BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE KNOX HAT.—The established and recognized style of spring and summer Hats, is that of the indefatigable KNOX, No. 128 Fulton-st. All that is fashionable, neat, durable and becoming in hat-making, has been combined by this incomparable artist in his latest efforts. Those in want of a really beautiful moleskin or beaver, white or black, will be able to suit their taste at KNOX's. Taste is as necessary in the production of a hat as mechanical skill, and KNOX is the acknowledged possessor of both.

GRAY, DRAB AND CREAM COLOR BEAVER HATS.—BIRD, corner Pine and Nassau sts., will introduce the Summer style of Gentlemen's Hats, on Tuesday, May 25th. In addition to the varieties above mentioned, we have prepared several styles of soft fur Hats, of various shades of fur, securing to the wearer the perfection of comfort and convenience; together with an ample stock of newest styles of Panama and Straw Goods.
BIRD, corner Pine and Nassau-sts.

HOSIERY AND UNDERGARMENTS.—RAY & ADAMS, No. 591 Broadway, import and manufacture Hosiery and Stocking-knit Undergarments, of every description. Our goods cannot be surpassed in excellence of quality, variety of styles, and lowness of prices. An examination by all who are about purchasing—at wholesale or retail—is respectfully solicited. RAY & ADAMS,
American Hosiery and Undergarment Manufactory, No. 591 Broadway, opposite Niblo's.

☞ Ladies going in the country, should procure a pair of India Rubber Gloves. They keep the hands soft and white in gardening, or any other exposure. For sale by the BERRIENS, No. 641 Broadway, HITCHCOCK & LEADBEATER, No. 347 Broadway, and by all Rubber dealers in the Union.

☞ Knotted Straw Bonnets, a new and rich style; Blonde Lace do, the richest patterns in market; black Lawns, both open and close; Misses' Leghorn, open-work and thick straw Bloomers; Boys' Leghorns and other styles Boys' Hats; besides an endless variety of other styles, comprising the best assortment and shapes to be found in the city, at moderate prices, at No. 6 John-st, first store from Broadway. JOHN F. SEAMAN.

☞ AN APPROVED BOSOM FRIEND—Is one of RAY & ADAMS superior Zephyr Under-Shirts. Unlike other friends, their LIGHT, SOFT and ELASTIC CHARACTER, wins for them an endearing attachment. RAY & ADAMS, American Hosiery and Under-Garment Manufactory, No. 591 Broadway, opposite Niblo's Garden.

SUMMER UNDER-GARMENTS.—RAY & ADAMS, No. 591 Broadway, import a style of Zephyr Under-Vests for Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children, to which they invite the special attention of the public. If perfect adaptation to the summer season, and very reasonable prices are good recommendations, these superior vests will assuredly win universal favor and acceptance. RAY & ADAMS,
Importers and Manufacturers of Under-Garments and Hosiery, No. 591 Broadway, opposite Niblo's Garden.

SUMMER DRY GOODS.—HITCHCOCK & LEADBEATER, No. 347 Broadway, having foreseen a great fall in the price of all kinds of Dry Goods, wisely delayed their purchases of Summer Goods until Summer was upon them, and the result is, they have now gone into the market, cash in hand and purchased a most splendid assortment of every kind of Spring and Summer Dress Goods at about half their original prices, and are enabled to offer their customers Silks, De Laines, Bareges, Foulard Silks, Barege De Laines, Silk Tissues, Ribbons, &c, &c., at very low rates. They have also an entire new style of Lace Window Draperies, very rich and beautiful, and less than half the price of other styles.

☞ New Mantillas, Shawls, Silks, Grenadines and Dress Goods, one of the best stocks in market, comprising every variety of style and quality. Houston Valenciennes and Point Laces; Richardson's and other styles of Linens; Table Cloths, Napkins, Barnsley Sheeting, and the usual full supply of Domestic Goods, all at low prices, for sale by TIFFANY & CUTTING, No. 321 Broadway.

☞ J. H. TOWNSEND & Co., No. 701 Greenwich-st., offer bargains in black Silks lately bought at Auction, together with a large stock of Dry Goods, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Rugs, Window Shades, Gilt Cornices, &c., at the lowest cash prices.

☞ ANDREWS & LANPHIER, Merchant Tailors, have removed from No. 205 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.

