BUSINESS NOTICES.

No. 20 FOURTH-AVENUE, ASTOR PLACE.—W. H. DISBROW, having returned from Newport with his stud of horses, will open his Riding Academy for the reception of pupils on Monday, September 8. Mr. D. will be happy to see his former pupils, their friends, and the public generally, at their earliest convenience, pledging himself to maintain the respectability which his establishment has ever enjoyed. s6 3t*

WOOD, THE HATTER—Niblo's Garden, No. 572 Broadway.—Fall style Gentleman's Hats now ready. Remember, an article to be really cheap must be really good—price alone no criterion of real cheapness. For a desirable and elegant Hat call on WOOD, No. 572 Broadway, Niblo's Garden. Also, caps, canes and umbrellas.

THE NEW FASHION FOR GENTLEMEN'S HATS.—WARNOCKS' HATTERS, invite inspection of their New Style HATS, for the Fall and Winter. Whatever may have been the merit of fashions hitherto introduced, or attrativeness of others now offered, for richness and rarity of appurtenances, dignity and gentility of contour, this our last is beyond question, unrivaled. WARNOCKS', No. 275 Broadway, Irving House.

HAT FINISHERS' UNION.—Encourage this enterprising Association of skillful Hat Manufacturers, and you may depend upon getting a light, elegant and durable Hat; such a one as it will give you pride and pleasure to wear. Their standard prices are $3 and $4. Their store is located at No. 11 Park-row, opposite the Astor-house. s4 3t*

GENTLEMEN'S HATS, Fall Fashions—1851.—The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he is now prepared for the Fall trade, with an extensive assortment of Hats and Caps, of the Fall and Winter styles. Having had the good fortune, heretofore, to secure the patronage of a liberal public, he would take this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks for the same. He would also assure them that no effort on his part will be spared to merit its continuance. WILLIAM BANTA, No. 106 Canal-st., cor. of Wooster.

☞ The style of Hats at the UNION HAT STORE, No. 90 Fulton-st., is, by competent judges, pronounced to be the most perfect of any style that has yet made its appearance; while the price, $3 50, is decidedly the best hat for the money sold in this city, and FREEMAN challenges a comparison with any hat for that price, or any $4 Broadway hat. Hats for $3 that cannot be surpassed. All that is asked is to call and examine for yourselves. s6 2t

BUY A HAT.—This is the season for purchasing a Hat, and the Hat to purchase is one KNOX's fall style. Look at it, admire it, try it on, and you will certainly buy it. KNOX is prepared to do an immense trade this Fall—his Stock of Hats far surpassing that of any Hatter in town. Price as usual, Four Dollars. For further particulars inquire at No. 128 Fulton-st.

ONE PRICE, ONE QUALITY, AND YOUR MONEY'S WORTH.—Readers, your attention for one moment to the fact, that those beautiful Fall Hats, introduced by LOCKHEART, at the Broadway Hat Store, No. 374 Broadway, are a most decided improvement on anything in the shape of gent.'s head-gear that has been brought before the public for inspection for many a year. Its elegant style, beautiful, light, airy appearance and excellent material, and for the small sum of $3, render it a matter of certainty that they cannot be excelled or equaled by the best of 'em. They fairly put competition at defiance. Call and see for yourselves and be convinced of the facts.

GENIN'S SECRET.—The tradesman who issues an edict in the Chinese style dictating what shall be the fashion and assuming to "lead" the popular taste, takes rather arbitrary ground. GENIN belongs to no such self-sufficient oligarchy. He does not produce a head-covering and say to the fashionable world, "The cap fits, and you must wear it." He merely produces a superb hat of the very best material for $4, and invites the public to pass their judgment upon it. If any prefer a different model, he is prepared to suit all tastes at the same reasonable price. It is in this spirit that he offers his beautiful Fall Hat for 1851. It is by inviting an independent opinion from his customers, not by manufacturing opinions for them, that he has made his way in the world. GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

☞ ESPENSCHEID has made a decided hit with his Fall Style for 1851, and now stands deservedly in the highest rank among the Hatters of New-York. We have priced the market, and can recommend the establishment of Mr. ESPENSCHEID. His stock is of the choicest that can be procured, and the beauty, ease and elegance of the fabric beyond criticism. Call in at No. 107 Nassau, corner of Ann, and see if his $3 50 hats are not better and tastier than any $4 hats in town.

☞ LEARY & Co., LEADERS and introducers of FASHION for Gentlemen's Hats, Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor-house, this day, present their QUARTERLY PATTERN.

☞ GENTLEMEN'S HATS, FALL STYLE—BIRD, cor. Pine and Nassau-sts., solicits the attention of his customers and the public to the new style of Hat for the autumn season. It will be introduced on Thursday, 28th inst., and is if possible of enhanced quality of fabric, and very elegant in proportions and finish. August 27th, 1851. BIRD, cor. Pine and Nassau-sts.

DAVID'S FALL STYLE HATS.—If you want a Hat that is light and easy to the head, buy of W. P. DAVID, No. 301 Broadway, near Duane-st. They are pronounced the most beautiful Hats yet introduced. Give him a call and try one of his elegant Hats.

MEALIO'S FALL STYLE.—Mealio's Fall style of Hats is the rage, and the ladies insist that they will not have anything to say to gentlemen who wear any other sort of head-gear. As the ladies are all-potent in what they determine to accomplish, it is but fair to suppose that there will be a great rush to MEALIO'S, No. 416 Broadway.

