Business Notices.

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 Courtlandt-st.
New-York, April 23, 1860.

POLITICAL.—The Charleston, Baltimore, and Chicago Conventions will involve the country in a very heavy expense, and the hats that will be irreparably damaged in consequence will depend a good deal upon the quantity and quality of the whisky drank. Still, we have a KNOX among us who will supply the politicians with new HATS at his usual price, at his well-known establishment, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st. Bear this in mind.

SPECIAL AUCTION NOTICE.
The sale of the NORTH AMERICAN KEROSENE GAS-LIGHT COMPANY'S WORKS, advertised for this day, is postponed till the 10th day of MAY NEXT, at 12 o'clock, when the same will be sold without reserve. PHILO T. RUGGLES, Receiver.

LADIES those GAITERS at 12/ per pair, are now all the rage, with Ladies', Misses' Boys' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, all styles and prices, at MILLER & Co's., No. 387 Canal-st.

WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES.
QUIRK BROTHERS, No. 98 Maiden-lane.

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

SINGER'S SEWING-MACHINES.
AN ENTIRE NEW STYLE.
Designed for all manufacturing purposes, noiseless in its operation, 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. 323 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FIEKLE & LYON'S SEWING-MACHINES received the highest Medal at the Fair of the American Institute, with the highest Premium for the Sewing-machine work; also, high est Premium at the Fair of the Franklin Institute, New-Jersey State Fair, &c., &c. Agents Wanted. Office, No. 508 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.

SOMETHING NEW.—A HEMMER, TUCKER, FELLER, BINDER, and GATHER 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, postage paid. Complete instructions go with every hemmer. Send for a circular.
Also, UNIVERSAL BOSOM-SOLDER and SELF-MARKER, for Quilting.
UNIVERSAL HEMMER Co., No. 429 Broadway.

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. 42 Cedar-st.
Post-Office address, Box No. 3826.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, WIGS, and TOUPEES unrivalled. They are light, easy, durable, and fit to nature. 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.

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. 208 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.

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

THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES.
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, ASTHMA, CROUP, WHOOPING COUGH, INFLUENZA, and CONSUMPTION are rapidly cured by the great and well-known remedy
DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
To avoid counterfeits, take only that with the pictod name of the proprietors, "SETH W. FOWLE & Co., Boston," on the outer wrapper. Sold by F. C. WELLS & Co., BARNES & PARK, HEGEMAN & Co., A. B. SANDS & Co. McKESSON & ROBBINS, SCHIEFFELIN, BROS. & Co., and other Druggists.

SCOTT, ACKLEY & Co.,
ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 63 William-st.,
Are prepared to advertise in all city and country papers at their lowest cash prices
With long experience in the business and ample means, we are able to take contracts for advertising to any extent that may offer.
Refer, by special permission, to the Hon. Wm. F. Havemeyer, President Bank of North America, No. 44 Wall-st.; Messrs. J. C. Howe & Co., No. 8 College-place; Messrs. Bason, Dodge & Briggs, No. 61 Beekman-st.

BRIDGEWATER PAINT—Forming a complete metallic coating for roofs, railroad bridges, depots, villas, mills and decks of vessels, is anything requiring a cheap and durable coat of paint. HICKS & BRYTS, No. 72 Maiden-lane.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, AND JEWELRY,
Cleaned and repaired in the best manner, by the finest London and Geneva Workmen, at G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

S. T. SUIF'S
PURE KENTUCKY BOURBON
SALT RIVER DISTILLERIES, ESTABLISHED 1809.
The above article, which is perfectly pure, is coming direct to us from the Distiller—the brand being the oldest in Kentucky, and noted for its superior medicinal properties, we recommend it with all confidence to the public.
Sold by every Druggist in New-York and Brooklyn.
BROOKMAN & Co.,
Chemist and Druggist, Nos. 161, 289, 511, and 756 Broadway, N. Y.

LYON'S MAGNETIC
INSECT POWDER.
The old and only article to exterminate Bed Bugs, Roaches, Ants, Garden Insects, &c., without Poison.
LYON'S MAGNETIC PILLS,
Exterminate Rats, Mice, and all Vermin. Buildings, Ships, &c., cleared by contract. BARNES & PARK, No. 16 Park-row, and No. 424 Broadway, and sold by all Druggists and Grocers. Beware of imitations.

