BUSINESS NOTICES.

PRINT AND GINGHAM DEPARTMENT.—We invite attention of close buyers to our stock in this department. TWEEDY, MOULTON & PLIMPTON, Importers and Jobbers, No. 47 Broadway.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.—All the characteristics of a distinct Hosiery stock: those who buy these goods close are invited to call and inquire for Samuel Greacock. TWEEDY, MOULTON & PLIMPTON, No. 47 Broadway.

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.—Some great bargains in De Lames, Lawns, and particularly fancy Orleans and Mohair Lusters, from 10 cents per yard and upward. TWEEDY, MOULTON & PLIMPTON, No. 47 Broadway.

EXCELSIOR.—BERRE & Co., Fashionable Hatters, No. 156 Broadway.—The Spring Fashion for Gentlemen's Hats was introduced by BERRE & Co. Feb. 14. Hats made to suit the tastes of customers at the shortest notice.

☞ GENIN's Spring Style of Hats were introduced on Saturday, the 14th Feb. Gentlemen in want of a Hat superior in style and quantity are invited to call. GENIN, No. 214 Broadway.

HATS—SPRING FASHION.—WARNOCK'S, No. 176 Broadway, Irving House, have now ready the Spring Fashion for Gentlemen's Hats. The gratifying approval of the character and style of Hats emanating from our establishment, as manifested in an extensive and rapidly increasing popularity, is unmistakable evidence of their merit.

ENVELOPES, NOTE PAPER, &.—Envelopes by the million; Note Paper by the 100 reams, at No. 89 Nassau-st., Sun Building. CHAS H. LYON, Manufacturing and Importing Stationer.

ESTABLISHED 1825.—In this, the twentieth year of our career as successors to the original proprietors of the only Establishment in the City in the year 1825, at which was projected and successfully carried out, the idea of a supply of solely first quality Ready-made Garments, it behooves us to announce in the confidence of our experience, notwithstanding the efforts that have been made to equal our productions, that we still continue to keep on hand the best assortment of Ready-made Clothing to be had in this market, to which we would solicit the attention of those who, in cases of emergency or otherwise, require a first-rate suit, at prices which must satisfy the discerning that ours are the most economical if not the lowest priced goods.

As usual, a supply of the newest and most desirable fabrics will enable us to answer the requirements of those preferring articles made to measure, in which department the best talent is employed. W. T. JENNINGS & Co., No. 231 Broadway; American Hotel.

SPRING CLOTHING.—Our stock of Men's and Boys' Clothing is now complete, with every style of garments adapted to city trade and Southern and Western markets. Purchasers will find a good assortment to select from. BOUGHTON & KNAPP, No. 33 Maiden-lane.

HOSIERY AND UNDER-GARMENTS REMARKABLY LOW.—A. RANKIN & Co., No. 104 Bowery, invite attention to their extensive stock of Hosiery and Under-garments, which in consequence of their facilities in manufacturing and importing, they can sell at prices which all who examine confess to be extremely low. Call and examine. Remember the old stand, No. 104 Bowery, wholesale and retail.

☞ THE LAST CHANCE FOR GREAT BARGAINS IN WET GOODS.—G. M. BODINE is determined to close out the entire balance of his Wet Goods this week—consisting of embroidered drapery Muslins, Shirting Linens, Table Linens, Quilts, Muslins, Towelings, Napkins, &c. As these goods must all be sold this week, great bargains may be expected. We are now prepared to offer another great inducement for ladies to call and secure before purchasing elsewhere, as we have just opened 50 cases of new Spring Goods, consisting of all the various styles of Ladies' Dress Goods, plain and embroidered Crape Shawls, brocade, stripe and plain changeable Silks, printed and Cashmere Shawls, &c. &c. These goods have been bought at auction, mostly within the last week, for cash, very cheap, and will be sold at less prices than any other store can sell them.
G. M. BODINE, No. 323 Grand-st. cor. of Orchard.

LOOK AT THIS!—Patent Tapestry Ingrain Carpeting, precisely the same as was exhibited at the World's Fair, magnificent designs of the most gorgeous colors, at a reduction of twenty-five per cent. from former prices, at HIRAM ANDERSON'S. They are decidedly a great curiosity; by all means go and see them.

☞ Union Hall Wholesale Clothing Warehouse, corner Fulton and Nassau-sts., New-York. The attention of Southern and Western merchants visiting this city, is respectfully invited to our immense stock of Spring and Summer Clothing, which embraces all the new and desirable styles of goods, suitable for the season, manufactured by competent workmen, and cut in the most elegant and modern style, and at prices which cannot fail to give entire satisfaction. N. B.—A large assortment of Boys' Clothing constantly on hand. P. L. ROGERS.

