Business Notices.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.,
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,
Nos. 7 and 9 Pine-st., near Broadway,
Give Notice
that they are now prepared to give their attention to sales of
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
either at
the residences of persons declining housekeeping
or at
their SPACIOUS SALESROOMS, No. 9 Pine-st.
Orders can be left with
B. B. DYER, Agent, No. 857 Broadway, corner of 5th-av.
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FOR SALE AT AUCTION—ON MONDAY (To-Day) at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by A. J. BLEECKER, the model two-family House, Nos. 78 and 78½ Morton-st., between Hudson and Greenwich-sts. Whoever would desire a choice house and lot, admirably adapted for two genteel families, and containing all the modern improvements, will do well to examine the above house this day, or at any time previous to the sale, which will be positive.

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BOOT AND SHOE POLISH,
A LIQUID COMPOUND,
FOR BOOTS AND SHOES.
NO RUBBING REQUIRED.
RETAINS ITS RICH GLOSS
IN SPITE OF
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PRESERVES THE LEATHER.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
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Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
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BRUSHES, PERFUMERY, AND SOAPS.
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FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
THE BEST IN USE.
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No 3 Sewing-Machine	$100
No. 1 Sewing-Machine	90
The Family Sewing-Machine, A	75
The Family Sewing-Machine	50
Hemming Gauges	4

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No. 150 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

BARTHOLF'S
CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES.
These superior Machines are adapted to Family Sewing and to Plantation and Manufacturing uses, and are unequaled in excellence and simplicity.
BARTHOLF MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 434 Broadway, cor. Howard-st.

FINKLE & LYON'S SEWING MACHINES received the highest Medal at the Fair of the American Institute, with the highest premium for fine Sewing Machine work; also highest premium at the Fair of the Franklin Inst., New-Jersey State Fair, etc., etc. Agents wanted. Office, No. 506 Broadway.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES.
"We prefer them for family use."—[Tribune.
"They are the favorites for families."—[Times.
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For Family and Manufacturing purposes.
Agents Wanted for the country.
Office, No. 437 Broadway.

EUREKA SEWING-MACHINES—HEMMERS ATTACHED—Price $50. Parties not having full amount accommodated. Office No. 489 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.
Local Agents wanted in every city and town, to whom liberal commission will be allowed. Address D. J. LEVY, Supt.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
Also, SILVER and PLATED WARE, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly of No. 11 Wall-st. Watches and Jewelry cleaned and repaired in the best manner by the finest London and Geneva workmen.

DR. MARSH continues to apply his RADICAL CURE TRUSS with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture, at No. 2 Vesey-st. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Also, TRUSSES of every description for permanent retention of Rupture, Bathing Trasses, Supporters, Shoulder-Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee-Caps, Anklets, and all Surgical appliances scientifically applied, by MARSH & Co., No. 2 Vesey-st., N. Y.

BARNEY'S OPERA PERFUME.
Dedicated to
Mlle. ADELINA PATTI.
A new and elegant
PERFUME,
Exhaling the most delightful and exquisite odors.
As truly fascinating as the beautiful photographic likeness which adorns each bottle.
More than three thousand bottles were sold in a few days, while this favorite artist was in Boston.
Sold wholesale by J. W. NORCROSS & Co., No. 91 Fulton-st. Retailed by Caswell, Mack & Co., Frank & Co., Hegeman & Co., J. & C. Coddington, Rushton, J. Milhau & Son, Broadway, and Druggists generally.

REMOVAL.
DAVIS COLLAMORE & CO.,
Importers of CHINA, GLASS, &c.,
have removed to their New Store,
No. 479 BROADWAY, between Grand and Broome-sts.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFE.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, Sole Manufacturer of the above celebrated SAFES, and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard and Parlor SAFES, for Silver Plate, &c. Depot, No. 63 Murray-street, corner of College Place.

SOMETHING NEW!—A HEMMER, TUCKER, FELLER, BINDER, AND GAUGE COMBINED, just patented, simple, hemming any width and thickness of cloth either side, applied to any sewing-machine, by any one, in a few minutes. RETAIL PRICE $5. LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE. Orders by mail supplied (with complete instructions), postage paid. Send for a circular. UNIVERSAL HEMMER CO.,
No. 429 Broadway.