THE PIONEERS OF THE FASHIONABLE READY-MADE CLOTHING BUSINESS.—The position taken by the firm of W. T. JENNINGS & Co., twenty seven years ago, as the leading house in the fashionable ready-made clothing business they have ever since maintained, enlarging their connection every year, and increasing their unrivalled facilities for obtaining the most elegant fabrics from abroad. They employ none but cutters of the very first class, and their assortment of summer goods, recently imported, includes the most beautiful plain and fancy Cassimeres, Zephyr Cloths, Drills, Marseilles and other Vestings, together with a variety of entirely new styles of goods for summer Coats, Sacks, Pantaloons, Vests, &c. These elegant fabrics, cut after the latest Paris modes, in gentlemen's costume, from the materials of the ready-made summer stock, at this popular establishment, while those who prefer having their clothes made to measure, will find the fit, style and finish of the suits made by JENNINGS & Co., the *ne plus ultra* of elegance.
W. T. JENNINGS & Co., No. 231 Broadway, American Hotel.

☞ BRADY'S PRIZE PICTURES at the World's Fair, together with his extensive Gallery of Portraits of distinguished persons, universally admitted to be the best collection extant, are daily on exhibition at his National Gallery, No. 205 Broadway.

☞ WILLIAM S. DORR, Printer, No. 101 Nassau-st., (Ackerman's Building, between Fulton and Ann,) having recently added to his former extensive stock an entirely new and beautiful assortment of Types, Cuts, Flowers, and Borders, from the best foundries in America, is now prepared to execute all orders with promptness and dispatch. His new arrangements enable him to print in the very best style and at the lowest prices, Books, Magazines, Pamphlets, Newspapers, Commercial and Law Blanks, Bill Heads, Circulars, Checks, Cards, &c. &c. Large editions done on Steam Presses.

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

☞ Attention is called to the Village of Flammersburgh, (advertised in another column,) where a most desirable and pleasant Residence may be obtained, at a very reasonable price. For beauty of scenery and location, it is unsurpassed by any place in the vicinity of New-York. We are pleased to recommend it as one of the most eligible that is now offered to the public. A visit to the Village will be sufficient to give ample satisfaction to the most fastidious.

☞ Every man is desirous of having a home of his own. A share in Lake Land Village Lots and Farms, to be distributed this day in this city, will secure the object. $25, payable in instalments, which any prudent man can do, will purchase a share giving eight Village Lots or a small Farm. Apply, this morning, as a few shares only are left. CHARLES WOOD, 208 Broadway.

TEAS.—The best assortment of fine Teas will be found at the store of the CANTON TEA COMPANY, No. 125 Chatham-st., (between Pearl and Roosevelt,) the oldest Tea Establishment in the city. We assure our readers that they can do better here than elsewhere, either at wholesale or retail. They have now no Branch Stores.

GLORIOUS!—English Imperial Three-ply Carpeting of gorgeous and glittering colors, magnificent, unique, mosaic, and scroll figures, never before exhibited, at No. 99 Bowery, HIRAM ANDERSON'S. Also American three-ply Carpets, at 6/, 6, 7/ and 8/ per yard, of elegant new spring styles.

EXCELSIOR!—Only 4s. per yard for beautiful Ingrain Carpets, of large scroll and small figures, at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery. Elegant new patterns of English Ingrain Carpeting at 5/, 5/6, 6/, 6/6 and 7/ per yard; also, Common Ingrain and Stair Carpets at 1/6, 2/, 3/, 3/6 and 4/ per yard. Look at them.

☞ 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 Cloths, in widths, at 2/6, 3/, 3/6 and 4/ per yard, and upward, the most extraordinary bargains ever offered in this city.

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.

CARPETINGS, &c.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 448 Pearl-st., have now in store a complete and desirable assortment of SPRING STYLES, which they are offering at the following very reduced prices:

	Per yard.		Per yard.
Velvet Carpets	10/ to 16/	Tapestry Ingrains	6/ to 7/
Tapestry do	7/ to 10/	Superfine do	5/ to 6/
Brussels do	7/ to 10/	Extra fine do	4/ to 5/
Three-ply do	7/ to 9/	Cot. & Wool do	1/6 to 3/

Also Floor Oil Cloths 3 to 24 feet wide, and a choice assortment of all other goods connected with the trade, from 10 to 20 per cent. less than last year's prices.

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 concerns selling similar goods.

☞ Patent Cotton Felt Matresses, for private dwellings, hotels, steamboats, ships, &c., &c., manufactured under a new and peculiar process, by the Paris Steam Wadding Works, Brooklyn, L. I. These Matresses possess many and very great advantages over hair or any other kind now made, among which may be mentioned the following, viz.: They are from 25 to 50 per cent. cheaper than hair, will not break or mat down, and will retain their elasticity much longer; are proof against all kinds of vermin; are by far the most healthy bed that can be used, and will be found to be a great reliever of rheumatism; are easily renovated, absorb no dirt, and are the most cleanly bed made.
For sale by R. & D. M. SYRDAM & Co., No. 39 Broadway.
Orders received for any size wanted, together with bolsters and pillows.
Upholsterers are invited to call as above, and examine an article of Felting prepared expressly for their use.

