BUSINESS NOTICES.

A WORD TO YOUNG MEN.—The gay and festive season is now on hand, and if you expect to make a fashionable impression on the ladies, adorn your head with one of KNOX's beautiful Hats. The other day we heard a young man exclaim, with rapture:

Who, when I loved, though in despair,
Made me that neat and matchless hat,
That hat that won the blushing fair?

KNOX pleads guilty to assisting that young man; and he wishes to say to the ladies, that he has splendid Muffs, Capes, rich Tippets, and the most elegant Furs of all kinds, in New-York, at No. 128 Fulton-st.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—Gentlemen who wish to make calls on New-Year's Day with any credit to themselves, must not forget the importance of dress. The wise need only be reminded that the Fashionable Clothing Establishment of H. L. FOSTER, No. 23 Courtlandt-st., is the most suitable place to flee to, where they can purchase all articles of dress to adorn the clay-built tabernacle, the body, for all important occasions, and where the most fastidious can be pleased.

FRIGIDITY AND FURS.—Winter has suddenly given everybody the cold shoulder. The Ladies, who prize health and love comfort, are putting on FURS. New Sets, made up after the latest French fashion, are in demand; and nowhere can they be found in such variety, so beautiful, or at such reasonable prices, as at Genin's Bazaar. Ermine, Sable, Marten, Mink, and Fitch, may there be obtained, at prices which will astonish all who associate dearness with the idea of that celebrated establishment. Husbands and lovers, fathers and brothers, are respectfully informed that a Set of Furs is a very seasonable present. "A word to the wise," &c. GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

NEW WINTER STYLES OF CLOTHING.—If old winter has halted on his march from the North, the pause has at least afforded an opportunity to perfect the preparations for his reception. Our friends JENNINGS & Co., of No. 251 Broadway, have certainly made the best use of the interval. Within a few days they have added largely to their former extensive stock of Broadcloth and Beaver Overcoats, Oversacks and Talmas, introducing in these late additions all the styles issued in Paris at the commencement of the present month. They have also increased their stock of Velvet, Silk Plush, Cassimere, and other descriptions of plain and fancy winter Vests. Several new and beautiful Plaids, &c., have recently been added to their variety in Pantaloons, and their assortment of Frock and Dress Coats, Sporting Coats, Business Coats and Sacks, &c., &c., has just been replenished—the great demand having entirely swept off many of the sizes. Knowing by experience that the ready-made wearing apparel sold by Jennings & Co. is unsurpassed by any manufactured to measure, in elegance, quality, and durability, we take great pleasure in recommending to it all who desire to unite fashion with economy. In the Order Department of the establishment an elegant suit can be completed in twenty-four hours.

THE UNION HALL PRIZE.—Already quite a number of elegant designs for Business Carriages have been sent to Union Hall, in answer to Mr. P. L. ROGERS's advertisement offering $100 for the most original and beautiful one. The proposition remains open until the 1st of January, by which day all designs intended for competition must be handed in to Union Hall Clothing Warehouse, corner of Fulton and Nassau-sts.

LADIES' DRESS CAP, LACE AND EMBROIDERY BAZAAR.—Just received a fresh lot of rich pointed Lace and Muslin Collars, a lot of very cheap breakfast Sleeves. Also, Night Caps, of every price and kind; some very beautiful styles of Head Dresses, and a variety of other goods, cheap and specially adapted for the season. NEWMAN'S,
No. 695 Broadway, near 4th-st.

FOR SALE—The extensive and very desirable stock of Boys' Clothing, contained in the store No. 5 John-st., known as the "John-st. Boys' Clothing Establishment." Said Clothing is to be sold at private sale for cash, by the single suit or any quantity. L. LOSEE, No. 5 John-st.

☞ Undergarments and Hosiery should be bought of the Importers and Manufacturers, by which much can be saved and the very best goods obtained. A single call will convince any one that for Hosiery and Under-garments, No. 104 Bowery is the place.
A. RANKIN & Co., Importers and Manufacturers of Hosiery and Undergarments.

CURTAIN MATERIALS AT REDUCED PRICES.—
Lace Curtains from $4 to $30.
Muslin Curtains from $1 to $10.
Brocatelles, Satin De Laines, Worsted Damask.
Cornices and all other Trimmings at prices 30 per cent. less than usual at other stores.
N. B.—Window Shades of every description.
KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 289½ Broadway.

