Business Notices.

THE EVERETT HAT
is distinguished for its entire
NOVELTY OF DESIGN,
as well as its
ELEGANCE OF STYLE,
and sold by the large majority of
FASHIONABLE RETAILERS.

GENIN'S CHAPEAU MUSARD,
The beau ideal of a soft Hat.
No. 214 Broadway.

BOYS' STRAW CAPS
At GENIN'S, No. 214 Broadway.

THE MUSARD HAT.
The trade supplied with one dozen or half-a-dozen, French packages, at GENIN'S, No. 214 Broadway.

MUSARD HIMSELF
Is not more popular in Paris and London,
Than the Musard Hat,
At GENIN'S, No. 214 Broadway.

THE ANNIVERSARY WEEK.—The reverend gentlemen who have visited us during the past week, for the purpose of assisting in the anniversaries, have not overlooked KNOX'S Establishment, No. 212 Broadway, and in consequence his trade has been uncommonly good. KNOX'S stock of HATS embraces a great variety of styles, and you will find no difficulty in making a selection from it to your entire satisfaction. Price only $4.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
WILDER PATENT
SALAMANDER SAFES,
Secured by the "La Belle"
POWDER AND BURGLAR PROOF LOCKS,
200 of which have been tested in accidental fires.
Also, a few SECOND-HAND SAFES, for sale cheap at
No. 40 MURRAY-ST.

1858.
PAPER HANGINGS, INTERIOR DECORATIONS,
&c., &c., &c.
THOMAS FAYE & Co.,
Importers and Manufacturers,
No. 297 Broadway,
Near Warren-st., directly opposite the City Hall,
New-York,
Respectfully call attention to their unequalled assortment of PAPER DECORATIONS and PAPER HANGINGS, of every quality and style, suitable for the walls and ceilings of Parlors, Halls, Dining-Rooms, Libraries, Boudoirs and Chambers.
They have every style of PANELLING, from the richest and most ornate to the most chaste and simple, so displayed on screens that the effect can be fully appreciated.
Their work is always superintended by a member of the firm, and its character is indicated by the AWARD at a late Fair, of the only GOLD MEDAL ever given for such an object by the AMERICAN INSTITUTE.
As they are the Sole Agents in the United States for several of the best French Manufacturers, all the new styles are received simultaneously with their appearance in Paris.
The trade supplied at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

NO. 448 BROADWAY.
A NEW AND CHEAP SEWING MACHINE,
Called on account of its universal adaptation to every description of
FAMILY PLANTATION and SHOP WORK,
and the low price at which it is offered the public.
THE PEOPLE'S SEWING MACHINE,
Invented by J. W. BURNHAM
The needle threads itself, uses any kind of thread or silk without rewinding.
Machine is simple in construction, easily managed, not liable to get out of order, requires but one hour's practice to learn to operate upon it, and makes no noise.
Manufactured and sold exclusively by
GEORGE W. GILBERT,
No. 448 Broadway, between
Grand and Howard-sts.

R. T. WILDE, in enlarging and rendering more easy of access his MILLINERY SHOW ROOMS, No. 251 Broadway, would notify the world of fashion and of business that he has put down the prices of his superb PARIS BONNETS, DRESS CAPS, FLOWERS, RIBBONS, STRAW GOODS, &c., not only below the Broadway mark but below that of other houses less prominently and conveniently located.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE SUMMER JAUNT.—Visit CANTRELL'S, No. 613 Broadway. He has durable and substantial GAITERS for ladies, admirably adapted for traveling and country wear; patent leather and stout BOOTS for the gentlemen for like purposes, and BOOTS and SHOES for children that will stand any amount of hard usage, all of which he is ready to sell at exceedingly cheap prices. CANTRELL is doing a great business, the result of first-class articles and moderate charges.

HERRON'S SEWING MACHINE COMPANY'S
NEW PATENT SEWING MACHINE
No. 447 Broadway. ONLY TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS.
Superior to the highest-priced Machines, for
ONE QUARTER THE COST.
A child can manage it.
Parties purchasing will receive full instruction.

LOOKING-GLASSES, PICTURE FRAMES, &C.
New and beautiful styles
AT GREAT REDUCTIONS.
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 578 Broadway.

GROVER & BAKER'S
CELEBRATED FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
No. 495 Broadway.
"Grover & Baker's is the best." [Am. Agriculturist.
"The Tribune says amen." [Tribune.
"All that it claims to be." [Independent.

BARTHOLP'S SEWING MACHINES.
"These Machines make excellent work." [N. Y. Sun.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE.
Agents wanted. No. 439 Broadway, corner of Broome.
Send for a circular; address Box No. 2,611, P. O.

