Business Notices.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—The following paragraph from a Philadelphia paper (The Mirror and Keystone, Oct. 20,) is published for the benefit of any who may wish to secure the same advantages. Read it; remember it:

"HOLMAN deserves all praise for the typographical part. The work is admirably "got up," and does him great credit as a PRACTICAL PRINTER."

Friends, you can all say the same of your work, if you patronize the same HOLMAN, corner of Centre and White-sts.

Send along your Bill-heads, Cards, Circulars, Hand-bills, Posters, any thing, every thing.

THE LAST SENSATION.—The hatter, KNOX, has made a decided sensation, and he is always doing so, by introducing a new style of hat, which sets "Young America" particularly, half crazy. His latest fashion is a perfect wonder, in its way. When you remark a peculiarly tasteful hat in Broadway, about which everybody has something to say, you may be sure that it came from KNOX's establishment, at the corner of Broadway and Fulton street.

LADIES' GAITERS.—Mr. J. R. MILLER is selling a very durable and exceedingly comfortable Gaiter for the Ladies at the low rates of twelve and fourteen shillings per pair at the old established shoe store No. 336 Bowery. If experience in his business, liberality toward his customers, strict attention and promptness in fulfilling orders are deserving encouragement, Mr. MILLER must prosper.

WHY?—There are abundant reasons why you should deal at CANTRELL'S, but it is sufficient to know that Ladies, Children and Gentlemen can obtain at his establishment, No. 613 Broadway, the best quality of GAITERS, BOOTS, SHOES, &c., cheaper than at any other establishment. A single purchase of him will convince you that it is both prudent and profitable to patronize him hereafter.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
Wilder-Patent
FIRE-PROOF SAFES.
SEVENTEEN YEARS IN USE AND HAVE NEVER FAILED.
STEARNS & MARVIN, { No. 40 Murray-st., New-York. No. 57 Gravier-st., New-Orleans. No. 29 North Main-st., St. Louis.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE and BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES—IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.
A new family SEWING MACHINE, combining the latest improvements, at the extreme low price of
FIFTY DOLLARS.
The prices of all our standard Machines have been greatly reduced. SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, it is well known, though dearer in price, have always been cheaper, in fact, considering what they will do, than any other. The prices are now reduced so that all must be satisfied. Call and examine the new Machines at the low prices. I. M. SINGER & Co., No. 458 Broadway.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES.—"We prefer them for family use." [N. Y. Tribune.
New style, price, $50.
Office, No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED FAMILY SEWING MACHINES—No. 495 Broadway.
A NEW STYLE—PRICE $50.
"Grover & Baker's is the best." [Amer. Agriculturist.
"To all of which The Tribune says Amen." [N. Y. Tribune.

CARPETING—FALL IMPORTATIONS.—An EXTENSIVE STOCK at REDUCED PRICES.
Elegant Medallions, new styles.....15/ to 15/ per yard.
English Velvets, new styles.....10/ to 13/ per yard.
English Tapestry and Brussels, new styles... 7/ to 10/ per yard.
English and Domestic 3-plys, new styles.... 7/ to 9/ per yard.
English and Domestic Ingrains, new styles.. 4/ to 6/ per yard.
With a large stock of OILCLOTHS and other Goods, at equally low rates. SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.

WANTED—AMERICAN GUANO STOCK, in exchange for a first-class House up town. Apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

KNAPP'S INDIAN STRENGTHENING PLASTERS.
For Pain or Weakness in the Back, Breast, Side or Limbs, Rheumatism, Bruises, Sprains, Asthma and Diseases of the Lungs, Liver and Kidneys, these Plasters stand unrivaled; and for cheapness, ease and durability they far surpass all others sold by all Druggists. General Depot, No. 362 Hudson-st., N. Y.

OUR ELEGANT ASSORTMENT of
CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES,
For the FALL TRADE,
is now opening, and will be sold at prices that defy competition.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & Co., corner of Broadway and Broome-sts.

BUY THE BEST!!!
CHILSON'S CONE FURNACE,
CHILSON'S GOLD MEDAL FURNACE,
CHILSON'S GAS CONSUMING FURNACE,
Made and sold by BRAMHALL, HEDGE & Co., No. 393 Broadway, corner of Walker-st.

ELEGANT CLOCKS and BRONZES,
just received,
per ship Augustus.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & Co.,
Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

GOLD WATCHES, GOLD WATCHES,
For Ladies and Gentlemen, warranted accurate time-keepers, for sale at 30 per cent below retail store prices.
D. C. PEACOCK, Importer, represented by DAVID RAFF, No. 405 Broadway, up stairs.

