BUSINESS NOTICES.

☞ Tis now generally conceded by all, that FREEMAN, No. 90 Fulton-st., is selling the best Hat for the money which can be bought in the City. Those who are desirous of combining durability and style with economy, can do so by purchasing their Hats of FREEMAN. His $3 50 Hats are warranted equal to any sold elsewhere for $4. He has also a beautiful Hat for $3; a fine cassimere Hat for $2 50. Call and examine his assortment, and be satisfied that this is no idle puff.

☞ The name of KNOX is so associated with Hats, that to think of one is sure to bring up the other to memory; and by the way, KNOX, anxious to confer benefits upon the entire human family, has introduced his Hats into New-Orleans, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Boston, Baltimore, Cleveland and all the leading cities in the Union, so that the KNOX Hat is not only the standard style here, but is the umpire of fashion over the entire Union. Don't forget the place, No. 128 Fulton-st.

FASHIONABLE FURS.—Citizens purchasing Furs of fashionable description and choice qualities are invited to examine those we offer at our stores, Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor-House, Broadway. Repairs, alterations, &c., done by experienced hands. LEARY & Co., Hatters.

THE STYLE AND FASHION OF YOUR CLOTHING.—We are of those who believe that it is a duty every gentleman owes to society to dress becomingly; and as precept is worth little without some hint as to the best mode of following it up in practice, we will at once point to the long-established and deservedly celebrated house of W. T. JENNINGS & Co., of No. 251 Broadway, as the place of all others in this Union where truly elegant Clothing may be procured, either ready-made or to measure. The Southern planter and the Northern merchant, our own residents, strangers from all sections of the country and from beyond the sea, freely admit that they find in this first class establishment a perfect epitome of the reigning fashions in every department of a gentlemen's wearing apparel. Such ready-made Clothing is probably not to be obtained elsewhere in the world. We passed the other day through the salesrooms, cutting-rooms and stock-rooms of the firm, and had an opportunity of examining the assortment in every department. With the whole scene fresh in our memory, we can confidently assert that more elegant, highly-finished Dress-Coats, Sacks, Vests and Pantaloons than were then exhibited to us, were never made to order in New-York. The variety in winter fancy Vests and Pantaloons, both as regards material and pattern, was almost infinite. Of the Overcoats, Oversacks, Talmas, &c., we cannot speak too highly. The stock is immense, and represents every style and every fabric now fashionable in Europe.

☞ ANDREWS & LANPHIER, Merchant Tailors, have removed from No. 253 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.

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING, No. 33 Maiden-lane.—We have just received a fresh supply of Men's and Boys' Overcoats and Clothing, to which we invite the attention of all buyers in pursuit of Clothing. Also, a large assortment of White and Fancy Shirts, Collars and Drawers, &c. BOUGHTON & KNAPP.

☞ It is a fact, established to the entire satisfaction of the New-York public, that the Clothing furnished by the proprietor of Union Hall, corner of Nassau and Fulton-sts., gives the utmost satisfaction to every purchaser. The quality, style and price of the goods, and the immense stock always on hand, have won for Union Hall, the enviable reputation of standing at the head of any private enterprise of the kind in this city. Dress Coats, Overcoats, Pants, Vests and every article of a Gentleman's wardrobe constantly on sale at Union Hall, corner Fulton and Nassau-sts., N. Y.

☞ Silks, Shawls, Velvets, French Merinos, Parametas, All Wool De Laines, Blankets, Counterpanes, Toilet Quilts, Linen Damasks, Sheetings, Flannels, &c.—All of these Goods are selling off without regard to cost, and must be sold immediately to close the business of the late firm of SANDERS & Co. No such bargains have ever been offered in this city, as are now selling. Inquire for No. 501 Grand-st., Barker's old stand.

CLOTHING.—The cheapest and most fashionable Clothing and Tailoring Establishment in the City of New-York is at C. E. FOLWELL'S, No. 94 Fulton-st., between William and Gold-sts.

☞ Although Shirts are what are called "articles of necessity," no necessity exists for rendering the garment a blemish to the person instead of an ornament. Gentlemen who desire Shirts that never crease or twist in the bosom are invited to give their orders to GREEN, No. 1 Astor House.

RHEUMATISM CURED!—Remember, that the celebrated remedy, MORTIMORE'S Rheumatic Compound and Blood Purifier, can be had of the proprietors, W. V. ALEXANDER & Co., No. 1 Barclay-st. The vast sales of this remedy show its wonderful virtues in relieving those who have long suffered.

☞ Fairbanks's Patent Platform and Counter Scales improved in quality and reduced in price; adapted to every required operation of weighing. For sale in all their variety by FAIRBANKS & Co., No. 89 Water-st.

