Business Notices.

GENTLEMEN'S HATS, FALL STYLES—BIRD, cor. Pine and Nassau-sts.—Our customers and the public are respectfully informed that the style of Hats for the ensuing season will be introduced on THURSDAY, Sept. 1st. Acknowledging no superior in the department of taste, skill and manufacture, we offer our fabrics with full confidence that they combine all the requisites of a perfect Hat. BIRD, cor. Pine and Nassau-sts.

☞ The ESPENCHEID Hat this fall combines all the elegance and beauty that has given the hats of his manufacture their high reputation throughout the Union, and he is selling them at the low price of $3 50. None are better, and certainly there can be none cheaper. The new and commodious store is at No. 118 Nassau-st., nearly opposite from where his old store was.

RAFFERTY & LEASK having issued the Fall Fashion for Gentlemen's Hats, invite their customers and the public to examine the same. R. & L. are the inventors and introducers of the Daguerreian Hat, which will be sold at their usual low prices, giving each purchaser a beautiful Daguerreotype Likeness without additional charge. RAFFERTY & LEASK, No. 57 Chatham-st., opposite Chambers-st., and cor. Chatham and Pearl-sts.

KNOX IS AROUND.—Yes, the incomparable Hatter of No. 128 Fulton-st. is around, decidedly; for he has just introduced the new fall styles for 1853, and they are the most beautiful articles of the kind that have been seen in this city "since Gibbe washing." The arrival of a steamship with the news of the destruction of the "Temo" by fire, could not have created a greater sensation than did the introduction of KNOX's new and elegant fall styles of hats for gentlemen last evening.

THE ELEGANCE, SUPERIORITY AND CHEAPNESS of KNOX & JAMES's Hats are universally conceded, and if any of our readers wish to procure a Fall Hat, unapproachable in style and quality, they should stop at their establishment on the corner of Broadway and Spring-st. Price, Four Dollars.

☞ The business at GREEN'S, No. 1 Astor House, knows no season. It is not a busy time to day and a dull time to-morrow, but one continuous "never-ending, still beginning" demand for the most superb shirts ever manufactured in this country. The orders do not come dropping in—they stream in.

HOSIERY AND UNDER-GARMENTS.—Attention is invited to the stock of the old established NEW-YORK STOCKING AND UNDER-GARMENT FACTORY, No. 104 Bowery.

Hosiery by the case, dozen or single pair. A single call will satisfy any one as to the best place to obtain these articles. Those not satisfied with their purchases can, at any time, return the goods and have their money. A. RANKIN & Co., Hosiers.

HOSIERY SELECTED FROM THE STOCKS of the first manufacturers abroad. Ship's (the celebrated *Cornwall*) unequaled by any other manufactured at home, and the finest assortment of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods generally ever offered in this market, are among the present attractions of AGATE'S, No. 256 Broadway.

GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 BROADWAY, (ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.)—This day, the 6th inst., a superb assortment of Children's Head Dresses, and of Infants', Boys', and Youth's Clothing will be opened at the above establishment. In various departments comprise a full and fashionable assortment of Children's Head Dresses, Infants', Boys' and Youths' Clothing, Ladies' and Misses' Boots, Hosiery and Gloves, Embroideries, Fancy Furs, Suitable for presents. GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

GENIN, Hatter, No. 214 Broadway.

CARPETINGS.—PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway, have received and are now opening their fall style of rich and elegant Carpetings, imported expressly for city trade, consisting of rich "Brussels" Carpet, (in one entire carpet,) Medallion, Center and Landscape Border, surpassing any carpet ever in this country; Medallion Velvet, Moquet, Axminster Tapestry and Brussels Carpets, and all grades of cheaper Carpetings usually found in Carpet Stores. Also, Oil Cloths in great variety, for sale on the most liberal terms.

☞ The celebrated largest and cheapest Carpet Establishment in the United States, HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery, eight spacious salesrooms, stocked with English, Turkey, Mosaic, Medallion, Tapestry, Brussels, Velvet, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets, from 2/6 to $1 per yard; Floor Oil Cloths, eight yards wide, 2/6 to 12/; Hearth Rugs, 16/ to $10; Table and Piano Covers, Gold Window Shades, Parlor Door Mats, Matting, &c., at tremendous low prices.

STRAWBERRIES.—Strawberry beds planted now will bear abundantly next spring. Plants now ready in nearly a hundred varieties, the most complete collection in the country, including many new and very large and late extraordinarily productive varieties, from Europe. Descriptive priced catalogues gratis. Plants carefully packed for any part of the United States. Carriage paid to New-York. Address B. M. WATSON, old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

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

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES—GAYLER'S PATENT.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole Manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes and F. C. GOYTING'S Impenetrable Defiance Locks—the best Safes and Locks combined in the market. Depôt No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane, formerly 50 John-st.