LADD, WEBSTER & CO.,
(Late Hunt, Webster & Co.)
TIGHT STITCH SEWING MACHINE,
for all manufacturing purposes and family use, preferable to any other machine. No. 469 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.

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

THE OLD DOMINION
COFFEE POT, and
THE OLD DOMINION
TEAPOT,
Are manufactured, under the patent for the United States, by ARTHUR, BURNHAM & GILROY, Nos. 117 and 119 South 10th-st., Philadelphia, and for sale at manufacturers' prices by E. P. TORREY, No. 9 Platt-st., New-York.
Merchants visiting New-York should by all means lay in a supply of these Coffee and Teapots, which are rapidly coming into use, and destined in a short time to supersede all others.
E. P. TORREY is also agent for the sale of ARTHUR'S CELEBRATED AIR-TIGHT SELF-SEALING CANS AND JARS, which, it is conceded on all hands, are the best in the market. Also, manufacturer and patentee of TORREY'S celebrated DOOR-SPRING.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.
Is your breath fetid, your lips parched, your stomach acid? Are you inclined to drowsiness, languor, and easily fatigued by standing, talking, &c.? You should use HOSTETTER'S celebrated Bitters. They regulate the stomach and liver, and create a power of endurance and elasticity of spirits perfectly surprising. The money will be refunded if not as recommended. They are a splendid bar tonic. Sold by all grocers, hotels and druggists. BARNES & PARK, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, wholesale agents.

HERNIA CURED BY MARSH'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS.—Reference to all the principal surgeons and physicians in this city. Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, &c., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

A FOREST IN A LAKE.—A correspondent of *The N. O. Delta*, writing from Virginia, speaks of the Great Salt Pond, near White Sulphur Springs, as follows:

"It derives its name from the fact that some years ago the inhabitants used to place salt in the valley where the pond now exists, to attract deer and cattle. There was a spring which rose in this valley, and after flowing a short distance above ground, descended into mother earth. To this spring the animals came to drink; from their trampling, or some other cause, its passage into the earth was closed. The valley by degrees filled with water, which, being unable to escape on account of the mountains, submerged the forest. It now covers a space from 300 to 400 yards across, and reaches a depth of 80 to 90 feet. This water is so clear that you can see the submerged forest. It presents a most singular appearance. Upon looking down, on a still day, you might imagine you saw a city of dead giants before you, so fantastic are the shapes assumed by the trees."

A REMARKABLE INCIDENT—REASON RESTORED.—The *Havana Prensa* notices a remarkable incident as one of the results of the shock from the recent terrible explosion. No less than the restoration to reason of a lady of that city, who had entirely lost her mind some six months ago from a severe and protracted spell of sickness. During the whole of that period she did not recognize any one, not even her parents and other near relatives. When the explosion took place she was instantly thrown into violent paroxysms, which the family considered an indication of the speedy approach of death. The paroxysms gradually subsided, and all were rejoiced to find her situation quite the reverse of what was expected; her reason was entirely restored! This case presents an interesting question for our medical philosophers.

METHODISTS MAY BUY AND SELL SLAVES.—The St. Louis Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, on the 12th inst. abolished, by a large majority, the rule heretofore prohibiting the ministers of that church from buying and selling slaves.

COURT OF APPEALS, Oct. 18, 1858.—No. 56—Barker, respondent, agt. Calkins, appellant; argued: B. F. Rexford, counsel for appellant; Mr. Goodwin, counsel for respondent. No. 91—Boldt, respondent, agt. The New-York Central Railroad Co.; argued; Mr. H. W. Rogers, counsel for app't; Mr. A. Sawin, counsel for resp't. No. 92—The Corporation of the Methodist Episcopal Church resp't, Barker and others app's; W. R. Stafford, counsel for app't; Mr. R. Mott, counsel for resp't. No. 93—Cochran, app't, agt. Sherman and others, resp't; Mr. Bliss for resp't; judgment affirmed by default. Nos. 94, 95—Reserved for Oct. 19. No. 96—Wright, resp't, agt. Baldwin, app't; Mr. L. Tremain for app't; Mr. A. Perry for resp't.

CALENDAR for Oct. 19.—Nos. 94, 95, 97, 98, 84, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man was this morning found floating in the dock at Pier No. 2, North River. The Coroner was notified.

New-York Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1858.

THE STATE TICKET.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

Governor.....EDWIN D. MORGAN, New-York.
Lieutenant-Governor..ROBERT CAMPBELL, Steuben.
Canal Commissioner..HIRAM GARDNER, Niagara.
State Prison Inspector.JOSIAH K. EVEREST, Clinton.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

Business letters for THE TRIBUNE Office should in all cases be addressed to HORACE GREELEY & Co.

