justified as right in itself, as sanctioned by God and Nature, and approved by the Bible. Can the church stand by and allow the continuance among its members of the practice of slaveholding, without seeming if not to sanction at least to tolerate this view of the case?

The Democratic journals are universally publishing the following as a declaration made by Mr. Lincoln in a speech at Springfield, Ill., in July, 1858:

"I nevertheless did mean to go on the banks of the Ohio, and throw missiles into Kentucky, to disturb them in their domestic institutions."

In order that our readers may appreciate the electioneering ingenuity of our friends on the other side, we will extract from the speech the entire sentence of which this is a clause:

"Judge Douglas said, at Bloomington, that I used language most able and ingenious for concealing what I really meant; and that while I had protested against entering into the Slave States, I nevertheless did mean to go on the banks of the Ohio, and throw missiles into Kentucky, to disturb them in their domestic institutions."

When it is necessary at the very beginning of the canvass to resort to such a trick as we have here exposed, the case must be pretty desperate. Lying of this description ought to be postponed till just before the election.

# THE LATEST NEWS,

RECEIVED BY

# MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

## From Washington.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, May 27, 1860.

THE ADMINISTRATION CORRUPTIONS.

Patrick Lafferty testified before the Covode Committee yesterday. He was appointed Master Carpenter at the Philadelphia Navy Yard merely on account of political influence. When Mr. Grice was the Naval Constructor there he refused him a certificate of qualification, and got transferred to Kittery, Me., after which Mr. Lafferty was appointed. He was a member of the Democratic Committee of the city, and proved that the office holders in the Navy Yard were compelled to pay $100 down for elections. They were assessed arbitrarily per capita, and in proportion to salary, and a refusal to carry out the programme of Collector Baker, was invariably followed by dismissal.

This system had never been practiced under the Pierce or any other Administration. He also proved that Jack Cummings, the Naval Storekeeper in Philadelphia, lived in Snyder County, and makes his office a sinecure. More than that, he had a clerk appointed who was wholly incompetent and merely as a cover to enable him to draw $800 salary in addition to his own pay.

Pat. Lafferty voted, unfortunately, for the wrong delegates at some primary election, and was reported forthwith. Mr. Florence benevolently telegraphed him to see Mr. Baker, or he would be removed. Pat. visited the President, who professed great friendship, but ordered his head off, which he found in the basket upon returning home.

Mr. Dunn, formerly a clerk in the Philadelphia Post-Office, corroborated this testimony so far as assessments were levied for political purposes. The subordinates were sent for on the eve of every election, and notified of what was expected, with the penalty of disobedience. An ex-officer of the Custom-House also confirmed these statements, thus proving that the system extended to the Navy Yard, Post-Office, and Custom-House.

MINISTER TO RUSSIA.

At the next executive session of the Senate, John Appleton will be confirmed as Minister to Russia. It is not yet determined who will succeed him as Assistant Secretary of State, but William Hunter, the present Chief Clerk, will be much pressed.

CONSUL TO CONSTANTINOPLE.

Henry D. Johnson, present Librarian of the State Department, will also be confirmed as Consul-General at Constantinople. Both nominations were unanimously reported by the Committee on Foreign Relations on Friday. Mr. Johnson will be succeeded as Librarian by Mr. Derrick, one of the clerks in the State Department.

MR. SEYMOUR FOR PRESIDENT.

John Stryker is here urging Gov. Seymour's nomination for President, with the alternative of Vice-President, if the first place cannot be obtained. A portion of the South is well disposed, but the arguments that Seward's defeat will secure his success in such a contingency is not much respected.

SOUTH CAROLINA AND THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

South Carolina will not go into the Baltimore Convention, whatever other States which seceded may do. Mr. Perry, who declined to withdraw his delegation at Charleston, has written here that he will have no further connection with the Convention, and abandons the Democracy to its fate.

MR. DOUGLAS'S HEADQUARTERS.

Mr. Douglas's friends have headquarters established on Pennsylvania avenue, occupying all the upper stories of a large building, from which immense quantities of his recent speech and other documents are issued, principally for Southern distribution. A large force of clerks is kept constantly employed, and several members of the House are engaged in franking. This enterprise will hardly pay expenses.

MORE DISCLOSURES.

Mr. Covode's Committee are on the track of naturalization frauds in Pennsylvania in 1856, by which 6,000 votes were manufactured, and Mr. Buchanan's election thus secured. There is strong reason to believe that some of his principal office-holders were engaged in that nefarious transaction, or at least privy to its success, by furnishing means and causing papers to be distributed. The bottom of that villainy and its contrivers have yet to be reached.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, May 27, 1860.

Our Minister at China has thought the conduct of the Captains of the ships Messenger, Kitty Simpson, Governor Morton and Pioneer, as connected with the Coolie traffic, thus seriously affecting our relations with that Empire, of sufficient importance to make it the subject matter of a special dispatch to our Government.