☞ The Toy Bazaar of ROGERS, No. 449 Broadway, is the store for all to visit, in the selection of Presents for the holidays. Every variety of Fancy Goods, from the richest inlaid Tables and Work Boxes to a penny Whistle, will be found in this extensive Bazaar; and being all imported by Mr. ROGERS, in connection with his shop in London, can and will be sold at prices to suit his customers.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.—We notice that ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at auction, by order of trustees and others, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, 1 house and lot on James-st., 1 lot on Avenue B, 1 lot on 9th-st., the valuable house and lot No. 62 Varick-st., nearly opposite St. John's Park; 2 houses and lots on 36th-st., 9 valuable building lots on 53th-st, near the 8th-av.; and a leasehold property at Harlem, New-York. Also a valuable wharf property, including the large lot of ground, being 103 feet 6 inches on Furman-st., with a bulkhead of 106 feet 4 inches on the East River, and only a few minutes' walk from the (new) Wall-st. ferry. Montague-place, and 2 lots and 1 house and lot on United States-st., near the Navy Yard, in the City of Brooklyn. Maps describing the above property, can be had of the auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st. (7,169)

AUCTION NOTICE—36 Valuable Building Lots in the Vth Ward of the City of Newark, N. J., at Public Auction.—E. N. MILLER, Auctioneer, will sell on the premises, on THURSDAY, Dec. 16, at 2 o'clock, P. M., 36 valuable Building Lots, situated on the following streets:
2 on Ferry-st.
4 on Railroad-av.
1 on Union-st.
18 on McWhorter-st.
9 on Broen-st.
2 on East Mechanic-st.
These Lots are in the immediate vicinity of the New-Jersey Railroad Depôt, on Market-st., and comprise some of the most desirable Building Lots anywhere to be found in the city. Terms of Sale—10 per cent. on the day of sale; 15 per cent. on the delivery of the deed, and the balance to be secured by bond and mortgage, payable in one, two and three years, with interest half yearly at 6 per cent. Title indisputable. For maps apply at the office of the Auctioneer, No 297 Broad-st., or DAVID A. HAYES, Esq., No. 314 Broad-st., Newark.

AH, THOSE SHADES!—Really, we cannot see why it is that otherwise cleanly housewives will hanker after faded or obsolete cotton curtains, when J. GREASON, of No. 261 Greenwich-st., will furnish them with Shades, in which beauty and skill are combined, at prices so low that none may compete with him in his extensive business. Oil Cloths and Paper Hangings for sale cheap.

☞ PETERSON & HUMPHREYS, No. 379 Broadway, corner of White-st., are receiving daily from Europe and the Auction Rooms, an unusally 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.

☞ A thousand Crying Babies have just been received at TUTTLE'S Emporium, No. 345 Broadway, and are offered to the public wholesale and retail. Dealers supplied on reasonable terms. TUTTLE was never better prepared for the holidays. There is no lack of anything the fancy can imagine. The rush for early choices has already commenced. No. 345 is the place for presents.

HARK, YE CONSUMPTIVES!—The success which has attended HASTINGS's Naphtha Syrup in Decline, Consumption, Spitting of Blood, Asthma, &c., since its introduction into the United States, fully equals what it met with in Europe. Its use has been adopted in nearly all our large Hospitals; and the most eminent of our physicians have written highly favorable notices of it, and patronize it extensively in their private practice. Indeed, they have almost abandoned all other remedies for the usual diseases of the lungs, and a single case has not yet been reported in which it has failed to give satisfaction and relief. If the reader is at all inclined to Consumption, or affected with any of the diseases which are likely to produce it, let him lose no time in procuring a bottle of HASTINGS's Naphtha Syrup, and one or two doses will satisfy him of its surprising virtues, and that a short continuance of its use will restore him to health; for it not only cures in a brief period, but gives relief, and a warrant of its excellence and mastery over the disease, in a few minutes after it is received into the system. Hence Sir James Clarke, the Court Physician, remarks of it, that "in consequence of the brisk and unmistakable energy of its operations, no medicine has so much the confidence of patients as Hastings's Compound Syrup of Naphtha."
C. V. CLICKENER & Co., No. 81 Barclay-st., are the Agents for Dr. HASTINGS in America, to whom all orders should be addressed.

☞ Sinks emptied in the day time, without any unpleasant effluvia by the New-York Pneumatic Draining and Manufacturing Co. Sinks and Cesspools are also Disinfected by a process used only by this Company. Office, No. 91 Mangin-st.

SEND IN YOUR ORDERS.—
Since Shirts were first made,
Such cheapness has never been known in the trade
As at ELKINS's Store; and his SHIRTS, all men say,
Are the pride of our city, the gems of Broadway.
$1 50 for fine Shirts, made to measure; $2 for fine corded-front, made to measure. No. 484 Broadway.

