BUSINESS NOTICES.

TO ADVERTISERS.—THE LARGE CIRCULATION of *The Tribune* in both city and country, and especially in families, renders it the best possible medium for all those who wish to make their business and wants known to the public in the way which will ensure the most prompt and profitable returns.

ADVERTISING DIRECTORY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS WILL BE FOUND UNDER THEIR RESPECTIVE HEADS, AS FOLLOWS:

FIRST PAGE.	*Dry Goods*	*Legal Notices*
Special Notices	*Pianos*	*California*
Wants, &c	*Coal*	*For Europe*
New Publications	THIRD PAGE.	*Traveling*
Amusements	*Insurance*	EIGHTH PAGE.
Sales by Auction	*Magnetic Powder*	*Financial*
SECOND PAGE.	*Water Cure*	*Schools. Boarding*
For Sale and to Let	*Medical*	*Miscellaneous*

GENTLEMEN'S SPRING HATS.—BIRD, corner Pine and Nassau sts—The new style is presented to the public as a model of elegance, and of superior quality of fabric and finish. Particular attention is given to the wishes of those who consult their own taste in the selection of a Hat. BIRD, cor. Pine and Nassau sts.
18f 2mTuThFrkSat

☞ We invite the public attention to the sale of valuable Real Estate by ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, This Day, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, consisting of the large lot of ground with the Mulberry st. Baptist Church thereon, situated on the west side of Mulberry-st between Chatham and Cross-st, 5 houses and lots on Fifth and Sixth sts, between Avenues C and D. The houses and lots known as 26 Troy-st fronting Abingdon-square, 13 and 15 Eighth-av, the large and valuable lot of ground with the buildings thereon on the north west corner of Delancy and Orchard sts, and 5 lots of ground on Sixth-av, between Sixty-first and Sixty-second sts. Maps can be had at the Auction Rooms, 7 Broad-st [1,392]

THE INFANT DRUMMER POLKA.—This unique and quite original Polka, dedicated to Capt. Richard French of the Lafayette Fusiliers, composed by Henry C. Watson, is now in Press, and will be ready in a few days. A splendid portrait of the musical wonder will illustrate the title page. Published by HALL & SON.

☞ The only mode of giving publicity to business pursuits is through the Press. It may be done in any section of the country at PALMER'S Agency, which embraces the best newspapers, far and near.

☞ It would be as idle for a cripple to attempt to run a race on crutches as for a young man to apply for a good situation without being able to write a free, uniform mercantile hand. All young men know this, and hundreds are now qualifying themselves in this respect, as class and private pupils, at GOLDSMITH'S rooms, 289 Broadway.

WATTS'S NERVOUS ANTIDOTE—Is only a Tonic Nervine, nothing else—it only puts the Nerves in order, and cures Nervous disease—it is not a cure all. No, No. Those people who are diseased, and their nerves are in good order, don't want it, but if your nerves are out of order just try it. Put your nerves in order, and then find out what ails you, if you can. 102 Nassau-st. Price $1 per bottle.

☞ Cheap Lots at NEWMAN'S Lace and Embroidery Store, 531½ Broadway. Fine Needlework Cuffs, neat patterns 1s per pair. Gents fine linen Hdks, fast colored borders, 4s, or $5 62½ per dozen, open work Cambric Collars 25 per cent. under usual prices, fine embroidered Hdks, $1 and upward. Some of the cheapest ever offered. Infants' Waists, Needlework Trimmings, Laces, &c. &c. 18f 5t*

COLLEGE POINT, FLUSHING.—Among all the villages that cluster around New-York, affording pure air and exemption from high rent and heavy taxes, we know of none within the same distance that will compare, as far as beauty of location and facilities of access are concerned, with the site of the new village of College Point, recently laid out, about a quarter of a mile from Flushing, on the bay of that name. Perhaps this delightful spot will be better known as the Stratton Farm than by an other name, and those acquainted with it will at once acknowledge that a more healthy and pleasant situation does not exist within a day's journey of our city. The actual distance from New-York is eight miles, but steam, which brings places far apart as near in all that renders proximity of importance as they appear to be through the telescope, traverses that distance nearly every hour, and thus places the village of College Point within easy reach of the center of business. A good plank road connects the village with Flushing, and a similar road connects Flushing with Williamsburgh, so that the place can be reached by land or water, with almost equal facility. It has been laid out judiciously, with wide streets and a fine park in the center. Steamboats can land passengers at the village docks at all times of tide, and merchantmen of the first class can lie afloat there at high water. Messrs. LONGLEY & FLAMMER, men of means and unquestioned integrity, are the owners of this desirable location. The original number of lots was 800, but of these they have already sold 200 at $75 each. They are now offering 200 more at $100 each, and there is such a brisk demand for them that we presume they will soon be gone. For the third 200, the price will be $150 each; so that there is a great advantage in purchasing early. Those who wish to visit the new village, with a view to purchase lots, are invited to call at the office of JOHN A. FLAMMER, 277 Wooster-st, and make arrangements to do so. Stages are ready to start thither by 9 o'clock in the morning.