PATENT ELECTRO-MAGNETIC
BURGLAR ALARM.
Is a perfect security to your doors and windows, and protector to persons and property. It is a practical thing, rendering the house countless BURGLAR PROOF. Call and see it in operation, and you will say Apply it to my house as soon as possible. For full description and references see circular.
F. HOLMES, Proprietor, No. 435 Broadway.

WINDOW SHADE MANUFACTURERS
and
IMPORTERS
of
CURTAIN GOODS,
KELTY & FERGUSON
No. 291 Broadway and No. 34 Reade-st.,
have on
Unrivaled Stock
of
WINDOW SHADES,
of their own manufacture,
which they invite all close buyers to examine.
Also, English and German Damasks, Satin De Laines, Cornices, &c., at low prices. No. 291 Broadway.

REMOVAL.
WILDER'S
PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES
The great Fire-Proof Safe of the world.
Depot No. 191 Broadway, corner of Dey-st.

A LADY who has been cured of GREAT NERVOUS DEBILITY, after many years of misery, desires to make known to all fellow-sufferers the sole means of relief. Address, inclosing stamp to pay return postage,
Mrs. MARY E. DEWITT, Boston, Mass.,
and the prescription will be sent (free) by next post.

"I AM SICK."—Your very looks indicate that your liver is torpid, your costumers know full of jaundice and dismal, you appetite weak, in and out of order. "What shall I do to get well, look well, and feel well?" Why, buy a bottle of D. LANGLEY'S ROOT AND HERB BITTERS, the great Spring medicine, for only 75 cents, and it will renovate your system and cure you. Sold by Druggists everywhere. The ladies all should use it.

TO THOSE WISHING DAGUERREOTYPES.—By experience we can recommend the lovers of the Daguerreotype to
ANSON'S, No. 363 Broadway,
as it is the only place to procure this imperishable picture in all its beauty and perfection, and it is the only establishment where the DAGUERREOTYPE is made exclusive of any other picture. ANSON'S, No. 363 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

CITY FRAUDS.
Committees, though they may disclose
Where the people's money goes,
Cannot bring it back,
But our LYON'S Powder blights
All the pests on which it lights,
In each hole and crack.
LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER and PILLS instantly destroy bedbugs, roaches, ants, plant lice, flies, moths, fleas, rats and mice. No. 424 Broadway.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Unlike the Mineral preparations that drive the virus of eruptions and sores into the vital organs, this marvellous Ointment discharges the poison before it heals the flesh. The Pills invariably cure Dyspepsia and all bilious disorders.

EVERY LADY should have a pair of MILLER'S GAITER BOOTS at $3 to $5 per pair, with heels same prices; cheaper SLIPPERS 62½ to $1; lovely BOOTS and SHOES for children, of styles and prices. Ladies, remember
J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 357 Canal-st.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES received the highest premiums, in 1857 at the Fairs of the American Institute, New-York; Maryland Institute, Baltimore, and at the Maine, Connecticut, Illinois and Michigan State Fairs.
Office, No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

DR. LEVETT'S PATENT IMPROVED ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE BASE FOR ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—The plate covering the roof of the mouth is dispensed with by a novel and ingenious application of the principle of atmospheric pressure, the merit of which gained it the full commendation of the Patent Office. Its importance can be seen at once. No. 12 Waverley place, near Broadway.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS
Is the Best and Cheapest Article for Dressing,
Beautifying, Cleaning, Curling,
Preserving and Restoring the Hair.
Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—WIGS AND TOUPEES.—Largest stock in the world.—This celebrated establishment is No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms expressly for the application of his famous HAIR DYE, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S WIGS and TOUPEES have improvements over all others; this is the only place where these things are properly understood and made.

GYMNASTICS.—A goodly number of persons assembled last evening in Stuyvesant Institute to witness the semi-annual exhibition of the members of Mr. H. Gebhard's Gymnasium. If we may judge of the whole by a portion, it is safe to say that the performances were satisfactory to all present. They were composed of gymnastic, military and sword exercises, and posturing, and were executed in a manner highly creditable to mere amateurs.

QUICK TELEGRAPHING.—The Niagara's advices were placed in the office of the National Telegraph Line in this city at 11 40 yesterday morning and reached New-Orleans at the same hour—thus being even with time.

New-York Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1858.

