

Business Notices.

New-York Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1860.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We cannot undertake to return selected communications. No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. What ever is intended for insertion must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer...

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE for this week must be handed in to-day.

Gen Joseph Lane of Oregon is not, as we stated, a son of the late Hon. Amos Lane of Indiana. That is Gen. J. H. Lane of Kansas...

The Richmond Convention adjourned sine die yesterday, after declaring Breckinridge and Lane its unanimous choice for President and Vice-President.

The United States Senate met in extraordinary session, at the call of the President, yesterday, and spent several hours upon Executive business.

The United States District Court at New-Orleans has pronounced the seizure of the Mexican steamers under Marin, at Vera Cruz, illegal.

The Central Park Commission yesterday presented an estimate to the Board of Supervisors of \$97,500 as necessary for the "care, management, and government" of the Park for the year.

The steamship Europa, with dates from Europe, via Queenstown, of the 17th inst., arrived at Halifax yesterday.

A BUSINESS LETTER.

To the Hon. HENRY WILSON, U. S. Senate: MY DEAR GENERAL: The Senate having, last Saturday, meditated the abolition of the Franchising Privilege, you were moved to resist such abolition...

THE "NO KAMIS"—The dignitaries from Japan in respect to their visit, in order to secure one of his stay here, as an example of American justice.

LADIES' SHOES.—Those about visiting the country—and, in fact, those who are not—should remember that always supply you with excellent Gaiters, SHOES, SLIPPERS, &c., of the most quality, and made of the best material.

TAILORS TO THE EMPRESS.—Wm. H. SMITH, No. 141 Fulton-st. The handsomest Sewing Machine in the city.

BUY THE LITTLE UNDERSHIRT. We are closing these goods at 75 cents each—splendid article.

ON EXHIBITION. The THREE MAGNIFICENT STATUES OF GLASS, in Rosewood Cases, presented to the JAPANESE ENVOY.

GROVER & BAKER'S NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES. THE BEST IN USE. No. 425 Broadway, New-York.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING-MACHINES. They give their machines to the poor, and they are the favorites for families.

GEORGE B. SLOAT & CO.'S CELEBRATED ELLIPTICAL LOCK-STITCH AND SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINES. G. B. COLLIER, No. 420 Broadway.

BACHELOR'S HAIR DYE, Wig and Toupee Factory, No. 10 Bond-st. Private entrance for ladies. The Dye applied in the sky-light.

BARNEY'S TRICHOPOPHORUS is the best and cheapest mode for Dressing, Beautifying, Cleansing, Curling, Preserving, and Restoring the Hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by Druggists.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE. "Everybody should have a bottle."—(Tribune). For Sale EVERYWHERE.

B. T. BARNETT'S Concentrated SOAP. One box makes 40 gallons best soap, by simply adding hot water.

WHISKY.—S. T. SUTT'S KENTUCKY SALT RIVER Whisky, sold by all Druggists. HUGGINS & CO., No. 161, 169, 211, and 256 Broadway, N. Y.

BROWN'S CONICAL 3-MINUTE FREEZERS. 3 Quart. \$2.00 6 Quart. \$3.50 9 Quart. \$5.00 12 Quart. \$6.50

DR. MARSH CONTINUES to apply his RADICAL CURE with success, in effecting the cure of Hemorrhoids, Piles, Stricture, Gonorrhoea, and all other diseases of the Urinary Organs.

HUSBAND'S CALCINED MAGNESIA. It is free from unpleasant taste, and three times the strength of the common Calcined Magnesia.

DR. TOBIAS'S VENETIAN LIMENT. Universally acknowledged as the Great Pain-Dispeller of the Nineteenth Century. It cures Rheumatism, Chronic Rheumatism, Colic, Cramp, Headache, Dysentery, and all pains that flesh is heir to.

SPURIOUS imitations of "ARTUSARON, or Crown of Thorns," having been put into circulation, we hereby caution the public against purchasing the dangerous imitations.

