BUSINESS NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE ASTOR MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 28 1852.

☞ The following statement of the affairs of this Company is published in conformity with the requirements of the charter.

Amount of Premiums not marked off December 31, 1851		$221,856 35
Amount of Premiums on Marine and Inland Navigation, and Transportation risks for the year ending December 31, 1851		621,819 05
Total amount of premiums		$843,675 40
Amount of earned premiums during the year as above	$652,895 20	
Less return premiums	89,601 14	
Net earned premiums 1851		$563,294 06
Losses paid during same period	$389,997 14	
Reinsurance commissions, expenses and bad debts	58,642 14	448,639 28
Net earned profits		$114,654 78
The profits of the Company from the 2d April, 1849, to the 31st December, 1850, for which certificates are issued, amount to		$177,550 00
Additional profits as above		154,654 78
Net earnings to 31st December, 1851		$332,204 78

The Assets of the Company on the 31st December, 1851, were as follows:

Bills receivable	$424,137 72
Cash	34,884 15
Loans on stocks	88,830 00
Premium accounts to be closed by notes or cash, scrip of sundry Mutual Insurance Companies and salvages	62,973 33
	$610,825 20

☞ This Company take no Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.

The Board of Trustees have This Day declared a Dividend of twenty-four per cent. on the earned premiums of the year ending Dec. 31, 1851, for which certificates will be issued on and after the 7th of April next. Also an interest of six per cent. on the scrip heretofore issued, payable in cash on and after the 3d of February.

By order of the Board,
EDWARD A. STRONG, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

Zebedee Cook,	Francis Skiddy,	P. A. H. Reasuld,
Thomas Tileston,	Sam'l E. Sprouills,	Chas. Connolly,
F. S. Lathrop,	Eben. B. Crocker,	Elisha Robbins,
Sidney Brooks,	John A. McCaw,	Paul Alden,
Geo. Griswold, Jr.,	Wm. F. Bulkley,	Thomas Dunham,
Elias Ponvert,	Arthur Finnegan,	W. Kent, 85 Cedar,
E. J. Brown,	James S. Hyde,	John Harper,
Frederick A. Lee,	William Bryce,	James Myers,
George Bird,	J. W. Culbert,	James Stuart,
John B. Kiching,	R. T. Woodward,	Samuel L. Bush,
Alfred Barratt,	Theodore Crane,	Fra's L. Cook,
C. D. Hurd,	Robert L. Taylor,	Benj. A. Mumford.
Edward Anthony,	S. S. Chittenden,	
U. B. Brewster,	L. S. Pond,	

ZEBEDEE COOK, President.
EDWARD ANTHONY, Vice President.
EDWARD A. STRONG, Secretary. j31 1mWed&F*

GRASS VALLEY GOLD MINING COMPANY—NOTICE.—The Books of Subscription to the capital stock of the above Company are this day closed. Applicants for shares already pending will have their certificates issued on compliance with the requisite conditions.

Notice is also given to Stockholders that the Machinery of the Company is completed, and is now going on board the clipper Sea Nymph, to sail about the middle or 20th of the present month. Insurance is effected for the full value.

The office of the Company's Agency will be open daily, for the transaction of business, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) when all information may be obtained.

Address, postpaid, R. J. RICHARDS, Secretary,
4f 3tD&3tW No. 107 Fulton st., N.Y.

☞ New Spring De Laines, elegant style, small, neat figures, at one shilling a yard, may be found at HITCHCOCK & LEADBEATER'S, No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st., the cheapest goods ever sold in New-York. They cannot of course last long, so buy quick or you'll be too late.

"IT IS NOT FOR A DAY, BUT FOR ALL TIME."—MRS. JERVIS'S Cold Candy still continues its usefulness in cases of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., &c. Sold by MRS. W. JERVIS, No. 356 Broadway; Zieber, Philadelphia; Redding, Boston; Gilman, Washington; Wright & Co., New Orleans, and by druggists generally. 3f 1w

☞ Wet Linens, but not damaged, though at the most extraordinary low rates, as 2 shillings and 2s. 6d. a yard for goods worth double that price, may be found at HITCHCOCK & LEADBEATER, No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

☞ We notice that ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at public auction 41 desirable Building Lots THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Said lots are situated on the south-west corner of 9th av. and 53th-st.; on 54th and 55th sts., between 6th and 7th-avs.; on 7th av., between 54th and 55th-sts.; on 23th and 124th sts., between Broadway and 5th av.; house and lot No. 818 31st-st.; lots on 36th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.; on 53th-st., near 7th av.; on 10th-av., near 104th st.; on 56th st., between 6th and 7th avs.; 1 lot on 13th-st., near Avenue B; and a large and valuable lot of ground with the buildings thereon, at Peekskill, Westchester Co. Maps can be had at the Auction Rooms, No. 7 Broad-st. (1,769)

