

General Committee of Democratic Whig Young Men...

Resolved, That the Democratic Whig Electors of the city...

Resolved, That the Delegates to be chosen to the County Convention...

The following are the places of meeting...

1st Ward at Fisher's Broad Street Hotel...

2d " " Jones's Second Ward Hotel...

3d " " No. 201 Washington Street...

4th " " Marion House, 165 Chapel Street...

5th " " Monroe Hall...

6th " " Franklin Hotel...

7th " " Howard House...

8th " " Northern Exchange, Bleecker Street...

9th " " Columbia Hall...

10th " " 25 Avenue A...

11th " " such places as Ward Committees shall designate...

12th " " No. 5 Sheriff Street...

13th " " Broadway House...

14th " " Hall...

15th " " Hazlet's, Sixth Avenue...

16th " " Henry Clay House, Avenue A...

17th " " By order, ELLIS POTTER, Chairman...

J. H. BOWEN, J. A. L. S. JONES, J. E. HOWARD & CO., Secretaries.

Mr. T. B. TALLMAGE, Hon. N. P. TALLMAGE, Hon. C. H. HENSON...

By a most provoking blunder in correcting a proof...

The Herald yesterday pretends to give the aggregate circulation...

For Literary Notices, Electioneering in Alabama, and an Association Article...

For the Reign of Terror (concluded), and Bank Note Table, see Last Page.

The Oracles Confounded.

The Journal of Commerce yesterday reads the Albany Evening Journal...

There, says the Jour. Com. only see how liberal England is becoming!

Her Tariff of duties stands in open contradiction to the falsehoods which have filled our Legislative halls...

cal press, and in humiliating contrast with the narrow and mistaken policy of our country for the last twenty years.

The top line of the British Tariff is twenty per cent, with a few exceptions only.

How vastly advantageous would the trade be between the two countries, were our own policy but as enlightened and liberal as that of Great Britain!

She is willing to take our Manufactures at 10 to 20 per cent. (on her own home Valuation)...

knowing that no nation in the world can manufacture so as to undersell her abundant capital and furnishing Labor; she will take all the raw materials of her Manufactures at low duties...

from an obvious dictate of self-preservation: she cannot hope to undersell the world with her manufactures, if she taxes the raw materials heavily...

that would be killing the geese that lays the golden eggs. She therefore takes Cotton, Wool, Hemp, Flax, Ashes, &c. at low duties, and makes a show of taxing Iron, Manufactures, &c. at low rates...

knowing well that whether the duty be 10 per cent, or 100, next to none will be imported, and the Journal of Commerce covers up with these 50 per cent. on Butter, Cheese, &c. 100 per cent. on Beef, Bacon, Grain, and all kinds of Timber, and 900 per cent on Tobacco, and says in substance, "Just see how low the British Duties are!"

How can we refuse to keep open our ports to British goods, when she is so generous, so liberal, so ultra Free Trade! Look, ye Home Leaguers! and be ashamed of yourselves!"

But the Morning Herald of the same hour forces a Free Trade argument from directly opposite premises!

The Money Article labors to show that Great Britain is breaking down and going to ruin under her restrictive, prohibitory, monopolizing system, and parades a lot of figures to show how France, on the contrary, is flourishing under comparative Free Trade!

Such certainly is the argument, though the writer states it rather gingerly. But he eulogizes the policy of France, and especially that of Napoleon, as the reverse of that of England, and as working the destruction of her "monopolizing, grasping spirit"...

that same France being and that same Napoleon having been the most stubborn and ultra in their adherence to the Protective Policy always. If France is more prosperous than England, it certainly is an argument for Protection, not for its opposite. But we place little reliance on these comparisons, of which the elements are so vague and uncertain.