WORTH KNOWING.—Prof. WOOD has discovered a remedy for the gray and bald, which is at once practicable and cheap. It requires no dyeing, no wig, nor extraordinary trouble. There can be no doubt whatever of its efficacy. We have seen testimonials almost without number, and from men of great intelligence, high standing, and moral worth.
Those who have been bald for years are now wearing their own hair, and appear ten years younger than they did six months ago. As in most cases gray hairs and bald heads are both premature and unnatural, it is a duty to remedy them by the natural and undoubted means which Prof. Wood has invented, and now kindly offers to the afflicted. Read his advertisement, try his wonderful remedy, and give the Professor a new testimonial.—[Memphis Whig.
Sold by all respectable druggists. Depot No. 444 Broadway.

COLD FEET.—By rubbing the feet night and morning, with DR. TOBIAS'S VENETIAN LINIMENT, they will keep comfortable all the time, even if exposed to the damp and cold. Try a bottle. It will prevent rheumatic affections. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists. Depot, No. 56 Courtlandt-st.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION
FIRE and BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
With Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks.
Afford the greatest security of any Safe in the world.
S. C. HERRING & Co.,
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FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & Co., No. 48 Cedar-st. Post-Office address, Box No. 3,600.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS
Is the best and cheapest article for Dressing,
Beautifying, Cleansing, Curling,
Preserving and Restoring the Hair.
Ladies, try it. For sale by Druggists and Perfumers.

HILL'S HAIR DYE, 50 CENTS, BLACK OR BROWN—Instantaneous in effect and natural in color. Depot No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all Druggists in the United States. Infallible OINTMENT for the growth and beauty of the Hair.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, WIGS, and TOUPEES, are unrivaled. They are light, easy, durable, and fit to a charm. No shrinking, nor turning up behind. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, the best in the world; the only harmless and reliable Dye known. Apply at the Factory, removed to No. 16 Bond-st.

POSTAGE STAMPS (3 and 10 cents), for sale at this Office.

The steamer Kangaroo left on Saturday for Queenstown and Liverpool. She takes out 84 passengers and $100,000 in specie.

FASHIONABLE LADIES TURNING MAIL ROBBERS.—A St. John's, N. F., correspondent furnishes us with the particulars of a remarkable and systematic mail robbery, which has just been brought to light in that city. It appears that money letters have often disappeared of late, among others a letter mailed by an editor from St. John's to Conception Bay. The editor, finding that the Post-Office authorities would not properly investigate the matter, appealed to the Governor, who immediately ordered an inquiry, which has resulted in some extraordinary developments. It seems that Mrs. and Miss Shea (wife and daughter of the chief clerk in the Post-Office—the Postmaster-General being absent in England, the chief clerk had charge of the office), and two servant girls who lived with them, made a practice of opening the letters whenever they wanted money, and appropriating the contents. If they found bills of exchange or foreign notes, they destroyed them. In one case, a widow woman named Woods met with a serious loss. Some of her friends in England sent her a £50 Bank of England note. Mrs. Shea not being able to pass it, burnt it. Numerous other cases have come to light. The discovery created great excitement, the parties implicated being related to some of the high Government officials. The four females are imprisoned in the Penitentiary, awaiting their trial.

New-York Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1860.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.
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.
Business letters for THE TRIBUNE should in all cases be addressed to HORACE GREELEY & Co.

Mr. F. C. BURRUS, at the Telegraph Office, SING SING, N. Y., receives THE DAILY TRIBUNE by the early train each morning, and will be happy to serve it to every order.

The Tribune Campaign Tracts.

No. 1. SEWARD and O'CONOR.
No. 2. DEMOCRATIC LEADERS FOR DISUNION—Wilson's Speech. See advertisement.

Remember ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S Address at the Cooper Institute to-night, and ask your friends who are not Republicans to accompany you to hear it. It is not probable that Mr. Lincoln will be heard again in our City this year if ever. Let us improve the present opportunity.

A dispatch informs us that there was, on the 20th, some excitement at Havana among the Americans there, in consequence of a Spanish-born American citizen having been claimed by the Spanish authorities for military services. The American Consul demanded his release, but it was refused. The correspondence in the case has been forwarded to Washington.

The steamship Baltic, with California dates to the 6th inst., arrived at this port early on Sunday morning. Among her passengers was the newly-elected United States Senator, M. S. Latham. The main features of the news have been anticipated by the overland mails which arrived last week. Our correspondent's letter, however, contains many items of interest. The news from South America is unimportant. From Bolivia we learn that President Linares was laboring, under great disadvantages, to raise an army with which to meet the attack of Castillo with his Peruvian legions. The whole country was in a great state of discontent, and conspiracies were going on everywhere. Peru was about as badly off. Business was very dull, and a high revolutionary spirit prevailed. By the treaty between Peru and Ecuador, it is said, the latter has lost everything, and become a mere dependency upon the former.

