

Business Notices.

WILKES & MARVIN'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES. HUNT, WEBSTER & CO. HICKS' RECENT IMPROVEMENTS. PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS. HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME. PIANO FORTE TO HIRE. A LADY, who has been cured of great nervous debility. FRENCH'S HOTEL. REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO'S Radical Cure Truss. POSTAGE STAMPS (3 and 10 Cent) for sale at this office.

New-York Daily Tribune

THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1858.

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.

The Councilman adopted the Tax Levy last night. It foots up a little over \$8,000,000.

The Committee on Frauds met yesterday, and in a two hours' session took evidence verifying three or four of the cases of fraud submitted by Street Commissioner Conover to the Common Council.

It was blue Wednesday with the drovers yesterday who had beef cattle in market. The price was nominally half a cent lower than the week before, and, as is always the case with mankind who take advantage of each other's misfortunes, the market proving a very dull one, notwithstanding the day was remarkably bright, the butchers took the liberty to put their own estimate of weight upon the bullocks, and all who are not tied hand and foot by the galling bands of old indebtedness and necessity of new credit, bought their cattle at their own price—seldom at over ten cents a pound for the meat of the best. This enables them, if they please, to sell to their customers at the same average price it cost. In fact, it can now be bought by the quarter at less.

There seems to be some little prospect of an exposure of the villainous contract frauds so long and so audaciously perpetrated at the expense of the city. Mr. J. B. Smith, the suspected clerk in the Finance Department, and the contractor to whom Charles Devlin assigned all his unfinished work, were yesterday held to answer a charge of conspiracy to defraud the city out of \$10,000. The charge is that in one of the items of a contract for paving Forty-ninth street the figure 1 had been fraudulently prefixed to the sum \$2,823 10, making \$10,000 swindle on the treasury; a system of sharp practice more fully illustrated in the accounts of Fernando Wood with Marvin. This corroborates the statement of Mr. Conover that alterations in the conditions and values of contracts were common on the books of the Department. Many of the papers referring to these supposed frauds have been destroyed, and in one instance all the books of a Department were stolen. What undiscoverable villainies these papers may have shown can be guessed from the specimens now coming to light.

Mr. Edward A. Moore, a representative of our City Democracy in the Assembly, has submitted to that body a resolve condemning so much of Gov. King's Message as relates to Kansas—pronouncing it unjust, unworthy of a Governor of our State, and unworthy of a Governor of our Republic. He says, "We are here as brethren, and we ask that so-and-so be nominated for Clerk, or Door-keeper, or both," we have no doubt that their wishes would have been acceded to. They chose rather to act as opponents of the Republicans, and were treated accordingly. There was no other course. Honor, then, to the faithful and gallant Republicans who, while they have acted throughout like men intent on a speedy organization, have steadily preferred consistency to victory!

The Albany Atlas—a journal not addicted to seeing merit in or according praise to adversaries—testifies:

"In the moment of triumph, we will not withhold justice from our opponents. We concede to the Republicans on the floor of the House a generous and honorable bearing during this long struggle, and we are quite sure that between them and the other members the most pleasant relations will continue to exist. With a House divided as the present is, a liberal course should and will be pursued by the party having the organization. We are confident that in the Speaker's elect, the House will find not only an able but a courteous and honorable presiding officer."

"We should do injustice to our feelings, and fail to express those of the whole House, should we suppress our admiration of the gentlemanly and honorable bearing of Mr. VAN VALKENBURGH, the Republican candidate for Speaker, during this long struggle. Had it been his fortune to have reached the Speaker's chair, he would have entered it with a unanimous conviction of his fitness in all the qualifications of head and heart for the position."

"Nor will we close without adding our own to the handsomely paid by the resolutions of the House, to the ability and urbanity with which Mr. RICHARDSON has for three weeks discharged the difficult and delicate duties of Clerk and presiding officer. He has won golden opinions on every hand, and will long be favorably and pleasantly remembered by all who have taken part in this protracted struggle."