Now we do not base the necessity of Protection on the fact of Foreign Tariffs shutting out our Produce. We strike at the foundation, affirming that it can never be good policy, but must be gross impolicy, in any nation—certainly in ours—to purchase Manufactures after it has attained the capacity to produce them. We insist and show that, no matter what may be the relative money prices, this Country must, in the nature of things, pay more in her products or in actual values for Cloths and Wares manufactured abroad than if produced at home. We advocate Protection, not because it is best for this Country, but for all Countries, that each should manufacture for itself. We hold that in this way a very great saving of Labor will be effected to all—that there will be fewer non-producers or intermediaries, and that Labor, in whatever productive capacity, will be more steadily employed and far better rewarded. We advocate Protection, because we know that one hundred thousand manufacturing Laborers can make just as much Cloth in this Country as in England, (water-power being cheaper than steam,) while

the labor of another hundred thousand, now employed in transporting their products to the interior and remote sections of our Country, and taking back Grain in return, would be entirely saved by the transfer of the Manufactures from that Continent to this, and this saving divided between the Farmers and Manufacturers on our own soil. These are grounds of Protection which would exist if other nations levied no duties—grounds perfectly consistent with and based upon considerations of universal philanthropy. Yet the policy of other nations increases the necessity of Protection, and in that view we take care that it is not misstated.

Notes on Saratoga.

Editorial Correspondence.

The Pavilion, Tuesday, August 2, '42.

The cold storm of Sunday and the colder, calm, half cloud half sunshine, of yesterday, have something damped the spirits if not diminished the numbers of the visitors to the healing waters. The Springs bubble and sparkle as brightly as ever, but who cares to drink (water) by wholesale with the mercury at 50? Then this sitting around a Christmas fire is apt to awaken thoughts of home and kin even in August. True, it is pleasant enough here—passable for a ride, unobjectionable for a walk, and delicious for a dance—much better for those who delight in this latter than with the thermometer marking 95° in the ball-room. But while many come here for amusement merely or mainly, there are fewer who care to leave the city and business for these cool shades and gay, informal reunions in reasonable weather than under the pressure of fervid atmospheres; and every day of cold and rain sends away many and brings in few. This ought to be the height of the season, yet only three principal houses are full; the others range from half full to desolate. A few glowing suns in succession would change the face of affairs, yet I think the place will hardly be brim-full this season.

And this reminds me of the grave mistake that is being made in building new houses of entertainment of the second or third class all around. These may injure those already in being, but can hardly be possibly profitable. Why won't the projectors see that they are contrary to the genius of the place and the times? People rarely come to Saratoga to be shut up in their own apartments, or with any dozen or two like them. The great majority are gregariously inclined, and fly at once to the place, where there is, not the most room, but the most company. If they are hilarious and inclined to "the poetry of motion," they obtain rooms, if possible, at the United States or Congress Hall; if they are given to piety or the semblance of it, they may be found at Union Hall, where there are stated prayers twice a day and no dancing, but music, good society, and no bar to a reasonable amount of flirtation. These are the great foci of attraction; there are other excellent houses which proffer temptations to those who prefer quiet, or seclusion, or who come here bona fide to drink water; but these appear to form a slender minority. Most of the visitors seem to think their constitutions require exhilarating, not sobering down on solitude or spare diet. Why, then, go to a quiet house? Economy, say you? Congress and the Union charge but \$8 per week; and if that is not cheap enough, you have only to make your tarry shorter, and thus save some as well as money. It is therefore all moonshine to build smaller, cheaper houses; if any, build larger and more attractive, and I doubt if that be done in this generation.

But the bell rings, the iron horse snorts; time flies as I sit spinning, and I must be at home to-morrow morning. Adieu to thee, gay Saratoga! thy pleasant groves, cool walks and health-giving fountains; thy anxious heats and joyous guests; thy briefly seen notabilities and scarce tasted pleasures, farewell! A brisk five minutes' walk in the divine morning air, and I am off for the Cities of the Hudson.

