Business Notices.

NOTICE.—The demand for our various styles of SUMMER CLOTHING, having been so great since our opening, we were compelled to put on a large extra force of hands, to duplicate the more select and popular garments, such as White Colored and Frock Coats, Drab and Plaid Marseilles Frocks, Planters Duck and Bucket Drill Coats, Light Mixed Cashmere and Cassimere Summer Frocks, and Black and Colored do. Also, an increased variety of neat and stylish Drilling, and Summer Cassimere Pants, and White and Colored Marseilles Vests. Of all these we have a full stock, and have marked them at a low figure, so as to clear them before the close of the city season.
D. DEVLIN & Co., Nos. 258, 259, and 260 Broadway.

ZEPHYR MERINO UNDER-GARMENTS,
for
LADIES, GENTLEMEN AND CHILDREN.
An extensive and superior variety of the above goods, at the lowest prices for which the same qualities can be purchased in this country, will be found at
UNION ADAMS'S
Hosiery and Under-Garment Manufactory,
No. 591 BROADWAY,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel and Niblo's Garden.

SUMMER UNDER-GARMENTS AND HOSIERY!—Time and money can be saved by buying at No. 104 Bowery.
THE ZEPHYR MERINO UNDERVESTS,
introduced at our establishment several years since, are universally approved, and should be worn by all.
A. RANKIN & Co., Importers and Manufacturers,
No. 104 Bowery.

"THROW PHYSIC TO THE DOGS."—Well he may who is wearing RAY'S COOLING ZEPHYR MERINO UNDER-VEST—promoting health, bestowing comfort and saving money. Call, examine, purchase, and enjoy the Ne Plus Ultra of Summer Undergarments.
JAMES E. RAY, No. 108 Bowery.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!!—We are selling rich Spring Silks at 50 cents per yard; rich Plaid do. from 62½ cents to $1 25; rich Brocade do. from 75 cents to $3; rich Plain from 75 cents to $1 75. Also, Brocade and Plain Black of a superior make very cheap.
LEADBEATER & LEE,
No. 347 Broadway, cor. of Leonard-st.

DRY GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES.—The subscribers, being anxious to close their entire stock of Summer Goods, have this day reduced the prices of their Silks, Barêges, Lawns, Shawls, Lace Curtains, Ribbons, &c., fully 25 per cent. from their former low prices.
LEADBEATER & LEE,
No. 347 Broadway, cor. of Leonard st.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND MUSIC.—HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway, is exclusive agent for T. Gilbert & Co.'s Pianos, with or without the Æolian; Hallet & Cumston's Pianos, J. Chickering's Pianos, Gilbert's Boudoir Pianos, and Horace Waters's Pianos; S. D. & H. W. Smith's Melodeons, Goodwin & Baldwin's Melodeons. Mr. Waters has also on hand Pianos of eight other different makers, and Melodeons of every style and finish. Music and Music Merchandise of every variety and of quality better than can be found elsewhere. His motto being "small profits and quick sales," his immense stock is constantly and rapidly selling.

CAUTION.—All persons making, using or selling SEWING MACHINES, who wish to avoid the consequences of the law, will do well to see my advertisement in the machinery column, inside.
E. HOWE, JR., No. 305 Broadway.

MOURNING GOODS—MOURNING GOODS.—LEADBEATER & LEE, No. 347 Broadway, have on hand a large stock of MOURNING GOODS of every description, which they are selling at greatly reduced prices.

No. 239 GREENWICH-ST.—G. B. WILLIAMS & Co. will offer THIS DAY, the balance of their stock of Summer Dress Goods—Shawls, Mantillas and Parasols—at a little more than half price, as they must be cleared out before the 15th of August. Ladies will do well to call and examine the stock, before purchasing elsewhere. No. 259 Greenwich-st., between Robinson and Murray.

CHEAP DRY GOODS—CHEAP DRY GOODS.—LEADBEATER & LEE, No. 347 Broadway, are selling rich Silks at 4/ per yard; Bareges, 6d.; Lawns, 6d.; Alexander's Silk Gloves, 3/; Kid Gloves, 4/; rich 9-4 Lace Shawls, $5; Ribbons, Hdkfs., Hosiery Goods, De Laines, Prints, Ginghams and Linens equally cheap.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes, and F. C. Goffin's Impenetrable Defiance Locks and Cross Bars, the best Safes and Locks combined in the world. Dépôt No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane; Manufactory, Nos. 60, 62, 64 and 66 Cannon-st.

FAIRBANKS' PLATFORM SCALES.—Long known, severely tested, always right—the acknowledged standard.
FAIRBANKS & Co., No. 89 Water-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will hold his regular Semi-Weekly AUCTION SALE of STOCKS and BONDS THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. An unusually great variety of SECURITIES will be offered. For further particulars see his advertisement in another column.