THE MONTHS.—No. VI.—February is a capricious month, own brother to that weathercock of the season—March. Now the snow-clouds cover the ground thickly with their white plumes, and anon the windows of Heaven are opened, and the arrowy rain comes hissing earthward. Now the air is warm and humid, and now frigid as the polar ice. Danger is around, above, beneath your feet. In the house of worship, in the place of amusement, in the social circle, in the haunts of business, on the fashionable promenade—everywhere—you hear the voice of the month—the loud, dry, incessant cough. Beware! beware! or it will prove the VOICE OF DEATH! But despair not, doubt not. A remedy, certain as the return of sunshine after storm—speedy as Hope can promise—will be found in Mrs. JERVIS'S COLD CANDY, the universally admitted good remedy for all throat and lung complaints premonitory to the Consumption.

Sold, wholesale and retail, by Mrs. W. JERVIS, No. 356 Broadway, one door above Franklin-st.

Agents—Rushton, Clark & Co., No. 110 Broadway, Irving House, and No. 10 Astor House; Mrs. M. Hayes, No. 175 Fulton st., Brooklyn, and by Druggists generally.

Each package is invariably signed Mrs. W. JERVIS. Be sure to ask for Mrs. Jervis's Cold Candy. Put up in packages of 1s., 2s., 4s. and $1 each. 3f 3t

GRASS VALLEY GOLD MINING COMPANY.—CAPITAL $100,000, IN SHARES OF $200 EACH.—Notice is hereby given to those who have written or applied for shares in the capital stock of the above Company, or who may be intending to subscribe, that the subscription book is nearly filled up, leaving at this time but about *forty shares* untaken, out of the two hundred ordered to be sold in New-York.

It is necessary, in order to prevent disappointment, that there be no delay on the part of those wishing to secure a portion of the investment in this Company. The machinery will be completed and shipped in two weeks, by clipper vessels, around Cape Horn, fully insured, and no doubt will be upon the ground and in operation by the month of August next. Its capacity is equal to the reduction of *one hundred tons of ore per day*, the average yield of which will not be less than *three* to *five cents* per pound, giving a profit of several hundred per cent. on the limited stock of the Company. A saw-mill is to be attached to the quartz works.

Pamphlets and circulars will be forwarded by mail to all who wish information, on the receipt of *two* three-cent postage stamps for prepayment of the same, or may be obtained by application at the office. No mining company has yet been organized under auspices so favorable for abundant success as the Grass Valley Company, which possesses *fifteen acres of claims*, the heaviest machinery ever constructed for the business, and the most perfect method of amalgamation. The stock will be worth at least $500 to $1,000 per share in twelve months. As the President sails on the 5th Feb. for California, letters on business with the Company after that date should be addressed (postpaid) to the Secretary.

The Agency and Transfer Office is permanently located at No. 107 Fulton st., N. Y., and will be open at all times for the transaction of business. Reports and official notices will be made from time to time by the President and Directors, through the *N. Y. Daily* and *Weekly Tribune*.

J. WINCHESTER, President.
R. J. RICHARDS, Secretary, No. 107 Fulton st.
j22 1wD&2W

☞ For advertising in Southern and Western newspapers for the trade, now is the season. The Agent, V. B. PALMER, furnishes for selection a list of all the cities and towns of the whole country, terms of advertising &c.

CALIFORNIA GOLD.—Specimens, Quartz and Sand, bought by H. SOLOMON & Co., Gold and Silver Refiners and Assayers, Sweep Smelters and cleaners of earth's minerals, and all known substances that contain the above metals. Old gold, silver, diamonds and precious stones bought; jewelers' and silversmiths' sweeps, ores and all hard substances ground at the Refinery, No. 45 Ann st., New-York. j31 12tMWS&Sa

☞ "The staff on which the feeble may hopefully lean," is Mrs. JERVIS'S Cold Candy—a pocket companion. A leaf of bread is not more useful for coughs, colds, hoarseness, &c., in a household or homestead. Sold by Mrs. W. JERVIS, No. 356 Broadway; by ZIEBER, 34, below Chesnut-st., Philadelphia, and by Druggists generally. 3f 1w

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

SPITTING OF BLOOD.—"Messrs. SCOVILL & Co.: Since I commenced using Dr. ROGERS'S LIVERWORT, TAR AND CANCHALAGUA, I have had no more returns of Spitting Blood. When I remember how frequent and exhausting they have hitherto been, I feel truly grateful to you for advising me to the use of so speedy and effectual a remedy. Yours, respectfully,
"H. J. OGDEN, No. 21 Bleecker st."

For sale by A. B. & D. Sands, No. 100 Fulton-st.; A. L. Scovill & Co., No. 316, and C. H. Ring, No. 192 Broadway; and by Druggists generally in the United States.

