

BUSINESS NOTICES.

W. T. JENNINGS & Co., Drapers and Tailors, of No. 231 Broadway, embrace the advantages...

GRASS VALLEY GOLD MINING COMPANY.—Capital \$100,000. The shares of this company...

WATER-GUARD Life Insurance Co. of New York. The policy of this company...

FOR CHAPPED HANDS, SALT RHEUM, &c.—The India Rubber Gloves and Mitts are the best...

F. W. FOWLER & WELLS, PHOTOGRAPHERS AND PUBLISHERS, Clinton Hall, No. 131 Nassau St., New York.

V. B. PALMER is the duly authorized Agent of the best Newspapers throughout the country...

OPERA GLASSES.—Those who desire something superior should call and examine a new lot...

SEE THE AUTHORITY.—Those who distrust the merits of the popular press, and who wish to find...

ALABAMA.—The Union State Convention in session at Montgomery on the 19th inst. resolved not to be represented in either of the National Conventions of the Whigs or the Opposition.

For the State at Large.—James E. Belter, of Montgomery, and J. C. Manning, of Madison.

District 1.—James M. Talbot and A. B. Cooper, II. Sterling Bass, Jr. and Thos. J. Judge, III. Howell Rose and H. M. Goudou, IV. Alfred Vanhook and R. B. Smith, V. R. W. Walker and R. H. Hicks, VI. A. C. Wood and W. L. Bingham, VII. Robert Mitchell and George T. M. A'Lee.

The Opposition State Convention, which met at Montgomery on the 19th inst., appointed the following Delegates to Baltimore, and also nominated candidates for Presidential Electors.

Electors at Large.—John A. Winston, Sumner, Daniel Coleman, Luncheon, District Electors.—Dist. I. F. S. Lyon, of Lawrence, II. J. J. Schell, of Montgomery, III. C. C. Lee, of Montgomery, IV. M. Armstrong, Lawrence, V. Joseph P. Frazier, Jackson, VI. James F. Dowdell, Chambers.

Senatorial Delegates.—John Edwin, Greene, Arthur P. Bagley, Montgomery, Wm. Fleming, Madison, District Delegates.—Dist. I. James M. Withers and Price Williams, of Mobile, and J. W. Bridges, Wilcox, II. B. Y. Fair, Montgomery, G. T. Yelverton, Harris, Coosa, III. M. Jackson, Attaluga, George W. Goddard, Perry, IV. L. Martin, Tuscaloosa, V. O. A. Oates, Lauderdale, J. N. Malone, Limestone, William H. Deering, Jackson, III. Simpson, W. M. Mack, E. T. Scott, Johnston, Peyton Rowan, St. Clair, VII. John T. Heflin, Randolph, E. G. Richards, Chambers, W. P. Davis, Benton.

MISSOURI.—In August there are to be elected Congressmen, Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor, Attorney-General, Members of the Legislature, Sheriffs and other County officers.

Both sections of the Opposition are actively at work in electing Delegates to the State and District Conventions, and the Whig papers suggest the same course on the part of their political friends.

While in England it is a matter of embittered dispute whether belief in the Jewish religion ought not wholly to disqualify a man to be a legislator, we have just had a striking evidence that in the United States such intolerance is extinct and unknown.

Hon. J. P. BENJAMIN, the newly elected Senator from Louisiana, is a Jew as well as a man of ability and character. He will take his seat a year from March next, when the term of his predecessor, Mr. Downs will expire.

THE Express complains that the Tribune gets interesting intelligence ahead of it.

FROM SANTA FE AND EL PASO.—The Santa Fe mail, bringing dates from Santa Fe to the 1st of December, and El Paso to the 13th, arrived at San Antonio on the 31st ult. The Western Texas says: We learn that the Indians are very troublesome on the Rio Grande, from Santa Fe to El Paso.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 30, 1852.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.—The steamship Niagara, Capt. Stone, from Liverpool for this port, with one week's later intelligence, is now in her thirteenth day out, and may be hourly looked for.

THE WHIG ALMANAC.—We have spared no labor nor expense to make this political manual decidedly worth buying, first by all persons interested in Politics or Public Affairs, secondly by all Whigs. There is no other annual to be obtained which gives details of all important Elections throughout the country brought down to the present time, so as to afford reliable data to the politician who wishes to watch the State Elections as they transpire through the coming spring and summer, and thence infer the probable result of the Presidential Election in November.

