

BUSINESS NOTICES.

LIFE PRESERVERS.—Travelers on our rivers and lakes, visitors at watering places where...

KNOX, of No. 128 Fulton-st., is out; not the spiritual knave, but the real Knox—the...

GENTLEMEN'S HATS—FALL PATTERNS.—Bird, corner Pine and Nassau-sts.—The style for the...

GENIN'S Fall styles of Gentlemen's Hats were issued on Saturday last.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS AND CITY RETAILERS.—ATTENTION SALES.—POPULAR GOODS...

Just opening a very superior display of staple silks and English Dress Goods...

WARRANTS.—The Room devoted to these Goods, and which is under the supervision of DAVID P. THOMAS...

DOMESTIC GOODS DEPARTMENT.—Comprising every description of Domestic Cotton Goods...

PAINT AND GINGHAM DEPARTMENT.—One of the most extensive assortments of these Goods...

NEW GENTS.—We are prepared to grant short accommodation of time...

FALL FASHIONABLE CLOTHING AT JENNINGS & CO.—The reputation acquired by this firm...

SEASONABLE HOSIERY AND UNDERGARMENTS.—Every description of Silk, Merino, Woolen...

FOWLER & WELLS, Phylogenists and Publishers, Clinton Hall, No. 131 Nassau-st., New York...

SHIRTS AND MATHEMATICS.—It may seem strange that mathematical science should have anything to do with shirt making...

GREAT ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CARPET DEPOT AND REGULATOR OF TRADE PRICES...

PETERSON & HUMPHREYS, No. 379 Broadway, corner of the Astor Row, are receiving...

WINDOW ORNAMENTS AT EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.—KELLY & FERGUSON, Nos. 204 Broadway...

FISK'S Patent Metallic Burial Cases, all-light and indestructible. Principal Office and Warehouses, No. 53 Broadway...

NO TEMPORARY DYEING—NO MINERAL MIXTURE.—VAN DEUSEN'S Improved Whisking having been perfected...

HAIR DYE AND WIGS.—BACHELOR'S Manufactory for these articles is celebrated in all parts of the world...

HAIR DYEING.—CRISTADORO'S EXCELLENT LIQUID HAIR DYE, to color the hair or whiskers...

LYON'S Kathairon, the most delicate light article and effective remedy for Baldness...

GOUGHARD'S Liquid Hair Dye is, without exception of reservation, the very best ever invented...

W. M. RAYMOND'S Magnetic Powders, void of poison, are immediately sent to all Agents, and his Magnetic Pills are equally valuable...

A GENUINE PAIN KILLER AND NO HUMBUG.—Those of our readers who wish a good Remedy for Rheumatism, Pains, Aches, Soreness, Stiff Joints, Bruises...

A BOON TO THE AFFLICTED!—TRUSSES.—Rupture effectively cured by MARSH'S newly-invented, light, self-adjusting elastic Truss...

RHEUMATISM CURED.—Thousands of cases have been cured during the past year, complaining every second instant of the most distressing Rheumatism...

DON'T LOSE THIS CHANCE.—ONLY A FEW LOTS LEFT.—Lots for only \$80 in the beautiful flourishing village of Yonkers...

DAQUERROTYPES BY BRADY.—The public are respectfully invited to examine the Prizes Photographs exhibited at the World's Fair...

For President, WINFIELD SCOTT, of New-Jersey.

For Vice-President, WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, of North-Carolina.

The Tribune is served in this City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City for 12 cents per week...

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

WE ask the friends of SCOTT and GRAHAM to call at our office and examine the following Campaign publications.

THE CAMPAIGN LIFE OF GEN. SCOTT, with 26 illustrations of the most eventful scenes of his illustrious career...

THE CAMPAIGN LIFE OF SCOTT in German—the same size, illustrations and price as the English Edition.

W. E. ROBINSON'S SPEECH on New-Hampshire Democracy and Catholic Emancipation—16 pages. Price \$10 per thousand...

WHY I AM A WHIG.—A Letter to an Inquiring Friend—By HORACE GREELY—being a calm and lucid statement of the grounds of radical difference between the two great parties...

CONGRESS.—In Senate, yesterday, the Naval Appropriation bill was taken up, and the provision that Midshipmen and students in the Naval School be appointed from Congressional Districts...

