Business Notices.

TO OUR AGENTS AND THE PUBLIC.

The Decision of Judge Nelson, at Cooperstown (this day announced), having been circulated broadcast over the country, we deem it our duty to state that this decision of an inferior and petty court, extending its influence over only the Southern District of New-York, has been virtually annulled or reversed, so far as THE SLOAT SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY is concerned, by the recent decision of the Hon. Chief Judge Dunlop of the Circuit Court of the United States at Washington which establishes clearly the fact that the Akins & Feltheusen Patent is the only original and valid one upon which reliance can be placed, or Sewing-machines manufactured in the United States.

Under this Patent THE SLOAT SEWING MACHINE COMPANY are the only licensees, and consequently, despite the decision at Cooperstown, all other manufacturers are inf fingers according to the highest legal authority in the land. This decision of Judge Nelson is already appealed from even in the limited district it affects.

GEO. B. SLOAT,
President of THE SLOAT SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY.

Philadelphia, Aug. 18, 1860

COLICS, BOWEL AFFECTIONS,
THE NEVER FAILING REMEDY IS
BRANDETH'S PILLS.

However relaxed, or however costive, or however intense the pain, four or six of these PILLS are sure to relieve, and warm drinks, as tea, or broth, or gruel, will complete the cure in a few hours.

This method is sure, and free from danger.

BRANDETH'S PILLS
are sold at No. 294 CANAL-ST., and No. 4 UNION-SQUARE.

Price, 25 cents per box, with full directions.

Travelers! Drive direct to the
SMITHSONIAN HOUSE,
Broadway, corner of Houston-st., New-York, conducted on the EUROPEAN PLAN, having all the appointments of the best hotels. In thorough order, clean rooms, good fare, prompt attendance, and moderate charges. S. E. MEAD, Proprietor.

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR.

WHEN OLIVE TAR IS INHALED, its healing balsamic odors are brought in direct contact with the lining membranes of the *Throat, Bronchial Tubes, and all the Air-Cells of the Lungs.*

Relieving at once any pain or oppression, and healing any irritation or inflammation.

WHEN OLIVE TAR IS TAKEN UPON SUGAR, it forms an unequaled soothing and healing strup for coughs and all throat diseases.

WHEN OLIVE TAR IS APPLIED, its magnetic or concentrated curative powers render it a most speedy and efficient PAIN ANNIHILATOR.

Olive Tar is not sticky—does not discolor.

Fifty Cents a bottle, at No. 442 Broadway, New-York, and by all Druggists.

J. R. STAFFORD'S
IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS

Are a soluble preparation of iron and sulphur, identical with that existing in the blood of a perfectly healthy person. Uniting with the digested food,

THEY REVITALIZE AND PURIFY THE BLOOD,
THEY IMPART ENERGY TO THE NERVOUS SYSTEM,
THEY INVIGORATE THE LIVER,
THEY STRENGTHEN THE DIGESTION,
THEY REGULATE THE SECRETIONS OF THE BODY,
AND ARE A SPECIFIC FOR ALL FEMALE WEAKNESSES.

PRICE $1 A PACKAGE,
At No. 442 Broadway, New-York, and all Druggists.

JUST RECEIVED,
Per steamship ADRIATIC,
A select assortment of
FRENCH BRONZES, both real and composition;
CLOCKS, CANDELABRAS, MANTLE SETS,
Valuable OIL-PAINTINGS,
and FANCY GOODS generally,
selected by Mr. HAUGHWOUT personally, while in Europe this Summer.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & Co.,
Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

HOYT'S HIAWATHA HAIR RESTORATIVE—Is warranted in every instance to restore Gray Hair to its original color. It has been applied in thousands of cases in the principal cities of New-England, and has not failed in a single instance to accomplish all that is claimed for it. No hair is so gray or so red but the Hiawatha will change it to a beautiful and lifelike brown and black. It is not an instantaneous dye, which crocks, smuts and gives a dead black color to the hair; the patient having to submit to soaping, washing, and sponging of the hair every time it is applied; nor is it a preparation of sulphur, sugar of lead, &c., nor of any ingredients deleterious to the hair or skin. It is an article requiring no preparation, no washing before or after using; it is applied in five minutes' time, and with as little trouble as any ordinary article for the toilet.

"People who have used this preparation declare it is miraculous in its effects, and that it will perform all that it pretends to do."—[Sallou's Pictorial.

"Its success is wonderful, and we can only say we indorse all this proprietor says in regard to it."—[Boston Journal

For testimonials and directions, see handbills accompanying each bottle.

