

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SHAKESPEARE ON SHADOWS.

No, my good lord; I let the shadows of my life see, The name and not the thing. What joy is it to think that ends will, Unless it be to think that ends will, And feed upon the shadow of perfection.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The Knox Hat remains firm at four dollars. Plenty of buyers and demand constantly increasing. Knox's office of sale and demand is at No. 12 Fulton-st.

JENNINGS & CO.

Success—During the twenty years JENNINGS & CO. have been in business, the ready-made clothing trade has been multiplied a hundred fold. Yet this celebrated city has multiplied a hundred fold. Yet this celebrated city has multiplied a hundred fold.

THE ZEPHYR UNDER-SHIRTS.

By RAY & ADAMS, No. 591 Broadway, are, indeed, a superior article. To the invalid they are health; to the delicate constitution protection; to the strong man safety; to all comfort and luxury.

A HANDSOME DRESS.

A handsome dress is a passport to the best Society, and the fashionable air given to them by SMITH & RICE, at No. 102 Fulton-st., not to mention the excessively cheap sum for which they furnish them, is the chief recommendation. They furnish them in the most perfect taste, make an exquisite fit, and yet demand less than the cheapest store.

SELLING OFF!

G. M. BODINE is now offering the remainder of his summer stock at about half the cost of importation, consisting of Crapes, Shawls, Spring and Summer Silks, French and English Goods, Parasols and every description of Linen, Cotton and Woolen Goods, for men's and boys' wear.

Drab and Fancy Colored Ladies' Clothing.

Colored Tulle Veils, Lace Bed Covers, Just received, and for sale by GREENWAY, BROTHER & CO., No. 45 Broadway.

SINKS EMPTIED BY ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE.

By which process, water balances are removed in the most perfect manner, without any unpleasant odor. On the Continent, this is the only system in use.

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.

BRADY'S NATIONAL GALLERY OF DAUNEROTYPES.

No. 205 Broadway, containing the largest collection of valuable pictures in the city. We assure our readers that we can do better here than elsewhere, either at wholesale or retail.

HIGHEST PREMIUM GOLD PENS.

Great reduction in price. The wholesale prices of STENGER & REMBEL'S Gold Pens have just been reduced, and the retail prices reduced about one-half.

WHERE SHALL I GO?

If you feel in the same quandary that Daniel Webster was when he asked this question, we can easily answer you. Go to Hoboken! You will there find every manner of pleasure and recreation.

HURRAH FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

Bring out the gray-headed veterans and let them see DAVID'S RALPH, which changes gray hair to its former color, without dyeing it. Price 50 cents per bottle.

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 should be sent to him.

CRISTADORO'S celebrated Liquid Hair Dye.

For coloring the Hair or Whiskers instantly, upon natural principles, and warranted free from all caustic substances. It is applied daily, and sold wholesale and retail, at Cristadoro's, No. 205 Broadway.

NOTICE.—DR. FELIX GOURAUD.

announces that his old established depot, 67 Walker-st., near Broadway, is being demolished, preparatory to the erection of a larger and more magnificent establishment.

VAN DEUSEN'S IMPROVED WARHENE.

As a vegetable production, wholly free from all mineral and noxious mixtures, this preparation has obtained a reputation for the most favorable character. To restore the color of the hair, improve the scalp, to cover the disagreeable aspect presented by baldness, and to change the white appearance of grey locks, it is the most valuable remedy.

Wonderful revolution in prices of Floor Covering.

—Reduct well!—Hiram Anderson, No. 99 Bowery, is selling English Tapestry and Brussels Carpeting at \$1 per yard; Floor Oil Cloths, 2/6 to 4/6; Three Ply Mats, 2/6 to 4/6; Ingrain Carpets, 2/6 to 4/6; etc.

POISON BANISHED.

Corrosive sublimate no more! It is used the bed-bug, to destroy the lice, and to kill the vermin. It is used the bed-bug, to destroy the lice, and to kill the vermin.