Does the Country want more legislation like this? If it does, it has only to elect Pierce and a Congress to match, and it will have enough of it, minus the River and Harbor bill, which Pierce would veto.

EMANCIPATION.—We have heard a great deal of the failure of negro emancipation in the British West India Islands. It is shown that their exports have diminished, and that the negroes refuse to work for their former owners...

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the 'order of the day.' At 9 P. M. the House adjourned, to meet this morning at 9 o'clock.

By TELEGRAPH.—We have accounts from New-Orleans of a frightful storm at Mobile on Wednesday and Thursday last, causing a great loss of life and property.

CONGRESS.—This day's sitting, when it closes, will close the First Session of the Thirty-Second Congress.

Both Houses have been completely controlled by the party self-styled 'Democratic,' which had a large majority in each.

The Whigs have been powerless, save when divisions in the opposing host have casually enabled them to throw a preponderating force into one scale or the other.

'Democracy' affirms as a cardinal truth that 'The world is governed too much'—that we have too many laws and far too much legislation.

If the time had been carefully spent, we could excuse the length of the Session. But a careful scrutiny will show that not three months' moderate attention has been given in all to the public business.

The greater part of the Session has been devoted to mean, partisan appeals to sectional jealousies and prejudices—in the same breath agitating and denouncing agitation concerning Slavery—and when at last an eminent Senator from a Free State asked a hearing in support of a practical measure, the Repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, he was uncivilly refused it in a body which allows no Previous Question and boasts of its freedom of debate, and was compelled to snatch his opportunity at the heel of the Session by resorting to a legislative stratagem.

Agitation respecting Slavery has been broadly denounced but only agitation in favor of Liberty has been practically frowned upon.

The extravagance of the National Expenditures has been a prolific theme of 'Democratic' Congressional harangues and newspaper diatribes; yet this 'Democratic Congress has increased the Public Expenditures in almost every direction, and reduced them in none; have created new offices, and set aside the subsisting ones, and elected the Editor of their party organ Printer instead of more than double the prices stipulated in the Contract.

Private Claims—many of them most meritorious and urgent—have been neglected and contemned; but the impudent foray on the Treasury of ex-Editor Ritchie, of the 'Democratic' organ has been crowned with success to the extent of at least \$50,000, (we suspect it will turn out a great deal more,) when he had no shadow of claim which any man who should take a job under false pretenses and execute it miserably and tardily, would not have to an extra allowance of \$50,000.

The Galphin claim was originally a fair one; but this Ritchie claim is simply outrageous from beginning to end.

Two good bills have been passed—the Steamboat Passenger Safety and the River and Harbor—the first a measure indisputably Whig in its origin and scope, while the latter was mainly urged and advocated by Whigs, and encountered hardly a shadow of opposition except from the self-styled 'Democracy.' If Cheap Postage on Periodicals shall likewise prevail, it will also be an exception to the general indolence, and will have scarcely engrossed two days of the Session.

The Free Homestead bill is killed; Mileage Reform has had no chance; every attempt to improve the Tariff, even to the extent of correcting its gross and undeniable defects of detail, has been rudely choked down; and the majority of the dominant party has had no purpose, no plan, of no aspiration for, a more beneficial National Policy. They have protracted the Session to nine months, though they did not propose nor desire to do anything but deplete the Treasury.

Does the Country want more legislation like this? If it does, it has only to elect Pierce and a Congress to match, and it will have enough of it, minus the River and Harbor bill, which Pierce would veto.

So says the leading journal of the State, (Virginia) which first presented him for President, and which knows where he is to be found.

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been subject to the same variations. In 1847 they amounted to 21,339,187 fr.; but at the end of 1848 had fallen to 11,981,681 fr., at which they remained during 1849 and 1850.

But leaving the British Colonies out of the question, the advocates of Emancipation may point to those of France, without fear that the supporters of Slavery, as an eternal institution, can deny or evade the facts which they furnish. Those facts we find set forth in a recent number of the Revue des Deux Mondes, in an article by Capt. Bouet-Willamez, former Governor of Senegal.

The Island of Martinique is small, with a circumference of 120 to 150 miles, and a surface of about 250,000 acres. The population, like that of most of the French colonies, is composed of whites, or creoles, who are Europeans by descent, of blacks who are Africans, and of colored men derived from both these races.

