Business Notices.

RAFFERTY & LEARY are ready with their fall style of Daguerreotype hats, comprising as they do elegance of style, with that other most desirable quality, cheapness, and in addition such features as shelter from the rain, free of charge. They are unapproachable. No. 97 Chatham-st., opposite Chatham-st. and corner Chatham and Pearl-sts.

FREEMAN, the Hatter, is selling his Fall style of Hats at $3 and $3 50. His styles for Children's Fancy Hats are out. Hats at $3 and $3 50. He styles for Children's Fancy Hats are out. Wholesale and retail, and his assortment is the largest in the city. FREEMAN, No 30 Fulton-st., near Gold.

GENTLEMEN'S HATS, FALL STYLES—BIRD, cor. Pine and Nassau-sts.—Our arrangements 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.

NEW FALL DRY GOODS.—HITCHCOCK & LEADBEATER, No. 347 Broadway corner of Leonard-st., have just opened a splendid stock of new Fall Dry Goods, which the ladies will find the richest and handsomest in New-York. They have a superb stock of rich Black Silks, old Silks, and every style of Fancy Silks; new or styles of Parisian fabrics, French Merinoes, De Laines, Cashmeres, and in fact everything a lady can want for her own wardrobe or for family use.

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.

CARPETS.—W. & T. LEWIS, No. 452 Pearl-st., have received their Fall Styles of newest designs of Velvet and Tapestry 3 ply and Ingrain Carpets of the most celebrated English makers. Their Stock is complete, and the prices of best Velvet from 125 to 150; Tapestry 5/, best do 11/ per yard. Oil Cloths and all other goods equally low, 20 per cent. less than any house that does not import their own goods.

RICH CARPETING.—SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, No. 448 Pearl-st., are now prepared to exhibit their Fall Styles, comprising a complete and desirable assortment of rich Velvet, Tapestry, Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpetings. Also, a choice stock of English and American Oil Cloth, from 2 to 24 feet wide, and all other goods pertaining to the trade, all of which they are offering at prices that challenge competition.

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 Bourdonne Carpet (in one entire carpet, Medallion, Center and Extensive Borders surpassing any carpet ever in this country.) Medallion Velvet, Moquet, Axminster Tapestry and Brussels Carpets, and all grades of cheaper Carpeting, usually found in Carpet Stores. Also, Oil Cloths, in great variety, for sale on the most liberal terms.

Splendid new Fall Carpets at tremendously low prices, at HIRAM ANDRUS's right spacious salesrooms, No. 99 Bowery. English, Turkey, Mosaic, Medallion, Tapestry Velvet and Brussels; three-ply and Ingrain Stair Carpets, at 2/6 to 3/6; Oil Cloths, 2/6 to 12/; Rugs 20/; Mats, Piano and Table Covers; Gold Shades, &c. Call and see.

Our readers will please remember that the great sale of 300 beautiful Building Lots and Villa Sites situated at West Flushing, takes place To-Morrow at 11 o'clock A. M., on the ground, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY & SON, Auctioneers. This beautiful property is situated on a elevated ground between the villages of Newtown and Flushing, having an extensive view of the surrounding country. The new village of West Flushing is perfectly healthy, and destined to become one of the most beautiful villages on Long Island. Possessing all those characteristics desirable to persons who desire comfortable and suburban residences, and the water is unsurpassed, being of the purest quality. The New-York and Flushing Railroad now being constructed is under contract to be completed by the 1st of September next, and passes directly through this beautiful village, and will have the depôt near the center, thus bringing West Flushing within 20 minutes of New-York. Over this road trains will run by steam power the entire distance (which is only about 5½ miles) every half hour from 5 o'clock A. M. till 10 o'clock P. M., at a rate of commutation not exceeding 6c per ride, which is much less than omnibus fare. The streets are all opened, and graded, and no expense will be spared to ornament the grounds. Fifty per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for 3 or 5 years at 7 per cent., or a discount of 2½ per cent. for cash. The title is unquestionable, of which a printed abstract will be furnished to every purchaser free of charge, and the sale will be positive to the highest bidder. Thus an opportunity is offered which should be embraced by all persons seeking to make investments of importance, in order to reap the benefit of the increase in the value of the property. All persons desirous of attending the sale will be furnished with tickets free of charge, together with lithographic maps and full particulars, on applying to the Auctioneer, No. 40 Wall-st., or BASKER & ELLIOTT, No. 45 Nassau-st.