MEDICATED INHALATION; OR DR. CURTIS'S HYGEANA.
"WILLIAMSBURGH, May 27, 1854.
"DR. CURTIS—Dear Sir: Most willingly do I add my testimony to the efficacy of your HYGEANA and CHERRY SYRUP in cases of cough and asthma. I have had a bad cough for ten years or more, and expectorated from a half pint to a pint daily, mixed with blood, and almost a constant vomiting up of my victuals, accompanied with severe asthma. During these ten years I have had the best medical advice, with medicine, which availed me but little, until I fortunately met yours, of which I cannot speak too highly. It gave me instant relief, and has constantly helped me ever since. I hope soon to be able to say I am well, as my cough is almost gone, with those distressing pains in my body, which none can know but those that suffer. I will send more satisfactory particulars when I am well. I would say to all who are afflicted, by all means try it faithfully. When I first took your medicine, my doctor had left me, as many others had done, with, I presume, the opinion that they could do no more for me.
"JOHN BETRENBERRY,
"Ross-st., near Division-av."

Any person inclosing $3 to Dr. CURTIS, No. 149 Chambers-st., will receive the Hygeana by express, free.
Sold by BOYD & PAUL, No. 149 Chambers-st.; C. H. RING, corner of John-st. and Broadway, New-York; P. H. KNAPP, No. 363 Hudson-st. and No. 472 8th-av.; C. H. PHILLIPS, corner of Wooster and Houston-sts.; Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; and RUSSELL & SCHOOT, No. 158 Market-st., Philadelphia. Price $3 a package, or four packages for $10. Sent free by Express.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.—BACTHELOR of No. 233 Broadway, is pleased to announce another beautiful improvement in the manufacture of these articles. This improvement is applied to LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIR WORK, and is decidedly the most perfect imitation of nature ever yet discovered.

DESHLER'S WONDERFUL FEVER AND AGUE PILLS are sold by THOS. J. HAYES, No. 154 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE.—This matchless compound is acknowledged by universal acclamation to be the most reliable Dye in use, it never fails in its coloring processes, imparting at the same time nourishment and silkiness to the hair. Sold wholesale and retail and applied at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

New-York Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1854.

In the Senate yesterday the Committee on the Judiciary were discharged from the further consideration of the petitions for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law, considering legislation on the subject inexpedient. The bill for the payment of the Texas debts was discussed, and without any definite action the further consideration of the bill was postponed. The Homestead bill was then taken up and discussed until 4 o'clock, when the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives the Committee on the Judiciary reported the Senate bill to provide better accommodations for the United States Courts in the cities of New-York, Boston and Philadelphia. The bill abolishing the 50 per cent. discount on prepaid newspaper postage was taken up, when Mr. ELLIOTT of Massachusetts spoke against the measure, and on motion of Mr. DICKINSON of Massachusetts the bill was laid on the table by a vote of 74 to 67. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Army Appropriation bill. A debate took place on various amendments, and without coming to a conclusion the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

The steamer Leviathan, Capt. Hazzard, arrived late last night from the steamship Franklin, and reports that when she left they were working carts alongside with horses, and that most of the cargo would be landed dry. She also reports that the Franklin is in a bad position to be got off. For a full report of the disaster up to the latest moment, by our own Reporter, see elsewhere.

We learn that Gov. Seymour has tendered the office of District-Attorney of this City, rendered vacant by the death of N. B. Blunt, Esq., to Lorenzo B. Shepherd, Esq.

Mr. Clayton, in the Senate yesterday, moved, as a test question, that the Homestead bill be laid on the table. The motion was rejected by a vote of 24 Yeas to 27 Nays.

We give in another part of this day's paper some interesting extracts from Valentine's Manual for 1854, now about to be published. The extracts embrace a history of attempts to furnish the City with water, from 1774 to the completion of the Croton Aqueduct; the celebrated Fraunces's Tavern, Washington's Headquarters, now the Broad-st. House; a curious estimate of population to 1900, published in 1805, and some other items.

ANNEXATION OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

As our readers will perceive by a special telegraphic dispatch in another column a treaty for the the annexation of the Sandwich Islands to the United States is nearly concluded at Honolulu, between Mr. David L. Gregg, the Commissioner of the United States, and King Kamehameha and the principal chiefs of his Government. At the date of our correspondent's advices the matter was still kept a profound secret at the islands, and was revealed only to those official persons directly concerned in arranging the terms of the treaty. The King and nobles, it seems, are led to the step by the fear of fillibusters from the United States on the one hand, or of attacks from European powers on the other. Animated by dread of this sort, and also by the notion that they may not hereafter be able to get as much money for the sovereignty of the islands as at present, they have decided to sell out now and deliver their merchandise and pocket the pay with all convenient dispatch.

The constitution of the Islands it seems gives them full power to do this, without consulting the nation at all, and accordingly the masses of the Kanaka people will wake up some fine morning and find that their allegiance has been transferred to the United States, while they were sound asleep, not even dreaming of such a change. To them however, doomed as they seem to be to perpetual inferiority and ultimate extinction, all political events are of little immediate consequence. Their condition and prospects must in all cases remain about the same.