Sold by F. C. Wells & Co., General Agents, No. 115 Franklin-st.; Caswell, Mack & Co., 5th-av. Hotel; George W. De Lavergne, No. 208 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and by J. & J. Coddington, No. 715 Broadway; also in Brooklyn by Mrs. M. Hayes, No. 170 Fulton-st., and A. B. Chadwick, corner Court and President-sts.; also in Williamsburgh, by J. V. Butler & Co., No. 49 4th-st.; also in Jersey City, by J. Longstaff, No. 59 Montgomery-st., and by the principal retail Druggists and Fancy Goods dealers throughout the country.

GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED
NOISELESS SEWING-MACHINES.
The Best in Use for Family Sewing.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 183 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

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.

FINKLE & LYON SEWING-MACHINE CO.—All machines warranted to give better satisfaction than any others in market or money refunded. Agents wanted. 588 Broadway, N.Y.

LADD, WEBSTER & CO.'S IMPROVED TIGHT STITCH SEWING-MACHINES at No. 500 Broadway.

SLOAT'S celebrated Elliptic SEWING MACHINES, No. 529 Broadway. L. P. SEERS.

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.

CHEAPEST INSURANCE IN THE WORLD.
We are now making, without exception, the best SAFE ever offered to the public. Our safes preserve their contents when exposed to fire in the best manner, and our BURGLAR-PROOF SAFE defies the world. Any one about to purchase is requested to call and examine for themselves. WE GIVE THE BEST SAFE FOR THE LEAST MONEY.
STRAHNS & MARVIN,
No. 335 Broadway, cor. Worth-st.

BARTLETT'S PATENT HOT-AIR FURNACES and PORTABLE HEATERS, the best in use. Send for a circular.
BARTLETT & LESLIE, No. 426 Broadway.

THE STEREOSCOPIC EMPORIUM,
E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway.
Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. Photographic materials for amateurs and the trade.

GAS FIXTURES.
BALL, BLACK & Co.,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway,
Corner of Prince-st,
In addition to their large stock of rich GOODS, offer for sale a large assortment of CHANDELIERS and GAS FIXTURES of every description, and of the newest styles, both foreign and domestic manufactures.

PROF. WOOD'S RESTORATIVE CORDIAL AND BLOOD RENOVATOR is, without doubt, the best Tonic Cordial in the world. To those who are suffering from General Debility we would recommend its use, for, while it is pleasant to the taste, it is strengthening to the system, and will at once tend to remove all impurities of the Blood, and eradicate all traces of disease. It can be taken by the weakest stomach, while those in good health will at once feel its exhilarating power. We are confident that after using one bottle of this Cordial none will be for a day without it. Depot, No. 444 Broadway, and sold by all druggists.

KNOWLES'S AMERICAN INSECT DESTROYER—Used with patent Bellows, never fails. Principal depot, No. 509 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.
"Everybody should have a bottle."—[Tribune.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & Co., No. 48 Cedar-st.
Post-Office address, Box No. 4,600

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, Wig and Toupee Factory, No. 16 Bond-st. Private entrance for ladies. The dye applied in the sky-light rooms.

Sufferers from Bilious Fever, Dysentery, &c., will find HOLLOWAY'S PILLS a valuable alterative remedy. Their specific action on the Stomach, Liver, and Bowels, removes the immediate cause of the complaints, without weakening the system.

A CASE FOR THE CHARITABLE.—Mr. Smiley Calhoun of Cedar Creek, Sussex County, Delaware, is now in this city seeking relief, under the following circumstances: A neighbor of Mr. Calhoun, in Delaware, one Curtis Jacobs, held two persons as slaves whom Calhoun had good reasons for believing were born free. The father he knew was a freeman, who had bought his wife, who was a slave, after he married her. They had two children, one of whom Calhoun is sure was born after the mother was bought by her husband, and the other he has strong reasons for believing was also born after the same period. In that case, they were both free by law, but have nevertheless been held as slaves by Jacobs. Believing themselves thus free, they applied to Calhoun for aid, and received it. In the attempt, however, to take them to a Free State, the party was overtaken, and the blacks again reduced to slavery. Calhoun only was permitted to escape by Jacobs compounding a felony by the laws of Delaware, and compelling Calhoun to give him a deed of house, land, and stock—all, indeed, he was worth. He asks now for aid to remove his family from a State where an act of mercy is a crime. He has with him the written testimony of his neighbors to the truth of his statement.

REPUBLICAN DELEGATES.—Delegates to Republican State Convention from the Seventh Assembly District (Seventh, Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Nineteenth Wards, Brooklyn).

Delegates—Charles Post, of the Sixteenth Ward; W. H. Jenkins, of the Nineteenth Ward.
Alternates—Edgar M. Mullen, of the Seventh Ward; John Mitchell, of the Fifteenth Ward.

New-York Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1860.

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

Business letters should in all cases be addressed to THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

To Advertisers.

