Business Notices.

GREAT FIRE IN LYNCHBURG, VA.

BANKING-HOUSE of WILLIAMS, PETERS & Co., Richmond, Va., March 14, 1861.

Messrs. A. S. MARVIN & Co., Successors to STEARNS & MARVIN, New-York.

DEAR SIRS: One of the most destructive fires ever known to have occurred in Lynchburg, Va., took place on the night of the 10th instant, in which our Banking House was burned. Our Books and Valuables were secured in the Safe (a No. 6 folding-door) bought of you in June last. Of this we were telegraphed yesterday morning. To day we received the inclosed dispatch, much to our relief, which will doubtless be gratifying to you.

Very truly yours, WILLIAMS, PETERS & Co.

Telegram. Lynchburg, Va., March 14, 1861.

To WILLIAMS, PETERS & Co., Richmond: "Safe just opened, all right. No damage." PETERS, WILLIAMS & Co.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES of the above description, constantly on hand and for sale by A. S. MARVIN & Co., No. 335 Broadway, corner Worth-st., N. Y.

GREAT BARGAINS in JEWELRY.

The subscriber having been appointed Agent by five of the largest manufacturing Jewelry establishments in this country, having immense stocks on hand, which they are determined to reduce at any sacrifice, he is now selling their solid Gold and Gold-plated Jewelry for the next sixty days, at an immense reduction. The subscriber having been in the Jewelry business here for the past Twenty-five Years, the public can depend on every article being precisely as represented in every respect. The goods are all well made, and will give entire satisfaction to the purchaser.

Mosaic, Lava, Coral, &c., Ear-Rings and Pins, $5 a set; usual price $12.
Jet, Gold Stone, Garnet, and Enamel Ear-Rings and Pins, $4 a set; usual price $10.
Turquoise, Carbuncle, Mosaic and Lava Ear-Rings and Pins, $3 a set; usual price $8.
Mosaic, Lava, Carbuncle, Garnet, &c., Ear-Rings and Pins, $2 a set; usual price $6.
Coral, Enameled Carbuncle, Lava, &c., Ear-Rings and Pins, $1 a set; usual price $3.
Oval Band Bracelets, $2 each; usual price $5.
Oval Band Bracelets, $1 each; usual price $4.
Richly Engraved and Chased Flat Band Bracelets, $3 each; usual price $6.
Engraved and Chased Flat Band Bracelets, $1 each; usual price $4.
Chain Bracelets, $2 each; usual price $5.
Chain Bracelets, $1 each; usual price $4.
Onyx Studs and Sleeve-Buttons, $1 a set; usual price $4.
Carbuncle, Enamel, and Coral Sleeve-Buttons, $1 a set; usual price $4.
Misses' Necklaces, Coral, Garnet, &c., $1 each; usual price $4.
Children's Coral Armlets, 50 cents each; usual price $1 50.
Children's Coral Necklaces, 50 cents each; usual price $1 50.
Ladies' Chatelaine Chains and Pins, $2 each; usual price $8.
Gentlemen's Vest Chains, $1 each; usual price $3.
Lockets for Daguerreotype or Hair, $1 each; usual price $3.
Gentlemen's Seal-Rings, $2 each; usual price $6.
Ladies Rings with Sets, $1 each; usual price $3.
Ladies Ear Rings, $2 a pair; usual price $6.
Ladies' Ear Rings, $1 a pair; usual price $4.
Ladies' Sleeve-Buttons, 50 cents to $1 a set; usual price $1 50 to $3.
Gentlemen's Sleeve-Buttons, 50 cents to $1 a set; usual price $1 50 to $3.
Gentlemen's Studs, $1 a set; usual price $3.
Real Jet Bracelets, $1 a pair; usual price $3.
Children's Finger-Rings, 50 cents to $1 each; usual price $1 to $3.
Gentlemen's Scarf Pins, 50 cents to $1 50 each; usual price $2 to $4.
Ladies' real Jet Pins, $1 each; usual price $3.
Also, Pens and Pencils, Toothpicks, Watch-Keys, Belt-Buckles, Chain-Pins, Crosses, Steel Belt-Clasps, &c., &c.
Goods sent by mail or express to all parts of the United States and Canada free of cost.

GEO. C. ALLEN, Agent for the Manufacturers, wholesale and retail, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-street.