RECIPE FOR CHANGING YOUR HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR WITHOUT DYEING.—This Recipe is similar to those preparations now advertised. What is the use of paying $1 a bottle for it when you can make it for 1 a bottle, by obtaining a Recipe from H. STRIKER, No. 9 Pitt-st., near Grand, private house? Price of Recipe, $1.

☞ H. HALL & Co., No. 15 Carmine-st., corner of Bleecker, are selling every kind of Spring and Summer Dry Goods as cheap as any other House in the city. We advise those about purchasing, to examine their stock and prices. They also have a large stock of Carpetings, Oil Cloths, Matting, Druggets, Rugs, Mats, &c., &c.

WIG AND HAIR DYE.—BATCHELOR'S Manufactory, No. 4 Wall-st., is the best place in the city for procuring these articles; his original Liquid Hair Dye holds the highest place in public estimation, and for the last fourteen years has given the greatest satisfaction to thousands who have used it in all parts of the world. As a Wig and Toupee maker he has no equal. Copy his address, and beware of imitations.

☞ GOURAUD'S Liquid Hair Dye is, without exception or reservation, the very best ever invented; equally celebrated is GOURAUD'S Medicated Soap, for curing pimples, freckles, salt rheum, flesh-worms, tetter, sallowness, chaps, roughness, &c. Poudre Subtile removes hair from any part of the body. Liquid Rouge, Lily White, and Hair Gloss, at 67 Walker-st., near Broadway.

REJOICINGS AMONG THE RATS.—
Jolly times had the mice and rats,
Hoping the public would be such flats
As to buy a poison that "humans" kills,
Instead of LYONS' Magnetic Pills.
But they missed a figure, that whiskered crew;
The foul imitations would not do.
'Twas seen at once what the rogues were at,
The public—too knowing—"smelt a rat,"
And LYONS' Pills and his Powder too
From the villainous fraud more famous grew;
For insects and vermin there's nothing kills
Like LYONS' Powder and LYONS' Pills.
Dépôt No. 424 Broadway. Price reduced to 25 cents per flask or box.

TO THE LADIES.—Those ladies who have grey hair and wish to have it restored to its original color, lustre and softness, should use DAVIS's Rahvene, a most strictly scientific preparation, and one which acts upon the roots of the hair in such a manner as to reproduce the natural coloring material. See circulars with authentic testimony. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale at the general dépôt No. 366 Grand-st., and at Nos. 192 Broadway, 279 Washington-st., 562 Hudson-st., 127 Bowery, and 111 Houston-st.

CRYSTAL PALACE AGAIN.—Patent Three-ply, Ingrain and Patent Tapestry Three-ply Carpeting, same as were exhibited at the World's Fair, at No. 99 Bowery, HIRAM ANDERSON'S. Also. Pardee's, and Crosley & Son's English Exhibition Tapestries and Brussels Carpeting, of magnificent new styles. They will be sold remarkably low.

[Advertisement.]
LOOKING GLASSES!—HOOPER & BROTHERS, Nos. 106 Fulton-st. and 383 Pearl-st., have recently made extensive improvements in their steam manufacturing department, and added new warerooms to their premises, would respectfully inform the public that they are now able to sell their French Plate, Ornamental Gilt and Mahogany Frames, Looking Glasses, Portrait and Picture Frames, at reduced prices, and offer great inducements to purchasers.

☞ Did you ever see such a matchless lot of Paper Hangings, borders, Oil Cloths, gilt Cornices, Curtain Bands, Fins, Loops, and similar articles as stock the recently enlarged store of Mr. JOHN GREASON, No. 261 Greenwich-st. We are certain you never saw such excellent articles sold at such amazing low prices.
[Sunday News.

HOBOKEN.—The warm weather of yesterday, and the gentle, spring-like showers of the week, will bring out the leaves, and mildly suggest to the flowers the propriety of preparing to blow. Hoboken will then have assumed one of its most delightful phases, and the pent-up citizen of New-York will do well to study nature in its green youth in that pleasantest and healthiest of suburban retreats.
[Morning Star.

☞ Ladies wonder how it is that G. M. BODINE sells Dry Goods so much cheaper than other stores, particularly his Crape Shawls and Silks, for he is certainly selling plain and embroidered Crape Shawls at $6, $8, $10 and $12; rich and elegant Spring Silks for only 5/0, 6/0, 7/0 and 8/0 per yard; Summer Silks very low; Bareges and Barege Delaines, the richest and most unique designs and colors; Challies, Printed Muslins, and Summer Poplins and Parasols, Drapery Muslins, all at corresponding low prices. Every description of Domestic Goods, at manufacturers' prices, at No. 323 Grand-st., corner of Orchard.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 31.