WINSHIP'S VENTILATING
REFRIGERATORS.
Polar breezes constantly circulating through these Refrigerators, which are warranted to keep Fish, Flesh, and Fruits, each article retaining its peculiar flavor. In fact, it is the only perfect preserver.
BRAMHALL, HEDGE & Co., No. 449 Broadway

MRS. WINSLOW,
An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, has a SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING, which greatly facilitates the process of Teething by softening the gums and reducing all inflammation—will relieve all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.
Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.
PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS A BOTTLE.
None genuine unless the fac simile of CURTIS & PERKINS New-York, is on the outside wrapper.
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

CANDLES FROM COAL.
MERCIER'S PATENT PARAFFINE CANDLES
Are much handsomer, will burn longer, and give a more powerful light than any other candle in the market.
For sale by all first-class Grocers, and by
W. E. RIDER, Agent of the Manufacturers, No 16 Beekman-st.

CHILTON ON THE CROTON.
The Diaphragm Filter manufactured by McKENNIS & O'HARA is the kind of porous Filter to which I alluded in my recent report to the Croton Board. I consider the artificial sandstone which constitutes the Filtering medium, to be an excellent article for the purpose. The instrument is quite durable, and only required to be reversed occasionally to insure its action.
JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.
For sale by McKENNIS & O'HARA, Corner of 4th and Mercer-sts.

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES
AND FANCY GOODS,
Imported direct, and for sale to the trade on most favorable terms, by SCHIEFFELIN BROTHERS & Co., Nos. 170 and 172 William-st., N. Y.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—The house that is supplied with these two all-sufficient medicines can dispense with medical attendance. Internal and external complaints of all classes are cured rapidly by them. Manufactory, No. 80 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

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.

FIGHT FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP.
EXTRA OF WILKES'S SPIRIT.
LETTER FROM GEORGE WILKES,
Dated QUEENSTOWN, April 11.
A letter of the above date to WILKES'S SPIRIT OF THE TIMES makes it positive that the day of the fight was not changed. By the VANDERBILT, on Saturday next, 100,000 copies of WILKES'S EXTRA, with a full report of the FIGHT, will be ready for instant distribution.

TO HATTERS AND MILLINERS.
BEAUTIFUL STYLES of LEGHORN and STRAW BRAID HATS, For Infants, Youth, and Ladies,
AT WHOLESALE ONLY.
A. B. ALSTON, No. 145 Broadway, second floor.

Every variety of first-class
FAMILY AND MANUFACTURING SEWING-MACHINES,
TO RENT AND FOR SALE
At the office of the NEW-YORK SEWING-MACHINE EMPORIUM, No. 486 Broadway, cor. Broome-st., Second floor.

LILLIE'S WROUGHT and CHILLED IRON SAWS, Made in only 2 castings. I have taken back over 50 second-hand Saws in exchange for Lillie's, which I now offer for sale cheap.

HOWE'S STANDARD SCALES WORK ON BALLS. Will weigh when out of level. Are self-adjusting. Call and examine a 4-ton Scale set up on the floor.
FRANK E. HOWE, No. 203 Broadway, (One block below the Astor House.)

THE LACTONAIL.
This new Tonic is doing much good; it is much prized by the feeble, the low-spirited, and the invalid. Those who use speak in high praise of its great virtues. Sold at No. 4 Union-square, N. Y., at 50 cents per bottle.

COUGHS.
The great and sudden changes of our climate are fruitful sources of Pulmonary and Bronchial Affections. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stage of the disease, recourse should at once be had to BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, or LOZENGES, let the cough or irritation of the throat be ever so slight, as by this precaution a more serious attack may be effectually warded off. Sold by all Druggists.

