BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE THIRD-AVENUE "EXCITEMENT."—The spirit of brilliancy seems to have taken possession of the tradesmen of our city as their warerooms in extent, magnificence, and beauty exceed all belief, and the last instance of this character has been furnished by Mr. C. G. MURCH, the energetic and widely known hatter of No. 290 3d-av. We very well remember buying our hats twenty years since, of the then fashionable hatter in Broad-st, whose place was plain, unadorned and unostentatious. What a contrast it now presents with this 3d-av. establishment! Rich and costly mirrors of gigantic proportions, shelves stocked with an immense assortment of Hats, ornamentatives of an expansive character and the whole in a blaze of illumination

Such was the scene presented an evening of this week, attracting a delighted and enthusiastic crowd, but on Saturday the arrangements of the enterprising proprietor will be completed, when it is, illumination and all, to be repeated. Let, then, all who wish to witness a most beautiful display or purchase a superb Hat, visit MURCH's. He is destined to render his new sales room as famous as his hats are durable, excellent and cheap.

☞ ALLCOCK, ALLEN & Co., have removed their new Double Store,
No. 519 BROADWAY, ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL,
between Broome and Spring-sts., and have opened an entire new STOCK OF GOODS, of their own Importation and Manufacture, unequalled in this country, for extent, richness, and variety, consisting of SILVER and PLATED WARE, GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS and GIRANDOLES, richly decorated PORCELAIN DINNER and TEA SETS, VASES, CLOCKS, STATUARY, rich CUT GLASSWARE, TABLE CUTLERY, JAPANNERY, and a great variety of other Furnishing Articles.

The Public is invited to visit this magnificent establishment, which is believed to be the most extensive of the kind in the country; running through from Broadway to Mercer-st., 200 feet, and extending on the latter 86 feet. It is fitted up in a gorgeous and unique style, with designs of rare elegance and taste. The counters and architectural decorations are of iron and bronze, and exhibit relievos and statuary beautifully designed and admirably executed.

The attention of the public is wanted to this stock of goods, and especially to the Gas Fixtures, the Chandeliers and Silver and Plated Wares, all of which have been Imported by, or expressly Manufactured under the direction of this firm, and which embraces a greater variety of new and desirable styles than can be found at any other place.

"There are not in the wide world any hats half so neat,
As those made by KNOX, 128 Fulton-street."

☞ The truth of this couplet will be indorsed by every one. KNOX's Hats are graceful and beautiful in appearance, fashioned in the highest style of art, and sold at the low price of $4 each. Call and secure a Hat of the present fashion at his establishment, No. 128 Fulton-st., and there will be one duty well fulfilled.

☞ GENIN invites attention to the light and cool appearance of his beautiful leading style of Gentlemen's Hats for the present spring. Elastic and yielding, although rich and durable, its pressure is scarcely felt upon the brow, while its pressure upon the purse is one dollar less than that of its clumsier and stiffer rivals. The assortment of Children's Fancy Hats and Caps, Lad es' and Misses' Hats and Bonnets, French and other Umbrellas, Canes, &c., at GENIN's lower store, cannot be surpassed down town.
GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opp. St. Pauls.

SUMMER HATS.—JOSEPH B. BREWSTER, 139 Bowery, corner Grand-st., calls the attention of his friends and the public to an unsurpassed assortment of Drab, Beaver, Panama and Leghorn Hats; Boys', Youths', and Infants Straw Hats and Caps, at very satisfactory prices.

☞ GENTLEMEN'S HATS, SUMMER Fashion, Excelsior!—BEEBE & Co., 156 Broadway, will introduce on Saturday next the 15th instant, the summer style for Gentlemen's Hats. Their hat for the season is manufactured from the finest Rocky Mountain Silver Beaver of a quality and luster surpassing any grade of the same article ever before brought to this market, and has been procured by them at a large outlay of cost and trouble. The motto of this house is, however, "onward and upward," and neither expense nor difficulty ever did or ever shall impede their march toward perfection in the mystery of hatting. Confining their attention solely to the manufacture of the finest qualities of hats, they are enabled, by their undivided attention bestowed upon that one object, to give instant evidence of their success in the "crowning" excellencies of their summer hats for gents, of the pure Rocky Mountain Silver Beaver.

☞ Clergymen and their families supplied at a discount. Spring and summer styles of Hats, Caps and Straw Goods, an extensive variety, at the one price Store, No. 128 Canal-st. J. W. KELLOGG.

☞ Warnocks, Hatters, No. 275 Broadway, (Irving House,) respectfully remind gentlemen in search of a fashionable Hat that they are located as above. They deem it no impropriety to say, that their long established reputation and the popularity of their productions are ample guarantee for the style and character of Hats at all times emanating from them.

☞ ANDREWS & LANPHIER, Merchant Tailors, have removed from No. 203 to No. 627 Broadway, (Brewster's Marble Buildings, between Houston and Bleecker-sts.,) where they are prepared to furnish articles in their line at the shortest notice, and the most fashionable materials.