☞ *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.

Meeting of the Whig Delegates to the National Convention.

Pursuant to a Resolution passed at a Caucus of the Whig Members of the Legislature, the undersigned request the Delegates to the Whig National Convention to meet at the ASTOR HOUSE, in the City of New-York, on FRIDAY, JUNE 11, at 10 o'clock A. M., to appoint two Delegates-at-Large to the National Whig Convention to be held in Baltimore on the 16th of June.

JOHN L. SCHOOLCRAFT,	G. C. DAVIDSON,
SAMUEL STEVENS,	O. B. MATTESON,
LEWIS BENEDICT,	BENJ. PRINGLE,
FRANKLIN TOWNSEND,	SIMEON DRAPER,
DANIEL LORD, Jr.	

CONGRESS.—The Senate was not in session on Saturday. In the House, nothing of importance occurred. The Baltimore Conventions are too near for more work at present.

BY TELEGRAPH.—Beside several interesting political items, we have later news from Santa Fé; Kossuth's arrival at Auburn; Fires at Savannah, Philadelphia, Boston, New Brunswick, St. Louis and Zanesville; supposed murder in Philadelphia; the proceedings of the New School Presbyterian Assembly, &c. &c.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.—Our special and general advices from Baltimore assure us that Gen. Cass is to be sacrificed after the first ballot. The chances seem to favor Buchanan at present, but if the two-thirds rule be adhered to, he will have to work hard for the required number of sweet voices. Ex-Governor Marcy, Gen. Houston and all the smaller lights seem to be entirely forgotten.

RUM AND CRIME.—These Siamese twins figure largely in our City Items to-day. One woman mauled to death by a drunken husband; one man stabbed and another's skull broke by two drunken sailors; several men and boys wounded in a row at a rum-shop last night; a man's head hacked open with a pickax by a rowdy, a legitimate child of the grog-shop; three or four men found drowned, probably drunk when they fell into the river,—these are the chief developments of the "accustomed and innocent beverages of the people," which the last Legislature were so tender of. It will be otherwise ere long.

☞ The EUROPEAN NEWS by the Arctic has many items of interest, and one or two of significance. Among the latter we rank the revocation of the Tuscan Constitution already announced, and that of the little Kingdom of Hanover in Germany. Of course the Grand Ducal and Royal gentlemen have it all their own way at present, and will hear with great satisfaction of the review of 40,000 men at Vienna by the Russian and Austrian Emperors, at the same time with Louis Napoleon's 60,000 in Paris. The Czar was in Berlin by the time the Arctic left, and would there doubtless assure himself from nearer inspection how much is to be feared or hoped from France. Louis Napoleon was busy with dinners, suppers and fireworks. He has had a hundred busts of himself blessed by the Archbishop of Paris, preparatory to having them placed in a market. His whole conduct—of which this is an illustration—is entirely imperial, although it lacks the name. Gen. Lamoriciere, one of the chivalric African Generals, and a man much beloved in France, has refused to take the oath, as well as Generals Bedeau and Lefrò. It thus appears that many of the military names best known in France are not to be ranked among those who flatter the unhappy Louis Napoleon. Upon the rest of the Continent there is nothing of importance. Spain is uneasy, but we get nothing very definite from that quarter. Italy is moribund. From India there is intelligence of fresh movements among the British troops, and of an unsuccessful expedition against the Borneo pirates. The celestial dynasty appears to be tottering in China. There is evidently some important revolutionary movement going on within the great wall, of which very vague rumors escape to the outside barbarians.

Commercial affairs in Europe are not less prosperous than by the last accounts. Large sales of cotton are reported, and at steady prices.

☞ THE FRIENDS OF MR. WEBSTER, we learn with interest, are working in earnest for his nomination at Baltimore, and do not at all concur in that view which regards his presentation as merely complimentary, and to be rendered practically subsidiary to the nomination of Mr. Fillmore. On the contrary, Mr. Webster's sincere friends hold—and we think with abundant reason—that if the support of either should be deemed a formality rather than a finality, it is the incumbent who should give way for the gigantic Premier who has irradiated by his resplendent genius and dignified by his towering fame the Administration of the former. And they cherish sanguine hopes that, after the first ballot, the votes then cast for Mr. Fillmore will be gradually transferred to Mr. Webster. Of the grounds of this hope, they are better situated for judging than we can be.

We see no reason for nominating a Whig candidate for President unless for the purpose of electing him; consequently, we support Gen. SCOTT. We are in favor of nominating that candidate whom every earnest Loco-Foco in America tremulously fears we will and hopes we won't present. But if our Convention should be insane enough to nominate either of his rivals, we trust it will at all events *not* choose the weaker. Many people would excuse errors which they could not forget in view of the mighty intellect and lofty achievements of Webster who could perceive no parallel reasons for overlooking the mistakes and short-comings of Fillmore. The defeat we should encounter with Webster would be magnificent; that to which Fillmore would subject us would be alike inglorious and overwhelming.