THERE IS NO DOUBT OF IT.
The world is satisfied there are good remedies if they could only be found. Now, ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS are one of these good remedies that thousands would be glad to know, and will bless the day when they do have experience of their great curative and pain-relieving properties.
We call attention to the following letter, the original of which is at No. 4 Union-square, and may be inspected. The facts demand attention. The name is not published, but may be seen as above. We hope the party will yet permit his respectable and honored name to be published. We are permitted to show the letter.
THOS. ALLCOCK & Co.
Messrs. THOS. ALLCOCK & Co., No. 4 Union-square, N. Y.:
Inclosed I send you an order for your excellent Porous Plasters. They have done me a great deal of good. Two years ago, on the 19th of March, I was run over by a lumber-wagon, which injured my back severely, and broke off one of the spinous processes (the lowest joint of the back-bone), and ruptured the ligaments between four of the others. A hump of about 1½ inch was all the external evidence of the injury, but the pain was far greater than dying every day would be. I applied to the best physicians of New-York, Wisconsin, and Michigan, who failed to relieve me, though, in justice to them, I must say some of their prescriptions I did not follow. I gave up all hopes of permanent relief from pain, when I happened to read your advertisement, which I had seen before, but had paid no attention to it, but now concluded to send for a dollar's worth, and at least make trial of them. This was several months ago. The first plaster did me good. I then sent for half a yard, and put it on my back, reaching from hip bone to hip bone. I have worn it for five or six weeks, and feel nearly as well as ever. I think nothing but Allcock's Porous Plaster has done me any good, and if it is not that, then I am getting well of an injury from which the best surgeons and physicians told me, "You have a chance to live, and you have a chance to die." I shall keep on sticking to the plasters, if they will stick to me; and, judging from those already tried, I think they will. I am yours truly.
Original, dated April 18, 1860, marked 100, may be seen at No. 4 Union-square.

SECOND LETTER FROM MESSRS. J. W. JOHNSON & Co., HARTFORD, CONN., THIS YEAR.
HARTFORD, March 22, 1860.
Messrs. THOMAS ALLCOCK & Co.
GENTLEMEN: Please send us by express one gross more of your Medicated Porous Plasters. They sell better than any other plasters. They are the ne plus ultra in the shape of a plaster. They relieve all and cure many of serious spinal and other affections. Send immediately. Yours, J. W. JOHNSON & Co.
This is the second gross Johnson & Co. have had this year. We have assurances from our agents everywhere that the Medicated Porous Plasters are doing much good, and will take the place of most other strengthening plasters.
ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS are sold at No. 4 Union-square, and No. 294 Canal-st., New-York, at twenty-five cents each, and by the yard, price $3, and by all dealers.
ALLCOCK & Co.,
No. 4 Union-square, New-York.

New-York Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1860.

Republican National Convention..CHICAGO, May 16.

MILTON SHARP is our Agent for the sale of THE TRIBUNE in PATERSON, N. J. He will serve THE TRIBUNE in any part of the city

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.

The State Canals were opened yesterday for navigation, under the most enouraging prospects, as regards security against breaks.

The Democratic National Convention did another moderate day's work yesterday. It simply settled the contested seats, as it was known that they were to be settled, by rejecting the Wood contestants from this State and the Illinois Lecomptonites, and confirming the Softs and Douglas men in their seats. It is noticed with some surprise that South Carolina voted against Wood; but the delegation from that State means to secure either the Presidential or Vice-Presidential nomination for ex-Speaker Orr, its master-spirit. Wood is not unlikely to show his teeth at those who thus exclude him.

The Platform Committee is hard at work, but had not agreed on a report at a late hour last evening. We presume some fix-up was made in the course of the night, and that a report will be made this morning. The Douglas men tender the Cincinnati Platform, pure and simple, which the Chivalry reject. The Douglasites are understood to be willing to add an indorsement of the Dred Scott decision; but that is not deemed enough. The truth is, if the Fire-eaters were at all confident of their ability to nominate Hunter or Jeff. Davis, they would not cavil about the Platform; but they fear Douglas will beat them, and that makes them unreasonably exacting as to the Platform. If they can fasten on the party a Platform upon which the Little Giant cannot or will not run, they will have achieved their end. And if the Douglas leaders, in their eagerness to secure the nomination, should give too much ground on the Platform, they will find that they have clutched a barren scepter. We believe this their greatest remaining danger.

Now that the New-York contest is decided, the most bigoted opponents of Douglas begin to understand that he will have the vote of our Soft delegation whenever they are really wanted, and *may* have it from the start. It is further reported that he may get the vote of Tennessee, if it be understood that Andrew Johnson is to be put on the ticket as Vice-President. Very likely, he can have Georgia by putting on Stephens, or even South Carolina by taking Orr. We reiterate our confident assurance that Douglas can only be beaten by his professed friends; his open enemies are not strong enough.