The course of the New-Orleans Grand Jury in refusing to find a bill against Walker is a new proof, if any were needed, that no reliance can be placed in the Gulf States on civil proceedings and the aid of their tribunals in the business of enforcing the neutrality laws. The popular sentiment in all those States is so strong in favor of filibustering that the law, so far as punishment is concerned, is likely to remain a mere dead letter.

It seems rather singular, in this state of facts, that the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, while upholding the policy of the neutrality laws, could not hit upon some provisions for their better enforcement, somewhat more likely to be effectual

the circular from the ministers of the latter country to the Governments of Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras. Castillo Viejo and Point Tortuga are restored to Nicaragua; but Costa Rica is to have the right to place troops in the former place in case of an invasion by filibusters, and may keep her steamers where she pleases. In case the Nicaraguan minister in Washington fails to conclude a transit contract, no further attempt at negotiation is to be made without consultation with the other Central American Governments. Nicaragua gives up all claims for damages against Costa Rica. In Chili and Peru there had been the usual number of revolutions and outrages upon American vessels and American citizens.

Private advices received by The New-Orleans Picayune from the City of Mexico to the 18th inst., announce the bombardment of the capital by President Comonfort's opponents. A desperate conflict for several days terminated by a truce for twenty-four hours, which was on the point of expiring when the steamship Tennessee, which brought the news, sailed. Over one hundred lives had already been lost.

In the SENATE, yesterday, a resolution authorizing a Commission to examine into the difficulties with Utah before resorting to force, was introduced by Mr. Wilson of Massachusetts, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. Mr. Pugh introduced the joint resolutions of the Legislature of Ohio. After they had been read, Mr. Wade made a characteristic speech, in which he stigmatized them as irreconcilable, in that instead of speaking out boldly, as became the Legislature of a sovereign State, they indorsed the Administration in one breath, while opposing its only important measure in another. Mr. Wade would have the people of Kansas, in case the Leocompton Constitution was accepted by Congress, take up the argument of the bayonet where their fathers left it.

A discussion ensued upon the Army bill of Mr. Jefferson Davis (a substitute introduced by Mr. Gwin having been rejected), in which Messrs. Bell, Iverson and Chandler took part. Mr. Iverson alliteratively characterized Lawrence, Kansas, as a "sinful place of filth, folly and falsehood."

The House, after the adoption of a resolution calling for information respecting the Utah expedition, went into Committee of the Whole on the Printing Deficiency bill. Messrs. Davis, Miss, Leach, Avery, and Thompson of New-York spoke on Utah, Kansas, and so forth, and Mr. Giddings asked some pertinent questions. When the Committee had risen, reports from the Committee on Elections, in regard to the introduction of testimony in the Ohio contested cases, were made.

We have already expressed our entire satisfaction with the result of the triangular contest for officers of the Assembly of this State, except so far as the waste of time is regarded. We maintain the perfect right of the two smaller parties to join their teams and divide the offices if they could agree to do so. It were easy to cry "Bargain!" "Truck and dicker!" "Coalition!" but we despise that sort of electorship clamor. True, such of the "Americans" as were chosen in good part by Republican votes would probably have missed those votes had their action in this contest been foreseen; but that is a matter between the Member and his constituents, with which we do not care to meddle. He who votes for the candidate of another party than that to which his convictions attach him takes the risks of such a vote, and must not complain if the investment proves a bad one. Again we say that the Democratic and American coalition is one with which we find no fault, seeing no reason to find any. Those who made it (unless elected by Republican votes) broke no faith and did no wrong. Either party would have coalesced with the Republicans on the same terms that they did with the other, and we think at least as promptly and cordially. If they can excuse their long hesitation to adopt the Plurality rule and finish the contest, they will not be very seriously blamed for doing the job at last. We await the explanation of their stubborn resistance through three weeks to the resort which was inevitable from the first, and to which they acceded at last.

