NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 4.

General Committee of Democratic Whig Young Men.—A regular meeting of this Committee will be held at the Broadway House, on Friday evening, July 5, 1850, at 8 o'clock. By order.
F. DELAFIELD SMITH, Chairman.
Isaac Wm. Smith, Jacob E. Howard, } Secretaries. jy4 1t

ADVERTISEMENTS.—For Auctions see third page, and California steamers see seventh.

Persons about leaving the City during the Summer months can have the *Daily Tribune* sent to them by leaving or sending their address at the Publication office, corner of Spruce and Nassau sts. opposite the City Hall. Price 50 cents a month, payable in advance.

To-day, the Fourth, being a National Jubilee and Holiday, we shall issue no Evening Editions; but to-morrow (Friday) we shall print our usual Afternoon issues, omitting the regular Morning paper.

In Congress, Yesterday.

In the Senate, Mr. Wales presented a Resolution of the citizens of Wilmington, Delaware, against the Omnibus bill, and made a speech against the bill. Gen. Cass's resolution prohibiting the exercise of civil authority was taken up, and Gen. Houston concluded his remarks in denunciation of Col. Munroe and the President for their action in regard to affairs in New-Mexico. The resolution was tabled temporarily, and the Senate got into the 'Omnibus,' but that 'slow coach' didn't progress an inch. Mr. Bell of Tennessee made a speech in defense of the President, and rather in opposition to Mr. Clay's bill, but seemed undecided as to whether he would vote for it or not.

The House invoked the ghost of Galphin, and was enlightened and amused by the speeches of Messrs. McKissock and King of N. Y. Thompson of Pa. Cartter of Ohio, Burt of S. C. and Houston of Del.

Both branches adjourned over till Friday, to celebrate the "glorious Fourth."

The Speech of Gov. Seward, which we publish this morning at length, is indisputably one of the ablest and most conclusive yet delivered in the Senate upon the Compromise Bill. The compactness of its reasoning, the breadth of its scope, the statesmanlike clearness and profundity of its views, and the strength and felicity of its language alike commend it to public attention and render it fully worthy the reputation and position of its author. It will be read with approval and admiration by all liberal and thoughtful men, and will be remembered after the controversy which has occasioned it has passed away and is forgotten.

The gist of Gov. Seward's argument is that the Compromise is unnecessary, not fair and equal in its terms, humiliating to all the parties, and if adopted, will of necessity be utterly ineffectual. We fully agree with him, provided that New-Mexico be protected against Texan invasion. The only thing that could ever make us assent to the Bill was the danger that Texas might otherwise absorb New-Mexico and plant Slavery on free soil. To avert that we were willing to adopt the best means that could be made effectual. But that danger being removed, as it already is in a great measure, by the action of New-Mexico, and as it could be wholly by a very simple act of the Executive, the whole fabric of the Compromise at once vanishes into thin air not again to be heard of. But that is not yet entirely accomplished and therefore we make a reservation on that head in assenting to and adopting the positions of this admirable speech. It does not go quite far enough in that particular.

—For the rest, this speech arrives opportunely. To-day is the Fourth of July, the Anniversary of Freedom. Here is something fit to be read on such an anniversary—a noble utterance in favor of Universal and genuine Liberty. Let it be read, pondered, its spirit and its truths appropriated. Every man will find his best convictions elevated and strengthened thereby.

The Pacific Railroad and the Public Domain.

We are opposed to the Bounty Land bill, lately passed in the House at Washington, and now before the Senate, on every ground which can urge resistance to a great outrage on the rights of the people for the benefit of speculators and land sharks. It is true the bill pretends to reward certain services rendered to this republic in a military way; but only the greenest of citizens can suppose that such will be its actual result.—The soldiers will not get the lands allotted to them or anything like their value. The tree is shaken in their name, but it is in Wall-st. and similar patriotic localities that the fruit will be gathered and devoured. There is, however, a consolation in seeing the thing done on so large a scale. It is like the crisis of a disease and indicates that the malady is near its end. Its very magnitude must arrest public attention and compel many who would else not give a thought to the subject, to consider with some earnestness, how the public lands ought to be disposed of, as well as the more radical question of the original and natural right to the soil. In this way the bill over reaches the parties who are most interested in its passage and who will profit most largely by its spoils. They have devised a most powerful machine for the destruction of their own trade.

There is one consideration against the bill not yet brought before our readers which is worthy of the most serious reflection. That is its interference with the construction of a railroad to the Pacific. That enterprise, by far the most important in its character and consequences yet presented for public consideration, can, we are convinced, only be accomplished by means of the public lands as a source of capital, coupled with a judicious system for colonizing the region through which it passes. Let this bill become a law, and the lands necessary for the construction of the road will, in a great measure, fall into the hands of speculators, and the execution of the work at least be postponed for a long period, to the great injury of the whole country.

