Business Notices.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

"My doctrine is pure."—[Job, xi, 4.

Costiveness, not inaptly named the mother of disease. Truly, when this symptom is present, we may soon expect more serious sickness. How can it be otherwise? All the organs but the bowels have other organs to help them when they are not capable of doing their own labor. If the kidneys are inactive, the skin helps the kidneys, If the perspiration is checked, the kidneys help the skin; even the lungs come partly to the rescue, and do a larger share of work, sometimes even running themselves into inflammation. But while the bowels being purged relieves all the other secreting organs, neither singly nor all together can they materially relieve the bowels. To RELIEVE THEM, THEY MUST BE EMPTIED OF THEIR CONTENTS. Costiveness arises from several causes. It is often the consequence of employment. Persons who work in white lead factories, house-painters, those who use hair-dyes, or other applications in which lead is an ingredient, are subject to costiveness, finally producing painters' colic, if the bowels are not most carefully attended to. Clerks, tailors, seamstresses, and all persons who have little exercise in the open air, are apt to have small secretions from the bowels, which at length settle into constipation, very difficult to altogether remove without change of occupation, diet, and mode of life. BRANDRETH'S PILLS are the remedy of Costiveness of this character. Of all causes of constipation, however, DYSPEPSIA, or Imperfect assimilation, is the most prevalent. The necessary change which should be wrought upon the food in order that it may nourish our bodies is here very imperfectly performed. The consequence is that the chyle is not only bad in quality but deficient in quantity. You cannot expect to make pure blood out of bad chyle. You might as well expect to make good butter out of skimmed milk. Blood thus made, instead of being healthy, only breeds wind, spasms, low spirits, and all those miserable feelings known to the disconsolate dyspeptic. Let such continue the PILLS for a whole month. Occasional doses are of no real service. Nothing but perseverance will effect a cure. BRANDRETH'S PILLS, as a rule, require no assistance, but in stubborn cases the LIFE-ADDITION PILL, used occasionally, according to printed directions, will hasten the cure.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS
sold at
THE BRANDRETHIAN OFFICE,
No. 291 Canal-st. and No. 4 Union Square,
and by all dealers.

DAY'S VULCANITE.

THIS ARTICLE HAS BEEN THOROUGHLY TESTED, and is now in use by over one hundred concerns and practical persons, and is invariably pronounced superior to the ordinary "Hard Rubber" and "Hard Gutta Percha," and is believed to be the very best ever made.

It is used as a substitute, in many cases, for Ivory, Horn, Whalebone, Tortoise Shell, Bone, Hard Wood, Brass, Copper, and all the other metals, and for many purposes is found superior to any other substance.

I have the most extensive manufacturing facilities, and its production will be equal to the demand; and being out of the reach of rapacious patent speculators, the public will be undisturbed in its use and application for the thousand and more purposes to which its peculiar properties are so perfectly adapted.

I am now selling to the comb makers their stock at the extremely low price of One Dollar a pound; but for many uses my Vulcanite will cost more; yet, as the article is very strong, elastic and tough, only a small quantity is required to impart great strength.

It is as easily worked as any other substance, and for many uses by ordinary known means. All Mechanics, Manufacturers, and Inventors, who desire to use this invaluable contribution to human wants (and to their pockets), will be instructed in the best mode of working and applying it.

My intention is to supply all trades and uses with the stock in the rough, at low prices, to bring it into universal use, and give me a large business in supplying it.

HORACE H. DAY, No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

New-York, April 23, 1860.

ANNIVERSARY HATS.—In anticipation of an extensive demand for HATS during the coming anniversaries, KNOX has prepared a large assortment especially for that occasion. This is an excellent idea, and the early announcement of the fact will save the delegates an immense amount of time and trouble, as well as expense, for they can go directly from the cars and steamboats to the corner of Fulton-st. and Broadway, and make the necessary purchases at once.

NEW SPRING CLOTHING.—OVERCOATS, BUSINESS COATS. Styles new, stock large, and Oh! how cheap.
WM. H. SMITH, No 145 Fulton-st.

We shall be happy to furnish
TRAVELERS TO EUROPE
With LETTERS OF INTRODUCTION to our house in Paris, at
No. 24 RUE DE PARADIS,
to which place they can forward all their purchases, to be packed by careful and experienced workmen, and shipped to us for delivery in any part of the United States.
PAYMENT for goods can be made either in Paris, or to us, on their arrival here.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & Co.,
Corner Broadway and Broome-sts.

WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES.
QUIRK BROTHERS,
No. 99 Maiden-lane.

FIRE-PROOF SAFES.
STRAHNS & MARVIN,
No. 40 MURRAY-ST., N. Y.

