

Business Notices.

THIS MORNING! IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT TO THE FASHIONABLE WORLD! Interesting to Dressmakers, Tailors, Furriers, Milliners, Merchants, Clerks, and all who are interested in the latest styles of clothing.

New-York Daily Tribune

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1860.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications. No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. What is intended for insertion must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith.

Call early, and make your selection.

A beautiful Hat is the chief attraction in a gentleman's wardrobe. No artist can so easily and so expeditiously furnish a gentleman with a hat as the one who has the art of making a hat.

TO THE PUBLIC. Our large and well-stocked stock of Spring Clothing for Men and Boys is now on hand, and we solicit attention to our extensive assortment of the new fashions at our CENTRAL WAREROOM.

TOMES, SON & MELVAIN, No. 6 MADISON LANE, New-York. Importers and Wholesale Dealers in GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES. We prefer them for family use. They are the favorite for families.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION. For Family and Manufacturing Purposes. Aford the greatest security of any safe in the world.

GROVER & BAKER'S NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES. THE BEST IN USE. No. 456 Broadway, New-York.

SINGER'S SEWING-MACHINES. No. 2 Sewing-Machine, \$100. No. 1 Sewing-Machine, \$50. The Family Sewing-Machine, \$75.

HOWE'S ORIGINAL SEWING MACHINES. For Family and Manufacturing Purposes. Agents Wanted for the country. Office, No. 47 Broadway.

BARTHOLOMEW'S CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES. These superior Machines are made by the best Sewing and Machine Manufacturing and are unequalled in excellence and simplicity.

FINKLE & LYON'S SEWING-MACHINES received the highest Medal at the Fair of the American Institute, and the highest Premium at the London Exhibition, 1853.

ERIKKA SEWING-MACHINES. It is an excellent machine. Price \$50. EVERY MACHINE GUARANTEED.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE. SUPERIOR IN EVERY RESPECT. For Sale EVERYWHERE.

AFFECTIONS OF THE EAR. Just Published, a Pamphlet by Dr. HARTLEY, on DISEASES OF THE EAR; their Causes, Remedies, Prevention and Cure.

HILL'S HAIR DYE. 50 cents; black or brown; instantaneous in effect and natural in color.

DR. MARSH continues to apply his RADICAL CURE TO THE SICK. In effecting permanent cures of Herpes, or Pustules, or Scars, or Ulcers, or any other skin disease.

J. R. BURD'S LITTLE LAMBERT. Prepared by combining Aromatic with a most healing and penetrating vegetable.

STAR'S Chemically Prepared. For Family Use, 25 cents per bottle, with Brush. For Sale EVERYWHERE.

DR. McCLELLAN'S COLD AND COUGH MIXTURE. A combination of nature's vegetable antidotes to the irritation and distention of the breathing apparatus.

BARRY'S TRICHOPOUR. The best and cheapest article for Dressing, Beautifying, Cleansing, Curling, Preserving and Restoring the Hair.

PERRY'S JAPANESE. For the Hair. Splendid color. No itching. No itching. No itching.

RELIEF INSTANTANEOUS TO THE SUFFERERS from Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Toothache, Headache, Chills, and all other ailments of the Muscles, by the application of Dr. TOWN'S VEGETABLE LINIMENT.

BACHELOR'S HAIR DYE, VIGOR, AND TOUPEES. No itching, no itching, no itching. BACHELOR'S HAIR DYE, the best in the world.

POSTAGE STAMPS (7 and 10 cents), for sale at his Office.

RESUME OF NAVIGATION—FIRST BOAT FROM NEW-YORK. The steamer South America, which left New-York last evening, reached Hudson at 6 o'clock this morning.

The schooner David Anderson, laden with lumber, which became ice-bound here last Fall, left for New-York this evening.

Steamer Isaac Newton will leave New-York this evening in company with the Hendrik Hudson and Knickerbocker. She will return to-morrow night.

There is no ice in the river in front of this city, and that encountered by the South America below will not materially interfere with the running of boats, so that it can safely be expected that river navigation for 1860 has fully opened.

Parliament for Middlesex, C. W., and his bride were passengers by the Hungarian.

The Shoemakers' Strike is reported as rapidly extending to all the principal manufacturing towns of Massachusetts. The strikers remain orderly and peaceful.

Calvin Hall, the Republican candidate for Mayor of Utica, was yesterday elected. Mr. Hall, at first, declined the nomination, and the Republicans had hard work to get him to stand—harder than they have had to elect him.