But this year's Almanac is valuable not alone to politicians. The NEW CENSUS of the United States is condensed into its pages, so as to show the Population of each State in the aggregate and by Counties, while a general summary of the official Statistics of Industry and Production is also given. A Table of all the Railroads in the Country is presented, also a digest of the Acts of Congress at its last Session, including the New Postage Law in full. The Federal Government—President, Cabinet, Supreme Court, and both Houses of Congress, political classified—also appear as usual, with a considerable amount of information respecting European affairs.

But more. We have endeavored, in a letter to a friend, fairly and accurately to state the grounds of a radical diversity between the two great parties which divide the country, to which we solicit the attention of our fellow-citizens, especially of the young and unprejudiced. This letter we hope to see widely circulated, for we believe it calculated to dispel many unjust impressions, and induce thousands to consider the claims and character of the Whig party more candidly and favorably than they have hitherto done.

We appeal to our Whig friends generally, but especially to all who feel an interest in the Elections of 1852, to help place the Almanac in as many dwellings as possible. We need no help, and desire no one to do this for our sakes; but we know well that young men just becoming voters may, in a season of calm like this, be reached through a quiet presentation of facts and arguments bearing on the essential differences of parties, who cannot be influenced at all by appeals made during the excitement of a Presidential canvass. There is scarcely a township in this or any other Free State where one hundred Whig Almanacs might not be readily sold and hung up for frequent consultation by so many friends. If some active merchant, postmaster, or other citizen would procure them and let the fact be known. The difference between the price per hundred and that by the single copy would pay him for his trouble, and insure him the satisfaction of having done good without incurring a personal sacrifice thereon. Who reader? Will you not try it?

We think no one who looks through this Almanac will accuse us of speaking mainly in our own behalf. The matter compressed into its 61 pages would have amply filled an ordinary volume of 300, which would not have been deemed dear at a dollar. It has cost us far more to give it in this condensed form than it would have done to make a large volume of it, and surely no Whig who has his soul growing up will grudge a shilling for such a text-book if it be brought within his reach, no matter how many Almanacs—religious, agricultural or miscellaneous—he already possesses. Friends everywhere! We ask your aid in giving this annual the widest circulation.

Topics of the Morning. In the United States Senate, after some preliminary business, Mr. Shields introduced a very judicious Resolution, asking the restoration to liberty of the Irish State Prisoners, as a substitute for the one previously offered, which was postponed till Thursday next. The Compromise Resolution was then taken up, and Mr. McRae, of Mississippi, formerly a strenuous opponent of the Compromise measures, made some moderate and sensible remarks, but before he had concluded the Senate adjourned.

In the House, the bill appropriating \$6,000 for the relief of the Cuban Prisoners passed, with a proviso. An important Postage bill was reported, of which see the substance in the dispatch. An important statement of the Judiciary expenses was made, with a report from the Committee on that department, of which a large number of copies was ordered to be printed.

In the State Senate we have some prospect of relief in the matter of the number of ballot-boxes in our elections. The Militia Law bill amendment, relating to the First Division, passed the Committee of the Whole, which had also under consideration a bill relating to Rural Cemeteries.

In the Assembly a discussion arose on extravagance in ordering books printed for the members. Kossuth has been making a speech to one thousand ladies in Pittsburgh, who presented him with a book containing their dear little autographs. Rooms are taken for him at Cleveland, where he will spend Sunday.

The Pittsburgh papers contradict, probably by authority, the rumor that Turkey had protested against Kossuth's return to England.

The Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Convention, now sitting in Boston, has denounced Kossuth, Webster and Sumner.

The Massachusetts Legislature are considering the establishment of a steamship line from Boston to New-Orleans.

Hon. Harmar Denny, a distinguished and influential citizen of Pennsylvania, and a member of Congress from that State during the entire term of Gen. Jackson's administration, died in Pittsburgh yesterday.

Bayard Taylor's description of "Life and Travel on the Nile" will twine itself around the mind of the reader like the memory of a delicious dream.

Our Washington Correspondent comments on Metropolitan matters with a caustic pen.

A column or two of European items, specially prepared for The Tribune, will arrest the attention of the most hurried reader.

Cora Montgomery gives us a Military view of New-Mexico.

