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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—A NIGHT OF FOREIGN SONGS.

HEROLD'S GARDEN, Broadway.—DANCING AND PITTIES.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, opposite Bond street.—Hesperus.—SUN OF THE REPUBLIC.

WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway.—SIX STROPS TO CONQUER.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, No. 63 Broadway.—SEVEN SISTERS.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—LIBERTY BOTS OF '76.—RAID.—WARRIORS OF THE OCEAN.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, 59 Broadway.—L'HONNEUR ET LE DANGER.—L'AMOUR DE LA BARRIERE.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—Day and Evening.—GARDEN.—BEARS, SEA LIONS AND OTHER CURIOUSITIES.

BRANTON'S MINORERS, Mechanics' Hall, 67 Broadway.—BURBANKS, BOYS OF DANES, &c.—DUES LARKS.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 63 Broadway.—TIGER BROTHERS, DANES, BURLINGAME, &c.

MELODION CONCERT HALL, 59 Broadway.—SONGS, DANES, BURLINGAME, &c.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, No. 126 Grand street, Williamsburg.—STRIKING SONGS, DANES, BURLINGAME, &c.

SMITH & NIXON'S HALL.—UNION'S MIRTHS IN STRIPPING SONGS, DANES, &c.

New York, Monday, March 25, 1861.

The News.

It was believed in Washington yesterday that the programme of the administration, in regard to the evacuation of Fort Sumter, had been altered since the departure of Col. Lamont. It is now reported that the evacuation is to be conditional.

Col. L. is to examine the stock of provisions on hand, and if the supply is not sufficient to maintain the troops now there, then he will deliver the President's order to Major Anderson to evacuate the fortress. The government is said to be in receipt of advices stating that the independent State of Texas has sent Commissioners to New Mexico, Arizona, Sonora and Chihuahua to induce the people of those States to cast their fortune with the Southern confederacy.

Despatches from Fort Pickens state that the garrison there is short of provisions, and can hold out but a short time longer. None but official communication is permitted at Pensacola, and the squadron can neither reinforce the Fort nor furnish supplies. Appearances indicate that before long the government will also be compelled to abandon Fort Pickens to the secessionists.

From Texas we learn that both branches of the Legislature had taken the oath of allegiance to the new government, a few of the members under protest. Governor Houston and the Secretary of State have retired from their offices and delivered up the records. Gen. Houston has issued an appeal to the people, in which he severely denounces the action of the Convention.

A despatch from New Orleans we learn that the commissioners from the Confederate States to Europe will leave that city for Havana on the 31st inst., where they will take passage for England in the British steamer of the 7th of April.

The steam frigate Roanoke, now at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, has been ordered to be fitted for sea with all possible despatch. A large force of mechanics and laborers were put to work on Saturday, who continued to labor through the entire day yesterday.

The Georgia State Convention adjourned on Saturday night. Before adjournment the Convention adopted a State constitution to be submitted to the people for ratification or rejection, at an election to be held in July next.

In this day's issue we give a list of the appointments made, up to the present time, by President Lincoln, as far as is publicly known. It will doubtless be found interesting to all who are in search of an office under the present administration, as they can thereby perceive what offices are taken up.

We give this morning some additional intelligence from Europe, received by the steamship Canada, from Liverpool, at Halifax on Saturday morning. Affairs at Warsaw remained quiet, though large bodies of troops continued to arrive in the city. The blockade of the citadel of Messina had been officially announced, and hostilities had commenced. The Mires affair in France was said to be assuming a more serious aspect, and no person was permitted to hold communication with him. The Spanish Ministry have pronounced in favor of the temporal power of the Pope, and repudiated the idea of transferring the Papacy to Jerusalem. In the Liverpool cotton market prices had slightly advanced. Breadstuffs quiet but steady.

A letter from a correspondent at Port au Prince, dated March 3, says:—Our markets have suddenly changed for the better, owing to large orders from France having been received; consequently prices are higher. 122,000 bags coffee are to be landed at Rochelle on or before the 20th of April, 1861. Logwood is coming to market in large quantities, and the stock is accumulating, owing to the trade with the United States being checked by the bloodless revolution. The country is quiet, healthy and prosperous.

