BUSINESS NOTICES.

☞ Persons going to California or to Europe on Saturday should secure portraits this day. Capt. Wilson and family (of the Empire City) got their pictures yesterday at ROOT's great premium gallery, 363 Broadway.

THE "HIGHFALUTIN STYLE."—The "highfalutin," or "pile-up-the-agony" style, is now generally adopted by the tradesmen of our city in inviting the attention of the public to their trades, but KNOX, the hatter, is contented to speak plainly and to the point. Imitating him, we advise all who wish an excellent hat, at a low price, to call at his store, 128 Fulton-st., and make a selection.

☞ Reduction of Straw Goods at FREEMAN'S, No. 90 Fulton-st. White Beavers, Panama and Braid Hats, reduced 20 per cent. FREEMAN, No. 90 Fulton-st., near Gold.

☞ One case Marseilles Vestings, two cases Plaid Spun Silks, three cases Printed Table and Piano Covers, just received and for sale by GREENWAY, BROTHERS & Co., No. 45 Broadway.

☞ White Nankin Crapes, Silks for Traveling Dresses, Grass Linen for Hats, a superb quality of White Nankin Crapes, together with an assortment of Pineapple Cloths, just received at FOUNTAIN'S. Also, Tussore Silks, Pongees, &c., for Traveling Dresses and Bonnets, China and Sandal-wood Fans and Bracelets in great variety, and Dress Goods and Fancy Articles of a rare description, at No. 653 Broadway. Will remove in a few days to Cape Island, and remain during the summer season.

P. S.—Milliners wishing a further supply of these Goods, will do well to call.

JENNINGS & CO.—THE SECRET OF THEIR SUCCESS.—During the twenty-seven years JENNINGS & Co. have been in business, the ready-made clothing trade in this city has multiplied a hundred fold. Yet this celebrated firm retain the lead they took at first, by furnishing what no other establishment in the United States has ever furnished, viz: ready-made clothing as fashionable in cut, as faithfully made, and as beautifully trimmed and finished, as any made to measure in New-York, or any other city. The connoisseur sees at once that there is an air, a style, a genuine gentility, about their coats, sacks, vests, pantaloons, etc., which is looked for in vain in the "cheap ready-made clothing" of the day. Their articles are not merely made up to sell, but to satisfy the appreciating taste of the discriminating portion of the public, while their prices are at the same time very moderate. JENNINGS & Co., 231 Broadway, American Hotel.

NEW STYLES AT UNION-HALL.—The latest novelties at this Mammoth Clothing Warehouse, corner of Fulton and Nassau-sts., are those cool, delightful White Linen Duck Coats and Striped Seer-suckers. There is nothing like them in the market as regards cut, quality or cheapness.

☞ 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.

☞ Are you in haste to leave town? Do you want as handsome a set of Shirts as can be made on the instant? If so, call on GREEN, No. 1 Astor House; you will be measured with mathematical precision in five minutes, and you will have the articles in your own time, and equal to your expectations in style, fit and workmanship.

☞ Ladies going in the country, wishing their supply of Shoes, can find at MILLER'S, in Canal-st., a large and splendid assortment of Gaiter Boots, Shoes, India Rubbers, &c., for Ladies, Misses and Children; also, Boys and Youths' Patent Leather Boots, Brogans, Taylor-Ties, &c., as low in price as any store in New-York, at MILLER'S, No. 134 Canal-st

FRENCH GAITERS, BUSKINS, TIES, SLIPPERS, &c—These articles of CANTRELL & LABOYTEAUX'S manufacture, can be found in great variety of quality, style, size, color and price, at their establishment, No. 356 Bowery. Ladies, call and examine the assortment, and do not forget to look at the celebrated Linen Gaiters for traveling and summer use.

CALIFORNIA QUARTZ MINING.—The public is respectfully invited to call at BARRON & BRO.'S, No. 64 Duane-st., east of Broadway, and examine a new Quartz Mill of novel construction and extraordinary efficiency. Wheels weighing less than 50 pounds will easily crush the hardest of stone. It will be running from 10 A. M. to 12 M. every day this week.

SINKS EMPTIED BY ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE—By which process, yard nuisances are removed in the day time, without any unpleasant effluvia whatever. Orders left at the office of the NEW-YORK PNEUMATIC DRAINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 91 Mangin-st., will be punctually attended to.

☞ BRADY'S National Gallery of Daguerreotypes, No. 205 Broadway, containing the largest collection of valuable Portraits in existence, will be open on Monday, the 5th of July, from 8 A. M. till 6 P. M. All in want of fine Pictures are invited to call.