☞ A. T. STEWART & Co., will open their new Store on Monday, the 8th of Sept. next, when they will offer for sale a new and elegant stock of Dress and Fancy Goods, &c., imported expressly for the occasion, to which they respectfully call the attention of their friends and the public. Broadway, Chambers and Reade-sts. au30 7t*

82 NASSAU-ST—Boot-makers' Union Association. Boots, Shoes & Gaiters at retail for wholesale prices.

WATKINS's way of doing business is the only right one, viz., to give customers fully the worth of their money and selling no inferior articles. Strangers and citizens wanting Boots and Shoes that can be depended on, are recommended to call at 114 Fulton-st. s6 3teod

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS—At Wholesale.—The subscriber invites Clothiers, Merchant Tailors, and all Dealers in Furnishing Goods, to examine his Stock. The wants of the City trade, in the line, fully met. Goods sold at the lowest market prices for cash. SANXAY, No. 146 William-st., one door above Fulton-st. s4 4t*

TO THE LADIES.—The India Rubber House-Gloves are now considered a requisite for every lady who attends to domestic affairs, and are invaluable in protecting the hands in all kinds of roughening work, rendering them as soft as velvet, and snowy white. For sale low at HITCHCOCK & LEADBEATER'S, No. 347 Broadway. s2 6t*

☞ Housekeepers, and all others, in want of Bedding, Bedsteads, &c., would do well to call at M. WILLARD's old established Warerooms, 150 Chatham-st., corner of Mulberry-st., where may be found the largest assortment of articles in his line, ever offered to the public, consisting of Feathers, Beds, Mattresses, &c. Patent Screw Bedsteads and Cots, wholesale and retail. au9 1mTuTh&S*

TO SOUTHERN AND WESTERN MERCHANTS.—I will sell, to dealers, MRS. JERVIS's COLD CANDY, at wholesale prices, which will insure good profits. The good reputation of this Cough Candy all that can read must know. MRS. W. JERVIS, No. 366 Broadway, Principal Office. s6 6t*

SHIRTS THAT FIT INFALLIBLY.—The method of measuring adopted at GREEN's, at 1 Astor House, secures a fit with mathematical certainty. The quality of the material and the needlework are unequaled. And at the very hour when a set of Shirts are promised they are sent home.

☞ FENTON'S PATENT FLINT ENAMEL WARE Wholesale and Retail Depot, No. 568 Broadway corner Prince-st. BEMAN & CASE.

☞ Jenny Lind, Caroline Rousset, her sweet sisters, and all the ladies of New-York and its vicinity, are politely requested to visit MILLER's Shoe Store in Canal-st. It has been enlarged and decorated, and is now the most beautiful establishment in this city, where ladies, misses and children can be supplied with Gaiter Boots and Shoes of all the various styles, excellent in quality and moderate in price. With respect, J. B. MILLER, No. 134 Canal-st.

☞ ALBRO & BROTHERS, No. 156 Bowery, fourth door above Broome-st., and No. 256 Grand-st., second block east of the Bowery, have the pleasure of informing the public that they are selling
Double Refined Crushed Loaf Sugar, at four shillings and sixpence for seven pounds.
All other kinds of Refined Sugars at the Refiners' prices.
Old Government Java Coffee (a superior article) at fourteen pence per pound.
Good Java Coffee at one shilling per pound.
First quality Young Hyson Tea at six shillings per pound.
First quality Oolong Tea, at four shillings per pound.
First quality English Breakfast Tea at three shillings per pound.
The above Teas cannot be surpassed by any Teas retailed in this market.
Superior old Wines and Brandies, on draught and in bottles.
Pure Bleached Lamp Oil at six shillings per gallon.
☞ Purchasers will please bear in mind that they can obtain very handsome Crushed Loaf Sugar at four shillings and sixpence for seven pounds; and a superior article of Broken Loaf Sugar, free from dust, at five shillings for seven pounds, at ALBRO & BROTHERS, No. 156 Bowery and No. 256 Grand-st., where every article sold is warranted to give entire satisfaction.

NOW IS YOUR TIME.—The whole business world is in a state of activity. Day and night, boxes, bales and packages are being transported to and fro. All those goods will in a few days be properly arranged on the shelves of the retailers for inspection. Among the rest, the carpet dealers are making extensive arrangements for the Fall campaign. Messrs. PETERSON & HUMPHREY, whose extensive store is on the corner of Broadway and White-st., have now on hand a magnificent assortment of the most splendid patterns of the best quality, which they are prepared to sell on the most reasonable terms.

FLOOR OIL-CLOTHS—Well seasoned and perfect, at 3s. per yard.
Three-thread Brussels Carpets at 8s.
Three-ply good Quilts at 7s.
BAILEY & BROTHERS, No. 434 Pearl-st. Near Chatham. s6 2w

BUSINESS.—Those who desire to diffuse a knowledge of their business abroad, in any of the cities or towns, or in any section or district in the country, are respectfully notified that V. B. PALMER is the Agent, duly appointed by the proprietors of the best Newspapers of all the States in the Union, and authorized by them to receive and receipt for advertisements and subscriptions for their respective papers, upon the same terms as are exacted by them. Now is the time to invite the Fall trade. Office in The Tribune Building.

