, with the opinions pronounced in support of and dissent from it, they could hardly fail to see that it is based on false history and sustained by impudent sophistry. If the resolves of our last Legislature were "a blow at "the independence of the Judiciary," then Justice Curtis's opinion, read from the Bench of the Supreme Court itself, was a much severer blow to that same. Up to this hour, we are confident that not one in twenty of the Democratic voters of this State have read the leading opinions delivered on the decision of the Dred Scott case, and we believe less than one-tenth of them can ever be coaxed or taunted into reading those opinions. Only the most stolid and willful ignorance does or can sustain the judgment of the Court in the Free States. And if the Federal Constitution may be overruled in its express requirement (Art. IV, sec 2), that "The "citizens of *each State* [not of the United States] "shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities "of citizens in the several States"—as this resolve affirms that it may—then any stipulation in favor of Justice and Humanity contained in that instrument may be nullified with equal facility and plausibility.

—Democrats of New-York! you have above the Platform of the politicians who recently assembled in your name at Syracuse and nominated a State Ticket. We ask you to consider patiently and candidly whether this Platform is accordant with that fundamental doctrine of the Equal Rights of All Men, which cannot be false if Democracy is indeed a living, practical truth. To which do you adhere—the principle of Democracy? or the name?

The most casual observer of the political contests of the day will not have failed to remark the eagerness of the Slave Democracy to evade a public scrutiny and judgment upon the great principles which form the base of its unity and strength. He may hesitate to conclude that this eagerness springs from a guilty consciousness that those principles cannot be defended before a Free-Labor community, but he cannot doubt the fact. From every side we have strenuous efforts by the Slave Democrats and their jackal *Expresses* to divert attention from those principles by magnifying local differences, by smothering or belittling National questions, and by floods of personal calumny. The party which has swept the South by emphasizing the Nebraska bill, the Slave ascendency in Kansas, and the Dred Scott decision, now seeks to carry the North by denying that these are pertinent and practical issues. While Kansas remains in the toils of her Missouri enslavers, her elections a fraudulent farce, her government an alien despotism, and her people daily dragged before hostile tribunals to be tried as rebels and traitors for the crime of defending their wives and children against invading marauders and murderers, we are brazenly assured that the Kansas question is settled—that there is no longer any ground of controversy respecting her. Though it is very doubtful this hour whether the Thirty Thousand Free-State men or the Five Thousand Pro-Slavery men who make up her present population will be deferred to in the instrument which Congress will recognize as her Constitution, and no doubt at all that the Slave minority have a monopoly of the ear of the President and the Cabinet and the favor of the Federal Government, we are asked to believe that Kansas is enjoying the blessings of contentment, repose and self-government. While the voluntary organization of an intelligent, industrious, thrifty community for mutual protection and benefit is treated as rebellion by the Federal satrap, and an army launched against its peaceful streets, we are exhorted to believe that Kansas is as free as Minnesota or Oregon. But who will pretend that the volunteer adoption of a City Charter by any of the embryo Cities of Minnesota or Nebraska would have brought down on its devoted head a proclamation of rebellion and a regiment of dragoons?

The acts which have made questions relating to Slavery predominant in our political contests are all acts of the Slave Democracy. The Nebraska-Kansas act, with its repeal of the Missouri Restriction, was devised in their councils and pressed through by the force of their party drill. The outrages in Kansas were the work of their partisans from Missouri and other Southern States; but these would have long since ceased but for the direct interposition and support of the Federal authority. If Buchanan and Co. will agree to stand neutral as between the contending parties in Kansas, the Free-State men will ask nothing more. They complain not that the Government does not protect them, but that it upholds, justifies, and invests with the panoply of office, the wolves who devour them.

The Dred Scott decision is a fresh and perfectly wanton insult to the Free States. So conscious were its authors of this fact that they did not venture to pronounce it in prospect of a Presidential Election. They had resolved to do so in the Spring of 1856, but the political portents were so threatening that they held it over till Buchanan's election had made its promulgation (as they thought) safe. That decision strips a whole race, whether bond or free, of the noblest attributes of manhood. It says to them, "You need not aspire, by industry, uprightness, education and virtue, to be men; for we have power to decree you brutes, and brutes you shall remain evermore." In accordance with this decision, an American whom God has made black is therefore denied a passport to go abroad by the Department of State. Another settles on a tract of public land and applies for a Preemption; but the Government says: "Preemptions are for white men, and you, being a nigger, have no right to one." Thus in every way one-sixth of our population are trampled in the mire, and their consequent degradation is made an excuse for perpetuating its causes. The Supreme Court judicially denies the right of Congress or of its own People to exclude Slavery from any Federal Territory. And Mr. Buchanan, who in 1820 publicly denounced the admission of Missouri with a Slave Constitution—who in 1848 eulogized the Missouri compact, by which Slavery is positively excluded from every foot of National Territory north of 36° 30'—now tells the New-Haven clergymen that Slavery exists in Kansas *by virtue of the Federal Constitution*, and that he cannot see how any one can doubt it! If it so exists in Kansas, it of course exists likewise in Minnesota, in Nebraska, in Oregon, and cannot be excluded by their people so long as they retain their Territorial condition. Any man who chooses to take Slaves into Nebraska to-morrow may call on the Government to protect him there in his alleged rights of property, and Mr. Buchanan is pledged by his own volunteered avowals to respond to and vindicate his claim.