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

WHAT SHALL WE EAT?—MUNSON'S Farina, Hominy, Wheaten Grits, &c., are just the articles for summer use, being made of superior grain. Orders left at the Chelsea Mills, No. 254 West 27th-st., or No. 10 Beekman-st., will meet with attention. MUNSON & WILLIS.

BEWARE OF "BAGGAGE SMASHERS" AND YOUR TRUNKS AT SPEER'S.—A capital stock of capitally made trunks, at capitally low prices, can be found at that capital Trunk and Valise establishment, No 264 Bowery, known as SPEER'S. When you buy, fail not to buy of him.

A COMPLETE REVOLUTION IN PRICES OF FLOOR COVERING—Only think of buying a new and beautiful English Tapestry or Brussels Carpet for $1 per yard! 'Tis true. HIRAM ANDERSON, No 99 Bowery, is also selling Floor Oilcloths at 2/6, 3/, 3/6 and 4/; Three ply Carpets, 81c. to $1; beautiful Ingrain Carpets, 44c., 50c., 56c., 62c. and 75c; Hearth, 20/; Window Shades, 75c. per pair; Mats, Druggets, Table-Covers, Matting, &c, for about one-half their real value.

☞ "I was utterly astonished at its effect, as I generally pronounce such things humbugs. But, Sir, in this case it is a very agreeable reality, that my hair is fully restored, after a baldness of 12 years. I can recommend with certainty LYON'S KATHAIRON to all who are threatened with baldness or gray hair. R. E. SUTTON, Phœnix, Ohio." Price only 25 cents. Sold by every druggist in the United States

E. THOMAS LYON, No. 161 Broadway, N. Y.

HAIR DYE AND WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S Manufactory for these articles is celebrated in all parts of the World; persons wishing a light, elegant and durable Wig or Toupee can surely be suited. His Hair Dye is applied, (a sure guarantee) or sold. Wholesale or Retail, at No. 4 Wall-st. Copy the address, beware of imitations.

☞ CRISTADORO'S celebrated Liquid Hair Dye, for Coloring the Hair or Whiskers instanter, upon natural principles, and warranted free from all caustic substances, is applied daily, and sold wholesale and retail, at CRISTADORO'S Wig and Scalp Establishment, No. 6 Astor House. N. B.—Private rooms for applying the Dye and fitting on Wigs.

HE KNOWS WHAT HE IS ABOUT!—Who does? DAVIS, to be sure. His RAHVENE changes grey hair to its former color by a natural process, and that process is by calling into action the laws of human physiology. This preparation stimulates the coloring glands of the hair which are located in the roots, a reproduction of the natural fluid takes place and the original color of the hair is restored. Price, 50 cents per bottle. For sale at the general depôt, No. 306 Grand-st., and at Nos 192 Broadway, 279 Washington-st., 562 Hudson-st., 127 Bowery, New-York: Nos. 175 Fulon-st. and 146 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

THE IMPROVED WAHPENE—THAT IS, VAN DEUSEN'S.—The public should be duly kept in mind as to the invaluable benefits which the above preparation has conferred on the thousands who have used it. Its application is perfectly harmless, while its efficacy is unquestionable. The vegetable ingredients, of which it is entirely composed, have a powerful tendency to impart to the sickly and wasted state of decayed Hair a new and restorative vitality, and to renew those inactive and fibrous tubes, whose office is to retain and conduct the necessary fluid for its renewal and preservation. The faithful application of the "Improved Wahpene," agreeably to the directions furnished, will effectually convert Gray Hair to its natural and primitive color, a fact so notoriously verified that it cannot be questioned. Apply at the General Dépôt, No. 123 Chambers-st, and at the principal Druggists of the city.

NOTICE.—DR. FELIX GOURAUD announces that his old established dépôt, 67 Walker-st, near Broadway, is being demolished, preparatory to the erection of a larger and more elegant establishment. During rebuilding, the celebrated Italian Medicated Soap, so wonderful for the preservation and conservation of the human skin, the Liquid Hair Dye, the Poudre Subtile, for uprooting hair from any part of the body, the Liquid Rouge, Lily White, and Hair Restorative, are to be found at his large store, 67 Walker-st, adjoining his old stand.

DEAD AS A DOOR-NAIL, STARK AND STIFF
The catiff Bed-bugs lie,
Slain on the instant, by a whiff
Of LYON'S Powder, just as if
An axe had hustled by.
And dead as Julius Cæsar, too,
The Rats and Mice keel o'er,
For LYON'S Pills their business do,
And from their holes they come—vile crew—
To die upon the floor.
Dépôt for LYON'S Powder and Pills, (now sold at the reduced price of 25 cents the box or flask,) No. 424 Broadway.