Owing to the recent great increase in the circulation of THE DAILY TRIBUNE, and the necessity of putting the first form of the paper to press at an early hour, we are compelled to give notice to our friends that hereafter all advertisements must be handed in before 8 o'clock in the evening, with the single exception of those intended for insertion among the Business Notices on the fourth page of the paper. That class of advertisements will be received until a late hour, but no others can be taken after 8 o'clock.

The Tribune for California

Will be ready at 9 o'clock this morning. It will contain the Money and Market Reports, Marriages and Deaths, and all the latest important Foreign and Domestic News since the sailing of the last steamer. The steamship North Star will leave to-day at 12 o'clock. The mails close at 10½ o'clock a. m. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, for sale at the counter.

The steamship New-York, with European dates of August 8th, arrived at this port last night.

The mails for Europe, by the steamship Europa, from Boston, will close in this city to-day at 1½ and 3½ o'clock.

A dispatch from New-Orleans informs us that General Walker had effected a landing at Truxillo, and captured the town. One of Walker's schooners, the Clifton, was captured at Honduras, by a British vessel, and sent to New-Orleans.

The report that John C. Breckinridge had declined, or purposed to decline, the Presidential nomination of his party, was, of course, a Douglas Roorback. Nobody believed it, and none pretended to but those whose wish was father to the sham. Mr. Breckinridge has no idea of declining. So says his ablest Kentucky organ, *The Louisville Courier*.

By the Pony Express at St. Joseph last evening, we have California dates of the 8th inst. J. W. Denver, ex-Governor of Kansas, in a long letter, supports Mr. Douglas for the Presidency, and there is talk of making Gov. Downey a Douglas Elector, which, it was thought, would strengthen the ticket greatly in the State. A Bell and Everett State Convention for the nomination of an electoral ticket was to meet on the 5th of September, the same day upon which the Douglas Convention meets! Discoveries of gold and silver continue to be made in the mountains at the South-East coast of Los Angelos. The mining news from other localities was very encouraging. The Squatter Sovereignty election in the Carson Valley region indicates a vote in favor of a provisional government for the proposed Territory of Nevada. R. M. Anderson, late Lieutenant-Governor of California, was shot, and it is supposed, fatally wounded in an election affray at Genoa. In Oregon the opinion prevails that larger crops will be harvested throughout the State than ever before.

The steamship Arabia, with European intelligence three days later than our previous advices—her latest dates being of the 12th—passed Cape Race on Sunday night, and the North American, with dates of the 10th, passed Father Point early on Monday morning. The weather in England was still unfavorable for the growing crops, causing no little anxiety. The latest dates from Damascus report quiet there, but murders were still committed in the surrounding country. Thirty thousand Christian women had been sold, and were detained in harems. Over 400 arrests had been made at Damascus of persons implicated in the massacres, and, after prompt trial, those found guilty were executed. The authority of the Sultan, under rigorous measures, was returning. No new movement had been made by Garibaldi. He had not yet left for the main land, and was continuing his preparations. Volunteers had come to him in such numbers as to embarrass him, and he had requested a cessation for the present. It is said that Garibaldi has written a letter to the King of Sardinia, in which he says he considers it to be his sacred duty to deliver Venetia, and that the possession of a powerful navy, like that of Naples, would enable him to do it. Certain parties had attempted to create trouble in Palermo, and the Government was getting rid of all such by furnishing them with passports to any country out of Italy, as fast as possible. Active negotiations were going on between the Courts of Vienna and Rome, on the subject of the eventuality of an invasion of the Pontifical States by Garibaldi. The Duke of Modena had promised to unite, in that case, his troops to the Papal army. The coronation of the King and Queen of Norway took place on the 5th inst. Breadstuffs quiet, but firm. Consols 93@93¼ for money and account.

THE EXACT TRUTH.

When the parties to the great intrigue which was consummated at Syracuse last week undertook to hoodwink and delude the people of New-York, they set themselves a task far beyond their powers, great as they confessedly are in all the arts of political fraud and deception. They might have known that it was impossible to keep in concealment the real nature of the bargain by which Messrs. Hunt and Duer proposed to deliver the American party of the State over to Dean Richmond and Peter Cagger. In fact, it was apparent, from the proceedings of the Convention, and from the absence of all stipulations that any number of the Electors nominated should, in any contingency, vote for anybody but Douglas and Johnson, that they held their places on the ticket not as Bell men, but as Douglas men and nothing else; and yet we have seen the Hon. W. Hunt going about since this was settled, making speeches in favor of Bell and Everett, just as if he had not sold them out; and *The Express* still has the impudence to pretend that there are Bell-Everett candidates for Electors in nomination, and that they were nominated by the Douglas Convention of last week!