We have heretofore shown that this road must be built upon the northern route as proposed by Mr. Whitney, and shall not here repeat the argument on that head. It is upon the lands lying along the line from Lake Michigan some eight hundred miles westward, that the constructor must rely for the means of carrying the road forward through the wide tract of sterile country beyond. It is also upon these lands that he must rely for the timber necessary for the work, which cannot be obtained from any other quarter without ruinous and impracticable expense. But the issuing of the immense amount of land-warrants contemplated by this bill, must soon hand over a great part of these same lands to speculators and parties buying of them, and forever shut them up from aiding in the construction of the road. We trust, therefore, that if this bill pass the Senate, as we are sorry to say is probable, it may at once be followed by another setting apart the lands requisite for the road, so that they at least may not be converted from public use to purposes of private aggrandizement. The defeat of the road we should regard as even a worse calamity than the monopoly of the lands in question, for the reason that its consequences would be more extensively pernicious and less easy to remedy.

Some of our friends have discovered in our support of Mr. Whitney's scheme a departure from the principles of Land Reform. We do not so understand the matter. No person who has carefully read the late Report of the Committee of the House of Representatives, published at length in *The Tribune*, can accuse that scheme of land speculation. Mr. Whitney proposes not only to confer an immense benefit upon the whole country and the whole world by the construction of the road, but a very great special benefit upon the country lying along its line. That country will, by the road, be vastly increased in value for all the purposes of human occupation. That increase will pay for the road. Beside, Mr. Whitney's interest as builder is opposed to speculation. In order to carry the work forward to its completion, as well as to give value to successive sections as they are completed, he must dispose of the lands in small tracts to actual occupants. Let this be provided for in the bill granting him the right of building. And as soon as he has selected the route through which the road is to run let all other lands be thrown open to actual settlers without any compensation; the road will not thereby be delayed for a single day. C. A. D.

The Passage of the Asia.—We subjoin the log of the Cunard steamship Asia, during her outward trip from Boston to Liverpool:

	Wind.	Miles.	Lat.	Long.
June 12*	SW			
June 13†	SW	273	43 3	64 50
June 14‡	SW	168	44 56	59 36
June 15§	SW	292	46 15	52 51
June 16‖	Variable.	292	48 44	46 40
June 17¶	NNW	278	50 06	39 51
June 18**	Variable.	293	50 52	32 14
June 19††	Variable.	292	51 02	24 33
June 20‡‡	SW	315	51 16	16 18
June 21‖‖	SW	313		
June 22§§				

* Five P. M. sailed from Boston; 2 53 A. M. passed R. M. S. Canada, strong winds and foggy. †6 26 P. M. Sambro Light House South distant one mile; 2 30 P. M. arrived at Halifax; 9 P. M. sailed from Halifax, moderate and clear—‡Fresh breezes and clear. ‖Fresh breezes with dense fog §Fresh breezes and cloudy; passed two icebergs. ¶Fresh breezes and cloudy. **Light winds and hazy. ††Brisk winds and cloudy. ‡‡Fresh winds and clear ‖‖4 A. M. made the land; 2 A. M. Cape Clear NE by N½N, distant 2 miles, 5 15 P. M. abreast of Tuscar; 11 45 P. M. abreast of Holy Head. §§6 50 A. M. arrived at Liverpool.

From this table it will be seen that the exact time between the two ports was nine days, thirteen and a half hours. Deducting the detention at Halifax, six and a half hours, we have the exact running time, *nine days and seven hours!* This exceeds the first voyage of the same vessel, to Boston—which was then the quickest passage ever made across the Atlantic—by twenty-one and a half hours! It will be noticed, however, that the Asia on this last trip was favored with good winds the whole time, and that her best day's performance (315 miles) does not quite equal that of the Pacific (317 miles) We see no reason, therefore, to doubt that the steamers of the Collins line, under circumstances equally favorable, will achieve a similar success.

News from the North.—The *Franklin Gazette*, printed at Malone, in the North-East corner of our State, has the following important intelligence ahead of all its cotemporaries:

"Daniel S. Dickinson has lived down detraction, and triumphed over envy, malice and revenge.—He is now the first man in the Empire State, and one of the first men in the Union. He must be sustained in his present position, he must be reëlected to his present place. In proportion to the fidelity with which he has served the Democratic cause, is the obligation of the Democracy to sustain him. This is the first and highest political interest in our State, and to this end must the united energies of the Democratic party be at once and continually directed. He must be continued in a position in which he has so well earned his fame, so faithfully served his country, and so eminently approved himself the bold and eloquent exponent of a nation's will.'"

Freshet in Ohio.—We learn from a creditable source that at Parkman, Geauga County, and the vicinity, the damage by the freshet, occasioned by the heavy rains of the 14th and 15th inst. was very great. Several large mill-dams were carried away, among them the great Converse dam, which was said to be the strongest constructed work of the kind in Ohio, it being built of stone, and supposed to be secured beyond all danger of damage by any freshet. The dam did not give way until some five or six had broken away above it. It is supposed that it will take some two months to repair the damage to this work alone. All the bridges over the streams, in the vicinity, were carried away. In other parts of Geauga County, we understand, the damage was great, but we have no more particulars to be relied upon. [Ravenna (O.) Whig, 26th.