The attention of the Governor-General has been directed to the undisputed fact that the Chinese were taken on board the vessels lying at Whampoa by force or fraud, against a positive rule at Fort Canton that they should be shipped only at that place. Minister Ward says no American house will have any connection with the traffic, but, unfortunately, ready agents are found among the English and other merchants of Hong Kong. American vessels are chartered by the subjects of other Governments, and so odious has become the traffic by recent transactions that other Governments have either forbidden their vessels to be engaged in it, or so restrained and regulated it as to throw it almost entirely into the hands of Americans.

Mr. Ward expresses the earnest hope that Congress will pass a law to punish such offenses, which obstruct the faithful execution of our treaty stipulations. He says the horrors of the coolie traffic, as conducted at Whampoa, cannot be properly described within the limits of a dispatch. The kidnapping grievance has become so intolerable that the Governor-General has been aroused to action, and at Canton rewards have been again offerred for the heads of foreigners.

The bill which Mr. Eliot has introduced into the House for the remedy of the evil so far as American shipmasters are concerned, is in accordance with the views of the State Department.

Authentic dispatches just received from Mexico, confirm the accounts brought by the Pocahontas. The Liberal Government still manifests the utmost anxiety for the ratification of the Treaty with the United States, with the proposed beneficial amendments. The hope will probably soon be gratified by our Senate. The dispatches promise such a succession of liberal victories as will terminate the struggle.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Herald.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 26, 1860.

Senator Benjamin appeared before the Covode Committee to-day, and was examined at great length in regard to the Sloo contract and the Tehuantepec route referred to by Elwood Fisher in his testimony. He refuted and entirely exploded each and every statement of Fisher's by reading from the official documents printed by order of the Senate, and also denied the additional statements in regard to the instructions which Fisher swore the President had given La Sere and Benjamin while they were in Mexico. Mr. Benjamin completely exploded the whole fabric reared by Fisher, and successfully vindicated the President against the charges preferred by the Sloo party, and if anybody had cause of personal complaint against the President it was himself and his associates.

Mr. Davidge, President of the Pacific Steamship Company, was also examined in regard to the statements made by Mr. Barney before the Committee, relative to the Johnson contract, and also in reference to Barney's credibility and responsibility. He told them that he looked upon Barney as a mere adventurer, without means or capital, and that he did not consider him a responsible man to carry out a contract of that nature; that he had been to him often for the purpose of getting him (Mr. Davidge) to aid him in his operations, but that he always declined having anything to do with him.

Mr. Barney also appeared before the Committee, and was severely cross-examined by Gov. Winslow in regard to some of his former statements, which he finally acknowledged he was mistaken about.

Mr. Brumaker, an officer in the Philadelphia Custom-House, testified that he refused to subscribe to a fund for, or vote, the Democratic ticket, and was removed.

John C. Dunn, Clerk in the Philadelphia Post-Office, testified that he was removed for the same reasons.

It is in evidence before the Covode Committee that these abuses have been reported to several Heads of the Departments by District-Attorney Van Dyke. The Republican members of the Committee will make the most of the fact, in their report, that Mr. Van Dyke, who made the report, is removed from office, while the men against whom the complaints were made are retained in office.

# XXXVITH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, May 26, 1860.

The Postmaster-General, in compliance with the resolution of the Senate calling upon him to inform that body when the Department first had any knowledge that a defalcation existed on the part of Mr. Isaac V. Fowler, sent the following communication to the Senate:

"I have the honor to state that I was for the first time informed of the defalcation of Mr. Fowler on the morning of the 10th of May, on which he was by the President removed. I have no reason to believe that any knowledge of this defalcation existed in the Department before the day mentioned. In the month of April, during my absence in the South, a telegraphic dispatch appeared in New-York, alleging that there was a deficit in the accounts of the Postmaster at New-York, and the First Assistant, and the then acting Postmaster-General informs me that in consequence his apprehensions were awakened. The Postmaster, however, came to Washington, and his accounts were balanced in the Auditor's office up to the 31st of December, 1859, which quieted the fears that had been excited. The defalcation since discovered could not be detected and verified until the accounts for the quarter ending the 31st of March, 1860, had been audited, which was not completed until May, 1860."

On motion of Mr. BIGLER (Dem., Pa.), the bill relating to patents was taken up.

On motion of Mr. HALE (Rep., N. H.), the portion declaring that no appeal shall be had from the decision of the Commissioner was stricken out.

On motion of Mr. HALE, the appointment of a new Board of Examiners-in-Chief was transferred from the Commissioner to the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The bill was read a third time and passed.

The Indian Appropriation bill was taken up.

Mr. LATHAM (Dem., Cal.) offered an amendment to give authority to the State of California to take charge of the Indians within her limits, which was lost.

Mr. LATHAM offered another amendment, dividing the State of California into two Indian districts, and providing for the appointment of superintendents, agents, &c. Carried.