The proceedings of the Court of Oyer and Terminer on Saturday last, which we report in another column, possessed unusual interest. Young Lane, the profligate clerk of the Fulton Bank, who, to gratify his passion for a mistress and his love of display, forged upon the Bank to a very heavy amount, involving his aged father in pecuniary ruin, was brought up for sentence. He had no word to offer in his own behalf. Judge Ingraham, in a brief and feeling address, sentenced him to three years and three months in the State Prison. In sentencing another culprit, Mortimer Shay, for murder, the Judge reverted to the fact that during the present term he had tried no less than three persons for murder committed in the same place, Crown's grocery, Five Points. Of the fourteen cases of homicide tried by him this term, there was not one which was not clearly traceable to indulgence in intoxicating liquors. The criminals, too, were all young men.

A dispatch from Halifax announces that the clearance of the wrecked steamer Hungarian has been found, from which it appears she had three hundred and sixty passengers on board. This, in all probability, is an error. A list of names, telegraphed from Boston, purporting to be the list of cabin passengers by the Hungarian, proves to be a list of passengers sailing in her on her last trip out from this country. Messrs. Sabel & Searle, agents of the Grand Trunk Railroad line, publish a list of twelve steerage passengers "booked" at Liverpool and Cork. The Purser of the Vigo, which arrived here on Friday last, thinks the Hungarian had nearly forty cabin and some sixty steerage passengers, when she took her departure from Queenstown. This is the sum of all the information we have, and so much time has elapsed since the wreck, that we fear there never will be much more obtained to add to it, except the names of the lost as received from the other side of the ocean.

SENATOR DOOLITTLE'S SPEECH.

The speech of Mr. Doolittle of Wisconsin in the Senate on Friday, in reply to Mr. Toombs and in vindication of the action of the Supreme Court of that State in the Booth case, was a masterly performance. It was the speech of a lawyer and a statesman, and a complete demolition of the positions of the vituperative and reckless Georgian. While Mr. Doolittle was able and thorough, both upon principle and authority, in his defense of the judiciary of Wisconsin, he was even more vigorous and triumphant in his exposition of the course of judicial decision upon the main points in controversy by the Supreme Court of Georgia, citing and commenting upon several instances in which that tribunal had set at naught, yea, actually spurned and derided, the judgments of the Supreme Court of the United States, even in matters where the latter Court had undoubted jurisdiction. If the cuticle of Toombs were not tougher than that of the rhinoceros, and his conceit unequaled by that of the cock-turkey, he would wilt and droop under the merciless scathing and ridiculing to which Republican Senators, one after another, are subjecting him for his bediamite tirade a few weeks since. With their arrows sticking all over him, he struts around the Senate Chamber with as much seeming self-complacency as usual.

DOUGLAS.

We are quite obliged to our numerous friends who write remonstrating with us for stating that Mr. Douglas is the strongest candidate for next President that can be run by the Democratic party, whence we infer that he will be nominated at Charleston. Our displeased correspondents in no case object that our estimate of Mr. Douglas's strength is mistaken—on the contrary, they all either expressly or tacitly admit that it is quite true, but that we ought to have suppressed it on that account. We differ with these friends on every point. We hold it our duty to apprise our readers of all interesting and important truth that comes to our knowledge, and that it can never be impolitic to do so. We hold, moreover, that if Mr. Douglas be indeed the strongest candidate that our adversaries can select, their National Convention will be quite likely to know the fact, even though we did not apprise them of it. We hold, too, that the leading Lecompton conspirators will do their utmost to defeat Douglas's nomination,—wherein they may possibly succeed; and in that case, we shall have some remarks to offer which would be divested of all their force if it were supposed that we made them simply because Douglas was ruled off the course. And still further: we trust both friends and adversaries believe that we say what is true *because* it is true, without always waiting to decide that it is also politic; and we mean to deserve that reputation.

—Just a word more; We hold that the Democratic Party ought to nominate Douglas; we hold also that the People ought to defeat him. Not merely because his doctrines and inculcations respecting Slavery are unsound, but because he is the responsible author of a perilous and damaging agitation, do we wish to see him a candidate, and well beaten. We need not say that every Republican—every American who deplores Human Bondage in our country—ought to be roused to special activity by such nomination. That is a self-evident proposition. But, should Douglas be nominated, we believe a forcible appeal may be made to the Conservative sentiment of the country to array itself against him. Our Conservatives profess to deplore and condemn Slavery agitation. Who has been a more wanton, persistent, pestilent agitator than the author of the Nebraska bill? What more certain to extend and intensify agitation than certain provisions of Mr. Douglas's foreshadowed Sedition Act? We insist that those who, in clamoring against sectional and Slavery agitation, mean anything else than that Slavery should be everywhere legalized and fortified, must do their utmost to defeat Mr. Douglas, should he be nominated at Charleston on the decided Pro-Slavery platform which is morally certain to be shoved under whoever may there be preferred. Mr. Douglas is eminently the fit leader of the Sham Democracy in 1860, and a flogging is their richly merited fate. We shall do our utmost to subject them to that destiny, and all the more if they are to take it over his shoulders.