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING.—The first fashionable ready-made Clothing-Store established in New-York was that of W. T. JENNINGS & Co. We observe an excellent article just produced by this indefatigable firm.—We allude to the Spring Overcoat, made of Zephyr Cloth, both light and durable, which they have added to their elegant stock of Clothing. We would also remark that at this celebrated establishment persons from the country, who are desirous of obtaining new garments in a very short time, will be accommodated with the utmost dispatch. This great dépôt of fashionable clothing was established in 1825, and still takes precedence of all others. It is in the same building as the American Hotel No. 231 Broadway.

☞ CAHILL's Elegant Shoe Store, No. 377 Broadway, is an establishment of note in this city—a bazaar of manufactured shoe leather—more extensive, more elegant, and more comprehensive than any other concern in the country. In gentlemen's fine dress boots, patent-leather gaiters—ladies' bootees, buskins, slippers and ties, and children's shoes, no assortment in the city can begin to approach that of CAHILL's. Besides, in the manufacture of any article to order or measure, no other establishment is able to compete with it. Another attractive feature is uniform low prices.

A WORD, GENTLEMEN, WHO ARE STRANGERS HERE.—Perhaps you wish to leave the city in forty-eight hours. Perhaps, also, you want a set of elegant Shirts, warranted to fit, of the latest style, and beautifully finished. Mark! you can have them in that time, punctual to the hour, by giving your orders to GREEN, 1 Astor House.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES, for Gardening, House-cleaning, &c.—The long ones protect the wrists and arms from exposure. Gentlemen fond of gardening or driving will like these articles. They are water-tight, and make the hands soft and white. For sale by HITCHCOCK & LEADBEATER, No. 317 Broadway, and all Rubber dealers.

AEOLIAN PIANOS.—We have long been familiar with the excellencies of Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Pianos, and now that they are united to Coleman's Æolian, we know of no more desirable instrument. Second-hand Pianos. Pianos to let. GOULD & BERRY,
Agents, No. 297 Broadway.

AEOLIAN PIANO-FORTES.—The largest assortment of Pianos, with and without the æolian, in this city is to be found at the Warerooms of T. GILBERT & Co., No. 333 Broadway, opposite Broadway Bank and Theater, and will be sold at great bargains. These Pianos have the metallic frame, and are warranted to stand any climate. Dealers supplied on liberal terms. Second-hand Pianos for sale cheap. Pianos to let, tuned and repaired.
HORACE WATERS.

☞ The best Newspapers from all sections of the country are on file at V. B. PALMER'S Advertising Agency, free to the inspection and examination of the public. Advertisers and subscribers can make choice selections. Office Tribune Buildings.

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

☞ General Mutual Insurance Co. have removed to Nos. 2 and 4 Merchants' Exchange, on the corner of Wall and William-sts

EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF REAL ESTATE!—On the 18th of May, 1852, A. J. BLEECKER will sell at the Merchants' Exchange, the center and most desirable portion of Harlem, comprising the most beautiful part of the estate of the late CHARLES HENRY HALL.

The Harlem cars will take, for a mere trifle, to and from, all persons wishing to see the property. The sale is to be without reserve.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—324 valuable Building Lots, the most beautiful and central portion of Harlem, will be sold at the Merchants' Exchange on Tuesday, May 18, 1852, by ANTHONY J. BLEECKER. As the sale will be positive, we cannot but commend it to the notice of capitalists, and those seeking choice lots for private residences.

☞ Window Shades, Window Shades, at ANDERSON'S, No. 337 Grand-st., near Ludlow-st., where may be found a large assortment of Shades of all prices and styles; some beautiful new patterns for the spring trade, cheaper than ever. A call will satisfy.

☞ Window-Shades, from 25 cents to $10; Lace Curtains, from $2 to $20; Muslin Curtains, from 75 cents to $5. Also, all kinds of Trimmings for Curtains and Shades, at reduced prices. Dealers and others can find the best assortment in the city at KELTY & FERGUSON'S, No. 259½ Broadway, No. 54 Reade-st.

WONDERFUL LOW PRICES!—ASTONISHING BARGAINS!!—English Imperial, Three-Ply and Ingrain Carpeting; Floor Oil Cloths, eight yards wide; Rugs, Mats, &c., at the famous Carpet Establishment of HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 93 Bowery. American Three-ply Carpets, 6/6, 7/, and 8/ per yard; 100 pieces beautiful large and small-figured Ingrain Carpets, at 4/ per yard; 1,000 pieces good Floor Oil Cloth, all widths, at 2/6, 3/, 3/6, and 4/ per yard; Stair Carpets, at 1/, 2/, 2/6, 3/, 3/6, and 4/ per yard, &c., &c.