SINGER'S SEWING-MACHINES.
AN ENTIRE NEW STYLE.
Designed for all manufacturing purposes, noiseless in its operations, very rapid, and capable of every kind of work. It is the best machine ever produced. Price only $110.
Family Sewing Machines, of new styles, at $75 and $50.
I. M. SINGER & Co.,
No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.

GROVER & BAKER'S NOISELESS
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.
THE BEST IN USE.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 102 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FISKLE & 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 Institute, New-Jersey State Fair, &c., &c. Agents Wanted. Office, No. 502 Broadway.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES.
"We prefer them for family use."—[Tribune.
"They are the favorites for families."—[Times.
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

STARR'S
CHEMICALLY PREPARED GLUE,
For Family use. 25 cents per Bottle, with Brush.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured and for sale by
STARR GLUE COMPANY, No. 51 Liberty-st.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & Co., No. 48 Cedar-st.
Post-Office address, Box No. 3,500.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, WIGS, and TOUPEES unrivalled. They are light, easy, durable, and fit to a charm. No curling 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.

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR and FAMILY CATHARTIC PILLS.—Reliable medicines for Bilious attacks, Dyspepsia, Sick-Headache, and all kindred diseases. Sold by all Druggists. Principal office removed to No. 366 Broadway, corner of Fulton st.

LOUISVILLE ARTESIAN WATER!
The best Medicinal Mineral Water in the world, for Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, and all Chronic Diseases.
S. T. THOMPSON, Agent, No. 632 Broadway.

PLATED BRACELETS, PLATED VEST CHAINS, PLATED SLEEVE BUTTONS. New and elegant styles, which will wear for years, just received and for sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

A GARDEN IN WINTER
can be obtained by planting all the choice evergreens.
FRUIT IN SUMMER
will grow abundantly on well-selected and well-planted fruit trees.
PLEASANT WALKS
all the growing year can be enjoyed, when the finest deciduous
TREES AND SHRUBS
meet the eye, and masses of fragrant roses scent the air.
For all these this is the planting season.
HARDY GRAPES for vineyards, and EXOTIC GRAPES for houses should now be chosen.
For catalogues of all these, and every plant for the garden, lawn or conservatory, apply at No. 3 Nassau-st., or to
PARSONS & Co.,
Flushing, L. I.

HUSBAND'S CALCINED MAGNESIA
Is free from unpleasant taste, and three times the strength of the common Calcined Magnesia.
A World's Fair Medal, and four First Premium Silver Medals, have been awarded it, as being the best in the market. For sale by the druggists and country storekeepers generally, and by the manufacturer, THOMAS J. HUSBAND, Philadelphia.

DR. MARSH continues to apply his RADICAL CURE TRUSS with success, in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder-Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic stockings, Knee Caps, and all surgical appliances, by MARSH & Co., No. 2 Vesey st., N. Y., opposite St. Paul's Church.

J. R. BURDSALL'S
ARNICA LINIMENT
is prepared by combining Arnica with a most healing and penetrating vegetable oil. For all the
ACHES AND PAINS
that human flesh is heir to, it is without equal.
RHEUMATISM, BRUISES, SPRAINS,
Pain in the Side or Breast, Sore Throat, &c., yield to a few applications. Beware of counterfeits, and buy none but BURDSALL'S original article. Sold by all druggists. Price 25c.

A NEW DEPOT.—The New Depot for the sale of that wonderful production and great luxury, GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER, is at No. 2 Beekman-st. Make a memorandum of this fact.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
If you wish good Feather Beds and Mattresses, Cots, Comforters, Blankets, &c., Cheap, go to M. WILLARD'S, No. 324 Hudson-st., corner of Houston. All Goods warranted as represented.

FEET-COVERING FOR THE YOUNG.—CANTRELL'S stock of Boots and Shoes for Children and Youth has been manufactured expressly for city trade, and parents who want to procure good articles at low prices should make their selections at his establishment, No. 613 Broadway. Satisfaction guaranteed to all buyers.

HILL'S HAIR DYE, 50 cents, Black or Brown, Depot, No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all Druggists. Infallible Onguent for the growth and beauty of the Hair.

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

HECKERS' FARINA JELLY, a delicious Dessert, and the best substitute for Animal Food, enriches the tables of the Astor House, and all the principal Saloons. HECKERS' FARINA BOILERS, to prevent burning or scorching; JELLY MOULDS, of various sizes, forms, and patterns, for SALE at the establishment, No. 2 New-Canal-st., near East Broadway.

New-York Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1860.

Republican National Convention, CHICAGO, May 16.

G. W. JOHNSON is our Agent in Bridgeton, N. J., for the sale of THE TRIBUNE, and will serve our friends with our Daily, Semi-Weekly, and Weekly Editions.