Embezzlement.—Mr. Hiram Haskell, of Waterville, Me. was, on Friday, brought before Justice Herrick, at the suit of Ticonic Bank, on the charge of abstracting about $2,000 from a package entrusted to him by the Cashier of the bank, for delivery in Boston. He waived an examination and was held to bail in the sum of $2,200. We understand, says the *Waterville Mail*, he admits having taken the money and converted it to his own use.

Court of Appeals—*Albany, July* 1.—No. 154. Submitted upon printed arguments and points. N. Howard, Jr. counsel ....No. 95. Argued. Wm. Young for appellant; D. Wright for respondents.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

From Washington.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Washington, Wednesday, July 3.

The Government has received information through the Spanish Minister that passengers on the American steamers to and from Chagres will not be allowed to land at Havana without special passports.

Thomas H. Gillis has been appointed Chief Clerk in the Fourth Auditor's office, in place of Richard McCalla promoted.

The Cuban Affair—The American Consul Insulted.

Baltimore, Tuesday, July 2.

The *New-Orleans Picayune* of the 25th, received by mail to-night, has intelligence from Havana to the 20th ult. The American Consul has demanded the delivery, by the Spanish authorities, of the prisoners and vessels captured near the coast of Yucatan, and met with a flat refusal. The excitement at Havana, in consequence of this, was very great. The American Consul was openly treated insultingly by the lower classes.

Professor Webster's Confession.

Boston, Wednesday, July 3.

The first petition of Professor Webster to the Council for pardon, and now withdrawn, has been published. In it he solemnly asserts before the searcher of all hearts, his innocence,—he says that his wife can show where he was at several times, when he was said to be at College, and that the evidence of two of the chief witnesses for Government can be greatly impaired. The following paragraph also appears in the petition: "I am the victim of circumstances, or a foul conspiracy, or of the attempt of some individual to cause suspicion to fall on me, influenced perhaps by the prospect of obtaining a large reward." He does not however implicate any one in the murder, as was generally reported to be the case last night.

From Texas, New-Mexico, &c.

Baltimore, Wednesday, July 3.

Late dates from Texas contain Major Neighbor's official report of his proceedings at Santa Fé. He says that he was well received by the inhabitants. The movement against the organization of the County of Santa Fé was got up entirely by Government officials, army officers presiding over the meeting in favor of a new State. A large portion of the Government employées attended. He enclosed a proclamation of the Chief Justice of New-Mexico, setting forth the duty of the inhabitants to resist Texan usurpation of land and boundaries, and advising them not to treat the Commissioners with obedience or respect.

Great damage has been done to property from heavy rains and overflowing of rivers.

The Santa Fé troubles continue to create great excitement throughout Texas.

The Indians in New-Mexico have become very troublesome, and troops have been ordered from Fort Towson to operate against them.

The steamer Fashion had arrived at New-Orleans from Fort Brooks, with five Companies of Infantry.

The Cuban Invaders.

New-Orleans, Friday, June 28.

Mr. Giraud, arrested for being concerned in the Cuban invasion, it is thought will be released, as testimony will be brought to prove that he was opposed to the expedition.

Public Dinner.

Washington, Wednesday, July 3.

Orlando Brown, late Commissioner of Indian Affairs, entertained a large number of friends, this evening, at the National Hotel. The dinner was a magnificent affair, gotten up by Captain Black, the new proprietor, without regard to cost. Mr. Brown is highly esteemed. His retirement will create much regret by all parties.

Steamer Viceroy.

Barrington, via Halifax, Monday evening, July 1.

The Viceroy will be got off next tide. She is bilged under her engines, a flat rock having been driven through her.

Heavy Fine for Smuggling.

Baltimore, Tuesday, July 2

Charles Spilcker, merchant, convicted of smuggling, was to-day sentenced to pay a fine of $1,000.

Death by Cholera in New Orleans.

New-Orleans, Sunday, June 23.

There were seventeen deaths by Cholera in this city for the week ending yesterday.

Court of Appeals.

Albany, Wednesday, July 3.

One argument only was heard yesterday, No. 23—there was no more business ready. They made their decisions and adjourned at 8 P.M. finally for the term.

XXXIst CONGRESS....First Session.

SENATE....Washington, Tuesday, July 2.

Mr. Shields, from the Military Committee, reported a bill to reimburse the Common Council of New-York for expenses incurred in raising and fitting out the first regiment of New-York volunteers.

Mr. Yulee called up his resolution, fixing the 1st of August for adjournment of Congress.

Mr. Clay briefly reviewed the condition of the public business, expressing his conviction that it was imprudent and inexpedient in the highest degree, at the present time, even to estimate the day upon which Congress might adjourn. For one, he hoped Congress would never think of adjourning until some settlement of the agitating questions now pending, should be had. He moved the postponement of the further consideration of the resolution for two weeks.

Mr. Yulee advocated this resolution, expressing his belief, that if any disposition could be made of the subjects referred to, at this session, it could be made within four weeks.

After further debate, a motion to postpone was agreed to.