ACKNOWLEDGED AT LAST.—Read what Dr. Calvert Holland says about WATTS'S Nervous Antidote, indorsing and corroborating all the claims for it: "As the means by which the nervous system can be thoroughly renovated, and all nervous diseases obliterated from the human frame, by the introduction of Electro-Magnetic Power, WATTS'S Nervous Antidote is the greatest discovery of this or any other age." See the Laws and Action of the Nervous System. J. PYNE, No. 18 Ann-st.

☞ V. B. PALMER is authorized to receive subscriptions and advertisements for *The Tribune* in the cities of Philadelphia and Boston.

☞ GEORGE N. BEESLEY, UTICA, receives the morning *Tribune* in the evening, and supplies subscribers regularly.

☞ Messrs A. C. STORY & Co., PROVIDENCE, will serve *The Tribune* in that city on the arrival of the morning train of cars.

☞ P. L. GILBERT, (Museum Building,) and Messrs. MCGOUN & KEWIN are our Agents in ALBANY for the sale of *The Tribune*.

☞ H. B. PEARSON will supply our friends in CLEVELAND with *The Tribune*.

☞ B. I. TILLEY is our Agent for the sale of *The Tribune* in NEWYORT.

☞ J. T. BRODT is our Agent for the sale of *The Tribune* in BINGHAMTON.

☞ LEVI WILLARD and S. F. HOYT are our TROY Agents, for the sale of *The Tribune*.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1852.

For President,
WINFIELD SCOTT of New-Jersey.
For Vice-President,
WILLIAM A. GRAHAM of North-Carolina.

☞ *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.

☞ THE WHIG ALMANAC for 1852, contains the complete vote for President in 1844 and 1848. For sale at this office. Price 12½ cents. It can be obtained in Baltimore, at Burgess & Taylor's.

☞ Messrs. DERBY, ORTON & Co., Geneva, supply the Morning Edition of *The Tribune* at 4½ P. M.

Grand Scott Rally!

BUFFALO, July 5, 1852.

A general desire has been manifested among the people along the Northern frontier of the United States to have a GRAND SCOTT RALLY, at Niagara Falls, on the anniversary of the *Battle of Niagara*.

Meetings have been held at Lockport, Rochester, Niagara Falls, and other places; and Committees appointed to arrange the preliminaries and make arrangements for the large gathering expected to assemble at that time. On the 3d inst. a meeting of citizens was held at Buffalo, at which the undersigned were appointed a Committee of Correspondence to aid in carrying forward this popular movement, and secure, as far as possible, a concert of action on the part of the several Committees already appointed, as well as those that may hereafter be appointed in other localities, and to give form to a mass meeting which they believe will be one of the largest ever held in the United States, especially if Gen. SCOTT should consent to be present to review the fields of Chippawa and Lundy's Lane, rendered memorable by his early achievements.

The Committee of Arrangements in this city are negotiating with several railroad, steamboat and packet-boat Companies, to have them reduce the fare so low that all classes of our fellow-citizens may attend the meeting without being burdened with too heavy expenses.

We solicit the coöperation of yourself and friends, and hope it will be convenient for you to be present on the day appointed, and participate in the proceedings of the meeting; and that the friends of the *cause* in your vicinity will also turn out *en masse* to greet and encourage the enthusiastic throng that will no doubt assemble on the battle ground, where were fought, during the month of July, 1814, two of the hardest battles of the last war with Great Britain, and in which Gen. SCOTT, our present gallant leader, bore a most conspicuous part, with so much credit to himself and honor to the Republic.

This is a fitting occasion, and these are glorious fields, in which Western New-York, Western Pennsylvania, Northern Ohio, and the Lake region generally, can assemble by acres to ratify the nominations of SCOTT and GRAHAM. It is believed that in reviewing the sanguinary fields of the early glory of our great leader, in sight of the stupendous Cataract of Niagara, new enthusiasm will be aroused among the masses, unity of action secured, and the campaign most auspiciously opened.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv'ts,
E. G. SPAULDING, B. THOMPSON, WELLS BROOKS, } Corresponding Committee, Buffalo.

P. S.—Inasmuch as the anniversary of the battle of Niagara, the 25th of July, comes on Sunday, the meeting will be held on Tuesday, the 27th inst.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, yesterday, it was stated that the Free Land bill would be reported upon next week. The bill to establish a line of military posts 20 miles apart on the Overland Route to California was debated, but postponed until Tuesday. After some unimportant business, the Senate adjourned for want of a quorum.