STATE POLICY—INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS—TAXES.

We have received several uncomplimentary letters from friends who live on or near the line of the proposed Albany and Susquehanna Railroad, remonstrating against our resistance to the proposed loan of $1,000,000 by the State in aid of the construction of that Road. We cannot print all of these, but we give one of the most plain-spoken on another page of this paper. Let us endeavor to make our position fully understood.

I. We hold that the State Tax of last year (2½ mills on the dollar) was a very high one—as high as ever ought to be imposed on the People of our State, except possibly to defray the cost of a defensive, inevitable war—and that its increase by our Legislature would not be just nor safe.

II. We hold that every dictate of wisdom and sound policy requires the completion of our present unfinished works before we commence or invest the proceeds of taxation in any new ones.

III. We hold the requirement of large sums raised by taxation for the completion of the Erie Enlargement and its Laterals as onerous to many portions of the State, and that whoever votes to impose additional burdens until the public shoulders shall have been eased of this one, will incur a grave responsibility.

IV. We are well assured that the present Canals can be completed within a year from next May and paid for by the proceeds of the taxation of 1860 and 1861. Whenever that shall have been accomplished, we shall be willing to take up the claims of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad to State aid and consider them with an earnest desire to find that they may be granted without injustice to the great body of our tax-payers, and without incurring additional debt.

V. But we utterly protest against the assumptions and the logic of our correspondent. He says, for instance, that "the contemplated Railroad is to "pass through an isolated portion of the State—a "portion that has never received a dollar from the "State for public improvements." Now we deny that there is a single county, township, or school district of our State which has not been benefited by her past expenditures for Public Works; and we emphatically protest against the setting up of such a claim in behalf of a road that is to run through or near the counties of Albany, Schenectady, Chenango, Delaware and Broome—counties that have been signally benefited by the State Canals or by the $3,000,000 contributed from the State Treasury toward the construction of the Erie Road. You, Mr. Mudge, live in Chenango—a County which, in connection with Broome, fairly bullied the State into making the Chenango Canal—a work which cost some $2,000,000, and has never paid one per cent.—and, beside this, your County is to-day decidedly benefited by the Erie Railroad. All that your County and Broome have ever paid toward the construction of State Works would not reimburse the cost of that Chenango Canal alone.

VI. The Counties of Schoharie and Otsego are not directly on the line of any Canal or Railroad; yet he takes but a narrow and partial view of the matter who imagines that they have not been benefited by any. Their Butter, Cheese and other products find ready markets at prices which could not and would not be paid but for the expansion given to this and other cities by the Canal policy, which they try to fancy prejudicial to their special interests. Shame on such narrow calculations! They are specially maladroit in those asking the State to tax itself in aid of new public works.

VII. Our correspondent cannot believe that the People of our State will "change their politics" and vote against the Republican party merely because they increase taxation in aid of this Susquehanna Road; yet he threatens repeatedly that the People of his section will vote against the Republicans if the Legislature *doesn't* appropriate the $1,000,000 asked for! He says they "will throw "their influence where it will be appreciated," &c., &c. And he threatens us, in addition, with a withdrawal of patronage if we continue to oppose this loan. Does he fancy that tax-payers can't play that game as well as people who want to be tax-consumers?

—But no matter what he thinks or does, or whether the people along the line of the proposed Road take our paper or let it alone, vote the Republican ticket or some other, we must oppose any increase of the rate of taxation and protest against the appropriation of State revenues to aid any new enterprise until our present Public Works shall have been completed. Then we shall be ready to do whatever shall seem to be for the best.

INDIANA.