The Rejected Tract.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE of Tuesday, contains the Tract on the Family Relations in Slavery, which was rejected by the Publishing Committee of the Tract Society, after the premium of Two Hundred Dollars had been awarded to it by a Committee consisting of the Rev Dr. WAYLAND, the Rt. Rev. T. M. CLARK, Bishop of Rhode Island; C. STODDARD, esq., of Massachusetts, and the Rev. D. BROWN, of Scotland. Its author is Mr. C. K. Whipple of Boston. As we believe, he is a member of the Massachusetts Tract Society. Persons wishing for copies will do well to order them at once. Price 6 cents.

The Tribune for California

Will be ready at 10 o'clock this morning. It will contain the Congressional Proceedings, Money and Market Reports, Marriages and Deaths, and all the latest important Foreign and Domestic News since the sailing of the last steamer. The Star of the West leaves today at 2 o'clock. The Mails close at 1 o'clock. Single copies in wrappers ready for mailing for sale at the counter.

The Administration is begging again. Messages were transmitted to Congress yesterday, requesting a further loan of fifteen millions. The subject will probably be opened to-day, and may awake a discussion which will prolong the session beyond the 7th of June, the appointed day of adjournment.

The correspondence between Gen. Cass and Lord Napier, and the dispatch of the former to Mr. Dallas, with reference to the alleged outrages in the Gulf on American merchant ships by British cruisers, were yesterday communicated to Congress. The substance is given under our Telegraphic head. Gen. Cass reaffirms his doctrines of 1841, but uses no violent, no irritating language. No action is requested of Congress by the Executive.

In Congress yesterday, the SENATE by 30 to 25, passed the bill repealing the Fishing Bounties, after refusing to repeal likewise the duties now levied on imported Salt and Sugar. We believe no Republican voted for the bill. The Homestead bill was taken up, but not decisively acted on. We pray the friends of this most important and beneficent measure to press it to a vote at the earliest moment. If it can pass the Senate this month it will not fail in the House.

In the HOUSE, on motion of Mr. Harris, the Committee on Elections were discharged from the further consideration of the memorial contesting the election of Mr. Henry Winter Davis. Resolutions curtailing the expenditure for printing were adopted. The Civil Appropriation bill was taken up, when Mr. Sherman moved to reduce the appropriation for repairing and adorning the White House from $12,000 to $4,000. Mr. J. Glancy Jones ascribed this motion to Mr. Sherman's chagrin at not having been invited to dinner by the President, and felicitated himself upon his own better luck. The amendment was not adopted, and the Committee rose after reporting the bill to the House.

FROM EUROPE, we have three days' later intelligence by the steamship Niagara. The House of Commons had passed to a second reading the bills, abolishing the property qualification for Members of Parliament, and legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister. Sir Colin Campbell is to be created a Peer. The Commission appointed to consider the claims of Prof. Morse has recommended that he be paid 400,000 francs, for the use of his telegraphic system in France. The Spanish Cortes had been suddenly prorogued and several of the Ministers had tendered their resignations. The vine disease had made its appearance in Portugal. The construction of four coast batteries for the defense of Copenhagen had been announced. The details of the scheme for the abolition of serfdom in Russia had been published. The serfs are to remain attached to the property until they shall have purchased their freedom. It was stated that 30,000 Persians had beaten the Turcomans, and were laying siege to the capital. There is nothing later from India. Cotton had advanced. The Breadstuffs market was drooping. Consols were quoted at 97¼@97½.

Shall there be three parties and three tickets at the ensuing New-York State Election? That election is now so near that this question inevitably forces itself upon the public consideration.

For our own part, we cannot regard as a political adversary any one who in the late struggle against the Executive attempt to force upon Kansas a detested, abhorred Slave Constitution stood forth earnestly on the side of Freedom and Popular Rights. Any of these who chooses to make himself our adversary may do so, but we shall regard every steadfast anti Lecompton man as a friend until he does select a different position. We shall zealously advocate the re-election to Congress of Messrs. H. F. Clark and Haskin without catechising or exacting any terms of either. We accept their past uprightness as an earnest and a pledge of their future fidelity to honor and duty, making no bargains and asking no questions. If it is urged that John Wheeler was so trusted four years since, and proved worthless, we reply that John Wheeler was but one of several so trusted, and proved the only bad egg of the lot. The Savior of mankind had one Judas among his chosen and most intimate disciples: but this does not impeach the wisdom of his selection nor the principle on which it was based. We are still glad that so many of the Anti-Nebraska Democrats of 1854 were re-elected by Republican votes, and wish more had been. Had Messrs. Maurice, Peck, Hastings and Fenton of our delegation been thus re-elected in 1854, with a corresponding liberality in other States, we might never have been obliged to resist such a monstrosity as Green's Lecompton bill. We hope, therefore, to see Messrs. Clark and Haskin run simply and squarely as unpledged independents, and as such overwhelmingly re-elected.

