BUSINESS NOTICES.

GENIN'S Spring Style of Hats were introduced on Saturday, the 14th inst. Gentlemen in want of a Hat, superior in style and quantity, are invited to call. GENIN, No. 214 Broadway. 18f 1t

HATS—SPRING FASHION.—WARNOCK'S, No. 275 Broadway, Irving House, have now ready the Spring Fashion for Gentlemen's Hats. The gratifying approval of the character and style of Hats emanating from our establishment, as manifested in an extensive and rapidly increasing popularity, is unmistakable evidence of their merit. 18f tf MWF&3,&4tW

THE SPRING TRADE BRISK AND LIVELY.—KNOX's Spring Style of Hat, to speak dramatically has proved a decided "hit." Graceful, elegant, becoming and cheap, it must bear away the palm from all competitors, and cannot fail in being universally acknowledged to be the article of the season. If you love comfort, buy one of KNOX's Hats. If you wish a Hat that will out-wear a half dozen common place articles, patronize KNOX. If you wish to be in the fashion and that at a trifling cost, visit KNOX's sales room, No. 128 Fulton-st., and make your selection from his superb and unrivaled stock. KNOX says the spring trade is going to be uncommonly brisk and lively, and we are of KNOX's opinion.

Spring Fashions for Gentlemen's Hats at the Union Hat Store, No. 90 Fulton-st. between William and Gold, now ready. FREEMAN assures his friends and the public that his style will equal if not surpass his former productions in beauty, durability and cheapness. Also a style particularly suited for young men. Any style made at short notice. 25f 2tWS FREEMAN, Manufacturer, No. 90 Fulton st.

OFFICE OF THE ASTOR MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan 23 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		$331,866 35
Amount of Premiums on Marine and Inland Navigation, and Transportation risks for the year ending December 31, 1851		621,809 05
Total amount of premiums		$953 675 40
Amount of earned premiums during the year as above	$692 895 20	
Less return premiums	89 601 14	
Net earned premiums 1851		$603 294 06
Losses paid during same period	$389,997 14	
Reinsurance, commissions, expenses and bad debts	58 642 14	448,639 28
Net earned profits		$154 654 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 80
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	89,830 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. Renauld,
Thomas Tileston,	Sam'l E. Sprouls,	Chas. Connolly,
F. S. Lathrop,	Eben. B. Crocker,	Elisha Robbins,
Sidney Brooks,	John A. McGaw,	Paul Alden,
Geo. Griswold, Jr.,	Wm. F. Bulkley,	Thomas Dunham,
Eliss 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 Kitching,	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,	Wm. K. Lothrop,
U. B. Brewster,	L. S. Pond,	Josiah O. Low,
	L. S. Wyman.	

ZEBEDEE COOK, President.
EDWARD ANTHONY, Vice President.
EDWARD A. STRONG, Secretary. 31 1mMWed&F*

CALIFORNIA GOLD.—Specimens, Quartz and Sand, bought by H. SOLOMON & Co., Gold and Silver Refiners and Assayis's, 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. 31 12tM W&Sh

SPRING CLOTHING CHEAP.—Doeskin Pants, $3 50; Business Coats, $2 50; Frock and Dress Coats, $5; Satin, Silk and Cassimere Vests, $1 50; Alpacca Coats $2; Linen, $1; Overcoats, $5; Cloaks, $6; Overalls, 50 cents. Corner of Nassau and Beekman. LEVIE & REGAN.

We call attention to an advertisement in another column, headed "Sale by Executors of Valuable Property, belonging to the Estate of Curtis Peck, deceased."—Will be sold at Public Auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 26, 1852, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Hotel of Henry S. Hover, in the Village of Flushing, by CHAS. P. LOWERRE, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF NINETY-SIX VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS, AND HOUSES AND LOTS, AT AUCTION.—Our readers will notice that ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at auction THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, to the highest bidder, about ninety-six parcels of real estate, consisting of building lots and houses and lots, situated on Broadway, Avenue B, between 16th and 17th-sts.; 1st av., 4th, 5th and 6th-avs., 25th, 33d, 34th, 42d, 43d, 44th, 55th, 56th, 86th and 87th-sts. Nearly all these lots are full size, desirably located, and ready to be built upon. Many of the streets are regulated, paved, lighted, sewered, and Croton water pipes laid. Terms liberal, and sale positive. Maps describing the above property can be had at the Auction Rooms, No. 7 Broad-st. (No. 1871)

All the fashionable world talks of the matchless fit, the graceful style, the material, the elegant workmanship of GREEN's Shirts. The tout ensemble of a gentleman seems to lack one of its essentials if he does not wear the shirts manufactured by GREEN, No. 1 Astor House.