LYON'S Magnetic Powders and Pills.

for the extermination of insects and vermin, is sold Wholesale and Retail, No. 124 Broadway, and by most respectable Druggists.

FOWLERS & WELLS, Phonologists.

and Publishers, Clinton Hall, No. 131 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 142 Washington-st., Boston.

Challenge for a Ship Race.

We find the following in The London Times of the 28th ult.: The American Navigation Club challenges the Ship Builders of Great Britain to a Ship Race, with cargo on board, from a port in England to a port in China, and back.

CLAIMS AND SERVICES.

At the Harrisburg Convention, in Dec., 1839, the name of WINFIELD SCOTT was first formally presented in connection with the Presidency.

VERMONT.—HON. ANDREW TRACY.

of Woodstock, has been nominated by the Whigs of the 1st District for Congress.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 12, 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 12 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 the office. Price 12 cents. It can be obtained in Baltimore, at Burgess & Taylor's.

Messrs. DERRY, ORTON & Co., Geneva, supply the Morning Edition of The Tribune at 41 P. M.

For Europe. The next number of The Tribune for European Circulation will be issued on WEDNESDAY MORNING at 9 o'clock.

It will contain all the Latest News up to the time of going to press. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, can be had at the desk. Price Six Cents.—The Africa sails from this port on Wednesday at 12 o'clock.

CONGRESS.—The Senate was not in session on Saturday. In the House, the morning hour was spent in debate upon the proposed reduction of postage.

The principal difficulty appears to be to fix upon the minimum weight for newspapers. Unless a liberal mark should be fixed, it is thought that the result will be to drive publishers to the use of small type and thin and poor paper.

Small papers, in these days of Steam ships and Telegraphs, are of course out of the question. The bill did not reach a vote.

Next came up the Deficiency bill, and a long debate ensued upon the Collins Steamers. The opponents of the appropriation are trying every means to defeat the amendment, but they are firmly met, and all their obnoxious propositions are voted down.

In a manner which shows that the appropriation will pass as it came from the Senate. Why not vote without further waste of time?

By TELEGRAPH.—We have this morning full and reliable accounts of the great conflagration in Montreal, which was even more disastrous than Saturday's rumors indicated.

Nearly 700 acres are burnt over, including nearly all of the Quebec and St. Lawrence suburbs. Thousands of people are without shelter. The loss of property is not comparatively great, being rated at less than half a million of pounds sterling.

A very destructive fire occurred in Boston on Saturday afternoon—the largest for many years. The Mariners' Church, Sailors' Home, Boylston School-House, and other valuable buildings are destroyed.

The fire is supposed to have been purposely kindled. Among other disasters, we hear of a violent hail storm in the Mohawk Valley, involving great destruction of crops, trees, fruit, &c.

The hail stones were as large as pigeons' eggs. A heavy frost happened at Richmond, Va. Two railroad bridges were swept away.

Funeral demonstrations of respect for Mr. CLAY continue in the Western cities. At Lexington the turn-out was unparalleled.

Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER will spend a few days on his farm near Franklin, N. H. We have private advices from Washington that the reported resignation of Hon. ABBOT LAWRENCE as Minister to England, is not in any particular correct. Mr. L. has no idea of returning.

Hon. JOHN P. KENNEDY, of Maryland, is the new Secretary of the Navy, in place of Hon. WM. A. GRAHAM, resigned.

Our Telegraphic columns contain several small items of interesting news, such as crimes, casualties, &c.

The news by the Pacific has no salient features, except the attempt to assassinate the Austrian Emperor at Temeswar. This potentate has been making a tour in Hungary, and according to the official reports, has been received everywhere with great enthusiasm.

This little accident at Temeswar would seem to show that the bulletins lied or the enthusiasm was only feigned. Louis Napoleon's Legislature has gone home, having passed his budget and received his thanks. Louis is said to be inclined to make a loan to fund the floating debt and start square again, but with a deficit of twelve million dollars a year, it will not take long to render another such loan quite as necessary.