☞ English Floor Oil Cloths, 24 feet wide, elegant new Marble, Scroll and Mosaic figures, of Satin finish, at No. 99 Bowery, HIRAM ANDERSON'S. Also, 1,000 pieces of beautiful Floor Oil Cloth, in widths, at 2/6, 3/, 3/6 and 4/ per yard, and upward, the most extraordinary bargains ever offered in this city.

RICH CARPETINGS.——PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway, corner of White-st., have just received, direct from the European manufactories, per late arrivals from Europe, a large and elegant assortment of rich Mosaic Velvet and Tapestry Carpeting, surpassing anything ever before in this country; patterns entirely new, exclusively our own, and for sale full 10 per cent. less than other stores selling similar goods.

CANAL-ST. CARPET STORE.—Now is the time; if you want to make a saving of 15 per cent., call at No. 70 Canal-st., E. A. PETERSON & Co., and there you will find good Ingrain Carpets at 4/ per yard; Three-ply 7/ per yard; Tapestry Brussels, $1 to 10/ per yard. Also a large and splendid assortment of Tapestry Velvets.

TO THE CLERGY.—The attention of Clergymen and members of religious societies visiting New-York during "Anniversary Week," is especially invited to the immense and unequalled stock of Ready-Made Clothing at Union Hall, corner of Fulton and Nassau-sts., one of the largest wholesale and retail Clothing Warehouses in the United States. The clergy will find this the cheapest establishment in New-York, its vast circle of business giving it a palpable advantage over all minor houses. The handsome long-skirted black coats, black bombazine and silk vests, black pantaloons, &c., made up especially for this occasion, will be found superior to any other in the city, and the price, low as it is to the public at large, will be made still lower to ministers of the gospel. UNION HALL, corner Fulton and Nassau-sts., opposite the Herald Office.

CARPETS.—W. & T. LEWIS, Carpet Upholsterers, No. 452 Pearl-st., having opened a new stock of Velvets, Tapestrys, Rugs, Mats, Oil Cloths, Three-plys, Ingrains, and Stair Carpets, of their own importation, offer the same on as good terms as any house in the trade.

LOOK AT THIS.—Only four shillings per yard for beautiful large and small figured Ingrain Carpeting, at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery. Stair Carpets, 2/, 3/, 3/6 and 4/ per yard; common Ingrain Carpets, 2/, 3/, and 3/6 per yard. Call and see them.

☞ Grenadines, Dress Goods, Silks, Shawls, and Laces, at reduced prices; comprising one of the most varied and best assortments of new Spring Goods to be found in this city. TIFFANY & CUTTING, No. 321, Broadway. Two or three Boys wanted as above.

GREASON'S WINDOW SHADES, &c.—It is one of the maxims of this go-ahead age, that each succeeding year must furnish superior articles at less prices than the preceding. This principle is carried out to the fullest extent by our friend JOHN GREASON, No. 261 Greenwich-st., the celebrated Window Shade Manufacturer. His stock this year far exceeds that of last, while his prices keep moving downward. If you want Window Shades, give him a call. He also sells a variety of other articles cheap.

BASE AND DETESTABLE IMPOSITION.—The unprecedented popularity and universal demand for Dr. FELIX GOURAUD'S INSTANTANEOUS LIQUID HAIR DYE, for converting red, gray or light hair to a permanent beautiful black or brown without trouble, without stain, or without injury to the hair, has awakened the cupidity of a mess of vile counterfeiters, who are palming upon the public a spurious and deleterious article as the genuine preparation. To protect purchasers against these deceivers, the inventor has had cast splendid square bottles, on the four sides of which are blown the following: "Dr. Felix Gourand's Liquid Hair Dye. New-York." The public may rest assured that every bottle not answering the above description is a worthless imitation and should be rejected, and those who attempt to deceive and their injurious composition, shunned and despised. Dr. Gourand's Hair Dye has been long held in high estimation, and is recommended by every one who has used it as uniting entire efficiency with perfect safety. Found only, (with the world-renowned Italian Medicated Soap,) at the old established dépôt, No. 67 Walker-st., first door from Broadway.

WHERE THERE'S A WILL THERE'S A Way.—To change gray hair to its original color, use DAVIS'S Rahvene. Price 50 cents per bottle. It acts upon the roots, and changes the hair by a natural process. For sale at the principal office, No. 346 Grand-st., corroner of Allen. Agents, Ring, No. 192 Broadway; Cook & Co., No. 279 Washington-st.; Knapp, No. 362 Hudson-st.; Lyon, No. 111 Houston-st.; Guion, No. 127 Bowery.

☞ LYON'S KATHAIRON stands unparalleled and alone in the world in beautifying, protecting and restoring the human hair. You cannot become gray or bald if you use the Kathairon; and for the nervous headache it is a sure cure. Sold throughout the United States, Canada and West Indies, by all principal Druggists, at 25 cents. E. THOMAS LYON'S, Principal Wholesale Agency, No. 161 Broadway, New-York.