A RADICAL CURE FOR HERNIA OR RUPTURE.
WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS
is a new and improved instrument, differing in principle and action from all others. A RADICAL CURE is effected in almost every case, as hundreds will testify. OUR FEMALE SUPPORTERS on the same principle. BRACES for men, women and children, unsurpassed. Pamphlets gratis.
GREGORY & Co., No. 25 Bond-st., New-York.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.
COLDS! COUGHS!! BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES CURE COUGH, COLD, HOARSENESS, INFLUENZA, SORE IRRITATION OR SORENESS of the THROAT, Relieve the HACKING COUGH in CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA and CATARRH, Clear and give strength to the voice of PUBLIC SPEAKERS and SINGERS.
☞ Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough, or "Slight Cold," in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, often attacks the Lungs. "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," are a most valuable article, especially so at this season of the year, when Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness and Sore Throat are so prevalent. The Troches give sure and almost immediate relief. Sold by all Druggists in the United States, at 25 cents a box.

CONCENTRATED LEAVEN.
The bread, rolls, cakes, and pastry made by the aid of Chambolle & Co.'s (Boston) CONCENTRATED LEAVEN are far more healthy than that made with yeast, or any other compound. It has never failed to give satisfaction.
For sale by all the principal grocers and druggists.
GEORGE H. BATES, Wholesale Agent, No. 189 Pearl-st., New-York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—Reliable, Harmless, and Instantaneous; Black or Brown. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

BATCHELOR'S newly-invented WIGS and TOUPEES are most perfect imitations of nature. Send for a Measure Card to No. 16 Bond-st., N. Y.

EMPIRE SEWING-MACHINES.
The cheapest, because the best, in market. Agents wanted. Office, No. 335 Broadway.

GIFFORD'S HOMEOPATHIC REMEDY for SEMINAL Emissions can always be relied upon as a certain cure. Price $1 per box. Call for No. 2d. PHILIP LEE, No. 362 Broadway.

GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING-MACHINES. $40 and upward. No. 495 Broadway, N. Y.

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

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO SILVER-GLOSS STARCH
Gives a beautiful finish to the Linen.
CAUTION.—Use less than usual, as it is very strong.
Be sure you get Kingsford's Silver-Gloss.

LADIES' DIAMOND AND ENAMEL WATCHES at Bargains.
The Subscriber has just received a small invoice of LADIES' DIAMOND AND ENAMEL WATCHES, which he is selling at $55 each, usual price $65.
GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway.

MOLDAVIA CREAM forces the Hair, Whiskers, and Mustaches, to grow luxuriantly. Sold, wholesale and retail, by W. A. BATCHELOR, No. 16 Bond-st.

The LADD & WEBSTER SEWING-MACHINE may now be had for Fifty Dollars.
LADD, WEBSTER & Co., No. 500 Broadway.

TOWER CLOCKS, REGULATORS, AND OFFICE CLOCKS—the most accurate timekeepers in the world.
SPERRY & Co., No. 497 Broadway.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING-MACHINES
At reduced prices, with Glass-Cloth Presser, Improved Loop Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c., 505 Broadway.

WINTER GARDEN.—Last night Miss Jane Coombes appeared here as "Lady Eveline Amyott," in the drama of "The Wife's Secret," Mr. J. W. Wallack, jr., acting "Sir Walter Amyott." This play is not quite so hackneyed as the other pieces in which this lady has played during her present engagement, though it is so well known to the public that the charm of novelty ceased a long time ago to be one of its attractions. We cannot observe that Miss Coombes invests the character of the heroine with any new charms; in fact, the part has been much better acted here by an actress who is content to lead a stock company, and leave *starring* to more ambitious luminaries.

In the earlier scenes of the play last night, the marked mannerism of Miss Coombes, her drawling lassitude of vocalism, was more apparent than in some of her other personations. This peculiar fault, the result, doubtless, of the false teachings of the vicious conventional school in which Miss Coombes was professionally educated, completely overshadows often her brightest merits. Until she can free herself from this vice of elocution, her personations must ever lack that earnest vigor, that true fire, which is the life of acting—which is action itself. Miss Coombes has too many advantages to make her professional discomfiture an easy one. She can scarcely completely fail, except by hard trying; and yet, with face, manner, voice, intelligence, and some seasons of experience in her favor, she ought to be a better actress than she is. If she could forget to-night every syllable of the conventional instruction of the dry mechanical school that has so distorted her naturally fine capabilities, and with no teachings but of nature and of common sense, step upon the stage to-morrow, she would be a better actress by a hundred per cent than she ever has been yet. Let her pray for a speedy oblivion of her "hundred lessons."

The acting of Mr. Wallack was manly and good—especially so as the plot approached its climax. Mr. Lingham played Lord Arden carefully and well. This young actor is fast gaining public favor, and winning golden opinions from all sorts of people. Mrs. Chanfrau and Mrs. Geo. Stoddart were also commendably good.

New-York Daily Tribune

TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 1861.