As to the "Americans" of our State, that small portion of this party who could be induced or hired to swallow the Lecompton fraud have long since secretly, if not openly, fraternized with the Sham Democracy. Thousands of voters still warm from Know-Nothing lodges, swelled the vote of that Democracy last Fall. The residue of the Americans are, to a man, earnestly hostile to the Lecompton fraud and its authors. Many of them are quite willing to coöperate with the Republicans henceforth; the residue will be, when fully assured that they will be welcomed and treated as brethren. Such treatment the Republicans very generally proffer, and will heartily accord.

The opposition which is proclaimed to a new party seems to us quite supererogatory. We do not understand that there will be anything new about the anti-Lecompton party but a new and very large accession to its numbers. The name Republican is so fit, so true, so inoffensive, that we hope to see it accepted with readiness by all who are ready to unite against the despotism of the original Lecompton bill and the bribery and unfairness of the English substitute. If only a proper spirit of liberality and concession with regard to candidates and measures be evinced, we believe this will encounter little objection.

There are two points on which we think concessions should be made to the distinctive American sentiment. The first is that of guarding most effectively the purity of the Ballot-box. It is not right that the mere word of any male biped in human form, or at the utmost his oath, often given under the double stimulus of liquor and excited partisanship, should be allowed to neutralize the vote of a well-known citizen. The right to vote is too sacred, too precious, to be rightfully subject to nullification so easily as this. It is nakedly just, it is urgently necessary, that the right of every one claiming to be a legal voter should be scrutinized more deliberately and established more conclusively than it can be amid the turmoil of an election. All this we urged and acted on long before there was any American party; it is none the less proper and urgent because a large party emphatically demand it. Let us have a Registry of Voters next Winter; if there should thereupon arise any cavil as to its constitutionality, the Convention now looming on the horizon will obviate that difficulty.

No change in the Laws of Naturalization is practicable, nor (in our judgment) desirable; but our last Constitutional Convention took a step in the direction of a reform which will obviate much just complaint in this quarter. We refer to the requirement that at least ten days shall intervene betwixt the act of naturalization and the exercise of the Right of Suffrage. The justice of this requirement is palpable. To hunt up and put through persons eligible to naturalization has become a regular business and a part of the recognized electioneering machinery of the party which profits most by the citizen-manufacture. We have known important elections in this city carried by votes hunted up and manufactured after the opening of the polls. Now we would no wise reduce the facilities for naturalization, but we would diminish the inducement to fabricate citizens in order to profit immediately by their votes. As our laws now require a year's residence in the State before voting—not that immigrants from our sister States are deemed less capable or less worthy than our citizens 'to the manor born,' but to preclude the importation of voters from other States to carry a close Election, so we think they should prescribe that naturalization shall in like manner have taken place long enough before the election to render it morally certain that the voter was not drummed up and manufactured to serve a party or personal purpose on that occasion. It would surely be no hardship to require that an immigrant from Europe shall have been a citizen as long before voting as an immigrant from Vermont or Pennsylvania must have resided in our State before exercising the Right of Suffrage. The object in either case would be to prevent either immigration or naturalization to subserve a party purpose.

The next House of Representatives should and may be anti-Buchanan and anti-Lecompton. Our own State may easily contribute from five to ten additional Members to this end. Pennsylvania can do as well; Ohio and Indiana can contribute in proportion. United States Senators are to be chosen in New-Jersey, in Illinois, in Michigan, and, if there be any sense of decency remaining in the Senate, in Indiana also. It is greatly desirable that the Opposition shall be united and triumphant in every Free State. New-York can do much to secure this consummation; let no private griefs, no petty jealousies, no personal aspirations, be permitted to prevent it.

The greater part of the information which we receive from Mexico—that, at least, which, passing beyond the limit of accomplished facts, undertakes to foreshadow the future by letting us into the feelings, sentiments, hopes, and wishes of the Mexican people—unfortunately comes from a source not to be implicitly relied upon. The newspaper correspondents, from whom almost exclusively our information of this sort is derived, are all of them foreigners, most of them residents of but short standing, and few of them able or willing to discriminate very exactly between their own views of what would be good for Mexico, and the view of the subject actually taken by the Mexicans themselves. Some recently published correspondence between Vidaurri, the Mexican General now at the head of affairs in New Leon, Coahuila, and Tamaulipas, and Lockridge and Henningsen, the fillibusters who had offered him their services, throws some light upon this subject.