HAIR DYE AND WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S genuine Liquid Hair Dye is so celebrated in all parts of the world, that it induces a host of imitations of which the public must beware. The surest way to get the genuine is to procure it at the manufactory. It has stood the test of public estimation the last fourteen years, and its great and wonderfully increasing popularity proves it to be all it professes. It is applied (a sure guarantee) and sold wholesale and retail at BATCHELOR'S Wig and Toupee factory, No. 4 Wall-st., where can be found the largest, and best assortment in the United States.

EAR AND EYE SURGERY.—Drs. HEATH and DILLENBACK devote themselves exclusively to diseases of the Ear and Eye, Strabismus, Amaurosis, Cataract, Short Sight and Weeping Eyes permanently cured. Also, a variety of beautiful Artificial Eyes on hand, which will be inserted in such a manner that the most acute observer cannot detect from the natural organ. Office, No. 581 Broadway, opposite Niblo's. Hours from 8 to 4 daily.

THE LAST BUG DESTROYED BY LYON.—The last bug destroyed by LYON is a hum-bug, in the shape of a poisonous, trashy preparation intended to supersede his poisonless Magnetic Powder, which is instant death to bedbugs, roaches, plant insects, fleas, flies, moths, ants, musketoes, &c. &c., and which is indorsed by the following scientific men and well known private citizens:

Dr. Jas. R. Chilton, chemist; Dr. Lawrence Reid, Professor of Chemistry; John L. Roome, Esq., Superintendent of N. Y. Hospital; Messrs. Coleman & Stetson, Astor House; Daniel D. Howard, Esq., Irving House; Preston H. Hodges, Esq., Carlton House; Dr. Valentine Mott, Dr. Van Rensselaer, Dr. S. Moore, Dr. Francis, Dr. Bettendorf, and Dr. Wagstaff.

Price reduced to 25 cents per flask, and wholesale in proportion E. LYON, No. 424 Broadway.

☞ BENJAMIN'S Brass Spring Trusses, No. 13 Beekman-st., never rust nor lose their elasticity. One spring will last for life. It perfectly closes the ring, retains the rupture at all times, and cures in most recent cases. Six days trial given and money returned if not satisfactory.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 14.

☞ *The Tribune* is served in this City, Brooklyn, Williamsburgh and Jersey City for 12½ cents per week, payable to the carriers. Names sent through the Post-Office or Penny Post will be promptly placed upon the Carriers' books.

CONGRESS.——The SENATE yesterday moved on slowly with the Deficiency bill. Coming very near a vote but finally passing by the Collins steamers, they voted $93,000 for miner purposes, and discovered a trifling item of $355,000 for Indian depredations in Georgia, Alabama and Florida.

The House did nothing, adjourning over to Monday to have the Hall cleaned.

BY TELEGRAPH.—We learn that Mr. CLAY continues in about the same condition of health. The Philadelphia papers report him much worse, which we are happy to say is not the case.

The doings of the Anti-Slavery Convention at Rochester is given in detail. During the afternoon the Convention was much excited by a report that the slave-drivers were in the city on the track of three fugitives from bondage. It was understood, however, that the panting chattels had taken sudden leave of Rochester by a special train on the Under-Ground Railroad. Our readers will appreciate the extreme dread of agitation which induced the slave-hunters to attempt to strike their game at the very doors of this Convention.

From Charleston we learn that Mr. Desaussiere accepts the office of U. S. Senator from South Carolina, in place of Mr. Rhett, resigned.

Kossuth was well received at Fall River yesterday, and addressed a large assembly.

The friends of the Canal Enlargement at Rochester are in great tribulation, and are holding meetings to devise a remedy for the great disaster.

The sudden and summary punishment of a seducer at Baltimore; movement of steamers, &c., reach us from the South.

Some interesting items from Nova Scotia come over the Eastern lines.

Political movements, now becoming unusually interesting, may be found under the "Latest News" head.

LOCAL NEWS.—Several reports of Anniversaries, the disastrous fire and loss of life at French's Hotel, and many items of importance, will be found on the Sixth and Seventh Pages.

OUR PRIMARY ELECTIONS.

The Whigs of this City held their Primary Meetings for the choice of Presidential Delegates yesterday morning—the last Primary Meetings, we trust, that will ever be held in our City prior to a radical change of the system. We say this is no spirit of dissatisfaction with the result at this time, for we are *not* displeased with it. Though the smoke of the battle has not fully blown away, and will not until the Delegates to Baltimore are chosen, yet we are confident that at least *three* (and we hope *four*) of the six Delegates chosen from this City (with Williamsburgh) will concur in the opinion that Mr. Fillmore ought *not* to be nominated, and will vote accordingly from first to last. Gen. Scott may or may not have the largest vote from our City in Convention on the first ballot, but he pretty certainly will on the last.