HOSIERY.—Western and Southern dealers requiring Hosiery to complete their assortment of goods, are frequently induced to supply themselves at houses with whom Hosiery is only a secondary article, and the supply limited. All such we invite to try the experiment of purchasing directly from the manufacturers and importers. Our Hosiery has been selected with a special view to supplying, by the case or dozen, a good article at the lowest price, and our stock is always open for examination. RAY & ADAMS, No. 57 William-st.

New Spring Styles of English and American Imperial, three Ply and Ingrain Carpeting at very reduced prices, at the celebrated, largest and cheapest Carpet Establishment in the United States, No. 99 Bowery, HIRAM ANDERSON'S. Elegant new patterns of floor Oil Cloths, 8 yards wide. Also, good floor Oil Cloths, at 2s. 6d., 3s. and 4s. ⅌ yard.

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

Look at the advertisement of CHAS. WOOD, No. 208 Broadway, in this paper. He offers Farms of 10 acres or more at great bargains. See his advertisement. Do not delay. Now is the time.

It is the plan—adapted to the times—the true secret of success. A few know it—all who have tried it know it—others are thinking of trying it—and soon all will acknowledge the truth of it, that to obtain customers from the country they should advertise in the best papers of the country, a complete choice of which may be had at V. B. PALMER'S Advertising Agency, Tribune Buildings—and accurate and reliable information requisite to the adoption of a judicious system.

FANS.—Always on hand, a large assortment, suitable for the opera or evening parties. Also, Domino Masks, rich Fancy Baskets, Bisque and Parian Ornaments, Lubin's Extracts, and a great variety of Fancy Goods, Novelties and Toys. GEORGE W. TUTTLE, No. 245 Broadway. 2d 2tM W&F*

MRS. JERVIS'S COLD CANDY.—The great fire side remedy for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, and the various Throat and Lung complaints. Sold by MRS. W. JERVIS, No. 366 Broadway, and by druggists generally. 24f 2w

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETING.—PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway, corner of White-st., in order to make room for their spring purchases and importations, will sell the balance of their winter stock, together with their large purchase at the late large auction sale, consisting of rich Velvet Tapestry, Brussels 3-ply and superfine Carpeting, at 15 per cent less than former prices. Housekeepers and others should avail themselves of this opportunity for obtaining great bargains. 21f 6t*

Who killed the nasty cockroaches? LYON. Who killed the ederiferous bedbugs? LYON. Who killed the hopping, biting fleas? LYON. Who is Lyon? The Napoleon Insect Warrior, who it is estimated has left more defunct (roaches, rats, bugs, &c.) than any other man that we read of on the pages of history. No. 424 Broadway. 24f 3tDhtW*

DR. ROGERS' SYRUP OF LIVERWORT, TAR AND CANCHALAGUA.—The astonishing success of this medicine in the different stages of Consumption, is owing to its peculiar healing qualities, and being entirely free from Opium, it produces no reaction or unpleasant sensations. Ample testimony from well known citizens will be found in the pamphlets, to be had of the Agents gratis. For sale by A. L. SCOVILL & Co., at the Depot, No. 316 Broadway, and by all retail Druggists. Price—In large bottles $1, or three bottles for $2 50.

For Rheumatism, pains in the back, breast and limbs, sore throat, &c., the best Liniment now offered as a remedy for the above complaints, is Bush's Magic Cream. The price is within the reach of every person, being only 25 cents. Sold at 325 Greenwich-st., corner Duane-st., E. M. Guion, corner Grand st. and Bowery, and by other druggists. 25f 2tW&Sh

The steamship Union arrived last evening from Charleston, in 51 hours. By her we have received late papers, for which we are indebted to the editors in Charleston and to Hoey & Co's Express.