Assured that Mr. Webster's friends are playing and will play no second to anybody, we have resolved, in the plenitude of our good nature, to give them a lift this morning in the publication of Mr. GEO. WOOD'S speech at a recent gathering of Websterians, setting forth the reasons why 'Black Dan' should be nominated and elected,—We shall not review that Speech, not choosing to seem to take back with one hand what we proffer with the other. Mr. Wood states and argues his case well; let it stand as he puts it,—but there are recollections and scars which render Mr. Wood's *name* anything else than of pleasant savor in the nostrils of New-York Whiggery, however cogent his *arguments* may be.—We are not afraid that arguments from such a quarter will exert an undue or preponderating influence. 'Hear! Hear!'

'DEMOCRATIC' NATIONAL CONVENTION.

This body will assemble at noon to-morrow, at Baltimore, in the Maryland Institute. Nearly One Thousand Delegates (many States having sent supernumeraries, in defiance of the urgent request of the Central Committee) and several thousand wire-workers, bottle-holders and outsiders generally, will be in attendance, though all cannot be crowded into the Institute.

The strife for the Presidential nomination will be eager, fierce and protracted. Probably forty or fifty ballots will be taken. The nomination will probably not be made before Thursday, and may not be till Saturday.

Opinions vary as to the result of the contest. Cass is quite likely to have a plurality of votes on the first ballot, but very certain to be beaten before the close. Beyond that, nothing is settled, though Mr. Buchanan is thought by knowing ones to have the best look for the nomination, but his start may prove his ruin. Douglas stock seems rather drooping now, but may rally yet. Our own impression is that some entirely new man, like Frank. Pierce of N. H., D. S. Dickinson of N. Y., or possibly King of Ala., will have the honor of succeeding Santa Anna and taking the next flogging from Gen. Scott. But all is yet foggy.

—*The Republican Herald*, Providence, R. I., revises the following reminiscence of the predecessor of this Convention:

It met at Baltimore on the 22d of May, 1848; and Hon. Andrew Stevenson, of Virginia, was elected President. Three days were spent in organization, in the adoption of rules, and in an excited discussion respecting the seats of the New-York Delegates. The balloting then commenced, and the fourth ballot was decisive in favor of Gen. Cass.

First Ballot—Cass 125; Buchanan 55; Woodbury 53; Calhoun 9; Worth 6; Dallas 3; (Florida and New-York not voting.)

Second Ballot—Cass 133; Woodbury 56; Buchanan 54; Worth 5; Dallas 3; (the same States not voting.)

Third Ballot—Cass 156; Woodbury 53; Buchanan 40; Worth 5; (New-York not voting.)

Fourth Ballot—Cass, 179; Woodbury, 38; Buchanan, 33; Butler, 3; Worth, 1; (New-York not voting.)

The announcement of the result was received with great applause by the audience.

The resolutions, embracing the revised platform of the party, were afterward adopted.

—Hereupon, Gen. Cass considered himself about the same as elected, and accepted the nomination in a letter, pledging himself never again to be a candidate. He has since tried to forget his promise, but the politicians of the party are determined to make him keep it.

KOSSUTH'S MOVEMENTS.—To-day Gov. Kossuth will be at Syracuse, which place he will leave to-morrow for Schenectady and Troy. He will spend one or two days at Albany, after which he comes directly to this city.

THEOLOGY DODGING.

We have had to do with free traders in all sorts of guises, and testify that no costumeless Arab full-greased for ease of escape on some nightly excursion into a neighbor's premises was ever more hard to catch. You lay your hand on them and they are not there. They have slid away, they have elapsed, they have dodged; and now in some new disguise, and behind some new fetch, they are again going through their peculiar intellectual gymnastics as gravely as though nothing had happened. A fair argument based on the facts and all the facts of the case they shun; it is not in their line, not congenial with their purposes.

The other day we found a free trader in the theological garb, speaking through the columns of *The Independent*. It is true his style of speech had in it more of the Pewter Mug than the sanctuary, but we were glad to meet him there. *The Independent* has justly borne the character of a manly and whole-souled paper, ready to stand by its opinions. Here then, said we, is a free trader who won't try the usual doublings and windings of the tribe, but will face the music like a man. We shall now get at the interior light of free trade, its moral and theological grounds. Accordingly, having got ready to be instructed, we asked a few questions on which we desired to be informed. But it was in vain. *The Independent* could not advocate free trade in that mode. Only when the way was opened to discuss "simply the moral relations" of the question, it would be ready. Good, said we again; the moral relations are what we want. Let us hear about them. But to this our neighbor responds by a joke. He says we want to go into a general discussion of morals and theology! Heaven forbid! We only want to be instructed as to the morals and theology of free trade. But that *The Independent* evades; it has no taste for "abstract controversy." Of course it hasn't. For fair and manly controversy, abstract or concrete, we have never yet discovered a thorough free trader of any gumption who had a taste. They are a tribe of dodgers, the theological ones, it seems, as well as the others.