The Omnibus was taken up, when Mr. Upham resumed his remarks. After concluding his observations on the history of the general question of Slavery and Slavery agitation, he proceeded to consider the bill under discussion, arguing its objections, contending for a separate consideration of California's claim to admission, and defending and supporting the policy recommended by the President.

[Gov. Seward, having obtained the floor, made a masterly speech against the Omnibus bill. The Speech will be found in full in another part of this paper.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House resumed the consideration of the report of the Galphin Committee.

Mr. Breck concluded his remarks in favor of the payment of the principal and interest of the claim.

Mr. Schenck said it was nothing as to whether the amount paid was much or little—whether just or not. He expressed the opinion that while it does not appear that the conduct of the Secretary of War was fraudulent or corrupt, yet the House should not approve of the Secretary being engaged in the prosecution of a claim, and he at this time holding office as head of the executive department. This opinion he presented in the form of a resolution.

Mr. Stephens of Ga. defended Mr. Crawford. He argued that the payment of the principal and interest was just, and that the Government was bound to discharge the debt.

Mr. Featherston took the opposite side of the question.

Mr. Disney addressed the House against the claim.

Mr. Schenck withdrew his resolution, and offered in lieu of the resolution of the Committee the following:

Resolved, That while the House, after a full investigation of the matter, does not find cause to impute to the Secretary of War any corrupt conduct or fraudulent practice in prosecuting the allowance and payment of the claim of the representatives of George Galphin; yet it does disapprove his relation to that claim in this, that he continued to be interested in the prosecution of it while it was to be examined, adjusted and paid by one of the departments of the Government, he himself at the same time holding office as the head of one of those departments.

Mr. Thompson of Miss. proposed an amendment by inserting, after the word "approve," the following:

"But decidedly disapproves of and dissents from opinion given by the Attorney-General in favor of an allowance of interest on said claim, and for the action of the Secretary of the Treasury in payment of the same, and it does not approve of the relation of the said Secretary of Treasury to that claim in this." &c.

Mr. Burt said, as Chairman of the Committee, he would endeavor to have the vote on the pending propositions to-morrow. The House then adj.

SENATE....Washington Wednesday, July 3.

Mr. Wales presented resolutions adopted by a meeting of citizens of Wilmington, Delaware against the Omnibus bill. In the course of some remarks against the bill, he said he was well satisfied that separate legislation upon the subjects embraced in the bill, was the best course, and such would be the course finally adopted, thus intimating that his own vote would be against the measure.

Mr. Clay said he had received a letter from a distinguished citizen of Delaware, stating that the Resolutions were adopted only by a very small majority. He expressed his firm conviction, that the citizens of Delaware, as well as of the whole country, would be found almost unanimous in favor of the bill.

Mr. Wales regretted that the Senator from Kentucky had undertaken upon a single letter, to give so different a statement of the character and views of the meeting in question, so different from that which the proceedings presented, and from statements he had himself received, and from reliable and intelligent sources, and had presented to the Senate. He then proceeded to state some facts, to show that Delaware was not so unanimous in favor of the Compromise. Among other facts he stated that the petition circulated in Kent County in favor of meetings recommending the Compromise failed to receive a single signature. He also remarked in course of subsequent debate that although the Delaware Legislature had not passed the Wilmot Proviso resolutions in terms, they had passed resolutions against the acquisition of territory, unless Free territory.

After the consideration of the morning business, the resolution prohibiting the exercise of civil authority by military officers of the United States, and providing punishment for such crimes, was taken up.

Mr. Houston resumed and concluded his remarks in denunciation of Munroe's action in New-Mexico, charging it as the act of the President, and charging the Executive with being actuated and controlled by prejudice against the State of Texas, which had betrayed itself in his military as well as his Executive career. Having concluded his remarks the resolution was temporarily laid on the table. The Omnibus bill was again taken up.

Mr. Bell addressed the Senate. In the course of his remarks he said, that while he had aided the friends of the bill in either vote which was considered necessary to its support, he must say that as the bill was reported to the Senate, or in the shape in which it now was, he was quite indifferent o its success; he could not see that the bill would settle anything—how could he be expected to rely with confidence simply upon the oft and earnestly repeated assertions of those who took lead in support of the bill that it would give peace to the country. It seemed to him to be a mere expedient of a day or mere palliation; although he must say that he would hesitate long before he decided to reject the palliative. The Senator from Kentucky had taken the President to task for not having modified his views expressed on the 21th of January last so as to take in the report of the Committee. He (Bell) would only say that if he desired to make an issue with the President, he certainly would not arraign him for not agreeing to so questionable a measure as this. He expressed his regret that he had early in the session presented a series of resolutions combining several measures, as that act would embarrass him somewhat in the course which he might feel it his duty to pursue upon the present bill.

Mr. Clay in the course of some interlocutory remarks said it was in the mouths of every Member of Congress, that if the President had either come out in favor of the bill or remained silent upon it, it would have passed both houses of Congress. He well knew the influence which the Executive's known views had; he had heard of the President's calling the bill in terms of ridicule "the Omnibus," and then it was that he felt called upon to vindicate the measure against a thousand Presidents. (Applause in the galleries.)