We repeat, then, that we do not complain of the general result in our City, though several Wards were carried by the Custom-House battalions in utter defiance of the will of a majority of their Whig voters. But we renew our protest against this mode of choosing Delegates, and entreat the Whig General Committee to give our City an efficient REGISTRATION OF WHIG VOTERS forthwith. It must be manifest to all who attended the poll in any of our contested Wards yesterday, that Primary Elections, without a careful registration of those entitled to vote in each Ward, are and must be nothing but gross farces. Hear what *The Express*—hitherto a tacit supporter of the villainous system which prevails—in relation to the Ward in which its Editors live, which their faction has hitherto ruled, but where it was badly beaten yesterday—says:

"In the XVIIIth Ward, a Webster ticket is elected. Extraordinary exertions were made in this Ward against Mr. Fillmore, and not one vote in twenty was legal. Everybody, we believe, was allowed to deposit a ballot, and wagon-loads came up, many of whom were known to be not voters. No Scott ticket was run—the Webster men and Scott men pulling together."

Now, the vote in that Ward was much fairer this time than it has been at several preceding Primary Elections—the ticket elected was composed mainly if not wholly of Scott men; nineteen-twentieths of the votes for it were cast by Scott men, though they will support for Delegate Hon. Moses H. Grinnell, whose first choice is well known to be Mr. Webster; his second Scott; his last Fillmore. The entire vote polled there is not half so many as the number of Whig voters in the Ward. Compare this with the election in the next Ward, (XIXth,) where the ticket elected is claimed for Fillmore, where the total Whig vote is about nine hundred, and where *nineteen hundred* were given yesterday, though this is an out-Ward, with a widely scattered population, and not more than two hundred Whigs went near its poll yesterday. The same men came round and round in the same wagons a dozen times or so, and voted each time, having every facility afforded them. In the XVIIIth Ward, on the contrary, the 'Fillmore' party had the Ward Committee, made their own Inspectors, located the poll to suit them (on the extreme west line of the Ward,) and had everything their own way except the voters. Yet *The Express* singles this Ward out as a marvel of foul play—because its friends were beaten there.

We make no such distinction. We do not pretend that the vote was fair in the Wards our friends carried; we only say it was quite *as* fair as in those they lost. We are confident that a Registry and a fair election would have given us more Wards than we carried; but there are probably some make-weights on the other side. We do not write to claim all the fairness and disclaim all the sharp-practice, but to insist once more that OUR PRIMARY MEETINGS MUST BE REFORMED.

The work is short and easy: Let the General Committee order a Registration of the Whig Voters in each Ward, under the direction of its Ward Committee, decreeing that no person can vote at the Primary Election of any Ward whose name does not stand duly recorded on the Alphabetical Register thereof as a Whig voter therein, and all else will readily adjust to this requisition. Not a moment should be lost in commencing this work; for the Registration should be deliberate, giving each voter who may be out of town the week of its opening a chance afterward; for, if postponed another month, many of our citizens will have gone to the Country before it closes, and will not be registered when our early Primary Elections must be held in the Fall. Let the names of the Whig Legal Voters in each Ward be alphabetically registered forthwith, and thereafter a simple revision, on public notice, each May or June, will answer—probably the labor of three persons for a week sufficing to correct the Register of either of our most populous Wards. The voter who changes his residence will be put to half an hour's trouble each year (if he moves so often) to keep his name fairly on the list; so that he may vote at every Whig Primary Election without elbowing his way through a furious, greasy, screeching mob, and then voting with the pleasant consciousness that any active rowdy, no matter though a Loco-Foco and living across the town, will contract for fifty dollars to put in a hundred votes that will each exactly balance his own. Only give quiet, peaceable citizens assurance that they can each vote once without annoyance at our Primary Elections, and that nobody can vote *but* once, and none once but a Whig legal voter, and we shall see thousands of our best people at Primary Meetings who now carefully avoid them.

Members of the Whig General Committee! thousands remembered you to execrate you yesterday for not ordering a Registry and securing them a fair vote; do not so wrong them again. Give us a Registration forthwith!

☞ The bill for the farther preservation of personal liberty, which recently passed the Massachusetts Senate, was ordered to a third reading in the House on Tuesday, by a vote of 146 to 141.

☞ ULSTER County has elected Delegates to a District Convention who, though unpledged and uninstructed, are said to be for Fillmore.

WHO IS THE DECEIVER?

The Evening Post has the following from an Albany correspondent, whose ferocity is equaled and his obliquity of vision nearly paralleled by the strictures of the Editors:

"It is now fifteen months since that monstrous project, the Canal Bill of '51, was begotten. The Governor pronounced it unconstitutional in advance. The Democratic party rejected it. The Democratic Senators resigned to defeat it. The People at the special election, though taken by surprise, voted against it. *The electors of the whole State cast out of office its advocates and friends at the General Election.* The Constitutional Convention reassembled to pronounce it a usurpation. *The Attorney-General protested against it.* The Supreme Court at circuit, and again in bench, and now the Court of Appeals, pronounced it a fraud upon the Constitution, a nullity from its conception. Scrip, contracts, jobs, bribes, black-mail, and the prospective victories won by the corruption of the suffrage, fall with it."