The largest delegated assemblage ever seen in Indiana was the Republican State Convention, which met at Indianapolis on Washington's Birthday, and organized by the choice of Pleasant A. Hackleman as President, M. C. Garber, and L. Q. Hoggatt as Secretaries. The following is its State Ticket, complete:

For Governor.....HENRY S. LANE, Montgomery Co.
For Lieut. Governor.....OLIVER P. MORTON, Wayne Co.
For Secretary of State...WILLIAM A. PEELLE, Randolph Co.
For Treasurer.....JONATHAN S. HARVEY, Clarke Co.
For Auditor.....ALBERT LOANGE, Vigo Co.
For Attorney-General....JAMES G. JONES, Vanderburgh Co.
For Sup. Court Reporter.BENJ. HARRISON, Marion Co.
For Sup. Court Clerk....JOHN P. JONES, Lagrange Co.
For School Sup't.....MILES J. FLETCHER, Putnam Co.

Col. Lane tried to decline in favor of Mr. Morton, who canvassed the State for Governor four years since, but the Convention insisted that Lane should run, and he consented. He was regarded as one of the ablest young Whigs in the XXVIIth Congress, nearly twenty years ago. He has hardly been since in public life, but presided over the National Convention that nominated Fremont and Dayton. Mr. Morton, being pressed to accept the second place on the ticket, consented—an act of magnanimity which will be gratefully remembered. Mr. Harrison is a grandson of Old Tippecanoe.

Delegates to the Chicago Convention were then chosen as follows:

At Large..WILLIAM T. OTTO, PLEASANT A. HACKLEMAN, CALEB B. SMITH, DANIEL D. PRATT.

District Delegates.

1. JAMES C. VEATCH, C. M. ALLEN.
2. THOMAS C. SLAUGHTER, J. H. BOLTON.
3. JOHN R. CRAVENS, A. C. VOORHEES.
4. GEORGE HOLLAND, J. L. YATES.
5. MILES MURPHY, WALTER MARCH.
6. SAMUEL P. OYLER, JOHN S. BOBBS.
7. Gen. GEORGE K. STEELE, D. C. DONAHUE.
8. C. H. TEST, D. H. HOPKINS.
10. GEORGE MOON, Mr. ANDERSON.
11. W. W. CONNER, J. M. WALLACE.

Each District delegation chose its own Delegates to Chicago, without dictation or interference from any other quarter, and the result is most satisfactory, though there is doubtless a wide diversity of preference among the Delegates as to National candidates. No attempt was made to pledge or fetter them in any way, and all go to Chicago free and anxious to make the strongest possible nomination.

—An Electoral ticket for the ensuing canvass was then selected, as follows:

At Large—WILL. CUMBACK, JOHN L. MANSFIELD.

1. C. M. ALLEN.
2. JOHN W. RAY.
3. MORTON C. HUNTER.
4. JOHN H. FARQUHAR.
5. NELSON TRUSSLER.
6. REUBEN A. RILEY.
7. JOHN HANNA.
8. JUDGE S. H. HUFF.
9. JAMES N. TYNER.
10. ISAAC JENKINSON.
11. D. O. DAILEY.

A State Central Committee was then appointed, as follows:

ALEXANDER H. CONNER *Chairman* [Indianapolis]; Robert B. Duncan, John A. Buchanan, Thomas Cottrell, George F. Meyer, Samuel Hall, Thomas H. Collins, D. C. Branham, S. S. Harding, John Schwartz, John S. Lyle, Robert N. Hudson, H. S. Hazlerigg, Thos. S. Stanfield, Benj. W. Oakley, and Thos. J. Harrison.

THE Platform Committee, W. C. Moreau, Chairman, reported the following statement of principles, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That while disunion doctrines are proclaimed in the halls of Congress by the Democracy, and disunion purposes openly avowed, we point with pride to the fact, that not a single Republican orator, not a single Republican Convention, has avowed any design against the integrity of the Union, even should the present Administration and its corrupt policy be perpetuated by the vote of the people.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the new and dangerous doctrine advocated by the Democratic party, that the Federal Constitution carries Slavery into the public Territories, and that we believe Slavery cannot exist anywhere in this Government, unless by positive local law, and that we will oppose its extension into the Territories of the Federal Government by all the power known to the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That the Territory of Kansas, now desiring admission under a constitution Republican in form, expressing the will and wishes of an overwhelming majority of her people, ought to be admitted as a sovereign member of this Union speedily and without delay.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the immediate passage by Congress of a Homestead law, thereby giving, out of our public domain, homes to the homeless.

Resolved, That the fiscal affairs of the State of Indiana have been badly managed; that State officers have been shown to be defaulters to large amounts and suffered to go unprosecuted; that large amounts of the public money have been squandered to enrich official and partisan favorites, and that when the representatives of the people sought to stop their peculation by the passage of an "embezzlement bill" the Government of the State vetoed that bill, and then kept the doors of the Treasury opened to be further robbed by dishonest partisans.