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 sorts recently received from Europe. Descriptive priced catalogues gratis. Plants carefully packed for any part of the United States. Carriage paid to New-York. Address H. M. WATSON, old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

HOUSES CLEARED OF RATS OR COCKROACHES BY THE JOB—COSTAR'S Wholesale and Retail Rat, Mouse, Cockroach, &c. Exterminator, Dep't No. 440 Broadway.

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

PRESERVING SUGARS.—A large stock of all the various kinds of Sugars suitable for preserving, in store, and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, on reasonable terms, at FOWLER'S, Nos. 306 and 308 Greenwich and No. 76 Vesey-st. Also, a fine new crop of Young Hyson and Oolong Teas, &c. &c.

TEAS.—The best assortment of fine Teas will be found at the Store of the Canton Tea Company, No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt-sts., the oldest Tea establishment in the city. We assure our readers that they can do better here than elsewhere, either at wholesale or retail. They have no branch Store.

FIRE AT THE CATHARINE FERRY—ONE MORE TRIUMPH OF RICH'S SAFE.—The following certificate is a specimen of what are being almost daily received by STEARNS & MARVIN:

CATHARINE FERRY, BROOKLYN, 6th Sept., 1853.

Messrs. STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 146 Water-st., New-York—Gentlemen: At the destruction of our ferry house by fire last night, your Safe was of so vital service to us, having preserved our cash, books and papers in perfect order, excepting the leather bindings and glue in the backs of the books being softened by the steam from the Salamander. An Iron Safe, bought from another party, that stood near yours, was destroyed. Send us a Safe of same dimensions across the ferry this afternoon so that our books may not run any risk tonight. We send you the Safe to show the mercantile community—its exterior proves what it has passed through. SMITH & BENELEY.

Yours, respectfully,

P. S.—We herewith send you a mass of metal consisting of silver coin and gas pipe, fused together by the fire near your Safe.

A large assortment of Safes always on hand at the Depôt No. 146 Water-st., and at the factory corner of Avenue A and 2d. Mack-place. STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 145 Water-st., New-York.

The only makers in the United States of Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes with Rich's improvement, and the sole owners of the patent for Jones's World's Fair Lock.

SEWING MACHINES.—It is most important to the public to know that WALTER HUNT, of New-York, was, by many years, the inventor of the machine to sew with needle and shuttle. The proof of this is overwhelmingly strong. No other person can possibly have any excessive right to that invention. We have Mr HUNT's license to use this, and require nothing that belongs to any other. The great sewing community, embracing all varieties of trades, have long since decided that HUNT'S SEWING MACHINES are the only ones that will do work perfectly and most profitably. Machines for sale at the reduced price of $100, complete for use. I. M. SINGER & Co., No. 323 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES.—All persons making, selling or using Sewing Machines, having a needle or needles with an eye near the point, are hereby cautioned against infringing my ORIGINAL PATENT, granted Sept. 10, 1846. All infringers will be held responsible, according to law. The following persons, HAVING SATISFACTORILY ACKNOWLEDGED MY RIGHTS AND PRIORITY, are licensed to manufacture and sell Sewing Machines under my said Patent, viz: Messrs. Wheeler, Wilson & Co., and Grover, Baker & Co. of New-York, and Nichols & Hills and J. A. Jerow, of Boston; and A. B. Howe, No. 305 Broadway, New-York.

ELIAS HOWE, JR. No. 305 Broadway, New-York, and No. 93 Hanover-st., Boston—where the most perfect Machines for all uses, may at all times be seen in practical operation.

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.

Tartaric and Citric Acids, pure ground Cream Tartar, fresh Caraway Seed, Carb. Ammonia, pure Oil Lemon and Bergamot (6 ounce to pound) Alcohol, fresh Bermuda Arrow Root, fine Sponges, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, at the lowest market prices, by BUSH & GALE, wholesale Druggists, No. 106 Greenwich-st.

Country Merchants should not fail to embrace the opportunity offered at the Window Shade, Oil Cloth, Lace and Muslin Curtain, in their stock of goods. The great demand for window decorations is extending throughout the country. KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 335 Broadway, and No. 54 Reade-st., are the principal manufacturers and importers, and offer great inducements. Go there.

WINDOW SHADES.—G. K. RIKER & CO., No. 113 Chatham-st., respectfully invite the attention of Country Merchants and others to their old established Window Shade Manufactory. For richness, elegance, artistic arrangement and extensive variety, their stock will be found unsurpassed the country over.

FAIRBANK'S PLATFORM SCALES.—Long known, serviceable, all right—the acknowledged standard. FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Water-st.

