

BUSINESS NOTICES.

LEARY & Co., leaders and introducers of the gentlemen's Hats, Nos. 3, 4, and 5, Astor House, Broadway, N. Y. Goods made in England and the most extensive and varied assortment of fancy hats in this city.

ARTISTIC—SOMETHING NEW.—Original and artistic superlative. Perfect fitting—Original and artistic superlative. Perfect fitting—Original and artistic superlative.

THE FIRST ORIGINAL PORTRAIT OF CATHERINE HAYES, ever taken in this country, by the artist of BRADY'S National Miniature Gallery, No. 205 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., where may be found a full and complete list of the names of the distinguished Statesmen, Scholars and Artists of our country.

TO THE SOUTH AND WESTERN COUNTRIES.—I will send, to dealers, Mrs. Jervis's GOLD CUFFS, at wholesale prices, which will insure good profits. The good reputation of this article is well known.

RICH CARPETING.—SMITH & LOUNSBURY, No. 48 Pearl st., are now selling their large and elegant stock of CARPETINGS at the following low rates.

It is as true as wonderful, that you can get beautiful English Imperial three-ply Carpets at 31 per yard. Oil Cloths, 26 1/2 to 30, Ingrain Carpets, 26 1/2 to 30, Oil Cloths, 26 1/2 to 30, Ingrain Carpets, 26 1/2 to 30.

FLOOR OIL-CLOTHS.—Well seasoned and perfect as to color and texture. Three-ply good quality Carpets at 27.

English Three-Ply Carpets, 26 per yard. Ingrain Carpets, 26 1/2 to 30, Oil Cloths, 26 1/2 to 30, Ingrain Carpets, 26 1/2 to 30.

82 NASSAULT.—BOOK-BINDERS' Union Association. Books, Shoes & Gaiters at retail for wholesale prices.

Catharine Hayes, Madame Thillon, and the Ladies of New-York and its vicinity, at Madame MILLER'S Fashionable Shoe Store, in Canal-st., because an extra store in New-York can sell such beautiful Children's Shoes and Boots, as well as the most elegant and durable at 9 and 10th Sts.

G. M. BODINE will open this week another store, now lot of Dress Goods, consisting of Silks, Swags, Velvets, Merinos, Cashmeres, De Lanes, Paramattos, Alpaca, &c., also Cloths, Combers, Satinets, Vestings, Flannels, Blankets, &c., all at the lowest prices.

THE QUEEN AND THE PRINCE.—Madame Thillon, the Queen of Fashion, has just received from Paris a large and elegant assortment of Satin, Delaines, and other beautiful fabrics, which she is selling at the lowest prices.

ALL who are prepared for custom of extra styles of wares, and advance in the best papers of the country, at V. E. FARMER'S Advertising Agency, Tribune Building.

NEWS TO THE DEAD.—Dr. LUTNER has arrived in the city, and he has opened the Dead and Buried office, for the purpose of receiving notices of deaths, and for the burial of the dead, and for the removal of the dead to the cemetery.

Invalids requiring Dr. BANNING'S Patent Balm, for the relief of Rheumatism, Gout, and all other painful affections, should be careful to purchase the genuine, and to be satisfied with the results.

FOWLER & WELLS, Phonologists and Publishers, Clinton Bldg. No. 11 Nassau-st., near the Park.

THE BUFFALO FIRE.—We publish on another page the names of the sufferers by this great fire. It is said to have burned over the space of thirty acres, the number of buildings destroyed exceeds two hundred, and the estimate is that from seven to eight hundred persons were made homeless by this event.

Insurance Companies.—Howard Insurance Co., N. Y., \$2,500; N. Y. Protection, \$2,500; Hartford, \$2,500; Union Insurance Co., N. Y., \$2,500; American Mutual, \$2,500; N. Y. State, \$2,500; Fire, \$2,500; Marine, \$2,500; Commercial, \$2,500; Total, \$20,000.

MICHIGAN.—The following were the ballots for Governor in the Opposition State Convention at Detroit:

Robert McClelland, 167; J. P. Green, 47; John B. Barry, 27; Total, 241.