It seems that only one point remains unsettled in the treaty. The authorities at the Sandwich Islands desire to be received at once as a State, while Mr. Gregg, acting no doubt under instructions from the Administration at Washington, insists on their annexation as a Territory. The reasons for the desire on the one hand and the opposition on the other are patent, and intelligible. If the Islands come in as a State, it will be with a constitution forever excluding Slavery, while if received as a Territory there will be a chance for the introduction of negroes, and the building up of a slaveholding interest, which can eventually control the Islands and make a constitution on the South Carolina or Texas model. With the present Administration it is of course a primary object to have Slavery introduced there, before the State Constitution is formed, by way of illustrating that principle of popular sovereignty so dear to Messrs. Pierce, Douglas, Toombs, Stephens, and the other leaders in the policy of extending the peculiar institution.

The future distribution of offices also has weight in the difference in regard to the condition in which the Islands shall come in. If they are admitted as a State there will be a Governor, Lieut. Governor, U. S. Senators, and other important offices to be filled by election from among the people of the Islands, and to these offices the leading men there naturally aspire. On the other hand, if admitted as a Territory, the President at Washington will have the filling of the Governorship and other valuable territorial posts, and can advantageously use that patronage in buying up Congressional support for any measure he may desire to carry, by way of illustrating the great doctrines of legislative purity and popular sovereignty to which he is so eminently attached. Besides, if two new Senators and two members of the House should at once appear from the Sandwich Islands and take their seats in Congress, who knows that they will be supporters of this tottering and despised Administration? Or rather who does not know that they would, in all probability, be its opponents, and the zealous antagonists of every scheme for the extension of Slavery not only over their own, but over all other free soil? This being the case, the Administration is only pursuing a consistent course in seeking the glory and popularity of annexing the Islands, without the inconveniences which, in a partisan and slave-driving point of view, might attend their admission as a State.

HOW TO RENDER MONEY SCARCER.

In illustration of the view hitherto presented in our columns, of the effect resulting from a policy tending to produce an increase in the quantity of the medium of exchange, we now propose to lay before our readers some facts in relation to the past thirty years that may perhaps assist them in arriving at the conclusion that what is beneficial to individuals, considered separately, can scarcely fail to be so in reference to those individuals when regarded as a community. Among all our readers there is not a single one who does not find that when money is coming in faster than it is going out, he is becoming daily more independent and better able to hold the products of his labor until those who require them shall be ready to pay the price to which he thinks he is entitled, and the faster the money comes in, the more independent and the more secure he feels himself to be. Neither is there one of them who does not find that when the demands for money are greater than the supplies, the reverse effect is produced, and that from day to day he is compelled to sell his labor or his property more cheaply, with constant increase in his dependence on the money-lender. Now, nations are but collections of individuals, and what is true of each one considered separately must be equally so of all considered together; and nations should be stronger and more independent whenever money is coming in than when it is flowing out. Nevertheless, if we study *The Journal of Commerce* or any other of the representatives of British free trade, we find that, of all the things to be imported, the least important and least to be desired is gold and silver; and, of all that can be exported, there is none with which we may more advantageously part. It is quite unimportant, as they tell us, how much money is at command, or how little. If it is much, all prices will be high, and if little, all will be low; and as labor, food, cloth, iron and all other commodities will thus accommodate themselves to each other, no injury can result from decrease nor benefit from increase of the quantity. This is the doctrine of the money-changer and the borrower. It is the doctrine that has made Rothschild rich, and now enables him to control the destinies of Europe, while destroying by famine and pestilence the people of Ireland and India; and that it is so, the following facts will tend to prove:

In the course of trade with the world we have sometimes been large importers of precious metals, and at others large exporters, as will be seen by the following brief table:

	Excess imports over exports.	Excess exports over imports.
Three years, ending...1824-5....	——	$12,200,000
Four years, ending....1828-9...	$6,000,000	——
Five years, ending....1833-4....	25,000,000	——
Four years, ending....1837-8....	34,000,000	——
Four years, ending....1841-2....	——	8,500,000
Five years, ending....1846-7....	39,000,000	——
Three years, ending...1849-50....	——	19,000,000
Three years, ending...1852-3....	——	83,000,000

A considerable quantity is required annually to meet the demand for consumption in the arts and the waste for use as coin, and a still larger quantity is required to meet the demands of a population steadily increasing at the rate of three per cent. per annum, and doubling in twenty years; and, therefore, when the import exceeds the export, the effect produced is much less than might be expected from its amount as given in figures; but for the same reason, when the export exceeds the import, the effect is infinitely greater than might be expected from its small amount, because the population is steadily growing, and the waste has constantly to be provided for.

In the three years prior to 1825, the average excess of exports exceeded four millions a year; and these years stand out distinctly as the most calamitous for the agricultural interest of any in the history of the country. Flour then sold in Pittsburgh for $1 25 a barrel, and a tun of bar iron required eighty barrels of flour to pay for it. The farmers were everywhere ruined. This state of things brought about the tariff of 1824—a very imperfect measure, yet imperfect as it was, it changed the course of the current, and caused the imports to exceed the exports, but scarcely to a greater extent than was required for meeting the annual consumption. Still, a great change was effected, and this led to the passage of the act of 1828, the first thoroughly protective tariff that we ever had, and its effects are shown in the fact that, notwithstanding the final discharge of the whole of our foreign public debt, the specie imports exceeded the exports by no less than twenty-five millions of dollars, or five millions a year. This was a period of great prosperity, greater than the country had ever then seen, and the power of consumption grew so rapidly as not only to extinguish the public debt, but to render it probable that the revenue would speedily be largely in excess—and then it was that coffee and tea were freed from duty.