Commodore Jesse Wilkinson, of the United States Navy, died yesterday at his residence in Norfolk, Va.

There was a large gathering of citizens at the Stadt Theatre yesterday afternoon, on the occasion of a lecture by the Rev. J. L. Hatch, on the subject, "A Festival Sunday and Civil Prosperity," during the course of which the lecturer took occasion to refute the arguments contained in the address of Mr. J. W. Beckman to the Sunday Law Committee at Irving Hall, on the 17th ult.

The jury in the case of John Reuter, charged with the homicide of John Hughes, brought in a verdict, last on Saturday evening, of manslaughter in the third degree. The prisoner was remanded for sentence.

Owing to the character of the foreign news by the Canada, the cotton market was less buoyant and active, although holders manifested no desire to press sales, while prices were not notably lower. The transactions embraced about 1,200,000 lbs. in lots, at 12 1/2c for middling upland, though some brokers quoted prices at 12 1/2c to 12 3/4c—the same as the previous day. The late accounts of the heavy decline in the receipts at the South, though to a considerable extent discounted here, had not reached Liverpool. The City of Baltimore, which had arrived out, carried advices of pretty fair receipts. The flour market exhibited more animation and firmness. The sales were to a fair extent to the domestic

trade and for export. Wheat was in good demand and advanced about 1c. per bushel, with tolerably free sales. In corn the firmness of holders tended to check sales. The transactions made were at full price. Fort was more active, with sales of mess at \$18 50 and of prime at \$18 50 a \$18 75. Sugars were in fair demand, with sales of 500 lbs. Porto Rico and Cuba, and 200 do. Porto Rico, at auction, at fair prices. In coffee, sales of 2,000 bags Rio were made at auction, at 11 1/2c. a 12 1/2c—average 12 1/2c; also 100 lbs. to the trade, at 13 1/2c. Freights were without change, and engagements quite limited.

The Inebriate Policy of Mr. Lincoln's Administration—It Portends Permanent Disunion.

It is becoming a comparatively easy task, to fathom the immediate tendencies of the Washington administration. The timorous, unofficial, double-tongued dicta, with which republican journals are instructed to sound public opinion, respecting what it is contemplated to do, or to leave undone, have stereotyped themselves, already, as a prelude to every government programme. They are the fog-bells with which, for want of chart, pilot, or compass, the blind and bewildered officers of the ship of State, seek to avoid collision with some Southern breaker, or Northern iceberg, strong enough to dash them to pieces. A critical comparison of the words, with the acts that have falsified them, of Mr. Lincoln and his advisers, within the last few weeks, proves that the most shortsighted, misdirected instinct of self-preservation, is their highest standard of statesmanship and patriotism. The last planks that hold the nation together, are being rent asunder; material interests are becoming every hour more imperilled; political differences next to impossible of settlement; yet the administration fails to take one manly step, or to make a single explicit, authoritative declaration, calculated to relieve the pressure of anxiety, that weighs upon the minds of good citizens. From lack of honesty, manliness, and courage, it continues to grope in pitiable darkness, while the last hopes of a reconstruction of the Union, are passing away. Such a blow is descending upon the commercial, manufacturing, and agricultural prosperity of the Central and Eastern States, as they never have received before. It threatens to prove fatal to the interests, not only of New York, but also of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New England; but government practically re-echoes the hope, expressed by Wendell Phillips, that "four out of every five men engaged in Southern trade, might end in bankruptcy." Would that the evil might end even there!