GEORGIA.—The Opposition [State Rights] Convention to choose Delegates to Baltimore, meets at Milledgeville, March 31.

We regret to learn that CHARLES BORLAND, Esq., an eminent lawyer of Orange Co., N. Y., died at Montgomery on Monday evening last.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 25.

For Europe.

The next number of *The Tribune for European Circulation* will be issued THIS MORNING at 9 o'clock. It will contain all the Latest News up to the time of going to press. The *Canada* sails from this port To-Day at 12 o'clock.

London Agency for the Tribune.

W. THOMAS, 19 and 21 Catharine-street Strand, is authorized to receive subscriptions and advertisements for *The Tribune* in London.

Our friends in Great Britain and Ireland, by remitting WM. THOMAS, as above, 12s. 6d., by Post-office order, will receive this paper one year.

The Maine Law in New-York—The Hall Opened.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 24, 1852.

Mr. SNOW, from the Select Committee on Temperance and Intemperance, at two o'clock to-day presented his Report and Bill. An effort was made to lay it on the table for a week, but was defeated by a majority of *six*. It was then referred to the Committee of the Whole, with a resolution to print ten thousand copies. The prospect brightens. K.

THE MAINE LAW, as adapted to the meridian of New-York, by the Assembly's Committee, will be found in our columns to-day, following said Committee's straight-forward and front-faced Report. We commend both to earnest attention and general favor.

Mr. Webster Upholding the Law of Gravitation.

'The grand mistake of Mr. Webster,' said a keen observer, 'is this—*He always* WILL *ride a dead horse.*' We apprehend the vice is incurable. Here is unquestionably the Statesman of largest grasp of thought and force of logic of any living now in this country, or perhaps any other,—who on several vital and *living* questions is in sympathy with the noblest aspirations of our time, and might be popular if he only would,—yet persisting in riding that deadest of all by-gone hacks, a National Union Party, evidently deluded with the notion that he may ride it into the White House! John Tyler's hopes of reelection, after the whole country had ranged itself under the banners of Clay and Polk respectively, was rational compared with this.

Secession, even in its most abstract, qualified, contingent, diluted form, has been utterly routed wherever it has dared to show its head. The bare suspicion of it disabled the anti-Whig party in Tennessee and Louisiana last year, while a more open but still cautious avowal of Disunion principles has divided and temporarily prostrated that party in Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi. No Whig State, the Whig party in no State, was ever infected by it. Finally, even South Carolina has repudiated it, though Disunion had been rampant and chronic with her for nearly a quarter of a century. At last, after the last bone of this dead horse had been ground into fertilizing dust, Mr. Webster attempts to mount the memory of its shadow and ride majestically Palace-ward. Such a case of hallucination was never before known.

—We have noted the vigor of Mr. Webster's logic; we may as well note also the break-neck leaps and hurdle-races upon which he spurs it. Do but consider this paragraph:

'There are persons, weak enough, foolish enough, to think, to believe, and to say, that if the Constitution which holds these States together should be broken up, there would be found other new and better chains to bind them. This is rash! This is rash! I no more believe, looking at the thirty-one States which compose this Union, covering so vast a country—embracing so many climates—so many mountains, so many rivers—I no more believe, if this Union is dissolved—held together as it now is by the Constitution—that it can ever be re-formed on any basis, than I believe that if, by the fiat of Almighty power, the law of gravitation should be abolished, and the orbs which compose the Universe should rush into illimitable space, jostling against each other, that they could be brought back and readjusted into harmony by a new principle of attraction." [Applause.]