The consummation appears to recede. To-day will probably be devoted to the Platform, and perhaps to-morrow with it. We think the Convention will not fail to close up and adjourn on Saturday, if not on Friday.

THE DISSENTIENTS IN THE LEMMON CASE.

The position occupied by two of the dissenting Judges of the Court of Appeals in the Lemmon case, is neither very creditable to them, nor very respectful to the people of the State by whose suffrages they hold their office. In a case of such magnitude and importance, involving not only the constitutionality of an act of the New-York Legislature, but a most important question of State rights, a decent respect for public opinion would seem to have required from the dissenting Judges an exhaustive consideration of the case, a full statement of the grounds on which their opinion was founded, and a readiness to meet all the consequences of their opinion. Instead of this, Judges Comstock and Selden shirk out of the responsibility of their position, pleading, by way of excuse, that they have not had time to give the question the attention it deserves! That would have been a very good reason for not giving any opinion at all, instead of which Judge Comstock does volunteer a decided opinion upon a question not before him, "that the act of the Legislature on "which the question in this case depends"—to wit: the act declaring that no person held as a slave shall be imported, introduced, or brought into this State on any pretense whatever, and that any person so brought into the State shall be free—" is "directly opposed to the rules of comity and justice, which ought to regulate intercourse between "the States of the Union," while Judge Selden goes still further, regarding that act, not only "as "a gross violation of those principles of justice and "comity, which should at all times pervade our "interstate legislation," but as "wholly inconsistent with the general spirit of our national compact."

Now, these are pretty serious charges to be made by these two Judges against an act of the Legislature of New-York, of which they do not venture to deny the constitutionality, and which has the warm support and approval of a large majority of the people. Having had time to come decidedly to the opinion above expressed, the "principles of justice "and comity" would seem to have demanded of these two Judges that they should have specifically pointed out the grounds upon which they hold it, and the extent which they propose to give to it. Would these alleged principles of justice and comity extend to foreigners as well as to our Southern fellow citizens? Would they be applicable to an inhabitant of Cuba as well as to a citizen of Virginia? and if not, why not? Justice and comity are generally supposed not to be dependent on territorial boundaries, but upon general principles.

Whatever claims the citizens of our Slaveholding States might have upon us by virtue of express constitutional provisions—if any such are to be found—it is difficult to conceive that on the mere basis of justice and comity they would occupy any higher or stronger position than the inhabitants of Cuba or Brazil. Since these Judges deem the good people of New-York so ignorant and mistaken as to the duties imposed upon them by the principles of justice and comity, in relation to this question of slaveholding, it would have been no more than a piece of comity on their part to have specified the extent to which they would have us go. Do these principles of comity and justice stop short with the case of slaves brought to this State on their way to a market? or do they extend to all cases in which slaveholders might have occasion to visit New-York? And for how long a time and to what extent do the principles of justice and comity, as understood by Judges Comstock and Selden, operate? Would they require us to tolerate the erection here in New-York of slave pens or prisons to accommodate the interstate slave-trade, where negroes brought here for the purpose of being sold South might be detained till a purchaser appeared or an opportunity for shipment occurred? Would they demand of us to tolerate on the part of the slaveholder here the same power over his slave which he exercises at home? Might a slaveholder here in New-York, according to Comstockian ideas of justice and Seldonian views of comity, commit a rape on his female slave without any liability to be called to account for it? Would the child of a female slave born here be born a slave or born free?

There is a long list of questions like these that would need to be answered before a complete view could be had of the extent of the duties which, according to the ideas of Judges Comstock and Selden touching the obligations of justice and comity, would be incumbent upon us.