WINDOW DRAPERIES, &c.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 289½ Broadway and No. 54 Reade-st., have on hand an extensive stock of French Brocatelles, Satin De Laines, Worsted Damask, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Gilt Cornices, and an immense assortment of Window Shades, &c., all of which we are selling full 20 per cent. less than any other establishment. Examine the inducements we offer before you purchase.

☞ Beads, of every description, for sale by M. P. BROWN, No. 136 Pearl-st., New-York.

☞ Housekeepers and all others in want of Bedding, Bedsteads, &c., would do well to call at M. WILLARD'S old established Warerooms, No. 150 Chatham-st., corner of Mulberry-st., where may be found the largest assortment of articles in his line ever offered to the public.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—Mr. KNIGHT, of the firm of Knight & Quero, Chemists, No. 57 John-st., up stairs, having for a long while devoted a large portion of his time to the study of the anatomy of the human hair, the various causes of its growth, decay, falling off and turning gray, has now prepared and for sale, a medicine for the hair, called the Hair Regenerator, with which he is entirely successful in restoring the hair of any person to its original color; also, to entirely prevent the hair from falling off, in one week. The above is really and truly an article of medicine of much importance, and deserves the attention of the public.

SEASONABLE BOOTS.—WATKINS, No. 114 Fulton-st., has on hand a superb assortment of Boots suitable for the present season. His water-proof Boots are much more healthy to wear than India Rubbers, and will last three winters. Leather Overshoes, &c., &c.

OPTICS.—WALDSTEIN & BERKEL, Manufacturing Opticians, No. 451 Broadway. One of our firm has just arrived with a most splendid selection of Opera Glasses and Optical Instruments in general, among which are many articles appropriate for Holiday Presents.

EXTENSIVE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—Capitalists and those wishing to make profitable investments will please notice that ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at public Auction THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, about 150 choice building Lots, all lying in one body, situated on Bloomingdale Road (Broadway) and the 11th-av., and on 120th, 121st, 122d and 123d-sts., in the XIIth Ward of the City of New-York.

The above lots are nearly all full size, and beautifully situated for immediate improvement. The location is extremely healthy, and every way suitable for genteel private residences.

The title is unquestionable, and the terms will be liberal to the purchasers.

Lithographic Maps, describing the property, can be had of the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st. (2 151)

☞ 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.

GAITERS, CHEAP, ELEGANT AND DURABLE.—The Ladies will find Gaiters of this character at CANTRELL'S, No. 536 Bowery, the best place in town to procure any article of feet covering. CANTRELL, an experienced and capable manufacturer of Ladies' Shoes, has the advantage of the assistance of LABOYTEAU, formerly of Broadway, in the getting up of his assortment, which is now unequalled in extent, excellence and value. Ladies, visit his establishment.

CONTINUATION SALE OF CHOICE NEWARK LOTS.—The attention of capitalists and others, is called to the large sale to be made this day, Thursday, Dec. 2, by ALBERT NICOLAY, auctioneer, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, comprising the balance of 250 valuable lots, 50x100 feet, located on high elevated ground in the City of Newark, within 40 minutes of the City of New-York, by the New-Jersey Railroad. These lots will be sold with the privilege of three or more adjoining lots of the same size, and are most beautifully situated for private residences, and will be sold without reserve with the usual restrictions against nuisance. For further particulars apply to the auctioneer, No. 40 Wall-st.

☞ Neuralgia, Tic Doloreux, Rheumatism, and the thousand other complaints incident to the nerves, weakness, &c., instantly relieved and permanently cured by WATTS'S Nervous Antidote. $1 per bottle, six bottles $5. Dépôt No. 192 Nassau-st., one door from Ann, new building.

NOVELTIES OF THE WORLD.—TUTTLE can show you more Games at his Emporium, No. 343 Broadway, than you ever dreamed of. The last steamers have brought him the newest, the most comical, the most entertaining, the most instructive, the most puzzling Games that England, Germany or France can produce. Games are only one item in his immense establishment of imported goods.

☞ The Bazaar of Holiday Presents at ROGERS'S, No. 449 Broadway, where may be found every variety of Toys, Games, and neat Fancy articles for the old and young, rich and poor; prices distinctly marked on all the articles; and so arranged as to afford every facility for selection, even amid the crowd that daily throng his store for something new.

LADIES' CAP BAZAAR.—Dress Caps, Breakfast Caps, Bonnet Caps, Night Caps, real and imitation Lace Coiffures, Head Dresses—in fact, everything elegant and recherche, and suitable for the grave or gay, at NEWMAN'S, No. 695 Broadway, near 4th-st.