All business letters for this office should be addressed to "THE TRIBUNE," New-York.
We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

James L. McDowell has been appointed United States Marshal for Kansas.

The mails for Europe, by the steamship Niagara, from Boston, will close in this city to-day at 1½ and 5½ o'clock.

Waldo H. Johnson was yesterday elected United States Senator by the Legislature of Missouri, in place of James S. Green.

William S. Thayer of *The N. Y. Evening Post* has been appointed Consul-General at Alexandria, Egypt, salary $3,500.

The Secession leaders dare not submit their work to the people. The Louisiana Convention has voted down the proposition to refer the Constitution of the Confederacy to the popular vote for ratification or rejection.

The Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, Mr. McNair, who has held the office for many years, and who stood by and saw Mr. Sumner assaulted by Brooks without interfering, is to be removed and a Republican elected in his place.

The War Department has received a dispatch from Major Anderson, indorsed by all the other officers in Fort Sumter, in which the opinion is given that reënforcement cannot be safely attempted with a less force than 20,000 men.

St. Patrick's Day was very generally observed yesterday in this city by citizens of Irish birth. The procession was imposing, and the festivities were free from any of those objectionable features commonly supposed to be inseparable from such an occasion. We give a report elsewhere.

The Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday, in the case of Billy Mulligan, overruled the action of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, reversed the judgment, and ordered a new trial. Mulligan came back to the city last evening. His friends raised the necessary bail, and sent up to Sing Sing to procure his release. We print the decision in full, in our legal proceedings.

Messrs. Yancey, Post, and Dudley Marvin, the Commissioners whom the Confederate States have sent to Europe on the bootless errand of demanding recognition for the new Government from the Great Powers, have decided to go to England by way of Havana. They are doubtless afraid to come to New-York to take passage.

Marshal Rynders yesterday explained to the United States Court how the slaver captain, Latham, escaped, through the unauthorized action of a clerk of his office, who, contrary to his directions, and while he was out of the city, wrote an order upon the jailer to let the prisoner go out in company with Deputy Callaghan. To-day the clerk will give his version of the affair. Meanwhile, we repeat, it is important that the office of the United States Marshal for this District should be confided to worthier hands at as early a moment as possible.

In the Board of Alderman, last evening, Mr. John H. Tobitt, Printer to the Board of Supervisors, offered to do the printing of the Common Council at one-half the price now paid for the work. Will the Legislature, while considering the tax levy, make a note of this fact? It is quite time that the "Ring" were shut off from this source of profit. Mr. Dayton endeavored to get a Joint Committee appointed to investigate the charges that bribery and corruption had been used to pass the Hackley street-cleaning contract. But the subject is evidently a very sore one, for the mover was choked down instanter, and, persisting in his motion, was declared in contempt. The subject has got to be investigated, however, and the Alderman may as well submit to it at once, and with as good grace as they can command.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. John C. Breckinridge, the late candidate of the Disunion Democracy for the Presidency, in order, as he said, "to allay public apprehension," kindly gave the country his advice on the subject of the Southern forts, the collection of the revenue, and coercion generally. For this gracious condescension we can only say in the language of Hosea Biglow:

> Wal, it's mossy we've got folks to tell us
> The rights an' the wrongs of these matters, I vow;
> God sends country lawyers an' other wise fellers
> To drive the world's team wen it gets in a slough;
> Fur John C.
> Breckinridge, he
> Sez the world'll go right of he hollers out gee!

As to the notion that some folks have of upholding the dignity of the Government, protecting the public property, and enforcing the laws—

> John C.
> Breckinridge, he
> Sez this kind o' thing 's an exploded idee.

Mr. Hale of New-Hampshire, it will be seen by our Congressional report, replied to the twaddle of Mr. Breckinridge with force and effect.

The following nominations were yesterday transmitted by the President to the Senate:

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS of Mass., *Minister to England.*
WILLIAM L. DAYTON of New-Jersey, *Minister to France.*
GEORGE P. MARSH, of Vt., *Minister to Italy.*
JAMES WATSON WEBB of N. York, *Minister to Turkey.*

The first two on the list are good appointments, though we had ardently hoped that Col. Fremont would be selected for one of these places. We consider it a blunder to take an efficient and experienced Member out of Congress to send him on a Mission, and in this view we consider the choice of Mr. Adams injudicious, but he will serve the country ably and zealously, whether at home or abroad. And, as Gen. Webb must have something, if he is willing to go to Constantinople, we know no one else who will object.