CANTRELL'S ALPINE GAITER BOOTS.—It is with the greatest difficulty that CANTRELL can satisfy the demand for these comfortable and elegant Boots, though his assistants are constantly employed in their manufacture. They are cheap, durable, neat and attractive in appearance, and justly popular. CANTRELL's is at No. 336 Bowery.

☞ SEWING MACHINES which work with two needles may be a good thing to sell, but certainly ruinous to use, as the needles cut the materials terribly, and require twice the quantity of thread which good Machines do. The only really useful Sewing Machines, which afford great and certain profits, are sold by I. M. SINGER & Co., No. 258 Broadway.

☞ 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.

☞ Chemists, Philosophers, Empirics, all have tried their hands at changing the color of the hair—all have failed to produce Nature's brown or black. CRISTADORO alone has succeeded. His Liquid Hair Dye performs the miracle in five minutes. Made, sold and applied at CRISTADORO's, No. 6 Astor House; also for sale by the principal druggists in the city.

THE SUN IN A NEW CHARACTER.—The Scientific, Artists, Engravers and the public generally, are invited by ROOT, No. 363 Broadway, to view the splendid specimens of the recently discovered Crystalotype, or Sun Engraving, which he has now on exhibition, and which astonish and delight all who behold them. His gallery, which has been redorned and refitted, is justly considered one of the attractions of the City, and his friends will learn with satisfaction that he has resolved to open it by night as well as by day. His numerous pictures are unrivalled, and include the prize specimens for which he has taken twelve Medals. A Daguerreotype Gallery magnificently lighted for evening recreation, is a novelty in this City. ROOT wishes the public to take advantage of the dazzling scene. Admission Free. No. 363 Broadway.

☞ 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.

☞ The new candidate for public favor, Mr. ROBERT HELLER, who comes to us with the European title of "The Prince of Wizards," will open his Temple of Enchantment on MONDAY EVENING next. He is considered to be the most perfect of the numerous Professors of Necromancy and Legerdemain, as he is as a Chemist, Pianist, Artist and Mechanic; and if one-half of what he is said to accomplish proves true, he will eclipse all his predecessors.

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

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.

☞ It should be universally known, for it is strictly true, that indigestion is the parent of a large proportion of the fatal diseases. Dysentery, Diarrhea, Cholera Morbus, Liver Complaint, and many other diseases enumerated in the City Inspector's weekly catalogue of deaths, are generated by indigestion alone. Think of that, dyspetics! Think of it all who suffer from disordered stomachs, and if you are willing to be guided by advice, founded upon experience, resort at once (don't delay a day) to HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, which, as an alterative, curative and invigorant, stands alone and unapproached. General dépôt, No. 120 Arch-st. We have tried these Bitters, and know that they are excellent for the diseases specified above. [Philadelphia City Item.
For sale in New-York by A. B. & D. Sands, corner Fulton and William-sts.; C. Ring, corner Broadway and John-st.; Dr. Doolittle, No. 141 Grand-st., and by Mrs. Hays, in Brooklyn.

☞ Derangement of the Liver is one of the most common, as well as the most formidable of diseases known to American physicians. It had for years attracted the closest attention of the medical faculty in all parts of the United States, and yet up to the time of discovery of Dr. MCLANE's great Specific, it was almost beyond the reach of medical skill. Thousands had perished without even a hope of relief, and although thousands may yet be destined to feel the direful effects of this most complicated disease, it is now, thanks to the research of Dr. MCLANE, most completely brought within the scope of medical control. The proprietors of the Liver Pills feel confident that they offer a remedy which has been fully tested by time, and which has never failed of success when fairly tried.
For sale in New-York, wholesale and retail, by C. V. Clickener & Co., No. 81 Barclay-st., and Boyd & Paul, No. 49 Courtlandt-st. Sold also by all the principal druggists.

Δρ. Δεβαϊ'ς Νιουκρενολεο.—Those who have used Dr DEBAY'S NIOUKRENOLEO are the best judges of its merits as a preparation without an equal for Restoring, Preserving and Beautifying the Hair. Hear this one:
NEW YORK, March 13, 1852.—We have used Debay's Nioukrenoleo in our family with singular success; in fact it has accomplished almost miraculous results in restoring and strengthening the hair; and I feel convinced that it is by far the best and most elegantly 'got up' Preparation in the market.—Yours, respectfully,
F. SAYWARD, No. 10 Park place."
For sale by THOMAS J. CROWEN, Bookseller, No. 509 Broadway, E. FRENCH, Bookseller, No. 135 Nassau-st., Clinton Hall, and of Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton, near Nassau-st., Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 15, 1852.

For Europe.

The next number of *The Tribune for European Circulation* will be issued THIS 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 *Europa* sails from this port To-Day at 12 o'clock.