WINDOW SHADES AND OIL CLOTHS.—JOHN GREASON, No. 261 Greenwich-st., has perhaps as fine an assortment of this class of goods as you can find at any store in the City of New-York. In addition to their excellence, he offers the public another inducement to buy from him, in the fact that his prices are exceedingly moderate. His Window Shades have met with the indorsement and approval of men of art, and ladies of the most excellent and cultivated taste are among his regular patrons.

NO. 333 BROADWAY, CORNER OF ANTHONY ST.—GEORGE P. FOX, Tailor, U. S. A. and U. S. N., L'Inventeur De Modes. Maker of perfect fitting Coats, Vests, Pantaloons, and every conceivable garment in the department of Tailoring. Author of the first series of the Philosophy of Modern Dress and Fashion. Inventor and sole manufacturer of the Webster K'haban, the Oriental K'haban, &c., standard overcoats, designed in many various approved styles, cloth, color or fabric, to suit the age, station, tastes or requirements of the wearer. Made suitable to be worn in any clime. Price according to quality, $25 to $100. The K'haban Overcoat combines all the comfort of the cloak and can be forwarded by express, on lowest cash terms, with bill for collection on receipt of letter giving the hight, weight, age, and general description of the customer.

☞ Heretofore all regular practitioners have placed Consumption among the incurable diseases; and as such, the hospitals of all cities declined to receive as patients persons afflicted with it. Happily, however, a discovery has been made which disarms Consumption of its terrors, by placing it entirely under our control. Of that discovery we are about to speak; and for the truth of all we say we refer to any of the most eminent physicians in Hospitals in America and Europe, who now, through the aid of Dr. HASTINGS'S NAPTHA SYRUP, recognize Consumption as curable, and daily rejoice in the returning health and strength of those for whom, before its discovery, they could have expected, or even hoped for no succor but the grave. It is, in fact, the only preparation ever known to have succeeded in arresting the formation of Tubercles in the Lungs, or in removing those already formed. For Asthma, Coughs, Night Sweats, Spitting of Blood, Difficulty of Breathing, and Soreness of the Chest, HASTINGS'S Naptha Syrup, by at once grappling with the root of the disease, also stands before all known remedies; and its operations in all cases are so speedy, that patients begin to feel its beneficial effects soon after the first or second dose. C. F. CLICKENER & Co., No. 81 Barclay-st., are the General Agents for Dr. HASTINGS in America, to whom all orders should be addressed. Sold in Brooklyn by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st.

PATENT AMERICAN AQUATIC LIFE CAP.—This is a beautiful cloth Navy Cap, which can be inflated with air and suspended by a band around the neck, answering all the purposes of the most perfect life-preserver. It is neat and stylish, and no heavier than an ordinary cloth cap, and can be inflated in one half-minute by a child as well as an adult person. Manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, by DRAKE & Co., No. 9 Bowery.

☞ BRADY'S Daguerreotypes received a Prize Medal at the World's Fair in London, and at various Fairs of the American Institute in this City, and in no instance have they ever been defeated wherever offered for competition. His rooms at No. 205 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., are open at all times, and the public are invited to examine his superb collection of rich and elegant articles, suitable for the coming holidays.

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

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

A BLEMISH REMOVED IN FIVE MINUTES.—We suppose nobody will deny that red hair and gray hair are blemishes. Yet how quickly these colors can be replaced by the most superb and glossy black or brown. One application of CRISTADORO'S Excelsior Hair-Dye beautifies and darkens the finest head or whiskers. Applied privately and sold at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

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 and retail, at No. 4 Wall-st. Copy the address—beware of imitations.

J. G. MOFFETT'S LAMP DEPOT.—Housekeepers and others are respectfully invited to examine the very beautiful Candelabras, Girandoles, Solar, Fluid and Lard Lamps. J. G. MOFFETT has always on hand at his depot, Nos. 119 and 121 Prince-st. J. G. M. sells at very moderate profits. "The quick sixpence rather than the slow shilling," is his motto. Gas Fixtures introduced into houses with economy and dispatch.

☞ PETERSON & HUMPHREYS, No. 379 Broadway, corner of White-st., are receiving daily from Europe and the Auction Rooms, an unusually large and elegant stock of Carpetings, surpassing in brilliancy of colors, richness of design and finish, anything ever offered in this market. Many patterns exclusively our own and not to be found elsewhere. Also the renowned World's Fair Carpet, in one entire piece, to which we call public attention.

PORTRAIT BY BYRON.