The Chicago Municipal election—the canvass of which has been one of the most exciting that ever took place in that city—has resulted in the choice of JOHN WINTWORTH for Mayor and the entire Republican ticket, by from 600 to 700 majority.

Mr. Wigfall has at length procured a reference of his scheme for squandering \$1,300,000 extra per annum, under the guise of keeping up a regiment of Texas Mounted Volunteers for border warfare. We trust the folly will here rest.

The Rev. Thomas H. Stockton of Philadelphia was yesterday chosen Chaplain of the House. He is a good old man, who will be rather severe on the cruel Egyptian taskmasters of our own country and age.

The Hon. Albert Gallatin Brown of Mississippi made an earnest and able argument in the Senate yesterday in favor of a Slave Code for the Territories. Mr. Brown is an earnest champion of Slavery.

Will be published forthwith: V. LAND FOR THE LANDLESS: Hon. GALLATIN BROWN'S Speech in the House, Feb. 23, 1859—in explanation of the Republican policy of granting the Public Lands in limited tracts to Actual Settlers for the best cost of survey and sale.

Each of the above is printed on fair type and good paper, forming a large octavo double-column tract of sixteen pages. They are sold in quantities of One Thousand or over for one cent per copy.

Will not our Republican friends aid us to circulate the documents? Now is the time when thousands of minds can be reached and influenced which, three months hence, will be hardened like flint against conviction.

CONGRESS. SENATE, March 6.—The Vice-President presented a certified copy of the Kansas Constitution. Mr. Mason (Dem., Va.) stated that the Sergeant-at-Arms had Thudde Hyatt in custody.

HOUSE, March 6.—Mr. Schwartz (A. L. Dem., Pa.) endeavored to introduce a resolution, directing an inquiry into the expediency of restoring the compensation of Members of Congress, and reducing the allowance for mileage.

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the defeat of the regulars by a coalition of Whigs and Independent Democrats, which sent Mr. Hale to the Senate for the full term ensuing. New-Hampshire then lapsed into submission to the regulars, and so remained until the passage of Douglas's Nebraska-Kansas bill shattered the chains which had bound her to their car—it may be, forever.

New-Hampshire is a Republican State—not overwhelmingly so. With party lines tightly drawn and every vote cast, she can give some 4,000 Republican majority in a poll of some 75,000 votes.

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inferior class is true—that there are people in your section "not fit to govern themselves," and who therefore need to be protected and taken care of—which do you think belongs to this abject class—this man who, beginning at forty years of age, has earned and paid, above the cost of his living, \$2,350 for himself and two of his daughters, or the poor creature who exacted, received and has doubtless spent the money?

RECONSIDERATION NEEDED. From the Congressional report of the 1st Inst., we learn that "Mr. Hamlin moved to take up the bill to amend the act regulating the collection of duties on imports."

Until permits are taken out at the Custom-House, for which heretofore five days have been allowed, the merchandise remains on board ship; when that period expires, such goods have not been entered are sent to the public store.

The expense of carriage and storage in the public store must frequently prove a heavy tax upon the owner of goods, who, if not a resident of the port where the ship arrives, may not be able, either in person or by proxy, to get them through the Custom-House.

For example: A ship arrives at this port with an invoice of goods for a house in Baltimore or Boston. The invoice, if it comes by the vessel, as is very common, must be sent to the owner of the goods and returned to a commission merchant here before the goods can be entered.

This will necessarily take two or three days. In the mean time the ship passes into the hands of the officer, and all goods, as they come out, if not "permitted," go to the public store.

There has been no delay on the part of the owner. His goods have been entered at the first possible moment; nevertheless, he is put to a heavy additional expense, which, though, of course, not so intended, acts as a tax upon him for being a non-resident.

The natural effect will be that he will, if possible, have his goods shipped only to the port where he resides, where it may be sometimes possible for him to comply with the law, and avoid the additional expense which he is otherwise compelled to incur under it.

Nor is it only the non-resident merchant that the law takes at disadvantage. It may work to the serious injury of the local importer. Under the present tariff, it is held that the duty upon goods is to be reckoned upon their value at the latest date from the point of shipment.

As for instance: goods may be bought at a certain price—say 20 cents, for illustration—on account of a merchant here, and paid for in cash at the time of purchase.