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 should in all cases be addressed to HORACE GREELEY & Co.

Cheap Advertising.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is, without doubt, the best advertising medium in the country. This is the last day for receiving advertisements for this week's number. Price $1 25 per line. No advertisement inserted for less than $5.

A brutal prize-fight, which is described by our reporter in another column, and whose preliminaries have been matter of public notoriety for weeks past, was consummated yesterday morning on Riker's Island, in the East River, lasting over an hour. There is not the slightest doubt that the Deputy-Superintendent, Inspectors, and officers of police generally throughout the city, knew all about this affair long before it took place, and might have prevented it if they had chosen to do so. That they did not prevent it is a discreditable commentary upon their attention to their duty. Henceforth ruffians may fancy that they can violate the law of the State and break the public peace with impunity.

Great bodies move slowly, and the Democratic National Convention at Charleston made little headway yesterday. The net product of the day was the appointment of permanent officers and the adoption of rules. The Committee on Credentials did not even report, so that we do not positively know yet of what materials the Convention will ultimately be composed; but it is understood that the Soft Delegation from this State and the Douglas Delegation from Illinois will be declared entitled to the seats already assigned them, to the exclusion of their Hard competitors. The Committee's report on their case will be made this morning.

In the little that was done yesterday, we think the Douglas men had clearly the advantage. The rule whereby the Delegates from each District are entitled to cast the vote of that District unless the Delegation was chosen by a State Convention and instructed thereby to vote as a unit, seems fair, and it was sustained by every Douglas man and resisted by most of the Chivalry, who only rallied 101 votes against it to 198 for it. Then the resolve to have the Platform reported and adopted before a ballot for President is taken, though it passed with little opposition, is a point gained for Douglas. The advocates of a Slave Code for the Territories must now produce their nostrum, which is sure to be rejected; and then they are bound to bolt—which will rid the Convention of thirty or forty of the most violent opponents of Douglas—or they must stay in a very unstarched and drooping condition. If they stand the rejection of their corner-stone, yet threaten to bolt if Douglas should be nominated, they will irritate some and frighten none.

We are convinced that the Douglas men have the numbers to carry their point, if they do not lack the pluck. They may be defeated either by treachery or by cowardice; we think not otherwise. It is not now likely that a ballot for President can be had to-day. Indeed, the day may be absorbed in settling the contested seats, leaving the Platform to be digested to-morrow.

SUNDAY LAWS.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, have seen fit, we may say from time immemorial, to enact that the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, should be peculiarly a day of rest. On that day, no man need fear an arrest for debt, or the service of any civil process; no man is required to serve on juries, to attend court as a witness, or (in time of peace) to perform military duty. It is emphatically the poor man's day—his weekly day of exemption from ordinary labor—a day on which he may enjoy fully the society of his wife and children. We believe that, if all peculiar respect for it were obliterated, the majority of the poor would work seven days per week for no more average wages than they now receive for six, and that their moral, physical and pecuniary condition would be decidedly worse than it now is. We hold it, therefore, the clear interest of the Laboring Class as such to uphold and insist on the present legal *status* of Sunday.

This day of the week is also regarded with peculiar reverence and honor by the great majority of the Christian world as that on which their Saviour rose from the dead. Some of them—we believe a majority—regard it further as bearing, by transference, the peculiar sanctity anciently attached to the seventh day of the week, or Saturday, as that whereon God rested from his work of creation and hallowed it. Most Christian sects and churches celebrate Divine worship in public on this day; but this is a matter of free personal choice, with which the law of our State does not concern itself. We trust, however, that any fair, liberal man, no matter of what creed, or of none, will say, "If the "State sees fit to declare and maintain a weekly "day of rest from all ordinary labor, then it is but "reasonable and just to select for the purpose that "day which the largest number of our people con-"secrate (at least in part) to religious instruction, "meditation and communication with God."

If there were any attempt to make people religious by law—to compel them to attend church, or to participate in devotional exercises of any kind—we should strenuously resist it. We stand for freedom not merely in religion but in irreligion. We insist that an Atheist shall be not merely allowed but required to testify in courts of justice precisely like any other man, leaving his want of religion to be shown and allowed to have such weight as it may be deemed to deserve. There are a great many skeptics whose word will go further—because it is worth more—than that of many avowed believers. Let us have freedom in all things but doing evil; but freedom to fling stones through the windows of a church upon the bowed heads of a worshiping congregation, seems to us carrying the thing rather far; and we do not see that it would be less wrong to disturb them by drunken yells and snatches of obscene or ribald songs. It seems to us that even gentlemanly infidels should say, "Since the Christian majority wish to be undis-"turbed in their devotions on Sunday, we will so "order our pursuits as to give them no needless "annoyance." So much the law of our State requires of her citizens: we cannot think it too much.