—*The Independent* concludes its remarks in the following words; the last of which we put in italics:

"Meanwhile we correct a misapprehension of *The Tribune's* statement. Instead of saying, as we understood, that the repeal of the duty on coal would directly benefit the iron interest, *The Tribune* meant only to compromise the matter by relinquishing the duty on coal in favor of a higher rate on iron—for the protection, we suppose, *of the great railroad interest, with all its dependencies of labor, of travel, and of trade, and to promote the freer use of iron for building purposes and for street pavements!*"

Commend us to a theological free trader for candor and boldness of expression. He can't consider the question either because it is too secular, or because he has no taste for "abstract controversy." It is a subject in which he feels no call to interfere, apart from its "moral relations simply." But while thus slipping like an eel from the honest defense of its own opinions, and declining all discussion of them, *The Independent* can coolly assume the whole question at issue and *insinuate* in the most offensive manner, that the advocates of protection are opposed to the welfare of labor, of travel and of trade, to the comfort and convenience of the community! Let the public judge whether this is a candid and creditable, or a mean and sneaking way of serving the cause of British Free Trade.

—We subjoin a copy of a letter we have received in relation to the general position of *The Independent* upon this matter:

"DEAR SIR: I have read your notice of *The Independent*. There is a cold-bloodedness about a genuine disciple of the British free trade school that is worthy of all admiration. It is well known that for the last four years the losses among the poor people who have been engaged in bringing coal to market have been enormous, and that very many of them have been utterly ruined, while thousands of miners have been compelled to abandon their homes and their families to seek work at a distance, leaving their wives and children to provide for themselves as they might. And equally well is it known to, and felt by, your neighbors of *The Independent* and *The Journal of Commerce* that at the cost of these poor people they have been supplied with fuel at a price that, without their exertions and their sacrifices, could never have been thought of. Nevertheless, no sooner is it suggested that the increased demand warrants the idea that the coal miner ought to have wages that will enable him to live, and the coal operator sufficient profits to enable him to pay the debts contracted in the last three years, and support his family, than your neighbors, alarmed at the idea of paying an extra half dollar per tun, roar out 'Down with the tariff!' And yet they know as well as you do that it is to the tariff they are indebted for the cheapness of fuel. They would sacrifice the whole body of men to whom they are so indebted to save themselves a few dollars a year.

"It may appear uncharitable to say this, and yet the facts of the case warrant me in doing so. You have time after time invited the attention of your pious neighbors of *The Journal* to an examination of the fact that the condition of our people was in a course of gradual deterioration, manifested by a steady decline in the power to consume clothing and other necessaries of life. Time after time you have invited them to look at the fact that there was a steady decline in the demand for the labor of both men and women, and that the weaker portion of the community were being driven to the wall by the stronger, the poor being made poorer, while the rich were becoming richer, and your invitations have not been accepted. The only answer furnished is a repetition of the cry of 'Free Trade,'—and after your neighbors have thus closed their eyes and their ears to facts which prove the daily increasing tendency to poverty and immorality, they go, as I suppose, to church and thank God that they are not of the wretched class whose numbers they are laboring to increase. Your *Independent* neighbor can see no religion, no morals, in the question of protection. Ask him if he cannot find both in a clean shirt and a whole coat; and then show him how great was the increase under the tariff of 1842, in the facility of obtaining shirts and coats, and how great has been, under that of 1846, the decline in the facility of so doing, and then let him decide whether or not the tariff is a question of religion and of morals.