LOUISIANA.—We have at length the Official Result of the votes cast for Auditor (the only State Officer chosen) at the recent Election in Louisiana. The totals are

For Louis Bordelon (Whig)	18,438
Porter (Opp.)	18,115
Whig Majority	323

Close work, but might have been worse.

☞ *James G. Birney's* death is announced without qualification in several Western papers received by us yesterday—*The Detroit Free Press* of the 28th ult. for one. Those City journals which talk as if we had originated the report, must *mean* to deceive.

☞ *The Detroit Free Press*, Gen. Cass's home organ, has the following Editorial:

"The New-York Gas Company have reduced their price to thirty cents per cubic foot, the reduction [of fourteen per cent.] to take effect from the first of next month. The reduction is caused by the active competition of *the Kossuth orators*, supplying the market with a superabundance of the article."

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 4, 1852.

Topics of the Morning.

In the U. S. Senate a petition was presented, from Mr. Donahue, from New-York, asking intervention all over creation. Mr. Cooper presented a petition, from Philadelphia, against the establishment of a Mint where it is most wanted. Mr. Badger was selected to fill the vacancy on the Yulee Committee, occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Berrien. The subject of the lash was then taken up, and Mr. Badger offered a bill by which the penalties should be transferred from the back to the stomach, purse, moral character, standing, &c. of the sailor. A long debate ensued on this, after which the bill was ordered to be engrossed. Mr. Felch, without concluding, addressed the Senate in favor of the Iowa Land Railroad Grant, after which the Senate adjourned, with the understanding that Mr. Cass's Non-Intervention Resolutions should be taken up to-day.

In the House, Mr. Cabell, of Fla., delivered himself of a running speech, or rather a series of speeches, denouncing all "isms" but Cabellism. He expressed a preference for Fillmore, and strong objections to Scottism, and stirred up the amalgam of Opposition incongruity generally. Slavery and the harmony measures were overhauled in admirable discord. The telegraphic dispatch is somehow bewitched, but we give it in the best shape we can.

In our State Senate Mr. Babcock gave notice of a bill to reduce the fees of the Health Officer of this port; the savings to be paid over to the Commissioners of Emigration.

In the Assembly the Militia Law passed.

News from Havana, at Charleston, to the 30th *ultimo*, politics unimportant. See Markets, &c.

Kossuth leaves Cleveland to-day. Extensive preparations for his reception were in progress in Cincinnati.

The shipping in Baltimore Bay is getting out of danger and into port.

Mr. Levy, arrested in this City charged with illegal correspondence with Mexico, has been released on bail, $5,000. Hon. E. B. Hart, Member of Congress from this City being his surety.

The official Report of Mr. Clay's Speech to Kossuth will be found on the Sixth Page, as also an interesting Letter from Germany; Virginia Law; Three Letters from Washington; Literary Notices, and a variety of City Items.

Board of Assistant Aldermen: Finances of Brooklyn; Court Proceedings; A Counterblast to B. T.; Jersey Maine Law; From the River Platte; Winter on the Ohio; The Public Health; Commercial Matters and more City Seventh Page.

Mr. Clay on Intervention.

The weighty and impressive remarks of HENRY CLAY to Gov. KOSSUTH on the occasion of their meeting in Washington will be found in this morning's issue, having been first printed here in our Third Edition of yesterday. They do not need our commendation to insure their general and thoughtful perusal by the whole American People. May we not hope that some portion of that People will listen to a few suggestions from a far humbler source bearing on the same general subject?

—It was well remarked by Lord Brougham, in the debate on the English Reform Bill, that there never yet was a reform effected, a decidedly forward movement made, which might not have been defeated by giving adequate force to the natural inquiry—"If 'you begin here, where will you stop? If 'you take this step, how can you logically 'refuse to take that, and then the other?'" Mr. Clay decides that we cannot do *all* that Kossuth has asked of us, in view of all possible consequences of so doing, and thence jumps to the conclusion that we can do *nothing* directly and positively toward the liberation of Hungary and of Europe.

We protest against this mode of stating the question. We protest against "waiving the great and momentous question" of National duty to uphold International Law, as Mr. Clay so readily does. We insist that the first question in importance and in order is—'What is the Right? What is our Duty?' Having ascertained and settled that, we may next inquire whether we shall follow the dictates of Principle and Honor or consult those of Policy and seeming Expediency. In taking hold of the subject at the wrong end, Mr. Clay clearly concedes that the decision must be against him if he had begun at the right one.