A story has for some time prevailed among those who have sought to inculcate the approaching dissolution of the Mexican Republic, of disunion projects entertained by the Northern States, and of a scheme for organizing a distinct republic to include those States under the name of the Republic of Sierra Madre. It has been supposed and alleged that Vidaurri would take advantage of the pending war between him and the Zuloaga Administration at the City of Mexico, to carry this project into execution. But in a recently published correspondence between him and Col. Lockridge, any such intention on his part is entirely denied. It appears that Lockridge wrote from Brownsville, in Texas, toward the end of March, offering Vidaurri assistance in men, arms, and his own personal services in his pending struggle against the Central Government, on condition that after vindicating the liberties of Northern Mexico, he, Lockridge, should be allowed to organize in one of the ports of the Gulf under Vidaurri's control an army for landing in Cuba and assisting the friends of independence in that island. To this letter Vidaurri replied that the Liberal party in Mexico did not desire any foreign aid, being itself strong enough to conquer its enemies alone, and loving its country too well to expose it to the slightest chance of injury. However, in case war should break out between Spain and Mexico—which at that time Santa Anna was supposed to be instigating—and in case assistance from abroad became absolutely necessary, Lockridge's offer might be entertained. This was followed by a second letter from Lockridge, within about a week after, warning Vidaurri against Gen. Henningsen, then on his way to the northern Mexican States, and whom Lockridge described as an agent of Walker, with fillibustering purposes in view—purposes against which, while again repeating his offer of assistance, he emphatically protested. Unfortunately for Lockridge, a letter of his had meanwhile appeared in the Texas papers beating up for recruits on the basis of precisely such a fillibustering expedition as he imputed to Henningsen. Hence, in answering his second letter, Vidaurri not only withdrew his former conditional acceptance of Lockridge's offer, but took occasion, as he stated, to dispel the errors prevailing among Lockridge's countrymen as to the opportunity and facility of founding a republic of Sierra Madre. According to Vidaurri's statement, no such project whatever is entertained by the Liberals of Northern Mexico, the imputation of such a design on their part being but a mere party calumny, got up by the Reactionists to damage the reputation of the Liberals for patriotism and nationality. Moreover, should the course of events render necessary the separation and independence of the northern Mexican States, Vidaurri wishes it to be understood that the assistance of foreign adventurers, trafficking in disasters and revolutions, would neither be desired nor accepted by himself or his countrymen. "It must never be forgotten," continues Vidaurri, "that Mexico is not Nicaragua; that its continual "revolutions have not destroyed the sentiment of "patriotism in its children, who would rather sacrifice their liberty than the precious good of nationality; and it must always be kept in mind "that any such project as that which is spoken of "will meet with a firm resistance. There are "men and resources to oppose it vigorously, and "not a single Mexican, even if you suppose him a "partisan of this dreamed-of republic, will be "found disposed to favor the adventurers."

We have little doubt that those adherents of the Zuloaga party who are represented by correspondents from Mexico as desiring a French or Spanish intervention, should they find occasion to speak for themselves, would repudiate as decisively as Vidaurri has done the idea that they desire to call in foreign aid, and, least of all, to submit themselves to a foreign protectorate. It is perfectly natural that the foreign residents in Mexico should clutch eagerly at the idea of the transfer of the Government of that country from native to foreign control, but there is no ground to suppose that the Mexicans themselves are in the least disposed to such an arrangement, or that they could be induced to submit to it without a desperate struggle.

Mr. Spratt's famous report on the revival of the Slave-Trade, the discussion of which seems likely to form the principal, if not indeed the sole business of the Southern Commercial Convention, now in session at Montgomery, Alabama, begins with candidly admitting that the question now pending in the United States between slave labor and free labor is precisely neither more nor less than the question between aristocracy and democracy. "It "is obvious," says this report, "that two distinct "and antagonistic forms of society have met for "the contest upon the arena of this Union. The "one"—meaning, no doubt, the system of the Free States—"assumes that all men are equal, and "that equality is right, and, forming upon that "theory, is straining its members to the horizontal "plain of a democracy. The other"—that is, the system of the Slave States—"assumes that all men "are not equal; that equality is not right, therefore; and, forming upon this theory, is taking on "itself the rounded form of a social aristocracy."

The report admits that the "popular ideal of the "age" is in favor of the former system; but, on the other hand, the fact of the existence of domestic Slavery is assumed to prove not only that the "rounded form of a social aristocracy" is the "embodiment of a living social truth," but as establishing also, beyond the reach of doubt, the preliminary point of its being right "to bring the negro by compulsion to a life of labor."