Under the Texas news will be found an item of importance from Mexico relative to a proposed agreement between that country and England concerning the Tehuantepec Railroad.

Later from Texas; Colored Convention in Ohio; Industrial Congress Proceedings; Board of Education Report; Mail Gleanings; Literary Notices; Court Proceedings; Temperance Demonstration at Albany; and a great variety of interesting items will be found on our inside pages.

A Word to Germans. The Germans in the United States owe a duty to their fatherland. Enjoying the blessings of democratic liberty, founding here in peace the homes where their children will live after them as citizens and members of this nation, it is impossible that they should forget the brethren they have left behind them, and who still pine in bondage and sigh for the deliverance of their country. That deliverance can be accomplished solely by the establishment of democratic liberty; and, whether it be effected next year or next century, it can only be done by a revolution.

To aid and advance this revolution is, then, the duty of Germans in the United States. We do not doubt that, as a body, they are zealous to discharge it, according to their means. But there is a difficulty in the way.

That difficulty grows out of dissensions among the leaders. There are in London two organizations of the principal German Democrats, the one called the Agitation Union, and the other the Emigration Union. Among the members of the former are Messrs. Fickler and Goegg, who are now in this country; at the head of the latter is Mr. Kinkel, the distinguished poet and orator, who is also in this country. The dissension between these two bodies we understand to be in a measure personal and in a measure the result of different views of policy. But whatever be its origin, it is a misfortune to the common cause.

In behalf of that cause we appeal to the parties to whom we refer to put an end to their differences, and we call upon the Germans in the country to second this appeal. In the United States, where all nations mingle, let these parties follow the national example. Whatever discrepancy may exist between Messrs. Kinkel, and Goegg and Fickler as to the measures to be adopted in Germany after the revolution shall have been accomplished, there ought to be none, and we are sure there is none as to the necessity of that revolution itself. Let them combine, then, upon that basis, and leave ulterior questions to be raised and settled in their own time. When the German people are free, they can very well decide what institutions they will establish, but it were the blindest error to risk or delay that freedom by premature divisions and disputes.

It may be said, and with truth, that we do not state all the details of the difference between these two parties. It was not our purpose to state them. What we desire is not to make them plainer, but to remit them to obscurity. We invoke unity and hearty cooperation in their stead. The cause is worthy of it, and the duty is imperative. Let personal motives be laid aside and divergence of opinion reconciled in earnest devotion to the common end. Then, with wisdom and energy, much, very much may be done for Germany by her sons in the United States.

The Presidency—A New Move. The Democratic Review for this month opens a new volume with every evidence of a change of owners, change of pilot and change of purpose. A Portrait and Life of Mazzini (the latter very good,) a thorough castigation of the French Usurper, "Intervention," "Blum Lives!" &c., attest the strongest interest in European Politics, the most radical devotion to the cause of Universal Liberty, (except for niggers,) and the most unbending willingness to back the Yankee Eagle in an even fight with all creation and the European despots in particular. "Northern Lakes and Western Rivers" takes sensible and National ground with regard to the duty resting on the Federal Government to improve our Rivers and Harbors, while articles on "1852 and the Presidency," Judge Douglas's Speech and "National Convention—Dangers to its Purity," seem to have a strong squinting toward the support of the Little Giant for the Baltimore Nomination. The last-named article protests against the appointment of Cabinet Officers in 1853 from among the defeated candidates for the Presidential nomination at Baltimore in 1852. That we do not misjudge the drift of all this, our readers will gather from the following extract, being the conclusion of the leading article on "1852 and the Presidency":

"It must be remembered, that this is no ordinary contest. Every hope of success, every merit of success, is to be gained, and putting forward the proper man. Against the Democratic candidate, the Whigs will place Gen. Scott, and if military renown were of any avail, Gen. Scott is certain of the Presidency. But we must the Republic everywhere have learned sufficient lessons as to the selection of military Presidents. As we have said, the political agitations and dogged malice of the Union party heavily preponderated the Union into a civil war. Scott is managing armies and writing letters, and on that account alone, if the example of what is obtained by an avidity for military Presidency were not too strikingly before us, it would be made plain to the Democratic party to put forward any candidate against whom the jealousy and whittled results can follow from the election of a military man to the Presidency of a Republic. Certainly, the Democratic ranks can show no equal to Gen. 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