WE have received a neat and spicy little sheet entitled "The Fair Play," issued by the Sewing Circle of Christ Church, Bridgeport. We think we recognize in several of the "Hymns" in "The Fair Play" the music of one of the prelates of Golden Hill and other American shades. The fair Editors promise that "Fair Play" shall, here and so may it.

THE PHOENIX.—A new and elegant paper, published at No. 11 Nassau-st., near the Park.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPT. 29, 1851.

Whig State Nominations.

The Judge of the Court of Appeals SAMUEL A. FOOT. For Secretary of State JAMES C. FURNYTH. For Treasurer GEO. W. PATTERSON. For Attorney-General JAMES M. COOK. For Attorney-General DANIEL ULLMANN. For Attorney-General HEZ. C. SEYMOUR. For Canal Commissioner HENRY FITZHUGH. For Inspector of Prisons ALEX. H. WELLS.

For Europe.

The next number of The Tribune for Europe will be issued TO-MORROW MORNING at 9 o'clock. It will contain all the latest news up to the time of going to press. The Express sails from Boston on Wednesday at 12 o'clock.

The news by the Baltic will be found on the Tenth Page of this morning's Tribune.

The Topics of the Morning.

In order to make room for the continuation of Gov. SEWARD's great argument in the Michigan Conspiracy Case, we this morning add four to the usual number of pages in The Tribune. We had hoped to include in this addition the termination of the argument, but owing to some accident in the Post-Office establishment between Detroit and this City, the final portion has failed to reach us. We shall have it, we are confident, in season to give the remainder to-morrow. Long as is this speech—its delivery occupied three days—it is replete at once with all the interest of a strange and mysterious history, and of the clearest and most masterly intellectual power. We know of nothing in its kind that is more calculated to command and enchain the attention of the reader who commences its perusal.

The Baltic came in yesterday morning after an excellent passage, considering that she had to contend against unfavorable winds and seas nearly the whole way. The news she brings is somewhat important. Heavy failures are taking place in England. In France another department has been subjected to the benefits of the state of siege. Another journalist has been imprisoned. A treaty has been made with England to guarantee Cuba to Spain. In Germany a commercial treaty of some importance has been concluded between Prussia and Hanover. A new Austrian loan is likely not to be taken, the money lenders having enough of that stock. In Lombardy they are making preparations for a visit from the Austrian Emperor. From Australia there is intelligence to June 2, confirming the reported discovery of a great gold region. At Liverpool the Cotton market holds its own, and so does the market for Breadstuffs.

The details of the losses by the Buffalo fire show a less destruction of property than was at first reported.

One of those sanguinary and barbarous affairs which characterize and disgrace the south-western border is narrated in the news from Texas.

A kindred topic is the sentence of death passed on Saturday upon three convicted criminals in this City. Civilization and barbarism bear fruits not unlike.

Liberty for Slaveholders.—Mr. John Cornutt, a citizen of Grayson County, Va., a Virginian and a Slaveholder, had somehow imbibed the 'fanatical' notion that it is wrong to hold human beings as chattels, to deny them any education, to force them to work all their lives for a rude subsistence, to flog them when they are slow, to sell wives away from husbands, and children from mothers, and to kill any who dare resist the master's will. In short, Mr. Cornutt, though surrounded from birth with all the blessings of the 'patriarchal institution,' had become such a 'fanatical' that he could not perceive them—a blindness which impels us to apprehend that he has not been a regular reader of 'The New-York Express for the Union.'

Whereupon, while he is quietly at work on his farm, a mob surrounds him and demands that he shall renounce his Abolition sentiments. He cannot do it—he might as well renounce the sun's shining. So they proceed to strip him, tie him to a tree and whip him until he is frightened and tortured into assenting to anything they exact, even to his own exile from the State. And the Committee is off in pursuit of citizens.

Such is the liberty enjoyed by others, and slaveholders in democratic Virginia, which cherishes so profound a horror of the Alien and Sedition laws. We make a great ado (not unreasonably) about Italian despotism, but wherein is it more atrocious than this?

Annexation of Mexico.—That free-spoken organ of 'Amazercy' and annexation the St. Louis Auzenger des Westens, thus speaks of the prospect immediately before the country:

It cannot be doubtful that since the annexation of Cuba is again indefinitely postponed, the idea of Mexico rises with so much the greater activity. The Texas journals have already, for some time, manifested a hostile tone toward Mexico, which power will not recognize the Fugitive Slave law, or surrender runaway slaves. We cannot doubt, therefore, that the annexation agitation will now be powerfully driven in that quarter.