☞ Ladies' Gaiters at 12a14 shillings; first quality at 16@18s.; Ladies' Slippers, Ties, Toilet Slips and Buskins at 6@7s; best kinds at 9@10s per pair, with Misses and Childrens' Gaiter Boots and Shoes. A larger assortment and lower in prices—quality considered—than any other store in New-York. Ladies, call, see and examine for yourselves at J. B. MILLER'S, No. 134 Canal-st.

"FIGURES CAN'T LIE."—BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS TRIUMPHANT.—An unusual effort having been made in certain quarters to mislead the public mind in reference to BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS, the thousands who are interested in the matter are informed that *The Sunday Courier* of March 14 will contain a plain, practical, and undisputable refutation of all the fallacious misstatements that have been made in various papers respecting the principles of Building Associations, and the management of the many Companies now in existence in this City.

Mechanics, laborers, working men, and the industrious of all departments who aim at honorable independence are deeply interested in this subject, and should not fail to make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the beneficent principles on which Building Associations are founded and conducted.

The Sunday Courier is published at No. 15 Spruce-st., and may be procured at any news depôt.

☞ A first-class opportunity is now offered to all who wish a delightful country residence on Long-Island for $25 only, where you can retire after the toils of the day and and spend the night surrounded by a cheerful and happy family, safe from the allurements to vice in the city. See advertisement of C. WOOD in this paper, headed $25

☞ We would call attention to the sale THIS DAY by E. H. LUDLOW, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, of lots on 2d and 3d ave., 44th and 45th-sts. The lots are well calculated for immediate improvement. The sale will be peremptory to close an estate. Maps of the property can be had at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 11 Wall st. (168)

☞ English Tapestry Brussels Carpeting, at unparalleled low prices, at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery. Just received 100 pieces of English Brussels Tapestry, of the most magnificent and unique spring styles, at very reduced prices. There are eight spacious salesrooms, fully stocked with every style of spring Carpeting, Floor Oil Cloths, &c., at tremendous low prices.

☞ CALIFORNIA MERCHANTS AND MINERS are invited to examine BARRON BROTHER'S Portable Blast Furnaces for extracting gold from quartz rocks, and for all other melting operation. They are the most effective Furnaces in use. Also, Barron Bros. Portable Forges. Both can be seen in use at the Warerooms, No. 66 Duane-st.

ÆOLIAN PIANOS.—Great bargains in Pianos, at No. 297 Broadway. We are enlarging our store and need the room. We have Hallet, Davis & Co.'s.; T. Gilbert & Co.'s.; L. Gilbert's, and those of several New-York makers. Second-hand Pianos. Pianos to Let.
GOULD & BERRY, No. 297 Broadway.

ASTONISHING!—Only four shillings per yard for beautiful all wool Ingrain Carpets, at the famous Cheap Carpet Depôt, No. 99 Bowery, HIRAM ANDERSON'S. Also Common Ingrain Carpeting at 2s., 2s. 6d., &c., per yard Stair Carpets at 1s 6d., 2s., 3s. and 4s. per yard, and Heath Rugs only 3s. each, &c &c.

☞ New and elegant designs of Tapestry, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, oil cloths, rugs, window-shades, drapery muslins, gilt cornices, &c., and a large stock of seasonable dry goods at the recently enlarged Family Dry Goods and Carpet Store of J. H. TOWNSEND & Co., No. 761 Greenwich st

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS.—PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No 379 Broadway, corner of White-st., having purchased largely at the late large auction sales, will dispose of the same at the following low prices: Rich Velvets, 12s.; Tapestries, 9s: Brussels, 8s.; Three-ply, 7s to 8s.; Ingrains, 4s. to 6s., and all other goods equally low.

☞ FOWLER & WELLS, Phrenologists and Publishers, Clinton Hall, No. 131 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 142 Washington-st., Boston.

TO THE PUBLIC.—One bottle of Dr. WATTS' Nervous Antidote can be had to test its wonderful properties in Consumption and other diseases, without cost if not found to be beneficial in the case. Office No. 424 Greenwich st. Depôt No. 102 Nassau-st. Zieber's, Philadelphia.

☞ B—Patient and you will be rid of Rats,
B—Wise and purchase COSTAR'S Exterminator—
B—Sure you buy it at No. 444 Broadway—
B—Trustful, Mice, Roaches, Ants and Bedbugs will leave—
B—Wary of Humbugs. For Costar's the Genuine—
B—Prudent and you will buy no Counterfeits—
B—Cause Costar has no peddlers—
B—Uy it at COSTAR'S Vermin and Insect Exterminator Depôt, No. 444 Broadway, wholesale and retail.

PUBLIC OPINION!—
Miss Martineau, the writer hath
Of late years undertaken
To undermine the Christian faith,
Which still remains unshaken.
But tho' she be the Great Rejected,
'Tis not so with Lyons' Powder—
Wherever bed-bugs are detected
Doth its praise grow loud and louder!
These Powders are no pois'nous drug—
No meddler's wile—but safe as water,
While of roach, of ant, and bug
They make a moist outrageous slaughter.
Depot for LYON'S Magnetic Powder and Pills, 424 Broadway.