After further amendments had been agreed to, the bill was read a third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. HUNTER (Dem., Va.) the Post-Office Appropriation bill was taken up, when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. ASHMORE (Dem., S. C.) offered a resolution that the Sergeant-at-Arms be instructed to withhold the further payment of salary from such members as have neglected or refused to report their mileage to the Committee on Mileage. Mr. Ashmore said that forty or more Members were interested in this subject. Until Members so report, it is impossible for the Sergeant-at-Arms to balance his accounts.

Mr. BURNETT (Dem., Ky.) saw no necessity for the passage of the resolution. If some Members have refused or failed to make a report, it was because they reported at the previous Congress, and are now living at the same places, the distance traveled being the same now as then.

Mr. ASHMORE replied that the Committee on Mileage require nothing. The law demanded it. The Chairman could not assume authority in determining the distance traveled. It was simply absurd.

Mr. KUNKEL thought Mr. Ashmore required what was without precedent, and which by law he had no right to demand.

Mr. ASHMORE said the distance traveled in some cases was changed, owing to railroad improvements. It was impossible for the Committee on Mileage to certify to the Sergeant-at-Arms the correctness of the account unless members report to them.

Mr. MONTGOMERY (Dem., Penn.) thought the resolution proposed to repeal the positive law fixing the salary of Congressmen.

Mr. ASHMORE modified the resolution so as to withhold pay till members do report their mileage.

In this form it was passed.

Mr. MORRIS (Rep., Pa.) called up the bill for the relief of Mr. Portman, which was passed.

It gives him $3,000 for his services as interpreter of Com. Perry during the Japanese Expedition.

The House considered the private calendar.

A number of private bills were passed. Adjourned.

## Non-Arrival of the Palestine.

FATHER POINT, May 27—Evening.

There are yet no signs of the steamship Palestine, now fully due, with European advices to the 17th inst. Weather misty, with a stiff easterly breeze.

## Canada Items.

QUEBEC, Saturday, May 26, 1860.

There was a large fire here last night. Seven houses and about $50,000 worth of lumber were destroyed; partly insured.

The steamship Canada sailed from Point Levi at 10 o'clock this forenoon, for Liverpool, with 106 passengers.

The steamship John Bell, from Glasgow 12th inst., passed River de Loupe at 20 minutes past 11 a. m. She brings no news.

QUEBEC, May 27, 1860.

The steamship Canadian broke one of her cylinders in starting yesterday, and was brought to just below Point Levi. She proceeded on her voyage at 1 o'clock to-day, and passed L'Islet at 5 p. m. The tug-steamer Victoria accompanies her below Father Point.

## Ratification Meeting in Salem.

BOSTON, Saturday, May 26, 1860.

A large Republican ratification meeting was held last evening at Salem. It was addressed by the Hons. Timothy Davis, E. Stone Andrews, and others.

## The Slaver Wanderer.

SAVANNAH, Friday, May 25, 1860.

Messrs. Lamar, Styles, Middleton, and Hone plead guilty in the Federal Court of the charge of rescuing Capt. Farnum. The case against Lamar for holding African slaves was postponed till Monday. The Jury in the case of Farnum have found no verdict yet. They stand eleven for acquittal and one for conviction.

## Minatitlan News.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, May 26, 1860.

The schooner J. D. Keeling has arrived here, with Minatitlan dates of the 16th inst. She reports that rich gold mines have been discovered on the Isthmus, causing great excitement there. Consul Allen is on board the Keeling, and is the bearer of important dispatches.

## Lincoln and Hamlin in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, May 26, 1860.

A large and enthusiastic public meeting was held to-night in Independence-Square Hall, to ratify the nominations of Lincoln and Hamlin.

A drizzling rain interrupted the proceedings at the commencement.

The meeting was called to order by G. D. Watson, and organized by the election of John B. Ryers as President.

The following resolutions were offered by Geo. A. Coffey, and were adopted:

The people of Philadelphia, in town meeting assembled, do hereby resolve as follows:

1. We cordially accept and ratify the action of the Chicago Convention in nominating for President and Vice-President of the United States the Hon. Abraham Lincoln of Illinois, and the Hon. Hannibal Hamlin of Maine.

2. We refer with proud confidence, to the whole public and private life of Abraham Lincoln. Born in poverty and obscurity, and thrown upon the world without any advantages of friends or position, the labor of his own hands, the might of his own intellect, and the "daily beauty in his life," have made him one of the natural leaders of the American people; and to-day he stands a brilliant result of our free American civilization, which makes the Chief Magistracy itself not more accessible to the child of wealth and distinction than the poor farm boy of the Western prairies.