The latest shuttlecock, tossed backward and forward, by republican organs, for the purpose of preparing popular sentiment, is the expediency of convening an extra session of Congress. The administration deprecates the necessity of such a measure, equally with the exigency that compelled the withdrawal of troops from Fort Sumter. It paves the way for it, with just such cowardly, hypocritical excuses, as were used, before the latter step was determined on. Its shall I? or shall I not? are the weak, querulous preliminaries of the inevitable—must. The President would gladly have avoided an expedient, which will transfer power from himself, to a legislative body he will be unable to control. He would have preferred either drifting where tide and current might carry him, or else carrying into execution, with the twenty-five millions of dollars which the last Congress authorized him to borrow, the abolitionist principles that elevated him to office. The rapid progress of events, however, preclude the possibility of inaction, and the financial calculations of his republican friends, have embarrassed government, instead of emancipating it from immediate responsibility and supervision. The Morrill tariff has cut off the prospect of revenue, and there is no probability that the loans authorized, will be taken. And, even if the seventeen millions, yet to be issued, were in the treasury, not one of the infamous, coercive schemes that have been so fondly cherished, can be carried out, without such legislation, by Congress, as has no parallel in the history of the United States. At any rate, bon gré, mal gré, there must be an extra session, and, as the constitution directs that the "extraordinary occasion" shall be specified, which compels their being convened, it will require an unusual amount of shuffling and tergiversation to avoid an issue of some kind, at last.

There are three reasons, out of which the administration will be compelled to choose, in assembling Congress, at the present time. These are, that it may provide means to collect the revenue; grant power to coerce the seceding States; or consider amendments to the constitution that may heal up our national difficulties. Neither Mr. Lincoln, nor the majority of his Cabinet, will choose the last. It is true that a new-fangled organ of the government has, recently, declared that the Crittenden or Bigler amendments, would, now, be accepted by republicans, in the national Legislature; but this is a lure, held out to deceive and mislead. There is no disposition, on the part of those holding power, to be pacific. They desire war, although they have been compelled to pursue peace. They would gladly have reinforced Fort Sumter, and, having been constrained to relinquish the attempt, announce that "it would be sheer cowardice not to send troops to Fort Pickens." With every disposition to be venomous and vicious, they have been physically unable to display their bloody propensities. They yearn to fight with the cotton States; but shrink with terror from the prospect of being hounded out of the District of Columbia, by the militia of Maryland and Virginia. Therefore, Congress, in extra session, will be summoned to deliberate, either respecting the means of collecting the revenue, or how the Southern confederacy may be reduced to obedience. The two subjects are practically identical. Invasion is impossible; three or four thousand soldiers, more or less, thrown into Forts Taylor, Pickens, and Jefferson, would be a display of weakness rather than strength; neither Fort Pulaski nor the defenses of the Balize could be retaken, if the whole navy of the country were arrayed against them; and beyond authorizing such ineffectual annoyances, against which the South, from Maryland to Texas, would rise as a man, in armed resistance, legislation could effect but little. However great the sectional animosity of Congress may, therefore, be, it must exhaust itself in endeavoring to force the Morrill tariff upon the South; whether it can do this remains to be seen.

The ninth section of the first article of the constitution, provides, that "no preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue, to the ports of one State over those of another." This excludes any legislation by Congress which would close all of the ports of any State—much more of all of the seceding States. The threat has, however, been made, that prominent ports of entry shall be

blockaded, or the customs collected by a steamer at the entrance of the harbor. This, in practice, would involve endless legal obstructions. Not only would the Collector, Marshal, and Judge of the district, be necessitated to reside on board of such steamer, and a "jury of citizens of the county" have to be kidnapped, to try each separate case; but new laws, requiring merchants to enter their goods within three miles from the shore must be enacted, and, if they fail to do so, warehouses and public stores for the purpose of receiving them, must be erected on the high seas. Whatever Congress may resolve on, aggressive measures will, of course, be resisted by the withdrawing members of the confederacy; but it is of higher importance, that England and France will pronounce against us. Foreign ministers, at Washington, have already had occasion to observe, that the governments they represent cannot refuse to recognize an independence which the Lincoln administration has itself acknowledged, by the very act of abandoning Fort Sumter. To interfere with their commerce would involve us in conflicts which the administration will shrink from.