☞ A GENTLEMAN and his wife, who occupy a double house, finished on both sides of the hall alike, in the pleasantest part of Brooklyn, and near the Ferry, are desirous of giving up housekeeping, if they can obtain a small respectable family, who would be willing to board them, as a compensation for the rent of the greater part of the house. A line addressed to REED, office of the Courier and Enquirer, will receive confidential attention.

☞ Families in want of a good and pure article of Soap for ordinary washing purposes, would find it materially to their advantage to call upon the subscriber, and inspect for themselves his Pale Yellow Steam Soap, put up expressly for Families. Also, the Fancy Soaps for toilet and bath use, in small boxes and highly scented. Goods delivered Free. WAGER HULL'S, SON,
13f 6t* 108, 110 and 112 Cliff-st. north end.

MORNING COURIER AND ENQUIRER.—The Editor of the Morning Courier and New-York Enquirer in the paper of Tuesday, Feb 13, says:
"We carefully keep aloof from patent medicines in general, but on the strength of actual personal trial, we cheerfully recommend Dr. ROGERS' Syrup of Liverwort, Tar and Canchalagua to all afflicted with coughs, cold or influenza. The medicinal qualities of the two first ingredients are well known, the last is a California plant, whose virtues we believe are not unfamiliar to the medical profession. We have never tried a remedy for a cold which proved more efficacious in our own case than this preparation."
For sale by A. L. SCOVILL & Co., at their Dépôt, Gothic Hall, 346 Broadway, and by all the city retail Druggists. Price, in large bottles, $1, or 3 bottles for $2 50.
18f 2mTuk Th*

☞ DR. TRAFTON'S Buckthorn Berry Pills are mild and effectual, and now the acknowledged best remedy for Billious attacks, Liver Complaint, Headache, Gout, Giddiness, habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite and Indigestion. Dépôt, 146 William-st. For sale by the principal city druggists and chemists.
d24 4mTuWThAS*

☞ FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists and Publishers, Clinton Hall, 131 Nassau-st near the Park.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.—The worthy and estimable door-keeper at BARNUM'S Museum, Mr. BUCHANAN, takes a benefit to-day, and a better or more deserving recipient of the public favor could not be represented. The Saloon performances are even more delightful than usual, this afternoon and this evening. Beauty and the Beast, Don Caesar, &c, being included. We commend this benefit heartily.

FROM EL PASO AND SANTA FE.—On the steamer Louisiana, from Indianola, came passenger Mr. J. P. Sanford, bearer of despatches from Mr. John R. Bartlett, of the United States and Mexican Boundary Commission.

Mr. Sanford left El Paso on the 30th of December, and reports the expedition at San Lazovio, beyond El Paso, and all the members of the party in good health. The most perfect and harmonious understanding existed between the Mexican and American Commissioners and their parties. The weather had been very cold, and the expedition suffered much from that cause. The Rio Grande was at times obstructed by ice. The Indians on the Chihuahua route have been very troublesome.

Mr. Sanford left yesterday evening for Washington City, by the mail route.

In addition to the above, the Austin, Texas, papers give some particulars relative to El Paso.

Mr. Thomas D. Russell, a Santa Fé merchant, arrived at Austin on the 13th ult direct from New-Mexico, by way of El Paso, making the trip from the latter place to San Antonio in eighteen days.

The 4th and 5th of December were the coldest days ever felt at Santa Fé in the recollection of the oldest inhabitants. Five teamsters in the employ of Waldo, Hall & Co., perished from the effects of cold within six miles of the town. All cattle, hogs, and poultry exposed to the weather were frozen to death. Snow lay on the ground two feet deep.

On his way from El Paso, Mr. Russell met the Government train at the Painted Lamp, all progressing well. Capt N. P. Wakeman, wagon-master of the train, was killed by Capt. Dobbins at the Limpia. He lived six days after being shot. [N. O. Pic.