—But, says an objector, "You quietly assume that "the Sunday-upholders are a majority." Yes, we do. The fact that our laws have uniformly assumed it, yet have stood substantially unchanged in this respect, is to our mind conclusive. But we freely, cheerfully concede the right of the opponents of the civil Sabbath to make up an issue on the subject and try conclusions before the grand inquest of the People. If the anti-Sabbatarians choose to make such an issue, though we must go against them, we shall respect their frankness and endeavor to give them fair play.

But the course they see fit usually to follow does not command our respect. They are perpetually barking at the heels of the Sabbath, not looking it square in the face. They talk of "Amiaadab "Sleek," "the Saints," "pious Pilsbury," &c., &c.,—all of which sounds to us like very cowardly and rather dirty slang. So do their outcries against each attempt to enforce some tolerable respect for the Sabbath as if it were an entirely new device, when, in fact, it is but requiring obedience to laws which have existed in substance for generations. It surely cannot be necessary to state that keeping theaters, tippling-houses, &c., in full blast on Sunday, is not legal in this State, and has not been at any time during the thirty years we have lived in it—how much longer, we will not now say. All recent legislation on the subject has consisted simply of attempts to stop evasions or open violations of original provisions of the Revised Statutes. The act recently passed is noting more.

We say, then, to the anti-Sabbatarians, If you deem yourselves men, be manly! Make a square issue, if you will, on the abolition of all State laws which distinguish Sunday from other days, and if the people are with you, their votes will show it. If you do not choose to abolish *all* civil recognition of the Sabbath, agree among yourselves as to what portions of those laws you will have repealed, make a distinct, square issue thereon, and, if your requirement is reasonable, you need not fear an adverse decision. But this growling, and snarling, and calling names, is sorry business; and, if you have nothing better to say, it were wiser and better to keep silence.

THE LEMMON CASE.

Justice Denio having pronounced the opinion of the Court of Appeals of our State, affirming the decision of the Court below, whereby Jonathan Lemmon, a citizen of Virginia, was declared *not* entitled to bring his slaves into and hold them in Slavery within this State while on his way with them to another Slave State—that is Texas—Judge Wright read a concurring opinion, which is understood to have expressed more exactly the views of the four Republican Justices, Wm. B. Wright, Henry Wells, William J. Bacon, and Henry E. Davies. Justices Thomas W. Clerke, Samel L. Selden, and George F. Comstock (all the Democrats on the bench except Justice Denio—Comstock having been chosen as an "American") dissent from the decision of the Court. Judge Clerke (of this City) read an elaborate opinion on that side, of which the gist is as follows:

"The error into which the Judge who decided this case in the first instance fell consisted in supposing, because the law of nations refused to recognize slaves as property, the several States of this Union were at liberty to do the same; forgetting that the compact by which the latter are governed in their relations toward each other modifies the law of nations in this respect; and while each particular State is at liberty to abolish or retain Slavery in reference to its own inhabitants and within its own borders, as his sense of right or expediency may dictate, is not permitted, in its dealings or intercourse with other States, or their inhabitants, to ignore the right to property in the labor and service of persons *in transitu* from those States.

"The Supreme Court having fallen into the same error, their order should be reversed.

"To avoid the possibility of misapprehension, I will briefly recapitulate the positions which I hold in the foregoing Opinion.

"Every State is at liberty, in reference to all, who come within its territory, with the intent of taking up their abode in it for any length of time, to declare what can, or cannot, be held as property.

"As, however, by the law, or implied agreement which regulates the intercourse of separate and independent nations toward each other, all things belonging to the citizen of any one nation, recognized as property by that law, are exempt in their passage through the territory of any other, from all interference and control of the latter; so, *a fortiori*, by the positive compact, which regulates the dealings and intercourse of these States toward each other, things belonging to the citizen of any one State, recognized as property by that compact, are exempt in their passage through the territory of any other State, from all interference and control of the latter.

"The right to the labor and service of persons held in Slavery is incontestibly recognized as property in the Constitution of the United States.

"That portion of the act of the Legislature of this State which declares that a slave brought into it belonging to a person not an inhabitant of it shall be free, is unconstitutional and void, so far as it applies to a citizen of any other State of this Union, where the right to property in the service and labor of slaves exists, who is passing through this State, and who has no intention of remaining here a moment longer than the exigencies of his journey require."

—Judges Comstock and Selden only say:

Lemmon vs The People.