29th.—The Columbus State Journal of the 29th says that the Committee of Conference of the Legislature had a meeting on the 27th, and gives the following report of it: "Little or nothing has been done, or at least has transpired, beyond the adoption of a resolution fixing the maximum and minimum rates of population for the new Districts. None are to be organized higher than Hamilton County, [89,145] or having less than 64,000 inhabitants. It has also been determined in Committee not to divide Counties, and to conform to the act of Congress respecting elections by single Districts."

A Loco-Foco Young Men's State Convention was held at Columbus on the 28th. Allen G. Thurman of Ross County presided. It was a slim affair. Ex-Gov. Shannon made a speech of three hours, and Senator Allen had contributed a letter of nearly equal length, abusing the Whigs in Congress at one moment for wasting time, and the next for passing the One-Hour Rule, to prevent a further waste; in one breath denouncing the majority for doing so little, and in the next praising Capt. Tyler for nullifying what they have done.

The Columbus 'Clay Club' held a rousing meeting that evening, and came near outnumbering the Loco State Convention.

THE OVERSLAUGHT.—Coming down the Hudson night before last, in the good boat South America, Capt. Brainerd, fully freighted with passengers only, she grounded on the lower part of the Overslaugh, near Castleton, and lay an hour or two before she could be got off. But for the fact that the tide was at its flood, we might have lain there till morning, with her four hundred passengers. These casualties are habitual and most vexatious. Every fourth steamboat, we believe, is brought up in this way, and a like proportion of sail vessels. On Monday morning the only steamboat up went aground, and all the Mails North and West lay over at Albany for one day—very probably deranging business calculations and possibly causing failures by the delay of remittances.

Ought this to be? Probably \$20,000 per annum would keep the channel open and good from New-York to Albany. 'Well,' says one, 'let Albany provide it.' But why Albany? Why not Troy, Utica, Buffalo, or Chicago? Why not rather this State, which derives a Canal Revenue of Two Millions per annum from freight which must pass over this very Overslaugh? But, better still, why should not the Federal Government, which collects Ten Millions per annum at this port, mainly from goods which must pass over the Overslaugh, and which monopolizes the carrying of Letters, Newspapers and Packages over the same, clear out the Hudson and keep it clear? Why call on those who receive partial benefit, to pay for what the good of the whole so clearly requires?

We trust that Congress will not adjourn without passing a good Harbor bill, including a liberal appropriation for the improvement of the Hudson.

ISRAEL HARDING, a highly respected Whig Member of the Indiana Legislature from Marion County, died at Indianapolis on the 20th of congestive fever.

The Greene Co. (Ohio) Torch-Light has raised the flag of HENRY CLAY, with a full complement of its reasons.

Mr. Tallmadge on the Land Question.

The views and purposes of Hon. N. P. TALLMAGE in regard to the Land Distribution having been grossly misrepresented by insinuation before he had a chance to speak for himself, we deem it an act of justice to him to publish the following abstract of his remarks in the Senate on Monday, which is fuller than the summary of our own correspondent, viz:

Mr. TALLMAGE observed that the principle now recognized by all was, that such a Revenue bill should be passed as would give an amount of income necessary to an economical administration of the Government, and, at the same time, afford incidental protection to the industry of the country.

As to the question at issue—that of the distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands—his sentiments heretofore were well known; and he should only now say that his opinions had undergone no change.

He believed the only measure of the last session which had been so carried out as to give relief to the country, was the Bankrupt Law.

Now, it was urged that this Revenue bill, in its present form, cannot become a law. He would say that no intimation of what may be the action of another branch of the Government should ever have any effect on him. Gentlemen had taken up the Veto on the Little Tariff bill, and inferred from it that this bill is to share the same fate as that temporary measure. He inferred no such thing. Suppose any former President—General Washington, for instance—had thought fit to veto a bill; and suppose another bill of immensely superior consequence, and involving vastly more important interests, were to be sent to him; and suppose it contained no constitutional impediment; would not General Washington say, 'Let the will of the People take effect, and this bill become a law?'