THE EMPORIUM.—TUTTLE, the persevering friend of young and old, has been now busy at his well-known establishment, No. 215 Broadway, and has on hand a splendid stock of articles from Paris, expressly designed as presents for the people. Handsome Work Boxes, Ladies' Dressing Cases, Gentlemen's Hats and Caps, Ladies' Furs, manufactured expressly for the coming Winter, Ladies' and Misses' Beaver Bonnets, Laces and Embroideries in all varieties. In order to give complete effect to the occasion, the stores will open at the early hour of 6 o'clock in the morning, and will remain open till 12 midnight. As all goods sold in these establishments have always had the selling price affixed to them, the same plan will be followed with the Fancy Goods. The entire profits of this day's sales will be paid over to the Howard Association of New-Orleans, or their agent, to be appropriated for the benefit of the orphans made by the great calamity which has visited that unfortunate city. The subscriber trusts that he will be seconded by the generous cooperation of the public on this occasion, and will afford every facility to the visitors of his two establishments. The public's servant, JOHN N. GAYER, Nos. 214 and 215 Broadway.

VAN DEUSEN'S IMPROVED WAHPENE.—For its entire efficacy in changing gray hair to its original color, and promoting a new growth, the inventor would respectfully refer to the following, among various others of equally strong proof of its unquestionable merits: Wm. Jas. Reeve, No. 68 Wall-st.; S. Wilcox, No. 123 Nassau-st.; Rev. G. Tappen, No. 107 West 16th-st.; Mrs. E. Silvers, No. 54 Christian-st. For sale at the Depôt, No. 123 Chambers-st., and at the principal Druggists.

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

W. H. McDONALD'S ADVERTISING HOUSE, No. 102 Nassau-st., continues to afford the most reliable facilities for the prompt and correct transaction of the Advertising business in all parts of the Union and Canadas. Parties who would like to consult personally with W. H. M., and who cannot call on him, will be waited on at their places of business by sending their address to his office.

New-York Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 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 it 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 the good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

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 Europa sails from Boston on Wednesday, at 12 o'clock.

The receipts of Jullien's Concert last night, for the benefit of New-Orleans sufferers, are reported at about $1,800. The house was brilliant, the applause overwhelming.

The steamship Georgia, which left this port on the 5th, put into Norfolk on Saturday with eight feet of water in her hold—passengers and crew all safe. The ship met with a hurricane off Hatteras and sprung a leak.

The Jury in the case of the Camden Road accident say that it was the work of design on the part of some person recently discharged from the Company's service. The Company offers $10,000 for the conviction of the murderer.

The latest dates from Galveston state that the Texas Election has probably resulted in the choice of Pierce for Governor, Dickson for Lieutenant-Governor, and Bell to Congress.

They have a "model police" in Cincinnati. On Saturday a watchman and a hackman were held to bail for attempting to steal a free negro and sell him in Kentucky.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION for our State meets at Syracuse to-morrow, but there will be a pretty full attendance of Delegates and outsiders this evening. Most of the Delegates from this city left by Railroad last night.

Each faction has secured a majority of Delegates, after a fashion; but which has a majority of the undisputed delegates, or whether there will be any such, we cannot confidently say. We hardly see how the Concern can help breaking into two Conventions; but it may, by taking good advice.

At such a time, it is well that the real leaders of the rival hosts should command in person; and so Edwin Croswell marshals the 'Adamantine,' John Van Buren the 'Soft Shell' forces. They are skillful tacticians, and each will make the most of every point of advantage. The seat of each is contested, but they will both be admitted—somewhere.

The contest involves both principles and spoils. The 'Adamantines' insist that the 'Softs' shall thoroughly and plainly endorse the Fugitive Slave Law and the Slavery aspect of the Compromise; the Softs are willing to endorse President Pierce, who *does* endorse them; but when asked to come square up to the mark, they act like a donkey eating thistles. We respectfully suggest that, for the sake of 'Union and Harmony,' the 'Softs' should adopt and pass the Dan Taylor or Miner Story Resolves—not meaning anything by it—and the 'Hards' agree to nominate and support a State Ticket of 'Softs' and let John Van Buren be U. S. Senator. Thus each party would secure what it appears most to want, the honors be easy, and Union and Harmony be restored. If anybody can suggest a better plan of adjustment, let us have it.

MAINE holds her Annual State Election to-day. There will be no choice of Governor by the People: beyond that, all is foggy. The Temperance question will exert a strong influence; but the split in the dominant party is older than the Maine Law. Every thing depends on the complexion of the House, which fills the vacancies in the Senate, and then sends up candidates for Governor.