☞ A Reduction of Twenty-Five per cent. on English and American Imperial Three Ply Carpeting, Hearth-Rugs, Plain Oil-Cloths, &c., at No. 99 Bowery, HIRAM ANDERSON's. The largest and cheapest assortment of Three-Ply Carpets to be found in this city, is displayed in the eight spacious Sales Rooms of that famous Carpet Emporium. Prices from six to eight shillings per yard. Also, one hundred and fifty pieces of new Fall patterns of Ingrain Carpeting at four and five shillings; also, Oil-Cloth at three, four and five shillings per yard, and English Druggets from one to four yards wide. The most astonishing inducements ever offered in the United States.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INS. CO., NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1851.
DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., payable on and after the 8th inst. s6 3t J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

ALBANY DUTCHMAN.—"This sprightly sheet has just entered upon its third volume, with a new head and outward adornment. It is one of the most witty and vivacious papers in all the length and breadth of the country, and we venture to say that the smart paragraphs of the Editors are more extensively stolen than those of any other individuals in the profession." This is what The Eclectic Magazine says of that popular journal, and it is no more than what it deserves. The Dutchman this week commences a new Historical Romance, by that gifted author, A. B. Street. It is entitled "Foaming Rift, or the Delaware Raftsman," and the author's name is enough to convince all that it will be interesting. The Dutchman is for sale at all our News Depots. Wholesale Agents, DEXTER & BROTHER, No. 43 Ann-st.

TO PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS.—The NEWTON COMPANY respectfully call the attention of Printers and Publishers to their improved Type and Stereotype Plates, &c. The improvement consists in giving to them a copper face, at about one-third additional cost, so that their durability is increased in direct proportion to the superior tenacity of copper over type metal, which, according to correct experiments, is as 12 is to 1. From this single fact it will at once be perceived that a thin face of copper must give extraordinary endurance to printing surfaces, and experience has fully proved such to be the case. The Company have secured letters patent for the improvement, and they are prepared to receive and execute orders at their establishment, 8 North William-st., New-York.
The following papers are printed in the copper-faced type: New-York Courier and Enquirer; New-York Daily Tribune; Boston Daily Journal; Boston Flag of Our Union; Boston Pictorial Drawing-Room Companion; New-York Organ, and others. NEWTON COMPANY, 8 North William-st., N. Y. je21 TuTh&Stf

☞ STRANGERS AND CITIZENS are invited to visit G. W. TUTTLE's EMPORIUM OF FANCY GOODS, No. 345 Broadway, where may be seen, in endless variety, every description of English, French, German and Chinese Fancy Ware, at the most reasonable prices, wholesale and retail. New and beautiful Goods by every arrival from Europe. Visitors are always welcome. s2 3teod

HAVANA AND PRINCIPE CIGARS.—JAMES SADLIER, No. 197 Broadway, "Franklin Buildings," would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has just received a large and very choice assortment of Havana and Principe Cigars, of various brands, which he offers for sale at reasonable prices, either wholesale or retail. JAMES SADLIER, 197 Broadway, "Franklin Buildings." s1 6t*

IMPORTED CARPETING.—PETERSON & HUMPHREY, 379 Broadway, corner of White-st., have just received, per packet-ship New-York, additional supplies of rich and elegant Velvet, Tapestry and Brussels, to which they invite the attention of the public and merchants from the country, assuring them our stock will favorably compare with all others now in the city. We offer them full 10 per cent. less. s5 1w*

THE NEW-YORK ORGAN—A Family Companion.—This well-known and long established Family Paper has secured the unbounded favor of the thousands of domestic circles in which it is taken. The wives, mothers, sisters and daughters long for its weekly visit. The juveniles save their pennies to subscribe for it, and when its day of issue arrives, they are impatient for The Organ. The Eleventh volume is just commenced—a good time to subscribe. Only $1 per year. BROGNARD & CO., No. 118 Nassau-st., s2 6tD&3tW* Directly opposite Bible House.

GOLD MEDAL TRUSSES.—BENJAMIN'S Brass Spring Truss, (No. 13 Beekman-st.,) so justly celebrated for its durability and success in curing ruptures of long standing, is worn with ease, and without injury to the spine. Pressure graduated to suit any case at pleasure. Six days' trial given, and money returned, if not satisfactory.

ESSENCE OF TYRE.—A Liquid Dye for coloring the hair, whiskers, &c., a beautiful brown or black. It will not wear off, soil the linen or stain the skin—but will give the hair a beautiful, permanent and soft glossy appearance, so natural that the closest observer cannot tell that dye has been used. Prepared only by J. W. STAINBURN, Chemist. Sold wholesale, &c., by C. V. CLICKENER & Co., No. 81 Barclay-st., and J. & I. CODDINGTON, No. 715 Broadway, and No. 363 Hudson-st., N. Y.; Mrs. HAYS, Brooklyn. Price 50 cents. s6 2t

☞ We call the attention of readers of The Tribune to an advertisement in another column, of the MOUNTAIN INDIAN LINIMENT, for the cure of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, Spinal Affections, Sprains, &c., particularly to the certificate of G. G. EVANS, Esq., an extensive Upholsterer, No. 59 Beekman-st., N. Y.

NEW CURE FOR SALT RHEUM AND ERYSIPILAS.—These diseases prevail to a much greater extent than is generally supposed, as they appear in so many and various forms; but we learn that there is an infallible remedy in Dr. WEAVER's Compound Salt Rheum Syrup, together with the Cerate. See the advertisement in another column of the truly wonderful cure of a well-known citizen of our vicinity, effectually, alone by these medicines. s6 2tS&Tu RADWAY & Co., Agents, 162 Fulton-st., N. Y.