☞ Housekeepers and all others in want of Bedding, Bedsteads, &c. would do well to call at M. WILLIAMS'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.

NEW SONGS.—"Beneath the Weeping Willow," by Sedgwick, being sung at Wood's with great applause. "Nelly, I'll be True to Thee," a beautiful ballad, by James Simmons; 25 cents. Psychomachia's great composition of "Les Bouchons d'or Polonais," and the great song of the day, "Little Mary, or, Hoe Corn." Just published by HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES.—A machine surpassing beyond comparison all others and doing work far superior to any heretofore done by machinery, and to the best hand sewing, may be seen at our store, No. 94 Chambers-st. GROVER, BAKER & Co.

BRADY'S COLORED DAGUERREOTYPES.—Beautiful specimens and the new style of Pictures in delicacy and softness of color rivaling the finest paintings, may be seen at BRADY'S new Gallery, over Thompson's saloon, No. 359 Broadway, or at No. 205 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

CHOICE FORT HAMILTON REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.—Remember that the great sale of 150 desirable and valuable Lots at Fort Hamilton, will take place THIS DAY, weather permitting; if not, on the first fair day, on the ground, by ALBERT H. NICOLL, Auctioneer. This beautiful property is situated in the vicinity of the U. S. lands and the Hamilton House, and is nearer to the water than the two sections already sold. The streets and avenues are now being graded at the expense of the present owners, and no pains will be spared to ornament and beautify the grounds. The sale will positively take place to the highest bidder. Fifty per cent can remain on bond and mortgage for five years, and the title is unquestionable. Boat which a pointed shall leave every two minutes from the foot of Whitehall-st., free of charge. Steamboat KNICKERBOCKER will leave foot of Chambers-st., at 12 o'clock M., and Fort Hamilton at 6 o'clock P. M. Tickets free of charge, and a lithographic Map can be obtained on applying to the Auctioneer, No. 49 Wall-st.

HAIR DYE AND WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S Manufactory for these articles is removed to No. 233 Broadway, opposite the Park, where he has the best accommodations in the world for the application of his famous Hair Dye, and the sale of his newly invented Wigs and Toupees. Nine private rooms all on one floor.

R. R. R.—By its speedy assistance to Nature, restored a sickly young lady to robust health. Was ill until the month of February, when she caught a severe cold, soon a cough followed, then weakness and lassitude—then pains in the back and limbs, which along the thighs, with a complete depletion of body and depression of spirits; nature became partly in possession of her former self. She was and the young lady was like a shadow of her former self. She was induced to take Radway's Ready Relief, a respectful trial in a little while, to cure her headache, also to bathe the head with the Relief, likewise take a dose or two of Radway's Regulator to regulate her system. The headache was stopped in a few minutes. The Regulator operated briskly—the following morning she was in a good humor, she enjoyed a good dinner. The great cause of all her misery was removed, and a healthy flow of the menses was the result. There is no remedy so certain, in restoring the natural duties of all the organs in the human female system, as Radway's Ready Relief, and Radway's Regulators. In one month from the day the lady first used R. R. R. she had gained twenty-five pounds in weight—such a rapid recovery is seldom heard of. R. R. R. Office 162 Fulton-st.

☞ DR. POWELL, Oculist, Aurist, &c., receives his patients from 9 to 4 o'clock daily, at his office, No. 366 Broadway, where can be procured his "Treatise on the Eye," and his self-acting Ear and Eye Fountains. Artificial Eyes inserted without the slightest pain, which move exactly like the natural eye, and resemble it in color and expression.

☞ Bald heads will soon disappear by the use of BARKER'S CHEVEUXTONICON. This wonderful preparation acts like a charm upon the hair, causing it to grow when everything else had failed. One application will prevent its falling out. Try it. Price, 25 cents a bottle. Sold every where. Principal depôt BARKER'S Ladies' Hair Dressing Saloon, No. 439 Broadway.

☞ Do you ask for proof that CRISTADORO'S Excelsior Hair Dye contains the components of the natural fluids which render the hair black or brown? Read what the chemists say. Try the article on your own head or whiskers. If it fails, proclaim it an imposture. Manufactured, sold, and applied in private rooms at No. 6 Astor House.

COUNSEL FOR THE FEEBLE, AND IMPORTANT SUGGESTIONS FOR THE HEALTH.—MORSE'S INVIGORATING ELIXIR OR CORDIAL.—The great strength-sustaining and health-renewing preparation introduced by Dr. M. Morse, the celebrated Oriental traveller and chemist, has become so well known throughout this country and Europe that no physician who values his reputation would venture to admit himself ignorant of its extraordinary properties or think of prescribing its wonderful cures.