The mails for Europe, by the Cunard steamship Canada, from Boston, will close at 2½ o'clock this afternoon by railroad, and 4 o'clock by steamboat.

By the Ariel, which passed Cape Race on Sunday, we have four days' later intelligence from Europe. A summary of the news, which is not very important, will be found under our telegraphic head. Consols closed at 98@98¼.

We rejoice to state that the troubles in Kings County are over. The Republican Convention yesterday receded from the unwarranted position which it had been impelled to assume, accepted unconditionally the basis of union proposed by the Conference Committee, presented C. W. THOMAS for County Clerk in connection with JAMES HUMPHREY for Congress, and accepted the American nominees for the other county offices. The American Convention—a majority of whose members have acted justly and honorably throughout—responded in a kindred spirit, and the whole controversy is now happily ended. Here is the ticket:

For Congress—(IInd District)—JAMES HUMPHREY.
For Register—HOWARD C. CADY.
For Clerk—CHARLES W. THOMAS.
For Surrogate—CHARLES C. EAGAN.
For Superintendent of the Poor—JOHN A. VANDERVEER.
For Coroners— { ALFRED HORTON, IRA MILLSPAUGH.
For Justice of Sessions—WILLIAM H. HOYT.

—There is the People's Union Ticket, in opposition to both wings of the Lecompton Democracy, and it is a good and strong one. Now all together for a fortnight's hearty, cheerful, resolute work to elect it!

We rejoice in our ability to state that yesterday's advices dissipate all doubt of the election of CHAPIN HALL, Republican, from the XXIVth or backwoods District of Pennsylvania. We have a letter from Warren, Pa., giving the official vote of that County, showing 796 (instead of 725 reported) majority for Hall: we have also *The Clarion Banner* of the 15th, giving the official vote of that County, showing but 461 (instead of 600 reported) majority for Gillis; and we have reports from Warren that Venango gives Hall 400, and from Clarion that it gives him 450 majority. Our Clarion report says "Jefferson County gives Hall 325 (instead of 200 "reported) majority;" and our Warren letter says Elk has given Hall 50 majority (instead of Gillis 140), but we do not need these changes to insure Hall's election. Taking the less favorable reports from the Counties not definitively heard from, and the County majorities now stand:

For Hall.		*For Gillis.*	
Warren	796	Clarion	461
Venango	400	Clearfield	500
McKean	375	Elk	140
Jefferson	200		
Total	1,771	Total	1,101

Hall elected by at least.....670

It may possibly have occurred to some of our readers that our faith in the sagacity and judgment of the Hon. Eli Thayer is not of celestial altitude. That Mr. Thayer is well-meaning, zealous and active in support of the right, we believe; but if he were to think more and say less we are confident he would be more efficient for good and less perilous—not to say mischievous—to the cause he has at heart, than he somehow contrives to be. He seems to labor under a constitutional inability to be quiet and let himself alone. He has the ambition to lead without the ballast of observation and careful study which are needed to qualify one to fill that position with honor to himself or safety to the public. Were he to set sail on a voyage of discovery, he would be certain to return with a chart studded all over with fog-banks which he had rashly mistaken for continents.

Mr. Thayer's latest bubble is the notion of opposing and defeating Slavery Propagandism by what he styles Non-Intervention. *If* the Federal Government would only (he urges) do nothing to favor the diffusion of Slavery into new regions, Free Labor would be able to confront and defeat such diffusion.

The first criticism which this statement suggests, affirms its irrelevancy to any existing or probable state of facts. *If* the sky should fall, we might or might not catch some choice birds—it is hardly worth while to speculate on the chances for and against such acquisition. We know, historically, that the Federal Government, by whomsoever wielded, never was and never will be indifferent to Slavery Extension. Even Jefferson, in every conviction Anti-Slavery, effected the purchase of Lousiana, which has given a new empire to the Slave Power, prolonging the existence of Slavery in Virginia and Maryland at least half a century by increasing the profits of negro-breeding. In the Missouri struggle, the Administration leaned strongly to the side of Slavery. Florida was bought to deprive the runaway slaves of a refuge and a covert, and was a wretched bargain for every other purpose. The Annexation of Texas was a further incitement to slavebreeding and the aggrandizement of the Slave Power. Why, according to Mr. Thayer's new theory, did not Free Labor anticipate Slave in getting and keeping possession of Texas?