COMSTOCK, Ch. J.—Observed in substance that, since the last term of the Court, his time had been wholly occupied in an examination of other causes argued at that term. To this case, therefore, he had not yet been able to give the attention which its importance might justify. He had no hesitation in declaring it to be his opinion that the legislation of this State, on which the question in the case depends, is directly opposed to the rules of comity and justice which ought to regulate intercourse between the States of this Union; and he was not prepared to hold that such legislation does not violate the obligations imposed on all the States by the Federal Constitution. Without, however, wishing to delay the decision which a majority of his brethren were prepared to make, he contented himself with dissenting from the judgment.

The People ex rel. Lewis Napoleon vs Jonathan Lemmon.

SELDEN, J.—I have been prevented by want of time, and the pressure of other duties, from giving to this case that careful examination which is due to its importance, and to the elaborate and able arguments of the counsel, and am not prepared, therefore, definitely to determine whether the act of 1841 is or is not in conflict with any express provisions of the United States Constitution. But, however this may be, I cannot but regard it as a gross violation of those principles of justice and comity which should at all times pervade our interstate legislation, as well as wholly inconsistent with the general spirit of our national compact. While, therefore, I am not prepared at this time to give such reasons as would justify me in holding the law to be void, I am equally unprepared to concur in the conclusion to which the majority of my associates have arrived.

—It is pretty clear that if the Court of Appeals were now as thoroughly "Democratic" as it was a very few years since, the right of every slave-trader to parade his coffles of human merchandise through our streets, and call the roll of them either in Bunker Hill, Saratoga, or any other battle-field of Liberty, would have been fully established. That point carried, who could say that New-York was truly a Free State thereafter?

Only think of "the gross violation of *justice* and "comity" involved in our State law which declares every innocent man found on her soil, and not a fugitive from some other State, the owner of himself! If we do not repent and repeal our law, may not Virginia be expected to make war on us?

NAPOLEON THE LIBERATOR.

The position which the Emperor Louis Napoleon now occupies with relation to Southern Italy, is—strange to say—very much the same as the one the occupation of which by Austria, in relation to Northern Italy, was made the occasion of the late Italian war.

One of the chief complaints of Sardinia against Austria was, that, not content with her own Italian provinces, she interfered with the States to the South of her, and even went so far as to maintain troops in them for the purpose of upholding their rulers in refusing much-needed reforms in the administration urgently demanded by the inhabitants. This interference on the part of Austria has now wholly ceased, and the States which suffered from it have been allowed by France to carry out their favorite project of annexation to Sardinia. The Emperor Napoleon, notwithstanding his engagement at Villa Franca to coöperate with Austria in the restoration of the expelled Princes, did not, as he declared, think himself warranted to interfere against the next to unanimous wishes of the inhabitants.

Yet all this time he continues to maintain an army at Rome for the very purpose of suppressing there a movement of the people similar to that which brought about the revolution in Northern Italy. The French troops were originally sent to Rome for a reason which no longer exists. It was said that if France did not interfere, Austria would, and the occupation of Rome by a French army was thus put forward as directed, not so much against the Romans, as against that Italian domination to which Austria pretended. In the negotiations which preceded the late war, Napoleon offered if Austria would withdraw her garrisons from the Papal Legations, to recall his troops from Rome. The Austrian occupation of the Papal Legations has ceased, and the people of those Legations have even been sustained by France in transferring themselves to Sardinia. In this state of the case, what ground has Napoleon for still keeping an army at Rome? The Austrians, when they occupied the Papal Legations, alleged that they did it in self-defence. They feared lest a revolution breaking out there might spread across the Po into their territories. Nothing of that sort can be urged in favor of the French occupation of Rome. Neither is there any room for pretending dangers of anarchical and democratical disturbances should the Romans be left to themselves. Should the authority of the Pope be cast off there can be no doubt that the Romans and the rest of the Papal territories would hasten to follow the example of the Legations, and would annex themselves to the Kingdom of Upper Italy, thus taking another step toward the consummation of Italian unity. They have at least as much reason to complain of misgovernment, and to insist on a change of dynasty as had the inhabitants of Tuscany and Parma. Such a revolution would open the way for the deliverance of Naples from the tyranny by which it is oppressed. The keeping down of the people of the Papal Territories by means of a French army operates to encourage and uphold the King of Naples in setting the wishes of his subjects at defiance. After having conceded the right of the Papal legations to transfer themselves by a popular vote to King Victor Emanuel, and appealing to a similar vote to ratify the cession of Savoy to France, how can Napoleon justify himself in denying the Romans a similar privilege?

ALARMING TRANSMOGRIFICATION.