The *San Antonio* (Texas) *Ledger* has later advices from El Paso in relation to the Boundary Commission, and says:

It appears the Commissioners have made an unpromising commencement of their labors. Many of them were inexperienced in the ways of life in the wilderness, and are now repenting their temerity in venturing upon scenes to which they were unaccustomed. Insubordination and difficulties of various kinds have occurred to throw a gloom over the commencement of the expedition. They suffered on the route from a scarcity of provisions and forage.

It is said that Col McLellan, the commander of the escort, had left the expedition and gone onward in advance to El Passo, for which it is said he has been arrested. Many attached to the expedition have been discharged and will probably return.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEB. 18.

☞ **Democratic Whig General Committee.**—An adjourned meeting of this Committee will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 18, 1851, at 7½ o'clock, at the Broadway House. By order. SYLVANUS S. WARD, Ch'n pro tem.
JOS. M. PRICE, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr. } Secs. p. tem. 17f

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.—A dispatch from New-Orleans, containing two weeks later advices from California, will be found on the Seventh Page.

In Congress, Yesterday.

The SENATE spent most of the day unprofitably in deprecating "agitation" on the subject of Slavery, but finally got up the Postage Reduction bill and commenced its discussion. We trust they will soon pass it in some shape.

The HOUSE were upon Rivers and Harbors, as usual, and actually finished the discussion of their 'Democracy.' That is something. Various amendments were then voted upon with indifferent success, and the Committee rose late last evening without coming to any result.

The Senatorial Recusants.

The *Albany Atlas* informs its readers that we have devoted two columns to a reply to its defense of the conduct of its fellow-partisans in the Legislature in defeating the election of U. S. Senator. We are not conscious of having given more than a paragraph to that object. Waiving any allusions to the "meanness, falsehood and hypocrisy" which The Atlas discovers in our recent article on the defeat of an Election of Senator, we will simply restate our points, and ask thereto our courteous critic's attention.

1. We have shown that the Constitution, a State law, and a joint Resolve of this present Legislature, agree in imposing on said Legislature the duty of electing a United States Senator.

2. That the *time* prescribed by law for such election was the first Tuesday in February, and the *manner* a nomination by each House separately, and, in case of their disagreement, an election by Joint Ballot.

3. Of course, an agreement by a majority of the Members of the Legislature in support of a person legally eligible to the office must ensure his election, *unless defeated by some trick or stratagem not contemplated nor countenanced by the framers of the law.* The provision for going into Joint Ballot was intended purely and only to provide for cases in which some person should have a majority in one House only, but a sufficient majority there to secure his election by Joint Ballot, could such a ballot be had. A conspiracy, connivance, agreement, understanding, or whatever you please to call it, by a sufficiency of the Members of one House to defeat a nomination by that House, and thus prevent an election either by Joint Ballot or otherwise, is a conspiracy to circumvent, defeat and nullify a plain and important provision of law, based on an express requirement of the Federal Constitution.

4. Of such conspiracy to nullify a provision of law and thus prevent an election of Senator, the Opposition Senators were certainly guilty. Were they not? For what purpose, with what intent, did they, on two several ballots, cast their fifteen votes for fifteen different persons? Remember that they had held a caucus, and nominated John A. Dix as their candidate for Senator. A majority of them are known to have voted to *make* him such candidate. And yet but *one* of them voted for him on either ballot! Was this or was it not a plain case of conspiracy to subvert a requirement of law and of the Federal Constitution? We certainly think it was. As such, we think it involved a moral perjury on the part of those engaged in it. Others will view it as they think fit; and use such soft words as they choose. We prefer those which exactly express our conviction. If we cannot thus avoid imputations of "meanness, hypocrisy and falsehood," we could not hope to do it otherwise.

—But The Atlas proposes to "get at" our "conscience and judgment by a few questions." Very good: we will copy them. They are as follows:

"Is there any power in the Constitution of the United States, which makes it the duty of Legislatures to elect Senators, different from that which provides that constituencies shall elect representatives?

"Were the electors of Palfrey's guilty of conspiracy and treason in failing in this duty, and were those of them (office-holders, adopted citizens, &c) who had sworn to support the Constitution, guilty of "downright perjury" also?

"Are the Senators and Representatives of Massachusetts guilty of conspiracy, perjury and treason, and which of them—the Whigs, Democrats or Bolters?

"Is the minority who offer a choice of scores of candidates, or the majority who adhere to one, the most guilty of these dreadful sins?

"Does the principle by which The Tribune measures the conduct of Senators, apply to Juries, Courts, &c, and in cases where elections are tied?