The truth, however, was certain to come out; and we find it complete in the *Staats-Zeitung*. Mr. Ottendorfer, the editor of that journal, is the Douglas candidate for Elector from the Vth District. He was present at Syracuse during the sittings of the Convention; and, in reply to the charge that he had allowed himself to be put upon the same ticket with a lot of Know-Nothings, he makes the following emphatic statement:

"The greater part of the Electors who are upon the ticket and who belong to the Union party were proposed not by the State Committee of that party, but by the delegates to the Convention from the respective districts; as, for example, De Peyster Ogden, for the VIth District of this City; and even those who were first named by the Union State Committee could not be placed upon the Electoral Ticket, until they had been accepted by the Democratic delegates of the districts from which they were to be nominated. In short, the entire Electoral Ticket is the work of the Democratic State Convention; the co-operation of the Union State Committee was confined to recommendations, which might just as well have been made and were made by other persons present who did not belong to the Convention.

"The acceptance of men as Electors who do not belong to the party of the delegates by whom they were nominated, is so much the less a reason for anxiety, as the function of the Electors, when they are elected, is simply to give their votes for a candidate for President and Vice-President. The nomination of these men took place on the understanding that they would promise to perform this function in the sense of the delegates by whom they were nominated, for the purpose of preventing a result that would be dangerous to the peace and duration of the Union—namely, the election of Abraham Lincoln.

"These men were not placed on the Electoral Ticket as Bell and Everett men, and still less as Know-Nothings, since no such political organization now exists, but as conservative patriots; and with regard to most of them, it is a question whether they belong to the Bell and Everett organization at all. Some of them would, in any event, have worked and voted with the Democrats, as, indeed, they have done during the last two years. Of others, who were for Fremont in 1856, and now have withdrawn from the Republicans, it is just as probable that, without being chosen as Electors, they would have voted for Douglas, as that they would have supported Bell and Everett.

"They were nominated by the Democratic delegates of the various Districts in the State Convention, and if they accept the nomination, they will form the Democratic Electoral Ticket, which, if chosen, will have to give its votes for Douglas and Johnson.

"This was the universal understanding of the members of the Syracuse Convention, as appears by the proceedings of that body, and as we are assured by the private declarations of many persons who were present. Any doubt on this point, however, which may be raised by the clamors of the Republican journals, or by the averments of *The N. Y. Express*, will soon be set aside. The State Convention has appointed a Committee to inform the candidates of their nomination; on this occasion, the Electors will be asked whether they accept the obligations connected with their posts. There must then be a clear statement of what these obligations are; and we shall then take care to put the whole matter in a clear and unambiguous light before the public."

In another article on the same subject, Mr. Ottendorfer expresses himself even more distinctly, as follows:

"At the Democratic State Convention at Syracuse, it was expressly understood, and in the proceedings of the State Committee it was declared, that the Electors appointed by this Convention, in case of their election, should, under all circumstances, cast their votes for Douglas and Johnson, and that the result of the Presidential canvass, either in this or any other State, should in no wise influence (or change) this determination—that, therefore, every vote given for this ticket shall count wholly and entirely for Douglas and Johnson. Under this supposition, and with this understanding, the Elector for the Fifth District was nominated; under all other circumstances, he would have peremptorily declined the honor."

In view of these revelations, is it not high time for the Hon. W. Hunt's famous Committee of Thirty-two, to cast off their poor disguise and tell the whole truth to the voters whom they have been attempting to cheat? It would certainly be more dignified as well as more decent to let them plainly understand that they have been sold out "wholly "and entirely" to Douglas and Johnson, rather than to persist in the pretense that part of the Electors, to whom their votes have been pledged, are in some contingency to support Bell and Everett. Come, gentlemen! off with your masks, and let the world see you exactly as you are!

FUSION.

The Hon. Daniel E. Sickles favors us, on very slight provocation, with a letter from Washington, in which—contradicting the report that he has urged a general proscription of the Douglas men—he asserts that he has counseled the removal of those only who had treated the President with personal disrespect; while he favors almost any sort of fusion by which Lincoln may be defeated. [Mem. Mr. Sickles, to the surprise of almost everybody else, would like to be reëlected to Congress.]

There are a good many having (like him) personal axes to grind, who would like to see a coalition of the three adverse factions against Lincoln; but the thing cannot be. There will be bargains enough to enrich all Jewry, and all manner of combinations and fixings, but, after all, the three anti-Republican factions will not be fused, *because they cannot afford* to be. Each of them would like to succeed; but, next to its own success, the best that can happen for it, is the triumph of Lincoln; hence Lincoln is bound to be elected. Just consider a moment:

Suppose Breckinridge could be elected, where would the Douglas men be? Out of office, out of power, out of the Democratic party, and worse hated by it than either of the adverse parties—they being regarded as foes, while the Douglas men would be accounted vanquished rebels, arrested traitors. If, to prevent this result, the Douglas men would have to vote directly for Lincoln, thousands of them would do it.