Seven States have seceded from the Union; Arkansas is about to follow; and, so soon as the Southern confederacy shall have been formally received into the confraternity of nations, the border States, called on to choose between New England abolitionism, and their allies of seventy years past, will cast their lot with the latter. The central States are shaken to their foundations. The republican State government of Pennsylvania, terrified by the reaction of the last three months, has despotically legislated into office the whole city government of Philadelphia, in order to prevent the record from going forth to the country, of the immense majority which conservatism would have received in that city. The Northwestern States, lately buried in free soilism, exult in the prospect of receiving foreign goods duty free, via New Orleans, and revolt against the principles they so lately upheld. In less than two years, unless a reaction shall be produced by the omnipotent voice of the people, New York will be on the verge of ruin, and the false calculations of anti-slavery despotism will be seen in the prostration of trade, commerce and manufactures, in the States between Canada and the Potomac. Meanwhile the masterly statesmanship that has been displayed by the Montgomery administration, commends itself to the world, and the prosperity which the North has thrown away is being rapidly transferred to those who, a short time since, would willingly have been friends instead of rivals, but from whom the folly of the administration has alienated us beyond return.

Thus the Lincoln government has succeeded in developing the fearful substance of "irrepressible conflict" into a policy, which menaces with desolation every vital interest in the North. It has still to be decided whether the patriotic, sober minded, order loving masses of the people, can devise no remedy to save the country from internecine strife, and themselves from ruin.

THE SECOND INSTALLMENT OF THE TWENTY-FIVE MILLION LOAN—WHAT IS WANTED WITH MONEY.

It is a curious coincidence that on the same day on which Mr. Chase, the Secretary of the Treasury, issues his call for the second installment of the twenty-five million loan authorized by Congress on the 8th of February last, he issues also a circular giving directions about the Morrill tariff, which comes into operation on the 1st of April. The tariff is about as incomprehensible as a tariff itself, and can only render the confusion worse confounded. The edict about the new tariff is destructive to the success of the loan. An administration organ in this city declares that under this tariff "there is no prospect of revenue to render the loan safe," whilst another organ of the government here announces the intention of Mr. Lincoln to reinforce Fort Pickens forthwith, no matter at what sacrifice of life, such reinforcement to be followed up by the landing of an overwhelming force of militia to defeat all the troops the Confederate States may assemble on the sands of Pensacola Bay.

This announcement gains confirmation from the fact that the two frigates, Wabash and Roanoke, are ordered immediately to sea from the Navy Yard. Another confirmation of the war policy of the administration is to be found in the character of the men appointed to offices—men of the most extreme abolition sentiments, such as Joshua R. Giddings, who would think he was doing God service by cutting off the heads of all the slaveholders of the South; and we have no doubt he has often wished, as Nero did of the people of Rome, that they had but one neck, that he might get rid of them all at one fell stroke.

It is under these circumstances, and whilst the English press proclaims that the Morrill tariff amounts to a prohibition of imports to the United States from Great Britain, France and Germany, and whilst propositions are being made in the British Parliament to recognize the independence of the Southern confederacy, our insane government are calling for loans to help them inaugurate civil war. Such fatuity is without a parallel in the history of any civilized nation. Who will be so mad as to advance them money for so criminal a purpose? Will those who have money to lend risk it under such circumstances; and even if the loan were secure, will they lend their aid to destroy the land of their birth and make blood flow like water?

Some of the republican journals are calling for an extra session of Congress; but the radical paper of this city which reflects most accurately the opinions, the principles and the policy of the government, holds that it is not necessary. It says:—

It is the law of the United States that the United States authorities shall hold the United States forts. A resistance to a hostile military force attacking them is the only mode of enforcing that law, and thus, under the existing law, the President can act without calling Congress together.

Last Congress, when assembled, should, like the last Congress, refuse to sanction coercion. It is deemed best that the President himself should take the responsibility and his Secretary apply to Wall street for the sinews of war, which must be furnished on the 2d of April, the very day after the new tariff comes into operation. What answer Wall street will make to the proposition remains to be seen.

Southern Trade.—The port of Charleston, according to an article from the Mercury, which we publish to day, appears to be doing a very fair spring trade, as things are going. Ships will go where they are wanted, and our republican friends will discover before this Morrill tariff is a month older.

Our Southern Confederacy in England and France—Highly Important News.