The Post will not deny that of "the Democratic Senators who resigned to defeat it," *six* out of *twelve* [all in Loco-Foco Districts] were succeeded by friends of the bill, by whose votes it became a law. It will not deny that the Attorney-General who "protested against it" is *Levi S. Chatfield*, whose name is signed below. It will not deny that "the Democratic party," which is here said to have "rejected it," is the identical party whose last State Convention, held at Syracuse last September, on the report of its appropriate Committee, unanimously

"*Resolved*, That we have no confidence in the Whig management of our Canals, and that their expenditure of public money has been heretofore lavish, reckless and corrupt. Inasmuch as a law has been passed for the Enlargement of the Erie Canal, placing millions at the disposal of the Canal Board for that purpose, there is an increased necessity for effort on the part of the Democracy, to use their energies to rescue the public funds from their wasteful hands, *and thereby insure the speedy completion of the glorious work.*"

Will *The Post* be good enough to quote the above resolution, and tell its readers just what meaning it was intended to convey to the friends of 'the glorious work?' Then will it copy the following correspondence, and tell us what *that* was intended to effect, and how friends of the 'Speedy Enlargement' were expected to understand it?

[From The Albany Evening Atlas, Nov. 8, 1851.]

VIEWS OF THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES FOR STATE OFFICERS ON THE CANAL QUESTION.

ALBANY, Monday, Oct. 13, 1851.

GENTLEMEN: Rumors have been put in circulation by the Whigs along the line of the Canals, with a view to defeat the Democratic party at the approaching election, to the effect that if you are elected to the places for which you have been respectfully nominated, you will not carry out or faithfully execute the law passed at the Extra Session of the last Legislature, for the Enlargement of the Erie and Oswego, and the completion of the Black River and Genesee Valley Canals.

Our object in addressing you is to ascertain whether these rumors have any foundation in fact. An early reply will oblige, Yours, &c.,

ASA D. WOOD, JAS. H. MALLORY,
O. C. HUBBARD, JAS. H. SHERRILL,
W. W. WRIGHT.

Messrs. John C. Wright, Henry S. Randall, Horace Wheaton, Levi S. Chatfield, Benjamin Welch, Jr., and William J. McAlpine.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Oct. 22, 1851.

GENTLEMEN: We have respectively received your communication of the 13st inst., and, in reply, beg leave to assure you that the rumors referred to by you have no foundation whatever in fact. On the contrary, we have not hesitated to say, as *we now repeat, that if elected to the places for which we have been nominated, we shall faithfully and fairly carry out the provisions of the law adopted at the late extra session of the Legislature for the enlargement of the Erie and Oswego, and the completion of the Genesee Valley and Black River Canals.*

We regard an early enlargement of the Erie and Oswego, and the completion of the lateral canals, as a measure of public necessity, to which the energies of the State should be steadily directed.

Respectfully yours,
JOHN C. WRIGHT, LEVI S. CHATFIELD,
HENRY S. RANDALL, BENJ. WELCH, Jr.,
HORACE WHEATON, WM. J. MCALPINE.

Messrs. Asa D. Wood, O. C. Hubbard, Jas. H. Mallory, Jas. H. Sherrell and W. W. Wright.

The Post likes plain talk, so do we.—We have quoted what it says of "fraud," 'bribes,' "black mail," &c., to let our readers see in what spirit the Speedy Enargement is fought. And now it will give us leave to say that we do not believe the annals of human villainy exhibit a baser and blacker fraud than that by which the enemies of Gov. Hunt's policy, after having forced an appeal to the People, and been beaten on their own grounds, crawled into power by the force of professions and promises of acquiescence in the Nine Million Law, which it is now most evident that they never *meant* to live up to.

☞ The King of Prussia has just perpetrated another of those peculiar political feats which have been frequent in his career, and not only are inconsistent with every obligation of one who claims to rule "by the Grace of God," but are ever repugnant to common honesty. Three years ago he established a Constitution for his country, and solemly swore to observe its provisions. One of these was that there should be an Upper Chamber in the Legislature, consisting not only of hereditary members and members appointed by royal nomination, but also of a few chosen by public election. For some time past a bill has been before the Chambers to abolish this elective feature, so as to render the Senate a merely hereditary and royally appointed body. The subject has been extensively discussed in the journals, as well as in the Chambers, and finally the Lower House rejected the bill. Thereupon, instead of submitting to the decision, as the Constitution and his oath bound him to do, this pious and patriotic King comes out with a decree on his own sole authority, striking out the obnoxious feature from the Constitution. Of course this act can have no legal or moral validity, but it has the validity of force and will stand accordingly. It is done without any excuse or reason except the whim of its author, for it cannot be pretended that the few elective members who would sit in the Senate under the abrogated clause of the Constitution would endanger the peace and order of the monarchy in any respect. However, it is only of a piece with the general conduct of this King.