If any one should ask us what is our opinion, we would say that the best and most honest and most successful remedy for promoting and beautifying the hair, and restoring gray hair to its original color, and the locks to the baldness, is "Woolly Hair Restorer," by Dr. J. W. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

BOARDMAN'S PATENT STEAM BOILER. 30 feet in length. Cylinder boilers can be altered and enlarged. Sent for a circular. If BOARDMAN, No. 128 Broadway.

J. R. BURDALL'S AROMATIC LIMENT. Prepared by combining Aromatic with a most healing and penetrating vegetable oil.

THE STEREOGRAPHIC EMPORIUM. E. ANTHONY, No. 51 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of Stamp. Photographic materials for sale.

HECKER'S FARINA JELLY, a delicious dessert and the best substitute for animal food, matches the tables of the most refined and the most palatable.

can citizens. Yet Congress pays annually for gathering and compiling the material for a publication on necessarily rival to the... of which the House has just ordered 30,000 copies, and the Senate, I believe, 50,000—all to be printed, bound, enveloped, and conveyed to the recipients in every part of the country at public cost—that is, at their cost and mine—and thus distributed in an unfair competition with the Agricultural Journals, and to enable penurious and easy-going farmers to say, "O, I don't want to take one of those—I get a Patent-Office Report from our Member of Congress every year, and that will do for my boys—to chaw upon till another comes around!" Thus Congress is doing its worst to undermine and destroy the Agricultural Press, by a policy which you heartily support—which, I grieve to say, has been practically supported by a majority of the Republicans in both Houses throughout the late Session, while opposed by a majority of the Democrats. I am very glad of any chance to do honor to my political opponents; and I must say that, on this question of abolishing the Franchising Privilege, they appear to great advantage in contrast with most of the Republicans.

Of course, you will say this is the view of one connected with New-York Journalism, and is therefore swayed by personal interest. I am quite prepared for another sneer at my "disinterestedness," though I think that poor quip about played out. For twenty years, I have had all manner of axes brought me to grind, and when I have turned the grindstone to the woodman's satisfaction, I have been dismissed with a smile or a bow, as he felt with approval the restored edge of his implement; but whenever I have been too weary or otherwise disinclined to the service, I have been told with a sigh that the axe-man's faith in my usefulness had been sadly shaken. Be it known, then, General, that I am not "disinterested"—that I desire justice and fair-dealing between man and man—between each citizen and the Government—between those who bear rule on the one hand, and me and mine on the other. It is my deliberate judgment that the gigantic Book and Pamphlet manufacture now carried on at the public cost in Washington is every way wrong and pernicious—that it robs some of their hard-earned means to confer a doubtful and undeserved advantage on others—that Congress should print only such and so many documents as are needed for its own enlightenment, and leave the work of supplying the people with information to those whose vocation it is, and whom the citizens shall see fit to patronize in that calling—and that the atrocious aggravation of the original injustice involved in the Franchising Privilege—that is, the conveying of some men's letters and documents at other men's expense—ought to be speedily and finally abolished.

HOPE OF A CONTEST. The Herald has devised a scheme for giving animation and earnestness to the Presidential canvass in this State, which we trust will commend itself to the favor of the parties interested. Seeing the utter hopelessness of any one of the adverse factions making head against the Republicans, The Herald urges them to make up a joint-stock Electoral Ticket, and run it on the pro rata principle, thus: Whole No. of Electoral Votes, 35; to be apportioned on the basis of the popular vote of the several sections for their common ticket, as follows: If the Douglas vote be..... 175,000..... 20 If the Breckinridge "..... 120,000..... 12 If the Bell & Everett..... 30,000..... 3 Should this coalition be formed, it will of course have a common State Ticket as well; and this would give an animation and interest to our canvass rarely equalled.