In the first four years of the compromise tariff, 1834 to 1838, the reduction of duty was very small, and we still continued large importers of gold; but the necessary effect of the change of system had been to arrest the growth of mills and furnaces, and the gold then imported came as a consequence of large sales of bonds, with the proceeds of which we purchased iron and cotton and woolen goods. Nevertheless, although the stability of the trade of the country was thereby greatly impaired, so long as gold continued to flow in, prices remained high, and money could be borrowed without much difficulty, although the money lender profited largely by the change that was then in progress—the rate of interest being probably twice greater than it had been in the days of the tariff of 1828. This, however, was but preparatory to the harvest he was destined to reap in the glorious days of British free trade of 1841-2. The duties had then gradually fallen until they had reached twenty per cent., and the specie had gradually gone out until scarcely any remained in the country; and then it was that a large proportion of the property of the country changed hands by the aid of the sheriff, while farmers and manufacturers sought in vain for purchasers of food and clothing among the men who could not sell their labor. The debtors were everywhere ruined, while the capitalists were everywhere enriched. The poor were made poorer and the rich richer by aid of the Democratic tariff supported by Mr. Van Buren and his friends.

The ruin that had resulted from thus placing the whole body of the people at the mercy of the few who had money to lend, now brought its own cure in the election of Gen. Harrison and the passage of the tariff of 1842. Forthwith we became importers of gold, and the excess in imports of the five years that followed the establishment of protection amounted, as is shown by the table, to no less than thirty nine millions of dollars. With each step in this direction, motion was produced, and motion gives power. The laborer could sell his labor, the mill owner could sell his cloth, and the furnace master could sell his iron. Men could borrow money to build mills and furnaces, and, therefore the laborer could find employment. The land-owner, the owner of houses, the farmer, the manufacturer and the laborer, became once again independent, because money became once again abundant, and the money-lender was forced to content himself with reasonable interest. Never in the world was resuscitation of a nation so rapid and complete as that which followed the passage of the act of 1842.

Not content, however, with this state of things, Mr. Walker and his southern friends abolished the tariff of 1842, and gave us in its stead that of 1846, whose effects were speedily felt in the establishment of a counter current for the gold, and in the three years, from June 1847, to June 1850, the export exceeded the import nineteen million of dollars. Mr. Walker assured Congress and the people that "all this "gold must soon be returned," but the export continued year after year, and its effects were seen in 1850 in the great diminution of trade, little demand for labor, and great demand for the services of the Sheriff. The day of the money lender was then again near at hand, the day, of all others, to be deprecated by all the owners of land and sellers of labor.

Fortunately, however, for the tariff of 1846, the Californian mines were brought to light, and thus was supplied the drain that Mr. Walker and his friends had established. Within three years thereafter we had exported 83 millions, and we now export it as fast as it comes in, and would send it yet faster, but that the day of the money-lender has come, and his commodity is gradually becoming so scarce that it can scarcely be purchased at any price: the consequence of which is seen in diminished building, diminished road-making, diminished demand for labor, and diminished trade, to be followed by the bankruptcy of merchants and fall of rents.

The mill-owner, when he sees that his head of water is falling and his power diminishing, searches carefully for the leak, and stops it. Now it is quite as certain that "money makes the mare go" as that water makes the mill go, and quite as necessary to stop the leak through which the gold escapes as that through which the water oozes out. Any movement in that direction would be as effective in the one case as in the other. Is this, however, attempted to be done? Money is seen to be becoming almost unattainable, the difficulty about security is becoming now so great that the best mortgages are offered at large discounts in all parts of the country, while the small trader or manufacturer is unable to obtain it at any price whatsoever. Yet does this state of things lead to any inquiry among our Senators and Representatives as the cause of the leak through which escapes all the gold, upon the retention of which depends the maintenance of the value of property, of the demand for labor, and of the credit of the country? By no means! Were such such an inquiry made it might lead to a discovery of the fact that sham Democratic policy is always favorable to the money lender and always adverse to the borrower—that it always tends to make the rich richer and the poor poorer, and that the government is administered solely and exclusively in the interests of men like Rothschild, who has now qualified himself, as has been said, "to lead the British lion, and lead "him according to his pleasure," and whose agent now represents this country at the Hague. He is the fit representative of our Government as now administered.