Human society never was intended, so this report maintains, "to consist forever of an unarticulated mass of pure democracy." Whatever States have come to greatness have exhibited the condition of unequal classes. No State ever yet survived the loss of such political distinctions. "Rome "perished in a military democracy; France leans "on despotism since the natural props of social order have been stricken down"—referring, we suppose, to the abolition of privileged orders—"and even now it might be painful to consider "what would be the North without the South." These distinctions, however, though necessary everywhere in communities consisting of only one race, are artificial, and are therefore liable to yield to the force of social gravity. The only sure guaranty for the perpetuity of "the rounded form of a "social aristocracy," without which there can be national greatness, is to have at hand a naturally inferior race, such as the negroes are assumed to be, who can be kept under forever; and the presence therefore of this inferior race in the Southern States, and its multiplication there, so far from being a thing to be lamented, holds out to those States "the promise of a brighter future than has "ever opened to the hopes of man."

But to justify and uphold this union of unequal races is to justify the means of its formation. An affirmance of Slavery, so the report contends, is, "in principle and effect, an affirmance of the foreign Slave-Trade." Prescription, as a basis for Slavery, is scouted. "It were as just to hold that "the imprisonment of a man for one year will "warrant his imprisonment for another, or that "we may beat a neighbor until it shall be no battery to beat him, or generally that the repetition "of any other wrong will make it right, as that "by holding the negro in violation of his natural "rights for so long, we have acquired the right to "hold him longer."

The report having thus established to its own satisfaction the lawfulness of the Slave-Trade, it next proceeds to the questions whether the revival of this trade will benefit the negroes of Africa, and, if so, whether it will also benefit the South. Quite a number of travelers are quoted to show that the Africans are barbarous and benighted. Can it be doubted, then, that they will gain by being brought within the influence of Southern civilization and humanity?

As to the South, what that section needs is population, and political power, which depends on population. She must either rule or be ruled. The purpose on the part of the Northern States to control the Government, and through the Government the South, "was expressed in the recent attempt to elevate a miserable instrument "to the first office in this Republic." (Franklin Pierce and James Buchanan were both miserable instruments enough, but the allusion here, we suppose, is to Fremont.) There is no way of defeating that purpose except by increasing the population and the number of Slave States. The mere introduction of free population into the South will not answer. There are too many free people there already, by far. For the purpose of extending Slavery, slaves are worth more than free men. Ten thousand Southern masters made a noble stand to rescue Kansas, and failed. Ten thousand Africans imported—as under the revival of the slave-trade they might have been with Boston capital and in Boston ships—and offered for sale at $150 a head, would have swept the Free-Soil party from that land. Not only other new States, like Utah, Nebraska and Oregon, might be secured by the same means to the South, even New-England itself might, perhaps, be reclaimed.

As to danger from the newly-imported slaves, the very system of Slavery affords securities for order which exist nowhere else. It allows no liberty whatever, and permits insurrection to be crushed in the germ. As to objections to the revival of the Slave-Trade on the part of foreign nations, it is not the Southern, it is the Northern States of which foreign nations are jealous. As to objections from the Northern States, the chance of making a little money will effectually stop their mouths, if indeed it does not make their venal Representatives the most urgent of its advocates. For all these reasons, the report concludes that the African Slave-Trade ought to be at once revived.

The exposure which we published yesterday of the corrupt means used in Wisconsin to secure the passage, by the Legislature of 1856, of a bill distributing the lands granted to the State by Congress for the construction of railroads, is perhaps the most startling in our history. We have had corruption before, but never on such a scale. Here a whole State seems to have been bought up. The Governor, the Supreme Court, the Legislature, the editors of nearly all the prominent journals, the leaders of Republicans, Democrats, and Americans, all have taken the degrading bribes, and sold themselves for a price. It is a disgusting revelation; let us hope that it may prove a useful one, and that there may be virtue enough in the people of Wisconsin to set uncompromisingly and thoroughly about the work of reform.

The era of corruption, introduced in this country cotemporaneously with the control of the large towns by grog-shops and by ignorant Irish voters, who have preserved here their native predilection for bribery and jobbery as a means of political management, seems to be rapidly approaching its culminating point. It is becoming open and unblushing, and often seeks to govern both the great parties at once. Thus it contests the control of public affairs with the mass of honest and conscientious citizens. The issue is one which concerns the very existence of our political system. If corruption is to prevail, there is an end of all that has given America any moral superiority over other governments. If Governors, Legislators, and Courts are to be bought and sold, there is an end of the republican experiment.