☞ Dépôt for COSTAR'S celebrated Rat, Mouse, Cockroach, Croton Bug, Ant, Bedbug, &c. Exterminators, is at DELLUC & Co.'s Three Establishments, No. 2 Park-row, No. 501 Broadway, opposite Niblo's Garden, and No. 250 4th-av., cor. 28th-st. (COSTAR'S Dépôt is No. 444 Broadway, N.Y.)

RHODE ISLAND.—The Nominating Committee appointed by the Whig State Convention, will meet at *The Providence Journal* office, on Wednesday, the 17th inst.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 15.

For Europe.

The next number of *The Tribune for European Circulation* 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 *America* sails from Boston on Wednesday at 12 o'clock.

CONGRESS.—The Senate was not in session on Saturday. In the House, Mr. Polk, of Tenn., stated that the Mississippi pugilists had patched up their personal difficulties. Mr. Wilcox, one of the parties, finished the speech which had been interrupted by the fist of Mr. Brown coming in his face on Friday. After some debate, the House voted the half-million appropriation for the extension of the Capitol.

LEGISLATURE.—In the Senate, among a number of bills reported, was one to increase the number of Coroners in this City. In the Assembly, a bill was reported to prevent accidents on Railways.

☞ Two Locomotives, leading a gravel and a freight train, respectively, walked into each other as if they were Mississippi Loco Focos, near Albany, on Saturday afternoon. The Southern news tells us that Caravajal and Canales both claim to have whipped each other. Philadelphia had another Sunday exhibition yesterday,—of course thunder, lightning, &c., followed.

☞ An interesting document on the attacks on Kossuth, &c., from Pulszky, will be found on the Sixth Page.

☞ We invite the attention of our readers to the rejoinder of Mr. PULSZKY to the assaults on KOSSUTH by Messrs. BATTHIANYI and SZEMERE. It will be found on another page of this paper. A more forcible and conclusive argument could not well be imagined. The charge that KOSSUTH did wrong in surrendering his authority into the hands of GÖRGEY, under the circumstances of that crisis, is utterly demolished.

A Talk with Southern Whigs.

Assuming that a Whig National Convention is to be held some time during the ensuing summer, for the selection of candidates for President and Vice-President, it is evident that a collision of sentiment is quite likely to occur touching the new issues which have recently been engrafted on the Politics of the Country. Let us take an observation, therefore, and see where we all stand respectively.

We of the North, who are faithful to the traditions and sentiments of our fathers, propose no action respecting Slavery, desire none whatever, from any Whig National Convention. We know and acknowledge that on this subject there is a diversity of views and feelings between the North and the South, and we see no use in plastering over that diversity with empty and ambiguous words. We propose to leave it where it has been left by all former Whig National Conventions, untouched. We hold, as we ever have held, that the Whig party of the Nation was organized upon certain vital Principles and in support of certain fundamental Measures, which have nothing to do with Slavery or Abolition. A Whig in Alabama may be decidedly pro-Slavery, as one in Vermont may be earnestly anti-Slavery, yet both be true and sound Whigs, and they may act cordially together in support of Whig principles and measures.

If, then, the Slavery question shall be carried into our next Whig National Convention to disturb and distract it, the North will be blameless. It is content with the old platforms and old landmarks of the party. It asks nothing in regard to Slavery in this connection but that it be let alone.

Whatever of new tests, or fire-brands, or 'isms,' shall come into that Convention will be thrust in by the South and its trainbearers—by the same force that laid the Wilmot Proviso so flatly on the table of the last National Convention. That Convention was largely in favor of said Proviso—the laying on the table implied only that the subject had rightfully no place in a Convention of the Whigs of the entire Union.

Should the subject of Slavery be nevertheless thrust into the next National Convention, how can other subjects of interest be kept out? The Freedom of the Public Lands, sympathy with the trampled Millions of Europe and other such matters are worthy of attention; if Slavery gets *its* ax ground, why should Liberty and Labor stand back?

Well: suppose your game wins, gentlemen, and a majority of the Convention is dragooned into indorsing the Fugitive Slave Law—what of it? Will one man who previously detested that law thereafter love it? Will one journal which previously denounced it thereafter uphold it? What will your rattle be worth, supposing you get it?

Is anything to be won by it? Let the general aspect of our recent Southern Elections give answer. Consider especially the late contest in Virginia, which the Whigs fought under the banner of Fillmore and the Compromise, which a Whig Congressional Caucus had just indorsed while that of the adverse party had wisely tabled it. The Whig candidate for Governor was decidedly abler and more popular than his antagonist, and yet the former was beaten some Seven Thousand Votes, and the State carried strongly against us on all points. Can it be worth while to fish for Southern votes with Compromise bait after that?