The selection of Mr. Marsh for Italy we deeply deplore. He is a gentleman and a scholar—he *may* be a Republican, though we had not suspected it prior to the election of Mr. Lincoln. That, however, is of minor consequence. But it does seem to us important that our country should now be represented at the Italian Court by an earnest and open advocate of Freedom and Progress—a man of the Nineteenth Century—a believer in the Divine Right of the People to govern themselves. Such a man George P. Marsh is not; and we deeply regret that he is to be sent to the very Court of all others where he ought not to represent us.

THE NEW REPUBLIC.

Alex. H. Stephens, Vice-President of the Cotton Republic, has been making a speech at Atlanta, Georgia. His theme is the superiority of the Constitution of the new Jeff. Davis Confederacy over that of the United States. Having sworn fidelity in turn to each of them, Mr. Stephens ought to understand their points of resemblance and of difference, and his speeches are always to the purpose. Hear him!

"A grand difference between the old and new Constitution was this, said Mr. Stephens: In the old Constitution, the Fathers looked upon the fallacy of the equality of races as underlying the foundations of republican liberty. Jefferson, Madison, Washington, and many others, were tender of the word Slave in the organic law, and *all looked forward to the time when the institution of slavery should be removed from our midst* as a trouble and a stumbling block. The delusion could not be traced in any of the component parts of the Southern Constitution. In that instrument, we solemnly discarded the pestilent heresy of fancy politicians, that all men, of all races, were equal, and we had made African inequality and subordination, and the *equality of white men*, the chief corner-stone of the Southern Republic."

—Mr. Jefferson was foremost among those whom Mr. Stephens so slightingly terms "fancy politicians;" but Gen. Washington, though no Democrat, and all the patriots of our heroic age, were tainted with his heresies. They all, as Mr. Stephens says, "were tender of the word Slave," and "looked forward to the time when the institution of Slavery should be removed from our midst;" and in this spirit the Federal Constitution was framed. Mr. Stephens is not accurate in asserting that the Fathers affirmed "the equality of races;" they no more affirmed this than the uniformity of colors or of stature. What they *did* affirm was the equality of human rights, despite all diversities of color, capacity, stature, culture, and ability. Tom Thumb is not equal in light to the Belgian Giant; a deaf and dumb man is not equal in natural gifts to one who possesses all human faculties; but their equal rights as human beings are not affected by these differences.

—But what we wished our readers to comprehend most clearly is that the Jeff. Davis Confederacy is founded on directly antagonist principles to those of Jefferson and the Fathers—its own Vice-President being judge.

ENFORCING LAW.

Disunion in fact, and the right of Disunion, have not hitherto been considered, the one a question beyond controversy, the other an event past a doubt, in any respectable quarters north of Mason and Dixon's Line; but both are now assented to by that influential sheet, *The Journal of Commerce* of this city. The right of secession has been almost universally denied at the North, from our faith in the Constitution; and but a very small proportion of the Northern people have been willing to acknowledge that the bonds of our Union were utterly broken, partly from a sincere feeling of attachment to a Government which has its roots in the Revolution, and partly from an unwillingness to acknowledge the fact that a Government purchased with the blood of our fathers is so weak that it crumbles at the first touch of treason and rebellion. But *The Journal of Commerce*, superior to such errors of judgment and weaknesses of sentiment—if errors and weaknesses they be—in discussing the present position of public affairs, assumes not only that the Union is dissolved in fact, but also, in denying to the Federal Government the right to execute the laws, that the right to dissolve it is inherent in the insurgent States. It would be a curious fact were it an inexplicable one, that the journals and persons who a month ago were loudest and fiercest in demanding that some Compromise, no matter what, should be acceded to in order to save the Union, are precisely the journals and persons most ready now to denounce and embarrass Mr. Lincoln's Administration because he has shown no disposition to accept Disunion as a foregone conclusion, but, on the contrary, is determined to execute the laws of the Union till the competent authority, that of the people themselves, shall declare that it exists no longer. The simple truth is, these Compromisers of a month ago, these philo-Secessionists of to-day, like *The Journal of Commerce*, do not care a brass farthing for the Union, whether it is saved or whether it slides; they only care for the loss of the scepter of misrule, which has slipped from hands trembling with too much debauchery, and hope that, either by demoralizing one party or abetting the treason of the other, they may, in the universal confusion, scramble once more into the seat of power.