☞ SEE THIRD PAGE.

CONGRESS.—In Senate, after a variety of business of little interest, Mr. Davis called the attention of the Senate to that part of the President's Message relating to the death of the Secretary of State. The speeches made by several distinguished members of the Senate will be found in our telegraphic columns.

In the House, Mr. Brooks's motion for a select Committee upon the Tariff came up, giving an opportunity for Mr. Meade to announce an intended motion to relieve railroad iron from duties; to Mr. Stanton, of Ohio, to say a word in favor of our own industry and specific duties; Mr. Giddings, to strike at the Whigs and the slave-growers of Maryland, Virginia and Kentucky, all in a breath; and for Mr. Stanly to refer to an appropriation last Session for a lunatic asylum, with a hint that it might be the proper place for the member from Ohio. The debate given in another column is worth perusal.

☞ The most important item of news brought by the Arctic, which arrived last night from Europe, is the passage in the House of Commons of Lord Palmerston's resolution declaring Free Trade the definite commercial policy of England by a vote of 468 to 53. This resolution, our readers will remember, was proposed instead of another more offensive in its terms, to save the Government from the necessity of resigning, as but for Lord Palmerston's intervention it would have been compelled to do. The affirmative vote for the French Empire will be about eight millions. There is nothing else of moment. Lord Byron's daughter is dead and Count D'Orsay's widow going to be married.

☞ Dr. KANE last evening addressed a large audience at the University Chapel, including the members of the Geographical Society and others, upon the plan of a new search for Sir John Franklin, which he has conceived and is about to put into execution, with the aid of Mr. Grinnell and Mr. Peabody, and the concurrence of the Secretary of the Navy. The address was interesting, not alone from its topic, but from the perfect clearness and the modest manliness with which the distinguished and heroic speaker set forth the details of his scheme, with the reason for preferring it to others; and appealed for aid to render its means of scientific exploration as complete as possible. We trust that the Geographical Society may be enabled to furnish the expedition with whatever is necessary to its thorough outfit in this respect. Surely there are gentlemen enough in the City who are able and willing to join in contributing the comparatively small amount of money requisite for this purpose.

☞ By an arrival at New-Orleans we learn that Tampico has pronounced in favor of the Revolutionists.

☞ Mr. Hooper C. Hicks, while passing through Lombard-st., Baltimore, last evening, had a rope thrown round his neck, was dragged into an alley, received a handfull of lime in his face, and while blinded and choked was robbed of $3,000.

☞ At the Meeting of the Geographical Society last night, Dr. E. K. KANE, of the Grinnell Exploring Expedition, read an interesting paper upon "A Supposed Open Sea around the North Pole." The theory is held by many eminent scientific men of the day.

☞ The Communication from the Controller to the Board of Aldermen last night is a document of remarkable interest. It more than justifies all that we have predicted in regard to the wasteful extravagance of the present Common Council. The levy for this year was deemed enormous, and all manner of epithets (some of them richly deserved) were heaped upon the Whig Council, who were charged with robbing the Treasury and wasting the plunder. Under the excitement against this body, the people came to the polls a year ago last month and elected a "Democratic Reform Common Council." The "reforms" accomplished by this Board are well known to the people; the fruit of their work is just ripened, and now we have it in the form of a Tax Levy for the year 1853 of $5,171,802 79! being an INCREASE over the levy of 1852 of $1,791,231 14! This is an increase of *fifty per cent.* on this year's taxes. The deficiency for this year is $742,-156 91; in reality it is more than $800,000, but a reduction of the State Mill Taxes makes it a low figure. The levy on account of "City Government" or that which is within the control of the Common Council, is to be $3,479,-938; the estimate for this year was $2,436,650; *increase* by the present Common Council in *one year*, $1,043,288, or nearly forty per cent. in twelve months! If they increase at these rates—and there is a fair promise of their doing it—the Tax Levy for 1854 will touch the magnificent figure of Seven Millions of Dollars. To the people who are to pay these enormous sums, we commend the facts and figures.

☞ The Coroner's examination in the case of the Water-st. homicide has resulted in the acquittal of Melix, the colored sailor, whose act is thus considered self-defensive.

IRON AND RAILROADS.

Many persons have asked, 'Why can't our people make Iron successfully at all times under a thirty per cent. duty?' We answer, *they can* make *some* Iron under a thirty per cent. duty, a twenty per cent. or even none at all. Iron Industry has now obtained such development in this country that no possible perverseness of National policy can evermore utterly destroy it. There are peculiar qualities of Iron which could be made here and sold at a profit although common Iron were lower than it has ever yet been. And there are certain localities at which choice Iron is now made and sold at prices which defy Foreign competition, Tariff or no Tariff.