We admire this frankness, and only wish it were more prevalent. Mexico must be annexed in order that she may recognize the fugitive slave law, and surrender those who, to gratify the natural instinct of freedom, have had to flee out of this great and glorious land of liberty. Go on, gentlemen! only let the country be well aware of the nature of the game you are playing.

Opposition Nominations.—17th Judicial District.—For Justice of the Supreme Court, Cornelius I. Allen, Salem, Washington Co.

18th Judicial District.—Hon. Daniel Pratt, of Onondaga Co., for Justice of the Supreme Court.

Cuba and the Propaganda.

We have already quoted the following important paragraph from the National Intelligence, but it was most provokingly omitted in our columns to The Union:

'Cuba.—The following is an extract of a letter from a gentleman in New-York, whose correspondence in England is from the most respectable and well-informed sources. He says: 'I have a letter by the last and best steamer, which states that a Span. Frigate and English are negotiating a treaty respecting the guaranty of Cuba. The conditions are that Cuba shall have a local Legislature—a representation in the Cortes at Madrid—and that provision shall be made for the gradual abolition of slavery in the Island. I consider the information very reliable.'

We heard every while lately in Europe to strengthen our belief that this story has a foundation in fact. If it be not yet true that such a Treaty is in progress, it is quite certain that the repeated invasions of Cuba from this country are strongly inclined to suggest and to hasten its negotiation.

The Union of the 26th affects to see in such a guaranty by France and England of the Spanish ascendancy in Cuba, and under conditions which assure Representative institutions to its citizens and ultimate Emancipation to its slaves, a grand conspiracy against the United States and against Liberty!!

Were ever two other words so prostituted as are 'Liberty' and 'Democracy'?' The Monroe doctrine that new European Colonies should not be formed on this Continent is invoked to cover the monstrous assumption that the stronger European powers shall not interfere to prevent the wresting from one of the weaker of her most valuable Colonies by law-defying expeditions from this Country, which perverts the name of Liberty to cover schemes which aim at the extension and perpetuation of Slavery. And the National Administration is grossly attacked for its alleged imbecility and treachery in not resisting the guaranty aforesaid.

But The Union proceeds: 'There is, however, another important movement, quite as insidious to the general tranquility of our country, and which is announced with as much unconcern by The Republics as the failure of some speculation in the stocks. It is the late formation of the "Canadian Republic Agricultural Union," for the avowed purpose of harboring and protecting the runaway negroes from the Southern States of the Union. Speaking of this Union, The Republic says its purpose "is to afford facilities of escape and the means of subsistence to negroes in the United States; and with this view it has been concurred in by delegations from New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Vermont."

'Combined with the determination of the members of the Holy Alliance in Europe to use Cuba to disseminate the power and influence of Abolitionism, this Canadian league is well calculated to arouse the indignation of every real friend of our Republican institutions. If we have not the power to prevent this alliance from riveting the chains of despotism in Cuba, we have certainly the right of protecting ourselves against this despotism within our borders. If England can use Cuba to spread Abolition, we can certainly use Canada to prevent it. Will not our only remedy be to grant that a Fugitive Negro flying to her borders from our jurisdiction shall be treated as property, and shall be surrendered up to the owner? This, we are sure, would be the impulse if not the language of a Democratic President in the presence of the Holy Alliance, when negotiating to make Cuba the victim of Abolition fanaticism, and the ally of the same influence in the United States, and if the American people intend to maintain the principles of the early fathers of the Republic, we are equally certain they will give such a response to this feeling as will remind the despots of Europe that this is still the land of the free and the home of the brave.'

We entertain every advocate of Peace and Justice, as well as every generous sympathizer with Human Liberty, to read and ponder the above extract, bearing in mind that we cut it from the leading Editorial in the National organ of the self-styled 'Democratic' party.