It is not only a very remarkable coincidence, but a very significant fact, that on the 4th of March, the day which ushered our new administration at Washington into power, Mr. Gregory, in the British House of Commons, "gave notice that on an early day he would call the attention of her Majesty's government to the expediency of a prompt recognition of the Southern Confederacy of America." Thus, while from Washington the indissoluble character of our old Union of November last was proclaimed to the world, its disruption was formally announced in the British Parliament, and with the view to the official recognition of that independent government set up at Montgomery, Alabama, which Mr. Lincoln's administration theoretically ignores.

Mr. Gregory is from Galway, and a director, we believe, in the company running the line of steamers between that port and New York. He had doubtless been considering the subject to which he refers in its commercial aspects, and we are free to conclude that his proposition is from a conviction that the great interests of British capitalists in American trade will be best subserved by "a prompt recognition" of our Southern confederacy. Perhaps Mr. Gregory has also an idea of establishing a line of steamers to ply directly between Galway and some one of our Southern ports; but, in any event, his proposition shows that the new revolutionary government of our seceded States is beginning to be understood and appreciated among the ruling commercial classes of the British islands, and that they recognize the expediency of adapting themselves to the new order of things amongst us. It further appears that "a special messenger from the British legation at Washington called in the Cunard steamer from Boston on Wednesday, with despatches for the British government, giving a full statement of affairs at Washington and in the South; also, copies of the two tariffs."

"The two tariffs." Here we have that last parcel which breaks the camel's back. We have shown that between the prohibitory duties of our new Northern tariff and the very low scale of duties of the tariff of the Confederate States, every drawback exists which is calculated to drive away foreign trade from our Northern ports; and every inducement is offered, on the other hand, to attract foreign trade to the ports of the South. The London Times declares that the European operation of our Morrill tariff law will be the almost absolute suspension of "all imports into the United States from England, France and Germany;" that it is a measure "calculated at once to alienate foreign nations," and that from the pressure of said law upon foreign Powers the arguments of President Jefferson Davis, in favor of his Southern confederacy, "will receive an enormous accession of force." Depend upon it, that when England discovers her old markets closed in our Northern States against her, and new and more inviting ones opened in the South, she will not be long in discovering her line of policy.

Next, we find that the organs of public opinion in France are beginning to comprehend the commercial issues involved in this disruption of our late Union, and in this "irrepressible conflict" on the tariff question between the North and the South. The Paris Monitor says that this "new (Morrill) tariff should be one of the first sacrifices made for the reconciliation of the South; otherwise there will end by seeing only a fortunate event in a separation which she at first deplored, and it will become not only a right, but a duty for us (France) to recognize the independence of the new confederacy." The Constitutionnel broadly intimates that if things should continue as they now stand between the North and South in reference to foreign imports, European trade and sympathy must inevitably be diverted to the Southern States, in spite of their slavery system and pro-slavery institutions.

From the movements and manifestations of public opinion in England and France, thus grouped together, the reader will perceive that the idea of the recognition by those great Powers of the independent government of the Confederate States has already, lost the character of a miserable delusion. The statesmen, leaders, organs and orators of the anti-slavery party now in power at Washington have been boastfully ringing it into our ears that, commercial considerations could induce England or France to recognize this Montgomery government, organized, as it is, upon the basis of human slavery. But these philosophers forget that the government of the United States was founded and recognized, has continued and still exists upon this basis of slavery. The differences now existing upon this subject between the constitution of the United States and the constitution of the Confederate States, both Lord Palmerston and Louis Napoleon, we dare say, would pronounce as of no consequence whatever to England or France.

French and English abolition philanthropy would have revolted against our Southern confederacy had it declared itself in favor of the revival of the African slave trade. This was the point to which that philanthropic member of Parliament, Mr. Buxton, addressed his apprehensions of this Southern pro-slavery revolution. But Monsieur Gallairdet, of the Paris Presse, writing from that city, says that "the Southern confederacy, by prohibiting the slave trade, has forestalled the moral opposition of Europe." We have no doubt of it. England and France, particularly, with their extensive cotton manufactories dependent for the raw material upon the slave labor of our seceded States, have become too practical in the science of good government to be controlled by their anti-slavery abstractions when the subsistence of millions of their people is at stake.