We assume that you come into Convention in good faith, and aid to nominate a candidate to the end that he be elected. Then do you wish to risk New-York and preclude all hopes of Maine, Ohio and Indiana—for what? Just count up the votes by which you expect to elect on your platform before insisting upon it that we all crowd upon it—to sink.

Suppose you don't secure that you aim at—what then? Suppose those interesting gentlemen who, elected as Whigs, made over the last House to the Opposition, should now succeed in effecting a lodgment on the Baltimore Platform—what of it? Can you believe a Whig candidate for next President would be weaker, on the whole, for their open hostility?

'O we shall *all* bolt!' What for? What will you make by it? Ohio, Indiana and Maine (all for Cass before) would have elected Gen. Taylor without a single vote from the Slave States. Is it wise without cause to force a sectional issue on the Country? We of the North are willing to 'live and let live.' Why should you, for a mere name, insist on destroying us? Pause and consider!

Schools of Design for Women.

It is a somewhat modern discovery that women can do something for themselves. With sensible and highminded women it is a matter of pride to be no longer dependent, and to justify their "rights" by revealing their genius. Even the most inexorable enemies of the Worcester Convention will admit that there are many things, besides the technically domestic, which a woman's greater delicacy of feeling, sensitiveness to grace and general instinct of beauty, enable her to do better than men. In the departments of human labor, also, there are many employments of a peculiarly womanly character, unfit for the robust and active nature of men, although they are often compelled by circumstances to perform them. Above all, there is a large number of educated, refined and talented women in various parts of the country, fully able and fully willing to maintain themselves and their families, who are now condemned to a sloth no less irksome than mortifying, because their gifts are not such as shine at the washtub or excel at the needle. Such departments, too, are crowded.

But there is another sphere especially adapted to female labor, and in which success is in the degree of actual talent and executive skill, which is now, by the wisdom of humane and thoughtful men, opening to the many who are fitted and ready to enter it. Mr. Labouchere, late President of the Board of Trade in England, was ex-officio Head of the Government School of Design in London, and in his remarks, upon the presentation of the report of that Institution in Jan., 1850, he referred with especial approbation to the exquisite designs for manufactures of various kinds from the female classes. The Great Exhibition, by quickening the attention of the English mind to the immense importance of fine designing, in a commercial no less than an artistic view, has greatly served this cause. A French writer speaks truly in saying: "It is owing to their good taste in design, and to their selection of ornaments, that the stuffs, the bijouterie, the jewelry, the tapestries and the porcelain of the French have maintained in every market in Europe a victorious competition with the English, and the National School of Design may with justice maintain its claims to this national superiority." The truth of this statement, the constant demand for novelty, and the sure success of fine designs, are perfectly well known, and it is time that our manufactures in every kind—paper, cotton, woolen and metal—should be designed here as well as they are in France or England. Here is one of the most obvious methods in which good taste is directly profitable; and the earnest of success in the movement is the fact of the constant demand.

This designing, it is clear, as well as copying, book-keeping, drawing for mechanical purposes, patterns of every kind, &c., are all well adapted to the labor of women. Why should they not be allotted to women? England is practically answering this question. Determined that grace and beauty and novelty shall be no longer the monopoly of France, that country is moving in the matter, and by an order of Council just passed, in the month of February, 1852, the Committee of the Privy Council for Trade have created a new Department, under the name of "The Department of Practical Art," of which the head, Mr. Henry Cole, one of the acting members of the Executive Committee in the Great Exhibition, is directly under the supervision of the Lords of Trade. In this new department are included the schools for women. In all the leading manufacturing towns similar institutions are established, and ample encouragement is extended to those which are already in existence. The most satisfactory reports are received of their beneficial influence in improving the taste and increasing the skill of those who enjoy their advantages. The attendance is constant and very large, and we have continually encountered, in our recent English files, the most encouraging notices of the enterprise.

In the United States the movement has already commenced. Many of the most extensive and influential manufacturers have expressed surprise that American women had not long ago begun to reap the advantages of such application of their talents. For men a thousand avenues to wealth and eminence are open, to which unanswerable reasons forbid women to aspire. Nature, herself, interferes. But any man conversant with the condition of great masses of women in the country—who knows that they have to struggle not only with poverty of means, but with a more appalling poverty of opportunity—will readily understand the enthusiasm which has inaugurated this movement, and which has thus far crowned it with success.

We have before us a Report of the proceedings of the Franklin Institute of Pennsylvania, with respect to the establishment of a School of Design for women in that State. The germ of the undertaking was a school gathered in 1848 by Mrs. Sarah Peter, in which the pupils were taught drawing, and many of them, especially, wood-engraving, a branch of industry peculiarly adapted to female labor. The result of Mrs. Peter's representations to the Institute, was the establishment of the School of Design under its auspices, and under the management of some of the most eminent and influential men and women in Philadelphia. It is now in most prosperous operation, as is a similar institution in Boston, and measures are at this moment in progress to found a School of Design for women in New-York.