It accordingly suits *The Journal of Commerce* to represent the present Administration as utterly and strangely ignorant, on its advent to power, of the condition of affairs that awaited it, and as utterly destitute of the means of fulfilling its duties. In the latter assertion, indeed, there is some measure of truth; for the treacherous thieves and thievish traitors of Mr. Buchanan's Administration, the abandoned wretches of that household of faith of which *The Journal of Commerce* is an accredited mouthpiece, had done all that lay in their power, as private citizens and as public officers, regardless alike of any dictate from a sense of individual honor, any consideration of public responsibility or of official oaths, to render the incoming Government defenseless against treason, and helpless in the hands of its enemies. But so well does the Government understand its position, so narrowly, we believe, has it watched the progress of events, so carefully weighed the probabilities and possibilities of chances, of changes, and of positive acts, that it will be enabled to defeat even the well-laid plans of *The Journal's* friends, Cobb, Floyd, and others, who hoped—partly that they might cover up private villainy by public scoundrelism—to overwhelm in irrevocable ruin the Government which has passed out of their hands.

To one policy which has been proposed for, though not yet by, the Administration, *The Journal* has an especial repugnance. This in itself is an additional argument for its wisdom, for that is likely to conduce to the true welfare of the country which its enemies disapprove. That paper objects to a repeal of the law making certain Southern ports ports of entry. Such an act it declares would be "piracy," "opposed to the principles of modern civilization," and one which would not be submitted to by other nations. Of course, such assertions can be based only upon the assumption that the Union is no longer in existence, and that the Seceding States have simply exercised a sovereign right in setting up a Government for themselves, which the Federal Government has neither the right nor the power to resent or resist. We will not argue that point, but assuming the contrary, that the Union is not yet legally dissolved; that it cannot be without the consent of all parties to the contract; that no such consent has yet been asked for even *pro forma*; we maintain that precisely the thing for the Government to do is to shut up the ports of entry whenever it shall find that there is any evasion of the revenue laws, if they can thus be most easily protected. If other Powers shall not like our way of enforcing those laws, they are at perfect liberty to avoid the example in their own domain; but they might as well not attempt to interfere with the measures we see fit to enforce among our own people. But any apprehension from this source is as idle as it is cowardly. We shall lose the respect of foreign Powers only by failing to deal with treason, so long as the acts of the Southern States are in that category, as the Constitution and the laws provide; and so long as we do so, we may be very sure that no other Government will venture to interfere. Nor need *The Journal* hope to get rid of the enforcement of the Morrill tariff by throwing open the whole South to the introduction of free goods to be thence smuggled into the Northern States. It is difficult to guard a frontier of thousands of miles, but is easy to prevent, upon a coast of a few hundred miles, with only a few ports, the approach of smuggling vessels, at least in such numbers as to make any difference in the trade of the country. If foreign goods seek a market among us, they must come in, in the event of such a step as is here contemplated, at the legal ports of entry. We shall no more submit to the introduction of contraband goods at Charleston or New-Orleans, if those ports should be shut up, than we should at any point along the frontier of Mexico or Canada; and we shall find it easier to prevent it by a few steam vessels-of-war on the coast, and in the Gulf, than on either of those frontiers. If France and England shall be put to any temporary inconvenience for the want of cotton, they will submit to it, we think, without declaring war against us, as they do to any other inevitable fact in the course of trade. Though even on this point there need not be any apprehension. We do not wish to cut off the legitimate trade of the South, but only the illegitimate. She may send all the cotton to market she can raise, and as fast as she raises it, by river and railroad. And indeed she has no alternative but to do this; for she starves unless she sells her cotton, and if it can't go to market one way, it must go another. Here, so far from interfering with, we shall aid her, and our ships will carry her great staple from Northern ports, instead of those at the South, which her attempts to defraud the revenue may compel us to shut up.

The Journal of Commerce must try some new method of helping its friends the Secessionists. This doctrine of Submission is quite as little likely to go as that of Compromise.

ARMING THE SLAVES.

It is one of the noticeable features of the military phrenzy now ruling the South, that no attempt is made to arm the blacks and organize them into military companies. They may be trusted to work, but not to fight. They may build forts, handle pick and spade, but must not touch rifle or musket. But it has been so from the earliest periods of history. In the revolutionary armies there were many slaves attending on the officers, because Slavery at that time existed in all the colonies; and there are numerous instances on record of heroic deeds performed by individual slaves, suddenly, and on their own responsibility. But in those days the institution was of more patriarchal character than the cotton cupidity of the present day permits it to be. There was less education, less restlessness, less prospect of escape from bondage among them—emancipation was all they could look to, because bondage was universal. Yet even then the South did not trust them with arms. On the contrary, South Carolina expressly pleaded to Congress that all her white population were required at home to keep the slaves in subjection and prevent their desertion to the British liberating army. She consequently furnished a very small number of troops. This helplessness was aggravated by her intense toryism, for she never at any time heartily supported the Revolution, but throughout the war contained more active, pestilent tories, than probably all the other colonies together. Washington adopted the suggestion of raising three regiments of South Carolina negroes, but the colonists resisted, the blacks could not be trusted with arms, though manumission was to be granted to all who did well, and their value paid to the owners: and thus Slavery continued to be a weakness and an alarm all over the South so long as the war existed.