In all sickness and suffering, designing to create undue alarm, we would remind the nervous, the feeble, the sick that "summer's westering heat" is upon us; that the drain upon the sources of vitality is telling heavily; that thousands, without the helping aid of this life-restoring cordial, are sinking into the deadly embrace of consumption; many a parent, husband, wife and daughter, may a pale and sickly son, brother, be laid down under the pressure of mental and physical exertion, or a fair young maiden be consigned to the silent abodes of death before another summer shall bring back its blossoms to the rose.

Not alone do the healthy neglect the means of fortifying the constitution. Our climate breeds diseases of strong mark every summer, yet by the use of this potent invigorant, the vital powers of nervous system may be so strengthened up and the digestive powers so thoroughly and permanently restored that neither sudden changes of temperature, application to study, physical exertion, nor the most arduous labor of thought or muscle will subtract the energies developed, we might almost say, created by its influence. This is the season during which the system should acquire the necessary stock of vigor for the enhanced summer campaign.

Especially should ladies who suffer from hysteria, depression of spirits, bodily weakness, headache, nervous tremors, neuralgia, extreme lassitude, or any of those diseases or disturbances incident to a derangement of the delicate and complex physiological organization, avail themselves of the invigorating, life-giving, health-restoring properties of this rare, sweet and strengthen the relaxed physique by a course of this Cordial in advance of the prostrating heats of July and August.

It is put up highly concentrated in pint bottles, with the name blown in the glass, and sold for $3 per bottle, three for $8, six for $12. C. H. RING, General Agent, No. 192 Broadway, New-York, to whom all orders must be addressed. Be particular to ask for Dr. Morse's Invigorating Cordial, as there is an imitation article of same name.

A MONUMENT ON PLYMOUTH ROCK.

PLYMOUTH, Mass., Thursday, Sept. 1, 1853.

The undersigned, Trustees of the Pilgrim Society of Plymouth, have been instructed by the Society to take measures for the erection of an appropriate MONUMENT ON PLYMOUTH ROCK in commemoration of the Landing of the Fathers.

For this purpose it is proposed to invite all, whether Societies or individuals, who feel an interest in the project, to contribute funds for its accomplishment.

No Public Monument to the Pilgrims has yet been erected. Surely, no more appropriate spot can be found than the Rock on which they landed. It is now private property, and its locality devoted to trade and surrounded by buildings.

We have already ascertained that the land which may be required can be obtained on reasonable terms. Still, the expense of the undertaking would far exceed the means of our citizens, or of the Pilgrim Society. But, even were it not so, we believe, that it would not be advisable, if we could, to make it a local matter. Nearly $6,000 have already been subscribed in Plymouth.

When the Pilgrims landed a nation was born. Their descendants belong to that nation. The men who honor them, and would commemorate their acts, are of the whole country. This monument will belong to the Nation. Let us all join in its erection. Let our mutual contributions form a new bond of union.

We solicit the cooperation of all associations whose chief object is to keep alive the memory of the Pilgrims by celebrating the day of their landing, and of all persons who hold in honor their great deeds.

All contributions may be forwarded to Allen Danforth, Esq., Treasurer of the Pilgrim Society, at Plymouth, and will be especially devoted to the object, or to the President.

RICHARD WARREN, New-York, President.
SAMUEL NICOLSON, Boston, Vice-President.

TRUSTEES—Isaac L. Hedge, Thos. Russel, Schuyler Sampson, Winslow Warren, Abraham Jackson, Timothy Gordon, Andrew L. Russel, James T. Hayward, Chas. G. Davis, Samuel H. Dotten, Ebenezer C. Sherman, of Plymouth; William Thomas, N. B. Shurtleff, of Boston; John H. Clifford, of New-Bedford; Samuel T. Tisdale of New-York.

New-York Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1853.

☞ Persons wanting *The Tribune* left at their residences or places of business will please leave their addresses at the Publication Office, or send to us through the Post-Office. Price 12½ cents a week—payable to the Carrier.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

☞ **Eleventh Ward.**—J. SENIER, 50 Avenue D, is henceforth the authorized Carrier of The Tribune in this Ward. Persons who have been deprived of the paper in consequence of late and inefficient serving, and all others who may wish it, will please send their names to him as above, or leave them at this office.

*** Our faithful New-Orleans correspondent, whose labors have been so arduous and efficient during the prevalence of the desolating Fever, has now, considering its ravages checked and its virulence abating, taken a week's relaxation from his labors in a trip up the river. Meantime, he will prepare for us a careful list of all the deaths of Americans in the Charity Hospital since the Fever broke out, stating the name, age and place of nativity of each victim. Probably the fate of many whose deaths have not been announced will thus be first made known to their friends and relatives.