It is proposed here, as in the sister cities, to begin moderately—to proceed securely step by step—not to commence until a sum is subscribed sufficient for the maintenance of the school for a year, nor is there the slightest reason to doubt that the same success will wait upon the effort in New-York which has attended it everywhere in England and in this country. The movement must needs enlist the sympathy of every thoughtful man, not only because it aims to dignify the position of women in general, but because every man has intimate personal relations with those who, in the inscrutable chances of life, may be suddenly confronted with the inexorable necessity of exertion. The best feeling of men to-day asserts that women are no longer dolls and puppets, and claims for their genius a proper sphere. That it is found here there is no doubt, and no noble and benevolent man will suffer it to be doubted that he is ready to do his share in a work upon which depends so much of the welfare of women.

☞ *The Republic*—the President's Washington organ—found no room on Saturday for the shortest and mildest rebuke of the pugilistic ruffianism exhibited in the House on Friday—but enters instead on an entirely new field of labor. In the course of a most emphatic puff of "Davison's Brewery," we are informed that

"His XX pale ale is equal to the Scotch article of that character; it is clear, golden and sparkling in appearance, and in taste exceedingly palatable and mild. His brown stout will well compare with the London brewing. His porter is also good. And his ale, for ordinary uses, is excellent."

Of course a journal cherishing such tastes has very natural and fearful forebodings of the Maine Law's effect on the Temperance Cause, and nearly two columns of the same number of *The Republic* is devoted to an Editorial attack on the principles and provisions of that law. After manifesting (in words) his devotion to and admiration of the Temperance cause, the Editor proceeds:

"To say that intoxicating liquors are poison, and that their sale should be regulated as closely as the sale of arsenic, is a begging of the question which we are unable to respect. It assumes as admitted the very consideration which all but total abstainers strenuously dispute."

No, Sir; we do not 'beg the question;' we *prove* what we assert. Our facts are on record, only you have taken care not to read them. *Alcohol* is *a poison*—we dare you to cite and controvert the evidence in support of this proposition. We defy you to give a correct definition of Poison which will not include Alcohol. And if Alcohol *is* a poison, why should *not* its sale be subject to such regulations as shall be effectual in saving from destruction the thousands who would otherwise swallow it in ignorance of its noxious character, being incited thereto by *The Republic's* commendation of the beverages containing it as 'palatable,' 'good' and 'excellent!'

Says that journal:

"It is the fate of philanthropy to be often ruined by an excess of service."

—We venture to assure 'Philanthropy' that it need cherish no shadow of apprehension of any such "excess of service" at the hands of *The Republic*.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—Noah Martin (Opp.) is likely to have less than 1,000 majority for Governor, though he *may* have one or two hundred more. The vote is considerably increased from that of last year, but is still far short of a full one, and we note that in several towns some two or three dozen electors (nearly all Whigs) declined to vote for State Officers at all.

The newspapers are stating that 'the Free Soil vote has fallen off from that of last year.' This conveys a false impression. Rev. John Atwood was last year the 'regular Democratic' candidate for Governor, until the appearance of his letter condemning the Fugitive Slave Law, when he got into a scuffle with the party leaders and was thrown. But many of the 'rank and file' refused to give him up, and in several of the strongest 'Democratic' towns he was supported by a large majority of the voters. These have since in good part been coaxed back into the 'regular' fold, whereby his poll is much diminished, but the real 'Free Soil' vote is rather larger than last year. So is the Whig.

The Legislature has been carried by the regulars by a small majority, owing to the failure of several strong Whig towns to elect. Rum was of course active in securing this end, as in affording aid and comfort to the regulars generally. But, now that Rum has carried Sham Democracy through one 'tight place,' it becomes the duty of the latter to return the compliment by defeating the Maine Law in the Legislature just chosen. Ere long the alliance must be dissolved, or the parties sink in a mutual embrace. For the Maine law is bound to pass.

—Three Constitutional amendments—one of them abolishing the exclusion of Roman Catholics from office—have probably all been ratified by the People by decisive majorities.

CLAY AND CASS.—A letter in *The New-Orleans Courier*, signed "A. B. Bacon, late of Mississippi," states the substance of a conversation with Gov. Foote of Miss. He says:

"I told him that I was anxious to apprise him before he got to Jackson, that the Union Whigs of Mississippi were willing to vote for the nominee of the Baltimore Convention, provided he was decidedly a Union Compromise man, so that there need be no doubts being entertained about the State going for our candidate, even if the secessionists refused to unite with the national Democracy. He asked me if General Cass would suit them? I told him undoubtedly; no one better. Then, said he, there will be no difficulty, for there is no doubt but that he will be nominated, and he will carry every South-western State except South Carolina, *for that great and good patriot, Henry Clay, told me, on what I fear is his dying bed, that he would rather see Gen. Cass President than any man living*, and he will probably leave this opinion behind him in a solemn address, which he will leave to the country, urging them to discard all past differences in perpetuating the existence of the Union.