We see it stated that, when the present Apportionment of Members was made, the Legislature, being 'Democratic,' arranged that of the towns or Districts choosing on alternate years, the Democratic should choose in years when U. S. Senators were to be chosen; the Whigs being allowed to elect in the years when nothing of consequence was depending. *Last* year was a Senatorial year, but no Senator was chosen: and now comes a Whig year with the Senator thrown over into it. Thus "the whirligig of Time hath its revenges."

VERMONT.

The returns are still incomplete, but their general aspects are substantially as follows:

No election of State Officers by the People, but a Whig plurality in the Popular Vote as usual.

A Whig Senate.

A Whig plurality in the House, but not a majority.

It now, the Democratic and Abolition members of the House can be combined, according to the secret bargain of the leaders before the Election, E. D. Barber of Middlebury, who is called a Free Soiler, and is a Rum Democrat, will be Speaker of the House, the Democratic State Ticket elected, and a nominal Free Soiler chosen to the U. S. Senate. Barber would give all his old shoes to get this place, but we guess his location West of the Mountains will prevent, as the Senator to be chosen belongs to the East.

The Rum Whigs have gone against their party very generally in favor of their toddy, electing (by the help of the Free Soilers, who are nearly all Temperance men, and have been traded off by their leaders) Democrats from Burlington, Middlebury and many other strong Whig towns. Danville, Brattleboro', and some others have elected Whigs claimed to be opposed to the Maine Law. Montpelier elected Gen. E. R. Walten, Maine Law Whig, over a 'Liberal' Whig, on Wednesday afternoon, after thirty hours' balloting. We fear the House will be anti-Maine Law, because the enemies of that Law every where placed Rum ahead of Politics, which its friends too often failed to do. The Senate, however ought to save the Law, and we trust will do so.

BRITISH PRECEPTS AND PRACTICE.

In a report that has just been made by a Committee of the House of Commons, we find some matter that may be useful to those among our readers who desire to understand British free trade abroad and at home.

Among the various questions submitted to the Committee was that of permitting railroad companies to exercise freedom of action in reference to amalgamation. This they decide in the negative, on the ground "that the immense powers of separate corporations enjoying such revenues as £70,000 a week," would enable them to "waste two or three thousand pounds a week in crippling rivals," and "to augment powers already abused for corporate interests, without adequate security for the public." Nevertheless, this is precisely the system advocated by Great Britain in reference to the commerce of the world. "Send us," say they to the other nations of the earth the same people who thus oppose amalgamation at home "send us all your corn, all your cotton, and all your wool and other raw products; *amalgamate* all the manufactures of world and make yourselves dependent on us for a market for all you have to sell and all you have to buy; aid us in building up the already vast corporations of Manchester and Leeds, Birmingham and Sheffield, that they may be enabled at any time to waste two or three thousand pounds a week in crippling their rivals, and thus establishing a monopoly for themselves; and this will be free trade in our acceptation of the term." That such has been the uniform policy of British manufacturers is well known to all who have been so unfortunate as to attempt the introduction among ourselves of any new branch of industry. The appearance in our market of their products has invariably been followed by a reduction of British prices, and instances are not rare in which thousands and tens of thousands of pounds have been sacrificed for the purpose of "crippling their rivals," and the result has almost invariably been the destruction of the latter and the reestablishment of the British monopoly. Let our readers cast their eyes around them and they will find that the pioneers of almost every branch of manufacture, the most active and useful men in the community, have very generally been ruined, and that it has not been till after repeated efforts that any branch has become established. It was by the process thus described by this Committee that the rapidly growing manufactures of Ireland were prostrated, and that the long established ones of India were annihilated, and yet, in defiance of all experience, we have among us numerous advocates of the system of amalgamation now denounced by a British free trade House of Commons.

The Committee assure the House that some security is necessary against the devices by which great Companies prevent the completion or working of lines required by the public: as the line between Salisbury and Warminster is defeated "because the Great Western, whose line it is, have a greater interest in conveying passengers by a more circuitous route," or as goods from Cheshire and Manchester are carried around by Hull "because it serves the interest of the intermediate Company to divert the traffic." Unquestionably it does. The transporter desires to increase the distance over which merchandize must travel, for the greater the distance the larger are his charges and the greater his profits. This, however, is precisely what it is the object of the whole British system to accomplish. The people of Ireland were advised that it was for their interest to have all the iron manufactures of the United Kingdom *amalgamated* in Wales and Staffordshire, and the cloth manufactures *amalgamated* in Lancashire and Shropshire, and that they should exchange their potatoes for spades, ploughs, and clothing by "a more circuitous route" than that they had previously used, and what has been the result? Has it not been a constant recurrence of famines and pestilences, followed by abandonment of the land? The people of Portugal, Turkey and India have been advised that the "more circuitous route" was the most profitable one, and what is their condition? Is it not poverty among the people and weakness and degradation of the communities of which they are a part? The people of Missouri and Illinois are recommended not to convert their corn directly into lead or iron, but to prefer the "more circuitous route" through Cornwall and Wales, and thus to force their surplus food upon the general market of the world to the injury of farmers elsewhere. The people of Carolina and Georgia are recommended not to convert their rice and their cotton into cloth, but to prefer the "more circuitous route" through Manchester, although the withdrawal of a single hundred thousand bales of cotton from that market would be followed by an advance of ten per cent. in the price of the whole crop, amounting to many millions of dollars. They are advised that their interests are to be promoted by *amalgamating* all the cotton machinery of the world, and placing it under the control of men who can afford to "waste" thousands of pounds per day for the purpose of "crippling their rivals," who desire to become competitors with them for the purchase of cotton and the sale of cloth, and, wonderful to say, they believe it.