He had the skill when Cunning's gaze would seek,
To watch the eye, or probe the changing cheek,
At once the observer's purpose is to espy
And on himself roll back his scrutiny.

There is a picture in ROOT'S Gallery that most forcibly reminds one of this Byronic portrait. It is really worth a visit. Call and see it, and hundreds more, at No. 363 Broadway. ROOT'S Rooms, very easy of access.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 2, 1852.

☞ See third page for some interesting items.

☞ The health of Mr. King, Vice-President elect, is said to be improving.

☞ The Electoral College of Maine, New-Hampshire, New-York and Massachusetts, voted yesterday for President, all except the last going for Pierce and King, of course. The College of Pennsylvania met but for some unexplained reason did not vote.

☞ We have at length received the vote of Mississippi upon the question of paying the old Planter's Bank Bonds. The yeas are 12,600, the nays 24,400. The latter are stated in the dispatch to be principally *democratic* votes.

☞ The revenue of the Canals of this State up to the 14th ult., had decreased $226,577, as compared with last year. So much for taking off the tolls on the railroads and refusing to widen the Canal.

☞ It seems that a Syracuse Editor has nominated Mr. Fillmore for President. We presume he is nominated to run on the ticket of the *Whig* party. *De mortuis nil nisi bonum.*

☞ For a lot of humbug see the telegraphic report of Senator Douglas's screed on Cuba, delivered at a meeting in Washington, yesterday. Senator Weller's ditto.

☞ The South Carolina Legislature yesterday elected Judge Josiah J. Evans United States Senator for the long term.

☞ Advices from Lake Superior to the 13th ult., show that the winter had set in there in earnest.

ANNEXATION—ABSTRACTLY.

It were idle to shut our eyes to the fact that the Annexation of Cuba, and (less directly) that of Mexico also, is destined soon to become a practical question to be decided by the American People. Mexico, enfeebled, distracted, despairing, would seem to offer an easy prey to our ambition, and might very probably be overrun and absorbed without exciting any effective resistance on the part of other Powers. With Cuba, the case is different. In the first place, Spain will cling to that island—the last of her once magnificent possessions in the New World—with a deadly grasp; and her power of resistance, though by no means of the first order, is yet far from despicable; and whatever she lacks will in all probability be made up by France and England, each of them probably willing to obtain Cuba herself, and decidedly unwilling that it should be acquired by any other great maritime power. What would be the measure and mode of their resistance to such acquisition, we will not predict; but it is currently reported that a secret Treaty already exists, whereby these nations guarantee to Spain the maintenance of her dominion over Cuba, as against any external assailant. But whether such Treaty does or does not exist, we presume no one believes that France and England would see Cuba wrested by force from Spain, without proffering very decided and formidable opposition. It therefore behoves those who are now stimulating the popular appetite for Territorial aggrandizement to look the whole question fairly in the face, and say frankly that they are or are not willing, in the hope of acquiring Cuba, to brave the probable consequences of the attempt they meditate. To talk of *buying* the island, or of obtaining it by any pacific means, is sheer delusion; for, after the self-exposure recently made by our Government, the great Powers of Western Europe would be signally disgraced in their own eyes and those of mankind if they were to permit any such triumph of our intrigues against them with reference to that island. If we acquire Cuba at all, or seriously attempt to do so, we must do it by hard knocks, expecting to give and take a good many of them. If the island were for sale on any terms, it would be clearly advisable to pay Three or Four Hundred Millions for it rather than pick a quarrel with Spain and attempt to seize it by force; but it certainly cannot be bought, and must be taken by the strong arm if in our day we acquire it at all.

But we do not now propose to consider the cost so much as the abstract *desirableness* of farther Territorial acquisitions, especially that of Cuba; and on this point we propose to offer a few suggestions—as follows:

1. An Emperor or King may naturally desire an extension of his sway, because his revenues, his power, and his means of enriching and ennobling his courtiers, are thereby extended. His courtiers of course have kindred interests, and so share in and stimulate his passions. But a Republic is or should be ruled by the industrious and thrifty classes whose interests are precisely antagonist to those which control the Monarch. *To them*, the splendor of the Court, the augmentation of the National Expenditures, the extension of the power, pomp and patronage of the Executive, are not so much to be coveted and enjoyed, but so much to be borne and paid for. Frugality is a rare virtue in Governments, and its exercise is almost impossible to those which bear sway over extensive dominions. Our Federal Government will naturally disburse Two Millions in California for objects which a local Government would attain at a cost of One Million. So is it with the Spaniards in Cuba, the French in Algiers, the British in India, and with the holders of remote possessions throughout the world. The revenues and expenditures of our small States and Cities are generally managed with far more economy than those of the large ones.