Yet in the face of all this experience of the past, the agitators of that section now tell us that so far from their slaves being an element of weakness, they are a tower of strength, and that in case of civil war they intend to arm them. But fighting is harder work than cotton planting, yet we see no evidence, in spite of these vaunts, that the negroes are to be trusted to do any part of the former. On the contrary, Southern papers and letters continue to speak of constant watchfulness and apprehension of an outbreak from these trusty people; while some accounts assure us that great atrocities have been committed in suppressing insubordination, the particulars of which are carefully kept back from public notice. Now, we do not mean that the negroes will not fight bravely when led on by gallant officers, for we know they will. But to do this, they must be Freemen, not Slaves; and they must be fighting for Freedom, not for Slavery. No better soldiers went into battle during the Revolution than the black regiments of New-England; but they were Freemen. The first victim of the Boston massacre was a black man, and at Lexington the British commander was killed by another. At Bunker Hill they fought as bravely as the whites. When the Hessian Count Donop marched out of Philadelphia to attack Redbank, the black regiment of Rhode Island formed part of the garrison, and how murderously they defeated the Hessians is known to history, though the fact of the blacks performing so gallant a part in the defense is not so well remembered as it ought to be. On other battle-fields this same regiment fought with heroic bravery. The Connecticut regiment of black men was equally distinguished, and we can remember no instance of cowardice or treachery among them. But all these men were free, and bore arms as a matter of right secured to them by law. The black regiments raised during the war of 1812 were models of discipline, but their opportunities for distinguishing themselves in action were rare.

The evidence shows that our Southern friends are sadly mistaken in their plans for arming their slaves, and that while they have heretofore refused to do so, free Northern colored men have been distinguished for fidelity and bravery. While we can rely implicitly on the latter, having thoroughly proved them, the former cannot be trusted. But if, when Mr. Jeff. Davis begins to let us "smell Southern powder and taste "Southern steel," the experiment of arming the slaves against the North should be entered on, it would be very certain to inaugurate a war of races. The North would arm her free blacks by thousands, and to such a standard they would rally with enthusiasm. It would be liberty to the whole race they were fighting for; abolition in its most practical form. Two such forces meeting face to face would be likely to fraternize on sight. Let the Southern blacks be armed, and Northern antagonism would speedily be developed in the way we indicate, so that the game is one which two can play at.

CURIOUS ITEMS.

The report of Controller Haws for the fourth quarter of the year 1860, contains some curious items. Thus we get an intimation that whenever Mr. Haws has a favorite measure to be carried through the Legislature, he pays a visit to Albany and makes the city pay for his trip. Down goes an item of "$200 to Robert T. "Haws, Controller, for expenses to Albany in "reference to Tax Levy;" with, perhaps, another item of "$112 to Thomas Carroll (Dick "Busteed's famous lobby agent,) for services "rendered going to Albany," and so forth.

Then, again, we are let into the secret that the handsome carriage in which his Excellency the Mayor dashes about town, is regularly paid for by the city at the rate of $150 per month, to Edward Van Raust, the city thus being taxed $5 per day, every day in the year, for his Excellency's coach-hire. Does Controller Haws think this a legal charge? In Mayor Tiemann's time, the average of coach-hire was less than $8 per month—Tiemann not caring to go to the opera, or send his family out shopping at the City's expense.

Rather than pay Van Raust $1,800 a year for the daily use of this particular coach, would it not be well for the Controller to purchase a carriage and horses for his Excellency, build a stable, appoint a grand Equery in waiting, two foremen of the stables, one inspector of the foremen, six hostlers, one foreman of the hostlers, one inspector of the foreman, twelve laborers, one foreman of laborers, one inspector of foreman, one general accountant of manure, two manure weighers, with a foreman and superintendent, two inspectors of hay, two inspectors of oats, a veterinary surgeon, with two assistants and an errand boy, one carriage repairer, with a corps of six assistants, and all the other appointments to match.

Certainly this corporation carriage-business requires to be overhauled by the Controller, who must have paid more carriage hire, incurred by Aldermen, Councilmen, and Committees, "for "visiting manure-heaps," than the manure itself produces annually to the Treasury. In addition to this, the Controller employs twelve Inspectors of Manure annually at Three Dollars a day each—$12,600 per annum; but as the Hackley contract does away with all pretense of any necessity for these sinecure officers, we feel sure that Controller Haws will hasten to relieve the payroll of our honorary manure servants. Let them, however, be quartered on the grand municipal stable, which, as we have suggested, should be built for Mayor Wood's benefit.