To-day, the chief object of our National policy, as plainly avowed by our rulers, is the acquisition of Cuba. Is there one man in all this land so blind as not to see that Cuba will be a controlling accession to the Slave Power? that she is coveted, and intrigued for, and is likely some day to be purchased, for that very purpose? Suppose we were offered all British North America for the One Hundred Millions that our Government is known to be eager to pay for Cuba, how many Southern votes would the proposition secure? Suppose Hayti were anxious to unite with us as a free republican State of our Union, does any one imagine she would be accepted so long as the Slave Power could prevent it? Is Mr. Thayer ignorant that all Northern Mexico has long been apportioned among our land-speculators, who are impatiently waiting the signal to rush over and take possession of Chihuahua, Coahuila and Sonora? Has he no eye on the ceaseless intrigues of our semi-Fillibusters in the Central American States, and the scandalous bullying by which they are backed by the attorneys in fact of the Slave Power who sit in the White House and the State Department at Washington? And does he not comprehend that all these seemingly diverse agencies are working to one end, namely the acquisition of more Slave Territory and the aggrandizement of the Slave Power?

"Well," says a Thayerite, "what we mean by "Non-Intervention is that all this must be stopped." And so, to effect this, you abandon an issue and a formula that everybody understands, and adopt instead one that will have as many meanings as advocates, and which cannot possibly awaken a throb in the popular heart. "No more Slave Territory!"—it is in substance the platform of the Fathers—of Washington, Adams and Jefferson—none can mistake its meaning nor its proper application. If Mexico, or Central America, or Cuba, or Canada, or any part of Polynesia, wish to enter our Confederation, let her make application in due form, and we will consider whether our respective interests are to be promoted by such union. But we have Slavery enough now, and will have no more of that. We will keep the faith pledged by our fathers, but new engagements to hold men in bondage, and butcher them should they rise to assert their God-given right to liberty, we cannot abide. It is enough to "bear the evils that we "have."

We have said that Non-Intervention is susceptible of a variety of meanings. Senator Douglas says *he* is for Non-Intervention, by which he means that he is utterly indifferent whether Slave Labor or Free shall prevail in any embryo State. He thinks Slavery will only be found profitable in tropical or semi-tropical regions, wherefore he believes that it will not establish itself in Kansas and New-Mexico; but if it does, he cares not. This is the sense in which Non-Intervention will be generally understood and accepted—the sense of utter indifference to the spread or limitation of Slavery. How few will steadfastly advocate Non-Intervention as the National policy without giving in to it as their local and individual policy likewise! Mr. Thayer of course does not mean this, but there are thousands to-day repeating and applauding his utterances who mean nothing else—as he must perceive if he reads the Buchanan journals. Let us "hold fast the form of sound words."

But, even if there had ever been a possibility of genuine Non-Intervention, we insist that the Dred Scott decision has demolished it. That decision, uncounteracted, makes all our Federal possessions Slave Territory, and not merely all we now have, but all that we may hereafter acquire. Any slaveholder may, by virtue of that decision, take his slaves into any Territory, and, though every other resident thereof be hostile to Slavery, he may nevertheless hold and work his slaves there, and the Territorial authorities must protect him in so doing. Here is practical, positive, most effective intervention by the Government on the side of Slavery, which can only be thwarted by a spirit and an attitude on the part of the Free States which no preaching of Non-Intervention seems to us calculated to insure.

We object, then, to Mr. Thayer's new crotchet, not so much as essentially wrong as practically inapposite, and as tending to demoralize and disintegrate the Free-Labor interest, while its terms will at once be seized upon by trimmers and doughfaces to confuse and perplex the public mind. We believe there must be some better employment for a Massachusetts Member of Congress, and especially one representing the Heart of the Commonwealth, than getting up such bubbles as Non-Intervention. Heating a tea-kettle with snowballs has been presumed a rather difficult feat, but we deem it more hopeful than the task of arousing the People to organize and struggle against the constant aggressions of the Slave Power by preaching Non-Intervention.

The results of the recent elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana—to be followed up, no doubt, by similar results next month in other Northern States—may be taken as conclusive proof that the country is new about to enter on a new era.