In the House, Mr. GRAY from the Committee on Post-Office and Post-Office routes, reported a bill authorizing the Postmaster-General to contract for the transportation of the mails semi-monthly in first class steamships between Jersey City, port of New-York, and Galway, in Ireland, via St. Johns, Newfoundland. The bill authorizes a contract with the lowest bidder for four years—the sum to be paid for such service not to exceed $10,000 the round trip. The Deficiency bill was taken up, and Mr. JONES, of Tenn., succeeded in making himself excessively ridiculous over Kossuth's Hotel bill, but, after a scorching rebuke from Mr. CARTTER of Ohio, his motion to repudiate the appropriation was voted down. The Collins appropriation was debated, and a motion to reduce the amount was rejected, 61 to 76. No final vote.

BY TELEGRAPH.—It seems to be generally conceded that Judge CHAMBERS is to be the new Secretary of the Navy.

Jenkins says Georgia shan't vote for Scott, and *The Savannah Republican* says that Jenkins is not to be sneezed at, that without him no Whig candidate can get the vote of the State. Jenkins having settled the matter, of course we must no longer count Georgia among Whig States. Cruel Jenkins.

We have both parties' nominations for State officers of Vermont. ERASTUS FAIRBANKS is to be the next Governor, and John S. Robinson is to be defeated.

It was Horace H. Day, the India-Rubber man, and not *Dill*, who addressed the Boston Rejection Cabal. It needed an india-rubber conscience to do such a thing.

Mr. Clay's body arrived at Cincinnati yesterday noon, and was appropriately received by a procession and the usual signs of mourning,

We learn from Mexico that an extra session of Congress will be called. The British bondholders have succeeded in getting $2,500,000 under way for shipment.

EULOGIES ON MR. CLAY.

We have been reading over, carefully and thoughtfully, the panegyrics on Mr. Clay pronounced by various Members of Congress, most of them political adversaries, in either House the day after his death. We know not what may be the effect of these eulogies on others, but their reading arouses in our mind an indignant, burning sense of wrong, which we will not attempt to repress.

—'Mr. Clay' (such is the general drift and purport of these eulogies) 'was a great 'and gallant man—a frank, earnest, devoted patriot—one who served his country according to his honest convictions and 'served her with all his might. There was nothing base nor unworthy in his character; and though he loved power, he 'coveted it only for the good he believed it 'would enable him to do for his country. 'We honestly differed from him as to the 'tendency and bearing of his measures; 'but we never distrusted his integrity, nor 'doubted that he honestly labored throughout to promote the well-being of the Re'public.'

—To all which we make answer—

Gentlemen! if you had fairly and manfully met his efforts in the spirit you now evince, you never could have beaten him! If you had not shrouded him from public view in life by a tissue of infernal calumnies, you would not have been standing in the Capitol on his death to slaver him with your nauseous flatteries. Had you dared to go to the People on a fair and candid presentment of the questions of Public Policy whereon you differed from Mr. Clay—had you said to them fairly and frankly—'Mr. Clay is a noble Patriot and Statesman, who honestly thinks (as he thought 'and said when supporting the Administration of Jefferson, and almost by himself 'upholding that of Madison) that Protection to Home Industry, with liberal appropriations for Rivers, Harbors, &c., 'is the true policy to develop our resources, increase the rewards of Industry, 'accelerate the growth and increase the 'strength of our country, but we consider him mistaken on these vital questions, 'and will proceed to show you why,'—you never could have triumphed over him.—But, from the moment you saw fit to differ from him in 1824, on a personal question as to whether John Q. Adams or Andrew Jackson—(both of the 'Democratic' party, but neither of them the 'regular' Democratic candidate)—should be preferred for President, or to find fault with his choice afterward though you approved it at the time, you let loose all the bloodhounds of Detraction upon him—you accused him of corruption the most shameful and treachery the most sordid—and thence to the end of his career, or until you were certain that he could no longer be a formidable antagonist, you rung the changes on every debasing charge, on every infamous accusation, that your depraved imaginations could invent. You made the ignorant and low-minded regard him as a monster of depravity and venality—a shameless bargainer for office—a Bank-bought, mercenary attorney for British capitalists, a tool of aristocracy, a leader and planner of the darkest conspiracies against the Liberties and Rights of the American People. By these atrocious, unintermitted calumnies, you taught the great mass of the uneducated and ill-informed to regard him with abhorrence, and to oppose his measures blindly and bitterly from a conviction that no good could come from such a source. We had no fair verdict on the great questions of policy which ought to have been decided, because you had by calumny imbued the jury with a conviction that one party and his witnesses were scoundrels who could not tell the truth and could not mean any good.