If there be no other cause of ruin for him, he must soon come to an end from this one. In England the electing canvass goes on rather quietly, and the general sympathy is complained of. The dissolution of Parliament was to take place on the 1st inst. The bill conferring an independent legislature on New-Zealand has passed both Houses.

THURLOW WEED, Editor of The Albany Evening Journal, with his daughter and party, returned yesterday in the Arctic from a European tour, to which they have devoted the last seven months. Mr. W.'s 'troops of friends' will hear with pleasure that he returns in excellent health.

HON. JOHN P. KENNEDY of Baltimore has been selected by the President for Secretary of the Navy, (vice Hon. William A. Graham, resigned), and has consented to serve, if confirmed, as of course he will be.

This is an admirable choice. Mr. Kennedy was in Congress in 1838-9, and from 1841 to 1845. As a Member of the glorious XXVIIIth Congress, he drafted the Address whereby the Whigs cut adrift the traitor who had, by an insupportable visitation, succeeded to the Presidency. Mr. K. was among the master-spirits of that memorable Congress, and, in his return to the public service, will bring to it eminent talents and unswerving Whig principles.

He is widely and favorably known to the Literary world by his 'Swallow Barn,' 'Horse-Shoe Robinson,' and other thoroughly American novels.

At the Harrisburg Convention, in Dec., 1839, the name of WINFIELD SCOTT was first formally presented in connection with the Presidency. Out of some two hundred and forty, only sixty votes were cast in his favor, but all these were real votes—they had Whig Electoral Votes behind them. Had he been selected as the candidate, every one of the States which supported him in the Convention would have supported him in the Election; so that, while he had fewest Delegates, he was really the strongest candidate on the face of the Convention's ballot. Still, a majority concluded that Gen. Harrison, having been the Whig candidate in most of the Free States in '36 and very stragglingly supported, should now be nominated. Gen. Scott's friends cheerfully acquiesced; so did Gen. Scott himself. Nobody deemed it necessary to get up a procession or pageant of any kind to soften for him the poignancy

of defeat; he had as much public sympathy as he asked—namely, none at all. He cheerfully and heartily concurred in the decision of the Convention, without making any theatrical display of his magnanimity. The People had not called him to serve them in a certain exalted capacity, and he went on serving them as well as he was able to in the lower place which they had assigned him.

In 1844, Gen. Scott and his friends in support of Mr. Clay, sharing fully in the efforts and reverses of that unfortunate struggle.

In 1848, Gen. Scott's name was again brought forward, and most respectably united heartily from first to last in the commended to the Convention. It was for a time very probable that he would be the candidate. But a majority ultimately decided that one of his juniors and subordinates in the Army—an honest, earnest patriot and sterling soldier, but very far inferior to Gen. S. in Military achievement and in Civil experience—should be the candidate. Nobody asked, for no one doubted, how Gen. Scott and his friends would treat this nomination. They needed no harshness or cologne to assist them in getting it down. They were Whigs, and made no merit of supporting their party's decision. If they shed any tears over their disappointment, they made no exhibition of them. They did not wait to be coaxed, or hired, or entreated, to support the Whig ticket. They had submitted their preference to the arbitrament of the Convention, and they bowed to its decision.

At length, Gen. Scott is the fairly nominated candidate of the Whig party for President. He owes that honor to no official patronage, to no coalition of adverse interests. His support, from first to last, came mainly from those States which the Whigs must carry whenever they elect a President. His supporters from the outset represented more than half the Whig voters of the Union. They were roughly used in all the preliminary doings of the Convention, but they took all quietly, confident that their turn would come at last. And they were not disappointed.

Gen. Scott, his adversaries say, is a weak man—vain, arrogant, conceited, &c. Yet we cannot remember when or where his conduct as a public servant has merited these disparagements. All the weakness whereof he has been charged has been restricted to words only—in deeds, or whenever his country required action at his hands, he has ever justified the most sanguine expectations of his friends and compatriots. And we must say that men of loftier intellectual stature than he ever appeared to, have, in seasons of disappointment and baffled ambition, exhibited weakness, egotism and conceit for which no parallel, nothing like a parallel, can be found in all his career. Is it not so?