3. We are gratified with the nomination of Abraham Lincoln, because he is a well-trained, self-reliant, and thorough man; because his integrity is so complete, so solid, and so transcendent, that it has passed into proverb and popular phrase; because his sympathies are so notoriously in behalf of the poor, the toiling, and the helpless, that he is enshrined in the personal affections of the masses of the American people; and because all his political antecedents attest his love of our liberties and our Union. Through long years of minority and defeat, he was the Ajax and the chief of the faithful and gallant Whigs of Illinois; a devoted champion of Henry Clay; a conspicuous advocate of protection to American Industry, River and Harbor Improvements, the Pacific Railroad, Free Homesteads, and the Freedom of the National Domain. And these great measures will be the landmarks of his Administration.

4. We accept the nomination of Abraham Lincoln with especial enthusiasm, because it was effected by no efforts or combinations of mere politicians, but by a general and spontaneous uprising of public sentiment, in which Pennsylvania spoke with the principal emphasis and power.

5. The spotless life and character of Hannibal Hamlin, his long and effectual public service, especially in both Houses of Congress; his frequent and emphatic indorsement by the people of his own State; and his uniformly dignified, modest, and conciliatory course on all public questions, evince his ample fitness for presiding over that Senate of which he is such a useful and eminent member.

6. We approve and adopt the platform of the Chicago Convention, and we all cordially unite in its just condemnation of the infamous administration of Buchanan—its exposition of the Constitution as understood and enforced by the Fathers of the Republic—its inflexible opposition to the extension of Slavery into the Territories of the United States—its protest against the new-fangled heresy that the Constitution, of its own force, carries Slavery thither, and that Congress should protect it there—its denunciation of the attempted revival of the slave-trade—its demand for the speedy admission of Kansas as a State—its advocacy of the Homestead measure, and of the Pacific Railroad—and its explicit declaration in favor of protection to American Industry.

7. We rally under the flag which bears the name of Lincoln and Hamlin, not only because they are worthy candidates and stand on a good platform, but because it is absolutely certain that they, and they only, can defeat the party which calls itself Democratic; whose free trade corruption, extravagant and sectional ascendency, have retarded the progress of the Republic and tarnished its fair fame.

8. We exultingly refer to the fraternity, the enthusiasm, and the nationality of the Chicago Convention, embracing delegations from States of every section of the Confederacy, perfectly agreeing in principle, thoroughly united in purpose, and unanimously enthusiastic for all the rights of all the States—for the freedom of all the Territories, and for the highest welfare of an indissoluble Union; and we rejoice that organization is "vital in every part" with the divine idea of justice and liberty, treading in the footsteps of the Fathers, and yet glowing with the hope and energy of a renewed youth, and marching in vast and steady army to possess the General Government and administer it alike in accordance with the sentiments and aims of the hero sages who framed the Constitution, and of the civilizing spirit of the nineteenth century.

9. We hereby pledge ourselves to each other, and to our fellow-citizens of this State and of the Union, that we will make every honorable effort to give the vote of Philadelphia to Lincoln and Hamlin. We enlist for this entire campaign, and will do our whole duty until the vote of the nation proclaim our victory; and we will work with the greater ardor because we are perfectly sure that Pennsylvania will give a heavy majority for our nominees. We take the field full of heart and hope, and assurance that the coming Fourth of March will inaugurate the benign sway of Peace, Protection, Honesty, Free Labor, and even handed Justice.

The following resolution, prepared by Henry C. Carey, was offered by Isaac Hazlehurst, and enthusiastically adopted:

*Resolved*, That in a return to that policy of protection to the American laborer, which, in all times past, has tended to secure to the farmer a home demand for his products, to the workman a constant demand for his labor and skill, and to all a liberal reward for science, we recognize the one and only road toward prosperity for the people, strength for the State, and harmony for our great Union.

Senator Trumbull of Illinois was the first speaker He was enthusiastically received. He recognized the attendance of such a number of people, notwithstanding the weather, as indicative of the great agitation stirring the public mind in relation to national affairs, and the determination of the people of Pennsylvania to change their verdict in the coming contest. He traced the course of the recent Democratic Administrations and their corruption, all culminating in the present one. He would take up but one single instance of Mr. Buchanan's corruption—that relating to the public printing—because it was the most recent. He referred to the Senate investigation at length, and to the assistance given by Wendell to support Democratic organs. Mr. Trumbull labored under much difficulty, as the rain came down in perfect torrents. He concluded by eulogizing his friend Lincoln, urging his claims particularly on the mechanics, merchants, and people of Pennsylvania.

In consequence of the rain, another meeting was held inside Independence Hall, which was densely crowded, to hear Mr. Sherman speak.