And then, when you had so poisoned the public mind that, though we could beat you on any other candidate, we could not elect Mr. Clay, you made it a matter of reproach to us that we did not keep running him for President in the face of certain defeat! Having loaded your dice so as to be sure of winning every time, you insisted that we should play into your hands continually, and whimpered, "Why don't you run Mr. 'Clay? He is the great embodiment of 'your principles; why do you desert him?' Yes, you have actually reproached us because we at length perceived how immediable were the wounds inflicted by the tooth of Slander; you driveled about Whig ingratitude and fickleness, when you well knew that never was a party more devoted to a leader than the Whig party to Henry Clay.

Now that he is dead, and any profit that can be made out of him must be secured on the other tack, you are unanimously voluble in his praise! Your orators can find nothing too good to say of him. Your houses are tricked out with crape, and none can surpass you in paying honors to the departed. You would fain have your past calumnies forgotten, and each would say of the avalanche of personal defamation that overwhelmed him,

'Thou canst not say *I* did it! Never shake
Those gory locks at *me*!"

when in fact your whole party either directly propagated or indirectly countenanced and upheld it. As a party, you were eager to profit by the foul aspersions so long as anything could be made by them. Now that the great man is in his grave, who thanks you for your recantations?

'Can Flattery soothe the dull cold ear of death?'

—We would not speak thus of the past if it were not for the notorious fact that though Clay is dead, the tactics which defeated, the spirit that hunted him to the tomb, still survive. The party which so relentlessly pursued him still seeks power by essentially the same means. All its logic, its manifestoes, substantially set forth, 'What we advocate must be right because 'we are the Democracy, the party of the 'People; while our antagonists are the 'Aristocracy, who hate the People, and are 'secretly but intensely hostile to Civil 'Freedom.' From beginning to end, they act on and profit by this Pharisaic assumption. 'Stand by thyself, for I am holier than thou,' pervades their entire chain of argument. Their less enlightened disciples are not incited to weigh impartially the measures of the two parties and judge which would most conduce to the National welfare, but to believe that whatever the Whigs propose *must* be pernicious and tend to the upbuilding of classes at the expense of the great majority. They accept the measures because of the party, and not the party because of its measures. See how they are incited to this in the Platform thrice adopted and proclaimed as setting forth the fundamental differences between the two parties by successive 'Democratic' National Conventions, viz:

Resolved, That the American Democracy place their trust in the intelligence, the patriotism, and the discriminating justice of the American People.

Resolved, That we regard this as a distinctive feature of our political creed, which we are proud to maintain before the world, as the great moral element in a form of government springing from and upheld by the popular will; and *we contrast it with the creed and practice of Federalism under whatever name or form, which seeks to palsy the will of the constituent, and which conceives no imposture too monstrous for the popular credulity.*

We ask every enlightened mind to contrast this wanton insult to one half the American people—and certainly not the less intelligent nor less reputable half—with the eulogies now heaped by its authors on the patriotism, integrity, and high personal character of Henry Clay. Of what they here call 'Federalism,' he was the center and soul during his long and honored career—he was no dupe, no tool, no slave to inherited prejudice, but a man who understood himself as well as any other man. If 'Federalism' "seeks to palsy the will of the constituent," and "conceives no imposture too monstrous for the popular credulity," then Henry Clay was a life-long aristocrat, hypocrite, dissembler and liar. Do you think he would be gratified by the laudations of these who so regard him? Do you think men who really believe the charges here quoted can honestly, candidly, dispassionately, consider and adjudicate the great questions of public policy whereon the antagonist parties are at issue?

A Dying Spasm in Boston.

The "Rejection meeting" in Boston was a "fizzle." The highly respectable ex-divines who were the chief figures at that melancholy exhibition had evidently turned their attention from the consoling melodies of Sternhold and Hopkins, wherewith they may fairly be supposed to have been familiar in their better days, and taken to dwelling upon that well-known secular refrain, so perfectly in unison with their feelings of desperation at the untoward result of the Baltimore Convention, to wit, and namely:

"It will never do to give it up so, Mr. Brown;
It will never do to give it up so!"

We recommend these political reverends to a mortification of their wordly lusts. Let them stick to the business of converting sinners generally, rather than political Whig sinners in particular; for it is a business in which they are not *au fait*, and where they but make fools of themselves. Let the Rev. Hubbard go back to his "Advice to Young Men," and let the hardened old fellows alone.

Good Backers for Gen. Pierce.