The Tribune for Europe.

The next number of *The Tribune for European circulation* will be issued TO-MORROW 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 Arabia sails from this port To-Morrow, at 12 o'clock.

Chief Engineer CARSON of the Fire Department made last evening a Report to the Common Council which, had it been addressed to any other body of men this side of the Cannibal Islands, we should have denounced as atrocious: but, being addressed to our City's present Common Council, is just about right. It is sad to have such compliments passing between our Municipal functionaries: sadder still to have functionaries who deserve such. We trust this year will see the end of such by putting an end to the state of facts which elicits and justifies them.

THE WORLD'S TEMPERANCE CONVENTION meets at the Metropolitan Hall this morning, and will continue through the residue of the week. Among the speakers will be NEAL DOW of Maine, Gen. SAMUEL F. CARY of Ohio, Rev. LYMAN BEECHER of Mass., Hon. JOHN B. O'NEALL of South Carolina, Rev. THOS. P. HUNT of North Carolina, and JOHN CASSELL of England. We hope great good will be done.

VERMONT holds her State Election to-day. Only State Offices are to be filled, but a U. S. Senator depends on the complexion of the Legislature.

THE WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION meets at the Tabernacle at 10 o'clock this morning. It will be addressed by some of the ablest speakers in America

The letter of Col. Benton in regard to the progress of the Expedition sent out to reconnoiter the central route for a Railroad to the Pacific, will attract attention and repay perusal. Beal and his party at latest dates had reached the Great Colorado of the West, and found the country good for a Railway and for settlement, all the way out to that River.

Gen. CASS, as will be seen by our Special Dispatch from Washington, has been offered the Mission to France. Should he accept the post he will have an opportunity of writing another book in glorification of Royalty: for he will find in the person of the swindling cut-throat, who now sits on the French Throne, ample material for a work which should throw "The Court" and King of France" quite into the shade.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—Our readers will have observed that any person may henceforth purchase a ticket entitling him to admission through each day and evening of the week in which it is purchased for *One Dollar*. This is a reduction which we have warmly urged, and of which we trust many will reap the benefit. It is especially designed to accommodate our country friends and other visitors from a distance who are quite aware that such an Exhibition cannot be really seen at one visit, yet who do not feel like paying half a dollar each for half a dozen visits. By timing their arrival in our city so as to be here on Monday or Tuesday, and buying a weekly ticket each, they may spend day after day in the Palace until they shall have studied it thoroughly, and mastered not only its general features, but its more important details. In this manner, they will not only intelligently enjoy the spectacle as such, but make it a source of lasting instruction and profit.

We have hitherto sought rather to keep back than to hasten the visits of our Country friends, but now all is ready. The Picture Gallery is open.—and is of itself worth a journey; the Machinery Room is ready and the Machinery in operation; and, though articles will yet be added in this or that department, the Exhibition may fairly be pronounced complete. Come, then, friends! make up your parties and take advantage of the warm bright days of September to give us a visit and see our Crystal Palace! We have never offered you such an attraction till now.

THE FALL ELECTION.

There is to be an Election in our State for certain State and County Officers, and for a new Legislature entire, about two months hence, and considerable speculation is already afloat as to its result. As one of the topics of the time, we will say our say about said Election.

In the first place, we shall probably vote for all the candidates on the Whig State Ticket that we have reason to believe upright and capable, and against the others on the same ticket, if such there should be. We have got entirely beyond voting for knaves or blockheads because of the term "Whig," or any other label that may be pinned to them. Whether they shall be nicknamed "Silver Gray" or "Woolly" is a matter about which we do not care a button. If they are good honest, able men, we shall vote for the men on the Whig Ticket, though there are men on the Ticket of the Independent Democracy whom we should like to support if there were a chance of their election. The Independent Democracy are more fully and explicitly committed to the grand, benignant principle of Land Reform than any other considerable party, and their ideas respecting Slavery and the proper bearing of the Free States with respect to it are very nearly right. We do not, as yet, see the policy of throwing away votes on this ticket; but the candidates nominated by the larger parties may be such as to sharpen our vision on this point, for we hold it better to vote for good men who can't be elected than for bad men who can.

For the Legislature, we shall support and oppose candidates with primary reference to their position as respects the Maine Law. If our next Legislature will only outlaw the Drunkard-manufacture, we shall be disposed to look leniently on its shortcomings in other respects. We trust no question will be raised as to the confirmation by our next Legislature of the settlement of the Canal question unanimously effected by the last; and if so, we have no choice as to whether the next Assembly should be styled "Whig" or "Democratic," provided it is clearly and thoroughly for the Maine Law.