'We can certainly use Canada,' says The Union. Use it for what? To return by force into eternal bondage those who have fled from it beyond the borders of the United States. Use it as a fresh, well-stocked hunting-ground for our Alberts and Gorseuchs in chase of men, women and children whom they want to work, to whip and to sell. No man need be told that what is here proposed is in direct defiance of existing Treaties and the Law of Nations. No man need be told that Great Britain could never submit to it without surrendering her National Independence. The vital question involved has been made familiar here by the famous Amistad case and by that of the Bannermen, claimed of us by Great Britain as murderers, but refused to be given up because their offense was essentially Political, having grown out of a resistance to the exaction of Tithes. And yet The Union virtually tells the Slaveholders, 'Elect a Democratic President, and you shall have Cuba for a confederate and a market, or Canada for a hunting-ground. Elect Douglas President, and you shall be enabled to recover your slaves who have fled to Canada during the last thirty years.'

How hollow, how stultifying the cant of the Slavery question being 'settled'—of the Compromises of 1850 constituting a 'final adjustment'! This day the Northern Provinces of Mexico are undergoing the Revolutionary process, preparatory to a demand for their Annexation to the Slaveholding power of the Union. This day Slavery and counterfeit Democracy are plotting and mustering their forces for the subversion of Spanish power in Cuba, with a direct view to that island's addition to the Slaveholding power in the Union and its government. This day the Slavery Propaganda is studying new exactions to be imposed on its Northern allies through the Resolves of the next Baltimore Convention. This day 'Democratic' aspirants to the Presidency are bidding higher and higher against each other for the decisive support of that Propaganda in that same Convention. It all who are now resisting Slavery's progress were to submit and never again raise their voices, the Slave Power would increase its demands until it would compel even those now preaching submission and finality to resist them. The only practical question, therefore, is—'Shall we hold what little ground we have and make battle upon

'it' Or shall we just give it all up and 'afterward contend with forces weakened and depressed, against a conquering, confident adversary'! What say you?

Increase of Crime.

'Crime has increased, is increasing and ought to be diminished in our Country, but especially in this City, is a fact universally admitted, and men are very naturally inquiring why this is so, and what shall be done to stem the appalling tide and reverse its current. Our view, as is well-known, may be summarily stated thus: Crime increases because, 1. The temptations to and facilities for entering upon vicious courses are enlarged. We have more grog-shops, more gambling dens, more haunts of public lewdness than formerly, and in these the young are daily and gradually schooled in dissipation and steeped in sensuality until their moral instincts are completely corrupted and perverted. Hence they glide insensibly down the inclined plane which leads through debauchery, dishonesty, swindling and robbery to murder. 2. Tens of thousands are destitute, out of employment, unable to procure the means of honest livelihood, and so brooding over their desperate prospects in inevitable idleness from day to day, and often tempted to drown apprehension in the intoxicating bowl. Thus they continue or gradually become diseased in mind, inured to idleness, unskilled in useful labor, and resigned to a wretched career of indolence, intemperance and crime. 3. Our laws in favor of Morality are not enforced by those paid to execute them. Every one who is sense-blind can see that five thousand Sundays are open and doubly active on Sunday, though the law expressly says they shall be entirely shut throughout that day. Everybody, including even the Police, knows that fifteen hundred groggeries are going ahead unlicensed, in defiance of the laws. Everybody knows that the City is full of gambling-houses, policy offices and brothels, though the law condemns all these, and provides for their extinction. On every side, the laws are violated with impunity, and the violations winked at by those whose sworn duty it is to prevent them. What wonder, then, that the ignorant and vicious have a confused idea of Right and Wrong, and suspect that crime consists not so much in breaking the laws as in being convicted thereof? 4. We think the law goes beyond its proper sphere when it undertakes to punish vindictively, or without regard to the culprit's reformation. We have no faith in penalties inflicted to balance evil perpetrated. The ends of Punishment should be the reformation of the offender, the securing of the community against further outrage on his part until such reformation is effected, and the Prevention of Crime on the part of others by the exhibition of its evil consequences. We think the State which inflicts pain or privation merely as an offset or retribution for a past offence commits a blunder if not a crime itself. Wherefore, we would diminish crime by these measures: 1. Shut up all the grog-shops inexorably, break up all the gambling-dens, policy offices, assignation haunts, brothels, &c. &c. and render it impossible for their owners and inmates to make a living by vocations injurious to the public weal. And we hold it indisputable that, so long as customers can find any of these haunts of dissipation, the Authorities and Police might find them too if it would, and stop their business. 2. Proffer Useful Labor and Subsistence to every man, woman and child who will apply for it.—This would be difficult at first, and would involve great Social changes in the end; but we hold that the State can far better afford to find work for all who cannot find any for themselves, and give them decent bread for honest labor, than allow them to get their living by begging, rum-selling, prostitution, theft, and robbery. 3. Hold the Municipal Authorities and Police responsible for the faithful and thorough execution of the laws, and in case of default, turn them out and prosecute them for neglect of duty. 4. Stop hanging men and all that until we have fairly tried the experiment of removing temptations from their path and giving them all a chance to live innocently, usefully and creditably. —These are briefly our views of the matter. The following are those of the Journal of Commerce: PROGRESS OF CRIME.—This is a subject of deep interest to our citizens. The facility with which, for some years past, murderers have cheated the gallows of their victims, will account, in a great measure, for the rapid increase of crime in New-York. Another cause is the influx of foreigners, not a few of whom were adopted in valiant before they reached our shores. Many of the recent murders have been committed by foreigners. Since the 1st of January last, in this City alone, there have been SIXTEEN TRIALS FOR MURDER. If future Juries, instead of indulging in makeshift leniency about the infliction of capital punishment, would do their duty as efficiently and faithfully as the Juries in the recent capital cases have done, men who obtained mercy in their hearts would soon learn that this is not the place for them. The fear of the community would not be passed by such frequent recitals of crime in its most heinous forms. The human life which restrains them from convicting men of capital offenses when guilty. If they valued life more, they would be more ready to punish those who destroy it. When Gen. Taylor became Captain of a company of soldiers, he was full of crime, and life, as well as property, was very insecure. He immediately adopted a rigid system of police, and the guilty no longer escaped punishment. The streets soon became as safe as those of New-York. Another cause of the increase of crime, is the fact that the virtuous walked abroad with confidence. So it will be here, and so it is everywhere, for good laws are administered without fear of favor, and when the penalties are exacted with rigor. Non-offenders are not objects of clemency, unless there are mitigating circumstances—of which the Executive is the proper judge. Clemency to them, is cruelty to honest men. —We certainly have done a pretty extensive business at Hanging for the last year or two, but The Journal thinks we have not done enough. How, then, happens it that the States of Vermont, Maine and Michigan, which have stopped Hanging at