—With such perjured tricksters as this and as Louis Napoleon, swaying the destinies of Europe, we are told by great politicians that all is tranquil and well established, and the danger of revolutions allayed forever!

DEATH OF THE GRAND DUKE OF BADEN.

Charles Frederick Leopold, Grand Duke of Baden, is dead. He was born on the 29th of August, 1790, and was consequently nearly sixty-two years old. His career fell in stormy times, with which he had neither the genius nor the courage to grapple, and in his death, although one of the rulers of the earth, *Dei Gratia*, is fallen, the earth will not long mourn. To Leopold, as to so many potentates of the day, rich opportunity was offered to secure to his people the enjoyment of those benefits for which Governments are instituted, and like those many potentates, Leopold turned away the good angel, and has gone down to the grave undistinguished among the innumerable other Leopolds and Frederics who have ruled in Germany. He was born at Carlsruhe, the eldest son of the Grand Duke Charles Frederic, by the Countess of Guyersberg. Before he was recognized as Grand Ducal Prince of Baden, he bore the title of Count of Hochberg, was well educated and studied at Heidelberg, where he especially affected History. His father secured the succession of the younger branch of the family, and on the 25th July, 1819, the late Grand Duke, as heir apparent, married his cousin Sophia Wilhelmina, daughter of King Gustavus Adolphus the Fourth, of Sweden. His half-brother Louis prevented his taking any part in the Government, however, and he confined himself to private life, until the death of the Grand Duke Louis, and on the 30th March, 1830, he succeeded to the throne.

He naturally commenced by cashiering his brother's Ministers, and called Don Reizenstein, well known in the annals of Baden as the author of its Constitution, to the head of the Ministry. Bavaria muttered about the succession, and Baden took military measures of precaution, but Austria settled the difficulty. The Government put on a tolerably liberal face, but gradually "yielded to circumstances," and enrolled itself in the German Diet as no more a friend of freedom than any other of the petty states. But in Baden circumstances have always favored a Republican spirit. Lying along the Rhine, it was subject to the contagion of France, and its easy access to the northern ports brought it into close relations with America. The healthy virus of political agitation was thus constantly introduced into Baden, and the Grand Duke found small opportunity to pursue his historical stories. The French Revolution of 1848 kindled the spirit of the Grand Duchy at once. It blazed up in a unanimous demand for Freedom of the press, arming of the people and national representation. The Grand Duke was prompt to say Yes. A few days later the extreme Left of the Chamber demanded the oath of the army to the Constitution, and a long list of other reforms, including the dismissal of three Ministers. The Grand Duke hastened to comply and named three liberal men in the place of the retiring Ministers. But on the 19th March, 1848, Gustav Struve and Frederic Hecker proposed to take the sense of the Grand Duchy upon a Republic, and the Grand Duke did not assent. On the 12th April those leaders issued orders, from Constance, for the popular rising. But the Government had invoked the aid of its neighbors, and on the 27th of the same month the movement was suppressed.

But while Germany was seething in the furnace of revolution, peace was not to be expected in Baden. The agitation continued, and Struve made another demonstration on the 21st September, and was taken on the 24th. But the radical party was elaborately organized, had almost exclusive possession of the Press, and counted upon the weakness of the Government. The rupture between Prussia and the National German Parliament followed. The movements in favor of the Parliament were pretexts for Republican agitation, and at the same time the Baden army was divided by fierce dissensions. The army put aside the recognized leaders, and demanded a new ministry, and various other points incompatible with a Constitutional Monarch. The Grand Duke Leopold was alarmed, and on the night of the 13th May, fled with his Court and Ministry into Alsace. Brentano and his friends assumed the Government, introduced Republican forms, and sought to propitate the army, which was still restless. The Grand Duke summoned Prussia to aid him in his sore extremity. On the 25th June, the Prince of Prussia entered Carlsruhe, the capitol of Baden, and on the 23d, Rastadt was taken, Hecker having sailed for America eight days before. It was the last armed movement in Germany against the Government. The Grand Duke returned to a desolated land, and under the immediate protection of Prussia, had full leisure for his historical studies. From that time until his death, his life was eventless. All around him he felt the last throbs of the free movement, but he could not guide it to good results—he was content to see the dark cloud settle again over Germany.

Leopold had seven children. His son Frederic, now twenty-eight years of age, is his successor, and he will, doubtless, encounter times no less strange and trying, than those to which his father was unequal.

The story of Casper Hauser is mysteriously linked with the history of the Baden Royal Family. The Duke Louis was said to be the father of this strange child, by his step-mother, the Countess of Geysberg.

Rivers and Harbors.