☞ PEDDLERS ARE VENDING
Some vile stuff, pretending
'T will rid you of insects and vermin;
'T is put up like LYON's,
But all those who try once,
To touch it no more will determine.
Beware! Do not use it;
Should you introduce it
In chamber, or pantry, or store,
You may wish—too late taught—
Pills and Powder you'd bought
In Broadway at FOUR-TWENTY-FOUR.
Principal office for the sale of LYON's Magnetic Powder and Pills, No. 424 Broadway. s6 3t*

☞ HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM AGAIN TRIUMPHANT.—Scrofula, with ulcerated throat, mouth and tongue. Mr. P. Martin, No. 180 Avenue A, was painfully afflicted for years with the above distressing complaint, which nothing could reach until he had resource to the SOVEREIGN LIFE BALSAM, a few bottles of which freed him from all pain, healing every ulcer. The Balsam is the most certain remedy for rheumatism, scrofula, neuralgia, king's evil, mercurial diseases, piles, fistula, pimples, and blotches on the face, barber's itch, and all diseases flowing from great impurity of the blood. It removes the foulest taint. Principal office, No. 143 Bowery, between Grand and Broome-sts. Agent for Brooklyn, Mrs. Hayes, No. 175 Fulton-st. 75 cents a bottle.

☞ DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, are justly reckoned among our most valuable medicines. In cases of dyspepsia it acts like magic, strengthening the tone of the stomach, stimulating the digestive powers, and giving roddy health to the cheek and brightness to the eye. There are thousands in this community who can testify to their virtues, and thousands will hereafter add their testimony. A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, are the Agents for this City.

WHEELER'S SHERRY WINE BITTERS.—The City Inspector's Reports show that the mortality by diarrhea, and other bowel complaints, is very great this season. These extraordinary Bitters will prevent or remove them with unerring certainty. The Bostonians are little given to patent medicines, and yet Dr. WHEELER's Sherry Wine Bitters are almost universally used and warmly praised there. Even the Temperance Physicians recommend them. WATSON & Co., No. 77 Fulton-st., are the sole agents, wholesale and retail, for New York.

A GENUINE MEDICINE.—The Oxygenated Bitters have no equal as a tonic medicine, and as it contains no alcohol, is especially adapted to the delicate constitution of females suffering from any derangement of the natural functions, weakness or irregularity, nervous debility, &c.
For sale by A. B. & D. Sands, 100 Fulton-st.; A. L. Scovill & Co. 316, and C. H. Ring, 192 Broadway; and by Druggists generally in the United States.

☞ FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists and Publishers, Clinton Hall 131 Nassau-st., near the Park.

WHIG PRIMARY MEETINGS.—The arrangement of Delegates to Syracuse came off all day yesterday. There was very little interest in most Wards; nobody seemed to care much about who went, as a general thing, and but for "splits" in the IId, VIth, IXth, Xth and XVIIIth Wards, there would have been no sort of excitement. We give the names of those elected so far as we have heard:

Dist.	Delegates.	Substitutes.
IV	Alexander H. Schultz,	Daniel Lord,
V	Geo. A. Buckingham,	Joseph T. Mills.
VI	James W. Beekman,	Jas. G. Moffatt.
VII	Henry J. Raymond,	James W. Barth.
	George B. Deane,	
VIII	Robert T. Haws,	Edgar T. Ryder.
	J. H. Hobart Haws,	Edgar T. Ryder.
IX	Chas. H. Simonson,	
XI	Obadiah Newcomb,	Sam'l. Atkinson.
XII	Benedict Lewis, Jr.,	
XIII	Isaac O. Barker,	
XVI	Moses Maynard,	Erastus Brooks,
	Luther C. Carter,	Geo. F. Nesbitt.

Three Districts chose Ward Delegates only, and three (IIId, Xth and XVth) we have not heard from.

Cassius M. Clay.

Will attend the National Free Soil Convention at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 24th inst. The following extract of a private letter recently received from him shows that he 'bates no jot of heart nor hope' in the cause of Universal Freedom:

"My canvass is closed. I have received but a few thousand votes, (676 in my own county,) it is true, but a great end is gained. I have first achieved the liberty of the press, and now the freedom of debate. 'The reign of terror' in Kentucky is no more, a *permanent party is planted*, that must at last make free my own native land.'"

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPT. 6, 1851.

☞ Advertisements for *The Tribune* of Monday ought to be sent in before 9 o'clock on Saturday evening.

For Europe.

The U. S. Mail steamship Hermann, Capt. Wilson, will leave this port TO-DAY, at noon, for Liverpool. The *Semi-Weekly Tribune*, containing all the latest news from Cuba, can be had at the Desk This Morning, in wrappers, ready for mailing.

☞ Our Series of Editorial articles upon the Fallacies and Frauds of British Free Trade has been interrupted for several days by the pressure of news and other matter. We print this morning the *Eleventh* of these articles; it will be found on the sixth page. There are still two or three articles to complete the series.

The News of the Morning.

The capture and execution of Lopez by the Spanish authorities are fully confirmed by our telegraph reports from New-Orleans. He was arrested on the 29th of August, taken to Havana on the 31st, and garoted at 7 o'clock the next morning, last Monday, the 1st instant. The Government have 155 American prisoners in custody, who, it is said, have been sentenced to the punishment of the Chain-gang for ten years. Thus ends this ill-judged attempt, on the part of our countrymen, at interference with the political affairs of a foreign State. Deluded by false representations, and taking counsel of insane excitement rather than of common sense, they have become the victims of enthusiastic folly or of wild rapacity. Let their terrible fate serve as a lesson of wisdom to the hot blood of young America.

The Tragedy in Cuba.