WHO WILL BE PRESIDENT? The Evening Post is exceedingly anxious that the Whigs should not try to elect Gen. Scott. If they will only consent new not to try, there will be a pretty fair chance of beating him, but if the Whigs should really try, the game of Hunkerism is manifestly a lost one. We beg leave to assure The Post that its labor is entirely lost, for the Whigs will try.

The following is the table of estimated probabilities which, in pursuance of its Chinese tactics, The Post has prepared to frighten the Whigs out of making an effort to elect Gen. Scott:

Table with columns for States and Probabilities. Includes entries for Alabama, Arkansas, California, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, New-Hampshire, New-Jersey, New-York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia, Wisconsin, and Total.

—A few words of incidental comment will preface our own statement of the case: The Post is a 'Free Soil' paper, professing a warm attachment to the Anti-Slavery cause. Yet it assumes that all the States most thoroughly wedded to Slavery will vote for Pierce and King, and that all those moderate Slave States which have hitherto been reliably and strongly Whig in every Presidential contest, are now doubtful. What makes them doubtful?

The Post hugs itself on the fact that "all the States but four" went against the Whigs at the last Elections. As, however, it concedes two of the States which so went against us as now for Scott and Graham, it plainly admits that these State Elections are not decisive.

But it does not state the facts. Delaware was carried against the Whigs by a Temperance ticket, which drew nearly all its votes from our side, and so defeated us. Nobody believes that the votes so disastrously thrown away will now be lost to Gen. Scott. Wisconsin elected a Whig Governor and Assembly last fall—a clear gain. Missouri at its last election chose three Whig Congressmen out of five and a Legislature which elected a Whig Senator. North Carolina has held an Election since that of 1850 on which The Post relies, and elected five Whigs to Congress to three Democrats and Mr. Clingman. In all the Districts contested on party

grounds, there was a decided Whig gain upon the vote of 1850. The Post brags on the Legislative Election in Florida (1850), which went barely against us, but omits to state that the State went Whig at that same election on Congress (the only general ticket)—the vote being the heaviest ever thrown in the State, and Mr. Cabell's majority 481. So it boasts of Mr. Powell's 850 majority last year for Governor of Kentucky, but says nothing of the 3,621 votes, mainly Whig, thrown away on Cassius M. Clay, nor of the 6,145 majority for John B. Thompson, Whig Lieut. Governor, at this same election, nor of the Legislature, Whig in both branches, chosen at the same time; nor of the still more significant fact that Powell's vote is not within 10,000 of that cast for Gov. Crittenden (Whig) three years before. And as to Connecticut, Seymour's vote and its adjuncts, last April, prove a great deal as to the appetites but very little as to the principles of the voters. Seymour & Co. carried Hartford by a large majority; yet at the municipal election, held a few days after, the city went Whig on a large vote by a decided majority. Seymour's boasted vote, though swelled by large sums of money levied on Whig as well as Loco-Foco rumsellers in this city, was yet 1,700 short of Clay's vote in '44, which Gen. Scott's vote this Fall will exceed. The anti-Whig triumphs of the last two or three years in various States were unsubstantial and illusory. New-York, with a Whig Governor and tied Legislature, is set down by The Post as certain for Pierce! while almost every State carried against us on any local Election is counted by it as thereby committed against Scott.

—And now for our own view of the prospect in a few of the larger States.