What is the great objection to the 27th section, as now introduced into this Revenue bill? Gentlemen say it violates the Compromise Act. But was it not contemplated, at the time the Compromise Act was on its passage, that the proceeds of the Public Lands were to be no part of the Revenue of the Government? Had not the Land bill then passed both Houses of Congress, and been sent to the Executive for sanction—a bill linking the Land Fund from the Treasury, and giving it to the States?

The Senator from Pennsylvania asks, Why stand upon this miserable pittance, and, by doing so, defeat the bill? But did not the gentlemen opposite adhere to the gratuity of lands to the new States? Was it not the understanding that it was part of the compact that the old States were to receive their portion of the distribution? The right to the 500,000 acres to each new State, which was in part the consideration for this distribution, is now to be considered a vested right, while the right of the old States to the distribution is to be violated.

The proceeds from the public lands are fluctuating and uncertain. Stability in the income of the Government is necessary; and the only way that stability can be insured, is by a regular system of tariff. He considered this stability would best be promoted by letting this land fund—which may be only one million a year, and ten or twelve millions another year—go to the States in distribution.

He was here to sustain the views of his constituents; and this distribution measure was a leading one with them. He, therefore, not only himself approved the measure, but fulfilled his duty to those who sent him here, in supporting it.

If this Revenue bill—this Distribution—and some measure to regulate the Currency, could be passed, the prosperity of the country might be looked to with certainty.

He should hope that there would be that patriotism evinced now, which would give at once means for the Treasury and encouragement to Domestic Industry.

Tylerism on its Conquering March!

A Loco-Foco correspondent of the Albany Argus at Cooperstown gives the following list of Whig Postmasters removed and Loco-Focos appointed in Otsego County, viz:

- Post-Office. Whig P. M. removed. Loco Appointed.
Worcester.....Ezekiel Miller, John B. Strain.
Wesley.....John Cook, Sam'l S. Barnard.
Oswego.....William Angel, Wilson Pariz.
Burlington.....Henry Hill, Geo S. Gorham.
Edinboro.....Anson Peet, Silas Burdison.
Cortland.....Cornelius Jones, Robert Davis.
Jacksonburg.....Geo V. Chase, (office discontinued).
Maryland.....Sperry, J. B. Carpenter.
Burlington Green.....Dr. Clark, A. Arnold.
Cooperstown.....A. M. Barker, Robert Davis.

Only TEN yet in one County! Go your length, Judas!

MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE, VT.—The Commencement of this institution will take place on Wednesday, the 17th inst. The Rev. Dr. Cox of Brooklyn is expected to deliver an address before the Philadelphia Society, and Rev. Dr. HOOKER of Bennington before the Alumni. We are informed that the College is prospering under its new and able President, Dr. LAURENCE, and do not doubt that the exercises will be highly interesting, and will amply repay those who are traveling through that pleasant region for the delay of a day or two.

The Mayor of Albany, Dr. B. P. Staats, narrowly escaped drowning on Tuesday. He was driving rapidly down the hill leading to the ferry at Greenbush, and just before he reached the boat, it moved off; and the next moment the horse, whose down-hill momentum could not be instantly checked, plunged into the river, his head and neck striking upon the ferry-boat as he went down.—The Mayor saved himself by springing from the carriage as it was going down.

A man named William Wright was killed near Columbus, Ga. on the 15th ult. by John McMurray. The former assisted in pulling down a building owned by the latter, and occupied as a low grog shop, having first maddened himself with the contents. He afterwards went to the house of its owner, and a dispute arose which resulted in McMurray's discharging a load of buckshot into the breast of Wright, who instantly expired.

A fire broke out about 8 o'clock last evening in the frame building No. 219 Walker-street, and communicated to No. 221. It was extinguished with but little damage to the buildings or furniture, except from the copious supply of Croton water.