There is no longer a doubt that Lopez is utterly defeated and executed, and that his brave, deluded followers have all perished or are now in chains. A very few may be still hiding in the mountains and forests, but they must be few indeed, with a desperate chance of ever regaining their own country. The discomfiture of the expedition is complete.

That the number of the killed and the prisoners is exaggerated by the Spanish bulletins, we confidently believe. It seems certain that Lopez was not joined by any considerable number of Cubans, and we think his whole force could not have exceeded six hundred combatants. Of these, probably one-half were dead and the residue prisoners (mainly wounded) at the date of our last advices.

Would that we could hope that the lives of these prisoners are to be spared! While Lopez was in arms on the island, and his success not impossible, severity might be palliated; but the necessity has vanished with the peril. These misled, perhaps culpable, but brave and unfortunate prisoners have suffered all but death; surely this last drop may be spared them. In the name of Humanity, and even of wise Policy, we would entreat the saving of their lives.

And yet we fear the worst. Probably they have not been able to hold prisoners, if they took any; and if they were compelled to execute them, however stern the necessity, a bloody retaliation is certain.—The Spaniards are not a merciful race, and the news of the disgraceful, barbarian outrages perpetrated on their Consul and other Spanish subjects by the miscreant mob of New-Orleans, will have exasperated them to madness. It would be hard if our unhappy countrymen deluded into this invading expedition should be called to suffer for that cowardly outrage, yet so it may be.

—Surely, it must now be evident that the Cuban Creoles do not desire Independence enough to fight for it; and if not, why should others risk their lives in the cause? If the Cubans who have been promising to cooperate with Lopez had possessed one spark of generous feeling, they would have redeemed their promises, even in the face of certain death. They had no right to draw back when our confiding countrymen had thrown their lives into the contest. Every 'Patriot' Cuban should at least have mitigated the bitterness of the death-beds of these devoted men by dying with them. If the invaders could have felt that they had sacrificed themselves for men worthy of the offering, they might have closed their eyes serenely and joyfully. That consolation was denied them. Who will henceforth court their fate?

Let us have no more Annexations by violence! If Cuba belongs to us, (as we think she does not,) she will come to us in good time. 'Peace hath her victories not less renowned than War.' The growth of our country is abundantly rapid, and needs no bloody rain to stimulate it. Let the terrible lesson just taught our people be duly weighed and heeded.

The Troubles in Nicaragua.

Central America has long been divided by two parties called Serviles and Liberals. Of late years they have been frequently denominated Conservatives and Radicals—Reactionists and Progressives. Late events have much changed the relations of these parties, but their instincts are yet the same. Thus in Nicaragua, in relation to the dispute with England about the Mosquito Shore and San Juan, the Conservatives favored submission, but the Radicals resistance, or at any rate non-concession.

The Liberals, for some years, have been in possession of power, and, aided by Gen. Muñoz, an able and efficient officer, rescued the State from the chaos which followed the dissolution of the old Confederation. Gen. Muñoz reduced the army from an insolent mob into discipline and order; restrained their excesses and made them subordinate to the laws.

In the dispute relative to San Juan, it was this officer who expelled the English after their first seizure. He has consequently since been very obnoxious to that interest, and more or less hostile to those disposed to concede anything to English pretensions.

In 1848 the concessionists, by favoring a robber chieftain, named Sonza, in order to embarrass the Government, soon lent him a power which threatened to be turned against themselves. In this emergency they called in Gen. Muñoz; a reconciliation was made, and the robber faction, by means of the union, effectually put down. The apparent fusion which thus took place resulted last Spring in the election of Sr. Pineda, a moderate man, but always identified with the reactionary party, to the office of Director. Gen. Muñoz and the Liberals generally acquiesced in the choice.

But Pineda was surrounded by men who had not forgotten their old animosities against the General who had once saved them from destruction. They intrigued to procure his removal from the command of the forces. As soon as he discovered their dissatisfaction, he not only avowed his readiness to resign, but actually did so. The result was disastrous to the peace of the State; for there are many ill-disposed bands of men in the country who are only kept in check by the military arm. They now conceived that they would enjoy immunity in their disorders.

The proprietors of the country, alarmed, requested that Muñoz be reinstated; the request was refused; whereupon a Committee of Public Safety, on behalf of the Northern and Western Districts of the State, themselves took possession of the arms, and convening a majority of the Assembly, decreed the suspension of the Director, and placed the Executive power, temporarily, in the hands of Sr. Albunza, Senior Senator. Pineda and his friends, supported only by two of the six departments, were unable to offer any resistance, and fled, or were sent out of the country. Albunza organized a Provincial Government, reinstating Muñoz in command of the army.

The opposition members of the Assembly, that is, those in the Pineda interest, met in Granada, and selected Sr. Montenegro as Director, who also proceeded to organize a Government, retaining such of Pineda's men as remained. The headquarters of this party is in Granada, and they are more or less supported by the Departments Meridional and Oriental. The Albunza party are in possession of the capital, the archives, the arms and the army, and are supported by the Departments Occidental, Septentrional, and the others, comprising the largest and most populous portion of the State.

The party of Pineda were in favor of making some additional concession to the Canal Company, which is just now obnoxious to most of the inhabitants—whether for good or bad reasons, or none at all, we do not undertake to say. The agents of this company, and Mr. Kerr, U. S. Chargé d'Affaires (it is said) have recognized Montenegro. The National Congress, on the other hand, who probably understand the matter better than strangers generally can, have recognized Albunza. But neither one nor the other is the legally elected Director, and it may be that a great mistake is made by Mr. Kerr in presenting his credentials at all. It is to be hoped that the report of his doing so is unfounded; for it will be injurious to the interests of the United States to have its officers mixed up in the partisan struggles of the country.