Resolved, That it is the duty of every branch of the Federal Government to enforce and practice the most rigid economy in conducting our public affairs; and the acts of certain parties in high places in cheating and defrauding the Government out of large and valuable tracts of public lands, as well as a reckless waste and extravagant expenditure of the public money, by which the National Treasury has become bankrupt and a borrower in the public markets by sales of bonds and Treasury notes, meets our earnest condemnation.

Resolved, That we consider the slave trade as justly held to be piracy by the law of nations, and our own laws, and that it is the duty of all civilized nations, and of our public authorities, to put a stop to it in all parts of the world.

Resolved, That we are in favor of equal rights to all citizens, at home and abroad, without reference to the place of their nativity, and that we will oppose any attempt to change the present Naturalization laws.

Resolved, That we regard the preservation of the American Union as the highest object and duty of patriotism, and that it must and shall be preserved, and that all who advocate Disunion are and deserve the fate of traitors.

Resolved, That we take this occasion to express our thanks to our Republican members in Congress, from this and other States, for their perseverance and triumphant success in the organization of the House of Representatives in the election of high-minded and national men over the efforts of a corrupt, sectional and Disunion party.

Resolved, That a railroad to the Pacific Ocean, by the most central practicable route, is imperatively demanded by the interests of the whole country, and that the Federal Government ought to render immediate and efficient aid to its construction.

Resolved, That the soldiers of the War of 1812, who yet remain among us, deserve the grateful remembrance of the people, and that Congress should at once recognise their services by placing them upon the pension-rolls of the Government.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the retrocession of the Wabash and Erie Canal, as well as to the State becoming liable for any of the debts or bonds which the same was transferred to satisfy.

Resolved, That we are opposed to any interference with Slavery where it exists under the sanction of State law, that the soil of every State should be protected from lawless invasions from every quarter, and that the citizens of every State should be secured from illegal arrests and search, as well as from mob violence.

—Three rousing cheers greeted this comprehensive Platform, which was adopted without a whisper of dissent.

And then, after listening to very good addresses from Col. H. S. Lane, the Hon. Caleb B. Smith, Benj. Harrison, John M. Wilson, Albert Lange, Lucius Hockett, Rev. J. W. T. Mullen, J. W. Gordon, G. D. Wagner, John W. Ray, and the President, at 11 P. M. the Convention adjourned, with three cheers for the ticket and the cause.

Thus closed the most spirited Convention ever held in Indiana.

A FRENCH BLARNEY-STONE.

We have, in our day, gazed with reverence upon many a memorial from the Tomb No. 1 of Napoleon No. 1. We have been shown, with emotions too numerous to be here recounted, several cords of willow-sprigs and several cart-loads of sacred stones. As many voyagers refresh themselves at St. Helena, and as every voyager feels it to be a duty to bring away a token of his visit, the only wonder is that the whole Island has not disappeared, as it must inevitably have done, if only a moiety of the relics which we have seen had been genuine. But if St. Helena has heretofore been saved from absolute dilapidation by the modesty of these pious abstractors, or by the limited capacity of their pockets, it will certainly be wholly carried away, if every bit of it, bagged either by begging or stealing, shall be as big as the stone borne off last December by Mr. Kimball, to be used, not in the completion—for that the wildest dreamer does not hope to behold—but in the variegation and motley multiplied of the Washington Monument—a work which reminds us of those slow cosmoplastic accretions which resulted in our native orb, although it will be utterly impossible for any one to say, "It is good," should the enterprize be accomplished. The Paris correspondent of *Le Courier des Etats Unis* informs us that on the 20th of December last past, Mr. Kimball, who is "*Ministre des Etats Unis*" to St. Helena, received the stone which is to be transferred from Napoleon's tomb to Washington. But we are, to begin at the beginning, first told that the "American Government" has conceived "a poetic idea." This would make Mr. James Buchanan, who is the *caput*, that is to say, the *caput mortuum* of our Government, a guiltier and more desperate character than we at present apprehend him to be. His worst and least reticent foe never called him a poet; but if the sin of meditating the thankless Muse can be brought home to him, his case is hopeless not only now, but in the hereafter of history. The American Government—whoever or whatever that may be—poetically desiring to place a stone from the tomb of Buonaparte in, under, or at the top of the Washington Monument, sent Mr. Kimball—whoever he also may be—to St. Helena to secure the coveted specimen. Mr. Kimball is politely received by the Commander de Rougement, who represents on that occasion only His Sacred Majesty of France. The pair proceed to the ex-tomb of the ex-Emperor, the body which once slept there having become an ex-cadaver also. France and America, with their respective tails, arriving at the holy hole—for really it is now nothing more—the speech-making begins as inevitably as the ravishing after an old siege. M. Rougement plays away first, if we may use that washy expression. M. Rougement says that he is enraptured, as most Frenchmen are upon either slight or solemn occasions. M. Rougement delivers a stone in the name of the Emperor—a sort of gift from that august quarter to which Frenchmen, and especially those asking for bread, are tolerably accustomed. The Commandant de Rougement expresses the opinion that this stone, after it has been hoisted to its destined position in the consecrated pile, will testify to those who may visit the monument—that it will depone to all such sight-seekers, that France has preserved, among her many other sentiments, that which she entertained for the United States at a time when Washington achieved a place in history. Thus far the "delegate" of Napoleon III, who did not, we regret to say, offer a few buttons, a hat, or a pocket-handkerchief formerly belonging to the old, original Emperor. This we are sorry for, because the poor proprietors of the Washington Monument might have turned that honest penny of which they stand in such exigency, by exhibiding the donative relics in the only part of their structure which is likely ever to be finished, by which we mean the basement. It would be in strict keeping with the patch-work style of the erection, to open something like an old clothes or rag and bottle shop on the premises.