Great theories sometimes encounter ludicrously little refutations. Thus, while sundry timid theologians, floating upon a rivulet of texts meandering through a meadow of margent, have been demonstrating that men being sable must be slaves—thus while Caleb Cushing, having swallowed the whole science of ethnology, has proved to a demonstration that if you enslave a man you do most justly enslave him, always provided he be not a white man—while, in fine, we were in a fair way of getting rid of all our distracting doubts, a strange circumstance has occurred in Alabama, which at once reduces our beautiful cake to its original dough. We are informed by *The Eufaula* (Ala.) *Spirit* that a respectable old piece of property in that vicinity has recently exhibited the most extraordinary and embarrassing changes. A two-legged item of an estate—an article which not long ago was safely and beautifully black, and quite the rival of the ace of spades—has taken it into his or its head to turn white, without applying to the Legislature for permission to bleach in this highly reprehensible manner. "His neck and arms," says *The Eufaula Spirit*, "as far down as his fingers, are "of a smooth, soft, and delicate whiteness, that "would rival that of the tenderest, purest Circas-"sian. [Mark that, Caleb!] His lips are of a "soft, ruddy hue, and his face and body are begin-"ning to show the same radical, wonderful "change."

We hardly know how to speak with due severity of the crime which this article has committed. In defiance of the Constitution of the United States, in contempt of Moses and the Pentateuch, without the fear of Mr. Chief Justice Taney before his eyes, this wilful and malicious chattel has begun most feloniously to fade! 'Tis a sort of colorable absconding! 'Tis, at least, a petty larceny of a skin! The original hide of ebon hue no more belonged to the wearer thereof than his check shirt and duck trowsers belonged to him. A slave has no more right to grow light-tinted, and thus to smash the Law and the Prophets, confound Caleb and refute the Chief Justice, than he has, should his felonious mind take that fancy, to amputate his legs or to take a deadly dose. Should his owner, therefore, proceed to severe measures, it would be only in defense of his own. Several expedients may be suggested. It might be found sufficient, although perhaps expensive, at stated periods to give this fading cuticle a good coat of black paint, touching him up about the joints as often as he exhibited a tendency to rub himself out of the Taney category. It might be cheaper to oblige him to pass a given portion of his time in a tan-pit. The proprietor of this evanescent old negro will, of course, do what he can to save his thousand dollars' worth of black skin from turning white; but should worst come to worst, and everything else fail, a good sound flogging might reduce this pale rebel to a kind of compromise between black and blue, which would at any rate be nearer to an honest constitutional color. It is a sadly puzzling transmogrification, and may leave Moses, the master, and Caleb Cushing all in the lurch together. But in the name of the Constitution of the United States, we demand the immediate trial of the experiments which we have suggested.

The discovery of the fact that negroes can, of their own mere wicked wills, turn themselves white, arouses the most alarming apprehensions in the intelligent bosom. Suppose that this phenomenon should prove to be taking. Suppose that whole rows of first rate field-hands, should begin to bleach under the very eyes of their drivers! Suppose that body-servants should begin to blanch in batches! Suppose that the prime chamber-maids and A No. 1 cooks should catch this distemper of discoloration. Suppose a general "smooth, soft and delicate "whiteness" having been by them attained, these linen-checked pretenders to liberty should run away in droves! What could the bereft and plundered patriarchy do? How could an advertisement be framed with even tolerable accuracy? For example: "RAN AWAY, My Man, SAM. He was black "last month, but when he left, he had become of a "smooth, soft and delicate whiteness, that would "rival that of the tenderest, purest Circas-"sian." Pray, would it not be flinging good money after bad, to print such an advertisement as that? And worse than all, perhaps the faithful blood-hound, having a fraternal admiration of Caleb Cushing and his theory, might decline to hunt "a Circassian." The capitalists of the South might find that riches have legs, if not wings; and such a perfect conglomeration of everything might ensue as we dread to dwell upon.

—For this change, as the reader will perceive, is exceedingly essential. It makes nothing something, or something nothing, just as one pleases to put it. Suppose such an awful uncertainty overshadowed property here. Why, what is called "a "financial crisis" would be nothing to it. A man, for instance, fancies that he is the fortunate fee holder of a house and lot of land in New-York. Walking down complacently to collect his rents upon quarter-day, he finds the house at least gone. He is told that the day before it was seen suddenly to change into a horse, and to walk away. Making the best of a bad matter, he pursues the horse, only to learn that the beast, soon after leaving his native lot, became a cow, after which all traces of the animal were lost. Now it is bad enough, even in the ordinary experience of man, that riches should be capable of such winged elopement; but a mercantile metamorphosis like his would result in a more thorough abolition of property than any philosophical speculator has ever demanded. It would be a reduction to reality of Bishop Berkeley's theory of external objects. Southern Legislatures, therefore, will see the necessity of examining with care, and in the light of such science as they may possess, this Alabama miracle. If the blacks are in the possession of a secret by virtue of which they can command a Circassian cuticle, stringent statutes must be enacted against the purchase, sale, or possession of the fluid or the solid, the wash or the powder, whichever it may be. One source of so many white slaves at the South is already known, and we need not particularly mention it; but the branch of the Fine Arts now developed is altogether new, and positively alarming.