And while we justify the course of the allies, we more than justify—we heartily commend—their to the Republicans. They steadily offered the Plurality rule from the outset, and sustained it at the last. They made no bargains, offered no compromises, but said, "Let a plurality elect; and if that puts the offices all against us, so be it." Had those Americans who were chosen in good part by Republican votes, and could not have been chosen without them, seen fit to enter a Republican caucus and say, "We are here as brethren, and we ask that so-and-so be nominated for Clerk, or Door-keeper, or both," we have no doubt that their wishes would have been acceded to. They chose rather to act as opponents of the Republicans, and were treated accordingly. There was no other course. Honor, then, to the faithful and gallant Republicans who, while they have acted throughout like men intent on a speedy organization, have steadily preferred consistency to victory!

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According to that Committee, there is already, under the act of 1818, ample authority in the President for seizing filibusters, with their ships and outfits, on the high seas, but the law is defective in not providing for the trial of offenders so seized. They propose to remedy this defect by an act making it the duty of the commander who may capture filibusters at sea to bring or send the offenders, together with their vessel and outfits, to the port whither they started, there to be surrendered to the Collector to be dealt with according to law.

Now, if it were the object of the Senate Committee to shield these filibusters from punishment and their vessels and outfits from forfeiture, they could not have suggested a measure more likely to be attended with that result. The very fact that a filibuster expedition had been allowed to set sail from this or that port, is in itself a good reason for not taking the parties concerned back there for trial. It shows the existence of a sentiment there unfavorable to the execution of the laws. Had Walker and his people been carried back to New-Orleans or Mobile to be tried under an act of this sort, what would have been the result? Why, the Grand Jury would refuse to find a bill, as has just been done in Walker's case. The vessels and cargoes would, if libeled, be returned by the verdict of a Jury to the claimants; the officers concerned in the seizure might think themselves very lucky if they escaped being arrested on civil suits, and assessed on heavy damages. Surely in the case of all such seizures, the Government ought to have the power of bearing the trial where there was some chance of obtaining an impartial jury, and of bringing the offenders to punishment.

Nor are we quite so well satisfied as the Senate Committee seems to be, that the existing law authorizing the employment of the land and naval forces of the United States for the enforcement of the neutrality laws is all that it might be and ought to be. Experience shows—not only the experience of to-day but the whole past experience under the neutrality laws—that mere civil prosecutions can never be relied upon to accomplish the object intended. If the neutrality of the country is to be maintained, we must principally rely on the navy to do it. And the recent case of Walker abundantly shows that it will not do to restrict their power of seizure to the high seas alone. Express authority ought to be given to do precisely what Commodore Paulding did—in case of a landing effected by filibusters on a desert coast to seize the invaders and bring them to the United States for trial; or in case there is any military force or civil authority of the invaded country on the ground, to cooperate with that force and those authorities in this operation. There is more dread in the minds of the filibusters of the musket of a single marine than of all the Marshals and District-Attorneys in the United States put together.

In these times of defalcation and fraud in the management of public trusts, it is with great satisfaction that we refer our readers to the results of the annual settlement of accounts in the Assay-Office in this city. The transactions in "handling bullion" in that office amounted within the fiscal year to \$25,000,000, and although under the act of Congress an allowance of two thousandths of the whole amount, equal to \$50,000, might have been claimed for necessary waste, yet not a single dollar has been required or allowed on this head, showing a high degree of skill and integrity on the part of Prof. Kent, who has the immediate charge of assaying the metal, and of Mr. Butterworth, who is the head of the establishment. It will be borne in mind that the Assay-Office in California lately claimed for waste not only the two thousandths allowed by law, but in addition the sum of \$150,000 on the transactions of the establishment since its creation. This excess induced the Secretary of the Treasury to institute an examination into the mode of conducting the business in California, but if only the two thousandths allowed by law had been claimed, no questions would have been asked, and the sum would have been deemed and taken as a proper allowance for necessary waste. The transactions of the Assay Office here prove beyond question that the legal allowance is entirely too large for an establishment under full operation, and managed by honest and attentive officers. Under careless or dishonest management the allowance might easily be exhausted, and in most cases would be exhausted by such public servants as frequently are intrusted with duties of this character. Resolutions were lately passed by some branch of the Democratic party urging the removal of Mr. Butterworth because of his letter in advance of our late municipal election, stating that if there were persons in his office who approved of Mr. Wood's mercantile operations, as developed in the Marvin suit, it would be clear that they were not fit persons "to handle bullion." It must now be manifest that there are no such persons in the establishment; and, although Mr. Butterworth belongs to the wrong party, we with great cheerfulness present the evidences of his fidelity and that of Prof. Kent to the notice of the community. Persons having "bullion to handle" will doubtless be induced by the circumstances to send it to the office in New-York to be assayed. If, however, the wishes of the authors of the resolutions were gratified, and officers appointed such as they would nominate, not only the two thousandths allowed by law would be claimed for wastage, but a large share of the twenty-five millions would be divided among the faithful.