Among all our readers there is, we are disposed to think, not a single one that does not feel that, if the drain of gold could be stopped, there would be a real improvement in the price of property, a great increase in the demand for labor and its products, and consequent increase of trade, and a great increase in the tranquillity of the public mind, with great advantage to the whole community—*the money lender alone excepted*. All these results could readily be obtained, provided we were to imitate the conduct of the miller, when he finds his power insufficient because his dam is too low. He sees that the water afforded by the clouds runs over without contributing in the slightest degree to produce motion in the mill, and he puts on another course of timbers, and to this he adds a second or a third, and thus he succeeds in preventing it from passing off until it has done its proper share of work. That is precisely what we need to do—*raise our dam*. The gold passes off in this case as does the water in the other. It does no work. Its influence is unfelt in our system. Were Congress now to study the working of the existing policy, it would see that what was wanted was another course of timbers, and that if even a second were required, the current must be arrested, and that then the stream afforded by the bounty of Nature would do its office, and the operations of the great mill in which we work would be resumed. Instead of this, however, the Chairman of the Ways and Means proposes to lower the dam, in order that the stream may run off more rapidly. Messrs. Vinton, Ashmun & Co. propose to take off another course of timbers to add still more to the force of the current, while the Secretary of State has just provided, by a treaty that places correction for ten years at least beyond the control of Congress, *for opening a hole at the foot of the dam, for the purpose of producing a double outward flow of the precious metals*, and thus adding largely to the power of the money-lending class, the head of which is now represented in Europe by an American Minister!

—Thus we see that the Sham Reciprocity is but one of a great series of "Democratic" measures, whose effect is to render money scarcer and dearer, and to make the masses of the people more dependent on money-lenders. But it will be found one of the most potent and dangerous of the whole series, and the most objectionable, because whatever its evil results, it cannot be abrogated till the ten years have expired.

WALL-ST.—THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

That was a sensible Irishman who, in swearing the peace against his two sons for unmercifully kicking and beating him, desired to make honorable exception of Larry, "for he never struck me when I *was "down*." Generous, high-souled Larry! 'tis a pity the world has so few like you!

One little year ago, Wall-st. and her operators were powerful and popular throughout the country. From the north, from the south, from the west, came delegates in shoals, entreating her magnates to take stock in this Railroad, or sell the bonds of that, or at least use their influence with British capitalists to procure iron on credit, so as to enable the directors to finish and operate their Road—for the good of the community, the special benefit of the locality traversed, and to the great enhancement of the trade and wealth of New-York. Wall-st. was flattered, cajoled, magnified, and, alas that we should say it! sometimes bamboozled. Her leading men counted up the gains they had made (on paper) by this or that kindred operation, felt strong and public-spirited, and took a hundred thousand of stock or bonds here, half a million there, three millions in the other company, and undertook to "place" them when money became a little easier or our credit better established in London. It was in vain that we demonstrated, over and again, the radical unsoundness and frailty of the whole fabric of commercial activity and seeming prosperity which rested on our facility of running in debt abroad as its basis, and proved that we were incurring new obligations so fast that the mere interest on them would soon eat us up—no man could afford to wait, but must have a railroad by his door right off, and Wall-st. was entreated and badgered into helping him to gratify his intense desire.

At length the inevitable revolution came. Europe rushed into war, and so to spending on fleets and armies all the surplus proceeds of her current industry, and absolutely *could not* continue to lend us—she began instead to call on us for portions of the old score—and that brought down the cob-house in a hurry! Wall-st. lay exposed to the first shock, and it floored her. She owed a hundred millions to European and other capitalists who "called" her, against which she held double the amount in the stocks and bonds of inland railroads and other enterprises, giving vast employment to labor and promising magnificent results every way, but from which present cash could no more be extracted than blood from a turnip. The country could not be made to take up the bonds and other securities negotiated in Wall-st., while pay or break is the rule in that bustling quarter. So one operator after another began to sacrifice, because he must in order to meet his engagements, using up "margins" and unsettling "call" loans, until soon all was dire confusion and ruin. Men three months ago supposed and supposing themselves worth their hundreds of thousands, now financier for their next dinner, and nearly everybody in the street who ever listened to the syren song of "Please negotiate my bonds," is cleaned out. Sadder and wiser men are they of Wall st. to-day than their own selves a little while ago—lighter in pocket, heavier in heart, and with an added sense of the mutability of fortune. Hundreds have suddenly disappeared, and are looking up the sad remains of their worldly gear among the gold-diggings of the South or in the copper mines of Lake Superior, or wandering, Marius-like, among the deserted picks and shovels of the Bubbleton Railroad, in whose waste paper bonds they still cherish a lively interest. Meditation is salutary; country air (some of it) wholesome; travel and exercise renovate the body and exhilarate the mind. We heartily wish our absent financial friends a good time.

But just see how the mean, cowardly, empty-headed mob is down upon Wall-st., now that it has no longer power to wield nor money to lend. From one end of the country to the other, the press teems with flings and sneers at Wall-st. morality, Wall-st. finance, Wall-st. honor, &c.—all incited by Wall-st. poverty. The great revulsion has unmasked a few knaves burrowing in Wall-st.—not more than would be turned up by a thorough overhauling of almost any fashionable and popular church—and the moral sense of the million who would like to borrow more of Wall-st. and can't, is shocked irrecoverably. Wall-street's bankruptcy is grinned at by thousands whose broken promises and swindling calculations of tunnage and travel have powerfully aided to produce it, and the downfall of Wall-st. is exulted over by many who will be on their knees before the men of Wall-st. for new loans and subscriptions before three years will have passed. It is a shabby world that we live in, wherein the general rule is to strike faster and harder any one who seems to be already down.