Mr. Bell inquired if the President was to have no opinions because they would be influential. Did the Senator not know that in respect to control over the wills and sentiments of men he was himself a despot.

Mr. Jefferson Davis desired to deny for himself that he should have gone for the bill except for the influence of the President. Those with whom he acted against this measure were under no such control; he did not believe that any such effective Executive influence had been exercised or existed.

Mr. Bell after some further remarks gave way to a motion to postpone the further consideration of the subject until Friday next, which was agreed to. The Senate then adjourned to Friday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Morse rose to make a privileged motion, and while the House was in a good humor he wanted to take the sense of the House before talking about Galphins, California, or Africans. To-morrow will be the 4th of July, and he desired to celebrate it by being free from angry political discussion of every kind. He therefore moved that when the House adjourn to-day it be till Saturday morning. He hoped the House would do this with a unanimous aye.

Mr. Jones moved to strike out Saturday and insert Friday.

Mr. Putnam moved an amendment to it inasmuch as to-morrow is the day of National Independence let every man throughout the Union be free.

The question was taken on Mr. Jones's amendment and decided in the affirmative—Yeas 87, Nays 63.

The Yeas and Nays were taken on agreeing to the resolution as amended and decided in the affirmative—74 to 72.

Mr. Holmes asked leave to submit a resolution that the Committee on Foreign Affairs be instructed to inquire into and report as to the expediency of placing at the disposal of the President such Naval forces as may be necessary to enforce our just claims against Hayti.

Mr. Jones objected.

The consideration of the report of the Select Committee on the Galphin claim was resumed.

Mr. McKissock delivered an argument in favor of the payment of the principal and interest.

Mr. Thompson of Miss modified the amendment which he offered yesterday, so as to express total dissent from the opinion of the President—that being at the head of the War Department and Agent of the claimants, should not deprive Crawford of the rights he may have had—justified him in having the examination and decision of the claim by the Secretary of the Treasury suspended.

Mr. Schenck also modified his own amendment.

Mr. Cartter thought that the mourners over Galphin would have conveyed his remains to the tomb without singing requiems over it. But the Whig party have come to the conclusion to make a virtue of necessity, and have again brought up the subject. It has been demonstrably shown to the conscientious of this body that the verdict has been rendered by the people and fixed in their heads, that there was corruption in this matter. There was something so monstrous in it, so revolting to the dictates of common honesty, that no man can review it without being shocked. The time of the House cannot be better spent than by ferreting out its iniquities and drawing tighter the cords of restraint. At the first of the session he said he was willing to allow 25 per cent. for plunder, but this does not come within the rule of 25 per cent. for profligacy. A $125,000 was given to Crawford because three fourths of a century ago Galphin was a patriot, and Crawford takes from the representatives one-half of their patrimony. Galphin being an Indian trader, his business was to step over the frontier line and sell the Indians cakes and whisky. He was a whisky patriot.

Mr. Burt assured Mr. Cartter that he totally misconceived the character of Galphin. Galphin was a South Carolinian, and some of his descendants are Carolinians. More honorable or purer blood never flowed in veins. There are no just grounds of imputation of the patriotism or private virtue of Galphin. He died in 1780, and he had slept in his grave for more than ten years before application was made for the money.

Mr. Cartter said he had no doubt the blood was as honorable as that in anybody's body, but not more so; blood generally circulates through the arteries alike in all. The talk of high, noble blood and all that sort of stuff had no effect on him. Galphin might have been a Patriot but he gave to the world doubtful evidence of it; it was a fact which the tax payers ought to know that the Claim stealing into this House at a late period of the session of Congress, when the minds of members were diverted from it, originated with men like those who killed Christ, and so far as he knew it had been prosecuted from that day to this by the same kind of men. Crawford was the least reprehensible of all the Cabinet; he was after the money and wanted to put it into his pocket. Men won't steal unless they can get money. By an examination into instances of monomania in the largest Penitentiarys, it would be found that the victims were lead on by the temptation of money, and this constituted their only poor apology.—Crawford had pondered over this $125,000 for many a year; he had estimated what he could buy with it, how much political power it could procure; it became to him a golden calf like that which Aaron made for all the land. Crawford is entitled to the highest apology, for he had the gilded temptation before him. If Crawford is an honest man, he has an opportunity of showing it by paying back the money. Whatever resolution may pass, the public mind will render but one verdict, and that is that Crawford is guilty.

Mr. Houston characterized the speech as extraordinary for the member from Ohio, who condemns the last and the present Congress, the Cabinet, and all who vindicate and justify payment of the claims. He was content that Cartter should have all the benefit of such denunciations. It did not accord with any sentiment which he (Houston) entertained of personal honor or integrity, to seize hold of this subject and turn it to the purposes of party. And the member goes further. After having denounced the Secretary of War as a corrupt and dishonorable man, he finds him least guilty of all, on the ground that he had money to make by the transaction. I hope that it is not a fellow-feeling which makes him wondrous kind. I suppose the honorable member is not so conscientious but that he thinks that he himself could be influenced thus by such considerations. He would ask what reason Cartter had? Mr. Cartter knew that there was no testimony here against them, and could not be—there was no foundation for the charge that even a majority of the existing Cabinet knew anything of the claim until it became public. It was not his purpose to vindicate those gentlemen, but it was his opinion that a majority of the House, without distinction of party, believe that there is not in the circumstances of this case anything to warrant the charge of corruption or fraud against any member of the Cabinet. He was one of those who voted in 1848 to pay this claim. He would go further, and say that if he was now called on to vote for the bill he would do so. He then justified the payment of the claim, principal and interest. In conclusion he vindicated Gen. Crawford, and said that there was not the slightest badge of fraud or official abuse attached to any member of the Cabinet.