As to State Officers, we shall oppose and denounce any attempt to raise a Temperance issue with regard to them. They will have no voice in the settlement of the Maine Law question, and any attempt to obtain support for particular candidates as either for or against the Maine Law will be absurd and mischievous.

We do trust one party, and we hope each will put up a candidate for State Prison Inspector that honest men can conscientiously vote for. Some recent nominations for this important office would not bear close examination. We have hitherto been content with voting against the unfit men proposed for that office: hereafter, we shall feel bound to denounce them.

We have two Judges of the Court of Appeals to choose this Fall. We hope one will be George Wood, if he will consent to serve, because of his eminent qualifications for the post, though our political sympathies with him are of the most remote and bygone character: but if men of his stamp will consent to serve, we shall be very glad to vote for them.

For the existing vacancy on the Appeal Bench, we wish the Whigs would nominate some such man as Albert H. Tracy of Buffalo, who is no Whig at all, but an able and bitter opponent. We do want to see the end of nominations for Judges on party grounds: and when could there be a better time than the present for a decisive step? We never voted, and never will vote, for a Judge because of his party label: and why should nominations be made on such grounds? We do not object to the presentment of candidates by a Whig or any other Convention; but we *do* object to the assumption that a Whig Convention must necessarily nominate Whigs. Let Conventions nominate, as reflecting men vote for, the best candidates for Judges, irrespective of party.

Finally—we shall put up no ticket for State or other Officers under our Editorial Head. We give this sensible notice, in order that our course may not be misconstrued as implying dissatisfaction with this candidate or that ticket. Intending henceforth, while we cherish and advocate sound principles and beneficent measures, to act with entire independence of party usages, mandates or platforms, we shall treat the custom of displaying a ticket at the head of our Editorials as "more honored in the breach than the observance," and trust to our articles alone to vindicate our preferences and embody our convictions.

FREE TRADE IN LABOR.

If there is any where an inconsistent body of men, it is certainly the party called Free Traders in Great Britain, and their advocates on this side of the Atlantic. Abroad, the former teach that all the people of the world are to be benefitted by creating in Great Britain a monopoly of the power to purchase the raw products of the earth, and at home they teach that the interests of the country will be jeoparded if the laborer obtain any power to determine for whom he will work, or what shall be his compensation. English wages have been, as is well known, very low. Agricultural laborers, having wives and families to support, have been working for six or seven shillings a week, out of which they have had to pay rent for pig-styes, called by courtesy houses, and doctors' bills for diseases produced by wretchedness of food and lodging. As all wages tend toward a level, this has, of course, the effect of keeping down the price of mechanic and factory labor, and thus the powerful mill owners of Lancashire and Yorkshire have been enabled to increase their enormous fortunes while wasting weekly thousands and tens of thousands of pounds in suppressing competition wherever it raised its head. They have been determined to permit no rivals for the purchase of labor or the sale of manufactured goods.

Famine, pestilence and emigration, always the consequences of the sort of British free trade, have, however, thinned out Ireland, heretofore the source of the apparently inexhaustible supply of slave labor upon which the great men of Staffordshire and Lancashire depended for the maintenance of their respective monopolies, and now emigration is diminishing the population of England to an extent that alarms the friends of what is called free trade. The people who remain are holding meetings with a view to secure to themselves such wages as shall enable them properly to feed and clothe themselves and their families, and strikes have everywhere become common—a state of things that should rejoice the heart of a real free trader, as evidence that freedom of trade in labor, the most important of all commodities, was near at hand: such, however is not the case. Freedom of trade with a British free trader means that the rich man should be free to buy labor as cheaply as possible, and to sell as dearly as possible the commodities the laborer desires to consume, and already the great manufacturers grumble at the free trade but lately so much extolled. The exercise of volition on the part of the laborer is already denounced as tending to "jeopard the interests of the country," by which, of course, is meant the interests of the great manufacturing aristocracy—and to preserve unharmed those interests Lord Palmerston's organ, *The Morning Post*, can see no remedy but a resort to the cat-o'-nine-tails and the whipping post, as our readers will see on a perusal of the following extract:

"If there be a class of wickedness which, preeminently deserves to be punished with an iron hand, it is the system of strikes. * * * * * What is wanted is some stringent and summary mode of punishing the leaders and chief men of these combinations. It would be no interference with the freedom of the labor market *to treat these fellows as a flogging*. * * * * * It is idle to say that this would interfere with the labor market. As long as those who supply the labor market refrain from jeopardizing the interests of the country, *they may be left* to make their own terms with the employers.

Lord Palmerston is the model of British free traders. He believes that to preserve the monopoly men must be made to work at low wages when work is to be had, and cheerfully to dispense with wages altogether, when it suits the rich mill owner to work half-time, and to close his mills with a view to prevent advance in the price of cotton. Provided they are content with these preliminary conditions, "they may be left to "make their own terms with their employers."