—Perhaps we do not apprehend the Atlas's intent in asking these questions; but we can perceive in none of them an essential likeness to the case in hand. What we object to is *a conspiracy of the minority of an electoral body so to scatter their votes that (through some defect in the law governing the election) the votes of a majority of that body cannot effect an election.* This is what was done by the Opposition Senators. They knew that a legal majority of the ultimate electoral college in this case would vote for and elect Hamilton Fish, and they conspired to deprive that body of the opportunity to elect him which the law expressly contemplated. If the "electors of Palfrey's District," the Members of the Massachusetts Legislature, or any other electoral body, have done this, they are involved in the guilt and the condemnation of our recusant Senators, with their counselors and apologists. But how Courts and Juries could possibly commit such an act, or what right "the minority" can have under our Republican Constitution to "offer the choice of a score of candidates" to "the majority," whose perfect and unrestricted right of choice is plainly guaranteed by express law as well as by the very genius of our Political System, we do not perceive.

—The Atlas proceeds:

"We will also ask two personal questions. Did not The Tribune advocate the adoption into our Constitution of the Majority system of Massachusetts? and did not its editors in 1844, vote against Mr. Fish, the Whig candidate for Congress, and for the Nullivet candidates?"

—To the first of these questions we answer that we cannot remember that The Tribune ever advocated "the [absolute] majority system of Massachusetts," instead of the plurality system of our own State; but if it did, what then? It is "the majority system" which we are seeking to have carried into effect. If there is not a clear majority of the Legislature in favor of Hamilton Fish, we do not expect his election and shall not complain of his defeat. It is because "the majority system" is not allowed to take effect in this election of Senator, but is fraudulently evaded and nullified, that we hold the conspiring minority up to public reprehension.

—To the Atlas's final question we answer that we voted in 1844 for Wm. W. Campbell for Congress, in common with at least nineteen-twentieths of the Whigs of the District. We voted throughout the ballots printed and circulated by the Whig General Committee—the *only* ballots that we could find in any Whig's hands at the poll. We knew Mr. Campbell as an able and zealous advocate of Whig principles and measures, and were quite sure that his Nativism, if there had been a great deal more of it, could do no harm in Congress. Most of the Whig Adopted Citizens voted as we did, and thereby defeated the election of Ely Moore—and we think they never saw reason to repent of their choice. Mr. Fish had been virtually abandoned some days before, in view of the certainty that only by dropping him could Moore be defeated and a friend of Protection to Home Labor elected.—Now what has all this to do with the election of Senator, unless it be to show the falsehood of those who pretend that Mr Fish is a Native American and therefore should be defeated?

Productive Industry.

To the Editor of The Tribune:

Any branch of industry, to be advantageous and remunerative, must produce at least,

1st. The average remuneration to the labor employed that this labor could have obtained if employed in the other branches of the National Industry;

2d. The cost of the raw materials employed;

3d. The average remuneration for the capital employed which this capital could have obtained if employed in the other branches of industry.

If any branch of Industry, to obtain this result, requires a contribution from the other branches of Industry in the shape of a direct tax for its maintenance, or of enhanced prices to the consumers, consequent upon the prohibition of, or high duties on the importation from foreign countries of similar articles to those produced by this branch of industry, it is evident that the other branches of the National Industry maintain this particular branch at their expense and from the profits of their own industry; and consequently, that the real total profits of the National Industry have not been augmented by the addition of this branch of industry; for the other branches of industry would be just as productive were they to maintain in idleness the labor and capital employed in this branch of industry requiring their aid, as if they continued to maintain them while employed in this unproductive industry. Is not this theory self evident? and can Mr. Carey or any other advocate of Protection prove it to be erroneous?

Let us now illustrate this theory. Suppose the entire population of the United States to be 25,000,000, of which 100,000 are employed in the production of Iron; (we may err in these figures, for we possess no statistics on this point, but this in no way affects the question,) and that this branch of industry, as stated by the friends of Protection, cannot produce sufficiently to pay the usual average remuneration to the labor and capital it employs, without taxing foreign Iron from 50 to 100 per cent, and thus enhancing the price of this article of first necessity to the 25,000,000 consumers, (for, be it remembered, there is not a single inhabitant of the United States who does not consume Iron, directly or indirectly;)—would not the whole aggregate profits of labor of the entire population of the United States be just as great, or greater, were these 100,000 persons now employed in the manufacture of Iron, to be maintained in idleness by the contributions of the remainder of the population of the United States, and the capital now employed unproductively in this branch of industry, applied to the development of the productive branches of the National Industry? C. M.