Fellow citizens! be not lulled to sleep! There was never before a time when Slavery was making such giant strides toward universal dominion as now. On every hand, we see journals that lately, like *The Express*, professed to be abstractly hostile to Slavery, now inserting every apology for or justification of that monstrous wrong that sophistry can devise. We have a "Democratic" journal established in this city expressly to maintain that Slavery is just and right, and this journal is liberally patronized out of the Federal Treasury. Are we about to succumb to these instructions and let Slavery become universal? What say the men whose labor is their pride and their subsistence?

While all the outside enemies of the Free-State men of Kansas have been very free in giving dictatorial and censorious advice as to the proper course to be taken by that party (such advice being all these censors ever *did* give to the Free State cause), we have preferred to let the true men of Kansas decide on their own course, and for our own part be content to support them therein to the extent of our ability. We did this, not in blind servility, but in the conviction that they, who had all the material facts in full view, and whose stake in the controversy was more immediate and palpable, must be better qualified to judge in the premises than any others could be. These considerations have impelled us once or twice to demur to the positions of our Special Kansas Correspondent, whose fidelity to Freedom none can doubt, but whose strong conviction that the Free-State men ought never to countenance nor defer to the "laws" and authorities imposed on Kansas by her Missouri invaders, has led him at times to speak uncharitably of those who took the opposite and (in our conception) more politic view.

We rejoice, therefore, that the great body of the Free-State men have decided, at the Grasshopper Falls Convention, to vote at the Territorial Election next month, and we exhort those who have hitherto opposed the policy of voting to defer heartily and fully to the majority's decision. However preferable the course they favored may have been, they must realize that there is no longer room for debate on this point. The great mass of the Free-State men have resolved to vote, and *will* vote, at the Territorial Election; no action of the minority can now prevent this. There remains, then, but this question to be considered—"Since the Free-"State men will at all events *try* to carry that "election, is it preferable that they should succeed "or fail in the attempt?" Can it be seriously doubted that such a Legislature as has hitherto assembled at Topeka would be more conducive to the security, liberty and prosperity of Kansas, than such a one as made Lecompton hideous during the last Winter?

We know it will be urged by many of our friends that the Free State men have no fair chance—that the infamous Apportionment, the bogus officers of elections, the designed proximity of nearly every district to the Missouri frontier, and the pretense, fortified by Judge Cato's opinion, that none can vote but those who have paid a tax to the bogus authorities, will secure to the Pro-Slavery and affiliated National Democratic minority a triumph in this contest. We do not deny the probability of this view, especially with regard to the Legislature; but we do not see that even this can change the position of the Free-State men for the worse. They do not the less affirm and protest against the frauds and usurpations of the Pro-Slavery faction in that they are willing even to vote under usurped authority in the hope of peacefully terminating that authority. Gen. Lane's comparison, at Grasshopper, of the Free State party's voting to the readiness of a prisoner to crawl out through a filthy sluiceway rather than remain in unjust and odious confinement, was a correct one. We may carry the Legislature, in spite of every unfair advantage; and it is all but impossible that Parrott should not be chosen to Congress. We regard the defeat of Ransom as itself an ample set-off for all that the Free-State party can possibly lose by voting. Let us once more entreat, then, every adult male Free-State inhabitant of Kansas to offer his vote at the October Election.

Everybody knows all about the importance of a healthful condition of the Railways, which are the iron veins through which the life-blood of our prosperity flows from the center to the extremities of the land. They form the real circulating system of our national life, and their soundness is a matter which affects all of us by an inexorable sympathy. Whatever tends to saving in the expenditures of this beneficent machinery is of a common and general interest. It touches the shareholder on the one hand, and the man of business and the traveler for health or pleasure on the other, by its tendency to reconcile profitable returns to the former class with the blessings of cheap transportation to the latter. It was from this view of the matter that we drew the attention of our readers, a few weeks since, to the impending necessity of a change from wood to coal, as the agent of locomotive combustion. This is no longer a prospective necessity; it is already knocking at the doors. The steam engines are consuming the pine forests in their fiery maws faster than the kindly alchemies of Nature can reproduce them from her laboratory of the earth. Recourse must be had to those vast magazines of hoarded vegetation which she has provided for an emergency like this, with a forecast which took in millions of years in its grasp.