The remedy for all the railway grievances of England is, as the Committee informs the House, to be found in the appointment of "a Standing Committee of the House of Commons, which shall review all projects in regard to the general public advantage, and to future development of the iron net work, checking merely speculative schemes." To this complexion has British free trade arrived at last. The existing companies are denied the exercise of anything resembling free will, and if competition be proposed, there is to be a Central Committee—all of whose members may be largely interested in railroads—charged with preventing the companies from "wasting their means, in the crippling" of their neighbors, and equally charged with preventing any competion by the making of roads that they may see fit to denominate "speculative."

This is British free trade at home, and its object is to prevent any diminution in the heavy charges upon the cotton and corn, tobacco and sugar, compelled to seek the "more circuitous route" from the producer to the consumer through Great Britain. Abroad, British free trade means "laissez faire"—let everything regulate itself. Make as much competition as possible for the sale of raw commodities and the purchase of manufactured ones. At home it means, let there be no competition with us for the purchase of cotton or the sale of cloth, and let us discourage "speculative" roads whose tendency would be to reduce the charges upon the cotton or the sugar, the produce of which are to be forced to send them to our shores. This is free trade according to the British acceptation of the term, and as such it is swallowed by our neighbors of *The Journal of Commerce* and *The Post*; but were we to suggest the appointment of a standing committee of Congress authorized to determine upon foreign "speculative" attempts at "crippling" the competition of our makers of iron and cloth, it would be met by a yell of disapprobation as an improper interference with the rights of the people. Nevertheless the grievances proposed to be remedied by the British Committee are far less than those to which the people of this country are subjected. It is time that our free traders should study British practice and contrast it with British precept. Whenever they shall do so they will find that British free trade establishes monopoly abroad and at home.

ARGUMENTS, PRO AND CON.

The meetings at the Tabernacle on Tuesday and Wednesday last exhibited some features not often paralleled in the progress of any public agitation for the redress of grievances or the vindication of rights. The advocates of an enlargement of the allotted sphere of Woman had hired the house, paid the advertising and other expenses, gathered at their own expense from their distant homes and taken all the responsibilities of the outlay; yet they offered and desired throughout to surrender their own platform for one half the time to any respectable and capable antagonists who should see fit to appear and attempt to show why their demands were not just and their grievances real. Considering that they are engaged in a struggle not only against numbers and power, and fashion, and iron custom, but with the Pulpit and the Press actively and bitterly heading and spurring on their antagonists, and with no access to the public ear but from the public platform, we consider this proffer more than liberal—it was chivalric and generous. We listened with interest to some of the arguments, pro and con, and propose here to recapitulate their substance, that our readers may see at a glance the present position and bearings of the controversy. We will begin with the first speech we heard—that of

Rev. Wm. H. Channing:—They say the public platform is not in Woman's sphere; but let us understand *why*? Jenny Lind stands on that platform, before thousands of men and women, and sings "I know that my "Redeemer liveth," with all hearts approving, all voices applauding, and nobody lisping a suggestion that she is out of her sphere. Well: Antoinette Brown believes the sentiment so sung to be the hope of a lost world, and feels herself called to bear witness in behalf of that Redeemer and to commend His salvation to the understandings and hearts of all who will hear her. Why may she not obey this impulse, and bear the tidings of a world's salvation to those perishing in darkness and sin? What is there unfeminine or revolting in her preaching the truth which Jenny Lind may sing without objection and amid universal applause?

Answer by things "in male costume":—Hiss-s-s!