We are all laborers, and all of us have labor to sell, and whatever tends to reduce the price of any commodity anywhere, tends to reduce it everywhere. We have, therefore, a deep interest in any movement tending to raise the reward of the laborers abroad, and especially in England, because of the great influence exercised by that country over the movements of the world. Our farmers sell their labor in the form of wheat or corn, and whatever tends to raise the price of agricultural labor in England, tends equally to raise their own. Our mechanics sell their labor in the form of steam engines and ships, and whatever tends to raise the price of paid labor abroad, tends to raise it at home. So, too, with our workers in cotton and wool, our miners and furnace men, and our laborers. Their interests are opposed to those of the men who preach freedom of trade, and would obtain it by means of "flogging" the laborers into accepting for their services whatever compensation the great mill owner may see fit to allow them.

The property of England, says a leading and highly influential journal, depends upon a constant supply of *cheap labor*. *The Times* tells us that it is to the *cheap labor* of Ireland that England is indebted for the great works that have contributed so largely to the enjoyment of "those who have money to spend." It is alarmed at the prospect that the laborer may demand more wages, and to prevent any advance therein it counsels the importation of *cheap labor* from Germany. Parliament, likewise alarmed, seeks to keep down sailors wages by repealing the law that limits the proportion of foreign seamen that may be employed in British vessels, and this is done, avowedly, with the intent to deprive the British sailor of any power to determine for whom he will work, or what shall be his reward!

Why is it that England stands so much in need of cheap, or slave labor? Why is it that men are to be "flogged" if they will insist on not working at low wages? Why is it that they are to be "punished with "an iron hand" if they will insist on coming together to deliberate on the best mode of obtaining "a fair "day's wages for a fair day's work?" Why is it that the people who are so clamorous for free trade in spices and nutmegs, in cloth and in iron, are so much opposed to free trade in the labor that produces the cloth and the iron? Because a rise in wages tends to "jeopard the interests of the country" by lessening the power of the great mill and furnace owners to expend their tens of thousands of pounds per week when necessary to crush the competition of Germany, Russia, France, Spain, and other countries, our own included, and thus to check their power to regulate the affairs of the world in the interest of their overgrown monopoly. In all those countries there is an effort to raise the value of labor applied to agriculture, by bringing the consumer near to the producer, and thus raising the value of the products of labor. This is opposed to the interests of the British manufacturer, and he seeks to destroy competition by compelling the workmen to labor at prices dictated by himself—and this he calls free trade.

It is time that the working men of this country—farmers, mechanics, miners, and laborers—should study this subject with more care than they have yet given it. When they shall do so they will see that the objects of British free trade are directly the reverse of those they seek to accomplish—the teachers of the former desiring to produce everywhere a decline of wages, while they will know that their interests are to be promoted by higher ones. The most perfect freedom of trade is always to be found where there exists in the highest degree the power of association, and it is that association that it is the object of protection to bring about. The least freedom of trade is always to be found where men are most exclusively confined to agriculture, and that is the state of things that British free trade seeks to bring about among the nations of the earth, and the mode in which it is proposed to do it is to "treat" the English laborer "with a flogging" whenever he shall feel disposed to think whether or not he has as much right to choose a market in which to sell his labor, as his master to select a market in which to sell his cloth.

THE LATEST NEWS,

RECEIVED

BY TELEGRAPH.

AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 5, 1853.

Light is breaking in regard to the movements of the Administration. Gen. Cass has been offered the Mission to France. This you may rely upon as a fixed fact. It is not yet known whether he will accept the post. Gen. Dix stands in need of the kindness of sympathizing friends.

There were forty three deaths from yellow fever in Mobile in one day, notwithstanding half the inhabitants of the City are absent.

Richard Hagan, who died of the epidemic in New-Orleans was the Whig candidate for Congress two years ago, and has encountered several epidemics before. He was an honorable and gallant man. QUI VIVE.

THE RAVAGES OF THE YELLOW FEVER.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Sept. 3, 1853.

The total number of deaths reported yesterday was 130, of which 110 were from Yellow Fever. Richard Hagan, a well known citizen, died on Thursday.

Business was entirely suspended yesterday in accordance with the proclamation of the Mayor.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, September 3, 1853.

The number of deaths during the 24 hours ending this morning, was 119, of which 96 were from Yellow Fever. It is estimated that there are only 6,000 or 7,000 unacclimated persons remaining in the city.

NEW-ORLEANS, September 4, 1853.

The total number of deaths reported during the last week was 933, of which 814 were from Yellow Fever. This shows a decrease of over 600 from the returns of the previous week.

MOBILE, Saturday, Sept. 3, 1853.

The deaths in this city yesterday reached 37, which is a very large increase.