We are happy to say that in the State of New-York at least, the Republican party has taken the right side of this momentous question. Last Fall its candidates for State officers were defeated because it had refused to nominate men against whom there was some suspicion, and had nominated those whom corruption could not hope to influence. We believe no sincere Republican but feels a prouder confidence in his party, beaten as it then was, than if it had succeeded by unworthy concessions to the public enemy. The considerations which then influenced the party gain additional weight from these Wisconsin disclosures. Let it stand firm on the safe and honorable ground of unyielding hostility to every form and degree of public corruption!

We observe that a number of our cotemporaries, in the exceeding warmth and ardor of their patriotism, are for taking very short measures indeed with the offending British cruisers in the West India seas, and for that matter with the offending British Government, under whose orders, it is assumed, these cruisers are acting. Nothing will satisfy these belligerent gentlemen but an immediate appeal to arms, which they think altogether a better method than negotiation for disposing of questions of this sort. At the risk of being set down in the list of those cold-blooded persons who esteem discretion the better part of valor, we must take the liberty to remind our hot-headed brethren that the experience of the War of 1812 did not prove quite so decisive as some of them appear disposed to represent it, as to the advantage, in cases of this sort, of fighting over negotiation. The violation of our maritime rights which led to that war was by no means confined to Great Britain. France, Spain, Holland, Naples, Denmark and Sweden participated in it, and against France our grounds of complaint were hardly less serious than against Great Britain itself. Some very pugnacious gentlemen of that day, not content with making war upon Great Britain, were for fighting France at the same time, and Spain, Holland, et ceteras, into the bargain as her allies. But though the temper of the nation was so far up that a fight we must have, we had still discretion enough left to take our enemies one at a time. Content with fighting Great Britain, we were satisfied to stick to negotiation with the others. The result everybody knows. In due time, by sticking to negotiation and pressing our claims, Spain, France, Holland and all the rest were brought to the point of paying up and of handing over in land or money quite a handsome sum, by way of compensation to the unfortunate shipowners, who had suffered by their depredations. The fighting experiment did not turn out so luckily. Our attempt to indemnify ourselves by seizing on Canada did not succeed; in the end, we were well satisfied to make peace not only relinquishing altogether the great claim for pecuniary indemnities, which otherwise our merchants would have had, but without a single word said in the treaty about those maritime rights, in behalf of which the war had been commenced. So far as that experiment goes, it would not seem that fighting, after all, is a remedy so perfectly infallible.

Mr. Wm. Carey Jones, a son-in-law of the late Mr. Benton, publishes in *The Union* a letter denying that the deceased statesman was anti-Lecompton in his views, as was asserted by the Washington correspondent of THE TRIBUNE when describing his last moments. We shall not bandy words with *The Union* on its charge as to "the spirit of malice "and mendacity" exhibited by our correspondent in uttering what was "worse than a libel on the "dead—a libel on the dying," and so forth; but merely remark that we shall publish (to-morrow, perhaps) a reply from Mr. Francis P. Blair, jr., who may be considered competent authority, and who was the person from whom our correspondent derived his facts. Meanwhile, as another answer to *The Union*, we would refer to the biography of Mr. Benton in Appleton's New American Cyclopædia, copied into THE TRIBUNE on the 10th of April last. Therein it is announced that Mr. Benton "zealously opposed the Administration of "Buchanan, and inclined to unite with the Opposition that presented itself in the Republican "party." Mr. Benton had this biography in his hands for revision a month before his decease, and returned it with the passage we have quoted, unchanged. But certainly if it had not been true, he would have altered it. What say *The Union* and Mr. W. Carey Jones?

THE LATEST NEWS,

RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELGERAPH.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

THE BRITISH CRUISER QUESTION.

A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT,

Official Correspondence.

FISHING BOUNTIES' REPEALED

A Further Loan Asked.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TRIBUNE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

There is little real excitement in Congress about the occurrences in the Gulf. The general impression is that the British commanders have exceeded their instructions, and that their conduct will be promptly disavowed and reprimanded by her Majesty's Government. This is also the opinion of the Cabinet, though the Administration is quite willing that the public attention should be diverted from other topics by a little war talk.

From a Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 19, 1858.

The repeal of the fishing bounties, which passed the Senate to-day by five majority, will take effect after the year 1859.

The death of Gen. Persifor Smith was not unexpected here. The War Department endeavored to dissuade him from claiming the command, on account of his feeble health, and only desisted when he urged professional considerations which could not be disregarded.