Five days afterward, the ship that takes them may sail, when the goods have risen to 25 cents. The goods then must be entered, not at the invoice price of 20 cents, at which they were actually bought, but the price of five days later, and a failure to do this subjects the holder of the invoice to a heavy penalty.

The time allowed by the old law to make his entry enabled him to ascertain the price of his goods when the vessel sailed, and thus to guard against the possibility of mistake in his own estimate.

But under the new law, cases must often arise where the merchant, unable to get within a few hours the needed information, perhaps unable to get it at all till the vessel's news shall be made public in the next day's papers, has to choose between the penalty of a false entry, and the expense of having his goods sent to the public store.

The only persons who can be benefited by this legislation are the ship-owners and the warehousemen. It is for the interest of the ship-owner that his vessel should be discharged as soon as possible, and that the responsibility for goods which he has undertaken to deliver to the owners should be taken of his hands.

And the more goods there are to go to the public store, the greater is the demand for storage. But just legislation never considers the interest of one class at the expense of another.

OUR POLICE TROUBLES. Our Police Commissioners have not seen fit to clothe Mr. Superintendent Pillsbury with all the power he deemed requisite—at least desirable—and he has resigned. The Board, after a week's hesitation and earnest endeavors to restore a good understanding—finally accepted the resignation.

We published the fact in our last, with Mr. Pillsbury's carping and querulous letter of resignation, and there were wailing that the matter should rest. But the journals in the interest of Tammany Hall will not consent. They are determined to make party capital out of this matter if possible—at all events, party clamor. Every one of them deals in reckless assertions and unwarrantable insinuations.

We quote from The N. Y. Times, the following with reference to our former statements as to Mr. P.'s compensation:

"So it seems to be a question of time, and because of salary. And on this point, Tammany affects greater ignorance than reality afflicts it. That journal probably knows perfectly well that the salary of Mr. Pillsbury, as a Superintendent of Police, several public-spirited gentlemen of this city—Republicans in politics—contended to protect him against the possibility of a reduction of salary, and that the same gentlemen who employed him for this, was there anything wrong in this? Why did not Tammany say so at the time? What has since occurred to change Mr. Pillsbury's services as Superintendent of Police? Can not Mr. Pillsbury perform the duties of the post as well with a good salary as a poor one? Does Tammany intend to make the same man who has contributed this extra pay exercise over him any in proper influence? It probably not, but it undoubtedly knows who they are."

—NOW THE TRIBUNE "means to say" just this—that we have always found the experiment of bribing a man to take an office by promising to increase the salary, whether by direct or indirect means, a failure. Do you understand us now? We "did not say so at the time," simply because we were not privy to any arrangement to pay Mr. Pillsbury \$10,000 a year for services which quite as good men would cheerfully have undertaken for \$5,000 at most.

But The N. Y. Times inquires of us especially whether there is anything wrong in the General Superintendent of Police being paid for his services by private persons. We answer most decidedly that there is. He is a public officer, ostensibly discharging his duties in consideration of a certain salary paid him from the public treasury; and he ought not, at the same time, to be the recipient of private gratuities from anybody on any pretext. And since the facts have wholly or partially come to our knowledge, we will say that this arrangement appears to us much more objectionable and improper than that we had, till within a few days, supposed to exist in the case of Mr. Pillsbury. We had supposed that his ten thousand dollars a year was made up by his devoting a part of the time to Ward's Island, and a part to the Albany Penitentiary; and this was bad enough.

Suppose all you say, General, of a superior and

But now that we learn that his pay, in addition to the \$5,000 allowed by law, was made up by the contributions "of several public-spirited gentlemen of this city," we shall not withhold the expression of our astonishment and condemnation. Where should we be, if this method were to become general? If judges, mayors, superintendents, and captains of police, and other persons in authority, were to be in the pay not only of the public but of private individuals also? The N. Y. Times thinks this would be all right. We think it would be not only wrong but dangerous; and for that reason we rejoice that in the Police Department it has been stopped.

We know no person in particular as exercising "an improper influence" over Mr. Pillsbury; but we believe this arrangement clearly did. Aside from its intrinsic impropriety, it evidently put him up with an exaggerated sense of his own importance. When the Chief of our Police is paid twice the salary of the Governor or Mayor, it is not natural that he should fancy himself twice the consequence of either? Will he not be tempted to look down on beggarly Commissioners, who are paid but a fifth to a third of his salary? Hence his incessant demands for power—more power—all power. The fault was not wholly in the man, but in his circumstances.