all, and virtually or expressly forbidden it, are having fewer murders altogether than we have in this single city? Let us hear!

The Detroit Free Press says: We scarcely take up a New-York paper that we do not find an account of a conviction or execution for murder! We take it, the State of New-York has abolished Capital Punishment, else why so much crime? We are deriving much benefit from the excess of crime in New-York. The Express and other required of this State, have no room that way. Its Capital Punishment has abolished in New-York.

—Hear also the Newport (R. I.) Daily News: Executions in this country are yearly becoming more frequent. Within the last year more than twenty men have expired their lives on the gallows for heinous offenses, such as murder, rape, &c., against the laws of the land. And yet this terrible severity of the law does not appear to have any good influence on the living, in restraining the evil passions of man's nature, and preventing a repetition of horrible crimes. We have long doubted the efficacy of salutary influence of Capital Punishment. It does not prevent crime, because these offenses are committed when men's passions are excited, or when a deliberate plan has been laid, and the guilty party expects to escape, each one thinking that he has sufficient shrewdness to evade detection. If Capital Punishment is abolished, the safety of society will demand that all punishing power shall be abolished, so far as the execution of the law is concerned. We have had believe that human laws have power to deprive a man of his existence. God alone can give us being, and He alone can deprive us of it.

The subject is a very grave one. Let it be carefully pondered.

Moral of Free Trade in Ireland.

We take the following extract from the editorial columns of the leading journal of England, The Times; our readers will agree with us that it has never been exceeded in its peculiar line: 'The truth is that the message, "thou art weighed in the balance and found wanting," was never addressed more distinctly to any people than it has been to Ireland in the last six years. Every institution of the country, everything on which she relied and trusted, everything which she had constructed for herself, gave way with one simultaneous crash. She reeled in the loss of her people, and the potato, as was long foreseen to be only too probable, was stricken with an incurable disease. The cotton system, under which her lands were held, whose leading principle was to disorganize the cultivation of the soil, by handing over to the landlord all that could be spared from the bare subsistence of the tenant, brought forth its fruits in the decline and decay of agriculture. The heavy debts and mortgages, the encumbrances of the country, the ruin of effectually a system which destroyed his property while it trained his tenantry, and the necessary establishment of a poor law, without effectually relieving the distress of the many, and enormously increased the burdens of the few. Pestilence followed famine, and was succeeded in its turn by a rage for emigration in some, and for rebellion in others.'