2. A Monarch acquiring Cuba, or any new Territory, would naturally say, "I can lay such 'and such taxes on my acquisition, and reim-'burse myself for the cost of acquiring it by 'the income thence derived," but a Republic can make no such calculation. We can have no *subjects*—no people protected by our flag, who do not enjoy all our own privileges and rights. To argue, therefore, from the income which *Spain* extracts from Cuba as to what *we* might derive from it, is to disseminate the grossest delusion. If Cuba were ours to-morrow, it is not probable that her Exports would in ten years reach Forty Millions of Dollars, of which at least one-half, in the absence of any duties on her produce taking this direction, would come to the States, leaving but Twenty Millions to seek markets elsewhere, yielding an annual revenue of about Four Millions. Out of this sum must come the cost of its Military and Naval defences, its necessarily extensive Revenue service, its Federal Courts, Harbor improvements, &c., in all consuming at least (we are confident) the Four Millions, and not leaving one farthing of net income toward defraying the cost of acquiring the Island. And then our Continental revenues would be diminished considerably by the profuse introduction to these States of tropical products from Cuba, formerly paying duties, but now paying none. Pecuniarily, the acquisition of Cuba, even on the most favorable terms, could hardly fail to prove unprofitable to our Government.

3. Will those who consider Cuba a bargain if One Hundred Millions would buy it be good enough to compute the cost of the balance of the continent, and then of the whole world, at corresponding prices? If they say there are reasons for buying Cuba which do not apply to other territories, will they be good enough to state distinctly what they are? And if mere contiguity be among them, will they be careful to observe that other important islands will be much more in our way when we shall have acquired Cuba, than Cuba itself is at present?

4. Intelligence is the lifeblood of a Republic: Public Virtue is its animating soul. A Republic is not strengthened, but seriously weakened, by the increase of its population, when the great mass of that increase is inferior in intelligence, capacity, and general fitness for self-government, to its former citizens. The possession of power by multitudes unqualified for its exercise, and morally reckless of its responsibilities, must ever be a source of National instability, vicious policy and danger.

5. The poison of our time is a spirit of adventure, which lusts after irregular, inordinate and undeserved gain, and despises the ways of humble industry and patient, plodding frugality. With thousands of our native-born countrymen seeking employment, and the want of such employment likely to increase rather than diminish, it is hardly possible to find an American farmer or gardener who can be hired on any terms. Advertise for an American gardener, and an American to go as clerk on a Chagres steamboat, and you will have twenty applications for the latter place to one for the former. This National tendency to prefer seeking a livelihood by any other means in preference to cultivating the earth is one which should be counteracted and modified; but one which every new acquisition of territory, with every prospect of such acquisition, tends to diffuse and inflame. The talent and energy of our youth, which ought to be winning us triumphs in the fields of Production and Invention, are thus diverted into paths of sterile promise, whether of happiness to individuals or prosperity and true glory to the Nation.

—Men and brethren! think of these things!

☞ SZENERES, formerly a member of Kossuth's Government in Hungary and since then his foe, has published at Leipzic a book of historical sketches of Kossuth, Görgey and Batthyani. It is not much thought of.

'NATIONAL' WHIGISM.

The Georgia Messenger—a *Union* Whig journal which supported Webster for President—thus depicts the consequences of the result of our late Presidential Election:

"The defeat of Scott has vindicated the nationality of the Whig Party. It has, in the strong language of *The Courier and Enquirer*, a Whig Scott paper, "pulverized" Seward and *The Tribune*, with the party and the principles they represent. It has purged it of its unsound material. It has freed it from the control of those who have attempted to use it to promote the cause of Free-Soil, and has elected them forever, we trust, from its bosom. It has shown that Whig voters have the firmness and intelligence and virtue to sacrifice party and power for principle. Their party has been disorganized by their acts; but they still live, and their existence cannot be ignored. They must and will be felt in the Whig Party, reorganized upon a sounder and firmer basis, or in a new party."

—Such is the pretty general tone of the Southern Whig and Northern Silver Gray press. And yet we have friends who wonder why *The Tribune* chooses to look on a while, and see what Whigism is to *be* and *mean* in future, before pledging it our unqualified allegiance.

DESPOTISM AND CRUELTY AT SEA.—We give in this paper a letter from MORGAN BATES, Esq., formerly of this City, and more recently of Detroit, detailing scenes of cruelty and brutality whereof he was a witness, and wherein Capt. Hiram W. Steele, of the clipper ship Racer, was the chief actor, during the late voyage of that ship from this port to San Francisco.