"To be a free trader of the modern school it is needed that a man should be a Ricardo-Malthusian; and to be that, is to be destitute of all feeling for one's neighbor. It is comfortable to be able, while returning thanks to God for clean shirts, whole coats, good dinners, old wines and excellent carriages and horses, to be able to say to one's self that if our neighbors starve, or if their daughters, compelled to compete with the wretched women and children of England, find themselves driven to prostitution to procure the means of existence—it is comfortable to say, that the fault is not ours, but that of the Great Fountain of all Good, who made laws in virtue of which men and women were bound to be vicious, because if all were moral and all married, population would grow faster than food. It is comfortable to be able to solace ourselves with the idea that the Creator never meant that there should be a place at His table for all, that in obedience to His laws labor is a commodity, and that if the laborer cannot sell his commodity he is bound to starve:—and further, that we are bound, in justice to ourselves and our neighbors, to let him suffer, unassisted, *every calamity short of absolute death*, as a lesson that the Almighty never meant that the poor man should marry. If you wish to see this *distinctly stated*, if you wish to see the genuine cold-bloodedness of Ricardo-Malthusianism—of that system of free trade of which your neighbors of *The Journal* and *The Independent* are expositors—let me recommend to your perusal an article in *The Edinburgh Review* for October, 1850, the author of which deserves no little credit for showing that he is not afraid to look at the system in the full extent of its abominations—not afraid to teach that our duty to God and man requires that we should do to our poor neighbor as we would *not* have him do to us. Perhaps the writer of *The Independent* might profit by a perusal of that article. It might tend to teach him that morals and religion do not point toward Manchester free trade—but that they do point to the fact that a man who shuts his eyes to the tendency of the system he teaches, and *will not* understand, is, in the eye of God, quite as much guilty as the man who knowingly and wilfully teaches that which tends to the deterioration of the moral and religious feeling of the community.

"I meant to write you but a dozen lines, but have been led away by the subject, and will now only add that I am Yours, very truly, ——."

Hon. Edward A. Hannegan.

The facts as to the killing of his brother-in-law, Capt. Duncan, by Mr. Hannegan, are already widely known. Mr. Hannegan had been a member of the Legislature, both Houses of Congress, Ambassador to Prussia, and might have been honored and useful in every relation of life but for his fearful devotion to Liquor, which has long rendered him a terror and disgrace to his friends, and has at length probably led him to a felon's doom. John Wentworth, who served with him in Congress, thus comments on his case in his *Chicago Democrat:*

Every man who has seen Mr. Hannegan when under the influence of liquor as we have, can believe the above. And every one who has seen him and lived at the same house with him and his family, as we have, when he has been a total abstinence man for months together, will indeed pity him. When sober, he is as pure, as upright, as kind and as generous a man as there is in this country. With him, there can be no middle state. He is a brute when drunk. When sober, he will compare in all the elements of goodness with any man living. But he cannot drink without getting drunk.

Mr. Hannegan entered the lower House of Congress many years ago, a perfectly temperate man, and, in point of talents, integrity and popularity, his prospects were as flattering as those of any young man in the United States. But Washington fashions and habits were too much for him. Dissipation drove him to private life. He reformed, became a temperance lecturer and an exemplary member of the Church. His exhortations in times of great revivals are said to have equaled those of the most eloquent divines living. At length his old habits were forgotten and he was sent to the Senate. He took his seat an exemplary son of Temperance and a Christian. But, again, the temptations were too great for him. His struggles with himself were gigantic, and the assistance of one of nature's noblest of women, his wife, secured for him the sympathies of everybody. But he would have his sprees, and he lost his reflection. Like most politicians, he left office miserably poor. At the close of his term, and of Mr. Polk's administration, to keep so popular and so good a man from despair and ruin, although it came out of General Taylor's term, the Senators unanimously, Whigs and Democrats, signed a call for Mr. Polk to send him to Russia, and he was appointed to that mission. His unfortunate career there is well known. Since his return, we have heard nothing of him until this melancholy affair.

We have seen many a young man enter Congress perfectly temperate, and leave it totally ruined; but we never knew one who had so many efforts to save him, so ineffectually, as Mr. Hannegan. We now have in our mind three in our own term who killed themselves. Mr. Hannegan has tried to do so several times; but he lived to kill his wife's brother, the best friend, save his wife, he had in the world. That he wishes he was in poor Duncan's place, we have no doubt. What an awful comment this is upon the evil effects of intemperance! It was the first drop that ruined Hannegan. He is now about the middle age of man, and may yet live to be a very useful man; but there is greater probability that he will commit suicide.

This tragedy will do much toward enacting the Maine Liquor Law in Indiana, and we can almost predict it will be enacted at the next session of the Legislature.

☞ BAYARD TAYLOR writes us from Beyrout, in Syria, under date of April 21. His eyes are perfectly restored, and he is in excellent health and spirits for his projected Syrian tour. This will embrace, besides the usual route, Palmyra, which is rarely visited on account of the wandering Arabs, with whom, however, some kind of treaty has been recently concluded, and the City of Bagdad—dear to all subjects of Haroun El Raschid and readers of the Arabian Nights—and Nineveh. Mr. Taylor expected to meet Dr. Robinson at Jerusalem.