New-York.—Last year, our adversaries carried a majority of the State Officers then chosen by (The Post says) an average majority of 1,432 in 400,000 votes. To do this, they had the help, 1. of the Anti-Renderers, whose State Convention adopted their whole ticket; 2. of a deliberate party fraud and forgery, in resolving at their State Convention and pledging their candidates all along the Canals that they would, if successful, uphold and execute the Canal Law of 1851, which they have since nullified and crushed; 3. of the Cotton Union ticket, which took about two-thirds of its votes from Whigs while supporting a half-and-half ticket; and 4. of the various Silver Gray bolts and cuttings up all over the State, which reduced our vote by hundreds each in Kings, Albany, Ontario, Monroe, Yates and other Counties. Now we hear of life-long opponents of the Whig party all over the State who will vote for Gen. Scott; while all the Whigs who will vote against him out of the City would not fill two clam-boats, and in the City will not amount to five hundred, who will be balanced right here. If this State don't give Scott over 10,000 majority, we will own that we know nothing about it.

Pennsylvania.—In 1847, Pennsylvania elected an anti-Whig Governor by 17,976 majority; the next year, it went for Taylor by over 13,000. In 1847, both branches of the Legislature went against us; last year, we lost our Governor by 8,500, carried the Senate, and lost the House by a much smaller majority than in 1847. In 1848, less than one month before Gen. Taylor's election, we carried our Governor by 297 only and lost our excellent and popular Canal Commissioner by 4,636; and yet, when the Presidential vote came round, Gen. Taylor had more votes than Cass and Van Buren both. We haven't yet heard of a Pennsylvania Whig who don't consider his State sure for Scott by a large majority; and we are decidedly of their opinion. All we have to say to them is, 'Friends, don't let your confidence bear exhortation, but circulate the documents! Pennsylvania can't vote against Scott if the People only know him!'

Ohio.—The heaviest vote ever polled for any man by any party in Ohio was the Whig vote of 1844 for Henry Clay, when, in spite of a Birney diversion of 8,000, the State went Whig by 6,000. In 1848, thousands of Whigs were alienated by the nomination of Taylor, and were induced to form on the Buffalo Platform and vote for Van Buren. The split thus effected has never till now been healed—is not entirely healed yet. Had no Platform, or a less owlish and perverse one, been adopted by the late Whig National Convention, the State was not at all doubtful; as it is, there is doubt, but it is passing away. Messrs. Toombs, Stephens & Co. have done us a good job toward dispelling it; and we think one more such demonstration will make all safe. We have had many letters from Ohio since the Election, every one speaking confidently of the State, and most of them regarding its vote as morally certain for Scott. We consider Scott's chance for it far the better of the two.

Indiana.—We have letter after letter from this State, breathing hope and confidence. Gen. Cass had less than half the vote polled in '48, and Polk had only 2,300 majority in the more determined canvass of '44. Gen. Taylor was personally odious to many, because he had reported his Indiana volunteers as behaving badly at Buena Vista. Scott would have carried the State in '48: We consider his chance for it at least even now.

Kentucky.—That man must have read History and studied Character to little purpose who imagines there is any doubt

about the vote of Kentucky. In the first place, her People are strongly Whig in principle; secondly, Gen. Scott is one of the very men they like to vote for. Gen. Harrison and Gen. Taylor carried it by 16,000 and 17,000 respectively; Mr. Clay never had a majority so large as 10,000. There is not a Whig paper in the State that does not go heart and soul for Scott; we can hear of no Whig voter who opposes him; and Hon. Thomas F. Marshall, who was an efficient canvasser for Cass in '48, is now as warmly for Scott. If any State's vote is certain for anybody, Kentucky's is for Scott.

North Carolina.—We have had several letters from this State since the nomination; every one reports it sure for Scott and Graham by a large majority. We may lose the Governor on a local question, as we barely escaped losing him in '48, and did lose him in '50. Reid, the present Opposition Governor, is very popular, and has an advantage on a side issue. When Manly was chosen Governor in '48 by only 874 majority, the supporters of Cass thought that they would carry the State; yet Gen. Taylor had over 8,000 majority. Mr. Clay's was 3,945. No intelligent Whig doubts that it will vote for Scott.

Tennessee.—This State looks doubtful, but the Whigs say it is not. Only one Whig paper (Parson Brownlow's) has bolted. He says the State won't vote for Scott; but he said it shouldn't and wouldn't vote for Taylor, who nevertheless carried it by over 6,000. The State is undeniably Whig, and proved it by voting for Clay against Polk, as well as for Harrison and Taylor; and again by choosing a Whig Governor and Legislature last year. We consider it probably for Scott.

Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa.—Our advices from these States assure us that the former two will pretty surely vote for Scott; the latter is about an even fight. All these States are deeply interested in River and Harbor Improvements, and their Members of Congress fought earnestly for the bill of last year, which was strangled by a Loco-Foco conspiracy. Now, Messrs. Pierce and King are not merely candidates of the party which has always furnished nine-tenths of all the opposition to River and Harbor bills, but they have been in Congress, and there uniformly and sweepingly opposed every such bill, including even those approved by Jackson and Van Buren. There can be no rational doubt that their election would be the death-knell of such Improvements for the next four years. Changes of prominent Cass men to Scott are already numerous in Michigan, and the fire is spreading. We confidently believe that a majority of the votes of these States will be cast for Scott.

Louisiana.—The Whigs carried the State last Fall; and again at a Convention election this Summer. We can hear of no Flibustering—certainly none in the Whig journals. There are a great many soldiers in this State who have served under Scott and love him. We think it will vote for him.

California.—The actual majority against the Whigs last year was very small—much less than was returned and published in the Whig Almanac. That against Reading for Governor was but 400 to 600. Our letters written before the Election assure us that Gen. Scott's nomination would insure a Whig victory.

New-Jersey.—The heaviest vote ever polled in this State was that of 1848, when Gen. Taylor had over 3,000 majority. Who believes all this has since melted away? The Jersey Whigs certainly do not, but confidently expect to carry it. And they don't stand in idle expectation—they will work for it. We believe they will carry it.

—Our present estimate of the general state of the case is as follows:

Table with columns for States and Probabilities. Includes entries for Alabama, Arkansas, California, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, New-Hampshire, New-Jersey, New-York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia, Wisconsin, and Total.

—We do not regard the vote of either Georgia, Illinois, or Missouri as absolutely certain for Pierce; but the probabilities, as to them, are in his favor. Maine loves and honors Gen. Scott; a majority of her people want to vote for him; but the party screws may be applied so tightly as to defeat their free choice. But Ohio alone added to the States morally sure to vote for Scott will elect him; or Indiana and any other State in the Doubtful list, or the three Whig Southern States, or the four West of Indiana. We believe the chances are very strongly in favor of General Scott; but we don't want to dissuade his adversaries from working. Let us have a fair field and a spirited canvass; and may the result be a triumph for the Right!

CONGRESSIONAL CAUCUS AND PUBLIC PRINTING. WASHINGTON, Friday, July 9—9 P. M. The adjourned Congressional Democratic Caucus was held July 9, Linn Boyd in the Chair, and G. Dean of New York, Secretary. About eighty members of both Houses present.

Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, offered the following: Resolved, That it is expedient to provide by law for the election of a Printer for each branch of Congress. That said law also provide for and remunerate prices to be paid for the composition, press-work, and stitching of the documents. That it is expedient to provide by law that Congress shall furnish the paper upon which the printing shall be done.

The Caucus adjourned at 11 o'clock, sine die. The following communication from A. Boyd Hamilton, the Public Printer, was presented to the meeting: "If it is thought necessary by the Democrats of

Congress to make a new disposition of the public printing, by the election of a person as public printer under a series of prices to be fixed by law, the present contractor is willing, for the purpose of harmonizing all the elements, to surrender the present contract, if payment is made for work already done and that necessary to be done, before another person can be chosen to execute it, at the same rates agreed to be paid to the person chosen to fill the place of the contractor. This is not to be considered a surrender of the contract or to be construed into unwillingness on the part of the contractor to execute what he has undertaken to do.

Comments. Here is a magnificent game of two pluck one projected, which the People ought to understand, since they are the predestined victim. These are the essential facts:

1. A law of the land expressly prescribes that the Public Printing, including that of both Houses of Congress, shall be advertised and given out by contracts to the lowest responsible bidders.