We do not suppose that Albunza and Muñez will meet with any serious opposition. Montenegro, who, by the way, is a mulatto, is a weak man, and besides, is in infirm health, and his Ministers are men destitute of character or capacity. We presume, therefore, that the tranquillity of the State will not be long disturbed.

Death of Judge Woodbury.

The decease of this distinguished politician, whose dangerous illness we announced a few days since, took place at his residence in Portsmouth, N. H., on Thursday evening, September 3, at the age of 61. The immediate occasion of his death was an inflammatory tumor of the stomach, which rendered him incapable of taking nourishment. Although greatly differing from him on vital points of national politics, we cannot fail to recognize the energy of mind and steadfastness of character which gave him a high place in the counsels of the party to which he was attached, and which will cause his name to be remembered in the political history of our country.

LEVI WOODBURY was born in 1790, at Francestown, a good farming village in the interior of New-Hampshire, where he received his early education, attending the district school during the Winter months, and working on his father's farm in the Summer. From his boyhood, he showed a decided taste for learning, and on attaining the proper age, was sent to an academy, in order to prepare for college. He entered Dartmouth College in 1805, and after passing through the usual course, received his first degree, with a high reputation among his teachers and class mates for industry, talent, and uncommon perseverance. He at once selected the law as his future profession, and having studied for the requisite term of three years at Litchfield, Boston, and Exeter, as well as his native place, was admitted to the Bar in 1812. At that time, party spirit was raging with intense fervor in every portion of New-England. Mr. Woodbury took a decided stand in favor of Madison's Administration and the war with Great Britain. He was soon acknowledged as a shrewd and powerful leader of the party, which was then in the minority in his native State. Devoted with youthful zeal to the cause which he had espoused, he exerted no small influence in changing the political character of the State, and aiding the Democratic party in gaining the ascendency, which they secured in 1816. On the first meeting of the Legislature, after his friends came into power, Mr. Woodbury was chosen Secretary of the Senate, and at the commencement of the following year was appointed a Judge of the Superior Court. He was then but 27 years of age, the youngest Judge, so far as we remember, that was ever elevated to a seat on the bench. The appointment caused great surprise to men of all parties, on account of the comparative youth of the incumbent and his limited experience of practice at the bar. He acquitted himself, however, of the duties of his arduous station with great credit. His name became still more widely known, and in 1822 he was elected Governor of New-Hampshire by a large majority. Failing to be chosen for a second term, he resumed the practice of his profession in Portsmouth, to which place he had removed in 1819, and where he continued to have his permanent residence until the time of his decease. He immediately entered upon an extensive practice of his profession, and was surrounded with clients from all quarters.—In 1825, he was chosen to the State Legislature from the town of Portsmouth, and at the commencement of the session was elected Speaker of the House, although it was the first time that he had been a member of any Legislative Assembly. During this session, he was chosen to fill a vacancy which had occurred in the Senate of the United States, and upon taking his seat in that body, he ably sustained the position of a leader of his party. His term of service in the Senate expired in March, 1831. He had previously declined a re-election. On the reorganization of President Jackson's Cabinet in the month of April following, he was invited to take the office of Secretary of the Navy. He accepted the appointment, and discharged the duties of the office until 1834, when he became Secretary of the Treasury, in place of Mr. Taney, whose nomination had been rejected by the Senate. He continued in that post till the close of Mr. Van Buren's Presidency, when he resumed his seat in the Senate, to which he had been elected for six years from the 4th of March, 1841. Mean time, on the decease of Judge Story, during the Administration of Mr. Polk, he was appointed to fill the place of that eminent jurist, and became a Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States in 1846. From that time the deceased withdrew from active participation in political life and devoted himself to the duties of his high station, which he discharged with assiduity and success.

Without possessing the highest order of intellect, Judge Woodbury had a large share of native shrewdness and unfailing quickness of political forecast, a very retentive memory, and a more than common power of logical reasoning. He was an effective speaker in debate, and understood the art of bringing men over to his views, even if they failed to comprehend his arguments. His style of writing was turgid and obscure, doing little justice to his acknowledged clearness of intellect. He made little use of common artifices for obtaining personal popularity, and, though respected for his intelligence and solidity of character, was never a great public favorite. In the private relations of life, his reputation was unblemished.

The Evening Post speaks of Luke Woodbury, who recently committed suicide in New-Hampshire, as the brother of Judge Woodbury, but this is an error.

Vermont Election.

We find in *The Boston Atlas* of yesterday morning the following returns of the recent Election in Vermont. It will be seen that in 186 towns, WILLIAMS, the Whig candidate for Governor, has 1,680 majority over all competitors, and there can be no reasonable doubt of his triumphant election by the People. Whig Senators are elected in Windham, Windsor, Franklin, Addison, Chittenden, Rutland, Bennington and Essex Counties. The Opposition have succeeded in Washington, Orange and Grand Isle Counties. For Members of the House of Representatives, returns from 203 towns show the election of 104 Whigs, 54 Free-Soilers and 23 Old Line Opposition. The following are *The Atlas's* returns:

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR

Counties.	1851 Williams, Whig.	1851 Redfield, Free Dem.	1851 Robinson, Old Line.	1851 Scattering.	1850 Williams, Whig.	1850 Peck, Free Dem.	1850 Roberts, Old Line.	1850 Scattering.
Bennington, 8 ts	724	83	655	0	682	638	165	1
Windham, 22 ts all but 1	2240	1011	967	1	2408	1096	551	4
Rutland, 15 ts	2045	943	327	0	2062	910	281	6
Windsor, 21 ts (com.)	3466	1378	1094	4	3814	2136	61	10
Addison, 20 ts all but 3	1968	749	153	0	1893	921	153	1
Orange, 16 ts all but 1	2038	2340	250	0	2119	2540	139	1
Chittenden, 14 t'ns	1329	1177	656	0	1909	1292	676	1
Washington, 11	1012	1494	168	0	1092	1751	125	2
Caledonia, 16 all but one	1329	1542	250	0	1561	2031	79	1
Franklin, 12 t'ns all but two	1164	692	771	0	1488	773	905	0
Lamoille, 6 towns	333	584	309	0	368	594	419	0
Orleans, 15 towns	1143	1003	81	23	1166	992	113	0
Essex, 3 towns	291	84	66	0	257	139	9	0
Grand Isle, 3 towns	219	5	119	0	235	13	124	0
Total 156 towns	20651	12783	5906	30	22325	15096	3783	27

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Counties	1851 Whigs.	1851 Free Dems.	1851 Old Line.	1851 No Choice.	1850 Whigs.	1850 Free De.	1850 Old Line.	1850 No Choice.
Windsor, complete	16	2	0	6	19	3	0	2
Addison, complete	21	1	0	1	21	2	0	0
Chittenden, complete	6	3	3	3	9	3	1	2
Washington, complete	3	14	1	0	2	12	3	1
Windham	13	4	2	3	14	5	1	2
Bennington	6	2	2	0	7	2	1	0
Franklin	6	0	6	1	6	0	6	1
Rutland	11	4	3	1	14	2	3	0
Orange	4	9	0	3	7	8	0	1
Caledonia	6	9	0	1	5	11	0	0
Orleans	7	1	6	1	9	4	1	1
Lamoille	0	4	0	2	0	2	1	3
Grand Isle	3	0	0	0	2	0	1	0
Essex	2	1	0	0	3	0	0	0
Total	104	54	23	22	118	54	18	13

We received the following telegraphic dispatch from Burlington yesterday:

BURLINGTON, Vt., Friday, Sept. 5, 1851.

I give you the following aggregates of our election returns. In 155 towns the vote for Governor is Williams, Whig, 16,660; Redfield, Free Soil, 9,632; Robinson, Loco, 5,085. Williams is undoubtedly elected by the people. The remaining towns cannot change the result.

In 199 towns, the Representatives elect are, Whigs, 97; Free Soilers, 46; Locos, 30. The House is undoubtedly Whig.

Whig Senators are elected in Bennington, Windham, Essex, Rutland, Windsor, Addison, Franklin and Chittenden Cos.; in all 20, or two-thirds of the Senate. The Senate Whig all over. I rather think this will do.

☞ *The Courier and Enquirer* has a caustic leader on "the school of quack philosophers and philanthropists," who advocate the abolition of the Death-Penalty and in effect of all vindictive punishments. The general scope of this article is strongly adverse to our own ideas and convictions, yet we shall not here controvert its positions, lest we might imbibe and be tempted to exhibit some trace of its ferocious spirit. We choose rather to quote from it a single sentiment, with which in the main we can have little difficulty in agreeing. The Courier says:

"It is said that the main end of the punishment of crime is the reformation of the criminal. The villain must be a fool who won't *reform* and put himself on his good behavior to save himself from life-long imprisonment; the day he does reform, the object of his punishment, or rather his medication, is gained, and the Governor is in duty bound to set him free again. * * * * The same morbid sensibility that has caused jurors to refuse to convict *has caused Governors to abuse their pardoning power*."

We think there is much force in this view of the subject. Pardons are granted quite too freely in this country. For, while we should not wish to retain in prison a culprit who had thoroughly and permanently reformed, we can't help distrusting the sincerity of that penitence which has an eye to escape from deserved punishment. That virtue whose frailty has been demonstrated needs continued and careful supervision, and we think it may be as well to keep this class of penitents out of the reach of temptation until time shall have tested and proved their recovered integrity.

—But *The Courier* does not put the case as strongly as it might. The abuse of the pardoning power in this country has proceeded much farther than its statement affirms. To pardon a felon out of prison, with several years of his sentence unexpired, because *he says* he is reformed, is a very questionable exercise of the Governor's prerogative; but this is nothing to the pardon of a convict *before he has ever been to prison*, and in defiance of the notorious fact that he has never even *pretended* to be penitent for his crime—when it is known, in short, that he is that identical 'fool who *won't* reform.' We think *The Courier* will agree with us that this is a far more flagrant case than any which has evoked its thunders.

IRELAND AND AMERICA.

Meeting in Behalf of the Irish and American Steamship Company.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the friends of the Irish and American Steamship Company was held last evening at the Coliseum.

The meeting was called to order by Horace Greeley, and the following gentlemen were chosen officers of the meeting:

President—THOMAS ADDIS EMMET.

Vice-Presidents.

Cornelius Vanderbilt,	Lindley M. Hoffman,
Charles M. Connolly,	Walter R. Jones,
Simeon Draper,	George S. Robbins,
Daniel Kingsland,	R. H. Winslow,
Wilson G. Hunt,	Charles W. A. Rodgers,
Terence Donnelly,	Daniel MacGregor,
Robert Emmet,	Francis R. Tillou,
James C. Bell,	Hugh Maxwell,
George McBride,	Moses Taylor.