Mrs. E. L. Fox:—The law declares husband and wife one: and such we all feel they should be, and must be when their marriage is a true one. Now why should that same law base this union or oneness on inequality and subjugation? The wife dies, and the husband inherits all her property, as is right: but let the husband die, and the greater part of the property is taken from the wife and given to others, even though all that property was inherited or earned by the wife. She may be turned out of the house she was born in and which was hers until marriage, and see it given to her husband's brothers or other kindred who are strangers to her. I insist that the wife should own and inherit the property of the husband, just to the same extent that the husband inherits that of the wife—why not?

Answer by the aforesaid:—Hiss-s-s-s! Bow—ow—ow!

Harriet K. Hunt:—I plant myself on the basis of the Declaration of Independence, and insist, with our Revolutionary sires, that Taxation without Representation is Tyranny. Well: here am I, an independent American woman, educated for and living by the practice of Medicine. I own property, and pay taxes on that property. I demand of the Government that taxes me that it should allow me an equal voice with the other tax-payers in the disposal of the public money. I am certainly not less intelligent than thousands who, though scarcely able to read their ballots, are entitled to vote: I am allowed to vote in any Bank or Insurance Company wherein I choose to be a stockholder: Why ought I not to vote in the disposition of Public Money raised by Tax, as well as those men who do not pay taxes—or those who do, either?

Answer by the aforesaid:—Yah! Wow! Hiss-s-s!

Lucy Stone:—I plead for the right of Woman to the control of her own person as a moral, intelligent, accountable being. I know a wife who has not set her foot outside of her husband's house for three years, because her husband forbids her doing so when he is present, and locks her up when he is absent. That wife is now grey with sorrow and despair, though in middle life; but there is no redress for her wrongs, because the Law makes her husband her master, and, there being no proof that he beats or bruises her, there is nothing in his treatment of her that the Law does not allow. I protest against such a law, and demand its overthrow; and I protest against every law which limits the sphere of Woman as a bar to her intellectual development. You say she *cannot* do this and that: but if so, what need of a law to prevent her? You say her intellectual achievements have not equaled those of Man; but I answer, She has had no *motive*, no opportunity, for such achievement. Close all the avenues, take away all the incitements, to Man's ambition, and he would do no more than Woman does. Give her freedom, education and opportunity, and she will do what God intended she should—no less, no more. Men! you dwarf, you wrong yourselves in stunting and fettering the intellectual development of Woman! I ask for her liberty to do whatever moral and useful deed she proves able to do—why should I ask in vain?

Answer by Tomesecring Press:—Men, Women and Bloomers! Faugh! Bah!

Antoinette Brown:—I plead that the mother may not be legally robbed of her children. I know a mother who was left a poor widow with three young children. She was able and O! most willing to support them in humble independence; but her husband before he died had secretly given two of them to his relatives, and the Law tore them from the mother's bosom, and left her but the youngest, who soon was taken from her by death. That mother lived to see her two surviving children grow up, the one to be a drunkard, the other a felon—all through neglect and the want of that care and guardianship which none so well as a parent can be relied on to afford. I plead for Woman as a Mother—that her right to her children be recognized as at least equal to that of the father, and that, he being dead, no other can have a right to their guardianship paramount or even equal to hers.

Pentelooned Mob as aforesaid: O dry up! Bow-ow! Wough! Hiss—s—s! Get out!

—The case is still on.

R. H. STANTON'S CASE.

Somebody, who evinces the better part of courage in withholding his name, writes us a long letter in deprecation of our original view of Mr. R. H. Stanton's case. We cannot break our rule excluding anonymous communications, especially as we have already given place to Mr. Stanton's own version of the matter; but we very willingly extract from the article the *whole* of Mr. Stanton's private letter to Pike of which the latter published and we have twice copied the material portion. It is as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 13, 1853.

I have been absent from home two years attending to the business of my mind, and they are not so unmanageable as not to allow of my coming here to protect and promote my private interests. Do not give yourself any uneasiness about Whitacre. He can do me no harm.

The cons. arise the Whigs propose to hold in perhaps a good thing. It will not suit the their party, as I expect it will be "this afternoon" I shall be at home "to grapple with whatever claim they may bring forward in my behalf." The whole East seem to think I will be elected beyond all doubt, and Whigs as well as Democrats congratulate me in advance of the result.

If I make a speech here a month, I could make $5,000. As it is, I fear I shall have to hurry off without even completing the business I came on. I am now in New-York, Philadelphia and here, who want my services and are willing to pay for them, and pay for them well. If I CAN BE RE-ELECTED I can make a great deal of money. But this is between ourselves.