We are drawn, therefore, and irresistibly, to this conclusion, that Mr. Lincoln's administration must prepare for the speedy abandonment of this Morrill tariff bill, or for the recognition of the independence of the Confederate States under the pressure of their recognition by England and France.

A DISUNION GOVERNMENT AT WASHINGTON.—After considerable delay the Lincoln administration has decided to give up Fort Sumter to the authorities of South Carolina. This is a virtual recognition of the Southern confederacy, and must be followed by negotiations with the representatives thereof. The powers at Washington are thus preparing the Northern mind for the inevitable result of this imbroglio—this permanent disruption of the old Union. Under these circumstances it follows, according to the best black republican authority, that Lin-

coln's is a disunion administration; that he and his Cabinet are traitors who ought to be impeached at once. Can the Tribune escape from this dilemma?

"HONEST ABE LINCOLN" AND THE SPOILS.—The herds of vampires that have infested Washington since the advent of "Honest Old Abe," in his "Sooty cap and long military cloak," have kept him very busy in parcelling out the public plunder. For a new hand at the guillotine he works it with great rapidity, averaging, big and little included, perhaps not less than twenty heads a day during the last three weeks. "To the victors belong the spoils." Under this rallying cry the first regular descent in force of the spoiler upon Washington was in the wake of Old Hickory from Tennessee to the White House. That was the beginning of our modern spoils system. It worked smoothly for the democracy till 1840, when they were swept out of power by a popular tornado. So in 1841 the victorious party, close upon the heels of

Old Tippecanoe, and Tyler, too, sent from the East and the North, and the West and the South, a mighty multitude of office beggars, which no man could number, and within a month they had worried poor old General Harrison into the Congressional Cemetery. Tyler, then, being read out of the whig church, was relieved of whig office beggars, and had, if we are not mistaken, to go begging for patriots to take his office, on the condition of their joining the Tyler party. In 1845 the democracy had it, under Polk, all their own way again; but the Mexican war acted as a safety valve, and Polk was not so hard pressed for petty consulates, post offices and clerkships. In 1849, under Old Zack Taylor, the hungry and irrepressible whigs again came forward. Old Zack was tough; but they were too much for him, for in a little over a year they had killed him. Next came poor Pierce; but as there was always a smaller proportion of captains among the democracy than among the opposition, poor Pierce lived through his four years, though he broke the backbone of his party with his division of the spoils and his adoption of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. Next came "Old Buck;" and who has ever survived such tortures as his excepting "Old Buck?" He went into the White House in the delightful realization of his dreams and hopes and labors of thirty long years; he went out of the White House pretty much as a sensible prisoner goes out of Sing Sing, resolved never to come within sight of the horrid establishment again.

But the advent of "Honest Old Abe" eclipses everything else of the kind in American history, or any other history. The great Northwest, en masse, has followed him to Washington. The regular inhabitants of that city are as much astonished and disgusted with this overwhelming raid of republican spoilsmen as ever were the Romans with a "grand enterée" into their capital of the Goths and Vandals. And "Honest Old Abe" and his Cabinet are doing what they can to feed their five thousand men with their five loaves and two fishes. The regular old abolition leaders, such as Joshua R. Giddings, and such heads of the Buffalo platform as Charles Francis Adams, and such republican knights of chivalry as Burlingame, and such redoubtable financiers, diplomats and military chieftains as the Chevalier Webb, and such fussy, fidgety little cock-sparrows as Master Jenkins Raymond, and such regular unwashed Jacobinical Bohemians as Carl Schurz, and such men of the good man Friday breed as Judd, and a host of camp followers and scullions from rural Wide Awake clubs and country newspaper offices, are already among the rewarded patriots of the grand disunion republican victory of last November.