So in the opposite case. Suppose Douglas elected, where would the Breckinridge faction be? Utterly prostrate and crushed. Can you imagine that they will contribute to such a result?

Let Lincoln be elected, and the two defeated Democratic factions can and will meet as equals—as brothers who have been alienated, but whom mutual disasters have reunited. They will combine on a Breckinridge platform with a supporter of Douglas—say H. V. Johnson or Pierre Soulé—for President, and, in a desperate struggle for restoration to power, forget that they had ever differed.

—But may they not unite to elect Bell by the House?

No, they cannot. This is to put a Whig at the head of the Government by Democratic votes. What would be their attitude toward the Administration thus created? Could they oppose him for recommending and urging the passage of just such measures as they knew, when they elected him, he would and must recommend? Could they elect him to-day, and organize an opposition to him to-morrow? One such *victory* would shatter the Democratic party worse than a score of discomfitures. To support his Administration would be to divest their party of all its distinguishing characteristics; to oppose it would be to compel him to seek Republican support, and necessarily incline toward Republican ideas and measures. That would be first to render themselves responsible for the Administration, and then to throw it virtually into the hands of the Republicans.

Doubtless, the Breckinridge men would like to beat Lincoln—*with Breckinridge*; as the Douglas men would with Douglas, the Bell men with Bell. But the friends of each anti-Republican candidate, if unable to carry their own man, must prefer as as the alternative the success of Lincoln. And Lincoln will be elected, if anybody is, even though the election should go to the House, simply because two of the three adverse parties must prefer that result to any practicable alternative. The pretense of fusion is humbug—the men who are now making themselves ridiculous by Bell-ringing about the streets, have simply joined the Democratic party, and are trying to toll in some of their late compatriots. That is all.

DOUGLAS DUMB.

We would by no means imply that the eminent Squatter Sovereign has ceased to make his regular three speeches per day, with perhaps a brief response to a serenading party at midnight—but he was asked a question at Augusta, Maine, a few days since, which he admitted to be courteous and pertinent, and promised to answer, but (though he spoke an hour and a half) *did not answer*. The following letter from one of the most estimable citizens of Augusta, setting forth facts within the personal cognizance of the writer, embodies a history of the matter:

A QUESTION TO JUDGE DOUGLAS UNANSWERED.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

AUGUSTA, Maine, Aug. 18, 1860.

As Judge Douglas, when he was here on Thursday last declared with strong emphasis that, as a National candidate for the Presidency, *he had no opinions to conceal*, none but he was *willing to avow in any part of the Union*, a very respectable citizen of this place who was invited to a seat on the stand with him, put into his hands the following QUESTION, which he was most respectfully requested to answer in the course of his remarks. The Judge on receiving it (it was before he rose to speak) read it very attentively, and, resuming his conversation with the gentleman who offered it, respectfully acquiesced in the propriety of the question, and premised to reply to it in the course of his speech:

"Will JUDGE DOUGLAS be so kind as to oblige a fellow-citizen by stating before the people here assembled his ANSWER to the following

QUESTION:

"Do you hold, and if elected President of the United States, would you carry out, the doctrine that the people of a Territory, *before it becomes a State*, have the power, under the Federal Constitution, and notwithstanding the Dred Scott decision, *to prohibit or exclude Slavery therefrom?*

"In other words:

"Do you affirm that the people of a Territory have the Constitutional right to crush the cockatrice's eggs, *as soon as these are deposited in its nest* by the propagandists of Slavery, or must they *tolerate the incubation*, and *wait till the eggs become full-grown and active vipers*, that can be pursued and exterminated *only* by the newly-created sword of *State* authority?"

With this question before him, which he promised to answer, the Judge arose and addressed the people for an hour and a half; but for some cause or other—you can judge what as well as I—he not only did NOT answer the QUESTION, but very carefully *avoided all allusion to it!* I merely give you the *fact*, with no comment of my own, preferring that you will bestow such reflections upon it as candor and fidelity to truth require. But it seems to me the public should know *what* questions Judge Douglas refuses to answer, and conjecture as best they may, the reason *why* he chooses to "conceal his opinions" on that most interesting point.

—

It is quite probable that the Judge will make other speeches in different localities, and as it is possible that he *forgot* to answer the question above given, it may be well to hand it up to him again and again, until he shall have found time to answer it.

THE PRINCE'S VISIT.