Nor do we admit that we must be involved in War by a bold, clear, manly declaration of what is the Law of Nature or of Nations with respect to a People struggling with its tyrants, and who only ask that Foreign despots, who do not pretend to have any authority over them, should let them alone. All must feel that such Intervention against a self-liberated People as Austria exercised in Naples, France in Spain and more recently in Rome, Russia in Hungary, &c., strikes directly at the Right of Nations to Self-Government, and so assails and imperils the fundamental basis of our Liberties. Such being the undeniable facts, which we cannot but feel and do not by silence conceal, what can be the valid objection to a formal, official declaration of their existence?

—But, says Mr. Clay, a mere declaration would be of little avail, unless we stood ready to enforce respect thereto by arms.

We totally dissent from this. Of course, if we were to notify the world, in making the declaration, that we did not mean to stand by it—that it was mere 'sound and fury, signifiying nothing'—that the roaring lion was no lion at all, but only Snug the Joiner—it might fall to the ground useless and unnoticed. But if we were simply to proclaim the Law of Right and of Nations, saying nothing of our ulterior intentions and neither defying nor deprecating the wrath of the Despots, that declaration would have a very great and salutary moral influence on the destinies of Europe and of mankind. It would encourage and give heart to the down-trodden Millions; it would strengthen Switzerland, Belgium, Sardinia and other Constitutional States, which are now menaced with enslavement if not annihilation. And, while we maintain that our obligation to go to war in defense of the Laws of Nations would be no greater after than before such recognition of their existence, we insist that the danger of our being forced to sustain those Laws or tamely acquiesce in their flagitious violation would be essentially lessened by such a step.

—But, says Mr. Clay, we *might* be driven to war in support of our declaration; and in that war we could do nothing for Hungary, nor for the cause of Universal Freedom.

Herein Mr. Clay confounds the Europe of 1852 with Europe as he saw it thirty-six years ago; when the two are politically as unlike as could well be imagined. He pictures us going to war with Russia and Austria, when in fact we should war against the People of neither, but against the Despotism which threatens us and crushes them. And, so far from this country being impotent in a war of that nature, we do most fully believe that such an Army as this Country could readily dispatch by steam to Europe, and which all the Naval forces of the Continent could not prevent landing wherever it pleased, with Winfield Scott for its leader, would march from Leghorn straight through to the Carpathians in a single campaign, emancipate Italy and Hungary forever, annihilate the Austrian Empire and insure the Liberation of Germany. That we calculate in this on the sympathy of most and the active cooperation of many of the Italians, Hungarians, Germans, Poles, and of many Frenchmen as well, is of course understood. We do not court any such contest—we do not believe it likely to happen, no matter what declaration our Government may make; but if the Despots should see fit to court it, we firmly believe that it would be to them all except Nicholas what the Russian Campaign was to Napoleon. Let the news but speed over Europe that a well-appointed American Army had landed in Italy, having the overthrow of Despotism for its avowed object, and nearly every Capital on the Continent would be a focus of insurrection within a fortnight.

Nor is it right, in our judgment, to speak of the recent subversion of France as a case of "an enlightened Nation, *voluntarily* placing its neck under the yoke of Despotism." You might as well call any instance of Bank robbery by its own cashier a case of voluntary relinquishment of their property by the stockholders. A desperate, bankrupt villain bribes and debauches the Army, disperses the Legislature and Supreme Court by its bayonets, seizes despotic power, and calls on the People to sanction his crimes, silencing every adverse voice and condoning this illegal election wholly to the management of his unscrupulous creatures, who could easily and without contradiction return a majority of Seven Millions on a vote of not half that number in all. There was no opposing candidate, no liberty of discussion, no fair statement nor general understanding of the question at issue, not a single meeting of the opponents of Despotism permitted in all the country; and if forty even had convened anywhere to devise means of concentrating the vote against the Usurper, they would have very soon been shot or in prison. To talk of success so achieved as an evidence of the love of the French for Despotism is to insult Captivity and heap reproaches on the bowed head of Misfortune.

When Mr. Clay speaks of the present state of Europe, as giving us "an impressive warning not to rely upon others for the vindication of our principles, but to look to ourselves," we most heartily agree with him. We have seen the Republican cause prostrated by distractions, while the Despots have temporarily triumphed by making common cause and vigorously helping each other. If we are to go on in this way, Republicans, only looking out for No. 1, while Despots stand ready to fight each other's battles, we must continue to fall before them. What the Democratic cause has gained in Europe by its recent reverses is unity, concert, solidarity. Henceforth all Republicans there are brethren, and whatever affects the cause of Freedom in one Nation is regarded with the deepest personal interest by Republicans in all Nations. Shall we wait for such a discipline as Hungary or Italy is now enduring, to teach us that lesson? Do we indeed "keep our lamp burning brightly on this Western shore" while the Republican cause in Europe is ground under the heels of the Allied Despots, without a whisper of remonstrance, a proffer of sympathy from this Country? These are questions which the American People are now pondering and in due time must answer. We trust their response will be such as becomes Freemen who are mindful that Power involves Responsibility, and that Safety is best sought in obedience to the dictates of Duty.