THE SOUTHERN TARIFF.

We print this morning the tariff bill recently reported to the Montgomery Congress, and likely to be adopted. In view of the unceasing cry of the South for Free Trade, this document possesses considerable interest. Their schedule is as elaborate as that of the United States Ad Valorem act, under which we are now working; and, upon a careful scrutiny, we are unable to find any very important additions to the free list. On the contrary, the exigencies of Davis's Government have compelled these noisy free-traders to put up their duties to a high figure on most of the leading articles of commerce, while they clinch the whole with the enormous tax of 4 cents a pound on tea, $2 per ton on ice, and 3 cents per bushel on salt. As compared with our tariff, they come down from 5 to 15 per cent on liquors, 15 per cent on clothing, 20 per cent on iron, and let in nearly all kinds of provisions free. The following table compares some of the leading items, and for the others the reader is referred to the entire document on another page:

DUTIES PER CENT AD VALOREM.	Tariff 1857.	Southern Tariff.
Brandy and liquors	30	25
Ale, beer, porter	30	15
Clothing	30	15
Pickles and sauces	30	20
Earthen and chinaware	30	15
Hats, bonnets, furs	30	15
Socks, shirts, drawers	30	15
Carpets	30	15
Coal and coke	30	Free.
Cotton cords, gimps	30	15
Cutlery	30	15
Artificial flowers	30	20
Hemp, unmanufactured	30	10
Iron	30	10
Japan ware	30	15
Jewelry	30	15
Metal wares	30	15
Glassware	30	25
Wooden manufactures	30	15
Firearms	30	15
Paper and paper boxes	30	15
Plated and gilt ware	30	30
Potatoes	30	10
Castile and other soaps	30	20
Wool, unmanufactured	30	10
Feathers and feather beds	24	15
Cables and cordage	24	15
Cotton, manufactures of	24	Free.
Floor matting	24	15
Silk manufactures	24	20
Woolen and worsted yarn	24	Free.
Mahogany, rosewood	10	Free.
Dyewood, extracts	10	10
Boots	10	Free.
Blank books	10	20
Building timber	10	10
Marbles, rough	10	10
Butter	10	10
Copper coin, bells, pulls	10	15
Copper sheets and plates	10	15
Fish, fresh or dry	10	15
Furs, in the skin	10	10
Hair and moss for beds	10	15
Hides	10	Free.
Hats and Hat Bodies, wool	10	15
Hatters' plush	10	15
Oils used in painting	10	15
Corn and corn meal	10	Free.
Leather, sole or upper	10	15
Linen of all kinds	10	15
Flax and hemp, manufactured	10	15
Oil of foreign fisheries	10	15
Oranges and lemons	10	10
Potato, dry or ground	10	15
Paper stock	10	15
Pineapples, plantains	10	10
Rice or clean	10	Free.
Rye and rye flour	10	Free.
Skins, tanned or dressed	10	15
Stereotype plates and type	10	15
Cotton velvet	10	15
Wheat and wheat flour	10	Free.
Window glass	10	10
Steel, bar, cast	10	10
Zinc and spelter	10	5
Books, papers, and magazines	10	10
Diamonds and gems unset	5	10
Engravings and plates	10	—
India Rubber, manufactured	10	10
Tallow and Grease	10	10
Watch Materials	10	10
Additional Manufactures	10	25
Cigars, Snuff	[illegible]	35
Wines	[illegible]	20
Molasses	[illegible]	20
Sugar, all kinds	[illegible]	20
Furniture, House	[illegible]	15
Iron Castings	[illegible]	10
Woolen Manufactures	[illegible]	15
Flax Manufactures	[illegible]	15
Cotton Manufactures	[illegible]	15
Hemp Manufactures	[illegible]	15
Sewing silk in gum	[illegible]	15
Tea	[illegible]	15
Cheese	[illegible]	15
Ice	Free	$2 per ton.
Tea	Free	4 cents per lb.
Salt	Free	4c. per bushel.

Capt. Rynders, we infer, is about to resign the Marshalship. He has met with a number of offi-

cial mishaps, and his naturally retiring disposition and sensitiveness to public criticism must strongly dispose him toward the sweets of private life. We trust he may long enjoy them.

THE AUSTRIAN CONSTITUTION.

One of the most important events of this eventful year is the promulgation of a new and comparatively liberal Constitution for the Empire of Austria. Of this document, which was published Feb. 26, we have, as yet, only the following telegraphic summary:

"The Legislature of the Empire will retain the name of Reichsrath (Council of the Empire). The Reichsrath will consist of two Chambers.

"The Upper House will be composed of hereditary members, and of other persons nominated for life.