What is "the law of gravitation" which holds these States together? Is it not the result of common recollections, common security, common affinities, and common interests? How would these be "abolished" by a Federal disruption? If the "law of gravitation" were abolished, of course the planetary system would rush into chaos and ruin; but *not* because of the casual displacement of the planets while that law endured. With all his seeming zeal for the Union, Mr. Webster betrays an utter lack of *faith* in it. In his view, it is a finesse, a contrivance, a fortuitous concussion, a dexterous maneuver, a *coup d'état*, and *not* the result of a benignant and all-pervading law. We, on the contrary, regard the Union as a necessity so palpable and beneficent that if the present were shivered to-morrow, a new one would replace it within half a dozen years, and be at least *as* strong and efficient as the old one. But Mr. Webster must live very long to see any thing seriously like a peril to the Union. If Women should ever be allowed to vote—as we trust they may be if they choose—it may be possible to frighten a few of the oldest with the specter of Dissolution, but not the great majority.

—Yet it would be idle to affect not to see that Mr. Webster's denunciations of Disunion and Disunionists are aimed at dissidents from Slavery and the Fugitive Slave Law. National morality, good faith, devotion to the Union and other fine phrases are used by him to indicate devotion to or the meekest acquiescence in the bearing away of women and children unaccused of crime into a state of eternal bondage and chattelhood. He does not believe, he would not even pretend, that there is any considerable or noticeable party at the North in favor of dissolution *per se*; but he means to say, 'If you say or do any thing against Slavery, you are *in effect* laboring to destroy the Union.' We protest against this covert denunciation. He might as well argue that we, by opposing the sale and use of Alcoholic Liquors, while several States are largely and disproportionately engaged in their manufacture, are virtual Disunionists. There may be unconstitutional modes of opposing Slavery; but laboring for Universal Freedom is *not* unconstitutional. So with slave catching. A man may unlawfully resist the reclamation of a fugitive slave; but the fact that he condemns and labors to overthrow the present law does *not* prove him a Disunionist, nor any thing like it.

Mr. Webster jumbles together things good and evil as if he could, by the mere force of Rhetoric, confound them in the public apprehension. In following his flights, we are continually reminded of Byron's account of Suwarrow's strange medley of piety and blasphemy in announcing the capture of Ismail:

While mosques and streets beneath his eyes like thatch
Blazed, and the cannon's roar was scarce allay'd,
With bloody hands he wrote his first dispatch;
And here exactly follows what he said:
"Glory to God and to the Empress" (*Powers Eternal, such names mingled!*) "Ismail's ours!"

If Mr. Webster had been counsel for Shylock in the suit for Antonio's 'pound of flesh,' would n't he have electrified the Court and by-standers with his tremendous denunciations of bad faith and his demonstrations of the majesty of Law and the inviolable sacredness of Contracts! How he would have depicted the law of gravitation subverted and the universe rushing into chaotic ruin in case his client were balked of his revenge!

Mr. Webster's immediate fellow-citizens, who have equal rights under the Constitution of Massachusetts with himself, and who are therefore entitled by the Federal Constitution to the full rights of citizens in all the States, are this day liable in certain Southern States, (having colored skins,) to be arrested and imprisoned, and ultimately sold into slavery, unless they happen to have money and friends to get them out and pay their jail-fees. Massachusetts lately sent an official agent to South Carolina to provide for testing the legality of this kidnapping in the Federal Courts; but a Sovereign State—Mr. Webster's own—was not permitted to bring a suit in vindication of the dearest rights of her citizens, and her agent was driven away by violence and in peril of his life. Mr. Webster, in full view of this, exclaims,

"We have a great and wise Constitution. We have grown, flourished and prospered under it with a degree of rapidity unequaled in the history of the world. *Founded on the basis of equal civil rights, its provisions secure perfect equality and freedom to all; all who live under it are equal—all enjoying the same privileges.*"

Is the man who utters this sort of flummery really deceiving himself? or can he hope that he is deceiving others? What can be the worth of the Union if tame and dumb acquiescence in such wrongs and bold affirmation of such untruths are essential to its preservation? 'Between us be TRUTH!'

The Tariff and Freedom.

The National Era, one among the "opponents of a useless agitation of the Tariff question, and who desire to see some stability in our revenue system," is pleased at the late defeat in the House of a resolution offered by Mr. *Welch*, of Ohio, looking toward the substitution of specific for ad valorem duties, with protection for iron and other articles of domestic manufacture. And it rejoices in this defeat, not merely from its dislike of useless agitation and its love of stability, but because the passage of the measure would have benefitted the capitalists of Pennsylvania, a class of men to whom "the friends of freedom" are under no obligations, and whose interests they are not bound to advance.