A fire in Pittsburg on the 29th ult. consumed the machinery of a cotton factory, valued at \$1200 or \$1500.

The editor of the Philadelphia U. States Gazette in allusion to the late wonderful showers of fish and clams, has the following parallel marvel: Phenomena equally marvelous, were noticed in Philadelphia about the same time. On the morning after the severe storm, there was found on the side walk opposite the United States Hotel, and immediately in front of the United States Banking House, a large number of masses of granite.—They continued in the same place, notwithstanding the heat of the weather. The probability that these are aroclites, is much greater than that the clams came from the clouds, because the clams would have been broken in their fall, whereas these boulders were wholly uncrushed the wooden pavement—and large holes may be found in the wooden blocks at the present moment.

By an advertisement in this paper, it will be seen that ARTHUR TAPPAN has withdrawn from trade, leaving his extensive business to his late copartners in the concern. Mr. Tappan has long been actively and worthily engaged in commerce in this city, and retires universally respected and beloved by those who know him. If he has enemies, they were made such by difference on a great moral question, not by anything they know of the man. We think even they will be glad to hear that he retires with a competence. He leaves his business in the hands of young men of high moral principles and ample capabilities, by whom it will doubtless be uprightly and judiciously conducted.

Croton Water—How to Pay for it.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

A number of methods of raising the requisite amount to pay the interest of the Water Loan have been proposed, no one of which has the desideratum of Assessment in proportion to the benefit received. Health and comparative security against the ravages of fire are the two principal objects attained by the introduction of the water. The richer classes either reside in the upper part of the city where the water in the pumps is immeasurably purer than in the lower part of the city, and therefore are in little need of the Croton water, or residing down town can afford to do so; and pay the small sum of seven dollars and a half for spring water daily deposited in their house. The poorer classes, who, residing where the water at their doors is very impure, really are in need of the Croton water, are altogether unable to pay.

But the class who are really benefited by the immense expense of the introduction of the water, and benefited too where they will the most readily perceive it—in their pockets—and who are the most able of any class in the community to reimburse the city, are the merchants. The insurance companies have reduced their rates from ten to twenty-five per cent. and a jobber who insures a stock of twenty-five thousand dollars at the rate of sixty-six cents, (the most general rate, perhaps,) is thereby enabled to have from thirty to forty dollars per annum, without rendering to the city any equivalent for what has cost so much. This commission merchant who keeps on hand for the benefit of non-resident manufacturers a stock of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, saves his three or four hundred dollars.

Now in order to make this class pay the proportion due from them for the money thus saved them, let the city issue or grant licenses (as Philadelphia does) for the transaction of business, charging for them according to the extent of business done. Thus a very large sum can be yearly raised, and equitably lightened, to the same extent, the taxes which must otherwise be raised from those who already pay the greater proportion of revenue, and who, if assessed according to the plan so earnestly urged by a contemporary, will be assessed for what they receive no proportionate equivalent.

A LOVER OF JUSTICE.

MR. DICKENS AND THE INTERNATIONAL COPY RIGHT.—We find in the London Chronicle the following circuit, sent by Mr. Dickens to other English authors:—"I, Devonshire-terrace, York-gate, Regent's-park, 7th July, '42.

You may perhaps be aware that during my stay in America I lost no opportunity of endeavoring to awaken the public mind to a sense of the unjust and iniquitous state of the law in that country, in reference to the wholesale piracy of British works.

Having been successful in making the subject one of general discussion in the United States, I carried to Washington, for presentation to Congress by Mr. Clay, a petition from the whole body of American authors, earnestly praying for the enactment of an international copyright-law. It was signed by Mr. Washington Irving, Mr. Prescott, Mr. Cooper, and every man who has distinguished himself in the literature of America; and has since been referred to a select committee of the House of Representatives.