Give my respects to all friends, and believe me yours sincerely,

R. H. STANTON.

Our anonymous correspondent states that Mr. Stanton had been making money as aforesaid in pushing the Colonel claim against the Government, whereof our readers have had an inkling in our Washington correspondence. We readily correct our former statement that this letter proves Stanton to have been boring money out of the Treasury on shares while he was a Member of Congress. His term ended on the 3d of March, and this letter was written on the 18th of May following; so that, though we have no doubt that he had gone into the lobbying business before his term expired, this letter does not prove it. But when he says, "IF I CAN BE RE-ELECTED, *I can make a great deal of money*," he uses language whose purport is beyond mistake. We leave it to be its own comment.

We hear nowadays of Members of Congress who are lawyers being *professionally* employed to push this or that claim, without reference to their public station. Put has anybody ever heard of one of these gentlemen opposing as a Member a claim which he was paid to advocate as a lawyer? And if not, should not the People be sparing in the election of lawyers to Congress?

CARY ON USAGE.

We have already considered the substance of Gen. Cary's Gag Resolution, as an averment of alleged fact. So far is it from being the truth that uniform usage has *excluded* Woman from the public platform, that it would be nearer the truth to aver that she had been *never* thus excluded down to the meeting of the Chambers-Marsh Convention in Metropolitan Hall this week. All must know that Woman is a habitual speaker in the public meetings of the Friends or Quakers, one of the most intelligent, wealthy and moral denominations of Christians; that she speaks also in the smaller meetings of Methodists and other denominations. That she has for years been prominent on the Temperance platform, we have already shown. Mrs. Mary Jackson, who spoke at the Metropolitan last week, has been an approved Temperance speaker in England for the last twenty years, and the fitness and acceptability of her addresses were never questioned there. And if Temperance usage is too low authority for Chambers and Cary, we may remark that we saw Queen Victoria make a speech to thirty thousand people in the first World's Fair, and not one human being among Great Britain's twenty-odd millions hinted or seemed to imagine that there was anything improper or unlady-like in her doing so. Had she possessed the talent of Lucy Stone or Antoinette Brown, she might have made a better and perhaps a longer speech; but she did really well, and all seemed very glad to hear her. She was under no necessity of making this any more than her speeches to Parliament, which she may do by commission, but has often chosen to deliver them in person.

So much for the fact; but suppose Gen. Cary's argument had been true—what then? Here is a claim of right—the right of a constituency to be heard through its own delegate—the right of that delegate to represent it: if uniform usage *had* debarred Women from speaking—what then? Is Right nothing and Usage everything? Nay: What is the Temperance cause itself but a revolt against immemorial and almost uniform Usage, in behalf of Humanity? "Men have always drank Intoxicating Beverages," pleads the bibber. "Then they have always done wrong," replies Gen. Cary, from the rostrum, "and should quit it "at once." So say Chambers and Hewitt; so say we all. With what face, then, do they turn so short a corner as to gag an undisputed delegate to their Convention because (if that were the fact) there is a usage adverse to Women's speaking?

The New-York Evangelist, after disparaging the Whole World's Temperance Convention to the extent of its ability and courage, proceeds as follows:

"On the Sabbath, the tendency of this movement had a still more decisive indication. A woman was preached in the Metropolitan Hall, in the morning, by Mme Antoinette Brown, who claims and assumes for herself the title of Reverend. In what succession of ministers of Christ, or by what Scriptural authority, or decent usage, Miss Brown has her clerical office, we are unable to say. It certainly cannot be the same office which was held by Paul—for intuition no woman was suffered to enter. The novelty of the event, of course, attracted a large number of the countless idlers who make holiday of the Sabbath, and who were willing to pay their shilling for the chance of a little excitement. So little of the order of a Christian assembly prevailed that the service was unable to commence till long after the usual time; and when begun, commanded so little of the respect of the audience that it was more a farce than a sermon. The disorder thus arising from the speaker was not to be excused; but what shall be said of the shameless invitation for it, which the public appointment of woman church a day and for such a purpose gave? We do not think it requires a very nice sense of propriety to attribute the sin of this act to a disgraceful violation of the Lord's day."

The more material misstatements of fact in the above are as follows:

1. There was no 'shilling' paid by idlers or other hearers of Miss Brown—no charge at the door, no tickets, no contribution, nor any call upon the audience for money, though the rent of the Hall is $100 per day.

2. There was no delay of the service except that inevitably resulting from the entrance of 5,000 people into a large public hall. Had the services been commenced while two or three hundred per minute were coming in, it would have been difficult to hear a woman's voice in the gallery.

3. There never was a more orderly religious service in our City, nor a more quiet, serious and attentive audience.

4. The "disorder," "riot," &c., had no existence save in the fancy or wish of *The Evangelist*, which paper has invented apologies for Rowdyism when Rowdyism itself could not imagine any.