THE SEYMOUR LINK IN THIS PROGRAMME, it was broken at an early stage of the contest in the Convention at Baltimore, if, indeed, it ever reached the threshold of that body in a sound condition. The Dickinsonites and the Douglasites, though agreeing in nothing else, gave the admirers of the Orinda Chief early and unequivocally to understand that they would not tolerate a coalition with the South which aimed to elevate him over the heads of their respective leaders. The disciples of the Sage of Binghamton, feeling that they had fallen victims to a blind faith in the pledged pledges of their Soft colleagues, threatened to expose in open Convention their treachery to their venerable leader. If they dared to bring forward Seymour's name, the followers of the Little Giant, desperate and defiant like their chief, threatened the Softs with summary vengeance at the polls if they deserted him for Seymour. Envoyed with these difficulties, it was no wonder that the Softs were "perplexed in the extreme." They saw that the nomination of Seymour, even if it could be effected, would be

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Charleson, used and insulted at Baltimore, they have secured neither their principles nor their candidate, nor even a recognition of their existence by their colleagues, by the Convention, nor by the Slaveholding Democracy whom their unrequited leader has so long and so faithfully served.

BRECKINRIDGE AND DISUNION. Considering the origin of the secession movement which led to the nomination of Mr. Breckinridge as a candidate for the Presidency, and the antecedents of many of those who took part in it, it is not surprising that he thinks it necessary to attempt to clear the skirts of himself and his friends from the suspicion of Disunion principles and projects. Though he affects to consider the Convention which assembled at the Maryland Institute as the "National Democracy of the United States," it cannot be denied that the leading personages in it have been mainly known to the public by their ultra sectional spirit and their threats of dissolving the Union in certain contingencies, while some of them have gone so far as to maintain that the interests of the South, on a general view, and entirely apart from any special grievances, imperiously demanded such dissolution.

The first point which Mr. Breckinridge urges, by way of apology and defense, is that the doctrine of disunion is not made one of the planks of the platform upon which he is nominated. He has read the resolutions constituting that platform with a great deal of care, and he does not see any disunion in them. For all that, disunion may be, and, all things considered, undoubtedly is, ally stowed away under the platform, to be produced and made the basis of action, so soon as the occasion shall occur. The number of those who go for disunion, per se, and at all events, is comparatively small. The great body of those who have entertained the idea of setting up a separate Southern confederacy look forward to that step only as an alternative. So long as they can succeed in governing the Union, and in making the Federal Constitution subservient to their ideas of policy, they are willing to stand by it.

The bulk of the Maryland Institute politicians who have nominated Mr. Breckinridge, if they could succeed in electing him, would be willing, no doubt, to remain in the Union for the four years of his term of office. Mr. Yancey himself might be appeased and reduced into silence for that time by the soporific ease of some honorable and lucrative office. Even the bare contemplation of such a contingency has not been without its effect. To have openly avowed disunion principles, while still aiming to secure the control of the Union, would have been absurd. But, though Mr. Breckinridge does not find the secret and provisional doctrines of disunion, which, from all the antecedents of its leading members, may be fairly ascribed to the Convention, openly paraded on the platform, does he find any thing in its declaratory attachment to and regard for the Union, and determination to preserve it in all events? Considering the suspected character of the Convention on this score, and the notorious opinions of some of the persons most active in it, some declaration of that sort would seem to have been eminently appropriate.

All, however, which Mr. Breckinridge is able to find in the platform looking in the slightest degree toward the preservation of the Union, is the resolution in favor of the Pacific Railroad. The Pacific Railroad, however, which the Maryland Institute platform favors, is undoubtedly a railroad by the Southern route, looking rather to the preservation of California to the anticipated Southern Confederacy, than to the binding together of the entire Union, as Mr. Breckinridge expresses it, by "iron bands."

Finally, in defect of other arguments, the Maryland Institute candidate for the Presidency is driven to vouch in himself as a security for the attachment to the Union of the faction from which he derives his nomination. Mr. Breckinridge sees in himself, and the place of his abode, "a personal and geographical guaranty" of the devotion of the Maryland Institute seceders to the Union and its preservation. We, on the contrary, can plainly see therein an attempt to drag Kentucky and the other Northern Slave States into the Disunion plot which lies concealed under the Maryland Institute platform. The great difficulty which the Disunionists have heretofore had to encounter has been the disinclination of the northern tier of Slave States to have anything to do with their reasonable plans. Kentucky, especially, has been known as a staunch Union State—made known, to feel with special force the benefits and even the necessity of Union from the circumstances of her geographical position. It is highly desirable for the Maryland Institute politicians, with a view to their ulterior disunion projects, to rally as strong a force as possible in the border slaveholding States into a compact party, they might then feel strong enough to carry out those threats of dissolution which have been so freely indulged in, should the Republicans elect their candidate, and obtain the control of the Federal Government. To have put forward so notorious a secessionist as Mr. Davis of Mississippi would have been, under existing circumstances, too hazardous a step. Mr. Breckinridge is used merely as a cover under which a disunion lodgment may be effected in Kentucky and the adjoining slaveholding States. It is no doubt expected that he and others, having served the Disunion party in this preliminary step, will be ready to go with it in its ulterior movements.