To counteract any effect which might be produced by that petition, a meeting was held in Boston—which you will remember is the seat and stronghold of learning and letters in the United States—at which a memorial against any change in the existing state of things in this respect was agreed to, with but one dissentient voice. This document, which, incredible as it may appear to you, was actually forwarded to Congress, and received, deliberately stated that if English authors were invested with any control over the republication of their own books, it would be no longer possible for American editors to alter and adapt them (as they do now) to the American taste!

This memorial was, without loss of time, replied to by Mr. Prescott, who commented, with the natural indignation of a gentleman, and a man of letters, upon its extraordinary dishonesty. I am satisfied that this brief mention of its tone and spirit, is sufficient to impress you with the conviction that it becomes all those who are in any way connected with the literature of England; to take that high stand to which the nature of the pursuits and the extent of their sphere and usefulness justly entitle them; to discourage the upholders of such doctrines by every means in their power, and to hold themselves aloof from the remotest participation in a system, from which the moral sense and honorable feeling of all just men must instinctively recoil.

For myself, I have resolved that I will never from this time enter into any negotiation with any party for the transmission, across the Atlantic, of any proofs of any thing I may write; and that I will forego all profit derivable from such a source. I do not venture to urge this line of proceeding upon you, but I would beg to suggest, and to lay great stress upon the necessity of observing one other course of action to which I cannot too emphatically call your attention.

The persons who exert themselves to mislead the American public on this question; to put down its discussion; and to suppress and distort the truth, in reference to it, in every possible way; are (as you may easily suppose) those who have a strong interest in the existing system of piracy and plunder; inasmuch as, so long as it continues, they can gain a very comfortable living out of the brains of other men, while they would find it very difficult to earn bread by the exercise of their own. These are the editors and proprietors of newspapers almost exclusively devoted to the republication of popular English works. They are, for the most part, men of very low attainments, and of more than indifferent reputation; and I have frequently seen them, in the same sheet in which they boast of the rapid sale of many thousand copies of an English reprint, coarsely and insolently attacking the author of that very book, and heaping scurrility and slander upon his head.

I would therefore entreat you, in the name of the honorable pursuit with which you are so intimately connected, never to hold correspondence with any of these men, and never to negotiate with them for the sale of early proofs of any work over which you have control; but to treat, on all occasions, with some respectable American publishing house, and with such an establishment only.

Our common interest in this subject, and my advocacy of it, single-handed, on every occasion that has presented itself during my absence from Europe, form my excuse for addressing you. And I am faithfully yours, CHARLES DICKENS."

In Wisconsin they hunt by steam. The Milwaukee Sentinel says that one warm evening last month a fine buck was run down after a chase of two miles by the steamer Trobridge. The animal was swimming in the lake half a mile from the shore, when it was overtaken by the steamer and caught by a noose.

The Pittsburg American states that a farmer in Moffitt township, Allegheny County, sowed last fall four bushels of yellow-bearded wheat, from which he realized this season one hundred and eighty-four bushels.

The schooner Saul, Captain Simpson, from Boston for Savannah, was struck by lightning on Saturday evening off Plymouth. The captain was struck senseless, and the vessel set on fire. The crew escaped with difficulty in their boat.

The Schenectady and Troy Railroad Company will commence laying their rails this week.—The passenger cars have already been made in Troy, and are said to be very elegant.

Mr. Simeon Smith, keeper of Amherst College, hung himself on the 23d. For some time past he had been very depressed in spirits.

We invite attention to a certificate published in another column of a cure made by using Sand's Sarsaparilla.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

RUTLAND, Vt. July 27, 1842.