A Cincinnati correspondent in *The Tribune* of Wednesday, speaking of Gov. Morehead's late Address in that City, and its allusions to River and Harbor Improvements, sees fit to say:

"He asked any one to see the millions freely scattered along the entire Eastern seaboard, and contrast them with the few stakes driven into the margin of our lakes, or a snag-boat 'Samson' or two to haul a few old stumps from the immediate channels of the Mississippi. Gov. Morehead was right; there is a meaning in this, and *the East*, and the influences subsidized by her, understand it, and are probably determined to use the best of the power while it lasts."

Now, a man who don't know better than to write such trash as this, ought to stop writing 'fine-hand' and go to school a while. 'The East' is not and never has been hostile to River and Harbor Improvements; on the contrary, we stood in the Senate last session and saw such men as Truman Smith, Roger S. Baldwin, John Davis, the Vermont Senators, &c., doing their utmost to carry the River and Harbor bill, working al night and risking the loss of the Appropriations for that purpose, while Cass, Douglas, and others for whom the West has done everything and is expected to do still more, were doing their worst to stifle the bill and not allow a vote to be taken upon it, well knowing that it would pass if the question were taken. Mind you, T. R., mind you, People of the West! that 'the East' *is not* and never was hostile to these Improvements, but Loco-Focoism generally is, especially the Southern stripe of it, and *that* discourses the music to which your Presidential aspirants dance. Put the saddle on the right horse!

☞ *The Newport* (R. I.) *Daily News* thus notifies friends and foes that the Maine Law is to be openly defied in that town:

"We desire that people abroad should distinctly understand that our usual summer visitors can obtain just as much liquor as they want, and just as freely as they have heretofore had it. Let them come, as usual, and they will find that our assurance is entirely reliable and fully correct. We shall have more to say on this subject hereafter. In the mean time, our friends of the press abroad will confer a favor upon us by making these facts known."

—We have thus complied with *The News's* request; and we now throw in a little good advice extra—namely, Better obey the Law quietly; for if you don't thus, you will be made to.

The Primary Elections.

The following are the results of the Whig Primary Elections for Delegates to the District Convention, held yesterday morning:

IIId District.

FIRST WARD.—The following are the Delegates chosen: J. PHILLIPS PHŒNIX, E. GRIFFIN, J. A. GARDNER, F. D. BIGELOW, K. S. TOWNSEND—Fillmore men. No opposition. 297 votes cast.

SECOND WARD.—AMOS J. WILLIAMSON, ISAAC AYERS, GIDEON CLIFTON, M. P. MUSSEY, D. C. CANNEYER. All Scott men. The vote was 89 to 69.

THIRD WARD.—OSCAR W. STURTEVANT, ARCHIBALD COCHRANE, DANIEL BOWLY, JAS. E. WOOD, GEORGE W. THACHER. All Scott men. The vote stood 245 to 43.

FIFTH WARD.—A row interrupted the election at this Ward. The fight was a hard one and blood was shed. Several men were carried out badly bruised, and our reporter saw one who had been stabbed in the back. Finally the police interfered and stopped the fighting. In the contest the ballot-box was grabbed, and for a time was invisible. It was said by one of the Inspectors that it was carried from the room, (a back room in the Marion House,) and he accordingly refused to have anything to do with counting the votes; the other Inspectors declared that it had only been kicked into a corner, and proceeded to count the votes. The result was declared in favor of the Fillmore men as follows: SYLVANUS S. WARD, GEORGE T. RODMAN, CHARLES J. HOWELL, JOSEPH W. MEEKS, THOMAS E. SMITH. The vote was 222 for Fillmore to 192 for Scott.

EIGHTH WARD.—Fillmore men chosen, as follows: WILLIS BLACKSTONE, WILLIAM TUCKER, S. B. ALTHAUSE, JAMES GRIDLEY, GILBERT DUGAS.—In this Ward there was no opposition ticket. 261 votes cast.

IVth District.

FOURTH WARD.—Delegates Elected: CHAS. CHAMBERLAIN, AUGUSTUS P. GREEN, ARCHIBALD HALL, Jr., BENJAMIN F. BUCK, PETER A. PETERSON. All Scott men. The vote was 161 for Scott to 155 for Fillmore.

SIXTH WARD.—Delegates Elected: O. W. BRENNAN, REUBEN LOVEJOY, GEORGE W. WILLIAMS, WILLIAM BRYDEN, JOHN MARKS. All Scott men. The vote stood 113 for the ticket elected, and 88 for the Fillmore ticket.

TENTH WARD.—Delegates Elected: DAVID MILLER, STEPHEN BARKER, BARNABAS W. OSBORN, DANIEL WELLS, WILLIAM H. SPARKS, Jr. All Scott men. 37 majority.

FOURTEENTH WARD.—Delegates elected: JAMES MCLOYE, GEORGE D. FORBES, JOHN BURNISH, JOHN M. MORENUS, JOSEPH HUTTON—Fillmore men. 20 majority.

Vth District.

SEVENTH WARD.—Scott ticket elected