We are not unaware of the responsibility we incur in publishing this letter, but it seems to us, on mature reflection, that this responsibility is one which is fairly incident to our vocation, and that we have no right to decline it. Of Capt. Steele we know nothing but what we glean from this letter; but we know Mr. Bates, and are confident that he would not deceive us. And we see no means by which such atrocities as Mr. Bates reveals are to be rebuked and prevented except through the agency of the Press. We have, therefore, decided to 'take the responsibility,' and shall be most happy to afford ample scope in our columns for Capt. Steele's reply, with any evidence he may see fit to offer. If he declines this proffer, and chooses a different mode of self-vindication, we shall draw thence our own conclusions.

☞ A man of genius ended his career a few days since in the death of JUNIUS BRUTUS BOOTH, the well-known tragedian, who expired on board a steamer on the way from New-Orleans to Cincinnati. Mr. Booth was born in London on May 1, 1796, and in 1814 acted there in opposition to Kean till he was driven from the stage by a riot. He made his first appearance in this country at Petersburg, Va., in 1821, as Richard III., and the next year came out at the Park Theater in this City in the same character. His success here was great, and since then, with varying fortune, he has kept possession of the American stage. Small in stature, not well formed, and with bad points in his manner, he had many personal disadvantages to contend with in his profession, but such was the electric quality of his mind, that he overcame them all. He lost himself in the part he was performing to such a degree that it became for the time being a sort of insanity, which was sometimes dangerous to his antagonists in the play. Thus his acting had a stamp of enthusiastic reality which remained even after misfortune and irregularities of life had broken him down. The victim of circumstances and of a false social state, there was ever in him a manly and respectable element, and none who knew him as he was and as he might have been will refuse a tear of pity for his memory.

The Grand Result.

POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT BY STATES.

States.	1852. Scott.	Pierce.	1848. Hale.	Taylor.	Cass.	Van Buren.
Maine	32,540	41,609	8,020	35,379	40,261	12,178
New-Hampshire	16,147	29,995	6,929	30,268	27,763	7,560
Vermont	27,178	13,044	8,221	23,122	10,047	14,327
Massachusetts	52,993	45,078	29,314	61,070	35,281	38,024
Rhode Island	7,939	4,735	624	6,374	3,564	240
Connecticut	30,359	33,249	3,150	30,314	27,846	5,005
New-York	234,904	262,235	121,090	218,603	114,318	120,405
New-Jersey	23,946	44,293	470	40,013	36,369	849
Pennsylvania	179,171	198,099	15,364	186,774	172,164	11,127
Delaware	6,894	6,858	64	6,440	5,903	905
Maryland	35,071	40,022	94	37,707	34,528	125
Virginia	87,132	73,418	——	43,205	40,568	9
North Carolina	39,168	29,744	——	43,539	34,878	84
South Carolina	Legislature chooses Electors.					
Georgia*	15,977	30,88[illegible]	——	41,541	41,802	——
Florida*	1,319	2,583	——	4,503	3,238	——
Alabama	15,038	35,886	——	38,138	33,303	——
Louisiana*	13,363	17,618	——	24,071	17,371	——
Texas*	——	13,00[illegible]	——	4,709	10,668	——
Arkansas*	——	9,000	——	7,588	9,300	——
Mississippi*	15,700	29,201	——	25,022	25,201	——
Missouri*	29,044	39,687	——	32,671	40,482	——
Tennessee*	30,943	52,720	——	64,705	56,626	——
Kentucky*	32,067	51,253	——	67,141	40,930	——
Ohio	32,846	169,100	31,756	138,195	154,775	31,541
Illinois*	32,500	47,782	17,040	56,215	50,020	15,804
Indiana	26,095	80,250	6,934	69,907	74,745	8,100
Michigan	——	7,560	5,000	15,401	30,687	9,000
Wisconsin*	20,014	19,705	14,930	13,747	15,001	10,418
Iowa*	——	3,000	15,000	11,129	11,312	1,127
California*	——	1,906	——	New-State.		
Total	1,254,581	1,605,261	144,705	1,362,345	1,222,752	291,978

Pennsylvania South, 1,000; over both and Hale, 10,000. Arkansas and Cass, 100,000; Cass and Van Buren over Taylor, 12,000. Of the Electoral Votes Pierce has 254 and Scott 42.

* Unofficial. † Estimated.

Lapland and its Inhabitants.