"The Lower House will consist of three hundred and forty-three members, who will be elected by Provincial Diets.

"The Reichsrath will have the right of legislation and of initiative.

"Its sittings will be public.

"A bill becomes law when it has passed both Houses and has been sanctioned by the Emperor.

"The Reichsrath is to fix the amount of the Budget, to legislate in all matters of taxation, to manage public loans and the National Debt, to audit the State Balance sheet, and superintend the affairs of the Bank.

"The restoration of the former Constitutions of Hungary, Croatia, Slavonia, and Transylvania within the limits of the diploma of the 20th of October, 1860, is decreed.

"For the other provinces, liberal statutes, with representation of the interests of the people, will be given.

"To towns the representation will be at the rate of 5 to per cent of the population. In rural districts it will be below 5 per cent.

"The Provincial Diets are to legislate for their respective provinces, to have autonomy, the right of initiative, and publicity.

"The Provincial Diets are to meet on the 6th, and the Reichsrath on the 20th of April."

The observance of this Constitution, if carried out in good faith, will convert Austria from a military despotism into a Constitutional Monarchy with institutions, parliamentary and aristocratic, very similar to those of the British Empire. There is to be a Parliament of two houses, the House of Lords comprising the princes of the blood, the higher clergy, and the great magnates, who in Austria are richer, more independent, and more influential than the nobles of any other part of continental Europe. Beside these great hereditary peers, there will be peers appointed for life by the Emperor, an arrangement well calculated to secure to the House a share of the best legislative talent of the country.

The Lower House, corresponding to the English House of Commons, will consist of 343 members, elected by the provincial legislatures. The latter legislatures will be chosen by the people of the various provinces, on a basis of suffrage apparently very similar to that of England.

To the Reichsrath or Imparial Parliament are conceded nearly all the privileges possessed by the Parliament of Great Britain, including that of the supreme control of finance, of taxation, and of the national debt. There can be little doubt that these concessions to public opinion and to the growing European sense of popular rights will give Austria a new lease of existence, and preclude the imminent danger of a Hungarian insurrection. Within certain limits the former Constitution of Hungary is restored—a wise act of justice, which, in conjunction with the establishment of the Imperial Constitution, of which we have given the outline, will probably allay in the most effectual manner the formidable spirit of revolution in that most important kingdom of the Empire.

OUR POST-OFFICE.

A number of officers mainly of our down-town Banks have memorialized the Legislature in favor of the present site for our City Post-Office. They say that they have given much attention to the subject, and that they are perfectly satisfied with this site. We do not doubt them. But if they had added that the site is either fit in itself or acceptable to the great majority of our citizens, they would have said what is not true. This site is bounded on three sides by narrow streets, on the other by a dense block of high buildings. The only street by which nine-tenths of our people will naturally approach it is crowded as well as narrow and very uneven. And there is no adequate space adjacent to this site whereon carts and other vehicles laden with Mail matter can stand while awaiting opportunity to discharge their contents. The bulk and weight of the matter by us annually conveyed to and received from the Post-Office doubtless far exceeds that of the like contributions of all the banks in our City; and the present Post-Office is utterly unfitted to the needs of the business we transact with it.

But that is not the worst aspect of the matter. It is morally impossible that this site should be reached by railroads. Now it is already clearly desirable, and will soon be deemed imperative, that mail-cars should be run into the Post-Office, and the gates closed and locked behind them, before they are unlocked and unladen. The present practice of taking the mail-bags out of the cars in an open depot, piling them on a wagon, and thus conveying them one to three miles through crowded streets, is shamefully negligent and hazardous. It should be corrected forthwith; and to that end the Post-Office should be located where mail-cars can be run into it, as they cannot be at the old Dutch Church.

We copy the following lucid and spirited allegations from *The N. Y. Express* of last evening:

"TRIBUNE FICTIONS—A VALUABLE 'NEWS'-PAPER!

"If *The Express* were to pronounce the so-called 'Charleston' correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE 'bogus,' the editor probably would respond, 'You lie, villain, you lie,' and so we let a Republican journal, of high standing, expose the cheat, thus:

"'*From The Cincinnati Gazette.*

"'From whence THE TRIBUNE's 'Charleston correspondence' is ordered, we are unable to say but that none of its articles under that head, for the last few weeks, have been written in Charleston, or by any one familiar with the state of facts there, must be manifest to any one who has wasted his time on that poorly manufactured stuff.

"'To show what these bogus epistles are worth, it is sufficient to refer to the detailed account given of Jeff. Davis's arrival in Charleston, soon after he left Washington, WHEN IN FACT HE WAS HUNDREDS OF MILES F