—When a professedly religious and anti-Slavery paper descends to such misstatements as the above, who can wonder at the more atrocious libels of *The Herald, Times* &c.?

P. S.—We hav'n't asked the preacher her authority for speaking as she did; but we find in Matt. xxviii., 7, a command by angels to women to "go quickly" and announce the resurrection of the Savior of Mankind; repeated (v. 10) by the risen Savior himself; and we cannot find any "decent usage" to controvert that "Scriptural authority" for Woman's conveying that message and demonstrating its truth. But this is a free country—wherein those who have nothing to say, or think they have no right to say it, are at perfect liberty to keep quiet.

The Hartford Times, after dilating on the feud now agitating its own party in this State, proceeds:

"At the same time the Whig party—or rather, the remnants of it, are quarrelous in New-York as bitterly as the Democratic. Weed, Greeley, The Express, the leading Whig paper at Rochester, and the leading Whigs, usually, are at loggerheads. The result at the polls of this universal jolling of wool, can only be known after the votes are canvassed, and then probably it will not be worth telegraphing."

—We insist that *The Times* shall take back this calumny on our inoffensive, meek-souled sheet. We have quarreled with nobody about Politics since Gen. Scott's defeat, but have been agreeing with every body, with most persevering resolution. When the result of the Presidential Election showed that our party had been overwhelmed by the votes for Pierce of thousands who have always vaunted themselves the stiffest and most orthodox Whigs, our adversaries raised a shout that the Whig party was annihilated: We at once assented. When the Rum folks declared that the question of Free Liquor overrode all party considerations, we assented to that. When our Silver Grey oracles proclaimed that the Whigs of this State must have a ticket composed of their very strongest and best men this Fall, we agreed again; adding that we didn't care a button whether they were called Silver Gray or Woolly; but if they were not honest and capable, we shouldn't vote for them. When *The Albany Evening Journal* read us out of the Whig party, we cheerfully acquiesced. We have been agreeing everything and dissenting from nothing for almost a Year; and if it hadn't been for the gossip of some of our Washington correspondents (mainly Democrats), we don't know but we might have passed muster for a pretty orthodox Democrat by this time—at all events, we don't to quarrel with the National Administration, are glad it has so much strength in Congress, and wish it had more. As to "quarreling" with *The Express* and its squad, we certainly have n't done a bit of it for months, but have allowed their attacks to pass utterly unheeded. Will *The Times* retract fully and heartily?

THE PRINCESS BELGIOJOSO.—A correspondent inquires how it is that this distinguished lady writes for *The Tribune* from Asia Minor, when *The Philadelphia Bizarre* describes her as living in Paris. The answer is simple: she lived in Paris for many years, (during which period the writer in *The Bizarre* visited her house) until 1848-'49, when she went to Italy to aid the Republicans; after their downfall she took refuge in Turkey, where the Sultan made her a grant of land, and where she has since resided.

—We have lately received a package of letters from Madame Belgiojoso, which we shall lay before our readers as soon as we have room.

CHELSEAVILLE OHIO UNION SCHOOL.—If the cut of the school-house and its surroundings is a true picture, we are sure that pupils will learn to appreciate rural beauty, and respect the good taste of those who have expended $23,000 for just such a place as should always be provided for the education of American youth.

We are informed by a friend that 1,012 scholars are enrolled, and 800 now in attendance. Five deaths only occurred during the last year and two of those were occasioned by accident.

HARRISON HOWARD, Secretary of the People's College, will deliver an exposition of its character and objects in the Mechanics' Hall, Utica, this evening. Hear him, Uticans.

CONNECTICUT.—A Temperance State Convention will be held at Meriden, Conn., on Wednesday of this week (14th). Efforts will be made to unite on the most judicious plan for ensuring the passage of a Prohibitory Law.

Maine Law Nominations.

Lewis and Jefferson.—Gardner Towne, Esq., of Rutland, Jefferson Co.

XIIth District—For Senator, Charles Rogers, of Sandy Hill, Washington Co.

Democratic Nominations.

IIId Judicial District.—Melbone Watson. *IVth District.*—John Willard. Both renominations.

OSWEGO CO.—For Assembly.—*Western District.*—Alanson Loomis of Va'ancy. Independent Maine Law.

CLINTON CO.—Hon. D. S. McMasters, of Plattsburgh, for the Assembly; Gen. Ira P. Chamberlain of Cadzy, for Sheriff; Chas. Moore of Champlain, for Clerk; and Jesse Gay of Ausable, for District Attorney.

JEFFERSON CO.—