From the commencement of the present century down even to the present moment, the Free-Labor States have played an inferior, secondary, and, a large part of the time, very inconsiderable part. Strange as it may seem, just in proportion as in population, wealth, civilization and culture, in agriculture, commerce, manufactures, letters, science and art, they have left the slaveholding States further and further in the rear, till, indeed, they have almost fallen out of sight—just in the same proportion have these great and growing communities fallen more and more into a political subjection of the most humiliating character, till the administration of our national affairs may serve almost to remind one of the condition of the fallen and prostrate Roman Empire, overrun and governed by small hordes of conquering barbarians, who lorded it with haughty pride over the wealth, the intelligence, the civilization and the numbers of the conquered Romans. There is this difference, however, between the two cases, that the predominance which the slaveholders have obtained over us, has been not so much by force as by stealth and by fraud. They have, in fact, realized, as against the people of the North, that fable of Æsop in which the wolves prevailed by fair words and a deceptive show of friendship upon the silly sheep to dismiss their trusty and faithful shepherd dogs, as in fact their enemies, who only allowed them to get fat for the prospect of afterward devouring them, and to receive these said speaking wolves in the capacity of guardians of the fold. For a large part of the current century, the slaveholders wheedled the Northern people, or enough of them to accomplish their purpose, keeping themselves at the head of affairs and of subjecting the Administration of the Federal Government to their exclusive control, into the belief that they, the slaveholders, were the only true Democrats, thoroughly imbued with the Jeffersonian doctrine of the equality of all men, and whom it was necessary for the workingmen of the North to aid in keeping in power, in order to save themselves from becoming the slaves of Northern merchants, bankers, manufacturers and capitalists. This dodge has long served the slaveholders exceedingly well. Possessing by law a despotic power, practically without any limits at all, over their own households and their own plantations, the slaveholders figured away with great unction in Congress as the advocates of liberty and equality, disciples who had studied democracy at the feet of Jefferson, and upon whom his cloak had fallen, having undergone as it fell a miraculous multiplication, furnishing to each of our hundred or two thousand of slaveholders a mantle quite broad enough to conceal the overseer's whip which he carried in his hand.

This answered well for more than one entire generation. The Anti-Slavery agitation, commenced some twenty years ago, resulted, however, before long, in compelling the slaveholders to throw off this, till then, most convenient disguise. Their cloak of Democracy began all at once, under the operation of Anti-Slavery tracts, to scorch, burn, blister and torment them like the shirt of Nessus. All at once it became highly incendiary, and, in their rage, fury and passion, they not only stripped it off in haste, and threw it aside with every mark of horror and detestation, but, in doing so, indignantly tore it up into ten thousand ribbons and tatters. The best they have now to say of the Declaration of Independence is to speak of it as a political will-o'-the-wisp—a glittering generality, sure to lead those who attempt to follow it into sloughs and quagmires. They have been driven to confess and to proclaim that, in their opinion, the men who labor with their own hands are not fit to be trusted with political power, unless it may be the right of suffrage, to be always exercised in elevating to office some slaveholding patron, never in promoting the interests of Free Labor. They now openly parade the institution of Slavery as the only safe foundation of republican government They speak of the expectation of the abolition of Slavery, entertained by Washington, Jefferson and the other fathers of the Revolution, as an error, pardonable, perhaps, in them, but which to-day is no longer to be tolerated, so that even any suspected inclination toward it, in the slightest degree, ought to be set down as an absolute disqualification to hold any Federal office.

Thus driven to abandon the fetch of democracy, the slave-holders gave over all their popular professions, or no longer addressed them except to the most ignorant of the back-woods population, to the hangers on about the City grog-shops, or to that uneducated portion of our immigrant population unable to read the newspapers, and who therfore continued to lag some ten or twenty years behind the times. Turning away from the democracy they addressed themselves to the aristocracy of the Free Labor States—to those very merchants, manufacturers, bankers and capitalists, whom for forty years they had overwhelmed and discredited by the most malignant charges of designs to enslave their fellow citizens or to betray and sell their country. They appealed to the conservative spirit and still more emphatically to the money-loving and money-making spirit of this part of the northern community, setting themselves forth as the real conservative,—conservatives from interest as well as from principle—to whom alone the upper crust of northern society could look to save themselves from being drowned and swallowed up by the scathing democracy underneath. As in their former appeals to the laborers of the North, so in their present appeal to northern capitalists and employers, their great reliance has been in so frightening those to whom they address themselves as to make them incapable of any sound and sober judgment. The working men were told and even induced to believe—so artfully was the play kept up on their suspicions and prejudices—that only by keeping the national government in the hands of slaveholders could they save the country from being betrayed or sold to the British, plundered by banks, impoverished by tariffs, and trodden under the foot of a moneyed aristocracy. For the last ten or fifteen years, the slaveholders' cry has been that only by keeping the national government in the hands of slaveholders can the Union be preserved, or the North itself be saved from all the disorders, confusion, violence and vulgarity of an unbridled democracy. In former times, the appeal of the slaveholders was to the good, honest country farmers. Their appeal now is to the great capitalists, rich merchants, and lordly bankers. Then they looked to the country for their main support, now to the cities.