The first number about 9,000, and own the greater part of the lands and capital, and have in their possession all the wholesale trade, as well as the most productive branches of industry. The colored men, or mulattoes, about 9,700 in number, inhabit mostly the towns, where they live either by trade or by mechanical or manufacturing labor, or as fishermen, cooks, &c. They were mainly free before the Revolution of 1848, being either free-born or set free by their masters, or having purchased their freedom themselves. The blacks, on the contrary, who constitute the main body of the population of Martinique, were almost all slaves before 1848; they number about 75,000, the whole population of the island being about 130,000.

The products of Martinique are derived first from the culture of sugar; next come coffee, cocoa, and a little cotton, too, but the three last branches do not equal in value even a quarter of the sugar crop, so that we may consider only this last product, and leave the others out of the account.

Emancipation, as is known, took place during the excitement of 1848. During the ten years previous, the export of sugar had averaged about 60,000,000 lbs. yearly; at the end of 1848, owing to the disturbances of the year, the documents of the Customs House exhibit only a result of 43,500,000 lbs.; the end of the year 1849 exhibits a still further decrease, for the sum total descends to 43,000,000 lbs. In 1850 the product remained about the same, but in 1851 there was a gratifying increase; at the end of that year the export had risen to 51,500,000 lbs.; and the first three months of 1852 present a still more happy prospect for the current year; for during these three months there was an export of 12,500,000 lbs., while the same period of 1851 exported only 9,000,000 lbs. At this rate there is every reason to hope that for this year the export will reach the average of 60,000,000 lbs., which it had before the act of emancipation.

The annual importations of Martinique present just the same aspect. Thus, from 22,841,089 francs, which they reached in 1847, they had fallen at the end of 1848 to 13,753,734 francs; in 1849 they rebounded to 16,524,306 francs; in 1850 to 17,930,076 francs, and as to the year 1851 it presents still more satisfactory results for the first three quarters of that year, which alone are yet ascertained, exhibit in merchandise imported into the colony, a figure of 15,445,933 francs, while the corresponding period of 1850 furnishes only a total of 13,412,093 francs.

In view of these results, says Mr. Bouet-Willamez, is there no reason to rejoice at the social transformation of Martinique? We leave the question to our friends who seek to render bondage eternal.

So much for Martinique; but Guadeloupe is no less instructive. That Island is situated 75 miles north of Martinique, from which it does not greatly differ, either in products or local manners and customs. The results of emancipation are very much the same in both, and it is only in order to leave no doubt as to the facts that we give the exact figures. The population of Guadeloupe and its dependencies numbering about 129,000, is like that of Martinique, composed of 11,000 to 12,000 whites, about 20,000 colored men, and the rest of blacks, free since 1848. During the ten years preceding the revolution of February, the average of the island's exports amounted to 73,000,000 lb. sugar; in 1848 it fell to 45,000,000 lb.; in 1849 to 39,000,000 lb.; and in 1850, the decrease was such that the custom-house accounts show for this year no more than 28,000,000 lb. It is true that at this epoch the disorders became so serious in this Colony that its Governor was forced to put it under martial law; but this measure was quite sufficient to establish security, and restore to labor the recent freeman. In 1851 we see this Colony exporting 45,000,000 lbs. of sugar; and it promises even more encouraging results for 1852, because the first three months of this year have already furnished an export of 11,245,000 lbs. of sugar, while the same period of the preceding year furnished only 4,200,000 lbs. Thus Guadeloupe, like her sister Martinique, has resolutely resumed the work, and will surely be restored by it to her former prosperity.

The importations into the Colony have

been subject to the same variations. In 1847 they amounted to 21,339,187 fr.; but at the end of 1848 had fallen to 11,981,681 fr., at which they remained during 1849 and 1850.

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The first number about 9,000, and own the greater part of the lands and capital, and have in their possession all the wholesale trade, as well as the most productive branches of industry.

The colored men, or mulattoes, about 9,700 in number, inhabit mostly the towns, where they live either by trade or by mechanical or manufacturing labor, or as fishermen, cooks, &c.

They were mainly free before the Revolution of 1848, being either free-born or set free by their masters, or having purchased their freedom themselves.

The blacks, on the contrary, who constitute the main body of the population of Martinique, were almost all slaves before 1848; they number about 75,000, the whole population of the island being about 130,000.

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