In the following article *The London Times* has a good word for Gen. Pierce. It declares its preference for him over Mr. Cass, Mr. Douglas, Mr. Buchanan, &c. Gen. Pierce is in luck. He is not only preferred in London, but he is preferred by American magnates as well. He is the choice of quondam Whigs in the wealthy circles of Wall-st., State-st., and among the "Cotton Lords." Well, we cannot help this. We shall not wonder to find that Englishmen prefer almost anybody to Gen. Scott, of whom they cannot be supposed to have any very fragrant recollections. And neither is it matter of astonishment that both Gen. Pierce and Mr. King—being gentlemen of the very first order, of highly respectable conservatism—one, indeed, being the very pink, the "Miss Nancy" of political propriety—should be favorites with some of the upper-tendom of Whiggery. But if Gen. Scott cannot look in such direction for support, he must try and find it in humbler quarters.

We have no idea that his election depends at all upon the preferences of either London, State-st., or Wall-st. The people will settle that matter without stopping to take their cue from such localities.

The Times is at fault in attributing the selection of inferior men by our Loco-Foco brethren, for the high station of President, to a radical defect in the working of our Republican system. It is not owing to this, but to the adoption of a rule by the Loco-Foco Conventions, which requires two-thirds of the Delegates to concur before a nomination can be made. This is a result of the skillful engineering of the Slaveholding Democracy, who thereby secure just such a candidate as *they* like, and who use it to defeat the nomination of any other.

FRENCH FINANCES.

The great practical difficulty with Louis Napoleon is likely to be want of funds. Since his accession to power he has occupied himself with spending money and giving it away as zealously as if nobody had to work for it beforehand. And while going on in this way, the sole piece of economy he has effected is, the reduction of the interest on the public debt, equivalent to only eighteen millions of francs yearly. It appears by the report of the Committee on the Budget, just made to the Legislative Body, that the deficit of the current year will be some $12,000,000, and of next year $8,000,000. Besides, these deficits are diminished by the product of certain extraordinary sources of revenue, such as the sale of wood from the National Forests, which will soon be exhausted. These extraordinary revenues amount to $8,000,000, and without them the deficit would be exceedingly serious. The floating debt alone, under the late events, has risen to 154 millions of dollars, and promises, at the rate matters are going, to undergo a constant increase.

It is true that the Committee, struck with alarm at this state of things, have proposed reductions in the appropriations, and in so doing have been brought into direct opposition with the Government—a fact sufficient to cause a fall in the price of the funds. That is certainly a most precarious and pitiable condition, when the attempt to bring the expenditures of a Government into equilibrium with its income is regarded as dangerous to the public peace; but so it is now in France. But none of these reductions will be submitted to. Neither the extravagant salaries and dotations of the minions of the usurper, nor the expenses of the military establishment, will be cut down to any considerable extent. Indeed, after a deal of talk and show of economy and opposition, we believe the chief items of the Budget have already been adopted by this model Legislature.

All this while not one of the measures to improve the condition of the working classes, so lavishly promised by Napoleon when he was not yet absolute, has yet been brought forward. Not a single tax weighing on the people's means of subsistence has been alleviated, and not one will be. Not a single burden on their industry and commerce has been removed. It would seem that such a fact must destroy any illusion that the peasantry may ever have cherished with regard to this mock Napoleon.

But what will he do with such a deficit in his finances? Will he be able to keep on borrowing at that rate from year to year indefinitely? No, the bankers will presently get tired of lending. Will he cut down his own salary and reduce the spoils allotted to his creatures? No, for that would lose him their support. Will he reduce the army? No, for without it he is not safe. There seems to be only one resource left for him, that is, a war, which will allow him to make other nations support his troops, while it gives the latter a chance to gorge themselves with glory. Perhaps he may try this expedient, if so, we predict it will use him up and others of his kind with him. That will be a catastrphe that will call for no lamentations from honest men.

☞ *The Evening Post* magnifies the Expenditures under the Whig Administration to Fifty-five Millions per annum—apparently ignorant that much of this aggregate has been required to pay debts contracted by 'Democratic' Administrations and fulfill treaty stipulations contracted by them. It says:

"Where this money has gone no one can tell, or rather no one will tell that can. Mr. Secretary Crawford ran away with a good big slice of it allowed him for his Galphin claim; Messrs. Corwin and Gardiner, and Waddy Thompson and their cronies, have another large slice obtained from the Treasury, under false pretenses with forged documents. Gardiner has been under arrest more than a year for his crime, was admitted to bail, and is now taking his ease in England, and biting his thumb at the Administration, knowing full well that they dare not pursue him with rigor."

—Whether it is well to assume that Gardiner is a swindler and forger before he is brought to trial, and while he is waiting for the Government to hunt up proof of the crimes charged against him, each will judge for himself; but that Mr. Corwin has ever received one dollar on a claim which he knew or believed to be fraudulent, *The Post* is not weak enough to believe, though it is knavish enough to assert it. And if ever an Administration made extraordinary efforts to procure proof of a suspected crime, Mr. Fillmore's has done so in the case of Gardiner.