"I understand, Sir, that Gov. Foote made a similar statement to several gentlemen here, and that Gen Downs has written a letter to the same purport, which is now in this city."

Delegates to the Whig National Convention.

NEW-YORK.—In the XVth Congressional District, (Washington, Saratoga, Warren and Hamilton,) a call has been issued at Fort Edward, May 4, for the purpose of electing a Delegate to the Whig National Convention, Saratoga and Washington to send two County Delegates from each Assembly District, Warren two, and Hamilton one.

In the XXXIst District, (Ontario, Seneca and Yates,) the Whig County Committees meet at Geneva, March 23, to discharge the duties devolving upon them.

PENNSYLVANIA.—In the IIId District, Benjamin H. Brown, of the Northern Liberties, has been chosen as a Delegate to the National Convention; John D. Ninesteel, of Spring Garden, was designated as an alternate. Both decidedly in favor of Gen. Scott.

In the Vth District, the Whigs of Delaware Co. have nominated Joshua P. Eyre as a Delegate to the National Convention. The Whigs of Delaware and Montgomery Counties both recommend Scott.

A 'SPIRITUAL' JOKE.—Rev. H. Bushnell, of Hartford, Conn., has been lecturing at length on 'Supernaturalism'—of course, in opposition to the modern 'Manifestations.' Andrew Jackson Davis has more recently been replying to him. One evening last week Dr. Bushnell was to give his closing lecture, and Davis gave one the evening before. In the course of it he said in substance, "Ladies and gentlemen, as one 'evidence of the reality and accuracy of this 'Clairvoyance, Prevision, or whatever you please 'to term it, I will now give you the Lecture 'which Dr. Bushnell *will* give to-morrow evening"—whereupon he proceeded to reel off what he declared that Lecture would be, several of the audience taking notes. These walked in at Dr. B.'s lecture next evening, notes in hand, and lo! the Dr.'s Lecture proved *verbatim* what Davis had declared it would be the evening before.

—We give this story as it is flying about, only warranting that it has lost nothing in its progress from Hartford hither. We understand that the facts in the case, whatever they may be, are to be duly authenticated and published.

ARRIVAL OF THE UNITED STATES.—The steamship United States, Capt. Berry, from Chagres March 4, at 6 P. M., and six days from Kingston, Jamaica, arrived at this port last night. By her we are in possession of the latest news from the Isthmus of Panama, which reaches to the 2d inst.

Louis Lewis, Esq., H. B. M.'s Vice-Consul at Panama, died suddenly in that city on the 29th February.

The health of Panama was unusually good. There were seven sailing vessels and a steamer up for California on the 2d inst.

The Pacific Mail steamer Northerner, was hourly expected. There were about three thousand emigrants remaining at Panama on the 2d inst., waiting for a passage to California. Provisions were still scarce and high.

At Chagres trade was brisk, and considerable trade was going over the Isthmus, in the way of provisions.

The steamship Independence, Capt. Stoddard, having repaired, left Kingston on the morning of the 7th inst. for New-York.

The steamship Brother Jonathan, from New-York, arrived at Kingston on the morning of the 8th inst., and would leave again on the evening of that day for Chagres and San Juan.

The United States having left Chagres before the arrival of the mails, brings no later dates from California.

We are indebted to Mr. Barney, the gentlemanly Purser of the United States, for the prompt delivery of favors.

The following is a list of passengers per the United States:

A. W. Hearne, J. W. Heathcock, W. Seymour, J. Williams, C. W. Smith, J. W. McKudlar, E. Lewis, R. R. Foster, M. Patten, J. W. Brown, J. W. Bruce, J. Ames, W. J. Godfrey, W. S. Francis, W. Stuart, M. Mason, E. S. Cress, C. Cadulan, M. Viggum, M. Gaston, A. Crossley, A. P. Sterm, S. Chrisholmn, M. Osgood, G. M. Goodhall, J. Thorne, Mrs. Thorne, B. T. Thorne, M. Smith, M. Yard, F. Goodhall, J. Greenwood, E. Ellis, J. Autervistle, J. McComb, J. Campbell, J. Pratt, S. Rodgers, S. Reid, J. Potter, J. Rice, J. Hansen, J. Kingsby, G. B. Rood, G. T. Preston, E. A. Coffin, G. Hooper, T. L. Redmond, J. Walter, T. Condon, C. Keefe, D. Sprague, W. A. Chandler, P. Redmond, D. Loringwood, P. Patterson, J. C. Stone, D. Wicks, P. Sullivan, T. A. Degraw, J. Delavan, J. Newman, P. Wicks, L. S. Hiscock, E. H. Michaels, J. Smith, F. Cassady, L. Rushton, J. Rushton, E. Case, G. H. McDonald, G. A. Seaton, W. Kendall, J. James, T. Quinn, G. W. Frost, T. Bell, E. Bell, H. Kalor, A. Richard, J. Scudder, B. F. Granger, H. Cohen, A. Gove, W. MacFarlane, W. Loveland, A. Brown, H. M. Gardiner, J. H. Smith, W. Burns, H. Moon, Y. S. Sittle, P. Earnest, G. Cunningham, A. Heritye, M. Fobey, P. N. O'Brien, B. Baker, S. Haskins, H. Burlingham, E. Green, J. Wilson, S. Brestfield, J. Falconer, R. Falconer, J. Sigler, J. Falkner, S. Campbell, J. Woolfe, S. Grossman, J. A. Postran, J. Pembertly, A. Collins, S. Goodhull, J. B. Lake, W. Bacon, J. Campbell, S. Marsh, A. Black, S. Sayden, A. Phelps, T. Pierre, M. Cane, P. Doughterty, L. Button, B. G. Doughterty, W. May, G. Miles, W. Smith, J. McKee, J. M. Breeze, G. M. Smith, Hoyle, C. H. Thomas, W. Carr, H. Carr, P. S. Williams, H. Darley, J. Wright, W. G. Erdman, J. Johnson, M. Jones, J. Perkins, C. Whitford, J. Broadwick, J. De Gray, S. Rills, C. A. Brown, G. K. Wilson, R. Goldsworthy, J. Swan, W. S. White, W. C. Howard, L. Hodsman, L. Davis, W. Hull, H. Bernhardt, H. W. Chaffy, J. Wells, S. M. Lewis, S. Washington, N. Worcott, E. Robinson, T. M. Bartlett, D. Coen, F. S. Mackie, W. P. Brown, J. Pippin, J. A. Post, F. Miller, L. Ackerman, J. Post, J. Heustes, W. H. Baxter, J. H. Cockins, P. H. Alder, E. Purdy, P. Baker, W. C. Platt, S. F. Riley, J. B. Gilman, W. H. Jackson, T. Williams, P. Snowden, J. Brown.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Notwithstanding the action of the State Opposition Convention in nominating Buchanan, we find *The Pottsville Emporium and Press*, *Lancasterian*, and other papers as firm as ever in their advocacy of Cass. Several papers support Houston and Douglas also.

GEN. SCOTT IN LOUISIANA.—The Scott Association of New-Orleans has issued a spirited address to the people of Louisiana in favor of the hero of a hundred battles.

Col. SNOW's right to his seat in the Assembly is to be definitively affirmed or denied on Wednesday the 17th. Mark the dodgers!

☞ A meeting of the Philadelphia Land Freedom Association is to be held at the Union Library Room, this evening, for the election of Delegates to the National Industrial Congress, which is to assemble at Washington, D. C., June 2.

THE WALKER FESTIVAL.—We remind our readers of the complimentary and sympathetic festival to E. Walker & Sons, which will take place this evening at Niblo's Saloon. It will be remembered that they were the sufferers at the late fire in Fulton st., and the names of the gentlemen who have the matter in charge are sufficient guarantee of its character and success.

TABERNACLE CHOIR.—This Association, under the direction of Prof. W. B. Bradbury, well known to our readers as a skillful and efficient musician, will give their annual concert at the Tabernacle on Wednesday evening next. The bill will be made up of glees, ballads, choruses and quartettes. On this occasion the choir will be assisted by *The Alleghanians*, who then appear for the last time before leaving for California. The Alleghanians have just concluded a very successful series of concerts in Boston.

☞ The Maine Liquor Law comes up for discussion again in the New-York City Industrial Congress, at the new City Hall, to-morrow evening.

☞ A. D. Crossman is the Whig Candidate for Mayor of New-Orleans.

☞ The steamship Southerner, Captain Foster, from Charleston, arrived yesterday morning. She brings $7,600 in specie—$5,000 of which is consigned to J. G. Winter, and $2,600 to O. Swift. We are indebted to our friends of *Courier*, *Mercury* and *Standard*, also to Mr. C. W. Rising, Purser, for favors.

THE LATEST NEWS.

By Telegraph to the New-York Tribune.

Southern Telegraph Office, corner of Hanover and Beaver-sts.

The Attack on Camargo—Caravajal's Account of the Affair.

BALTIMORE, March 14, 1852.

The New-Orleans papers received to night contain a full account of Caravajal's attack on Camargo. Caravajal's version states that the Mexicans were completely routed. He admits, however, that the revolutionary force was afterward seized with an unaccountable panic, and that they all fled, except about thirty, and these subsequently retreated to the American side of the river. On the other hand, Canales says the adventurers were completely beaten, and forced to retreat with great loss. The accounts are very conflicting.

Appointments—Proposed Mail Facilities.

WASHINGTON, March 14, 1852.

Lomax J. White has been confirmed as Consul for San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua, and James Points, as Marshal for the Western District of Virginia.