MOBILE, Saturday, September 3, 1853.

The number of deaths reported here to-day has been 27, including 22 from Yellow Fever.

NATCHEZ, Thursday, Sept. 1, 1853.

The deaths in this city from Yellow Fever daily average from 12 to 15, and the present population of the city is estimated at not over 100.

TRIAL OF BISHOP DOANE.

CAMDEN, N. J., Sept. 5, 1853.

The Court of Bishops met at 10 o'clock this morning, Bishop Kemper conducted the religious services.

The doors were closed as on Saturday. Before adjourning on Saturday Bishop Meade, one of the Presenting Bishops said he had been impelled to the present action by a memorial signed by 130 citizens of New-York, supposed to be members of the Episcopal Church. Bishop Doane enquired if the signers were Communicants of the Church? Bishop Meade replied, that he did not know. Bishop Doane demanded the names, that he might know his accusers.

Bishop Meade promised that the names should be furnished.

The Presenting Bishops also submitted to the Court the legal opinion of the Hon. John O. Spencer, based on Ecclesiastical law, to the effect that the report of the Committee of the Diocese of New-Jersey, on the charges contained in the former presentment, as now moved to be admitted by respondent, could not as a third party be legally recognized by the Court.

Bishop Doane expressed his desire to reply to this document and on the opening of the Court to-day he commenced an able speech in reply.

On conclusion of his remarks, the presenting Bishops rejoined, and occupied the Court up to 12 o'clock. Then, by order of the Court, the presenting Bishops and respondent retired while the Court deliberated.

Should the report be admitted, it will not necessarily quash proceedings, as many may vote to admit it as an act of justice and respect to the Diocese. Again, should the Court refuse, it will not follow necessarily that the trial shall proceed, but the act will indicate the animus of the Court toward the trial.

The court continued in session till 7 o'clock this afternoon. Great anxiety was manifested to learn their decision, and a report circulated that the court had determined not to admit the report of the Diocesan Committee, caused much feeling among the friends of Bishop Doane. This report was finally confirmed, when the Court adjourned.

The vote could not be ascertained, but it is believed to have been a decided majority. The proceedings are conducted with the utmost courtesy, and as both respondent and the presenting Bishops were excluded by order of the court, while the members sitting in judgment made up their decision, little can be ascertained as to the intimate intention of the majority.

As the rejected memorial was advocated by the warmest friends of Bishop Doane in the Convention, this result would seem to indicate his being in a minority.

POLITICAL BRIBERY.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Sept. 5, 1853.

In the Whig City and County Convention this morning, one of the defeated candidates charged three of the Delegates from Spring Garden, with being bribed to vote for his opponent. A Committee was appointed to investigate the matter, and reported this afternoon that the charges were true—the delegates implicated, having received bribes from both candidates, and voted for the one paying the most. The delegates were expelled by almost a unanimous vote.

ILLNESS OF GOVERNOR BIGLER, OF PA.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Sept. 5, 1853.

Governor Bigler has been lying ill with bilious fever since Friday last, at Harrisburgh, and a dispatch from there this morning says that he is not much better.

THE YELLOW FEVER.—BALTIMORE COFFEE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Sept. 5, 1853.

New-Orleans papers of Monday and Tuesday last are received. They say that the fever is dying out for want of material. Among the deaths were Milton Arthur, a compositor in *The Crescent* office, and Charles Adams of Philadelphia. The fever was increasing at Mobile. On the 26th ult. eighteen deaths occurred, and on the 29th twenty nine deaths. Many of the citizens were leaving, and business was very dull.

All the Coffee here has been withdrawn from market on account of the news by the bark Maryland at New-York.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Sept. 5, 1853.

The contributions to the Washington Monument during the month of August amounted to $3,[illegible].

We have no mail South of Washington this morning. Two mails from New-Orleans are now due.

DELEGATES TO THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

ALBANY, Monday, Sept. 5, 1853.

Seventy two Delegates have been elected to the Democratic State Convention thus far, of whom 36 are Hard Shells, 24 Softs and Barnburners, and 12 seats contested. There is great excitement here in political circles, and the indications are that the Hard Shells will have a large majority in the Convention.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Monday, Sept. 5, 1853.

The Delegates to the Democratic State Convention from Dutchess Co. are John S. Emans, Miner C. Story, and James M. Abbott, all of the Old Hunker Division.

FIRE AT WORCESTER, MASS.

WORCESTER, Monday, Sept. 5, 1853.

The Worcester Hotel took fire yesterday afternoon in the attic, and was damaged to the extent of about $3,000.

STABBING AFFRAY.

ROCHESTER, Monday, Sept. 5, 1853.