As to justice, we should like to be informed how justice can require us to allow in anybody that which we regard as itself an act of injustice? It is upon the ground not merely of its inexpediency, but of its essential injustice, its conflict with those doctrines of human rights which we have laid down as the basis of our government and social state, that the Legislature of New-York has abolished and prohibited Slavery. How then can justice require us to tolerate in visitors from other States that which we have forbidden our own citizens to do on the express ground of its injustice? To make out their accusation against the people and the Legislature of New-York, the first thing which it would be necessary for Judges Comstock and Selden to do, would be to prove the essential justice of slaveholding and slavetrading, before the question of comity could come up at all, it would be necessary to make out those points; but even if they were made out, it would not by any means follow that comity would require us to tolerate in strangers that which is contrary to the policy of our own laws. When was it ever before pretended that a State could be required by any notion of comity to allow its territory to be used by strangers for the purpose of carrying on a trade forbidden to its own citizens? We do not suppose that even Judges Selden and Comstock will pretend that the State of New-York does not possess the power to prohibit as to its own citizens the making any part of its territory a depot for the domestic slave-trade. How then can it be pretended that comity requires us to allow the same trade to be freely carried on in and through our territory by citizens of Slaveholding States? It is quite a sufficient answer to any pretensions of that sort, to say that, as slaveholding and slavetrading, however innocent or meritorious they may be in themselves or in the opinion of the good people of Virginia, are contrary to the policy of our law and are forbidden to our citizens, all strangers who come among us must be content to submit to the same restrictions. We should like to have Judges Comstock and Selden point out an instance, if they can, in which, under the idea of comity, strangers have been allowed to shock the moral sensibilities of any country they may choose to visit. That, in the case of a large majority of our people, the driving of gangs of slaves through our streets would be such a shock can anybody doubt?

There is at this moment in force—passed, too, largely by Southern votes, and as a part of the compromises of 1850—an act of Congress which prohibits the bringing of slaves into the District of Columbia for the purpose of sale and exportation. That act contains the following provision: "It shall "not be lawful to bring into the District of Columbia any slave whatever for the purpose of being "sold, or for the purpose of being placed in depot, "to be subsequently transferred to any other State "or place for sale as merchandise. And if any "slave shall be brought into said District by its "owner, or by the authority or consent of its "owner, contrary to the provisions of this act, such "slave shall thereupon become liberated and free." Has not the Legislature of New-York the same jurisdiction over its own territory that Congress has over the District of Columbia? And is there any rule of comity that requires us to furnish facilities for the domestic slave-trade, thus denied by Congress in the District of Columbia?

Judge Clerke, too, indulges himself in flings at the act in question, "as indicating a spirit of the "most wanton aggression," though we are not able to see that any of the objections he takes to it are not equally applicable to the act of Congress quoted above.

He does not, however, skulk the point at issue like his two colleagues; though, perhaps, had he regarded his reputation as a lawyer he might better have done so. He very quietly settles the question by assuming that the Constitution of the United States recognizes, not merely the right of holding slaves under the law of any of the States that may choose to admit it, but that it clothes these slaves with the absolute character of property which the owner has a right to carry with him through any part of the Union. But if the Constitution of the United States clothes slaves with the character of property, and obliges all the States to regard them in that light, whence do the States obtain their power of prohibiting or abolishing Slavery? If it is unconstitutional to prohibit the carrying of slaves through our territory because they are property, would not the same reason equally prohibit us from preventing the holding of slaves in it?

Indeed, the idea has been already started, based upon the very premises which Judge Clerke assumes, that all the State laws abolishing or prohibiting Slavery are unconstitutional; and should the Lemmons hereafter claim not merely to carry slaves through New-York, but permanently to hold them here, logical consistency would require Judge Clerke to sustain them in that pretension.

CHURCH-RATE REVOLUTION.

The Parliament of England is like to be bored into abolishing the good old abuse of making the liegeS pay the expenses of maintaining public worship, according to the Establishment, including the repair of churches, whether they choose that road to Heaven or not. Like the unjust Judge in the parable, it may grant the just demand—not so much because of its justice, as of the persistency of the importunity with which it is assailed. As the persecuted damsel married her suitor, to be rid of him, and as the authorities of New-Hampshire, at a former period of her history, used to pardon troublesome convicts out of the Penitentiary for the same reason, so the ancient usage of Church-Rates will soon go by the board, and probably during this present session, because the demand is incessantly dinned into the ears of the lawmakers, and there is no other way of stopping the noise. To be sure, there are great numbers of remonstrants against this ecclesiastical revolution—for such, in fact, it is—but this counter-current is not strong enough to turn the flood-tide of public opinion from the direction in which it sets with irresistible force.