Mr. Sherman of Ohio was received with great applause. He congratulated the people that they would soon have an opportunity of overthrowing the Democratic party. We are now prepared, united, and the way has been opened. He referred to the treachery of Mr. Buchanan to his friends and to the people. He has cheated every man who voted for him in the North. Most foully has he cheated the conservative element of Pennsylvania. He has cheated the great body of the Northern Democrats—the Popular-Sovereignty Democrats. He asked, what measure has he introduced to protect any interests of Pennsylvania? He found us in a state of prosperity; he has lost us some fifty millions, and will leave the country in debt. The present Administration has introduced into American politics the most extensive system of corruption known in our history. To prove his assertion, he drew largely from the testimony of the recent Investigating Committees. He asked, why shall we submit to these things? He asked the people of Pennsylvania, for they would decide the next election. He denied any strength of Bell and Everett, although awarding them all personal praise as pure and honest men. He dwelt at length on the Chicago Platform. It pledges Pennsylvania protection to its great elements of prosperity. He denied that the Republican party, or its platform, or its leaders, intended to interfere with Slavery where it exists. All that is intended is to prevent its extension. The charge of interference with Slavery is false. A man who utters disunion sentiments does not belong to us. The platform declares that we abide by and adhere to the Constitution. He would not blot out a single word of that instrument for the sake of all the parties in the world. What rights the South have they shall enjoy; Mr. Lincoln will not interfere with them. He was willing to go to Southern men and say, "Every right we enjoy you shall enjoy also; you shall enjoy all your rights. But the South must learn that the Constitution was made for the North as well as for the South." He eulogized the pure fame of Mr. Abe Lincoln and the integrity of Mr. Hamlin. They are not mere Republican nominees. In forming the ticket, strict partisanship was not recognized. Lincoln was nominated as the man for the whole people, North and South—for the people of Pennsylvania as well as for the people of Illinois. If the Convention had acted from mere partisan motives, then Wm. H. Seward would have been the nominee. (Loud applause.) Mr. Seward had not been his favorite candidate, but he was bound to express the warm feelings of friendship and esteem he felt for him after reading his late letter indorsing the action of the Convention. That was truly a noble act. Mr. Seward was sacrificed upon the shrine of Pennsylvania's interest, and for Pennsylvania the verdict is a most important one. He spoke of the great interest in the West to know "how Pennsylvania goes."

## Election of Mayor of Utica.

UTICA, Saturday, May 26, 1860.

De Witt G. Grove, editor of *The Daily Observer*, was last evening elected Mayor of Utica by the Common Council.

## Heavy Rain Storm—Serious Damage.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Saturday May 26, 1860.

A heavy storm this morning washed away the cattle yard on the Oswego Road, and a train from here this morning ran into the breach made, throwing the tender, baggage and one passenger car down an embankment. One lady was slightly cut about the head. A barn near Baldwinsville was struck by lightning and consumed. It contained tobacco, hay and grain. The loss is $1,200. The light of another fire was seen in a southwesterly direction at the same time.

The storm was the heaviest ever known here. Fulton street is flooded and many cellars filled. Some first floors are also covered with water. The loss of saloon-keepers and grocers is heavy.

## The Ohio River.

PARKERSBURG, Va., Saturday, May 26, 1860.

The Ohio river at this point is 17 feet deep. None of the regular line boats were materially injured during the recent tornado. Goods are arriving promptly, and boats are plenty for all the Ohio and Mississippi landings below.

## The Weymouth Tragedy.

BOSTON, Saturday, May 26, 1860.

The Coroner's investigation at Weymouth in the case of Mary Tirrell, another of the alleged victims of Hersey, this forenoon elucidated the fact that she came to her death by corrosive sublimate. The examination was further postponed till Tuesday.

## United Presbyterian Gen'l Assembly

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, May 26, 1860.

THIRD DAY.

The report of the Board of Home Missions was read this morning, and was referred to the Committee on Board of Home Missions. On a motion to give the Committee instructions to make an assessment of funds for the use of the Board, a lively debate sprang up. The motion was indefinitely postponed, which lays it over to next year, by a rule of order adopted on Thursday by the Assembly.

The Judiciary Committee reported that every one, before being admitted to church fellowship, must be baptized, and that Odd-Fellows must withdraw from the order before admission.

The report of the Board of Publication was read and referred. It showed the Board to be in a flourishing condition.

The Associate Synod was in session during the afternoon, and transacted a considerable amount of business. The Treasurer's report shows a balance in his hands, over all expenditures, of $1,021.

## General Assembly Presbyterian Church, New School.

PITTSBURGH, Friday, May 25, 1860.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, New School, to-day referred the whole plan of education for the ministry to a permanent Committee, with the addition to their number of the Rev. A. Barnes, and Drs. Huntington and Allen, to report the necessary changes to the next General Assembly.

Dr. N. Adams of New-York and three others were appointed delegates to the Edinburgh Convention, which is to celebrate the 300th anniversary of the establishment of Presbyterianism.

The Special Commission on Home Missions recommended the printing of 5,000 copies of the report presented two days since by Dr. Stearns, for the appointment of a Committee of ten to confer with a Committee invited to meet them from the five New-England Associations with which this Assembly is in correspondence. The Committee on Mileage reported the receipts sufficient to pay in full the bills rendered by the members of the Assembly.