MR. FILLMORE'S DECISION.—The only journal of our City which flies "For *President*, DANIEL WEBSTER," at its head, has the following pungent editorial in its last issue:

"THE WITHDRAWAL OF MR. FILLMORE.—We learn from a reliable source at Washington, that Mr. Fillmore has given his word to Mr. Webster that he will not allow his name to be used at the Whig Convention as a candidate for the Presidency. He has frequently said this in Mr. Webster's hearing since the dissolution of the last Congress, and when it was publicly announced that he had decided not to withdraw his name, Mr. Webster was astonished. A coldness at once sprung up between them, when Mr. Fillmore sent to Mr. Webster a message, the substance of which was as stated above. Whether Mr. Fillmore will withdraw his name or not, *is more than we pretend to know*; but we believe he will. *His chances are about the same, whether he withdraws or holds on.*"

☞ *The St. Louis Republican* states that, should Gov. Kossuth visit St. Louis during his Western tour, Gov. Ujhazy, now residing at New-Buda, Iowa, will meet him there

Our Duty to Freedom.

Amid the din of controversy touching the policy and safety of American Intervention in the contests of Europe, there is danger that the public mind may overlook those plain and easy duties to Humanity and Liberty about which there can reasonably be no dispute. The facts that all Europe, except Great Britain, Switzerland, Belgium, Holland, Portugal and Sardinia, is now held in chains by a coalition of Despots—that most of these Despots have either usurped outright the power they wield, and have crushed immediate resistance by the vast force of their Standing Armies, or have, with flagrant perjury and perfidy, snatched that power back from the People to whom they had previously surrendered it—that each Nation is now a jail in which all freedom of speaking, writing, printing or assembling is utterly denied and subverted—that the People are necessarily enslaved, plundered, discontented and miserable—and that, even in a state of profound peace, few or none of the Despotisms can wrench money enough from their unresisting vassals to pay their enormous armies and sustain their police, spies and other machinery absolutely essential to the maintenance of their blighting system—these must be well known to every intelligent observer. They render utterly impossible the continuance of the present rule even for a few years. It were as rational to suppose that the ice in the Hudson or Lakes would remain there till next September as that Hungary, Italy, Germany, France, Poland, can remain passive under their present crushing burdens and stinging exasperations.

Nor is the contest to which these are goading the Masses by any means so unequal and hopeless as it is generally represented. True, the Armies of the Despots compose an aggregate of Three Millions of Men, and they are generally well supplied with arms and munitions. But they are MEN like the rest of us—nine-tenths of them poor men, sharing the wants, the sufferings, the aspirations of their Two Hundred Millions of fathers, brothers and neighbors who are taxed to feed and clothe the soldiery in order that the latter may be ready to shoot down whoever shall dare speak for Humanity, Justice and Freedom. Who believes that these Three Millions of Hungarian, Germans, Italians, Frenchmen and Poles are ready to imbrue their hands in the blood of their peasant brethren when these shall rise to demand of the Despots and their satellites Justice and Opportunity for all? Rely on it, the next unfurling of the flag of Liberty in Europe is sure to be followed by events and developments unparalleled in the contests of dynasties and nations.

—But to this end it is indispensable that the hands of the leaders of Freedom's host be strengthened for the inevitable struggle. The Democracy of Europe will readily fill the ranks of the Armies of Freedom if they are but supplied with arms and munitions. Let it be known that Kossuth returns to Europe with the means of equipping and provisioning the Army of Hungarian Independence, and he will need no other regiments but such as the Cause will speedily rally around him. Only give him the 'sinews of war,' and he will readily find or create therewith whatever else may be needed.

Shall we not help him to what is needful? There are in this Country some Five Millions of free men and women who live by their own daily labor and are able to labor efficiently. One Dollar each from these would give the Governor of Hungary all, and more than all, the material aid he requires to reconquer his Country's independence and expel the desolating locusts now devouring her. One day's labor from each of our efficient Five Millions would realize at least Five Millions of Dollars. Where is the man calling himself a Republican who will grudge the proceeds of one day's labor to restore Hungary to the community of Free Nations?

But a great many cannot be reached, and some have had their minds so poisoned by the minions and servitors of Despotism among us that they will do nothing. What then? Let those who *are* impressed with the force and justice of Gov. Kossuth's appeals give the proceeds of a *week's* labor in their several vocations to the sacred cause of Hungary and Freedom. Having personally done very much more than this for that cause, we feel that we have a right to make this appeal and urge it on the attention of all Republicans. A week's work is not much: and let those who cannot now spare the proceeds solemnly consecrate them to this object and pay over the amount after the rigors of Winter shall have passed, so that they shall feel more able to spare the money. Let each giver take a certificate of Stock in the Hungarian Loan for the amount of his contribution, and transmit it to his children as an evidence that he was not wholly unfaithful to his responsibilities and his duty. Hungary shall yet be free! It must be that the heroic sufferings and sacrifices of her children will be recompensed by her ultimate liberation. And if this is to be the result of means—of the means now preparing in our Country—who would wish to have his children gaze on the certificates of stock in this Loan treasured by his neighbors and lament that *their* father lacked faith or generosity thus to enroll his name among the faithful and efficient champions of Freedom?