The temper of the correspondence relating to the British outrages on our commerce, communicated to the Senate to-day, is generally acceptable except as regards Gen. Cass's letter to Mr. Dallas, dated yesterday, in which he says substantially that Spain will be required to afford protection to American vessels within her marine jurisdiction; and if pecuniary losses have been sustained by the recent outrages, they must be made good directly or by interposition with England; and that in the event of Spain's failure to extend protection, we shall exert our own means of defense. This looks like dodging a direct issue with the offending nation, and saddling an indirect quarrel on a weak power unnecessarily.

The vessels which have been ordered to reënforce the home squadron cannot be ready for weeks, while the telegraph this evening announces that the Macedonian, at Boston, is about starting for her Mediterranean show station.

Among the statements sent by Mr. Blythe, our Consul at Havana, is one from a passenger on board the schooner Cortez, saying that he was robbed of 428 doubloons, and that the captain of the British gun-boat was drunk when the schooner was captured.

Sanders is opposed by the Indiana and Virginia Senators, who are sounding the opposition with the hope of compassing his rejection. If sufficient strength can be polled, the Naval Committee will report unfavorably. The prospect is not now encouraging for an adverse combination.

Messages were sent to Congress to-day asking a loan of fifteen millions, but they were not opened in either House. They will be read to-morrow. The debate on this subject may possibly protract the session.

The Tariff Investigating Committee will report next week.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 19, 1858.

The President sent a brief message to the Senate to-day transmitting some documents in reply to a resolution heretofore adopted. The most interesting among them is a note to Lord Napier, dated May 4, in which Secretary Cass says that in his letter to the latter of the 10th ult. he alluded to the statements then appearing in the public journals that a merchant vessel of the United States, the N. B. Borden, had been fired at and boarded by a British vessel of war, the Styx, off the coast of Cuba, and had informed him that he had received no official information upon the subject, and therefore could say nothing as to the truth of the report, but that he had taken measures to ascertain whether such an occurrence had happened. He now transmitted to his lordship a copy of a letter from the Collector of the Customs at Savannah, inclosing a statement of the captain of the N. B. Borden, by which it appears that an unjustifiable act of violence has been committed against a merchant vessel of the United States, to which the attention of her Majesty's Government is requested, in the confident expectation that the act will be disavowed, and such measures adopted as are called for by the circumstances, and as will tend to prevent the recurrence of similar proceedings hereafter.

Lord Napier replied, May 16, that he had the honor to receive Secretary Cass's letter, conveying an account of the circumstances which are alleged to have attended the boarding of the American vessel N. B. Borden by her Majesty's steamer Styx. He says he has transmitted copies of Gen. Cass's communication to her Majesty's Government and to the Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's forces on the West India station.

Gen. Cass writes to Mr. Dallas, May 12:

SIR: The accompanying papers, copies of the originals, which have just been received, will make known to you that another outrage has been committed against the rights of the United States by a British armed vessel, which calls for the immediate attention of the British Government.

I am persuaded that if the occurrence took place, as thus is stated, the conduct of the British officers will be disavowed and condemned.

I beg you would communicate to Lord Malmesbury the earnest desire of the President that this practice, which seems to become more prevalent, of detaining and searching American vessels, should be discontinued, and that the most peremptory order for that purpose should be given and enforced. Such a measure is called for by important considerations, which will readily occur to you.

While this Government is determined to use all proper exertions for the suppression of the Slave-Trade, it is not less desirous that the just immunities of vessels of the United States upon the ocean should be preserved. Whatever may have been the true objects of the voyage of the Corsee, if she had papers stating her American character, she was subject to neither search nor capture by the British cruiser. I do not doubt that the facts reported will be fully investigated by order of the British Government, and proper measures taken to prevent the recurrence of a similar act hereafter. I call your attention also to the circumstances reported by the Consul General at Havana, showing the existence of a kind of police system by which American vessels in that port are watched and interfered with, and have to request that you bring the matter to the attention of the Earl of Malmesbury, with a view to the correction of the evil.

Gen. Cass, in a letter to Secretary Toucey, May 13, communicates the statement of the Consul-General at Havana, relative to the aggressive outrages recently committed against a vessel of the United States. He adds that he is firmly persuaded that the British Government will not justify these acts, and that it is possible the proceedings in this case may not have been of the flagrant character presented—still the subject calls for the immediate attention of the Government, and Mr. Dallas has been instructed to bring it to the consideration of the British Government with a view to such action as the circumstances demand. Outrages of this nature against our vessels if longer continued cannot fail to lead to most unpleasant consequences. It appears that several