## Obituary.

NEWARK, May 27, 1860.

The Hon. Asa Whitehead, a distinguished lawyer and citizen of this city, died at his residence on Saturday evening, aged 65.

## Heavy Robbery.

BOSTON, May 27, 1860.

The jewelry store of Josiah Gooding, No. 83 Washington street, was robbed to-day of $8,000 worth of watches, chains, and other jewelry.

## Steamer Red Wing Snagged.

MEMPHIS, Friday, May 25, 1860.

The steamer Red Wing, from Memphis to Little Rock, was snagged and sunk yesterday at Smith's Cut-off. No lives were lost.

## THE ATTACK ON MR. GREELEY.

*To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.*

SIR: I deeply deplore the war which some of Mr. Seward's pretended friends, who affect to give themselves the air of being aided by his advice and coöperation, are making on Mr. Greeley. This war seems to me to be totally unprovoked and unnecessary, beneficial only to the common enemy, and as it now stands chiefly hurtful to Mr. Seward himself.

It would appear by the testimony of Gen. Webb that, long before the Chicago Convention, while Mr. Greeley was temperately opposing Mr. Seward's nomination for the Presidency on public and political grounds alone, Mr Seward was in the habit of secretly using a certain private letter of Mr. Greeley's, in order to do Mr. Greeley a personal injury and destroy his political influence. Thus Mr. Seward is exhibited by his friend Gen. Webb as making a secret personal attack in reply to a public expression of doubt as to the expediency of his nomination. I cannot believe that this statement of Webb does not do a flagrant wrong to the distinguished Senator, and I beg the public to suspend their judgment respecting the latter till he shall have explained himself.

But what was the character of this private letter? According to the testimony of Messrs. Webb and Raymond, the two pretended friends of Mr. Seward who have taken the lead in the assault on Mr. Greeley, it contained a complaint from Mr. Greeley that, while, as both a political and personal friend, he had been faithfully devoted to Mr. Seward's political advancement, Mr. S. had not only taken every practicable occasion to prevent Mr. G.'s name from being brought before the people as a candidate for office; but had favored and virtually secured the nomination and election of his (Mr. G.'s) bitter enemies, although the latter were, neither politically nor individually, worthy of the distinction thus conferred upon them. This conduct, according to the report of Webb and Raymond, Mr. G. did not think consistent with the duty of a friend to a friend, nor a proper return for such friendly service as he had rendered to Mr. S., and accordingly he gave notice that the intimate relation between them must be considered as ended.

Now, if it was so atrocious in Mr. Greeley to cherish any feeling of political ambition, or to complain of Mr. Seward for resisting and preventing his political elevation, while Mr. S. pretended to be his friend and ally, what shall be said on the other hand of Mr. Seward's self-appointed advocates, who not only complain, but make a malignant personal assault on Mr. G., because he is supposed to have prevented the political elevation of Mr. S. six years after he had given him notice that he was his personal ally no longer? If Mr. Greeley's complaint, made wholly in private, was weak and unjustifiable, how about that thus unwisely set up on the part of Mr. Seward, made in public with elaborate malignity, and used as a means of distracting the Republican party on the eve of victory?

But what I desire above all to protest against is the assumption that the Republicans of New-York had no right to prefer any other candidate to Mr. Seward. Mr. Seward is an able man; but he did not create the party, nor has he done more than very many others to give it organization and power. Indeed, in his recent letter declining to speak in New-York, he himself repudiates the idea that the party is his personal property. And, for one, I cannot understand on what grounds persons like Webb and Raymond presume to assail and malign the man, who, honestly believing, with the great majority of thinking men of all parties, that Mr. Seward's nomination at Chicago would result in the overthrow of the Republicans, labored earnestly and successfully to avert such a result. Mr. Seward owes it to himself to confute their injurious statements respecting himself, and to disclaim all connection with their bitter and indiscreet attacks on those who resisted his nomination.

A REPUBLICAN FROM THE START.

*New-York, May 26, 1860.*

FROM HAVANA.—The United States Mail steamship Star of the West, Capt. McGowan, arrived at this port last night. She left New-Orleans on the 20th, at 8 a. m., arrived at Havana on the afternoon of the 22d at 7 p. m., and left on the following day at 1 o'clock p. m. The health of Havana was good; business active, and freight in good demand. On the 23d, at 2 p. m., passed the steamship Catawba, from Charleston for Havana.

EXCHANGES.—London, 12¼@12½ prem.; New-York, ½@1¼ prem.; New-Orleans, 2½@3 prem., short sight.