Thus Rougement, to whom answering spake the Minister or Secretary of the Monument Department of the United States; the letter-writer says that he palavered, *en sa qualite d'américain*. As a matter of national pride, we solemnly question the exactitude of this statement; for having scrupulously examined the report of Mr. Kimball's speech, we are lacerated to find no allusion whatever to our public bird—a creature we quite doat upon, and one we shall stand by, in defense of its plumage, voice, and general good looks, until its scream has subsided to a sob, and its sob to silence. This acquiline bull (to speak ornitho-zoologically) was the less tolerable, because there is a standing difference between France and Columbia respecting the ownership of the lovely soarer. This, then, was the very time for the Minister of the United States to have advanced and vindicated our pretensions to the undivided ownership of the "fierce "gray bird." We are mortified to say that the opportunity was neglected. It is possible that Embassador Kimball did not know the French word for eagle. If so, what was he doing, upon an occasion so delicate, and so fraught with the interests of two principal Powers, without a French dictionary in his pocket? But we would not do Mr. Kimball injustice. We have not the whole of his emission, and it is just possible that there may have been so much of the eagle as his tail in the tail of the speech, or, perchance, a claw in the conclusion. If so, Mr. Kimball had better drop us a line, stating the fact succinctly.

Saving this omission, we are tolerably well pleased with Mr. Kimball's oratorious performance. He observed that Future Ages, while contemplating the Washington Monument, would be particularly struck by the sacred stone from St. Helena. He remarked also, that the stone would speak in solemn and silent language of the affection of France and Columbia, whose names, joined upon that column, time could never obliterate. The amity of James Buchanan and Louis Napoleon he compared to a chain of gold. He expressed his private opinion that the Monument would last "until the consummation of all things," and having arrived at this convenient and appropriate stopping-place, he stopped. Now, having no considerable skill as a prophet, we are too modest to criticize overmuch Mr. Kimball's patriotic preachment. But we do confidently assert that if the Monument is never built, Future Ages must be miraculously sharp-sighted to see it. We own, as Future Ages have never done us any harm, our personal wish that they may be spared the excruciation of listening to the silent and solemn language of the Stone, which would, of course, talk only French—that they may be spared too the anguish of gazing at the Monument in an unfinished, and especially in a finished condition. Half of it might be tolerated, but the whole of it!—we tremble at the terrible torment! Future Ages will be tough, we suppose, but Future Ages will not be able to bear everything; and it is fair to presume axiomatically that the Whole will be more hideous than any of its parts. The tendency of most of the structures of this age and country is to tumble down; and we do not see, if there be an overruling Providence in these distressing events, why the Washington Monument should be spared. If it is to fall, it should fall now and crush those who are guilty of its erection; nor have we a right to put in peril the limbs and the lives of Future Ages. From this point of view, the proposition which is now discussed is human circles, to raise a fund for pulling the Monument to pieces, rises in the scale of benevolence almost to the dignity of a Christian enterprise. Should this plan be adopted, we hope that one at least of the lithographic presentments of the Monument now hawked through the land will be preserved. We want Future Ages to see the effigy of the Monument from which we have rescued them, being convinced that out of sheer gratitude they will incontinently erect our own.