That flunkeyism should break out among us in the most virulent manner, as the time for the visit of the Prince of Wales approaches, is not unexpected. But it is at least to be hoped that that portion of the community who do not intend to take leave of their senses at this event, will set their faces as much as possible against the absurdities which the many-headed democracy is in danger of committing at the approach of a single head destined to wear a crown. We have no objection to a proper enthusiasm, to a hearty outburst of cordial good feeling, and to a large display of natural curiosity. Let all the honor and respect be paid to his Royal Highness that is due to his station, and to our civic consequence: but the whole matter may properly and safely rest with those who have it in charge, and none outside the Committees to whom the duty has been intrusted need concern themselves about it. If it be possible, we hope that the Prince may feel, when his visit here is over, that he was received in a city of a million of inhabitants not one of whom made a fool of himself on his account.

We observe that several citizens are offering their private residences for the use of the royal party. The example, probably, will be presently emulated by other citizens equally desirous of seeing their names in the newspapers, and who are certain that they have goods, wares, and merchandise, worthy of the acceptance of the distinguished guests. We have no doubt Lord Renfrew and his suite will be properly lodged, properly fed, and taken care of in an altogether acceptable manner, without any interference of this sort on the part of private individuals. We therefore beg leave respectfully to decline publishing any of the letters sent us for such purposes, whether the motive which prompted them be a desire to signify that the writer has a house fit for a prince to live in, or a wish to secure a cheap advertisement of a private business.

THE THIMBLE AND THE JOKER.

Mr. Washington Hunt, in his speech at Jersey City, broadly asserted that

"In the State of New-York, such a union has already been formed [cheers], and an electoral ticket was nominated there yesterday which contains 35 men, 19 of whom are not only Union men, but *old Whigs and Americans, who are known to be the friends and earnest supporters of John Bell and Edward Everett.* [Applause]"

—But Mr. Otto Ottendorfer, who is on that very Electoral Ticket, and was art and part in its formation, assures his German fellow-citizens that this statement of Hunt's and Brooks's is all a lie—that the whole ticket is to vote, if elected, for Douglas and Johnson, and not one person on it for Bell and Everett. (His precise language is given in another column.) Now it is plain that *somebody is to be cheated*—either the Germans and Irish, who are to vote for this ticket in full assurance that it is entirely for Douglas, or the "old Whigs "and Americans," who are to vote for it on the understanding that ten of those upon it are for Bell and Everett. Who 's the dupe?

The Albany Evening Journal copies so much only of our last article as relates to Alderman John A. Dayton's charges against Mr. Weed in regard to the Brooklyn one-cent Ferriage bill, and says:

THE TRIBUNE has our thanks for making its warfare open, direct, and manly. With bitterness in its heart for four years, of which we were unconscious, the Editor of THE TRIBUNE had us at disadvantage. It is a relief, instead of crossing palms in supposed friendship, to meet an enemy "face to face."

Every charge against us in relation to the Brooklyn Ferry question has been pronounced false, and in so repelling them, we pronounced "Alderman Dayton, if correctly reported, an unmitigated Liar." That Alderman has since disavowed a part of the "report," and qualified his charges.

We now pronounce the carefully-prepared and *reiterated* charges in THE TRIBUNE, not only equally false, but destitute of the semblance of truth.

That a check or checks, for any amount of money, was ever deposited with any "agent" of ours, or with any one with our consent, knowledge, or connivance, directly or indirectly, is FALSE.

That we were "privy, and for a time tacitly consenting" to any such arrangements as stated by THE TRIBUNE, is FALSE.

That any such interviews as described by Alderman Dayton, and charged in THE TRIBUNE, with Mr. Stranahan, is FALSE.

Early in the session Mr. Stranahan explained to us the condition of the Brooklyn ferries, and the object and effect of Mr. Spinola's bill. We took about the view of it that THE TRIBUNE now entertains, and told him that we would oppose its passage. But neither then, nor subsequently, had we any pecuniary interest in it.

When applied to early, by no "agent" of ours, but by an agent of Alderman Dayton, to take his money, we peremptorily refused it. The application was renewed, subsequently, by three different persons (the amount each time increased), and always promptly declined.

THE TRIBUNE does not know who is referred to by Mr. Dayton as "Mr. Weed's Agent," but it "cannot help noting that Mr. "Weed has not demanded the name of that Agent." We have not "demanded the name of that Agent," simply because no such agency existed. But we take occasion to say THE TRIBUNE *does* know the "name" of Alderman Dayton's "Agent," and that if THE TRIBUNE demands it the name will be given, together with particulars not "mentioned in the bill."

In conclusion, therefore, we repeat, that every charge and specification made by Alderman Dayton, *The N. Y. Express*, and THE N. Y. TRIBUNE in connection with the Brooklyn Ferries, personally injurious to us, are coined calumnies.

Other portions of THE TRIBUNE'S assault require attention, but we have not now leisure or room for a reply.