This last fetch served them very well in putting Pierce and Buchanan into the Presidential chair. But it is already abundantly manifest that the conservative dodge can never serve their turn at all to the extent of the Democratic dodge. The Free-Labor States are essentially Democratic, and the time has long gone by when the class of men who compose, or did compose, our Silver-Gray Whigs have it in their power to give a political complexion to any Free-Labor State in the Union. The immense vote cast for Fremont, followed up as it has been at the recent elections, affords conclusive evidence that this new slaveholding dodge of conservatism and the safety of the Union has seen its best day, and can hardly avail for another Presidential election. At last, there exists in this country a party Republican not merely in name, but in fact—a party based on the advocacy of the rights and interests of Free Labor as against the pretensions and usurpations of slaveholders. There is every reason to expect that, with a moderate exercise of good sense, this party—provided it can keep itself tolerably free from the intrigues and influence of trading demagogues and self-seeking politicians—will be able to triumph at the next Presidential election, and, in so doing, to carry back the administration of the Government to those principles of justice, equity and equal rights with which the Administration of Washington set out, and to those principles of Democracy of which Jefferson was the great expositor.

The serious turn which the serf question now seems likely to take in Russia will be best understood from the extraordinary step the Czar, Alexander II., has been driven to, of summoning to St. Petersburg a sort of general representation of the nobles to discuss the abolition of serfdom. The labors of the "Chief Peasant Question Committee" have proved little better than abortive, and only led to fierce quarrels among its own members, quarrels in which the Chairman of that Committee, the Grand Duke Constantine, sided with the old Russian party against the Czar. The Provincial Committees of nobles, in their turn, seem, for the greater part, to have embraced the opportunity afforded for the official discussion of the preparatory steps of emancipation, with the single view of baffling the measure. An abolitionist party certainly exists among the Russian nobles, but while it forms only a numerical minority, it is divided on the most important points. To declare against servitude, but to allow emancipation under such conditions only as would reduce it to a mere sham, appears the fashionable doctrine even with the liberal Russian nobility. In fact, this open resistance to, or lukewarm support of, emancipation appears natural enough on the part of the old slaveowners. Revenue falling off, diminution in the value of their landed property, and a serious encroachment on the political power they have been wont to wield, as so many minor autocrats revolving around the central autocrat, such are the immediate consequences they predict, and which they can hardly be expected to incur with eagerness. It has become impossible even now, in some provinces, to raise loans on the security of landed property, consequent upon the uncertainty prevailing as to the impending depreciation in the value of estates. A great part of the landed property in Russia is mortgaged to the State itself, and, say its owners, how shall we deal with our obligations to the Government? Many have private debts weighing upon their estates. A great number live on the dues paid to them by their serfs established in the towns as merchants, traders, handicraftsmen and operatives. Their incomes, of course, would vanish with the disappearance of serfdom. There are also small Boyars who possess a very limited number of serfs, but, proportionately, a still smaller area of land. If the serfs, as must be in case of emancipation, receive each a strip of ground, the proprietors will be beggared. For the great land-owners from their standpoint, it is considered almost a question of abdication. The serfs once liberated, what actual bar against Imperial power will remain at their disposal? And then, how with the taxes, which Russia is so much in need of, dependent on the actual value of land? How with the Crown peasants? All these points are mooted, and form so many strong positions behind which the friends of serfdom pitch their tents. It is a story as old as the history of nations. In fact, it is impossible to emancipate the oppressed class without injury to the class living upon its oppression, and without simultaneously discomposing the whole superstructure of the State reared on such a dismal social basis. When the time of change arrives, much enthusiasm is at first manifested; joyful felicitation upon mutual good will is dealt in, with great pomp of words as to the general love of progress, and so-forth. But so soon as words are to be exchanged for deeds, some retire in fright at the ghosts raised, while most declare themselves ready to stand and fight for their real or imaginary interests. It is but with the support of revolution or war that the legitimate Goverments of Europe have ever been able to suppress serfdom. The Prussian Government dared to think of emancipating the peasantry only when smarting under the iron yoke of Napoleon; and even then the settlement was such, that the question had again to be handled in 1848, and, although in a changed form, remains a question still to be settled in a revolution to come. In Austria, it was the revolution of 1848, and the Hungarian insurrection, but neither the legitimate government nor the good will of the ruling classes, that disposed of the question. In Russia, Alexander I. and Nicholas, not from any motives of humanity, but from mere State reasons, attempted to effect a peaceful change in the state of the mass of the people, but both failed. It must, in fact, be added that, after the revolution of 1848-49, Nicholas turned his back on his own former schemes of emancipation, and become an anxious adept of conservatism. With Alexander II., it was hardly a question of choice whether or not to awaken the sleeping elements. The war, bequeathed to him by his father, had devolved immense sacrifices upon the Russian common people—sacrifices, the extent of which may be estimated from the simple fact that, during the epoch commencing in 1853 and ending in 1856, the paper money of forced currency was increased from three hundred and thirty-three millions to about seven hundred millions of roubles; all this increase of paper money representing, in fact, but taxes anticipated. Alexander II. only followed the example set by Alexander I. during the Napoleonic war, in cheering the peasantry with promises of emancipation. The war, moreover, led to a humiliation and a defeat, in the eyes at least of the serfs, who cannot be supposed to be adepts in the mysteries of diplomacy. To initiate his new reign by apparent defeat and humiliation, both of them to be followed by an open breach of the promises held out in war-time to the rustics, was an operation too dangerous even for a Czar to venture upon.