We hope this man, if guilty, will be convicted and punished; but there is not one dollar less in the Treasury than if he had never received a cent. Our Government covenanted with Mexico to pay a specified sum to our spoliated citizens in full satisfaction of their claims on Mexico, and has done it—no more, no less. If the Gardiner claim is fraudulent, other claimants have received less than they otherwise would; but no more has been taken from the Treasury.

Since the Administration became Whig, both Houses of Congress have been predominantly Opposition. They could have controlled and limited the expenditures, and ought to have done it. But with California, New-Mexico, the Rio Grande and the Flibustiers to look after, it was not possible to keep down the expenditures to the standard of former years. Our Military expenditures in the territory wrested from Mexico are far greater than all our Military expenditures ought to have been prior to 1846, and our Indian Service, Naval, Revenue and other expenditures, have been increased in proportion. Conquests are costly, not merely in the getting but in the keeping also; and gold mines do not tend to reduce outlays. If we are to go on acquiring, we shall go on increasing our expenditures; there is no help for it. Can we stop coveting what is our neighbor's, and better husband our own?

☞ *The Democracy of Georgia* are appalled. They are threatened with a visitation whose consequences, though vaguely defined, already shake their steadiest nerves. Their central organ, *The Federal Union*, thus deprecates the impending catastrophe:

TERRIBLE IF TRUE.—We have heard it asserted by some, who think they know, that both Mr. Toombs and Mr. Stephens threaten to become Democrats—yea, verily, out and out leaders. We have never been badly frightened for the Democracy until now. We acknowledge that if this news should prove true, the Democratic party is in danger. The good old Democratic party has stood many severe shocks, but we fear such a double dose of Whiggery at one time would prove too much for it to bear; its constitution would sink under it. We cannot, we will not believe the report. Undoubtedly Messrs. Toombs and Stephens bear great hatred to the Democracy of Georgia, and would do *almost* anything to injure them, but we cannot yet believe they are so malicious as to join the party. It would be like men having the Leprosy thrusting themselves into an assembly of healthy persons, and spreading the contagion by force. We beg of them not to do it. Do anything else you please, "take any other shape but that," and we will bear it as well as we can; but, gentlemen, for mercy's sake, please do not join the Democratic party.

☞ Hon. Edward W. McGaughey, formerly member of Congress from Indiana, has left for California.

"Buying Persons from Slavery."

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune:

You did well in refusing to give anything to that man pretending to raise money to buy his children in Alabama. His name is *Micajah Keelan*. He has a certificate of membership as a local preacher in the Wesleyan Methodist Church, Cincinnati, Ohio, signed by G. P. Riley, Wesleyan Minister, dated eight months ago.

Mr. Riley writes to inform me that he is "most certainly a grand imposter"—that since these certificates were given, his true character has come out—that, although familiar with Keelan, he never knew of his having *one* child in Slavery much less four, "nor did I ever hear him speak of or pray for them." And finally, he declares as his opinion that "if he had twenty children, and could obtain as many thousand dollars, it is extremely doubtful whether he would purchase their freedom."

This letter from Mr. Riley I read to Keelan, who admitted that he did not know that he had ever named his children to his Minister. I urged him to desist from raising money until this thing was examined into, and sent word back to Mr. Riley for particulars. If he persisted, I promised to publish him. He defied me. I still waited several days to have him reconsider. Your correspondent's insinuation, which you deal with so forcibly, prompts this note. The fact is, avaricious slaveholders and pretended fugitives, both, are too willing to fatten on Anti-Slavery purses.

L. C. MATLACK.

"New-York Banking Operations."

To the Editor of The New-York Tribune:

My aim at brevity, yesterday, may have prevented precision. My point was this: *the Bank* notice informed me that the note was "payable July 5," I took it for granted that they would afford an opportunity to pay it at the date they named. But they did not. And on the 6th, after refusing to take the money tendered, a notice of protest was served after 3 o'clock, dated two days before the period at which the Bank had informed me it was payable.

It is not complained that payment was demanded July 3, but that, after the Bank had informed me that it was "payable on the 5th," it should close its doors on that day, and then declare the note protested, two days before they had said it was payable. Can there be any legality in any such contradiction of common sense? Excuse this second note. But many are interested, even in so small a matter. L. C. MATLACK.