☞ *The National Era* is about the most unfair and untiring enemy of the Whig party that we know. We find the following in its article on the late Slavery triumph in the California Legislature:

"There is a curious fact connected with the proceedings in relation to this infamous bill. Its chief advocate in the Senate was Mr. Van Büren, who according to the *New-York Evening Post*, figured as a *Whig* Free-Soiler in New-York in the Presidential campaign of 1848, while its principal opponent was Mr. Broderick, who in the same year ran for Congress on the Hunker ticket.

Now we are quite confident the *Evening Post* never said this Van Buren was a *Whig* Free Soiler, for he was no more such than his namesake Martin and son John. But *The Era* finds chances to stab the Whig party when it can and invents them when it cannot.

—Had the present Legislature of California been Whig, the Era would have made that fact conspicuous in its article before us; but as it is strongly Democratic its politics are not alluded to.

☞ Hon. JAMES POLLOCK, late M. C., is suggested as next Whig candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania—two years hence.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—The Free Democracy are preparing for the contest. They will hold a State Convention at Concord on the 29th of June, for the purpose of electing Delegates to the National Convention at Cleveland.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Ten Delegates to the Whig National Convention have been chosen—nine for Webster, 1 for Scott, 0 for Fillmore. Three yet to be chosen.

NORTH-CAROLINA.—Hon. JAMES J. M'KAY, long M. C. from this State, and an honest, worthy man, is a candidate for the State Senate. So is Hon. ABRAM RENCHER, formerly M. C., then a Tyler Charge d'Affaires, whence he shed his Whig skin and came out a full-blooded 'Democrat.' Hon. R. M. SAUNDERS, also an ex-M. C. and late Minister to Spain, is running for the lower branch of the Legislature.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—There was the mockery of a Whig Meeting—the first held in the State for several years—at Charleston a few evenings since—Dr. F. T. Porcher in the chair, and our sometime friend George S. Bryan doing the stage business. By his direction it was voted 'highly important' to have the State represented at Baltimore—important, namely, to the defeat of Gen. Scott. The meeting was therefore adjourned to the 10th to give time for the coöperation of other Congressional Districts.

—The Whigs of South Carolina have been represented in sundry National Conventions, but have never yet given *a single vote* (in their Legislature) for Whig Electors. We respectfully suggest that if they cast eight or nine Fillmore votes in the approaching National Convention, they contrive to cast at least *one* vote for some Whig or other in the Presidential Election. We don't ask them to *choose* their Electors; but, since they are so good at nominating, they might at least have an Electoral Ticket and 'go through the motions.'

GEORGIA—*The Fillmore Movement.*—The attempt to get up Whig Delegations to Baltimore from the States which long since abandoned their Whig organization, or never had any, is a fraud. *The Georgia Telegraph* gives the following:

"On Saturday eight last, the Fillmore men of Macon met at Concert Hall in obedience to a proclamation in *The Journal* and *Messenger* of Wednesday last. The meeting was small and the spirit dull. But one sentiment met with hearty applause—it was *a pledge from the speaker of the evening to support a Democrat rather than Gen. Scott.* A long preamble and two resolutions were the fruit of the evening. Delegates were appointed to Milledgeville instructed to send other delegates to Baltimore in favor of Fillmore, or some other sound Whig, meaning thereby, Gen. Scott after he writes a letter indorsing the Compromise, as it is understood he intends doing. On the whole, the meeting was business-like and dull,—no fuss—no eloquence, no enthusiasm whatever."

INDIANA.—The Free Soilers have held a State Convention and nominated A. L. Robinson for Governor; E. B. Crocker for Lieutenant; and S. C. Stevens, and George W. Julian, late M. C., for Presidential Electors, and appointed delegates to the Free-Soil Convention at Cleveland.

THE SCOTT LETTERS.—*The Richmond Enquirer*, of May 27, contains the replies of a lot of "Democratic" statesmen to the circular of Capt. Robt. G. Scott, inquiring how they stood as to the Compromise, and whether if elected to the Presidency, they would veto a bill to repeal the Fugitive Slave Law. This circular was addressed to Messrs. Rusk, Butler, Pierce, Marcy, Dickinson, Buchanan, Dallas, King, Houston, Stockton, Douglas, Cass, Lane, Boyd and Wool. The replies of Messrs. Butler and Pierce have not yet been received, but the others all answer Yes, with admirable unanimity. Some of them respond in long and others in short meter, but we detect nothing new or interesting in any of their lucubrations, except it be now and then a delicious touch of personal feeling. For instance, Capt. Stockton says:

"I am not a candidate for the Presidency. I will not be such by my own seeking."

Scripture Dick is equally modest; he says:

"I have not at any time regarded myself as a candidate for the distinguished honor mentioned, and, as I presume is generally known, early declared my preferences for one of the eminent statesmen whose names have long been conspicuously before the public. Under these circumstances, I feel some delicacy