—Friends of Universal Liberty! the books are now opened; the Certificates, each bearing a beautifully engraved portrait of Kossuth, are now ready. Who that can spare a dollar, an eagle, or a hundred of either, will refuse to enroll his name among those who, having faith in the justice of God and the future of Humanity, are willing to give something to the cause of treacherously assailed and foully subverted Freedom in this dark hour of her suffering and humiliation?

THE KOSSUTH NOTES.—Specimens of all the various denominations ($100, $50, $10, $5 and $1) may be seen at *The Tribune* office this day, and the notes themselves will be ready for whoever may be willing to take stock in the Hungarian Loan on and after Friday next at the office of the Committee's Agent, (Wm. P. Libby) No. 214 Broadway, up stairs. They will be carefully countersigned and registered, the names of the takers recorded, and every dollar received will be paid over to the order of LOUIS KOSSUTH, the People's Governor of Hungary, in aid of her liberation from the Despots who have foully enslaved her. Each note specifies on its face expressly that it is payable only in case of Hungary's liberation.

Some apprehensions having been expressed that the security may not be considered perfect, and that there may possibly be a failure (at least of punctuality) in repayment, we suggest to the Committee the propriety of pledging as 'collateral' certain notes given to the late U. S. Bank (amounting in the aggregate to $52,975) which might doubtless be obtained on liberal terms. Thus backed up and fortified, the Loan Certificates could not fail to go off like hot cakes—as we trust they will at any rate; but we would gladly 'make assurance doubly sure, and take a bond of Fate.' The notes are beautifully executed by Danforth, Bald & Co., and are worth their cost as souvenirs of this dark hour in the struggle of the Millions of Europe for Justice and Freedom. The likenesses of Kossuth are spirited and striking, and will of themselves justify a moderate investment in the Loan.

THE CAUSE OF HUNGARY.—At a regular meeting of the Hungarian Central Committee, held at the Astor House last evening, SIMEON DRAPER, Esq., in the chair, the following declaration of sentiments was considered and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, As the opinion of this Committee, That the United States recognize Governments *de facto* on a principle of *necessity*, but that they nevertheless sympathise profoundly with all efforts in Europe to establish Governments on the basis of self-Government by the People.

Resolved, That, considering that Hungary was an independent constituted power for three centuries, and was united to the Austrian Empire through a union of the Crowns, by treaty, reserving her own rights of self-government. That, for adequate causes Hungary dissolved that union and resumed her sovereignty and Independence, and maintained the same by force of arms, and was in the enjoyment of it until the Czar of Russia, without right, intervened and subverted the Independence and Constitution of Hungary.

Therefore, it is the right and duty of the United States to protest against this violation of the law of nations by Russia, and that such a protest will neither involve a war against Russia or any other European power, nor will it justify or bring on a war by any such power against the United States; while on the other hand it would, by its moral influence, weaken the force of despotism and exert an auspicious influence in favor of Republicanism in Europe.

The People's Lectures.

THE LAW OF PRECEDENCE..BY H. W. BEECHER.

THE PEOPLE'S LECTURES.—Rev. H. W. Beecher's Lecture, on "The Law of Precedence," at the Tabernacle last night, was very numerously attended. The reverend gentleman commenced by saying: The disciples of our Saviour disputed which of them should be first in his kingdom. This, perhaps, is the only apostolic act that finds universal imitation. Men are born into importance. Before the law of God, man is man. It is like the sun that selects not the daintiest spots to shine on. But if we look farther than this, there is no equality any more than there is of features, of blood, and bone, and muscle. If a man sowed wheat and acorns, and expected he could produce the same sort of harvest; if he sowed grass seeds and the cedar of lebanon, and expected equal fruit, he would expect to perform a task no harder than that involved in the attempt to produce the same degree of excellence in all minds. Some men are born to think, some to feel, some to propel, some to resist propulsion. There are those who think within themselves, others think externally. There are insiders, and there are outsiders. If one hundred men found themselves on an island, they would divide themselves into classes. Some would work with the head, some with the hand. Some would exercise the faculties of perception; some those of judgment; some intellect; and, still farther, there are different directions in which those very faculties, in different men, would move.