MR. BANCROFT ON THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE. Mr. Rufus Choate, deceased, has left upon record his opinion that the ethics of the Declaration of Independence are merely "glittering generalities." Mr. Caleb Cushing, muzzey and many as he is in thought and expression, has contrived to assert with tolerable clearness that in his opinion "all men are not born free and equal." Mr. Charles O'Connor is of the same mind. So in his day was Mr. John C. Calhoun. Of course there is nothing to be astonished at in this resort to arrogant paradox. These gentlemen, living or dead, having determined beforehand to defend a bad system, could begin the work in no other way than by ignoring the axioms of the Revolution. Not until the broad humanity of the Declaration had been explained, philosophized, and sophisticated to mere nothingness, or to something sadder, were these traitors to universal fraternity able to repeat without blushing sentiments too revolting to be suddenly and nakedly promulgated. Their dismal conclusions, which dogmatically forbid all hope of the equality of man in view of any human government, will heretofore be read with wonder, and are too signal a departure from the traditions of the Republic to be presently or speedily forgotten. Their most natural refutation is to be found in the steady, the intuitive convictions of the American mind.

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MR. BANCROFT ON THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE. Mr. Rufus Choate, deceased, has left upon record his opinion that the ethics of the Declaration of Independence are merely "glittering generalities." Mr. Caleb Cushing, muzzey and many as he is in thought and expression, has contrived to assert with tolerable clearness that in his opinion "all men are not born free and equal." Mr. Charles O'Connor is of the same mind. So in his day was Mr. John C. Calhoun. Of course there is nothing to be astonished at in this resort to arrogant paradox. These gentlemen, living or dead, having determined beforehand to defend a bad system, could begin the work in no other way than by ignoring the axioms of the Revolution. Not until the broad humanity of the Declaration had been explained, philosophized, and sophisticated to mere nothingness, or to something sadder, were these traitors to universal fraternity able to repeat without blushing sentiments too revolting to be suddenly and nakedly promulgated. Their dismal conclusions, which dogmatically forbid all hope of the equality of man in view of any human government, will heretofore be read with wonder, and are too signal a departure from the traditions of the Republic to be presently or speedily forgotten. Their most natural refutation is to be found in the steady, the intuitive convictions of the American mind.

The doctrines of the Declaration of Independence are not to be comprehended in all their beauty and sublimity by the closest study, any more than they are to be wasted away by the shrewdest verbal criticism of the letter of the instrument. Great as were the abilities of those who framed it, they were, and all men would have been, unequal to the task of condensing into words, of confining within sentences, the great idea of political equality which informed the general American sense and heart. They left us a letter noble only because it was the exponent of a noble spirit. The letter might be perverted and controverted—might be faithful to the ear of the world, but altogether false to its hope—but the spirit would remain, incapable of a double sense, and useless to palterers.