Secretaries.

Dudley Persse, John B. Dillon, Robert E. Kelly.

Mr. EMMET, on taking the Chair, made a few appropriate remarks, stating the objects of the meeting. He looked upon this enterprise, if successful, as the first great effort to make Ireland, what she should long since have been, free and independent—thereby peaceably vindicating the motives, sanctifying the blood and sufferings of so many of her best sons, and leading to a speedy realization of their noble aspirations, and of their sincere but unsuccessful efforts to elevate their country to a place in the first rank among the nations of the Earth.

Mr. JOHN B. DILLON, one of the Secretaries, read the following letters from Archbishop HUGHES and ROBERT J. WALKER:

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Sept. 4, 1851.

DEAR SIR: As I shall not be in town on Friday evening, I beg leave to communicate, through you, in answer to some inquiries on the subject of my opinion with regard to the establishment of communication by steam between New-York and some port on the Western Coast of Ireland. As a maritime or commercial undertaking, the gentlemen connected with it have no need of any opinion from me. They understand the subject in that respect much better than I do. But I have always thought it strange since the introduction of Steam in Ocean Navigation that no communication was opened between America and Ireland. There is no country in Europe from which the stream of immigration toward the United States has set in more strongly or more steadily than from Ireland. It is the country of Europe nearest to this Continent, and it is exceedingly strange to observe that with all the increased facilities for ocean travel the emigrants from Ireland have been obliged hitherto to make one first voyage toward the East in order to commence another toward the West.

I think it is probable that a line of communication by Steam would not prove an unprofitable enterprise. It seems to me that it might be the means of opening new sources of commerce between the two countries, or at least giving a new direction to old ones. But on this subject it would not become me to express an opinion. I have no hesitation, however, in saying that if such an enterprise should prove successful in a pecuniary point of view, it cannot fail to present very great advantages to emigrants. In the expensive and circuitous route which they are now for the most part obliged to take, they are exposed to impositions of every kind—to greatly increased expense and to dangers both physical and moral which it must be the desire of every humane person to see diminished. Under this point of view, particularly, I rejoice in the brightening and more certain prospects which are now opening upon us of a direct Steam communication between New-York and some eligible port on the Western Coast of Ireland. I need not add that the project itself and the enlightened and enterprising gentlemen connected with it have my best wishes, both for themselves and the noble undertaking in which they are engaged.

I remain, with great respect,
Your obedient servant,
†JOHN, Archbishop of New-York.

H. B. STEBBETTS, Esq.

IRVING HOUSE, New-York, Friday, Sept. 5, 1851.

DEAR SIR: I have just received your letter of this date, requesting me, in the name of the "Provisional Committee of the Irish and American Steamship Company," to attend a meeting at the Coliseum Rooms this evening.

It is not in my power to be present at the proposed meeting, but you have my best wishes for the success of this great enterprise. Ever favorable to all measures calculated to increase interstate or international commerce and intercourse, your project presents to my mind additional attractions. It is associated with Ireland—a country dear to every true American—nearer to our shore and hearts than any other portion of Europe, and destined to be drawn still closer to us by the Union steam line you propose to establish.

That great success may speedily attend your great and patriotic enterprise, is the sincere desire of
Your fellow citizen, R. J. WALKER.

P. J. SMITH, Esq., Secretary.

The following Address of the Provisional Committee was read by Mr. KELLY:

IRISH AND AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

This enterprise has been undertaken mainly with a view to the advantage of the humbler Emigrants who are quitting the Old World to seek a home among us.

For the last few years the emigration to the United States from the British Islands alone, has given an annual average of 268,469 persons.

In the mode of conveying those emigrants, evils have for a long while existed, not the less grievous because they have occupied but little of public attention.

While for the wealthier class facilities of travel have year by year increased, the poor who seek on this continent a field for useful labor are subjected to sufferings which have grown in intensity with the increasing tide of emigration.

On the Irish Emigrants, and they are by far the most numerous, such miseries fall with heaviest weight.

From the moment one of these leaves his home, his journey to America is an ordeal, to which overruling necessity alone could compel him to submit.

His first step is an anomaly. To reach this western continent, he turns his face eastward, and leaving behind him the harbors that he neglected on the western coast of his Island, travels a weary journey to Liverpool, where, confused and overpowered in the bustle of a foreign commercial city, he falls an easy prey to imposition and deceit.

He quits the land, but misery, with increasing bitterness, follows him upon the sea.

He remains cooped up for weeks in the dark hold of an emigrant ship where, men and women, huddled together with utter disregard of decency, wear away the wretched hours in hunger, filth and discomfort, or sicken and die without sympathy or help, often subjected to brutal treatment and exposed to the contagion of vice. He enters on his new career physically and morally degraded, and carries with him into the thronging population of our eastern cities the seeds of pestilence and the example of depravity.

With this unhappy preparation he finds himself, on his arrival on these shores, cast into a society of whose condition he knows nothing.

Unable to shape his course in a strange land, he lingers in some seaport city, adding to the supply of labor and diminishing its reward, or swelling the tide of vagrancy and pauperism.

The projectors of the Irish and American Steamship Company confidently hope that the enterprise which they now commend to public support will go far toward remedying the evils above referred to.

First. They propose to establish between the port of New-York and Galway, or some other suitable port on the west coast of Ireland, a line of first-class steamships, constructed with a special view to the conveyance of passengers, and capable each ship of