Mr. Davis of Mississippi threatens, it will be seen by our Congressional report, a march into the North by an army with the sword in one hand and the Bible in the other. With a Mormon invasion from the West, such as Brigham Young threatens, and a slaveholders' invasion from the South, headed by Mr. Davis, we shall certainly be in a bad way. Mr. Davis proposes to take the Bible along, in order, we suppose, to be able to cite chapter and verse to justify the making slaves of such Northern enemies and strangers as might fall into his hands.

PERSONAL

—Ex-President Fillmore is to be married on the 11th of February to Mrs. McIntosh, who former husband made a fortune in the crockery business in Albany, and was President of the Albany and Schenectady Railroad during the last three years preceding the consolidation.

—It is reported in Washington that Gen. Persif F. Smith will have command of the eastern division of the army in Utah in the next campaign, if Scott goes to California.

STARBUCK CASE IN THE FOURTH WARD.—Last night a difficulty occurred at a dance house in James street, kept by one Johnson, between some negroes and a person named James Taylor, in which the latter was stabbed. He was also beaten about the head with a club, and was taken to the hospital.

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THE LATEST NEWS.

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington. SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TRIBUNE. From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 27, 1858.

The aspect of the Kansas question has changed in the House since last week, and changed for the worse. As there is hope of a Pro-Slavery State Government and Legislature under Calhoun's counting, it is determined that the Leocompton fraud shall be put through.

And it probably will be. Douglas has spent his force and weakened his position by ostentatiously clinging to his party. The Northern Democracy are backing down.

Ten Pennsylvania members have given in their adhesion to Leocompton, among them Mr. Landy, previously reported to be anti-Leocompton. Of the New-Jersey Democrats Mr. Adrain alone holds out. Of the six Indiana Democrats, four are for Leocompton. Clay, Jewett and Stevenson, Kentucky, are also claimed for Leocompton, though reported last week to be against it. The Vice-President, who it has been asserted, sympathized with Douglas, is for Leocompton.

Mr. Shaw of Illinois will make a Douglas speech in the House to-morrow, but it is of no use. Douglas has fallen between two stools. The attempt to sit on Kansas and on Nicaragua at the same time has not succeeded.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27, 1858. Intelligence received by the Cabinet to-day assures the Administration of a Pro-Slavery majority in the Legislature of Kansas. The State ticket is also Pro-Slavery. Marcus J. Parrott is Member of Congress. The Leocompton Constitution is expected on Friday. Other information induces the belief that Gen. Calhoun designs withholding the complete returns till the result in Congress shall have been ascertained, and if the State be admitted under the Leocompton instrument, to declare all Pro-Slavery.

Gen. Denver concurred fully with Secretary Stanton's policy, except in the matter of calling the Legislature together.

Stanton denies emphatically having received any instructions, as alleged, from the Administration on that subject, the law conferring discretion exclusively upon him.

When Leocompton is referred to the Senate Territorial Committee two reports will be made—by Jones, Sebastian, Fitzpatrick and Green affirmatively, and by Douglas, Collamer and Wade negatively.

Mr. Everett, Examiner in the Patent-Office, has been removed for preparing a bill restricting the sphere of the Commissioner.