Dear Sir: Since I wrote you from Glens Falls on the 18th inst. I have traversed the greater part of Warren and Washington Counties in our own State, passing through all the principal towns and villages, and have progressed thus far into Vermont. The crops throughout every section of County I have passed are promising. Warren County is but thinly settled; the face of the country generally is such, in fact, as to render it incapable of cultivation. Its Agricultural interest is not extensive. Its rugged mountains present a very formidable aspect to the eye of the agriculturist. There are, however, some sections in which the farmers are prosperous and wealthy. A range of country, of four or five miles in extent, North-East from Glens Falls, principally occupied by Quakers, gives evidence of fertility and good cultivation. There is also a tolerably good agricultural district in the vicinity of Chester. The Lumbering business is predominant in this County. Great quantities of live timber are cut upon the borders of the Schroon and Brant Lakes, and along the streams which flow from them, and floated through these lakes and streams into the Hudson and down to Warrensburg and Glens Falls. Some of the timber is saved at Warrensburg and conveyed by teams to Glens Falls, a distance of fifteen miles, but the greater portion is saved at Glens Falls and thence shipped South.

The appearance of Washington County is very different from that of Warren, and gives evidence of being, what it in fact is, an old and populous County. There are in it no extensive forests: the greater part of the soil is under cultivation or used for meadow and pasture. The face of the country is uneven and hilly, but not mountainous. Wool-growing is extensively carried on in this County. Its numerous hills afford fine pasture for sheep, and in ordinary times would doubtless be more productive, used for that purpose, than if under cultivation. I was told at Salem that one merchant there had in one year paid out some \$200,000 for wool. Argyle, Union Village and Cambridge, in this County, are small but neat villages.

From what I saw at Salem and elsewhere, I am a little fearful that Temperance has not made as much progress in the County, and particularly in that town, as it should have done. I was sensibly struck with the contrast in this respect between Washington County and Rutland County, Vt. At Castleton, a town of considerable importance and reputation, the seat of a highly respectable Seminary and Medical Institution, no strong drinks are sold at either of the three hotels, and there is but one place in the town where they are sold, and there by the gallon only. Formerly there was a distillery in almost every town, and in many cases two or three; now there is not one in the County. So extensively was the business of distillation carried on, that much of the coarse grain raised by the farmers was sold to distillers instead of being used for bread stuffs.

Vermont, in proportion to its extent of territory, is probably the greatest wool-growing State in the Union. A traveler in passing through it will at once remark how little of the cleared land is under cultivation. A great portion of its mountains and hills are in pasture. Wheat was once extensively cultivated in this State, but of late years not more than one-fourth of the requisite quantity is produced for home consumption. The flour used is mainly imported. It was found more profitable to stock the lands with sheep than to use them in raising wheat and other grains, which could be bought cheaper than they could be raised. But there is this year a greater quantity of wheat on the ground, and it is in a better condition than for several years past. The wool business, like every other branch of business, upon which the North has expended its capital and energies for years, is now completely prostrated. Many wool-growers have on hand the clips of three or four years, waiting for an improved market. The best qualities of wool, which once brought from 40 to 70 cents per pound, cannot now be sold for 30.—The manufacture of iron and marble is also an important branch of business in this part of Vermont. The ore and stone are found in considerable quantities in its mountains. At West Rutland, about four miles from this place, there is a quarry of beautiful white marble, combining fineness of grain with purity and brilliancy of color.

So utterly a stand is every kind of business upon which the Northern producers and manufacturers rely—wool, iron, lumber, marble, &c., and so deeply convinced are intelligent men that this stagnation is the result of Executive misrule and the want of adequate Protection to their Labor and Capital, that so far as I have been able to ascertain, there are but few independent-minded men in this quarter who do not concede the imperative necessity of a Protective Tariff. The conduct of the President is regarded with the bitterest indignation. The prospects of Mr. Clay are brilliant and cheering. There appears to be no thought of any other candidate for the Whig party but him. I have no doubt he will be supported by a large number of the friends of Mr. Van Buren's Administration. The vote of Vermont promises to be as strong for Mr. Clay as it was for General Harrison in 1840.