—The CRYSTAL PALACE is a further exemplification of the same general truth. It was got up under the impulse given by the decided success of its London prototype, when money was more abundant than it will soon be again, and cost a great deal more than its projectors intended. (We should like to see the edifice that did not.) The subscribers to its stock were mainly merchants, brokers, lawyers, &c., because none else chose to take it; and of course its original directors were chosen from the same classes. Inexperience and preöccupation led them into some errors, which were promptly exposed and sharply rebuked; their current expenses were too heavy; and the Exhibition, though the grandest and most instructive ever seen on this continent, was never truly popular, and encountered from the outset a strong current of hostility. The managers were driven to accept a remote, out-of-the-way location for their edifice, because they could obtain no better, and this proved one main source of their subsequent misfortunes. They were supposed to be flush of money and likely to make more, and very many with whom they had dealings attempted to rob them by groundless and exorbitant charges. Their capital did not pay for their building; their large floating debt absorbed all their surplus receipts while they had any; and they closed their campaign deeply in debt—a very large majority of it to Directors themselves for cash advanced to pay off pressing liabilities. The Exhibition had been branded in the popular estimation as unlucky, which of itself was enough to ruin it, and it was overwhelmed with urgent and still increasing debts.

Such were the circumstances under which a new Board of Directors was chosen last March, and Mr. Barnum induced by it to accept the Presidency—debt, bad luck, unpopularity, the *prestige* of bankruptcy, and one magnanimous stockholder enjoining the management against paying any of the debts for money borrowed to pay off the workmen and enable the concern to get on at all! (This suit had to be bought off at a heavy cost to enable the Exhibition to re-open.) But they went to work—borrowed and paid all the Directors could, promised where promises would answer, and opened the new season as bravely as the means at their command would allow. The President himself paid off many thousands of dollars of debt out of his own pocket, and took the Company's obligations in payment, (and holds them yet,) in order to give the Palace a chance. No man ever worked harder or with more indomitable resolution than he, and we know not where is the other who could have labored more efficiently.

The Directors, in assuming an arduous and onerous responsibility, confidently counted on the sympathy and support of the Press of our City. Had they not a right to expect it? Most of them had little or nothing to gain or lose by the fortunes of the Exhibition, except in common with their fellow-citizens. We are confident that not one-fifth of them have bought or sold a share of the stock since they were first talked of for this duty. They deemed it important for New-York that this most beautiful edifice and instructive Exhibition should be retained here, and they were willing to make some personal sacrifices to that end. And sacrifices they certainly have made. Let us see how they have been appreciated, and especially by a journal which enjoys a liberal share of the patronage of this community:

Soon after the new Board went to work, an advertisement of the Reopening of the Palace was sent to *The New-York Herald*, and its insertion refused. The reason given (as was understood) was indebtedness to that paper for advertising under the old management. The money was advanced and the bill paid; but still the advertisements of the Palace were refused a place in *The Herald*, though accompanied by the cash. The Directors sent two of their number to learn the reason of this, and were told by Bennett that he would do nothing calculated to advance the interests of Barnum. "But you advertise his *Museum* "every day—that being his private property—then "why not the Crystal Palace, in which he has but a "trifling interest?" They were answered that the Museum was an old affair; that the Palace was relatively new, and should not be advertised while Barnum was at the head of its management—and on that, they came away—no advertisement of the Palace being permitted to appear in *The Herald*.

Well: in process of time, Mr. Barnum resigned, worn out with exhausting labor and anxiety, and harassed by creditors of the Association whom even his means were inadequate to satisfy. He had paid off many during his management, and left the finances of the Association in a better state than he found them. The Directors, still laboring under a heavy load of debt, which they could not otherwise discharge, resolved to close the Exhibition finally with October next, and sell the Palace and other property, so as to be able to pay off at the earliest moment its creditors. And now *The Herald*, which had made Barnum's presidency its pretext for envenomed hostility, and for even refusing to advertise the Exhibition for cash, instead of being placated by his withdrawal, redoubled the display of its malice, declared that the Exhibition had broken down, was wound up, &c., &c., so that at this moment thousands actually believe that the Palace is closed, and are thus kept from visiting it, though it is still the most deserving Exhibition in America, and, if located at Vauxhall or at any point on lower Broadway, would attract thousands instead of hundreds of visitors daily.

Well: the Palace will close and the edifice be sold next fall; but meantime we hope to see it the focus of the grandest and most comprehensive exhibition of American fabrics and rare products of skill that this country has yet seen. A new and most efficient Superintendent has been engaged, and it is believed that the Fall display of objects of interest will be unsurpassed. After that, the edifice will go to the highest bidder; and we trust some city that can appreciate it will be the purchaser. Centrally located, and fitted up as a repository of Inventions, Minerals, rare Plants, &c., with lecture and concert-rooms in its wings, it is worth Half a Million Dollars this day, and would pay the interest on that sum, besides honoring any city or locality that possessed it. We trust it at all events may not be broken up; for this country will not see its equal as a triumph of Architecture for the next twenty years.