We translate and condense for *The Tribune* the following interesting particulars, drawn from recent North Russian journals of a country and people but little known:

The number of the Russian Lapps does not exceed 2,000; those of Swedish Lapland were estimated in 1844 at 4,000, and those of Northern Norway 5,000—an aggregate of only 11,000 souls. Besides the Lapp population, there are to be found on the shore of the White Sea several villages of Russians, stretching along from Keretz to the Bay of Kandalasch (or Candalax). Between the village of Kandalaschka and Kola, on the coast at the mouth of the Toulooma, a distance of 212 wersts, (141 miles,) there are seven post stations, the mails being carried from one to another by reindeer, four of which animals are kept at each station. This mode of transport, however, is only employed in winter; in summer everything being transported first, a few miles by land to Lake Imandra, then the whole length of that fine body of water, some 60 miles, thence across to the river Toulooma, and down that stream to Kola. The navigation of the Lake, by the way, is not always free from danger.

The language of the Lapps is similar to that of the Finns, from which race they are originally an offshoot. The Lapps in general are of middle stature. They have large heads, short necks, small brown-red eyes, owing to the constant smoke in their huts, high cheek bones, thin beards and large hands. Those of Norway are distinguished from the Russian Lapps, by the blackness, luxuriance and gloss of their hair; the more northern portion of the race are somewhat larger, more muscular and of a lighter complexion, than the rest. Those of Sweden and Norway are to some extent more cultivated, enterprising and industrious than those of Russia, and make light of the greatest privations and hardships. The richest of the latter have not more than 800 reindeer, while the former possess from 2,000 to 3,000. In Sweden and Norway, whoever owns from 400 to 500 passes for a man in moderate circumstances; with 200 a small family with proper prudence can live without suffering from want but less than this number plunges a family into all the troubles of poverty. Whoever has not more than 50, adds his herd to that of some rich man, and becomes his servant—almost his slave, and is bound in the proper season to follow him to the hunting or fishing grounds.

Fish, game, and the flesh of the reindeer are the usual food of the Lapps. Bread they never eat, though of the rye meal, which they procure in Kola or of the fishermen in barter for the products of their reindeer herds, they make a sort of flat or pan cakes mingling the meal with the pounded bark of trees. For this purpose the meal is first soaked in cold water, and the cakes baked upon a hot iron. They are eaten with butter or codfish oil, which is esteemed a great luxury. The mingling of the bark with the meal is not done merely for the sake of economy, the Lapps considering it an excellent anti-scorbutic. They are very fond of salt, and eat nothing uncooked. Their cookery is all done in untinned copper vessels, perhaps because in all Lapland there are no pewterers; more probably, however, it is a long-descended custom, since in all Northern Asia the use of copper was formerly universal, and the art of overlaying that metal could hardly be known by the rude inhabitants. Nevertheless cases of poisoning from the copper never occur, being rendered impossible by the perfect cleanliness of the copper vessels, which after every meal are scoured with sand till they shine like mirrors. Besides, after the food is sufficiently cooked it is immediately poured into wooden vessels of home manufacture.

The Norwegian and Swedish Lapps make cheese of reindeer milk, and carefully save for use all the whey, &c. They milk their animals summer and winter, and freeze the milk which is set apart for cheese. The women consider this as a great luxury. It is remarkable for its pleasant odor, and has a ready sale in Norway at a rather high price. The Russian Lapps have no idea of making cheese from their reindeer milk, although the manufacture, beyond a doubt, would be of great advantage to them. This milk is distinguished for its excellent flavor; in color and consistency it is like thick cream from the milk of cows, and is remarkably nourishing.

THE GREAT ENTERPRISE.

A direct Railroad from the Mississippi to California is the noblest Physical project of our age—and not without important Moral and Intellectual bearings. It ought to be speedily built, and when completed will bring the rich and populous East within six weeks of us, and place New-York on the main route from Western Europe to China. With a Railroad to California from some point on the Mississippi, (whence there will be Railroads enough to this City, Halifax and Newfoundland,) San Francisco will be within twenty days of London and ten days of this City, and such a Road, if this day in running order, would have business enough to pay a fair dividend on its cost even in 1853. It would have at least One Hundred Thousand through passengers (one way) in that year at $100 each from this City, or $75 each from the Mississippi, yielding a gross income of $7,500,000 from passengers alone. And that would be but a beginning.

—The following appeal in behalf of this noble project was written by a lady of California, now in this City, in behalf of many ladies now residing on the shores of the Pacific, who desired her to make such an appeal. It embodies considerations which ought to have weight in inducing early and efficient attention to the subject:

AN APPEAL FROM THE WOMEN OF CALIFORNIA.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune:

Will you allow me the use of your columns to speak about a subject very dear to me? I am here in your midst, and was commissioned by the women of California to urge, nay, even *implore* in their name and behalf, the East and North to listen to us. The time has gone by, when our sex was so few in numbers, that we were targets to be stared at by yours, for the most sanguine could not then realize that, at this day, there would be half the present actual number in the State of California; so that I would impress on the mind of the public that it is not a handful of adventurous females who make this appeal, but a mighty number of your countrywomen—your mothers, wives, sisters and friends.