2. In compliance with the requirements of this law, the Printing of this Congress was advertised at the close of the last, and Mr. A. Boyd Hamilton, being the lowest bidder, was awarded all, or nearly all, of it. He is now doing the work, rather slowly, and not very well, but nevertheless doing it.

3. But this Congress is Democratic; so is Mr. Boyd Hamilton; and 'the Democracy' have an organ at Washington which is very needy or very greedy. The organ must have pap, and Uncle Sam must supply it.

4. Mr. Boyd Hamilton's contract is to be broken, on the pretext that he is doing his work slowly or badly, and the law giving the Printing to the lowest bidder is to be repealed, so that the Printing may be given to the horse-leech organ at 'fair remunerative prices.' To all which Mr. Boyd Hamilton consents on condition that he be paid for the \$200,000 worth or so of work already done by him "at the same rates agreed to be paid to the person chosen to fill the place of the contractor." That is to say, if they will give him Half a Million Dollars bonus out of the Treasury, they may break his contract, on the ground of inadequate performance, so as to put Half a Million more into the pockets of the party's organists! And when they shall have got this plunder fairly bagged among them, you will see their journals and stumbers assailing the Whig Administration for the extravagance and recklessness of the Annual Expenditures!

—The Democracy have a strong majority in each House, and can play this game out if they have the nerve. We can do nothing beyond letting the public see into it. But if the managers, finding themselves unable to unite enough 'Democratic' votes in its favor, shall see fit to offer a part of the plunder to one of the ever-grasping Whig publishing concerns in Washington, in consideration of so many Whig votes contributed to break up the system now by law established, then we have something to say and shall say it. Whatever Whig shall vote for this corrupt, flagitious robbery of the Treasury we denounce as unworthy of confidence and a traitor to his trust. Nay, more: we shall ask him to purge himself from the strong and natural suspicion that he has a direct pecuniary interest in this virtual stealing of Half a Million Dollars from the Treasury. There is not a man in Congress who will vote for the proposed change for no other reasons than those avowed, and whoever supports it on other grounds shall at least be summoned to state them. This heavy drain upon the Treasury, though made in silence and darkness, shall be proclaimed throughout the Country. Let the plunderers beware!

REFRESHING VERDANCY. Our neighbor of the Phare de New-York, considering the desertions from the Whigs on account of the nomination of Gen. Scott, and especially the manifesto of those famous Whigs, Messrs. Stephens, Toombs & Co., and more especially still the recent Boston Rejection Meeting held by such pious divines as Rev. Charles W. Denison and Rev. Hubbard Winslow, proflers to the illustrious General and his party the following disinterested advice, the points of which we take leave to italicize:

"The best means, or to speak more exactly, the only means, of saving the Whig party from the perils that menace it, would be the declaration of Gen. Scott. In the present state of things, this would be an act of devotion, whose merit would cost him but little, for it would be nothing more than an honorary sacrifice. But this is not to be considered. The man are rain who, like Henry Clay, have the courage and abnegation to say: 'I would rather be right than President.'"

While the public sense of the ludicrous laughs at this gratuitous oracle, we will not suggest to its author that dictate of homely prudence, "Speak not too wisely about things whereof you are ignorant," but will briefly, though seriously, state one or two things for his better information. And we beg him not to regard what follows as the mere boast of a partisan, but as a grave and honest affirmation based on positive and not partial knowledge of the state of the country and the prospects of the canvass.

1. The so-called schism in the Whig ranks, and the withdrawal of the Flibusters and Hunkers who have quit, strengthen us in every way, and will increase the number of Whig votes. Of all the signers of the Southern Manifesto, only Messrs. Gentry and Williams are to be regretted, and their loss is more than made up by the gain in getting clear of the others; and if the purgative process could only be carried further, we should have nothing more to desire. And as to the Boston meeting, it was such an ineffable farce that if any American journalist had spoken of it as a serious thing, he would have been set down as a hopeless Aztec; but of course, a foreigner