We did not need it, but we are happy to have the opinion of Mr. George Bancroft, the best known of our historians, that the Declaration of Independence was not a "tissue of glittering generalities." Mr. Bancroft contradicts the late Mr. Rufus Choate point blank, and in words which are curiously responsive to those of that advocate; for Mr. Bancroft says distinctly that the Declaration "avoided specious and vague generalities." Again, those who have been misled by the indignant repetition of the phrase "Higher Law," will have ample opportunities of exhibiting their virtuous horror when they read what Mr. George Bancroft has written. "The bill of rights which it [i. e. the Declaration] promulgates, is of rights that are older than human institutions, and spring from the eternal justice that is anterior to the State." He must possess very rare powers of distinction who can find any substantial difference between "the Higher Law" and the "rights that are older than human institutions"—rights that "spring from the eternal justice that is anterior to the State." But Mr. Bancroft goes still further; nor can we forbear the pleasure of quoting his own admirable words. "Two political theories," says he "divided the world; one founded the Commonwealth on the reasons of state, the policy of expediency; the other on the immutable principles of morals; the new Republic, as it took its place among the powers of the world, proclaimed its faith in the truth, and reality and unchangeableness of freedom, virtue, right. The heart of Jefferson in writing the Declaration, and of Congress in adopting it, beat for all humanity; the assertion of right was made for the entire world of mankind, and all coming generations, without any exception whatever; for the proposition which admits of exception, can never be self-evident." Moreover, and in illustration of the universal application of the glad tidings, Mr. Bancroft says: "The astonished nations as they read that all men are created equal, started out of their lethargy, like those who have been exiles from childhood, when they suddenly 'hear the dimly remembered accents of their mother tongue.' Mr. Bancroft, it will be seen, does not speak with the fashionable timidity of race-pretentious students. He does not maudlin about races, nor take refuge within the cheap defenses of ethnological seismism. His political philosophy "makes the circuit of the world"—his political morality is applied to "the entire world of mankind, and all coming generations, without any exception whatever." After Mr. Cushing's pilferings from encyclopedias, and stereotyped nonsense about white and black and yellow races—after the intolerable conceit, ignorance, and inhumanity of his imitators—after the inconclusive conclusions of text-splitting and text-twisting Doctors of Divinity—after all the ignoble efforts of fools and of knaves to extenuate a moral wrong by appeals to physical distinctions—it is pleasant to find a man like Mr. Bancroft adhering to a simple and sensible construction of the adages and axioms of honest and fearless Republicanism. These trimmers—those torturers of plain words of plain morality into tenth century sophistications, have now their answer, and they have it from a very high, if not from the highest quarter.

NAPOLEON III. It is in vain that the French Emperor and the French press attempt to reassure Europe, and especially England, as to the Emperor's pacific intentions by appeals to the past. However loyal a neighbor and faithful an ally the Emperor may have been for ten years past, that affords very little security as to what he may be for ten years to come. Apart from any innate loyalty to his promises and engagements, which as the past abundantly shows, he only considers binding so long as he esteems it convenient to keep them, he had reasons for moderation and peaceable behavior in the past, which no longer exist. The tenure by which he held his power was as yet uncertain, and it was necessary to strengthen and confirm his authority at home before undertaking to extend his dominions abroad. To have engaged at that time in enterprises which might embroil him with his neighbors, would have endangered his hold upon the dominion he had usurped. Being weak, he adopted the policy of the weak. He courted the alliance of England, and he carefully abstained from anything which might revive the antipathies of the past.

Since the Crimean, and more especially since the Italian war, his necessities in this respect have totally changed. He has no longer any occasion to confine his attention so exclusively to home affairs. He has an immense army and navy, whose taste for military glory has only been whetted by the short Crimean and Italian campaigns. He is a man of dark and secret designs which at any moment, as in the case of the Italian war, may lead to movements calculated to make the most material changes in the map of Europe. So long as he continues to keep up his army on its present footing, so long as every effort is made to extend and increase his already formidable naval power, it is not possible that his neighbor should look on without some serious misgivings as to what he may do next. The annexation of Savoy and Nice now just completed, however the Emperor and his ministers may seek to explain that away as an exceptional case, inevitably draws attention to possible designs upon Belgium and Prussia. The boundary of France having been extended to the Alps, by a natural association of ideas, the Rhine suggests itself as likely now to become an object of desire, at least the left bank of it, on the part of the Emperor. Who knows how soon this late faithful ally and loyal neighbor, after the example of his uncle, which he so much affects to make the basis of his policy, not content with being merely Emperor of France, may set up as dictator of Europe? It cannot be pretended that France is in any danger of invasion or attack. The immense military and naval preparations which the Emperor keeps on foot naturally suggest the idea of offensive operations. If he wishes to quiet the apprehensions of Europe,