But what the Country needs is not that Peter Cooper or Henry M. Watts shall be enabled to make a few hundreds or thousands of tuns of Iron at a profit, but that *the Iron product of the Country shall be brought into some fair relation to our Home demand for Iron.* We have more and better Ores than any other Nation. We have more ingenious Artificers and Inventors. We have Coal, Wood, Lime, Food and other elements of production as abundant and cheap as any other Iron-making people. If we could only adjust our public policy so as *steadily* to produce at home the Iron we need (which will very soon reach Two Millions of tuns per annum, worth at least Sixty Millions of Dollars,) we could teach the world how to make good and cheap Iron within a dozen years.

But one great impediment to the general production of cheap Iron in this Country has hitherto been the difficulty and expensiveness of bringing together the requisite materials. Sussex County, N. J., for example, is known to be as rich in choice Iron and other minerals as any other region; it has lime also in abundance; but it has no Coal; and to supply it with the Coal, Flour, &c., requisite in the extensive manufacture of Iron has been at all times a costly undertaking. Hence the production of Iron there has been more expensive by many per cent. than it ought to be.

But the present prices of Iron and the success of the Zinc Company which has its mines in Sussex are about to induce a signal and gratifying change. Several Railroads are now in progress or in contemplation which will reduce the cost of bringing the various materials together and sending the product to market some fifty to eighty per cent. The Morris and Essex Railroad, which now stops at Dover, some twelve miles west of Morristown, just on the edge of Sussex Co., is now being constructed fifteen miles further, past the Stanhope Iron Works, and will doubtless be pushed to the Delaware River within 1854. From the Delaware, a Railroad now actively agitated will soon be constructed to the great Susquehanna coal-field of Pennsylvania, connecting at Scranton with the Leggett's Gap Road, and so forming the shortest route from this City to the West, thus supplying the Mineral Region of New-Jersey with Coal from Pennsylvania, and Flour, Meat, &c., from the West at the lowest rates. Another Railroad from the intersection of the Newburgh Branch with the Erie Railroad at Chester will speedily be driven through the heart of the mineral region of Sussex to the Delaware Water Gap, passing the Zinc and other extensive mines on the way. Besides, Mr. Peter Cooper is now building a Railroad from Waterloo on the Morris Canal to his mines at Andover, Sussex Co. (11 miles,) and has proposed to extend it to the Zinc Mines (8 miles further) on terms which are now under consideration. Such extension would reduce the cost of transporting the Zinc Ore from the mines to Newark by at least fifty per cent.

These are but samples of the facilities for the cheap production of Iron which our British rivals have long enjoyed, and which our American Iron-makers *will* enjoy, not in one district only, but throughout the Country, should the present demand for Iron continue at something like present prices for two years longer. The way to Cheap Iron (permanently) lies through the cheapening of the actual cost of producing Iron; and this will be effected by increasing and extending the facilities for concentrating the materials required in such production.

At present, all is activity and hope in the Iron region of New-Jersey. The vein of Franklinite in the Zinc locality is some four to twenty feet thick, and has One Million Tuns of ore above water level. This Franklinite has been extensively sold at $15 per tun, to mix at the rate of ten per cent. with ordinary Pig Iron for the production of the best Bar. In this way, it is extensively used in the manufacture of fine Wire at Greenwich, Conn., and will doubtless go into use in all directions. Suppose this Franklinite to be worth in the mine but $5 per tun for this purpose—here is a property of Five Million Dollars which has been lying dormant and useless for years, but which the new prospects for Iron will call into activity and use. This Franklinite contains, beside Iron, some 17 per cent. of Zinc, (Oxide,) which can be saved in the smelting, but we do not know that it has yet been determined with what profit this process can be effected. There is very much yet to learn with regard to the reduction of minerals in this country; but it *will be* learned; and we hope soon, if the present prospects for Iron-making continue.

FLAX AND FLAXEN FABRICS.

A great many express disappointment at the slow progress of the Flax Culture and Manufacture, since the discoveries of Claussen and others. We cannot concur in this view. Claussen's discovery is hardly more than two years old, while most of the recently invented or improved processes for dressing, &c., are still more recent; and two years is no time at all in the progress of a revolution so vast as the substitution of Flax for Cotton, or even the serious rivalry of Cotton by the former, must surely effect. If *ten* years from the date of Claussen's patent shall suffice for increasing the consumption of Flax throughout the civilized world to one-half that of Cotton, it will be all that could reasonably have been expected. Consider how long the Steam-engine was in making its way into general use; remember that the Steamboat was by no means in general use ten years after Fulton had made his first triumphant trip from this city to Albany and back. Now the Steamboat is its own advertisement, and a most startling one; it arouses ideas and obliges people to see it and think of it, however they may dislike or dread it; and it traverses the great navigable rivers where population is densest, enterprise most active, and intelligence most widely disseminated. What chance has a Flax discovery or invention for rapid diffusion in comparison with the Steamboat?