THE RELIGIOUS CENSUS OF ENGLAND.

The last British Census of 1851 embraced an inquiry into the state of public Religious Worship in that country. The first report thereupon of the Registrar-General has lately been published. It relates only to England and Wales; the report on Ireland and Scotland is to follow. The intrinsic interest of the subject is considerably hightened by the fact that this is the first attempt that has ever been made to obtain exact knowledge of the real state of religion in the British Isles. Now, for the first time, is it rendered possible to institute a satisfactory comparison between the general religious condition and particular denominational census returns of the United States and those of England and Wales. In order to enable our readers to do so, and also to appreciate the political influence it is likely to exercise, we propose to lay before them a condensed summary of the main results to be gathered from the report. It seems, then, that the Established Church has attached to it 14,077 churches, and that all other religious sects have 20,390 chapels, making in all 34,467 places of public worship, including Mormons and isolated congregations. Of the seven most numerous dissenting bodies, the number of chapels is stated as follows:

Roman Catholics......	570	Unitarians............	229
Congregationalists.....	3,244	Wesleyan Methodists, (all divisions.......	11,007
Baptists, (all divisions).	2,489		
Society of Friends.....	371	Calvinistic Methodists.	890

In connection with the present position of the Church of England with its 14,077 Churches, toward the other religious bodies in the land with their 20,390 chapels, it is important to observe that since 1801 that position has very materially altered, for, according to the approximate estimates of the census tables in 1801, the Church of England seems then to have had 11,379 Churches to 3,701 belonging to all the other sects. At every decennial period since that year, the Wesleyan Methodist body alone has in the number of its new edifices far outstripped the Church of England, and the successive encroachments of dissent upon the once towering preponderance of the established Church indicate for the future a result of the highest importance to the interests of political as well as religious freedom.

Another point to be considered is the comparative amount of accommodation afforded in the respective places of worship. The total number of sittings provided by the Church of England, in 1851, amounts to 5,317,915, or sufficient for 29.7 per cent. of the total population at that epoch (17,927,609). In 1801 the Established Church supplied sufficient for 48 per cent. of the then population. In this respect, also, it appears that the Church of England has not kept pace with the growth of population. All other religious bodies supplied accommodation, in 1851, for 4,894,648 persons; and if, therefore, every church, chapel and room devoted to religious purposes were filled in England and Wales, they would contain 52.1 per cent. of the entire population.

The next question is to what extent is this accommodation actually used by the English people. This was ascertained by taking a test Sunday, (which fell on the 30th March, 1851,) the minister or person officiating at each service on that day filling up his schedule with the number in attendance. The reporter calculates that at least 70 per cent. of the entire population would be able to attend at some time of the day; this would give an aggregate of 12,549,326 persons who might be expected to attend. Now, what number actually *did* attend on that day? By an approximate estimate based upon the figures contained in the schedules it appears that 7,261,032 "separate per-"sons attended divine service either once or oftener "upon the Census Sunday," leaving 5,288,294 persons "who altogether neglected to do so."

These seven million and a quarter persons include those who attended at the service of the most "heterodox" religious bodies. As to the distribution of these 7,261,032 persons, it appears that 3,773,474 attended the Established Church on that day against 3,487,558 persons attending other religious organizations. At the most numerously attended service the non-conforming bodies had 3,110,782 attendants against 2,971,758 of Mother Church. Nonconformity is strongest in Wales, the populous counties of the North of England and some of the Midland counties, as Nottinghamshire, Cheshire, and Derbyshire. Elsewhere, for the most part, the Church of England preponderates; its strength being particularly great in the agricultural districts of the south and west of England.

The three most salient reflections arising from a purview of this report are:

1. The large number that seem to be outside of all religious denominations. With reference to this point the Reporter says (amid much to the same effect,) "More especially in cities and large towns "is it observable how absolutely insignificant a por-"tion of the congregation is composed of artisans." . . . "From whatever cause in them or the manner of "their treatment by religious bodies, it is sadly cer-"tain that this *vast, intelligent* and *growingly impor-"tant* section of our countrymen is *thoroughly* es-"tranged from our religious institutions in their pre-"sent aspect." The religious sentiment of the country is attested throughout by the Reporter to rest with the middle classes of England; but, he says, "with the upper classes, too, the subject of religion "has obtained of late a marked degree of notice, and "a regular church attendance is now ranked among "the recognized proprieties of life."