A Railroad from East to West is what we desire, and it remains with you to decide the question of its construction. First let us state some reasons why we throw in our voice, and some facts of which we are cognizant.

When we first landed in California women were very few in proportion to your sex, and the effects of this disproportion were too apparent to escape notice. As females began to fill up the void, the change in the tone of society and in the morals and habits of men in general, was so great that nothing could have induced us to credit this but our own observation. We have room for thousands still; for how often do we hear it said "there is no place on earth like California if female society was plenty." Think of this, ye fathers who have gifted and impulsive sons out there; but most of all, mothers, could you see those so dear to you, who have so long enjoyed your society as well as that of the many next dearest, could you see as we have seen them away in the mining regions, cut off, as it were, from the world, toiling like galley slaves, content to do, if on Sunday they could meet and be recognized by one female friend. Could you see them in sickness, on the cold ground with no other attention than a brother miner might give, no other nourishment than fat meat and black coffee; could you hear, as we have heard—"Oh, my mother, my dear sister, why can I not die by your side?" Could you see them wrapped in the blanket and laid beneath some moaning pine, without one tear to mark the spot. Could you see one-half that we have seen, you would throw in your voice for a railroad—if not for the benefit of your own kindred, for suffering humanity; for if the presence of woman can exert such an influence, what can her kindness and Christian fortitude not do for the sick and suffering? And when they have an easier and safer method of getting to California, all her miners, whether among the mountains, ravines or plains, will be blest with the ministering angel, Woman; for I do assure you, one high-toned sensible woman has more influence in a mining region, than church or minister.

There are various ways to get to California, and very expeditious ones, too, but they all require time, money, and courage in our sex. Each one has many drawbacks. Doubling Cape Horn is, to the minds of the male, replete with horror; storms, icebergs, and shipwrecks haunt the imagination; and then, too, the time consumed—all those deter thousands from the voyage. The Isthmus, too, has its dangers, for Navy Bay is certainly the manufactory of deadly miasmata, which are often the fruitful sources of disease on the spot, or during the short time it may take to reach the Pacific steamer. Panama fever, too, is more dreaded than the Yellow. True, the railroad across the Isthmus will ere long obviate a part of this. Of those two routes, I know much. The next great thoroughfare is across the Plains, and having been accustomed to see the emigrants arrive—to hear from their own lips their good or bad luck—to witness the departure and return of relief trains, sent out in times of distress—to gather all the facts relating thereto—I can safely say, there has been property enough destroyed on that route to have built one half the railroad, to say nothing of the mortality.

Dr. C., an intelligent gentleman who had just arrived last August, told me that he counted one thousand new graves in less than that many miles, that one train of twenty men had buried nineteen, that wagons, provisions and goods lined the plains, and yet this past season has been the more favorable to emigrants than any preceding. Last year one who crossed the plains told me he saw over five thousand wagons abandoned, and dead mules and oxen enough to have drawn them. How can it be otherwise with such an extent of desert, the dust choking cattle and people, yet not a drop of water, the grass soon becomes exhausted, and unless they cross the Sierra Nevada Range in the absence of snow, they have other hardships to endure that no pen can paint. And there are those yet mourning over the horrid fate of families and friends whose bones are bleaching beneath snows that often reach the hight of 30 feet.

I would not disparage any of these routes, they all have advantages which time and experience may improve, but we are a fast people in California, and we want fast ways of traveling; we want to visit those we love on the Atlantic, and have them come on and see us, in our Pacific homes; we want our female friends there, not only for humanity's sake, but that they be far better off as to the toiling for a living. Had we this Railroad, how soon would all this and much more be the case.

We are not a selfish people, but wish all to reap the advantages of this glorious land, which, like the best wine, was reserved for the last. As for the mines of California, they are yet in their infancy, and when people give up the idea of making a splendid fortune by striking a few blows with the pick, and work with the same perseverance and hope that they do in farming or other business, then they will all see that these mines are inexhaustible. But when we speak of the country in an agricultural and horticultural point of view, we are aware that we shall not be credited by those who have not been there and seen for themselves, for we have seen results from crops on which no drop of rain or irrigation ever fell, that yet seem incredible.

A few years will witness orchards, vineyards, farms and gardens there unsurpassed by any land. Nature has cleared