*Passengers*—Joseph Dubes and family, Dr. Gourrier and son, Wm. Lally, Mr. Gaylord and wife, D. H. Morris and wife, D. Maniere, J. Mehr, J. D. Stines, J. E. Chase, Miss Sarah Simes and sister, Miss Mary Conner, P. Lacaze, Miss Lizzie Holt, C. Honignan, Jas. Benson, wife and servant; Mrs. Horton, two infants and servant; B. Lacaze and wife; Capt. Merritt and family, Antonio de Mates, N. Ricardo, I. Tasin, V. Carajat and bro.; F. de a Lecoun, E. Blasey, Mr. Benn, Mr. O'Brien, Paul Chassin, wife and children; H. P. Hawkins, Chas. Miller, and 100 in steerage.

—Mr. Brady, photographer, is now engaged in reproducing upon paper the features of Mr. Thaddeus Hyatt, of the Washington jail, and also the room in which he temporarily resides. The latter picture, prepared under Mr. Hyatt's supervision, bears the inscription, "Room in which Thaddeus Hyatt is incarcerated, in the American Bastille," &c., &c.

—The business of the Prince de Joinville, at Washington, is to secure for his son admission to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md.

## THE MASSACHUSETTS CATTLE DISEASE.

AN IMPENDING CRISIS.

The State of Massachusetts has a crisis impending over it more direful than almost any other which could be imagined. And it does not stand alone, for the whole agricultural interest of this country is liable to receive a blow from which it may not recover in many years. The fearful pleuro-pneumonia, despite the precautionary measures which have been adopted, is spreading from one town to another, and pursuing its deadly work apparently unchecked. The earnest warning uttered two months ago by THE TRIBUNE was not uncalled for, as the developments subsequently have too sadly proved. Our worst fears are realized, and we feel it our duty at this important juncture to call upon the authorities of every cattle-raising State to take instant measures to prevent, if possible, the introduction of the disease within their borders. The first victims will undoubtedly be the States adjoining Massachusetts; but from them the disease will be communicated to others, perhaps the most distant, in turn. The public mind in the infected State is so exercised in view of the probable spread of the contagion, that the Governor has called a special session of the Legislature, to devise means, and appropriate sufficient money to extirpate it, if possible, at its present stage. The following is his proclamation:

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.
BY HIS EXCELLENCY, NATHANIEL P. BANKS, GOVERNOR.
A PROCLAMATION.

*Whereas*, By the second chapter, first section, 60th article of the Constitution, it is provided that the Governor, with the advice of the Council, shall have full power and authority during the recess of the General Court, to call it together sooner than the time to which it may be adjourned or prorogued, if the welfare of the Commonwealth shall require the same; and

*Whereas*, It has been communicated to me officially by the Commission appointed under authority of statute approved April 4, 1860, to provide for the extipation of the disease called pleuro-pneumonia, now existing among cattle in this Commonwealth, that they have satisfied themselves that the malady has extended over a broader territory than was at first anticipated, and that additional powers and possibly larger appropriations are required; and

*Whereas*, It is further represented that it is probable that, with such aid as immediate legislative action will afford, the object for which they were appointed can be speedily accomplished; and they request that an extra session of the General Court may be called for the purpose of considering what further action may be taken in the emergency.

Now, therefore, be it known, that deeming the present occasion a proper one for the exercise of the power in me vested, with the advice and consent of the Council, upon the petition of the Commissioners appointed under said statute, the members of the State Board of Agriculture, and many other citizens, I have thought proper to convoke the General Court of the Commonwealth for the consideration of this special subject, that proper measures may be taken accordingly. I therefore issue this my proclamation to the members of the General Court, calling for them to assemble at the State House in Boston, on the 30th day of May (instant), at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose to which reference is herein made.

Given at the Council Chamber, this 24th day of May, 1860.
NATHANIEL P. BANKS.
By his Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Council.
OLIVER WARNER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

It has, we believe, been already shown that every case of pleuro-pneumonia thus far observed has resulted from actual contact or association with animals in or from the district where the infection first appeared; and we are at liberty to infer that if a proper sequestration of the farms and herds had been at first made, the disease might have become extinct before this. Cupidity and carelessness, added to a natural ignorance of the real danger, have set at naught the efforts of the Commissioners to stop the contagion; and it seems to us that there can be no hope of eradicating the pleuro-pneumonia except in one way. The Commissioners should at once ascertain not only what animals at Brookfield, Hubbardstown, Warren Hills, Pelham, and the adjacent places have been exposed to the disease, but also, and especially, the destination of every animal which has been sent from these places for at least two months prior to its first appearance in each town.

Yokes of cattle, cows, and calves sold to this place and that, exported perhaps to Maine, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Vermont, have carried the seeds of disease with them, and possibly in this way the infection is now firmly fixed in twenty cattle-raising districts. Should this surmise be correct, the dreadful results can only be imagined by reference to the experience of European States in a like situation. In our former article on this subject we stated what this experience had been, and called attention to the measures of precaution which in several of the countries were thought necessary. In view of the convocation of the Massachusetts Legislature on Thursday next, we think it well to restate a few of the facts before presented.