Reply.

Will that blessed, dear old time, wherein 'when the brains were out the man would die' ne'er return? Here is a question belonging to the very A B Cs of Political Economy, which we have been a hundred times asked and have fifty times publicly answered; and now 'C. M.' instead of asking us to direct him to what Protectionists say to it, brings it up as though he had just discovered or invented it, and gravely asks a solution of his difficulty as though that had never been attempted! What a waste of time and effort is involved in this process! Intelligent Protectionists do not need our answer; Free Traders will not read it; and the next one who looks through Baptist Say, Wayland or McCulloch will light upon and appropriate it as a fresh discovery, and dare us to refute his syllogism; and, when we have complied, the very next reader of the Economic Doctors will make the discovery afresh, and challenge us to grapple with it. Is this the way to elicit truth? Is Progress by such means possible? Our correspondent may consult on this subject articles from our pen in "Hunts's Merchant's Magazine, Vol. I." again in a subsequent No. in reply to Mr. S. G. Arnold, (especially under head III.) See also Speech at the Tabernacle Discussion, Feb. 10th, 1843, reported in Am. Laborer, pp. 357–8; also our Introduction to Atkinson's Political Economy; also 'Hints Toward Reforms,' pp. 241–6; also Strictures on Barhydt's Political Economy, (Tribune for March, '49,) and at least forty others.

—Now it is very certain that, in the instances above cited and in many others, we have *tried* to answer substantially the very argument against Protection raised by 'C. M.' in the above, and that we undoubtingly *believe* we have succeeded. We do not say that our arguments are conclusive, but they certainly appear so to *us*. Then what sense in asking over again the questions which we have so often answered entirely to our own satisfaction? If we are grossly ignorant of the subject, and even unable to comprehend it, why waste time upon us? If we have hitherto discussed the matter sophistically, evasively, or fallaciously, why not take up our essays upon it, and expose their errors? What sense in going back to the foundation, and merely asking over again the questions to which we have at least fully and frequently replied?

—But we will try just once more to make the Protective view of this subject comprehensible to 'C. M.'

The quantity of Iron required for the consumption of our country in 1851 is probably not less than One Million Tuns, of which we will say half is Pig costing $20 to import, and half Bar averaging $40; the whole cost, if it were all imported, being therefore $30,000,000. Now let us admit that it would cost to produce nine-tenths of this Iron in our own country, under efficient Protection, an average of $30 for the Pig and $50 for the Bar for the first year. Among the advantages of such production over reliance on Importation would be these:

1. Instead of this Iron being produced by Labor in Europe receiving from 25 cents to $1 per day, averaging not over 40 cents—it would be produced by Labor in America, receiving from 75 cents to $3 per day, averaging at least $1.25.—We do not know that 'C. M.' considers this of any consequence, but *we do*. If the men now making Iron in Russia, Wales and Scotland would come here and work as cheap as they do there, we too might make cheap Iron; but they expect and command a great deal more here than there; and we think well-paid Labor of more consequence than cheap Iron, and rejoice that Iron-makers cannot be induced to work so cheap here as in Europe. We prefer to pay a quarter more for Iron for which the makers receive in America $1.25 per day, rather than have it made by those same men in Europe for an average of 40 cents per day.

2. Every year of active and prosperous Iron-making in this country tends inevitably to cheapen Iron in the right way—that is, by means not inconsistent with a fair recompense to the Labor employed in producing it. In such years, new beds of Ore and Coal are opened and proved, the means of bringing the Ore and Fuel together are improved, more extensive and perfect Works erected, and the progress of Invention and Improvement in the processes of Iron-making is greatly accelerated. Give us ten years of steady, assured, efficient Protection to Iron-making, and if this Country does not then produce Iron in the average cheaper than Great Britain has ever yet done, then the result in this case will be the reverse of what it has been with regard to Newspapers, Cut Nails, Pins, Screws, and nearly every article in regard to which American Industry has had a field unembarrassed by Foreign competition.