Those who read this with any knowledge of the facts in the history and condition of Ireland, may well be dumfounded at the height, the almost infinitude, of its indescribably presumptuous insolence. The robber who blackguards his wounded victim for being weak and penniless, the despoiler of widows and orphans who taunts them with the calamities he himself has wrought, the hypocrite who leads his neighbor into vice and ruin, and then, looking to Heaven, acknowledges that God is just who punishes sin and recompenses the iniquity and folly of men, may here take a lesson in the last perfections of their art. Here is a colossal, an apparent unconsciousness, an air of utter innocence which they may well despair of attaining. Let us see what is the truth in the case; we shall put it plainly and succinctly.

What institutions has Ireland constructed for herself? None. She is a conquered country, for a century and a half under the rule of a foreign nation, deprived of liberty and independence of action, and compelled to submit to the institutions and exactions imposed upon her by England.

Why did she trust in the potato for the food of her people? Because she could not have anything else. The land had been appropriated by English landlords, who ground the face of the poor, and spent their rents out of the island; while England killed off the manufactures of the country and prevented the introduction of others, and thus made progress in wealth, intelligence, and public order impossible, since the basis of all is varied and independent industry; and instead of improvement, rendered deterioration certain, not only in the condition but the character of the people. Nothing is truer than that the character of a people is formed, that is to say, developed into excellence, or perverted into evil and impotence, by the political institutions, and especially by the system of property and labor, in which they live. Had a diversified industry existed in Ireland, and had her soil belonged to those who tilled it, the people would never have been reduced to depend for food upon potatoes or any other single article.

What power fixed on Ireland a system which discouraged agriculture by handing over all the produce of the soil to the landlord, leaving only a bare subsistence to the tenant? England.

What caused the extravagance, the debts, and the ruin of the proprietors as well as of the tenants? The rule and policy of England.

In short, it is English landlordism and the English manufacturing and commercial monopoly which have brought Ireland where she is, and have made her people what they are, impotent even in rebellion, able only to die of famine or flee beyond the ocean. The landlordism might have been borne, might finally have been escaped from, but for the extinction and prevention of native industry through the influence of compulsory free trade with England.

And now that this horrible war is accomplished, now that the Irish people have been peeled, and degraded, and brutalized, and slain and driven out of their country by millions, through the system forced upon them by their conquerors, The Times, the great organ of those conquerors and of their system, the great mouthpiece of that same vaunted free trade, coolly assures them that they have been weighed in the ba-

lance and found wanting! Is not this the very sublime of hypocritical insolence? Is it not calculated to encourage us here in America to venture upon a complete trial of the same system of free trade? May we not also hope that when all our farms are stopped, our mills closed, our entire manufacturing industry ruined, and our people dispersed through the wilds of the West, or sent abroad in search of new islands and states to conquer and annex,—may we not also hope that the same kindly voice will assure us that we, too, have been tried and found wanting? Of course we may; we have already once been blessed in that sort; it was in the times of repudiation, and if we will only go in the policy called 'democratic,' we may be sure of being so blessed again.

—Of course, as every Irishman in this country must cherish a lively affection for the cause which has ruined his native island, killed off his brethren by famine and pestilence, and driven himself into exile, he will take particular care to vote for the party whose policy is British free trade.

Virginia. The tickets for State Officers forced by the Antagonist State Conventions, are as follows: Wm. S. Summers, Governor; J. M. Johnson, Lt. Governor; Samuel W. Bates, Attorney General; S. S. Baxter, William P. Bookce, Both candidates for Governor are taken from the West.—Mr. Summers residing in Kanawha, Mr. Johnson in Harrison County. Mr. Summers is one of the ablest and best men of the State.