Yours truly,

That Mermaid

Has arrived in this City on its way to the British Museum, and we were yesterday gratified with a private view of it. We tried hard to detect where or how some 'cute Yankee had joined a monkey's head to a fish's body, but had to give it up, though our incredulity still lingers. If such an animal ever did exist, it is surely the most extraordinary fact in Natural History. Believe it we can hardly; but how to account otherwise for what our eyes have seen staggers us. We should like to hear the opinion of better judges, after a rigid scrutiny.

An INFANT SMOTHERED.—On Wednesday last the lady of Mr. William George, residing on the Liberty Road, eight miles from Baltimore, placed her infant daughter, aged about 3 months, upon a bed, spreading some light covering upon it, where she left it in gentle repose. A short time after, a servant of the family entered the apartment with a bundle of clothes, and without perceiving the child threw them upon the bed, where they remained until the anxiety of the mother was excited by the protracted slumber of her infant, when, unconscious of the servant's having entered the apartment, she hastened to the bedside; but who can describe her agony at finding her little one cold in death! succumbed by the weight thus heedlessly placed upon it. [Baltimore Sun.]

MURDER WILL OUT.—Among the passengers arrived at this port last evening in the steamer New-York, from New Orleans, is Wiley Freeman, arrested some time since at Rapides, La., charged with having murdered his wife four years ago in Edgefeld District, in this State. He left the city this morning on the railroad for Edgefeld, in custody of John Crawford, the brother of the murdered wife, who succeeded in capturing him after four years' diligent search. [Charleston Cour.]

AN ESCAPE.—By a gentleman who came from Auburn in the cars yesterday, we learn that two convicts made their escape from the prison during the heavy shower on Saturday afternoon. They placed a ladder against the inner side of the wall, by which they were enabled to reach the top, and descended by means of a rope. The alarm bell was rung from the prison, but the citizens taking it for an alarm of fire, some time was lost before pursuit commenced. Their names were Samuel Hartwell, convicted of grand larceny in Erie co., sentenced for five years, and Barney Hines of Cattaraugus, sentenced for two years for petit larceny. [Rochester Dem.]

BY THIS MORNING'S MAIL.

The Negotiation—The Veto, &c.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, August 2, 1842.

MR. GREELY: Sir—Knowing your anxiety to communicate correct information to your readers, and the country generally, I avail myself of a moment to say, I understood this morning, to my great astonishment, that the treaty already promulgated by the letter-writers of this city is not concluded. I speak from the most individual authority. It is true the preliminaries, as far as the boundary question is concerned, are settled, but you must bear in mind there are other grave and important questions with which Lord Ashburton is charged, some of which have not as yet been more than incidentally touched upon, and which may require some time to adjust.

It affords me pleasure while making this communication, however, to say it is not thought there will be found much, if any, difficulty in the way of a full and final adjustment. The Tariff seems at this moment to be exciting more interest than any thing else. The bill now under discussion will be sent to the President in a few days. "Will it be vetoed?" is the anxious inquiry on all sides. I am inclined to think it will not, and for these reasons: The Government must have the means to keep moving. If this bill is sent back it is matter of much doubt in the opinion of many whether it can be passed with the Land clause out, and more doubtful whether any other bill can be passed.

By a careful examination of the law, as now attempted to be administered, it is believed that dutiable articles at twenty per cent will not yield more than from \$14,000,000 to \$18,000,000. You will bear in mind that there is a law exempting Tea, Coffee, &c. &c. from duty. The President is undoubtedly aware of the precise state of things, and is not without his fears that Congress will immediately adjourn on the coming in of his message refusing his assent to the bill. In this event he will be left without the means of carrying on the Government, and thus he will head himself, without the aid of Mr. Bots.

It is matter of rumor in town that Mr. Cushing has debated the question with much zeal to-day with his Excellency, and urged his sanction of the bill—that Mr. Woodbury has done the same, and that the Secretary of State is extremely anxious for its approval. Yours in haste. VERBAL.

The letter of our PHILADELPHIA correspondent was received too late for insertion in full. He states that the city is all quiet and likely to remain