Last evening a young man named Wilson, a hand on the Genesee Valley packet Diamond, cut and stabbed James Hines with a bowie knife, so that his life is despaired of. The act was committed in an affray on the Canal tow-path, at the door of a low groggery where they had been drinking. Wilson is in jail.

MASSACRE AT KING'S MILL GROUP.

BOSTON, Sept. 4, 1853.

Letters have been received here stating that the captain and crew of the brig Rodolph were massacred by the natives of one of the King's Mill Group, in December, 1851, and the vessel destroyed by fire. The Rodolph was owned by Capt. Alfred R. Fisher, now at San Francisco.

LOSS OF THE BRITISH SHIP CLEOPATRA.

GUT OF CANSO, N. S., Saturday Sept. 3, 1853.

On the 27th August, the U. S. ship Decatur fell in with the British ship Cleopatra, 24 days from Liverpool for Quebec, with four feet of water in her hold. A crew was put on board from the Decatur and endeavors were made to take the Cleopatra into Sidney, but on the 28th she was on her beam-ends, and on fire, and all on board were taken off by the Decatur, which arrived here to-day.

THE FIRE AT AUGUSTA, ME., ETC.

BOSTON, Monday, Sept. 5, 1853.

The fire in Augusta, Maine, on Saturday morning, (already reported,) destroyed six saw mills, machine shops, sash and blind manufactories, The valuable grist mill, (the best in the State,) built by the late Joseph D. Emery, Esq., and recently owned by Judge Rice and the heirs of Mr. Emery; all the dry houses with their contents, the large Kennebec and Portland Co., and which was purchased a few days since by the Water Power Company, a large boarding house, and all the stock and tools of the whole range of buildings. Nothing but the old saw mill owned by Henry Williams is left on the site. The dam and bulkhead of the Canal were so much injured that operations of the cotton factory will have to be suspended for the present. Among the principal sufferers are the Messrs. Williamson, Mr. Atkins, and Messrs. Harden and Leland, who lose their all by the calamity. Some 250 mechanics, and 200 females are thrown out of employment until repairs can be effected.

The whole loss is variously estimated at from $100,000 to $200,000.

THINGS IN WASHINGTON.

Maryland and Toleration—U. S. Navy—New Statuary—Old Bullion—Liveries—An Execution.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3, 1853.

After hearing the President of the United States defended for his blunder while trying to tickle the fancy of their descendants by declaring that the colonists of Maryland were pre-eminent for their love of religious freedom, and set the first example among the American Colonies of "*unbounded* and *unlimited* religious toleration," I was much surprised to open, a few days since, in a Baltimore bookstore, the Laws of Maryland (Bacon's edition), and find that the *first* act recorded as the work of the Legislature, convened at St. Mary's, on the 2d day of April, 1649 (which law was re-enacted, or confirmed a perpetual law, in 1676), makes a denial of the Godhead of any of the three persons of the Trinity *punishable by death*; and for reproachful words spoken of the Virgin Mary, the whipping-post and imprisonment, *at the pleasure of the Lord Proprietor*. This act may be read in all its length and breadth in Bacon's laws, and is still in force in the District of Columbia, although abrogated in Maryland by the adoption of the new Constitution. How true it is that flattery begets lying, and the disposition to indulge in the one is sure to betray the silly perpetrator into the other. An old writer affirmeth that it is "the fate of princes that no "knowledge comes pure to them," and that "flattery "is a little sneaking art, which honest men can't live "by, which knaves use to cajole and soften fools withal." I shall begin to think it equally so with Presidents and Cabinet Ministers, for Cushing, when in your State, not only wishing to make you deem yourselves the greatest people on earth, would have it that no other people could get through the Alleghany Mountains to the seaboard without going over them, a proof no less of his ignorance than that

"Adulation is a fatal thing,—
Rank poison for a subject or a King."

It is a little amusing to look over "the disposition of "the various vessels and Officers of the U. S. service" as already announced by an administration just six months at sea, and notice the industrious application of the money of those in power, to American vessels. For example, take the Atlantic coast and we find officially announced, "The Caleb Cushing at Portland" "The James Campbell at New-London." "The James "C. Dobbin at Wilmington." "The Robert McClelland "at Mobile." "The Wm. L. Marcy on the West Coast." "The Jefferson Davis on the West Coast." Where is the Jno. M. Clayton? the Wm. M. Meredith? the Reverdy Johnson? the Crittenden? the Webster? the Hall, and &c. &c.? How comes it that men who never saw a line of battle ship, have their name given the ships of our Navy as soon as they are sworn into office? "I pity bashful men."

The group of Statuary is soon to be ready for the public gaze—while beauty unadorned seems sometimes most adorned, I hope the savage women to be displayed will not be quite as destitute of drapery as she who is so prominently distinguished in the present group at the opposite side. With