Indeed the death-warrant of the Church-Rate system would seem to have been signed when a Committee of the Lords, consisting of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of London and Oxford, and the Earls of Derby and Granville recommended a modification which is equivalent to its abolition. These Right Reverend and Right Honorable Churchmen recommended, first, that the jurisdiction of the Ecclesiastical Courts should be abolished in the premises, and, with it, the circuitous and annoying remedy for refusal of payment through excommunication and its attendant disabilities and final incarceration—the collection of Church Rates, of those liable to the same, to be had by the same summary process employed for the recovery of poor rates. This would, of course, make the collection of the assessed sums much more easy of those from whom they are due. But then follows the method by which this liability could be avoided. Any person, by giving annual notice to the Churchwardens of the parish in which he lives of his wish to be released from the payment of Church Rates, should be entirely freed therefrom—losing, at the same time, of course, his rights of voting in the vestry meetings. For it will be remembered that the granting of Church Rates and the election of Wardens, lies with the great body of ratepayers, including all Dissenters, Jews as well as Gentiles, which last classes, in not infrequent instances, have the majority, and refuse to grant the sums necessary for the maintenance of the edifice and the service. And there are several cases, as of the late Lord Mayor Salomons, in which Hebrew Jews have been chosen Churchwardens, and acted as such, receiving the Bishop at his visitations, and performing all the formal and substantial duties of the office.

This proposition looks fair enough, and is no doubt fairly meant. Certainly it could not have been a satisfactory task to the Primate of England, and to Drs. Tait and Wilberforce, to say nothing of Lord Derby, to suggest this innovation on the ancient hold of the Church on the purses of the laity. But it was the tub which necessity compelled to be thrown to the popular whale. Meantime, it does not seem likely to be acceptable to the Churchmen on the one hand, or to the Dissenters on the other. The first will be apt to apprehend that too wide a door altogether is thus opened to the Gallios, who care for none of these things, and who, if they had to pay for any form of public worship, would as soon support that of the Establishment as any other; but who, nevertheless, would be glad of this way of escape from paying anything for any of them. There is, no doubt, a large class of persons who hang very loosely on the skirts of Mother Church who would not give her up for any of the Conventicles or Chapels that would take her place, and yet who would be little disposed to contribute of their substance to her maintenance if they could be well rid of it. The Dissenters on the other hand are likely to object to the annoyance of an annual statement of their objections, and they might prefer to keep up the religious warfare which their rights as ratepayers give them in the Vestry to relinquishing them through this yearly quit claim. These rights, too, would re-attach at any time on the neglect of the legal notice, and thus the element of division and scandal in the Church be renewed whenever the occasion for renewing it was worth the price of the Church Rate. This proposition, proceeding from the Lords, then, does not seem likely to satisfy either party.

In fact, the great body of liberal Churchmen, as well as the Dissenters, are in favor of the abolition of Church Rates altogether. Public opinion has clearly reached the point of scouting the idea that a man shall be obliged to pay for the repair of a Church edifice, and the maintenance of a form of worship which he never uses, and which he considers it wrong to use. The inevitable inference which must be drawn from these premises, and the necessary consequence which must follow this beginning—that it is more absurd to compel a man to support ministers whom he never hears, and whose ministry he regards as wrongful—these are conveniently winked out of sight for the present distress. But man's eyes will open upon them again, as soon as this point has been carried successfully. As far as the repair of the Church edifices and the payment of the necessary expenses of the service, the Voluntary System will very soon be adopted in England. And who can doubt that it will not be many years before the whole tithe system will follow in the wake of that of the rates, and no man be obliged to pay for a spiritual accommodation of which he is not inclined to avail himself? That both changes will work satisfactorily, there can be no great doubt. We suppose that nearly, if not quite, as much money is raised in this country on the Voluntary System, as in England on the Compulsory one. It is a matter more under the control of Public Opinion than of Law. It is respectable to attend upon the Ordinances of Religion here, and to contribute to their support. Hence the large sums annually raised for pious uses in America. This will operate with much more force in England than here, and the power of fashion will tend in the direction of the Establishment much rather than of Dissent. So we do not apprehend that England will suffer from a dearth of parsons for a long while to came. Whether the change will be the better for the independence of the clergy, time only can show, and whether the power of the patron and of the hierarchy is any worse than that of the pews will be. In the mean time, this impending change, enough to make Lord Eldon and Lord Ellenborough turn over in their coffins, is a fresh proof of the elasticity of English institutions, and of how sure they are to take the mold furnished by the deliberate purpose of the people.