Two years ago, when the Editor of THE TRIBUNE was accustomed to greet us in friendship and sit at our table, his TRIBUNE contained an article charging us with having made a large amount of money ($20,000 we believe) discreditably, out of emigrants at the Castle Garden. The facts in the case were, that we had devoted the best part of eight months' time, and over $1,000 in money, to the establishment of Castle Garden, as a safe and comfortable Home for Emigrants, without ever receiving, directly or indirectly, one dollar or dime in return for time or money. But we out-lived that calumny, as we have out-lived others, and as—if spared—we shall out-live the Brooklyn Ferry falsehoods.

Though a great relief to have THE TRIBUNE an *avowed* instead of a *masked* enemy, we shall aim, in whatever may occur, to save our party from damage. Though asking neither favor nor quarter we may, if the cause requires it forego or postpone the quarrel. But in time the arrows of our assailant will be returned.

—We are glad to see Ald. Dayton's charges so fully contradicted, even at this late hour. It seems to us unaccountable that this should not have been done earlier. Mr. Weed must have been aware that the charges, even as they stand since Mr. Dayton's correction of the published report of his first statement, were calculated to deeply injure, not himself only, but the party of which he is a prominent member. *The Express* has made the Alderman's statement the basis of several damaging attacks, and dared Mr. Weed to sue for libel thereon. It is unaccountable to us, in view of the denials now made, that they were not made long ago. And we cannot yet understand why Ald. Dayton is not brought to account for what he *did* charge, and why the name of the person whom he styles Mr. Weed's "agent" is not peremptorily demanded. We know not that name, and nothing of the case but what has long been before the public; and this convinces us that the matter should not be left where it is.

The more vital portions of our article—those which relate to the course of *The Journal* and its Editor with regard to the Railroad Toll bills and the City Railroads of last Winter, and the Governor's vetoes of several most outrageous measures—are laid over by *The Journal* for a more convenient season. Other seasons may be more convenient, but we think none so timely as the present. These are not private matters: they deeply concern the well-being of our State and of the Republican cause. We respectfully assure Mr. Weed that this is not the mere personal "quarrel" to which he would degrade it, but a matter of the gravest public concern. It is in everybody's mouth—it agitates National Conventions, and influences the results of important Elections. It will not be possible to stifle it by browbeating, nor by any exhibitions of arrogance or passion.

The Castle Garden matter to which he refers is one to which we have paid no attention, and with regard to which, though we did not suppress everything adverse to him, we treated him with ample justice. The gist of the charge which he now rakes up, however, was not that he had actually made money by the Castle Garden arrangement, but that he entered into a combination which was *intended* and expected to put money in his pocket at the expense of the poor immigrants passing through the Garden. The speculation may have been unsuccessful and yet not entirely laudable. But this is a matter on which we are not fully informed, and which we only allude to because he revives it.

The Editor of *The Journal* is quite mistaken in asserting that we have been for years his enemy. Not one of those who daily surround and flatter him less deserves that reputation. He has done some things that we cannot approve, and which we heartily wish undone; and he saw fit to fasten a personal quarrel upon us because of our diversity of preference and of judgment at Chicago. From that hour, we have been marked by him for destruction, as the less guarded utterances of his satellites in different quarters have shown. But we "still live," and are prepared to meet, we trust with equanimity, whatever of good or evil the Future may have in store for us.

A new trouble has arisen in the councils of the Bell-Everett-Douglas fusionists. Dean Richmond complains that Duer and Hunt have brought too much baggage, rubbish, and deadweight in one shape and another, into the concern. Special complaint is made of the attempt to install *The N. Y. Express* as an organ. Richmond says the swashy, flabby thing is incapable of doing any good to anything or any party, and that every one knows it has injured everything and everybody it has hitched on to within the last twenty years. The astute Democratic manager therefore insists that the new alliance shall not be made responsible for anything *The Express* may say or do. Duer and Hunt readily confess the reasonableness of this demand. Indeed, it is well understood that they, as well as the Old Line Whigs and Americans generally, who have gone into the fusion arrangement, are foremost in wishing to be rid of the incubus which *The Express* has ever proved to the Whig and American parties. Under its management and advocacy, the American vote in this city of about 20,000 in 1855 dwindled in less than four years to about 5,000; and, strong as the fusion vote in the City is conceded to be, it is confessed that it will be unable to maintain itself.

In view of the pressing nature of the case, it is said that the more discreet managers of the Bell-Everett interest are about to take measures to bring a new journal into existence—at any rate, to free themselves of all responsibility for *The Express*. Everybody will commend this good sense.

The N. Y. Express copies a portion of our talk to the *Albany Evening Journal*, and adds:

"It is Mr. Weed's turn now. In the meantime, we of *The Express* have a question for THE TRIBUNE. Did it oppose the election of any of the Republican Senators and Representatives who voted for the Albany rascalities?"