3. *The* MONEY *cost does not determine the* REAL *cost of Foreign as compared with home-made Iron.* One Million Tuns imported will have cost, we have supposed, Thirty Millions: if made at home, Forty Millions. But we have not the least doubt that the *real* cost of the former would be much greater than that of the latter. The Iron made at home will have been paid for in Charcoal, Wood, Mineral Coal, Vegetables, Fruits, Milk, &c. &c. supplied to the Iron-makers by the farmers living around them—which products would have had comparatively no value in the absence of the convenient market for them which Iron-making creates. The products which the Iron-makers have received in exchange for their Iron, and called worth Forty Millions, could not be sent out of the Country and sold for Twenty-five Millions. A farmer consumes say a tun of Iron, which costs him $50 being made at home, when he might, in the absence of any Tariff, have obtained it from Europe for $40, or if you please $35. Here, says a Free Trader, he has lost $15 by the Tariff, or paid $15 bounty to the Iron-maker. But we say No—he has bought his Iron cheaper than he could have done in the absence of Protection. Instead of growing Corn at 50c. or Wheat at $1 per bushel to pay for his Iron, he has been enabled to pay for it with Potatoes, Apples, Wood, Hay, Milk, Garden Vegetables and other products which, with 'our workshops in Europe,' he could not have sold at all. True, he may not have sold his particular products to an Iron-maker; he may even have grown Wheat or Corn for export; but other farmers were induced to grow the bulky, perishable, non-exportable products, and thereby withdrawn from competition in the growing of Corn and Wheat. What advances the general prosperity conduces to the well-being of each, though the connection may not always be palpable. We never made a pound of Iron, and never expect to make one, while we have consumed and paid for many tuns of it; and we perfectly understand that it is our interest to have it made in America, by men paid such wages that they can afford to take newspapers and buy books, rather than in Europe, by men who can scarcely read and must live on forty cents a day, where provisions and taxes are higher than here. And this is as true for the American farmer not only, but the American schoolmaster, lawyer, merchant and doctor, as for us.

To sum up the argument in few words: *It is the interest of all Labor and all usefully employed Capital everywhere that Producers and Consumers should be brought as near each other as possible; for thus the essential recompense of Labor is increased and the dead-weight cost of unproductive Transportation and needless Traffic diminished.* Can this be hard of comprehension? [*Ed. Trib.*

Patents and Patent-Laws.

There are two bills now before the Senate proposing amendments of the existing Patent-Laws; we are familiar with the provisions of neither, and do not know that either of them ought to be passed; but we *do* know that Inventors are not fairly treated under our present Laws. It is wrong to charge them more for Patents than the actual and necessary cost thereof; it is wrong to take their money under the pretence of affording them protection in return, yet withhold the protection. But, first of all, it was and ever will be wrong to regard Property in Inventions as less absolute and sacred than any other Property.

Here is the fundamental error. We have for years been talking of the justice and expediency of extending the privilege of Copyright to Foreign Authors, when the question, fairly stated, would read—"Shall 'we continue to steal the works of Foreign 'Authors because we can do it and they 'cannot help themselves?'" 'Heroes and Hero-Worship' is Thomas Carlyle's book and nobody's else; a printer or publisher may own the types, paper, ink, binding, &c. which are used in bringing it conveniently and cheaply within reach of the public; but the work itself is Carlyle's, as much as the materials used in printing and issuing it belong to the printer and publisher; and it is as wrong to steal the copyright as it would be to steal the paper and printing. So with all books, so with all inventions. Doubtless, the author's or inventor's property is a limited and qualified one, for so are all rights of property. They exist not in opposition to the demands of the general well-being, but in subordination thereto. The State may define and limit them, but no more than any other property right. The State *gives* the Author or Inventor nothing in granting him a patent or copyright, any more than it bestows a farm on an heir or purchaser when it records his deed. That is but a means of verifying and preserving his title; it does not create any.

—A Troy correspondent writes us a long complaint of the inadequacy and injustice of our present Patent Laws. We think grumbling in the main an unprofitable business, and so decline his criticisms; but his suggestions for amendment and reform strike us as in the main about right. They are as follows:

"If the inventor must defend *himself*, patents should be granted on a different principle.