Mr. King (Whig) of N. J. commenced a speech in vindication of the claim, and yielded to a motion to adjourn, which prevailed.

Brig. Gen. Churchill, Inspector General of the U. S. Army, leaves our city, (where he has been staying a few days with a friend,) this afternoon for Mackinac. He is on his annual inspection tour, and has to travel annually about 10,000 miles. Gen. Churchill has been 38 years in the service, and has served his country ably and faithfully. Those who read the Mexican campaigns, will remember that Gen. Churchill was conspicuous at the ever memorable battle of Buena Vista. [Milwaukee Wisconsin, 27th ult.

The Bangor *Daily Whig and Courier*, one of the very best papers in the State of Maine, has recently been considerably enlarged and improved in its general typographical appearance. The first number of this journal was issued on the 1st of July, 1833, seventeen years ago, on a sheet about one-third of the size of the present one. Success to the *Whig*, and its worthy Editor, Mr. John S. Sayward.

Education among the Cherokees.—We find in the *Cherokee Advocate* a call from the directors of the Tahlequah public school for a convention of the teachers, parents, and all other friends of education in the Cherokee Nation, at Tahlequah, or some other convenient place, to take into consideration the best means of promoting the great and noble cause of education, and of elevating the standard of common schools in the Nation.

The Mexican Vice-Consul in Philadelphia states, authoritatively, that the report recently published in this country, of a revolution having taken place in Mexico, and of the landing of General Santa Anna, is without foundation.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Barnum's American Museum is the moral place of public amusement for this glorious occasion, and puts out the greatest bill of attractions yet. Dramatic and other performances nearly every hour. Dancing, singing, &c. of all kinds, day and evening. It is the best place to witness all the festivities of the day.

Summer Fashion Hats in their Variety.—Elegant drab beavers at $3, $3 50 and $4, unsurpassed by any for beauty, durability or cheapness, at the one-price store, 128 Canal-st. The most difficult heads fitted by a Paris conformeteur. [je28 7t*] J. W. KELLOGG.

This glorious day will be devoted to true enjoyment. All good citizens will be on the *qui vive* to celebrate the anniversary of our Independence in a rational and becoming manner. In no part of the world does such a lovely spot as Castle Garden exist: here all can combine fun, frolic and health. During the Fourth, Music all day, Concert and Comic Pantomime at night, the finest Fireworks in the world and a happy Family Ball, where all can enjoy themselves freely, and not be subject to any aristocratic humbug, but all meet on an equal footing, (the merry dance,) and finish the great day soberly, discreetly and with true enjoyment.

Those new and beautiful patent Tapestry three-ply Carpets, at 9s 6d per yard, are all the rage. Positively they cannot be found at any other warehouse in this country but at the celebrated cheapest Carpet Establishment in the United States, 99 Bowery, Hiram Anderson's. Those 4s and 5s English Ingrain Carpets, and 3s and 4s Floor Oil Cloths, sell very fast now. They are very cheap.

The Plumbe National Gallery, 251 Broadway. Strangers and others will find it well worth an examination, as it is one of the most interesting places in the city. It will be open to-day, as usual, for the reception of visitors.

Relief of Broadway.—This long mooted question is at last settled. The high priced stores of Broadway are being relieved of their customers by E. A. Brooks, who, at his Emporium, No. 150 Fulton-st. sells them better, as fashionable and cheaper Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c. than they have been in the habit of buying. Mr. B.'s assortment of ladies, gents and children's boots and shoes is, without doubt, the most extensive in this city, his prices the most reasonable.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP.

Liver Complaint, or Chronic inflammation of the Liver. This organ occupies a space in the right side, and when diseased is attended with a dull, heavy pain, particularly upon pressure, or by lying on the left side. There is usually a short dry cough, with more or less difficulty of breathing. Generally there is an increase of fever toward the evening, with burning in the palms of the hands and soles of the feet, and night sweats. A yellow furred tongue, want of appetite, nausea, vomiting with great disorder of the stomach and bowels, frequently accompany the disease.

At times this is bowel complaint, but more frequently owing to the want of healthy bile, there is obstinate costiveness, the stools are hard, dry, and of a clay color, passed with great pain and difficulty. The skin and white of the eyes generally become more or less yellow. General emaciation rapidly follows in the train of the above described symptoms.

As a cure for this disease, Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is without an equal. It is made entirely free from those poisonous and powerful agents which derange the system and destroy the constitution. It contains neither mercury nor opium, which always disturb the system and constipate the bowels. The Pulmonic is made entirely from the most valuable vegetables, that act upon the lungs, liver, stomach and blood.