We spoke in that article of the experiments which had been made in Massachusetts, on the Lowell and Worcester Railway, with an old engine on which had been superinduced the improvement now owned, we believe, by the Franklin Locomotive Company, combined with the hot-air feed invented by Mr. Jonathan Amory. These experiments were sufficiently satisfactory, in the opinion of the most experienced Railway men, to induce the Providence and the Fall River Companies to order an engine to be built uniting these inventions in the best manner. We are happy to learn, from *The Railway Times* and from other authentic sources, that this engine, which has now been at work for several weeks, has answered fully the expectations which had been formed of it. Our readers may need to be reminded that the peculiarity of the first-named invention consists in the conducting of the gases generated by the combustion of the coal through curved bridges, by which means what was formerly entirely wasted by escape through the flues is now compelled greatly to increase the fierceness of the combustion—the fire thus literally making the meat it feeds on. Mr. Amory's addition consists in the introduction of air by means of tubes from the front through the boiler into the chamber where the gases are consumed. This invention greatly promotes the due consumption of the gases and the increase of the combustion, and makes the former one yet more available for the uses of coal-burning locomotives.

The new engine, as we understand it, was built on account of the two corporations we have named, under the agreement that, after trial, it should become the property of the highest bidder of the two. It was first tried on the Plymouth Railway, and was harnessed to the passenger train, which it dragged in triumph at its heels. It so happened that there was a change in the engineers employed on the railway just at that time, so that the trial took place under the disadvantage of being made by raw hands. But its result was most satisfactory. The average consumption of *unscreened* Cumberland coal on each trip from Boston to Plymouth and back again—75 miles—was 1,940 lbs. It was the belief of accurate observers that this quantity was more than was necessary, had all the conditions been as favorable, and the men employed as experienced, as they may be made. But this is a very material saving upon the expense of wood for the same work. The result is affirmed by persons who have anxiously watched the experiment to have bettered the prediction of that most cautious of prophets, Mr. Hall of *The Boston Daily Advertiser*, that the saving of fuel by the new engine would not be less than 62 per cent. The saving, as tested by the experiment, under all the disadvantages of its novelty, is confidently declared not to be less than 70 per cent over the old wood furnaces. The engine, after completing the experiment with passengers on the Plymouth road, was transferred to the Fall River one, to try what it would do with freight. There it has fully and satisfactorily performed its duty, drawing the usual express freight train of 40 cars, at a rate of saving somewhat exceeding that of the economies of the Plymouth division of the road.

But as to the competency of coal-burning locomotives to transport freight trains to which a high rate of speed is not important, there has never existed much if any doubt. The problem to be solved was, whether the necessary amount of heat could be generated with the rapidity necessary for the speed demanded for the conveyance of passengers. This seems to have been settled, so far as these experiments have gone, in favor of the coal-burners. It is not likely that the end of this law has been reached yet, or the greatest amount of speed extorted out of the least quantity of fuel; but if, as seems to be established, an equal amount of speed has been obtained from coal, at a saving of 70 per cent over wood, it is certainly a very encouraging approximation to the ideal of railway perfection. Perhaps some discoverer yet to come will have the goodness to give us the other 30 per cent, and fetch and carry us for nothing at all! We have no interest in this or any other improvement upon the old methods of getting up the steam, beyond that which all persons must feel in the safe, cheap and swift conveyance of their persons and their goods, and in any plan that proposes to make this either safer, cheaper or swifter. And Mr. Amory, with the help of the Boston Locomotive Works and the two Railway Corporations aforesaid, having worked out a demonstration, as they all affirm, of portions at least of this problem, the least we can do is to invite the attention of all whom it may concern to their work, to see whether its results are beyond cavil or not.

The worst part of the large loans which have been made in Europe within ten years past, on railroad account, is not merely in the fact that we have borrowed so much money. If the money thus borrowed had been brought home in railroad iron or anything else of a permanent value, so that we had something to show by way of offset to the debt, it would not be so bad. But the money borrowed in Europe never reaches us, or a very small portion of it reaches us, in any such shape. These loans are remitted, not in the shape of necessaries or supplies toward building the roads on whose bonds they are borrowed, but almost entirely in the shape of silks, satins, ribbons, gewgaws and expensive luxuries of all sorts. Just in proportion to the amount that