It appears doubtful whether Nicholas himself, with or without the Oriental war, would have been able any longer to shift off the question. Alexander II., at all events, was not so; but he supposed, nor was the supposition quite gratuitous, that the nobles, all of whom were accustomed to submit, would not recoil at his orders, and would even consider it a mark of honor to be allowed, through the instrumentality of their several committees, to act a part in this great drama. These calculations, however, have proved false. On the other hand, the peasantry, with exaggerated notions even of what the Czar intended doing for them, have grown impatient at the slow ways of their seigneurs. The incendiary fires breaking out in several provinces are signals of distress not to be misunderstood. It is further known that in Great Russia, as well as in the provinces formerly belonging to Poland, riots have taken place, accompanied by terrible scenes, in consequence of which the nobility have emigrated from the country to the towns, where, under the protection of walls and garrisons, they can bid defiance to their incensed slaves. Under these circumstances, Alexander II. has seen proper in this state of things to convoke something like an assembly of notables. What if his convocation should form a new starting-point in Russian history? What if the nobles should insist upon their own political emancipation as a condition preliminary to any concession to be made to the Czar with respect to the emancipation of their serfs?

We apologize to the steadfast Republicans of the XIVth (Grow's) District, Pennsylvania, for having understated their majority at 4,000. It is, of course, a good deal more than that. Here is the Official Vote of two Counties:

Grow—Bradford	1,774	*Parkhurst*—	929
Tioga	3,211		580
Together	7,985		1,500
Grow ahead	6,485		

—Susquehanna cannot have added less than 1,000 to this.

The "Regulars" give notice of their intention to nominate better Democrats than those set up by the Tammany faction, in the IIId, IVth and VIIIth Congressional Districts. Some of the Assembly nominations are also to be opposed.

PERSONAL.

—The Hon. Julius Rockwell, Speaker of the Massachusetts House last year, declines a reelection to the Legislature, says *The Pittsfield Eagle*, on account of business engagements. Mr. Rockwell was the Speaker of the House at the last session.

—The Rev. Mr. Sawyer, whose death at Bangor on the 14th inst., at the age of 103 years and 4 days, we announced last week, was probably the oldest clergyman in the United States. He was born in Hebron, Conn., on the 9th of October, 1755. At the age of 22, he entered the army and was present at the capture of Burgoyne. In 1785, he graduated at Dartmouth. Two years afterward, he settled in Orford, N. H., where he remained until 1795. For the past half century, his field of labor has been in Bangor and vicinity. He was one of the founders of the Bangor Theological Seminary.

THE LATEST NEWS,
RECEIVED BY
MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE N. Y. TRIBUNE.
From a Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 18, 1858.

Attorney-General Black has given no opinion reversing the action of the Naval Board, but is still examining the cases of officers referred to him.

The President referred the cases of all the officers reduced or dismissed by the Naval Board and Courts of Inquiry to Secretary Toucey, Attorney-General Black, and Mr. Holt, Commissioner of Patents. Mr. Holt has reported favorably upon the fifteen cases referred to him. No reports from Messrs. Toucey and Black have as yet been received, but it is believed that all the officers dropped or reduced will be restored to the active list.

Jerez has not been positively dismissed, as stated. Gen. Cass's last dispatch argues the case severely with him.

The Hon. Owen Jones is here, and says he was beaten by the Scotch pipes—fairly scotched by Lecompton. He may be compensated by a new contract.

The news to the Mexican Legation indicates the complete triumph of the Juarez faction, and the restoration of relations with the United States.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 18, 1858.

It is said that Gen. Jerez will immediately communicate with the Government of Nicaragua relative to the non-success of his mission, and ask for further instructions. He was emphatically informed by Mr. Cass, that whatever may be done by France, or any other foreign power, our Government will protect the Transit route to the fullest extent, and at all hazards.

Some friends of the Administration, occupying high political positions, express themselves favorable to a direct application to Congress for an appropriation to conduct a negotiation for the purchase of Cuba.