Men that are lower than others complain of those above them, and say they are oppressed. And yet they themselves oppress others. And thus it is in the current of the world. Dissent—infidelity itself, is the result of compounding use and abuse. There is no law more abused than the law of gradation.—That is no reason why the law does not exist, any more than the abuse of religion is a proof that there is no religion. Now, if I had lived in Voltaire's time, and was informed of the abuses of the Roman Church, I could not be a man and not be an infidel. If I had lived when religion and monarchical oppression were so intertwined and identical, and I were told that all their tyrannies resulted from the life and suffering and blood of the Savior, I should disbelive or renounce my nature.

There is not in the human mind one disgraceful feeling. There is yet no feeling of the human mind that cannot be perverted into the disgraceful. Although the physical faculties are subordinate to the mental, still the physical is the basis to a certain extent of the mental. If the body be in a moroid state, the mind cannot be active. In this relation of the physical with the mental, let us consider how we can learn what men have adaptiveness for. This is nearly impossible. We cannot judge a man. We have no rule—no instrument to measure faculty. It is imponderable—it is unanswerable.

In contrasting the faculties necessary for different pursuits, which we gave on a former occasion, the lecturer said, after recounting the faculties indispensable to successful commercial enterprise, that above all integrity was requisite. However it may be supposed that in the Church particularly there is need of moral integrity, still it is not more needed than in a commercial society. If integrity fails to be observed, then distrust becomes a law and men fly apart. There is no longer any principle of cohesiveness, and society itself dies.

Although men can only in fact be judged by the appearance, and although the profession a man follows is one of the safest criterions to go by in judging of a man's faculties, still 'tis true that appearances are false. It is false in degree, and it is false when rashly taken. The man who plows into men to find their wealth of mind should plow deeply; just as the farmer, who plows deeply to reach the germ of fruitfulness in the soil. For example, there are men who make false appearances themselves, for the express purpose of deceiving, or gratifying a morbid vanity—men who wear strange-fashioned, narrow-peaked hats and Byronic collars; who are negligent in their outward appearance, and throw around them dreamy locks, wishing it to be believed that they are artists or poets, as if poetry were in the cut of the coat or the book under the arm. They are infinitely more likely to be lazy loafers.

You remember the anecdote of the English nobleman, who rose from being the son of a barber to be one of the honored of the land. He was once taunted with being a barber boy. With true wisdom and true dignity he answered, "Yes, I was a barber boy, and the difference between that and my present position is the measure of my worth. Had you been a barber boy once, you would be a barber still." This was a noble answer, and it teaches noble ambition. Example is the first instructor. Who is it that could enter and sit in the workshop of Franklin without feeling himself impelled to high undertakings? who does not in fact feel himself a better man?

The lecture was, for the most part, a reproduction of the same arguments as in a lecture delivered some weeks back, in Brooklyn. We have omitted those arguments on that account, and confined ourselves to the moral illustrations and beautiful colorings interwoven into the lecture, since its first delivery, many of them seemingly spontaneous. Among the facts by which he illustrated his position, is the following, which we could not give in its proper place, as being an illustration of an omitted point. In a report of English education, it is proved that one nationality is distinguished from another, in the sphere of mind. Men of all nations have been tested. French, Italians, Germans, English, Scotch and Irish. In each nation men are to be found of equal capacity to do a thing, to execute a plan which they see before them. But no other nation can plan like that of the Scotch. They have, above all others, the faculty of comprehension.

The reverend gentleman was frequently cheered enthusiastically, and at the close brought down peals of applause.

THE LATEST NEWS.

By Telegraph to the New-York Tribune.

Southern Telegraph Office, corner of Hanover and Beaver sts

MOVEMENTS OF KOSSUTH.

Kossuth at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Tuesday, Feb 3, 1852.

About eighty Sunday School children waited on Kossuth to-day. Com. Slade, Jr., read an address on their behalf and presented their contributions. Kossuth made a brief reply.

The Ohio Legislative Committee will accompany Kossuth to Columbus to-morrow.

Preparations for Kossuth at Cincinnati—The Weather.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Feb. 3, 1852.

Very extensive preparations had been made here to give Kossuth a brilliant reception, previous to the reception of his letter, declining all public and expensive parade. The precise time of his arrival here is not yet known.

The weather is spring-like, and the river is in good navigable order.

XXXIId CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Feb. 3, 1852.

The Senate met at 12½ o'clock.

UNITED STATES MILITIA.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate the Report of the Adjutant-General, with an abstract of the returns of the Militia of the United States and its Territories, with the quantity of arms and accoutrements. Referred, and ordered to be printed.

CALIFORNIA AND OREGON.

Also a communication from the Interior Department, inclosing copies of instructions to the Commissioners appointed for the settlement of the California Private Land Claims. Also a report of the Secretary of Oregon Territory, with a report of the laws and acts of the Legislature of that Territory. Referred, and ordered to be printed.

DONAHOE ON INTERVENTION.