The Express wonders what it means that THE TRIBUNE should throw cold water on the Common Council's display of zeal in favor of "our City "Franchises" in the matter of the proposed Railroads. It means just this—that we know the Common Council to be as rotten as the rottenest part of the Legislature, and we are sure this is just a dodge of the former to obtain a share of the Railroad stealings. It means that the Common Council has abundant power to protect our City and citizens from any extortion or exorbitant profit by the Railroad jobbers if it will only exert that power—which it will not do, simply because that would put no money into the pockets of the Aldermen and Councilmen. It means that we believe this pretense of an Aldermanic contest of the Railroad grants is probably got up by the big Railroad jobbers to prolong their present lucrative monopoly of the business and enable them to buy out their understrappers on more advantageous terms. It means that we perfectly understand that, whenever the strikers of the Aldermen and Councilmen shall have been properly "seen" by the Gridiron men, the legal contest will somehow evaporate. It means that we don't believe in saddling our City with forty or fifty thousand dollars of extra law costs for the benefit of the Aldermanic corruptionists. Now do you understand?

If Corporation Counsel Bronson, on a full consideration of the facts, shall officially declare that he believes the new Railroad grants can and should be quashed by a prosecution, then we are in favor of his undertaking the job; not otherwise. We want no more such litigation as that which has saddled our City with that beautiful judgment for back rents on the West Washington Market property.

The Express says, with reference to the West-Washington Market controversy:

"All right, for *Republicans* to let to a Sixth Ward politician, ever and always in Republican State Conventions to nominate officers, the Washington Market 'at a nominal rent' give him the back rents, allow him 'to operate' ('OPERATE' is the word), in Albany upon a State Legislature to compel a city judgment, and to force out of the city a stock 30 years to run, &c.—when all these profits, if, as set forth, *the State might have secured for its own State Treasury, now so miserably impoverished!*"

Messrs. James and Erastus Brooks! the State's interest in or claim to the West-Washington Market property was *not* "let to a Sixth Ward politician," nor to anybody else, "at a nominal rent," nor at any rent whatever, by "Republicans" but by the (mainly) *Democratic* State Officers who were Land Commissioners two years or so ago. Mind, we are not considering whether the act was right or wrong; we are only asserting a recorded, notorious, undeniable fact, of which you can assure yourself in three minutes.

Now, will you retract the falsehood above quoted from your Editorial columns? Will you let your readers clearly, unmistakably know that this West-Washington Market letting, whether right or wrong, was the act of Democratic, not Republican, State Officers?—of those, namely, who were elected by dint of the clamor against *Republican* corruption, in 1857?

Let us see if you can just once be driven to retract squarely a wanton calumny on the Republican party!

The good people of Staten Island concluded to make a new town last Winter—or have the Legislature make it for them—and they must needs call it *Middletown*, there being only nineteen post-offices so named within the United States already, unless a few more have been christened since our list of post-offices was made up. We had already a Middletown township in Delaware County, a Middletown village in Orange County, and at least one Middletown in each State that joins New-York—to wit, Connecticut, Vermont, Pennsylvania, and New-Jersey—except Massachusetts, and she, like several others, has a Middleton.

—Is it not possible that this wretched, idiotic habit of repeating certain meaningless names should be somewhat abated? When every township has at least its dozen persons who can read, ought they not among them to be able to devise a name that is at least peculiar, if not characteristic and significant?

—The Queen has appointed Charles Alison, esq., to be her Minister to the Shah of Persia.

THE LATEST NEWS,
RECEIVED BY
MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 25, 1860.

GOV MEDARY IN WASHINGTON.

Gov. Medary of Kansas is at the National. He professes no personal interest in the Charleston Convention, not being a resident of a State. This is the first Democratic National Convention at which he has not been present since they were first established. His visit here has reference to legislation for the interests of Kansas.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

Mr. Elliott of Massachusetts made a very able and interesting speech in the House to-day. His point on Mr. Corwin, in regard to the constitutionality of the Fugitive Slave law, touched that gentleman on the raw, and led to a colloquial speech from him of over two hours. He was, of course, eloquent and witty, and when he was beaten in argument he had recourse to pleasantry, sarcasm, or ridicule.