2. The onward progress of the "Voluntaries" whose chapels and ministers are not supported by any State endowment, and—

3. The waning power and prestige of the Established Church when compared with her position fifty years ago. This is of prime political import; for "with "the Established Church," as says Lord John Russell, "the hereditary monarchy and hereditary aris-"tocracy stand or fall." Notwithstanding her own convulsive efforts to maintain her ground for the last ten years preceding the census returns and since; notwithstanding the ever jealous zeal of Parliament in her behalf, her career is still downward. In view of the light thrown upon her present position by this Census, of the recent successful opposition to the church tax, the question of the admission of Dissenters to the privileges of the two great Universities (carried in the Commons,) the Canada Reserves Act, the curtailment of the jurisdiction of the Ecclesiastical Courts, the obstinate opposition of the Episcopal Bench in the Upper House to the Jew bill, and the bill to legalise marriage with a deceased wife's sister, the exposure of the malversation of the Bishops by Mr. Horsman and other radical members of the House of Commons, the disposition of the High Church party to make the church independent of the State, the success of the Hon. Baptist Noel and his elaborate attack upon a State Church, the dismissal of Professor Maurice and the internal dissensions that ever and anon arise within the bosom of the establishment—all these facts acquire an added significance, for it is now beyond denial that the State Church is the Church of a very decided minority of the people. English statesmen had traditionally believed and affirmed the contrary, and liberal churchmen, such as Dr. Arnold, had always distinguished the question of the justice of the establishment in Ireland from that in England by adverting to the fact that in England it was the Church of the Majority, and was thus entitled to be treated as a National Church. Fifty, or even thirty years ago, there was some ground for this assertion, but the present Census cuts away that ground, and each succeeding year makes it more false. Liberal Churchmen must now awake to the fact, that the State Church is a Minority Church in England as it is confessedly in Ireland, and will have to shift from that ground which they have so long complacently occupied.

A JUVENILE ASYLUM was recently founded in our City, where one has long been needed. The City gave $50,000 toward its cost, provided individuals would give as much—and this sum has been almost if not quite secured. Thereupon twenty-five acres of ground near the High Bridge were purchased for $32,500, and Commissioners were appointed three months ago to procure plans, estimates and proposals for building a suitable edifice. These Commissioners neglected to advertise for proposals until directed to do so by the Board of Trustees. When the bids for the mason-work were finally opened, that of a Mr. Strong was found considerably the lowest—$7,700 lower than that which the Commissioners seemed pre-determined to accept. They refused to inquire into the competency and responsibility of Strong, and arbitrarily awarded the work to their costly favorite.

This award came up before the Board of Trustees for confirmation on Tuesday evening, and, after a stormy debate, was ratified—the Commissioners coercing this result by threats of resigning, declarations that their personal honor was involved, &c. Mr. Strong, thus unceremoniously rejected, is said to have done the mason work of the Rev. Drs. Potts, Cheever and Muhlenburg's churches without objection.

This matter deserves looking into, as it affects the public confidence in Benevolent Institutions. If the managers of the Juvenile Asylum have $7,700 more than they need, there are some contributors to their funds who, in these hard times, would like to have their money back.

GERRIT SMITH is out in *The National Era* with a long and strong letter to Senator Hamlin in favor of the Reciprocity Treaty, which he only regrets is not so thorough as it should be. Gerrit is a large land-owner at Oswego, which is one of the points which expect to profit largely by the measure; yet we are sure Mr. Smith's view of the question is not affected by that circumstance, though his zeal and activity may be increased.

The Union has a leader foreshadowing a Veto of the River and Harbor bill in case it should pass the Senate. We suspect this will suffice to stifle it somewhere between the two Houses. "The principles of '98" are not favorable to River and Harbor appropriations from the Federal Treasury, and Mr. Pierce will be reelected on those principles, if at all.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Whig Committee of Crawford County have issued a call for primary meetings to elect delegates to a County Convention on the following basis:

1st. Opposition to the Nebraska fraud. 2d. Opposition to Slavery and Slavery extension. 3d. Active efforts to secure the modification or repeal of the Fugitive Slave law.

The call invites all who indorse these principles to attend the meetings, and so secure the nomination of a union county ticket.

The Agitator takes the place of *The Advertiser* at Wellsborough, and goes strong against the Nebraska iniquity, Slavery and Intemperance.

In a single number we find the official proceedings of *three* large meetings held in Tioga County: on the 4th inst. at Lawrenceville, on the 5th at Tioga Village, and on 6th at Wellsborough on the subject of Nebraska. These meetings were addressed by the Hon. David Wilmot, and all adopted resolutions strongly condemning the extension of Slavery and the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and approving the course of the Hon. G. A. Grow, in opposing the bill.

VIRGINIA.—In the XIIth District, lately represented by John F. Snodgrass (deceased) in Congress, candidates to fill the vacancy are most abundant, and several of these individuals have announced that they will not submit their claims to any packed Convention of either of the old parties. The Whig candidates are John J. Jackson, John Hall, Dr. Pinnell and Fleet W. Smith; and the Democrats have Charles S. Lewis, Judge McComas, Benjamin Bassel, Jr., and Benjamin W. Jackson.

RECIPROCITY TREATY.—*The Washington Star* says: "It is admitted by all well-informed persons in Washing-"ton, that there is not the least doubt, at this time, of its "final confirmation."