No, we did not—why should we? We had no proof, no belief, no suspicion, that they would vote as they did in overruling Gov. Morgan's vetoes. But let them come up again, with these votes unrepented of, and see how they will fare! Anybody may be cheated once.

—Now it is *our* turn to ask a question: Messieurs of *The Express!* have you ever published the Yeas and Nays on the corrupt measures before our last Legislature, with the politics of the several members so marked that your readers could see just what proportion of Republicans and of Democrats voted for and against those rascally schemes? If not, will you *now* so publish them? Can you not afford to be at least as fair as *The Herald*?

The Baltimore Sun has discovered [or invented] a new Southern grievance—to wit:

"It is a significant fact that the Free States are closed territory to the citizen of the South with his slave property, while every Slave State is free to the citizen of the North with his property. This inequality is always existent, and always against the South."

—Of course, it will have to be corrected. The Democracy, in its devotion to "Equal Rights," but especially to "the Rights of Property," will have to undo this wrong. Since every Northern man is free to migrate with his property to any Slave State, why should not a Southern man be free to migrate with *his* "property" into any Northern State, and there be protected in the enjoyment of that "property?" We defy any champion of the right to hold slaves in the Territories to answer!

Messrs. John Pierpont and Stephen S. Foster (author of "The Brotherhood of Thieves") call an adjourned Political Anti-Slavery Convention, to be held in Worcester, Mass., on the 19th and 20th of September. As the chief object of this movement—at least, its chief business—will doubtless be solid, hearty abuse of the Republican party as hollow-hearted, hypocritical, and the great obstacle to Anti-Slavery progress, we trust they will have a large gathering and a high old time.

The speech which Mr. Hunt made at the Jersey City Bell-Everett-Breckinridge meeting, on Friday evening, we reported as fully and fairly as that gentleman himself could desire—upward of a column having been allowed to his strong points. *The Express* gave a slobberly report, about one-quarter as long of the Governor's speech. It was the best it could do, however; and the Douglas-Bell Everetts should not, therefore, complain. They should remember that it is a principle with *The Express* to put a very little in, but take a great deal out of any copartnership it goes into. It is a matter of no surprise that Duer, Hunt & Co. have already moved to establish a new paper.

Fusion: Trying to make the Bell-Everett men of New-York vote solid for Douglas and Johnson. *Probable Result:* An addition of 40,000 American votes to the supporters of Lincoln and Hamlin.

THE LATEST NEWS,

RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 20, 1860.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Advices from the Hartford, flag ship of the East India squadron, state that she arrived at Shanghae from Hong Kong on the 25th of May, and found the Saginaw in port, having arrived on the 12th in 32 days from the Sandwich Islands, in good order and ready for any service. Flag-officer Strisling is well pleased with her appearance, and thinks she will be very useful on the station. Commander Berrien had arrived out and taken command of the John Adams. The Niagara, with the Japanese, touched at Porto Grande on the 16th of July, for coal, and left on the 18th. She would touch at Loando, thence to Mauritius or Java. The Japanese Embassy had enjoyed excellent health, not a case of sickness having occurred. The officers and crew were also in good health.

THE SEWING-MACHINE DECISION.

The decision of Mr. Justice Nelson sustaining the validity of Mr. A. B. Wilson's feed patent for sewing-machines is antagonistic to the decision of Judge Dunlop of the Circuit Court here, and sustains the action of the Patent-Office under the Administration of the late Commissioner of Patents.

THE DEMOCRATIC DIVISION.

If it is worth while to know how the Administration stands with respect to the exclusive Breckinridge ticket in the Free States, that information can be given. Its most prominent member has stated within the last week that their policy was to run tickets to kill off Mr. Douglas. So you will see that Messrs. Dickinson, Schell & Co. will fight the Regency to the bitter end.

A very intelligent official here, who has been for some time on leave of absence in Alabama, reports that it is impossible to say how that State is going, and that the bitterness between the Breckinridge and Douglas partisans is on the increase.

THE DOUGLAS AND VIRGINIA ELECTORS.

The Douglas Virginia electors are generally young men, and some of them fully equal to cope with the old fogies that have so long ruled the State. It is "old Virginia" no longer. There is to be a new State of things. So of North Carolina.

THE GUILLOTINE.

Upon the requisition of leading Administration officials in Ohio, some half dozen heads of postmasters and route agents in that State dropped into the basket last week. They were not Presidential appointments, but his Excellency ordered the ax to fall.

Connecticut Republican Convention.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

NEW-HAVEN, Monday, Aug. 20, 1860.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the friends of Lincoln and Hamlin to-night elected for delegates to the Republican State Convention: James F. Babcock, N. D. Sperry, S. D. Pardee, and Luman Cowles. A committee was appointed for the reception of delegates to the Mass Convention.

Breckin