In Liver Complaint it produces a healthy action of the organs by breaking up the morbid chain of diseased action, which has long existed. It subdues the inflammation by working off the corrupt humors which obstruct the functions of the Liver. The pain in the side, evening fevers, night sweats, yellow skin, together with all the unhealthy symptoms, soon disappear. The bile, becoming healthy, increases the functions of digestion, which is soon discovered by the stools—from hard and dry, they now become natural, sometimes mixed with mucus and slime, which patients have stated they have mistaken at first for diarrhea or bowel complaint, but, by persevering in its use, have found, to their satisfaction, it was only the effect of the Syrup working off the disease; indeed, when these effects are seen, patients may always anticipate a favorable result, and be encouraged to persevere, as many are daily doing, until they are perfectly cured.

Sold in New-York by C. V. CLICKENER & CO. 81 Barclay-st.

Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Accidents.—All persons are hereby cautioned not to be without Dr. Tobias's celebrated Venetian Liniment, in case of burns, cuts, bruises, swellings, &c. which is warranted the best remedy or the money is refunded. For sale at the Depôts, 1 Murray and 5 East-Eleventh-st. Also by the druggists and grocers. Price 25 and 50 cents.

Our assortment of first quality ready-made garments comprises various new styles, Business and Traveling Frocks, Sacks, Dress and Frock Coats, Light Overcoats, Pantaloons, Vests, &c.
WM. T. JENNINGS, 231 Broadway,
je27 1stf Opposite the Park Fountain.

Advertisements for the Newspapers in the Country for which V. B. Palmer is the accredited Agent, [illegible] are regarded by his principals as payments. A [illegible] judicious system, therefore, can be adopted by those who [illegible] Agency affords for a choice selection of the papers best adapted to the respective pursuits of advertisers. To Seminaries, Colleges and public institutions generally, as well as merchants, manufacturers, &c. the Agency presents a ready, safe and convenient medium for advertising and subscribing.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Notice.—The owners and drivers of stages, carts, coaches, carriages, carts and other vehicles [illegible] to Warren-st. Warren-st. to West Broadway, West Broadway to Chambers-st. Chambers to Centre-st. and Centre-st. to the east gate of the Park, on the 4th day of July inst. during the passing of the procession of the 1st Division New-York State Militia. By order of
CALEB S. WOODHULL, Mayor.
Geo. W. Matsell, Chief of Police.
New-York, July 3, 1850. jy3 2t

To Trades' Societies, and all organized bodies of Workingmen that are organized for the purpose of establishing wages, [illegible] that a Convention will be held at Montgomery Hall, 76 Prince-st. on the 8th of July, at 7 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of forming a Trades' Procession. All who [illegible] may concern are respectfully invited to send one or more Representatives to confer with three Representatives appointed by the Operative Masons' Society, to carry the same into effect as soon as possible.
FRANCIS FLANNIGAN, President.
Wm. Hogarty, Secretary. jy4 1t*

Take Notice.—The United Association of Bricklayers and Plasterers of this city have engaged the house of L. E. Diebenheart, 54 Third-avenue, corner of Ninth st. as the house of call; we are giving notice to all those employed belonging to the above Society; likewise the employers of the bosses who may want men. jy3 2t*

Post-Office, New-York, July 3, 1850.
U. S. Mails for Europe.—The Mails for Europe, per steamer Pacific, of the "Collins Line," will be closed at this Office on Saturday, the 6th inst. at 11 A. M. Letters to the Continent by this steamer must be prepaid 21 cents, the single rates.
jy4 2t WM. V. BRADY, Postmaster.

Long Island Railroad Company.—The stockholders of the Long Island Railroad Company are requested to attend a meeting at the Office of the Company in the City of Brooklyn on Tuesday, the 23d day of July next, at 10 o'clock P. M. to take into consideration the present and prospective condition of the affairs of the Company.
je27 1stf ISAAC E. HAVILAND, President.

Torture, during and after the process, generally accompanies shaving, when young gentlemen commence to [illegible]. Bogle's Amole possesses invigorating, soothing and preservative qualities, which make the process easy. Try it!
Sold by the inventor, William Bogle, 277 Washington-st. Boston; also by A. B. & D. Sands, 100 Fulton-st. Rushton, Clark & Co. 110 and 273 Broadway, New-York.

For other General Notices, see IId Page.

WANTS.

WANTED—At 114 Nassau-st. basement, or address "Thomas," Box 100 Tribune Office, a situation to perfect himself at the trade of wheelwright; [illegible] or at the trade of three years, and is a young man of energy and perseverance. Satisfactory references given; wages only sufficient to pay board and washing. jy4 1t*

WANTED—At 114 Nassau-st. (basement) or address Richard, box 100, this office, a situation as salesman in a first rate dry goods store, by an intelligent Englishman of good appearance. Testimonials of the highest character will be given. Salary first three months no object. jy4 1t*

WANTED—A situation by a single man to take charge of a farm not far from the city, capable and experienced in growing and taking care of stock and growing grain and vegetables. For further information address by mail S. L. DOWNING, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. jy4 1w*

WANTED—In a retail dry goods store, a permanent Salesman. None but an American, who can speak French and give satisfactory testimonials as to character, need apply. A plush person preferred. W. S. DEMOREST,
jy4 1t* 209 & 211 Varick-st.