"The Patent Office should examine an application and see if the drawings and specification are correct and lucid; if not, give special directions and point out the necessary amendments—which, if extensive, or if new papers and drawings were necessary, should be made by the office at a moderate and reasonable expense, to be defrayed by the patentee, and then sent to him for his affidavit and signature; at the same time the Patent Office should set forth on clear grounds wherein the original claims of the applicant were too broad, and send copies of the references in *English*. If the inventor is still dissatisfied, he shall set forth in writing, in a clear and concise manner, his reason why the references were insufficient or inapplicable in his case, and his objections to the claims proposed by the Office, (which it should be the duty of the Office to do, if it considered that any could be founded on the matter presented,) and the references of the Office, together with the argument of the applicant, should be filed as record open to public inspection at the Patent Office; the Patent should then issue and the claims approved of by the Office should be marked by the Commissioner of Patents "Approved," and those not approved should be marked "Objected to;" and in any after action relating to said patent in any Court the document should be delivered to said Court, not to be returned until the completion of the trial, which should be before a jury of scientific, practical and disinterested persons, and those claims in the patent that were sustained in the issue should be marked by the Clerk of said Court "Sustained," and those not should be marked "Canceled," and such result put on the record of the Court; provided, however, that before any claims are thus indorsed, pro or con, proper time shall be allowed for any person interested to take an appeal, &c. on good reason being shown therefor; but after a final trial such indorsement shall be made, and after which said claim or claims shall not be subject to litigation to show their validity or invalidity.

"Such is in substance the stock upon which all our Patent Law amendments should be grafted. I know and speak the wants and sentiments of inventors. Volumes might be written on the wrongs and abuses which that important class of the community have to endure under our present system of Laws. But I will trespass on you no more at present. Respectfully, ***."

THE RICHES CASE YET.—'*The Anthropologist* has just been started at Milwaukee, Wis. to expound and diffuse the new revelations from 'kingdom come' now being made by means of clairvoyance, 'rappings,' etc. The first number gives an acount of an interview by 'rappings' with the spirit of *Capt. West of the steamship Atlantic*, who informed his interrogator that *the Atlantic struck an iceberg on her eighth day from Liverpool, while battling with a furious, protracted storm, and was utterly lost with all on board!*—We rather guess that 'spirit' was Bogus.

DEATH OF JESSE HUTCHINSON, SR.—Jesse Hutchinson, the father of the Hutchinson family—not the younger Jesse, as incorrectly stated in the Evening papers—died on Sunday, at his residence near Milford, N. H. This bereavement will probably postpone the series of Concerts by the Hutchinson Family, advertised to commence in this city on the 26th inst. The mother, we understand, is also dangerously ill.

New-Jersey Senator.

Ballots 1st.	*2d.*	*3d.*	*4th.*	*5th.*
Stockton (Opp.).....36	36	36	38	38
Ford (Opp.).....3	3	4	4	4
E. R. V. Wright (Opp.).1	..	..	..	1
Dayton (Whig).....37	37	36	35	35
W. Wright (Whig).....1	2	2	1	..
Blank.....	..	..	..	1
Whole No. of votes...78	78	78	78	78

Necessary to a choice, 40.

—Further ballotings to-morrow.

CITY ITEMS.

☞ Yesterday was a jewel of a day—a brilliant of the first water. Not a cloud in its transparent round, not a flaw in the light of its golden setting.

☞ REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER'S Lecture on "*Character*" is to be given in the Tabernacle *this evening*. Those who hear it will enjoy a rare intellectual treat, while receiving a salutary moral lesson. Probably no other opportunity of hearing it will ever be afforded in our City.

POEM BY PARK BENJAMIN.—Mr. Park Benjamin has consented to repeat his Poem on the Age of Gold, at Clinton Hall, on Friday evening next.

NATIONAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—The second Quarterly Meeting of the National Temperance Society of this City will be held at Tripler Hall on Monday evening next. An Address will be delivered by Gen. Sam. Houston, from whom a note has been received, stating that he will certainly attend.

☞ The attention of our readers is called to the Lecture of Rev. Mr. Lord, to be delivered this evening at Hope Chapel. His subject this evening is, "Luther, or the great Principles of the Reformation."

☞ So great is the anxiety of the public, and especially the ladies, to hear the infant prodigy perform on his drum, it is feared Tripler Hall will not hold the immense audience that will congregate on Saturday evening.

NIBLO'S.—The young ladies (Mesdemoiselles Rousset) who made such a great impression by their graceful dancing in the new Ballet of *Catarina*, will appear this evening, with an efficient Corps de Ballet of sixty persons.