We do not pretend to estimate the value of Claussen's or any other invention. We do not know that any one is calculated, of itself, to effect the needed revolution; but this we confidently believe—that machinery and processes already exist whereby a fiber as soft, as pliable, as readily spun by machinery as Cotton, and considerably stronger than that fiber, may be produced at a price decidedly below that at which Cotton is now selling. Claussen or no Claussen, we consider so much demonstrated. The spinning of Flax fiber on machinery expressly designed for Cotton may be far more difficult, though that, we believe, is practicable. If machinery must in all cases be got up expressly for Flax-spinning, that, of course, will delay, but cannot prevent, the Flax revolution.

Among the American inventions which will soon solicit the public judgment is one which proposes to produce pure, old-fashioned Linen (not Cotton, nor anything like Cotton) from *unrotted* Flax or Hemp, at prices no higher than those of Cotton goods of equal fineness—that is, no higher per *pound*, we suppose; for three yards of Flax cloth will weigh nearly the same as four of Cotton of like fineness. The Tow, or broken, imperfect fibers, it proposes to convert into a substitute for either Cotton or Wool. Suppose this practicable—and that good Linen can be afforded per yard, say at 12½ cents, where Cotton of like quality would cost 9 or 10 cents, who can doubt that Linen factories will overspread the land as rapidly as Cotton mills ever did?

This, too, it must be borne in mind, is but one among many Flax inventions now being perfected and proved. Any one of them may fail and disappoint its backers, but they cannot *all* fail. It were absurd to suppose that the whole world is to be mainly clad evermore from the product of a single tropical or semi-tropical plant. A few years will witness great changes in this respect as in others.

—By the way: What are our Paper-Makers doing, as a class, for the discovery of new supplies of raw material? Have we not long enough ransacked Europe for her precarious and inadequate supply of filthy and infected Cotton Rags? We believe a cleanly and stronger fiber adapted to their use might be obtained much cheaper from Flax, from Cotton, from Hemp, Straw, or some other indigenous and abundant material, if proper attention were called to the subject. Why should not our Paper-Makers unite and offer a reward, say of $5,000, for the discovery or preparation of a material equal in all respects to clean, white Cotton Rags, that could be abundantly supplied them for six cents per pound—said reward to be increased to $10,000 in case the price could be reduced to five cents per pound? Give two years' time, and we are confident the end would be attained, and the saving to the Paper-Makers of this City alone would repay the expense ten-fold in the course of a single year.

WHAT IS RELIGIOUS FREEDOM?

'Young America' writes us from Louisville, Ky. that he lately sent us a letter for Rev. Dr. Cumming, (which was duly forwarded) and he wonders why he has received no answer. (We presume Dr. C., like other sensible people, pays very little heed to anonymous letters.) Y. A. goes on to say:

I regret very much, Sir, to see published in *The Tribune* lectures delivered by Roman Catholic hirelings, who boldly assert their object to be the ultimate overthrow of our free institutions. The lash, Sir, should be applied to the spies of the despots of Rome before they gain a foothold in this land of freedom. For the present, I must still remain to you and the Doctor as YOUNG AMERICA.

—Such language as the above would not be worth notice, did it not betray a spirit which is by no means confined to persons of the mental and moral caliber of 'Young America.' There are many who think themselves liberal, progressive and staunch champions of 'free institutions,' who gnash their teeth at any practical exhibition of liberality toward sentiments they decidedly object to. We presume 'Young America' never subscribed for *The Tribune*; but one who had actually taken it several years stopped it the other day because he found in it a letter from Ohio giving a synopsis of the discussions at a Convention to consider the origin and authority of the Bible. And the same leaven has been evinced in various letters which have reached us respecting the reports of Catholic Lectures in our columns.