CITY FRANCHISES—RAILROADS.

The Common Council, we are told, is about to inaugurate a legal contest in behalf of the City's franchises with the grantees of the embryo City Railroads. If we only *had* a municipality that could not be bought and sold like mackerel, those Railroads might all be constructed by the Legislative grantees without detriment to the City, or exorbitant profit to the corporators. A thoroughly faithful, upright Common Council could, by proper ordinances, rigidly enforced, so regulate the running of cars by day and night, the number of passengers that might at any time be taken, the rate of annual taxation on each car run, &c., &c., as to dissipate all fond dreams of exorbitant dividends and render each of the proposed roads a public blessing. But nothing like this will be done, simply because it would not put money into the pockets of the City Fathers. The indignant dodge promises much better, and will be affected until the Aldermen and Councilmen get on the inside track, when the legal contest will somehow exhale, and the public be nowise benefited by it. The Railroad grants were undoubtedly bought through the Legislature, just as they would, under other auspices, have to be bought through the Common Council; but stopping their construction now would benefit none but the lucky owners of the city railroads already in operation. It strikes us that their chance is good enough without this.

The Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction began the work of reform in their department with a vigorous hand. The salaries of the Wardens, which had been recently raised to $1,750, were reduced to $1,500; and Messrs. Keen, Fitch, and Anderson, who had been deposed by the old Board, to make room for more pliable men, were restored as Wardens of the Penitentiary, Work-House, and Alms-House. The places of Store-Keeper on Randall's and Blackwell's Islands, were abolished, as were also the Clerkships of Bellevue Hospital and the Lunatic Asylum. We trust the new Commission will speedily overhaul all the institutions under their control. We have heretofore animadverted upon the shameful manner in which sick persons are thrust into prison, and left to die of disease, or be devoured by rats. A most shocking case occurred on Sunday night at Bellevue Hospital. In the "waiting-room" six or eight sick women were left all night wholly unattended by physician or nurse. During the night one of the women gave birth to a living child, which the ravenous rats fell upon and partially devoured, while the suffering mother, conscious that the horrid vermin were all over her bed, inside and out, was yet too feeble to drive them away, or call for assistance. The wonder is, that the woman herself was spared by these animals. Let us hope that under the rule of the reformed commission such dreadful occurrences will never shock the public mind in future.

VIRGINIA holds her Republican Convention at Wheeling on the 2d of May, and we again urge the Anti-Slavery men of that State to attend so far as possible. Intimidation and the fear of being stigmatized as sympathizing with old John Brown, will keep many away who would otherwise be present: the greater therefore is the urgency of the call on those who fear nothing but wrong to show their faith and courage on this occasion. We hope to hear that Republicans are present from ten to fifteen counties, and that some half dozen have chosen regular delegations. This may seem little; but it is the beginning of a great movement, which must ultimately triumph.

"Since so early you are done for,
I wonder what you were begun for."

It seems that Mr. Pilsbury has really resigned his position as Police Commissioner, after the Board had been organized exactly five days. We submit that it would have been better to decline the office at the outset. That would at least not have worn a fussy and childish appearance.

THE POTTS WILL CASE.—The will of the late Wm. J. Potts, by which he leaves a large amount of property to one daughter and disinherits the other, was submitted to the Kings County Surrogate, yesterday, upon purely technical points. The decision of the Surrogate will not be final, even if adverse to the contestant, inasmuch as she will have the right to have the proceedings reviewed on appeal, and be permitted to bring forward such testimony as may be deemed advisable by her advocates.

—A paragraph recently crept into these columns briefly stating that "Little Dolly Dutton" had fallen while balancing on the exhibitor's hand and broke an arm. This is a mistake. We met her last Friday at a hotel in Elmira on her way to Philadelphia, where she is now (we presume) on exhibition, and found her in perfect case.

THE LATEST NEWS,

RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 24, 1860.

THE SPEECHES IN THE HOUSE.

Several good speeches were made to-day upon the tariff and the state of the country. Messrs. Bingham, Howard and Tompkins of Ohio, and Campbell, McKnight and Morris of Pennsylvania, all took part in the discussion. The attendance both of members and spectators was very slim.

THE CONTESTED ELECTION CASES.