There was an Indian war dance at the Marine Barracks to-day, at which was collected general fashionable society, as at a fashionable ball.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 27, 1858. The minority of the Senate's Select Committee on the Pacific Railroad reported a bill to-day as a substitute for that of the majority. It directs the President to advertise for proposals to establish the railway, and to contract for the transportation of the army and navy, and all other Government service. The road is to be constructed within ten years. Alternate sections of land, for the space of six miles on each side of the road, are to be granted, and ten millions of dollars are appropriated to be paid as the road progresses.

The Charleston steamer Memphis, for New-York, was detained till Sunday by a heavy sea on the bar. A board of medical officers will assemble at Richmond, Va., on the 1st of April, for the examination of Assistant Surgeons for promotion, and of such candidates for appointment to the medical staff of the army as may be invited to present themselves.

Although it is finally determined to send Lieut.-Gen. Scott to the Pacific, any change of his departure is uncertain, as ascertained this morning at the War Department.

XXXVth CONGRESS—First Session.

SENATE.—WASHINGTON, Jan. 27, 1858. Mr. WILSON (Ohio) introduced a resolution authorizing a Commission to examine into the difficulties with Utah before resorting to force. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. PUGH (Ohio) presented the joint resolutions of the Legislature of Ohio. Mr. WADE (Ohio) declared that they were irreconcilable in their character. At the impatient demand of several Senators, they were read. They express their entire confidence in the integrity and ability of the present Chief Magistrate, and say that the Administration commends their cordial and unqualified support. The resolutions regard the refusal of the Leocompton Convention to submit the Constitution to the people, as unfortunate for the peace of that country; declare it to be their unalterable judgment that every Constitution of every new State of the Union, unless otherwise directed by the people, ought to be submitted bona fide to the electors of such Territory for approval or rejection, and conclude by instructing the Senators and requesting the Representatives of Ohio to vote against the admission of Kansas under the Leocompton Constitution, or any other act of Congress intended to pass over the heads of the people.

Mr. WADE remarked that the reason why he stigmatized the resolutions as irreconcilable was that they did not speak out with that manly independence with which the Legislature of a sovereign State should always speak upon any question of sufficient importance for expression of opinion at all. These resolutions, he said, were a mere compromise, and he would support every jot and tittle of the Administration, when they intended to conclude by instructing their Senators to go against the only great and daring measure which the Administration has presented. Why not come directly and openly to the issue, and say that the dignity which becomes a sovereign State declare and announce their purposes and their will? Why go crouching like miserable slaves to the Administration, and hypocritically declare that they have the fullest confidence in it when they mean to end by declaring their dissent and their opposition to the only important measure it has brought forward.

der by making a speech now. When the Leocompton Constitution was presented he would express his views upon it at length, and take the opportunity to correct his colleague in some matters of fact.

The resolutions were then tabled and ordered to be printed.

Mr. DAVIS (Miss.) presented a bill as a substitute for the Pacific Railroad bill, embodying the views of the minority of the Select Committee on the subject.

Mr. BRODERICK introduced a bill directing the payment into the treasury of California the money collected for duties on imports prior to her admission into the Union.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the Army bill.

Mr. GWIN (Cal.) submitted a substitute providing for five new regiments, according to the recommendation of the Secretary of War.

This was rejected. Mr. BELMONT (Tenn.) said that he could perceive no absolute necessity for the proposed increase of the regular force. He had heard that the services of volunteers had been offered, and he proposed they should be sufficient for the present emergency.

Mr. IVERSON (Ga.) remarked that the fact that our gallant soldiers were in a condition to require reinforcement was sufficient to insure the passage of the bill. The merit of expense should not influence Senators under the present circumstances.

Mr. SIMMONS (R. I.) vindicated the charter party, and gave a history of the rebellion, confining himself to what the people did. With regard to the Government's action, he would say nothing, not even mention the name of the Chief Magistrate, at that time in power.

Mr. CHANDLER (Mich.) expressed the opinion that Brigham Young was only carrying out what was supposed to be the principle of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, which declares that the people of a Territory ought to be left perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way.