And yet no man can have read *The Tribune* for any considerable season without knowing that the principles it avows absolutely *require* of it the treatment of all opinions on Theologic and kindred topics with hospitality, and to give reports of *all* Conventions and Lectures which seem of sufficient importance to claim a place in our columns. If we omit or overlook any, it is because of their presumed insignificance, and not of the falsity of their doctrines. If the Atheists of America, or of any considerable section, were to hold a Convention to concentrate their forces and propagate their ideas, we should feel impelled to report the proceedings—fairly at all events, but how fully must depend upon the pressure of other interesting matter on our columns. Nay: we go further, and say that if the thieves, burglars, counterfeiters or assassins of the United States were to hold a Convention, and attempt to set forth reasons for claiming public respect and sympathy for their calling, and we could obtain permission to report it, we should do so. We have faith in the Truth, and believe that the public exhibition of falsehood and error tends inevitably to their overthrow. And if Roman Catholicism be what 'Young America' declares it, we ought to thank its adherents for getting up their course of Lectures and giving us so good an opportunity for showing up its abominations from the lips of its own chosen and accredited champions. So of every other doctrine which claims the assent of the human mind.

At all events, the public know our rule with regard to such matters, and have simply the choice of taking or refusing our paper. They might possibly crush it, but they cannot change it. If anybody entertains opinions which he fears or dreads to see called in question, he ought not to take *The Tribune*, for it is one of our most cherished aims to let everybody know what everybody else believes, and wherefore, when this can be done in the line of our duty by reporting Lectures, Conventions, &c. If we reported *only* Catholic Lectures, there might be some excuse for complaint; but every one knows that is not the case. There are probably two reports in our columns of Lectures embodying Protestant views to one of the opposite caste; not because we choose to have it so, but because there are more Protestant than Catholic Lectures delivered where it becomes our duty to report them. So of Christianity and Infidelity. We wish some one had sent us a letter from the Bible side of the discussion in Ohio; but no one did, and we published the only account of the discussion that reached us. We do not consider it our province to point out the fallacies of the arguments therein embodied, but we hope some eminent Divine of our City will preach a Discourse on the Origin, Authenticity and Inspiration of the Bible, taking up the points affirmed by the anti-Bible disputants in Ohio, and answering them, and that we may be duly notified and permitted to report the Sermon. That is the way to deal with error, and not attempt to forbid and punish its dissemination. Be sure that it is not Truth that will suffer from the freest discussion.

"BALANCE OF TRADE."

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune:

A reader is unable to understand how you make a balance of trade from the President's figures of $100,174,164 against the country,

He states the Imports at	$207,240,191
Exp'ts of domestic productions	$149,861,911
" foreign " "	17,204,026
" specie	42 507,285
Aggregate of Exports	$209,573,222
Balance of Exports over Imports	$2,333,121
Of the Exports $42,507,285 are specie.	
" Imports 5,262,643 "	

Bal. of Ex. over Imp. $37,244,642.. and not ..$37,247,640 as stated in your article.

So that we ought, from this statement, to be $2,333,121 less in debt to foreign creditors at the end than at the beginning of the year.

It is true, however, that through the vicious system of *ad valorem* duties, these two hundred and seven millions of Imports *nominally*, cost us *really* some millions more. To balance this, there is to our credit a pretty large amount of freight—American ships being the principal carriers. How the real balance may be, we cannot well estimate. E. W. C.

☞ No, we cannot exactly "estimate" what the balance may be; but we do certainly know *which way* it stood, and that it was very large. If British Securities came over here by millions of dollars per month to be sold for whatever they would fetch; if British financiers and agents were constantly in our markets trying to put off the Bonds of their various counties and Railroad Companies having years to run and get immediate cash for them, then it is very certain that the balance of trade was in our favor: if the very opposite was the fact, the opposite deduction is the true one. We believe that the actual balance of trade against this country on the trade of the present year was *more* than One Hundred Millions of Dollars; part of which we have paid in specie, leaving still more to be paid by our children. Now so long as we can *keep running in debt* at this rate, business will be active with us and the prices of our Home Products high; if we didn't pay for what we bought abroad at all but bought entirely on credit, they would be higher still. The practical question is this—Can we go on running in debt at this rate forever? And if not, how are we likely to be brought up at the end? Think of this, gentlemen who are buying $10,000 lots and building thereon $40,000 houses. We don't say you are not perfectly able to do this; we only say that the rigging must give way *somewhere*, and when it does it will let down a good many who now consider themselves beyond the reach of adversity. See if it don't!

—We admit that the President's Message does not exhibit the fact of a heavy balance against us, as the paragraph criticised supposed it did—but it is a fact nevertheless. [*Ed.*

—Hon. Jefferson Davis is said to have perfectly recovered from his recent indisposition.

The Electoral Colleges.

MISSOURI.—In the Electoral College there was a great contest for the office of Messenger to Washington with the vote of the College. It resolved itself into Benton and Anti-Benton; the anties were victorious. On the 47th ballot Dr. McIlheny, of St. Charles, was elected—six out of the nine Electors voting for him. Those who did so were Messrs. Gary, Bevin, Stevenson, McCracken, Jackson and Acock.