The receipts of the Post-Office Department for the quarter ending on the 30th of June, were $1,816,000.

J. Glancy Jones Minister to Austria.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Oct. 18, 1858.

The Reading (Pa.) *Gazette*, announces the appointment of J. Glancy Jones, as Minister to Austria.

Judge Porter has resigned his commission of Supreme Judge, held by the appointment of Governor Packer.

Non-Arrival of the Anglo Saxon.

RIVER DU LOUP, Monday, Oct. 18, 1858.

There are, as yet, no signs of the steamer Anglo Saxon now fully due, with four days later news from Europe.

Later from Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Oct. 18, 1858.

The steamer General Rusk has arrived here with Brazos dates to the 14th inst. The Mexican news she brings confirms the report of the battle between Vidaurri and Miramon. It was fought near Ahualuco, and lasted four days, Vidaurri being badly defeated. He had retreated to Monterey, and was making preparations to attack Miramon again.

Later from Santa Fe.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Oct. 18, 1858.

A dispatch from Independence of the 17th inst. says that the Santa Fé mail, with dates to the 27th ult., arrived there last night.

News had reached Santa Fé of another battle with the Indians, in which six of them were killed, and 6,000 sheep recovered. Two soldiers were wounded.

The mail conductor reported meeting a large number of gold hunters bound to Pike's Peak.

The Overland California Mail.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Oct. 18, 1858.

The second overland California mail arrived here on Saturday night, and brought letters dated the 9th ult. The third mail is twenty-five days out, and will probably reach here to-night.

Republican Mass Meeting.

BOSTON, Monday, Oct. 18, 1858.

The Republicans held a mass meeting at Faneuil Hall to-night. The Hon. A. H. Rice, presided. Speeches were made by the Hon. Anson Burlingame, Dr. C. A. Phelps and others. The hall was crowded and considerable enthusiasm manifested.

The Reported Battle with the Comanches.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Monday, Oct. 18, 1858.

The Overland Mail has arrived, but its news has been anticipated by the California steamer at New-York.

Fort Smith advices of the 8th confirm the reported battle between the U. S. troops and Comanches.

Injunction in the matter of the Ohio Life and Trust Company.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Oct. 18, 1858.

In the United States Circuit Court, Judge McLean presiding, on an application filed by Henry Stanberry and N. C. McLean, attorneys of Messrs. Bell & Grant of London, and Thompson & Nesmith for other creditors of the Ohio Life and Trust Company, representing claims to the amount of $700,000, an injunction has been granted against the assignees, restraining them from disposing of the property of the Company under their control. An application for the appointment of a receiver, before the Supreme Court, has been granted, and the sheriff of Hamilton County has been appointed receiver.

Heenan and Morrissey.

BUFFALO, Monday, Oct. 18, 1858.

The coming fight between Heenan and Morrissey causes the greatest excitement among the "fancy." The city is probably fuller of bruisers now than ever before, and delegations continue to arrive by every train. Notorious sporting characters are here from Havana, New-Orleans, California, and all the large northern cities. Both Morrissey and Heenan are reported to be in excellent health and spirits and "eager for the fray."

The fight will take place near Long Point, Canada. Heenan's seconds are Aaron Jones and Johnny Mackey; and Morrissey's, Dublin Tricks and Australian Kelly. The betting is even.

A fight came off to-day at Point Abino between two lesser lights of the pugilistic fraternity—Scotty of Brooklyn and Barney Aaron. It resulted in a victory to Scotty, Barney giving him a foul blow. They fought ten rounds in fifteen minutes.

Balloon Race.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Oct. 18, 1858.

The balloon race between Messrs Godard and Lanner came off at 4 o'clock this afternoon. They intend remaining up three days. Mr. Bellman of *The Gazette* preceded them in a small balloon.

Explosion and Loss of Life.

OSWEGO, Monday, Oct. 18, 1858.

The tug-boat J. H. Bloore exploded her boiler early this morning, outside of the harbor, scalding the cook so that he will not probably recover, and badly hurting the captain and one or two deck hands. The engineer is missing. The wreck has been towed into port.

The schooner Albion, bound for this port, and owned by Doolittle, Irwin & Wright, of this city, is supposed to have been lost, with all on board, in the great gale of the 7th. She left Cleveland for the Welland Canal on that day, and is said to have gone down off Erie, Penn. The vessel was insured in the North-western Company of Oswego.

Loss of the Brig C. M. Laverty.

BOSTON, Monday, October 18, 1858.

The brig Beaver arrived at this port in eighteen days from Turk's Island, bringing John Adams, m