Mr. MANGUM said he held in his hand a petition of one Patrick Donahoe, asking in his own behalf and in behalf of the people of New-York, a most magnificent intervention by the United States, not only in all existing wars, but in all wars that are to be in all parts of the world. Referred.

PETITIONS.

Mr. SMITH presented petitions for the improvement of harbors on Lake Superior.

Mr. FISH presented petitions from the merchants, insurers and others, of New-York, asking for an alteration of the law in regard to libelling ships and vessels.

Mr. SUMNER presented petitions from seventeen Insurance Companies of Boston, for the same object, likewise for a Light-house on Cape Roman, S. C.

Mr. COOPER, of Pa., presented a remonstrance from the Board of Trade of Philadelphia, against the establishment of a mint or branch mint in the City of New-York. Referred.

Messrs. SMITH, COOPER, CHASE and CASS each presented petitions for a canal around the Falls of St. Marys.

Mr. COOPER, of Pa., presented a petition against Sunday mails, and another for the modification of the duty on cigars.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. ATCHISON reported a bill providing for a Superintendent of Indian Affairs for California, and it was considered and ordered to a third reading.

Mr. HALE offered a resolution of inquiry into the expediency of making appointments in the army for a term of years only. Laid over.

Mr. BRODHEAD'S resolution, directing an inquiry into the expediency of providing an appropriation for the outfit and salary of a Chargé to Switzerland, was laid over.

COMMITTEE ELECTION.

The Senate proceeded to ballot to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Berrien's withdrawal on the Select Committee on Mr. Yulee's Memorial, and Mr. Badger was elected.

THE LASH IN THE NAVY.

On motion of Mr. BADGER, the Senate took up the bill to enforce discipline, and promote good conduct in the Naval Service of the United States.

Mr. BADGER then offered a substitute for the greater part of the bill, which was adopted.

The bill provides in substance as follows:—That the commander of any vessel afloat in the Navy, or of any shore station, shall have authority to punish offences, committed by petty officers, and persons of inferior ratings, by any one or more of the following punishments: By diminishing their rations, by restricting their diet to bread and water, by imposing extra police, and other duties; and in case of theft, in addition to any of the foregoing, by making good from the wages of the offender the value of the article stolen, and obliging the offender to wear for ten days a badge with the word "*Thief*" thereon, by discharge from service, with bad conduct marked on their discharge; by solitary confinement in irons, single or couble, on bread and water; by solitary confinement in irons not over thirty days, by solitary confinement, by confinement not exceeding ten months; reduction to inferior rating; by ball and chain, but not to be worn at sea; by deprivation of liberty on shore, and by loss of pay not exceeding three months.

Sec. 2—Provides that no sentence for solitary confinement shall be put in execution until the surgeon shall certify that it can be done without injury to his health. In case the medical officer decides it would be injurious, the Commander can substitute other punishments.

Sec. 3—Provides, that on every vessel a record shall be kept, in which the good and bad conduct of the men shall be noted, and on their discharges shall be marked, good or bad discharges, as the case may be.

Sec. 4—Provides, that any one discharged with good conduct discharge, after a service of two years, shall have the preference, on reentering the service.

Sec. 5—Provides that any one having good conduct discharges who shall reenter the service within three months, shall be entitled to a credit of three months wages, and after twenty years service, with good conduct discharges, shall be entitled to admission to a provision in the Naval Asylum for life, with half pay.

Sec. 6—Gives to Courts Martial the power to impose any of the punishments mentioned in the bill.

Mr. HALE moved to add to the bill, that all commissions in the Navy hereafter granted, shall be for the term of ten years only—the same to be expressed in the commission, and it was rejected.

YEAS—Messrs. Chase, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Hale, Jones of Iowa, Sumner and Walker—7.

NAYS—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Borland, Brodhead, Butler, Cooper, Davis, Dawson, Douglas, Downs, Felch, Fish, Foot, Geyer, Gwin, Houston, Hunter, King, Mallory, Mangum, Miller Morton, Norris, Pearce, Pratt, Smith, Soule, Spruance, Stockton, Wade—30.

Mr. ATCHISON objected to the punishment of putting men on bread and water. It was not infamous, but it was more severe than flogging. As the sailor's back had been spared, he hoped he would not be punished in the stomach. He thought the stomach should be protected as well as the back. He moved to strike out that punishment. Lost.

Mr. CHASE was opposed to putting on any American sailor the badge of *thief*. He was also opposed to putting on him a ball and chain. He would not vote for the bill, and asked for Yeas and Nays on its engrossment. Six Senators only rose to second call for Yeas and Nays.

Mr. CHASE demanded a count of the negatives, and 28 stood up.

CHAIR—The Yeas and Nays are ordered.

Mr. HALE—They are not ordered. Six and twenty-e