MISSISSIPPI.—Mr. Walker, the editor of *The Vicksburg Sentinel*, (Southern Rights,) was selected to carry on the vote to Washington.

ILLINOIS.—John Calhoun, whom the people of the Springfield Congressional District refused to send to Congress, was rewarded for his defeat by the Electoral College appointing him to carry the Electoral vote to Washington.

ALABAMA.—Col. Nat. Davis was chosen Electoral Messenger over A. B. Blitherall.

WISCONSIN.—Satterlee Clark was chosen to carry the vote of the State to Washington. The College was considerably perplexed with a telegraphic report of the death of Hon. William R. King, and made several adjournments for the purpose of obtaining definite information.

MICHIGAN.—Daniel J. Campan was chosen Electoral Messenger. He is a "Hard Shell" Old Hunker.

FLORIDA.—Hon. D. H. Mays, of Madison Co., was appointed bearer of the vote to the seat of Government at Washington. He is a Secessionist.

Charter Elections.

SAVANNAH, GA.

	Citizens' Ticket.	*Democratic Ticket.*
FOR MAYOR—	W. T. Williams. 489	Richard Wayne. 630
	Wayne's maj. 201.	

Twelve Democratic Aldermen were also chosen by general ticket. Charles A. L. Lamar had 595 votes on the Democratic ticket, and 452 on the Citizens', while Richard D. Arnold (on Dem. ticket) had 663; George W. Anderson ("Citizens'" candidate,) had 564.

MOBILE, ALA.

Charles C. Langdon, formerly Editor of *The Mobile Advertiser*, has been elected Mayor for three years by a vote of 1,159 to 575 for Price Williams; Joseph Seawell, 390; John Rolston, 91; F. J. De Yampert, 19; Drury Thompson, 17; J. D. Humphreyville, 2, showing a total of 2,253 votes. Mr. Langdon is a Whig, although he did not run exclusively as such, receiving votes of many Democrats. The Common Council, which was elected by general ticket, is also Whig. Three Aldermen were chosen in each of the Wards. A majority of Whigs were chosen.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

	Whig.	*Dem.*
FOR MAYOR—	C Rice..138	E. D. Beach..719
	Others. 4	

Rice reëlected by 115 maj.

Joseph Ingraham (Dem.) is reëlected Clerk and Treasurer by a vote of 983 to 395 for John F. Comstock (Whig,) and 156 for Hawley (F. S.) and 7 for others. The Whigs have both branches of the Common Council, and one-half of the School Committees.

PEORIA, ILL.

George C. Bester (Whig) was elected Mayor of the City of Peoria on the 29th ult. The Whigs elected two Aldermen, the Democrats one, and the Free-Soilers one.

NORWALK, CONN.

The ballot system was adopted for the first time, and the result is, the election of a Whig Treasurer, Town Clerk, Constable and Collector, five Whig Selectmen, Constables all Whig, and the minor offices mostly Whig.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The result of the Congressional Elections we append below:

FOR VACANCIES IN XXXIID CONGRESS.
2. Francis B. Fay. 4. Lorenzo Sabine,
9. Jacob H. Loud.—3 Whigs.

FOR XXXIIID CONGRESS:

1. Zeno Scudder.*	7. *Nathaniel P. Banks, Jr.*‡
2. Samuel L. Crocker.	8. Tappan Wentworth.†
3. J. Wiley Edmonds.	9. ALEX. DE WITT, F. S.
4. Samuel H. Walley.	10. Edward Dickinson.
5. William Appleton.*	11. John G. Goodrich.*
6. Charles W. Upham.	[9 Whigs, 1 Dem. and 1 F. S.]

* Reëlected. † Coalition Dem. ‡ Probably.

A strong effort for the election of Gen. HENRY WILSON (Coalition F. S.) was made, but the vote which was cast for B. F. Butler (regular Coalition Dem.) and I. W. Beard (National Dem.) may have carried Mr. Wentworth's election.

Gen. Scott's Annual Report.

The National Intelligencer brings us the Annual Report of the Commander-in-Chief to the Secretary of War, from which we cull a few items:

During the past twelve months the troops on the frontiers have been actively employed, and have had several sharp combats with parties of Indians in Texas, New-Mexico, and California. All, however, is now quiet, and it is hoped the judicious distribution of the forces made by the commanders in those quarters may prevent any further outbreaks. Eight companies of the rifle regiment, withdrawn from Oregon last year, having been recruited and remounted, were ordered to Texas, where an additional mounted force was much needed. For the defense of the frontiers of that State there are now, under the orders of Brevet Major Gen. Smith, fourteen companies of cavalry, two companies of artillery, with three regiments and