The residents on the mail line between Washington and Richmond express a great desire to have the benefit of mail facilities by the night line. New-York would thereby be put in 24 hours' connection with the Valley of Virginia.

Firemen's Fight—Thunder Storm.

PHILADELPHIA, March 14, 1852.

The Carroll and Independence Hose Companies had a fight this afternoon in Kensington, while the Marshals and police were attending a funeral at West Philadelphia. Alderman Clarke, assisted by a few constables, finally quelled the disturbance, and arrested a number of the combatants.

We had a heavy rain storm this afternoon, accompanied by thunder and lightning.

Railway Collision—Clearing of the River.

ALBANY, March 14, 1852.

Yesterday afternoon a collision occurred between a gravel and freight train on the Hudson River Railroad, near Stony Point, a few miles from this city, by which one man was killed, and the locomotives much damaged. The freight train was running out of time.

The Ferry Boats have broken up the ice opposite the city, and the crossing is now free to the Railway Depôts. Within the last twenty-four hours rain has fallen heavily, and we may expect a clear navigation to New-York in a few days. The river is rising rapidly, and now covers the docks.

Markets—*Reported by Telegraph.*

CHARLESTON, Saturday, March 13, 1852.

The sales of COTTON to-day were 2,700 bales at 6¾ to 8¼c. Business has been lively, at full prices, though without any quotable advance.

From South America.

By the arrival at Panama, on the 19th February, of the R. M. steamship Santiago, dates from South America to the 26th January had been received. We copy the following from *The Panama Herald*:

PERU.—Public order is completely restored in this Republic. Generals San Roman and Vivanco, the late revolutionists, have absconded. General Echinique's administration is favorable to peace and progress. Arica is in a flourishing condition; a new custom house is to be built and other improvements. At Tacna there is promise of commercial prosperity and the railroad is now thought feasible, the Government having guaranteed to the shareholders 8 per cent on interest of their capital. Exportation of copper is diminished on account of want of conveyance. Gold mines of Carabago continue good, and the Government has taken measures to improve the town and attract laborers.

BOLIVIA.—President Belzi is in Potosu, and a change in the ministry is announced. In the North dissatisfaction prevails against the administration of Belzi. The Bolivian emigrants in Arequipa have presented a protest. The enterprise of the new Quina Company has improved trade.

FROM MARTINIQUE AND GUADALOUPE.—Our latest papers from these islands are chiefly occupied with addresses of felicitation and adhesion to the government of Louis Napoleon. The islands were in a state of tranquillity, though it had been found necessary to issue very strong orders, warning the populace against suffering themselves to be betrayed into any demonstrations of feeling adverse to the recently developed views of Louis Napoleon.

ECUADOR.—From Ecuador we learn under date Guayaquil, the 15th of January, that General Urbina, the President of the republic, had decided to transfer the seat of Goverment from Quito to Guayaquil. The President was at the latter place, and the Congress was to meet there. The measure will have a beneficial effect, as it will be more difficult in future to create disturbances, which, in almost every instance, have originated among the soldiery in Guayaquil.

A difficulty with the Spanish Ministry, in which he has demanded his passports, has occurred. It has assumed an alarming aspect. Gen Elores is in Peru. The Government have applied for a vances from the merchants, the revenue being insufficient for its expenses

PHILADELPHIA.

Thief Arrested—Money Recovered—Fatal Fall—Waylaid—Reward Offered

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, March 14, 1852.

A man named G. Rand Thompson, notorious in the annals of crime, has been arrested in this city. He escaped from the Frankfort (Ky.) Penitentiary, last summer, and ever since has been carrying on an extensive swindling business in this and other cities of the Union. The accused, under the name of Henderson, was convicted in Washington, in 1838, of forging Treasury Notes, and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment. He was subsequently pardoned by Mr. Tyler. After his release from prison he went to Kentucky, where he was concerned in a great number of robberies. He was committed to prison in that State, but managed to break jail.

One of the Mayor's special officers, on Friday obtained at a shanty in Kensington, a quantity of gold lever watches, jewelry, &c., valued at $3,851. The boxes containing the property were found buried in the cellar and in an out-house at the place spoken of. The property found is a portion of about $10,000 worth of goods stolen from the store of Geo W. Harris, at Montgomery Ala., on the night of the 24th of January last The goods were traced by Mayor Gilpin and his officers. The person who placed the property where it was found was for some time suspected by the Mayor's officers, but he managed to elude them, and escaped to Minersville, Schuylkill County, in the early part of last month. He died there on the 15th of February, of hemorrhage of the lungs.—The name of the suspected thief was James Brown alias Nathan Rhodes. He came to this city after the robbery of the store of Mr. Harris, and opened a barber's shop on the Germantown road, near 4th-st., in the district of Kensington, where he remained until the police got upon his track. Brown was a consummate scamp, and is believed to have been concerned with the notorious Stevens in the robbery