SERIOUS DISTURBANCE AT FULTON FERRY—ONE MAN SHOT.—Last evening about 7 o'clock, a serious disturbance occurred at the Fulton Ferry in consequence, as is alleged, of a fellow named Orvilla Gardner, but better known in pugilistic circles as "Awful Gardner," offering some indignity to a female whom it is said he knocked down, afterward assaulting her husband who came to her rescue. Some bystanders interfered and took the part of the woman, when a regular rough-and-tumble fight ensued between Gardner and those who were justly attempting to punish him for his conduct. Gardner, notwithstanding he is a powerful man and a noted pugilist, found that he was coming off second best in the contest, and managing to disengage himself from their clutches, escaped up Fulton-st. to the U. S. Hotel in which he sought safety from his pursuers, some of whom were close at his heels when he entered the door. Another scuffle ensued in the entry of the hotel between the parties, when Gardner drew from his pocket a six-barreled revolver and fired one charge, the ball in which passed through the coat sleeve of John Mullen, residing in Water-st, without doing further damage.—Gardner then fired another charge at John Welch, of 17 Rose-st., who received in his upper lip a bullet, which fortunately took an upward direction, and lodged in his nose. At this state of affairs officer McGrath, of the Second Ward, arrived, and arrested Gardner, who was locked up in the station-house. This morning he will be conveyed before Justice Osborne for examination. Welch, the injured man, was taken to the City Hospital, where an effort will be made to extract the bullet from his person. Mullen went home rejoicing at his lucky escape. It is said that a certain Captain Hart was with Gardner when the difficulty commenced, but fled immediately, and was not seen afterward.

A TEMPTING OFFER.—We understand that Mr. H. C. Jones, of Newark, has sent to the World's Fair at London, one of his Gunpowder Proof Locks, attached to one of Mr. Herring's Fire Proof Safes, manufactured by him in New-York. Mr. Herring intends to accompany it, and volunteers to place in the Safe £1,000 sterling, or $5,000, to be given to any person who will open the lock; the key being put in possession of the operator.

THE LITTLE DRUMMER.—The child, William Henry Marsh, of whose precocious development of musical talent we have already spoken in *The Tribune*, will first appear before the public, in a grand Concert at Tripler Hall, on Saturday evening, the 22d. The musical capacity and performance of the child are certainly wonderful, considering his years. We hope the Concert will be largely attended, that his parents may reap therefrom a substantial benefit, for we consider the child's proper musical education a far more important matter than any amount of early notoriety as an "infant prodigy." Such talent as his should be carefully preserved from that forcing system which insures its premature decay.

FIRES.—At 8½ o'clock on Saturday evening a fire was discovered in June & Co.'s Circus. It was put out by officer Waterbury, of the Seventh Ward. Damage trifling.

—At 10 o'clock on Sunday night a fire was discovered in the picture frame establishment, No. 22 Frankfort-st. It was soon put out, with slight loss.

CORRECTION.—In yesterday's *Tribune*, by a typographical error, the advertisement relating to Mr. Pierpont's Poem, to be delivered at Clinton Hall on Wednesday evening, erroneously read *Monday*. We, of course, regret the mistake, as we learn that many were thus misled. To-morrow (Wednesday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, is the right time.

AWNINGS.—As the season for making and altering awnings has arrived, we can, and do most cheerfully, recommend to our friends and the public those made by Mr. Gomperts, 101 Bowery, they being a great improvement over the ordinary kinds. We have used one the last season and when taken down it was, apparently, as good as when it was first put up. Mr. G.'s advertisement will be found in another part of the paper, and attached to it will be found the names of upward of sixty of our respectable merchants, manufacturers and dealers, speaking in the highest terms of them.

☞ By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that the boats of the Fall River Line for Boston, leave this City at 5 o'clock instead of 4 o'clock as heretofore.

INTEREST MACHINE.—Among the improvements of the age is the Interest Machine of Messrs. Brooks & Haley. By it the interest on any given amount for days, months and years, can be ascertained at a glance. To business men it must be invaluable. See advertisement.

FELLOWS'S MINSTRELS.—This band of Ethiopian Minstrels, whose Concerts for the past year have been attended by thousands, will appear this evening in a grand burlesque Opera Scena, from the celebrated Opera of La Bayadere.

WILLIAMSBURGH ITEMS.

FASHION AND SATIRE.—The public may expect a rich treat on Wednesday evening next at Concert Hall. Park Benjamin has consented to deliver his humorous and satirical Poem on "Fashion," which has produced such a sensation wherever it has been delivered. It will be sure to attract a crowded audience.

OHIO.—Judge Elijah Vance was chosen a member of the Constitutional Convention from Butler, one of the most thoroughly Loco-Foco Counties in Ohio. He saw fit to vote against clothing the Legislature with unrestricted power to repeal Charters, and was denounced therefor by the leaders of the party. He thereupon resigned his seat, and offered himself for reelection; the Destructives put up John Clark against him. The Special Election took place on the 5th inst, and the vote, as officially declared, stands:

Vance.....2,401; Clark.....1,180. Vance's maj. 1,221.