Messrs Carter of New-York and Dawes of Massachusetts mixed in, and the entertainment was enjoyed hugely, though it is hardly possible that it can be of much profit to the party.

SARDINIA.

A bill to raise Sardinia to a first-class mission will be introduced at the earliest opportunity by Mr. Burlingame, upon the authority of the Committee of Foreign relations. It met little or no opposition.

MR. DOUGLAS STILL SANGUINE.

Mr. Douglas and his friends are still sanguine of success at Charleston, but the Administration men are more sure than ever to-night, of the impossibility of his nomination. These opinions, however, are formed from interested private dispatches from Charleston.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 25, 1860.

SENATOR JOHNSON FOR MR. DOUGLAS.

It has transpired to-day that Senator Andrew Johnson looks with no unfavorable eye to the nomination of Judge Douglas. The Tennessee delegation at Charleston are probably scarcely ignorant of his views and feelings. Senator Johnson has never given any approval of the agitation for a slave code, saying that it could not be got, even if there was anything practically advantageous in its adoption.

MR. HUNTER YIELDING.

It is said that Mr. Hunter has abated hope of a nomination, since the receipt of news that the making of a Platform was to precede the balloting for a candidate.

MR. DOUGLAS AND THE PLATFORM.

It has been telegraphed to the friends of Mr. Douglas here that everything was all right, save and except the making of a Platform. Now, if the Convention should adopt the resolutions originated here by Mr. Jefferson Davis, the friends of Mr. Douglas would not secede from the Convention on that account; and is there anything in these resolutions inconsistent with Judge Douglas's letter of last Summer, stating the causes which would determine him to decline a Democratic nomination at Charleston?

THE JAPANESE EMBASSY.

Com. Lee and Lieut. Potter have been associated with Capt. Dupont in the charge of the Japanese Embassy, about to visit this country.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 25, 1860.

As the first Legislative step on the subject, which has been privately discussed during the past six months, Mr. Morris of Illinois will urge the passage of a joint resolution appointing Mr. Orr of South Carolina, Geo. Doniphan of Missouri, and Gov. Wood of Illinois, Commissioners to negotiate with the Mormons for the sale of their possessions, on the express condition that they remove within a reasonable time from the limits and jurisdiction of the United States. The Commissioners are to make their report to the President by the next Session of Congress. The ground for this movement is to prevent a recurrence of war and bloodshed, as the history of the Mormons in Missouri and Illinois shows that they cannot, owing to their peculiarities, live on terms of peace and good-neighborhood with contiguous settlements. It is also treated as a question of economy to the Treasury.

Mr. Burlingame, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, will report a bill in accordance with his resolution providing for a first-class mission to Sardinia, the Envoy to receive $12,000, and the Secretary of Legation $1,500 per annum. The Sardinian Charge d'Affaires is delighted with the movement.

Railroad officials state that a large amount of bills on the Clinton Bank of Westernport, Md., a broken concern, are being forced upon the unwary, and it is believed that a still larger amount has been sent into the West.

XXXVITH CONGRESS.
FIRST SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 25, 1860.

Mr. COLFAX Rep., Ind.) introduced by unanimous consent a bill providing that the regular dealers in newspapers and periodicals may receive packages by mail at pro rata rate, maps, engravings, phonographic paper, and envelopes, books bound and unbound, blank or printed cards, to go through the mails at one cent per ounce, under 1,500 miles, now charged letter postage by a recent decision of the Department, and the present California postage to apply on letters carried by the Overland mail from the Atlantic States to the Pacific Coast, even if under 3,000 miles.

Mr. COLFAX stated that he would call up the bill when the House was full.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. FLORENCE (Dem., Penn.) briefly explained his tariff substitute. Simply in the details it avoids the perplexities and complications of the main bill; it is free from compound duties; has no minimums; gives specific duties for our country's staples; leaving for further legislation any extension of the system. He appealed to all true friends of the measure to discard party and vote for the bill—which, in his judgment, can succeed—and not join in the vain search for what cannot reasonably be expected by its most sanguine advocate.

Mr. CURTIS (Rep., Iowa) gave notice that at an early day he intended to bring the Pacific Railroad bill before the House for discuss