☞ No, neighbor Matlack, it won't do! Your notice of course indicated the third day of grace as the time when your note fell due; but you could not well be ignorant that all Banks were closed on Sunday the 4th and Monday the 5th; and you should have paid your note on Saturday the 3d. Had no grace been allowed, you might have had a chance to complain; but, as the case actually stood, you ought to have stepped up to the Captain's office on Saturday. [*Ed.*

THE PHILOSOPHY OF BOLTING.—*The Boston Courier* quotes from *The New-York Tribune* a sentiment, to the effect that no party man is bound in honor or good faith to support a party nomination, unless he considers it the best nomination that could have been made. [Boston Mail.

☞ No, Sir: *The Courier* quoted no such sentiment from *The Tribune*, because none such ever appeared in it. What we did and *do* say is this—No man is bound to support a nomination *unless he thinks its success would benefit the Country*. We are ready to abide by and justify that.

VERMONT.—A full Whig State Convention met at Burlington on Wednesday, and nominated

For Governor.....ERASTUS FAIRBANKS, St Johnsbury;
" *Lt-Governor*..WM. C. KITTREDGE, Fairhaven;
" *Treasurer*.....GEORGE HOWES, Montpelier;
" *State Electors of President* } PORTUS BAXTER, Derby; —— APPLETON.

Hon. Julius Converse of Windsor presided, and the Convention was harmonious and enthusiastic. The ticket is a strong one—the candidate for Governor being one of the most popular and deserving business men in the State. Vermont will give SCOTT and GRAHAM one of her tallest majorities.

VERMONT.—The Whigs of the 1st Congressional District have nominated Hon. James Meacham as their candidate to Congress, and E. P. Walton as Presidential Elector.

PENNSYLVANIA.—A State Convention of the "Friends of Freedom" is to be held at Pittsburgh, August 10, to appoint Delegates to the National Free Soil Convention to assemble on the following day.

GENERAL SCOTT AND FATHER RITCHIE.—The following extract from *The Washington Union* of 1848—shortly after the Whig nomination for President—will show what opinion "Father Ritchie" entertained at that time of Gen. Scott, the Whig nominee in 1852:

"Gen. Scott is an older soldier that Gen. Taylor, one who is at least equally, if not more accomplished, and who has distinguished himself by more, and as brilliant battles during the war—who captured Vera Cruz and the Castle, and the Capital of Mexico, and one, too, who has more qualities of a civilian, and is better known as a Whig."

ANECDOTE OF GEN. SCOTT.—*The Tecumseh* (Mich.) *Herald* relates the following anecdote:

"A citizen of our town gives a remark made by Gen. Scott at Fort George, in 1814. A British flag was sent to the American army. The carrier was sent to Gen. Scott's tent, and said to him: 'Our General has sent me with this flag to request that you surrender to him; for if you do not, he shall be compelled to storm the fort, and he will not be responsible for the Indians.' The reply of Gen. Scott was this: 'Tell your General to come on and storm the fort, and *I will be responsible for the Indians*.'"

☞ We had the pleasure, a day or two since, after being suffocated by smoke and dust on the New-Haven Railroad, to ride for an hour in a car with its windows arranged on the new ventilation principle. The thing worked admirably; the dullness and heaviness consequent upon breathing bad air, at once disappeared, and the entire freedom from dust and smoke rendered that part of our ride truly delightful. There can no longer be any excuse for our Railroad Companies, if they still expose the lungs of passengers to the tortures which have heretofore been the lot of travelers in the cars. Gentlemen Railroad Directors, you are now in conscience bound to adopt the invention.

RACINE.—With regard to this place, which, as most of our readers are doubtless aware, is situated on Lake Michigan, seventy-five miles north of Chicago, and twenty-five south of Milwaukee, a correspondent writes us that it is a beautiful town, lying high and dry upon an abrupt bluff, with the streets symmetrically laid out and fringed with trees, and gardens and lawns attached to most of the dwelling-houses. Racine is always very healthy. There has never been a single case of cholera there. There are two plank-roads running out into the agricultural districts; one of them reaches Janesville, fifty miles west, and the city of Racine has voted to raise thirty thousand dollars for the purpose of building plank-roads still further into the rich mining regions. Wisconsin, says our correspondent, is destined to be one of the richest States in the Union, having all the natural elements of greatness in its generous soil. She is rich in mines of lead, iron and coal; her lands are capable of producing every thing congenial to the latitude, and in great abundance. The wool raised in Wisconsin is as good as can be raised anywhere, and the idea formerly entertained, that sheep would not do well in that State, has with us long since exploded. Large quantities of wool are now coming in at Racine, ranging in price from 20 to 30 cents. Horses are high; so are pork and beef. The news of the nomination of Gen. Scott was received there with the greatest enthusiasm by the Whigs.