Mr. Pillsbury has chosen to leave the Department on a punctilio. No one plotted against him—no one wished him to leave—no one assailed or sought to embarrass him. He sought to render the Board subservient to himself; they declined; so he left. It was his right to do so; it is the Commissioners' duty to fill his place with as good a man, and we presume they will do it. Baseless clamor may embarrass but cannot defeat them in this purpose. The law imposed on them duties with regard to the management of the Police which they could not ignore.

One word as to politics. The Metropolitan Police Act is stigmatized as a "Black Republican" scheme; yet, up to this hour, there has never been a Republican Chief of Police, and we believe a decided majority of the subordinates are not Republicans. We doubt that the Commissioners ever inquired or cared what an officer's politics were, so that he performed his duties faithfully. Now the cry is that the late Chief has been sacrificed to appease the hostility of Mayor Wood. There is no truth in this charge either. We believe the Mayor asked that the Police squad immediately surrounding him should be under a captain who was not his personal enemy, and the Board, deeming this a reasonable request, directed a transfer accordingly. The Republican Commissioners do not deem it their duty to quarrel wantonly with the Chief Magistrate of our City when the law makes their associate and peer. Why should they? Besides, we believe Mr. Pillsbury effectively acquiesced in the change which Mr. Wood desired. But all the hurricane of lies about a coalition between Wood and the Republicans, &c., &c., is as baseless as falsehood can be. Mr. Wood has his own ends and his own allies, none of them having any affinity with Republicanism. We are all quite aware that he detests and would crush us if he could; and we neither love nor trust him; and whoever does either must do so on some other indorsement than that of the Republicans of New-York.

The Express, which probably has no living equal for the rampant style with which it treats the awful problem of Slavery, publishes a paragraph on "Flogging in the British Army and Navy." That journal aptly states that Mr. Roebuck, in a Parliamentary debate on the subject, summed up the philosophy of the thing in a nutshell, as follows: "It was the officer, his conduct, and his manner of living, which determined the character of the men. It was the irascible, ignorant, incapable man, who resorted to flogging, and in his impotence to govern, inflicted pain on the bodies of those over whose minds he could obtain no influence." The Express is pleased to add that it is to be hoped the time will soon arrive when the reproach of being the most cruel nation in Europe, in its treatment of its gallant defenders by sea and land, will be removed from England.

It would be comic if it were not pitiable to witness such opinions in pro-slavery journals. The exceptional flogging in the British Army and Navy—for it has been exceptional since the death of a soldier under the lash by the order of Col. White about fifteen years since—causes this curt flogging and Jeremiah on the part of The Express. But the fact that we have four million slaves only kept down, as a rule, by the lash; that the overseer's whip is as common as the cotton-gin at the South; that it has been publicly debated in the South whether it was not more economical to exhaust a crop of slaves every seven years by forced overtoil—of course under the lash—rather than treat them simply as beasts of burden who should not be cruelly and murderously overtasked; that bloodhounds are publicly advertised to hunt slaves—those of course escaping from the lash; all this never excites a word of commiseration or notice of any kind except a ribald sneer from The Express. But it speaks according to its character; and why should any one ask for more?

An effort is being made at Albany to alter the Charter of this city. We respectfully suggest that the matter might better be left alone. It is only two or three years since the last new charter was made; and it would perhaps be as well to try it a little longer. The government of the city is bad, no doubt; but it is quite as good as the people; and a thousand charters will not render the latter either perfectly honest and virtuous, or properly attentive to their duties as citizens. Besides, the Hon. Fernando Wood is now our Mayor; and we beg that no new legislative folly may again deck him with the honors of martyrdom. Let us at least wait till after the Presidential election before we anew set ourselves to tinker the municipal charter of New-York.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN of Illinois will speak for the Republican cause this evening at Meriden, Conn., and to-morrow evening at Woonsocket, R. I. These, we believe, are his last appearances at the East, as imperative business requires his speedy return to Illinois. But he has already done a work in this quarter for which he will long be gratefully remembered.

The Republicans of ONONDAGA County are perfecting an organization by townships for the Presidential canvass, and are preparing for an extensive circulation of cheap newspapers and documents. Their majority will be counted by thousands.

The Westchester County Republican Club meets at White Plains at 11 to-day. All working Republicans are invited. When may we hope to record the organization of similar Clubs in Queens, Suffolk, and Rockland?