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Mr. HARRIS (Ill.) made a partial report from the Committee on Elections, declaring it inexpedient to allow Mr. Campbell, as he requested, further time to take supplementary testimony affecting his case, which is contested by Mr. Vallindigham.

Exciting News from Mexico—The Capitol Bombed.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Jan. 25, 1858.

By the steamer Tennessee, The Picayune is in receipt of private advices from the City of Mexico to the 18th, being two weeks later than those previously received.

These advices announce the bombardment of the Capitol by the opponents of Comonfort, and a desperate conflict, which continued for several days, resulting in the loss of over one hundred lives, and the wounding of a large number more.

The persons who were in possession of the Citadel and the Convents of San Domingo and San Augustin were the partisans of Santa Anna, whose recall to the Presidency was loudly demanded.

On the 17th, the day previous to the sailing of the steamer, a truce for twenty-four hours between the opposing parties had been agreed to.

At the last moment previous to the sailing of the Tennessee, intelligence was received that the coalition were marching upon the city, and that civil war had fairly begun.

From Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Jan. 27, 1858.

The Democrat's Kansas correspondent says that the people have decided not to memorialize Congress for an Enabling Act, but to pass one for themselves and frame a Constitution—which will be in effect the Topeka instrument—and submit it to a popular vote for acceptance or rejection.

Mr. Clarkson passed Boonville yesterday en route to Washington with the Leocompton Constitution and the official returns of the late election.

Meeting of Creditors.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 27, 1858. At the first meeting of the creditors of Charles H. Mills & Co., in the Court of Insolvency, claims to the amount of \$1,200,000 were proved, and additional debts to the amount of several hundred thousand dollars will be proved at the next meeting. Messrs. Ezra Lincoln and B. R. Mudge were chosen assignees.

Seat of the Canadian Government.

TORONTO, Wednesday, Jan. 27, 1858. A dispatch had been received from the imperial Government, announcing that it has decided upon Ottawa City (late Bytown) as the permanent seat of the Canadian Government.

Crawford's Statue of Washington.

RICHMOND, Va., Wednesday, Jan. 27, 1858. Crawford's statue of Washington was unwrapped to-day. It was visited by thousands of ladies and gentlemen, and pronounced faultless by everybody; and it is in fact a grand and glorious work of art.

The America Outward Bound.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 27, 1858. The Royal Mail steamship America sailed from here at noon to-day, with 100 passengers for Halifax, and 60 for Liverpool. She takes out \$10,400 in specie.

Formes in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Jan. 27, 1858. Her Formes arrived last night, and was received by the Memner Society and was unwrapped to-day. It was visited by thousands of ladies and gentlemen, and pronounced faultless by everybody; and it is in fact a grand and glorious work of art.

The Death of Gen. Havelock.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 27, 1858. The flags of our shipping are at half-mast to-day as a mark of respect to the memory of Gen. Havelock.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 27, 1858. Case No. 42.—Jacob N. Payne et al., claimants of the steamship James Adger, agt. W. L. Todd—an appeal from the United States Circuit Court of the Southern District of New-York. The matters in controversy having been settled, it was ordered that the appeal be dismissed with costs.

Case No. 43.—Edwin M. Chaffee, Trustee of Horace H. Day, agt. Nathaniel Hayward, and Horace H. Day, agt. Nathaniel Hayward. Argued for defendant. Submitted on printed argument for plaintiffs.

The Ohio River.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Jan. 27, 1858. The water in the channel of the river at this point measures ten feet, and is falling.

State of the Weather.

(By the Eastern, Northern, Western and Southern Lines, received at No. 21 Wall street.)

MONDAY REPORT.—Wednesday, Jan. 27. MONTECAL, Pa.—Clear and cold; wind N. by E. 3. QUEBEC, N. B.—Snowing; wind E. 3. CALAIS, Me.—Foggy; wind W. 3. BANGOR, Me.—Snowing; wind W. 3. PORTLAND, Me.—Snowing; wind W. 3. ST. JOHN, N. B.—Clear; wind W. 3. SACKVILLE, N. B.—Overcast