After the termination of Mr. Kimball's speech, he received the august mineral. With abundance of ceremony it was placed in a case. Over it was spread the flag of France, and our own much more beautiful bunting. The company—their bosoms distended by appropriate emotions—retired to the residence of the Guardian of the Tomb, where an exact *procès verbal* was prepared. Then we suppose Mr. Kimball started instantly for Washington, with the touching fragment.

Now, what we, in conclusion, propose, is this: When Mr. Kimball shall arrive with the Stone at this port, we trust the City Council will feel it necessary to eat a little and drink a great deal upon so momentous an occasion; and we submit that it will be quite possible to get two or three holidays, several miles of procession, a general illumination, four or five dinners, unlimited bell-ringing, and many sulphurous salutes out of the event. The Hard Old Stranger—if we may use the expression—would be a neat object in a barouche. To complete the affair gracefully, we might present to the Monument the red image which now does not at all adorn our Park, and thus find in our generosity its own exceeding great reward.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

The resolutions which Mr. Carter tried to introduce in the House of Representatives at Washington on Friday, concerning the Congressional Committee, appointed by the Vice-President and the Speaker, to superintend the inauguration of Mills's Statue, for their shabby treatment of our 7th Regiment, are exciting some commotion at Washington. This Committee was managed and controlled by Senator Hammond of South Carolina, Senator Hunter of Virginia, Mr. Keitt of South Carolina, and Mr. Gartrell of Georgia, the other members, it is understood, having had little or nothing to do with the matter, the arrangement of the programme having been pretty much wholly usurped by the slaveholding members, as is their wont in such cases. That the 7th Regiment was the redeeming feature of the inauguration, is unquestionable. That the whole performance would have been beneath criticism but for their presence, seems to be generally conceded. That they were curvily treated by those usurping the management of the matter, seems to be believed by those who had an opportunity to judge. Now, it appears to us that this difficulty has arisen from a mutual mistake of the parties in regard to each other. The managing members of the Congressional Committee seem to have supposed that the officers and privates of the 7th Regiment were *not* gentlemen, while the 7th Regiment seem to have been laboring under the delusion that the acting members of the Committee *were*. Had the parties known each other better, they would not have committed this mistake in regard to their respective characters. A Northern regiment go to Washington to aid in inaugurating a statue of a Virginian, and expect to be decently treated by Senate and House Committees of which "mud-sill" Hammond and "white-slaves" Keitt are the chairmen! The 7th Regiment ought to have known better.

While the Republican State Convention of Indiana was in session, a German delegate—in order, as he said, to "see whether this was or was not a "Republican Convention"—submitted a resolve instructing the Delegates to Chicago to *support no candidate for President who was not known as a Republican prior to 1856*.

That Dutchman will make a first-rate Know-Nothing after he has been here a few years longer. He forgot to add a clause logically completing his proposition by forbidding any one to *vote* for the ticket which may be nominated at Chicago who was not a Republican in 1856; but, had his resolve been adopted, that, we presume, would have been superfluous. The Convention laid his resolve on the table to make way for more pressing business, and did not find time to take it up again.

The Boston Courier is shocked at the ignorance displayed in our recent statement that legislation has not been considered a business to be paid by a salary, as ministers, governors, judges, &c., are paid—that we knew but two legislative bodies so paid—the American Congress and the French *Corps Legislatif*.

We infer that *The Courier* has misunderstood us as affirming that *no* allowance or pecuniary compensation of any kind has usually been paid to legislators—which was very far from our meaning. We regard the small daily stipend usually paid to legislators not as compensation but as an allowance for expenses—no more a salary than the allowance for back-hire often made to members of municipal bodies who have no pay whatever. If this misapprehension is not the foundation of *The Courier's* paragraph, its meaning is a puzzle.

THE LATEST NEWS.

RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26, 1860.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS—SENATOR DAVIS'S RESOLUTIONS.

The Democrats of the Senate held the most important caucus of this session yesterday, and discussed the report of the Select Committee to whom Messrs. Brown's and Davis's resolutions were referred, from 11 to 4 o'clock. The attendance was large, Mr. Hammond and a few others only being absent. Mr. Bigler went to Philadelphia to arrange the programme for the Reading Convention on Wednesday, but signed the report, which was thus made unanimous.

This agreement was reached a week ago, as I then announced, but was delayed for a day, when they would stand adjourned. The Committee recommended Mr. Davis's resolutions substantially, with a modification of the fourth in phrase, but not in substance, defining the right of protection to Slavery in the Territories, and the remedy, in case the Territorial Legislature and the Judiciary were unable to afford it, by Congressional legislation. A long and animated debate followed the report, in which a majority of those present participated.

Messrs. Toombs,