Mr. Johnson is a man of fair character, but of very moderate talents. Both are 'Compromise' or 'Union' men. Mr. Leake is a far able man than Johnson, but is a 'free-eater' or anti-Compromise man, and so would not do to run for Governor. Mr. Johnson has served twelve years in Congress, between 1823 and 1847. Mr. Summers held a seat in the House during the XXVIIIth and XXVIIIth Congress, declining to serve longer. Mr. Leake was a Member of the XXVIIIth only. Mr. Watts has been an influential Member of the State Legislature.

—The Whig Convention, it is reported, inclined to favor Mr. Fillmore's nomination for the Presidency. Why don't some Southern State nominate Mr. Webster? Has he not done enough to deserve it?

—A Special Election is to be held to precede the New Constitution on the fourth Thursday (23d) of October. There is no doubt of its ratification by an immense majority. At this Election, Members of the next Congress will be chosen. The election for State Officers, Legislature, &c., takes place on the second Monday (8th) of December.

The Washington Union had a correspondent at the Rochester State Fair, who says in the course of an admirable notice of Senator Douglas's Address: 'Nor did he apologize for expressing the opinion that, owing to a deficiency in the extent of our sugar-producing territory, the annexation of other States out to that crop was rendered possible by the necessity of making ourselves independent of foreign countries in respect to this important article of food.'

—The Senator never once intimated nor hinted that there was any necessity of making our selves independent of foreign countries' by producing our own Wares and Fabrics. On the contrary, his argument steadily implies that it is best for us not to be independent, but to buy them of foreigners. He wants no territory annexed but such as is suited to Sugar-growing, because Cane Sugar is essentially a Slave Labor product, while Manufactures are mainly produced by Free Labor. We might within five years produce more Sugar (Beet included) on our present territory than all the world consumes; but it is Slavery, not Sugar, which requires 'the annexation of more Sugar-growing territory,' and Mr. Douglas is a candidate for President. That is just why the subject of Annexation was dragged into an Agricultural Address, and those Whig? journal that are backslapping The Tribune for its former strictures well know this is the fact.

A Mountain in Motion. We find in our German papers an account of a singular catastrophe, which we translate for The Tribune. Above the District of Magyarokarok, in the south-western portion of Transylvania, there are two mountains, Vanyikes and Gelesztas. The District lies on a slope of the two mountains, which are from 800 to 1,000 feet high, opposite a kettle-shaped hollow. On the 13th of August, the Gelesztas began to move, and forced the Vanyikes, which is about four miles from Magyarokarok, so near to that District that it is now scarcely 20 paces distant, and threatens to destroy the whole village. The motion of the mountain continued from midnight on the 13th to noon on the 15th of August, and during this time it occasioned great damage through a space of about one-third of a mile in length and nearly a quarter of a mile in breadth. The fields beneath and around the mountain, which in this place were covered with a harvest of unseasoned beauty, were precipitated into the depths, and instead of them huge rocks now rise against the sky. No one would know the place. No one knows where was his own field—the two parts of a plowed field, which were torn asunder, are often found at the distance of two miles from each other, with a bottomless abyss between them. The population of the place, numbering about 350 souls, are encamped with their little property on a mountain lying within the District, and expect the next calamity in a state of great depression. Beneath the torn-up mountain, and even on the very spot, water gushes up on every side, and the ground in the vicinity is so cracked that no living creature can approach it.

Michel Chevalier has a leader of four columns in the Journal des Debats to prove that the United States want to get Cuba, for fear that Spain will emancipate the slaves there, as England has done in her colonies.

Whig Nominations. Senatorial District.—Morton H. Clark of Canadaigua, Ontario County.

The Catholics and the 'Higher Law.' We believe no other denomination of Christians in this country has been so derided in its condemnation of what are termed 'Higher Law' doctrines respecting the recapture of Fugitives from Slavery as the Roman Catholics. We wish, in view of this circumstance, to call their attention to the following facts: An act has lately passed the British Parliament which forbids, under penalty, the assumption of Episcopal titles by the Bishops of the Roman Catholic Church. It passed each House by an overwhelming majority, was signed by the Queen, and no one doubts that, if contested, it will be held constitutional by the Courts. And yet this is the manner in which that law is habitually treated by The Tablet, the organ of the British Roman Catholics, with its