Horace Greeley, the founder and builder of the republican party, and the man of all men to whom "Old Abe" is indebted for his lodgings in the White House—Horace Greeley, we regret to say—while Tom, Dick and Harry are coming away from Washington with their carpet bags full of bread and cheese—is the man who seems to stand hopelessly out in the cold. Mr. Seward is a very amiable man, but he has no bowels of compassion for Greeley. This will not do. Let Mr. Seward remember what Forney was to Mr. Buchanan, and what were the consequences of "Old Buck's" turning the cold shoulder upon Forney. We suggest that, as the Chevalier Webb has declined the mission to Turkey, it be offered to Philosopher Greeley. He is conversant with the system of Fourierist phalanxes; he has paid a personal visit to Brigham Young and his harem at Salt Lake City, and has had a long consultation with Brigham on polygamy; so that Horace would not be altogether a greenhorn in Turkey in the matter of the customs of the country. Besides, having exhausted the discussion of America black slavery, Massa Greeley, in Constantinople, would enjoy the new field of inquiry had would there be offered him in the very interesting system of white slavery which is the peculiar pride of the Sultan.

Cannot "Honest Old Abe," therefore, rebuking the ingratitude of his Premier, do the generous thing in detaching Massa Greeley to the Turk?

THE ISSUATE WEST.—So far in the distribution of the federal patronage Mr. Seward has provided for his friends hereabout, and the West has had all the rest of the fat. New England, where the real battles of the republican party have been fought, gets next to nothing. If somebody don't take something, like the distressing case of our friend the Chevalier Webb, it goes to the West. Agala, some Yankee is told he cannot have such and such a place, because it has been promised to the West. It is always the West. This may be accounted for by the fact that three members of the Cabinet are prairie politicians; but there is still another reason. The low Southern tariff, and the probable return of Western trade to its natural channel, the Mississippi river, place the administration in a delicate position. The Morrill tariff will be particularly obnoxious to the West, which is a producing country, and which never could see the propriety of enriching New England and Pennsylvania capitalists at the expense of the agriculturists of the South and West. So it is not unlikely that unless the Western politicians are kept quiet they will commence a movement which might result in the secession of several States. It is the main idea of Lincoln and his advisers that the spoils are the chief considerations with everybody in the country. That is the true Albany policy, the original lobby idea. The only trouble is, that the spoils are not sufficient to go round. Let us see, however, how the thing will turn.

THE CHARACTER OF THE ALBANY LOBBY AS DESCRIBED BY ONE OF ITS DISGUISES.—During the past five or six years it has been freely stated in these columns, as well as in those of other journals opposed to the black republican party, that there existed at Albany a corrupt combination for the purpose of selling legislation as beef and mutton are disposed of in the market. It was further alleged that the operations of this lobby had been extended to Washington. The latter statement received official confirmation. Through the treachery of one Simonton—a correspondent for a black republican paper—the country learned that certain members of Congress, headed by Matteson, had pledged themselves mutually not to vote for any bill involving the expenditure of money unless they were first paid for so doing. This matter was investigated by a Congressional committee, and the fruits of their labors are now part of the official history of the nation. The correspondent referred to above is now at Washington. The executive as well as the legislative department of the government has fallen into the hands of the friends of Matteson & Co., and it is more than probable that a gigantic lobby scheme has already been arranged, to be put in working order at the earliest possible moment. The people of this city have been made the special victims of the Albany lobby. Under the pretence of arresting the tide of corruption which flowed from the operations of the ward politicians, the taxpayers of the metropolis have been systematically bled for the benefit of country politicians—vampires infinitely more rapacious than their predecessors. The same system is still in working order at Albany. Day after day the Albany shackles are riveted upon us. That gigantic swindle, Broadway Railroad bill, is the latest and the most outrageous attempt of the lobby to plunder the taxpayers of this city. We have called the attention of the people to this odious Albany legislation over and over again, and only rested from our labors when we found that it was impossible to rouse the opposition against it to an effective point. Certain developments of a journalist, who was at one time an especial pet of the lobby, induce us to refer again to the subject. The person referred to is Mr. Samuel Wilkeson, who was engaged several years since in the publication of a newspaper at Buffalo. He afterwards migrated to Albany, and purchased an interest in Weed's Evening Journal. In consequence of some difference about money matters, Wilkeson withdrew from the Journal, and now, having been assailed by Weed, replies in a long letter, which contains charges against the lobby a great deal more heinous than we have ever ventured to make. After declaring that his quarrel with Weed is "wholly of a public nature," Wilkeson goes on to say that the former has exercised a dictatorship over the whig and republican parties in this State, that he has "seized upon representative interests," and managed the representatives of the people. The writer then proceeds to walk into Weed after this trenchant fashion:—