In 1744, a farmer residing at Poplar, in England, imported two calves from Holland, under circumstances exactly similar to those which attended Mr. Chenery's importation. Starting from this point, slowly at first, but more rapidly as more means for its propagation were offered, it spread over the length and breadth of the land, destroying hundreds of thousands of cattle, and continuing its devastating effects with almost unmitigated severity down to 1754–5. Notwithstanding the deep and painful interest which this disease excited, and the efforts made by the Government to stay its ravages, it was ascertained by one of the Commissioners appointed to investigate the matter that in Nottinghamshire alone 40,000 head of cattle perished in six months, and in Cheshire upward of 30,000 in the same space of time.

"By a special act of Parliament orders were given:

"1st. For the killing of all the infected animals, and burying them entire with the skins on, 'slashed from head to tail,' that they might not be used for the purposes of the manufacturer.

"2d. For the burning of all the hay and straw used about the animals.

"3d. For the cleaning and fumigating of the sheds, etc., and for no sound cattle to be put in them for two months after the removal of the diseased.

"4th. For no recovered animal to be allowed to go near others for a month after its convalescence.

"5th. For no diseased cattle to be driven to fairs or markets, nor for the flesh to be used for dogs, etc.

"6th. For no healthy cattle to be removed from a farm where the disease had prevailed in less than a month after its disappearance.

"And, lastly, orders were given for the notice of an outbreak to be immediately sent by the farmers to the proper authorities."

In one year, the third of the existence of the disease, £135,000 were paid out of the public treasury as a recompense for the cattle killed according to the prescribed orders. During the year 80,000 head of cattle were killed because more or less infected, and nearly double that number died of the disease. The prompt action of the Government, although it did not eradicate the disease, yet much diminished its ravages, and undoubtedly shortened the period of its sojourn in England.

In 1857 over 14,000 head of cattle were slaughtered or died, in only forty-three villages in Holland, causing a distress among the peasantry of a lamentable nature. What distress an equal mortality among the neat stock of American farmers, most of them not over rich, would occasion, may be imagined. Let pleuro-pneumonia once get to the prairie country of the West and sweep away twenty per cent of the cattle from which this city is supplied, and what would be the effect upon the railroads and cities, that even under existing circumstances can barely hold their own? We therefore think it highly necessary that Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and, coming Eastward, Pennsylvania, New-York, and New-Jersey should take their precautions before they are invaded by the disease. A competent Commissioner should be chosen by each of these States to go to Massachusetts, investigate the disease, and report to their several Legislatures the means of prevention found effectual, that the necessary legislation might at once be taken.

Once let the malady pass the boundaries of the State, and an irretrievable injury may have been done. It is almost unsafe to purchase a head of stock from Massachusetts, for, however remote from the infected district, the beast may have been diseased by reason of contact with some animal exported thence. When the State Commissioners are prepared to announce to the public which towns are and which are not infected, the butchers in this city, and stock-growers and farmers throughout the country, will at least be able to purchase understandingly. As it is now, infected cattle from the Connecticut Valley, or other parts of Massachusetts, may be sent to this market, or to Albany, there sold to farmers for the yoke, and thus whole districts be ravaged by the disease. Not a single hoof should cross the borders of Connecticut except after being inspected, under the heaviest penalties; and the sooner this stringent regulation is adopted, the better it will be for us all. *The Homestead*, a Connecticut agricultural paper, very sensibly thinks that:

*First*: The Connecticut River bank should, by decree of the Commissioners in Massachusetts, and by others appointed in Connecticut and Vermont, be made a boundary over which no neat animal shall pass westward from this day till the plague is stayed, on penalty of a heavy fine, and the immediate slaughter of the animal. Thus at no small self-sacrifice will the people east of the river have the satisfaction of knowing that in all probability the broad Connecticut will be the limit over which the disease will not pass.

*Second*: As regards our own State and New-Hampshire, the cordon of towns joining Massachusetts from the river eastward, should be, for the present, under "martial law"—forbidden on heavy penalty to allow any neat stock to pass the town lines outward in any direction, except within the bounds of the farms of their owners, which may happen to lie upon the line. The authorities of the adjoining towns should be directed to slaughter animals thus straying or driven from this line of towns, and according to their option, bury them, or allow the owners to take home the beef.

A letter to *The Hartford Post* from Stafford Springs states that the cattle disease has been found in that place. To remove all doubts with regard to it, on Saturday, Dr. Dadd of Boston, the veterinary surgeon who has been with the Massachusetts Commissioners in their examinations, was sent for. An animal suspected of being infected was slaughtered and examined, and the disease pronounced identical with that which is making such terrible havoc in Massachusetts, while in Windham County twelve cases are already reported.

*The Portland Advertiser* states that there are parties residing in that city who now have an agent in Massachusetts purchasing *cheap* cattle for slaughter, and giving, as their only excuse, that the animals can be bought at less than the market price. Any one who would