The contested election cases will come on next week. Mr. Howard's claims to the seat occupied by Mr. Cooper of Michigan, will be first considered, and will probably be decided in favor of Mr. Howard. This will be followed by the case of Messrs. Blair and Barret of St. Louis. The majority of the Committee on Elections report that Mr. Blair has presented such evidence of illegal and fraudulent votes having been cast for Mr. Barret as entitles the former to the seat. In the case of Messrs. Daily and Eastabrook of Nebraska, the Committee report unanimously in favor of Daily. The case of Messrs. Anderson and Chisman is next in turn, and the report is in favor of Mr. Anderson, the sitting member. The case of Messrs. Williamson and Sickles will probably go over to the next session, as will also that of Messrs. Davis and Harris of Maryland.

TROUBLES OF JUDGE BLACK AND THE CONSTITUTION.

The Investigating Committees were not in session to-day. Judge Black is in hot water all the time about the disclosures by the Covode Committee of the way in which politics have been managed in Pennsylvania by himself and the President. He makes frequent visits to the committee room to contradict the validity of the testimony of the witnesses, but so far their statements have been corroborated. *The Constitution* deprecates the defense of the President by *The Herald* to the prejudice of the Cabinet. It declares the latter a unit, and impeaches the character of the friendship of Mr. Bennet for the President.

MR. WALKER'S CHARGES.

Mr. Walker is gathering documentary evidence from his Kansas papers to substantiate his charges against the Cabinet of complicity in the concoction of the Lecompton Constitution. He will vindicate the truth of history, let the responsibility fall on whom it may.

MR. DOUGLAS'S PROSPECTS.

Mr. Douglas and his friends are more encouraged to-day. They count on 156 votes on the first ballot, and contend that the Northern members of the Convention cannot repudiate a man who has that strength and hope to be sustained at home that they must take him or go for a weaker man.

A POLITICAL MOVEMENT.

It is reported here that efforts are making to supersede Mr. Milward of Pennsylvania in the next Congress. Parties thus engaged in his district should reflect that his former experience renders him too valuable a representative to be rotated without valid reasons. This is, moreover, his first term as a representative of his present district. His record is truly anti-Democratic, and although he makes but little noise, he is an efficient and influential member. It is a great mistake, and one which is made more frequently North than South, to supersede Members of Congress just as their period of greatest usefulness commences.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 24, 1860.

THE DEMOCRACY CONFIDENT.

The Democracy hereabouts act as if success is certain, even if a Southern man be the nominee at Charleston. They will not look the fact in the face that the once powerful Democratic party is now in the minority in nearly every one of the Free States.

GOV. WISE AS A PROPHET.

But their complacence or confidence has been roughly jostled by ex-Gov. Wise, who is reliably reported as having said to-day, that whoever should be the nominee at Charleston, that he would be defeated. This remark by him is doubtless based upon the common belief among most prominent politicians of all stamps, that the nomination of Mr. Douglas at Charleston will force that of Judge McLean at Chicago. As Gov. Wise is a defeated candidate in his own State, the taste of making such a suggestion is questioned. But then, again, it is urged that the opinion of a man who has knowledge that rubies could not extract from him, is not to be scouted or ridiculed.

THE UNIT RULE.

The defeat in the Charleston Convention of what is termed the Pennsylvania State Unit Rule, creates great exultation among Mr. Douglas's friends at that point, as is exhibited by numerous dispatches hither. The more judicious hail the result as promising, and add that they do not see why Judge Douglas should not be nominated.

THE REPORTED SUIT AGAINST MR. SCHNABLE.

None of the more judicious friends of the Administration imagine that Judge Black is to have a suit brought against Mr. Schnable for alleged perjury in his testimony before the Covode Committee. They say that Judge Black is a very passionate man, and doubtless talked loosely on the occasion referred to.

Mr. Schnable's testimony, concerning the contents of the Walker letter, squared with the letter itself, a fact which goes to strengthen belief in the accuracy of his statement as to Judge Black's conversation with him. Besides, Mr. Schnable is a man of remarkable retentiveness of memory.

MR. DOUGLAS'S STRENGTH.

I learn that the Administration advices here are that Mr. Douglas's strength does not exceed 100, and that the South is a unit against him. Also that Mr. Guthrie or Mr. Breckinridge will be nominated for President, with Mr. Lane for Vice-President. M. Douglas's friends claim New-York as certainly for him.

MAIL CONTRACTS.

The bids for carrying the mails in the Middle States for the next four years are at less rates than formerly. The star-bid system has been carried out, as it should have been for years past, as the law required.

FROM CHARLESTON.

It is currently stated that Mr. Peter G. Washington has telegraphed to Gov. Dana, who is now here, that Mr. Douglas holds his own. Mr. Guthrie is gaining. Mr. Hunter is at a stand-still, and Mr. Breckinridge is not