Dear Mr. while I complain of you that without a single equipment for the dictatorship of a party of progressive ideas, save an extraordinary talent for organization, you have for years engineered the power of a majority of the people of this State, to the management of its legislation, you wished to have it managed—the filling of its offices as you wished to have them filled—to the disposition of the public money as you wished to have it disposed of—to the shaping of the public policy as you wished it to be shaped. Had you been an archangel, you could not have been satisfied with this power. Disqualified by your philosophy or a carnal desire to create jobs for your friends in this State, your administration of it has done more to the life of this great State with a mass of evils that generations of virtuous labor will be required to eradicate. Legislation is sold at Albany.

And again:— Indeed, I shall not be charged with calumnious writing when I say that, under that fatal influence which has transferred responsibility from the people to a single individual, to create jobs for the reward of partisan servitude—to create new offices for needy favorites—to increase the salaries of old favorites—to change settled laws in the hope of vested interests—to permit the whole surface of our country to be covered by a mass of broken year to year, according to the prevalence of influence and in disregard of system, all this constitutes legislation at Albany.

Once more, with a word for Seward:— Again, I shall not be charged with random speech when I complain that it is the effect to be foreseen, easily, but not to be avoided—of transferring responsibility from the people to a dictator that condones in the possibility of the laws in the shape of New York, that confidence in the security of corporate property in New York is gone; that confidence in the faithful administration of the funds of the State and its interests is gone. It is this sense of insecurity that has driven the State and industriously communicated to the delegations of other States at the Chicago Convention, which was fatal to the hopes and labors of the friends of a great statesman, who was popularly supposed to be under your influence.

The final shot is as follows:— You find it desirable I do confess myself hostile I think that the power you possess ought to be destroyed, and the office you have usurped ought to be abated. And I am, I shall remain in the profession of Journalism, I will improve timely opportunities to expose you as a free man, in a free State, that they should deliberate in convention without an engineer, and assemble for legislation without a director.

It must be remembered that all this comes from a man who has been inside the ring, and who writes from his personal experience. It is this same lobby legislation which has made political morality the exception in this republic, and brought upon our government the scorn and contempt of the civilized world. Is it not wonderful that with all these evidences of corruption well authenticated before them, the people will still support an organization which countenances, in fact authorizes, wholesale venality and public plunder?

SPAIN AND THE SLAVE TRADE.—It will be remembered that a long and interesting debate upon the slave trade recently took place in the British Parliament, and that in the course of that debate Spain was rather roughly handled, especially by Lord Palmerston. We now learn that in the Senate at Madrid, on the 6th of March, the Spanish government announced that they had resolved upon stationing cruisers along the coast of Africa, which cruisers would be authorized to visit Spanish and English vessels for the purpose of preventing the slave trade. The ministry at the same time availed themselves of the occasion to reply the accusations of Lord Palmerston, which accusations they stigmatized as unjust.

It is amusing to see Spain assuming this position of injured innocence, and perpetrating such a gigantic sham as sending a fleet to cruise for slavers, as if she really meant to suppress the obnoxious traffic. We know that such a course would only be in accordance with the terms of her treaty with Great Britain; but nations have learned from experience that Spain is no respecter of treaties. She simply evades while pretending to respect them. She supports the only slave market in the world, and allows Cuban officials to smash large fortunes by conniving at the slave trade. Yet British statesmen are constantly reproaching this country for violating the use of slave labor where slave labor is indispensable, while they allow Spain to carry on her underhand system of securing the Cuban market with as many negroes as the island requires. The only effect of stationing these cruisers along the African coast will be to establish double bribery, or, in other words, to exact an export as well as an import duty.