WANTED—By a young business man, of experience and extensive acquaintance, having a capital of $5,000, an interest in some well-established brokerage and exchange house. Address Y. G. Box 544 Post-Office. All communications strictly confidential. jy4 1t*

WANTED—A situation as Cook or Laundress by a competent person, who can give best of city reference. Apply at 158 Fourth av. between Twenty and Twenty first sts. Can be seen for two days. jy4 1t*

WANTED—On salary, a clerk or attorney who is well acquainted with general business of a law office. Address, with references, box 805 P. O. jy4 1t

SALESMEN WANTED—Wanted, by a six goods jobbing house, two or three Salesmen, well acquainted with the business. They must have influence trade from New-Jersey, New-York or Connecticut. Address 809 Dry Goods, Tribune Office.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO ENGAGE IN A PROFITABLE BUSINESS—WANTED—Active young men to dispose of every neat, ornamental and cheap door-plate in different parts of the country. This business is far superior to the ordinary plates in use, and is afforded at a very low price, and whereever it has been introduced sells rapidly. Active persons make $15 to $30 per week. For further particulars as can be obtained by inclosing 25 cents, by letter, post-paid, to N. H. STICKNEY, 135 Water-st.
jy4 3t*

LOST—On Tuesday evening, July 2 a bundle of papers, containing executions, summons and orders of arrest, between the hours of 7 and 9 o'clock, while riding from [illegible] through Eighth-avenue to Hudson-st. [illegible] to Bleecker-st. Bowery and Second-st. The finder will please return the above to 63 Second-st or 21 City Hall, and will receive $5 reward for their trouble. The papers are of no use to any one but the owner.
jy4 3t* M. H. CHASE, Deputy Sheriff.

For other Wants, see the IId Page.

BOARDING.

BOARD IN WILLIAMSBURGH.—Two or three single gentlemen can be accommodated with board; also, a gentleman and wife can be accommodated with an unfurnished room, on the corner of South-Third and Tenth st. Williamsburgh.

COMFORTABLE BOARD.—A family consisting of a widow lady and her aunt having no more than they require, could accommodate a gentleman and his wife and one or two single gentlemen. The location is near Abingdon-square and very pleasant. Those who live down town would be preferred. References exchanged. Address Box 1.775 Post-Office. jy4 1t*

For other Boarding Advertisements see IId Page.

SUMMER RETREATS.

TRENTON FALLS NEAR UTICA, N. Y.

THE PROPRIETOR of the Hotel at the Falls informs the public that he has greatly enlarged his house since the last season, more than doubling its former accommodations, including in his improvements a new and spacious dining room.

He is now prepared for the reception of visitors and families wishing to make arrangements by the week or month can be furnished with suites of rooms well furnished and well ventilated. M. MOORE.

There is now a plank road from Utica, and persons leaving New-York in the evening boat can arrive at the Falls before 2 P. M. of the next day. je27 1w&2aw2m*

For other Summer Retreats, see IId Page.

FIRE WORKS.

FIREWORKS FOR THE FOURTH.

A LARGE AND SPLENDID assortment of Fireworks of every description, comprising Rockets, Roman Candles, Wheels, Fire Crackers, &c.; also, an assortment of toys for children. For sale by
JOHN HART & CO. 419 Broadway,
jy3 2tis* (one door above Canal-st.)

FIRE WORKS AND FIRE CRACKERS.—The subscribers have now ready for sale, at the old place, their immense stock of staple and fancy Fire Works, comprising an assortment of several thousand dollars of rockets, Roman candles, flower pots, mines, wheels, serpents, grasshoppers, Bengola lights, crackers, Saxons, pigeons, Chinese flyers, [illegible] all of their own manufacture, and warranted equal, if not superior, to any other works in the market.

The attention of country merchants, dealers, parties of pleasure, and families wishing small works for children, are particularly requested to call, as we fully feel able to please all who may favor us with a call.
N. B.—Colored [illegible] Roman candles, for sale by
GASSNER & YOUNG, 126 Chatham-st.
je7 1y's directly opposite National Theatre.

FIREWORKS of superior quality, in every variety, at lowest prices. Also Edge's Exhibition Fire Works. Rockets at manufacturer's prices. Edge Fire [illegible]
je19 7teod* J. W. HOLBERTON, 73 Maiden-lane.

For other Fire Works see VIth Page.

DISSOLUTION.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the name and firm of LYNCH & DAVETT at 96 West-st. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by JAS. LYNCH, who alone is authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.
JAS. LYNCH,
JAS. DAVETT.
New-York, June 12, 1850.

A CARD.—The subscriber takes this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks to his numerous friends and customers for their prolonged patronage, and would inform them that he still continues at the old stand, [illegible]
[je4 3t*] JAS. LYNCH.