The Era is opposed to useless agitation; so are we. It likes stability in the revenue system; so do we. But we do not think it useless to agitate against a system which is constantly impoverishing the country, nor can we perceive any elements of stability in a policy which is inevitably bringing on the crash of general bankruptcy. That the present tariff *is* impoverishing the country is evident from the undeniable fact that under its working, the annual consumption of iron and cotton,—both prime necessaries of life,—has fallen off, the one above twenty and the other above twenty-five per cent., notwithstanding a vast increase in population. And that we are on the high road to bankruptcy is evident from the fact that while our ability to pay is thus diminishing, we are running in debt abroad with ever increasing momentum.

—But the main point we have to discuss with *The Era* is its assumption that freedom has no concern with the question of protection. We maintain that there is no other question now before the public in which freedom is so deeply concerned. Protection renders the country prosperous, increases the earnings and the independence of its inhabitants of every class, and thereby enlarges the freedom of the dependent classes and does more for their emancipation and elevation to equality of rights than can be done by any other cause. Slavery has its origin in poverty, and whatever tends to diminish the sum of poverty and increase the sum of wealth, diminishes slavery and increases freedom. Moreover, in this sort of movement toward freedom and equality, the interests of all classes, of slave-owners and slaves, of capitalists and laborers, of Pennsylvanians and Carolinians, are perfectly identical and harmonious, and not antagonistic, as our cotemporary seems to hold. This being the case, it follows that "the friends of freedom" are wofully mistaken in rejoicing at the defeat of the resolution in question, and that in voting against it, they simply struck a blow at freedom itself.

FROM BERMUDA.—By the arrival of the Swan, Capt. Pierce, we have dates from Bermuda to Feb. 10. The news is not important.

TEMPERANCE—P. T. BARNUM.—A Hartford letter in to-day's *Tribune* shows that Mr. Barnum is nobly redeeming his pledges to canvass Connecticut in support of the Maine Law. He is speaking every day, and often twice a day, in exposition and defense of that vital measure of protection to public morals, social prosperity and individual happiness. And they who say that he has some sinister end in view—that he is scheming to disorganize and defeat this or that party—know better. His sole, simple, plainly avowed object is the banishment of the Liquor Traffic, and so far as possible, of all Intoxicating Beverages, from the soil of his own State. If this should damage his own party, he would doubly regret it—first, for the party's sake, and next, that it should be possible to damage the party of his choice by making men sober and banishing Intemperance from the land. But his present warfare is with Rum, and with no Political party whatever. He has not calculated whether it will help one party or the other, nor does he mean to. He is at work for the Maine Law, and nothing else.

Mr. Barnum has made just one mistake—in being taunted into proclaiming that he desires no office and will take none. His friends did not need this to assure them that he was governed by no personal or selfish consideration, and his enemies will suspect him still if they ever did.—It is always time enough to decline a nomination when it is offered; and every man should quietly suffer his motives to be inferred from his acts.—If the latter are good, the former need no vindication.

—We do not feel so sanguine as our correspondent with regard to the immediate issue of the Maine Law struggle in Connecticut, any more than in our own State. We only know that the fight will go on, either before or after the passage of that Law, until Rum influence shall be banished from our Politics and Rum itself from the warehouses and store-rooms of legalized and tolerated traffic. This may require two, five, ten years, or even more; it cannot require more than it shall freely have. The struggle may damage one party, or the other, or both; it will, we suppose, temporarily disorganize ours the most, since of the two parties the Whig is less docile to party drill and more tenacious of moral considerations. That, however, is no reason for shirking the contest, but rather for finishing it as soon as possible. If the repression of Rum-drinking shall damage either party, it cannot do so too soon nor too fatally. Give us the Maine Law!

Lead vs. Zinc—Public Health.

Since the introduction of Zinc Paint in this country, some three years ago, by the New-Jersey Zinc Company, we have been asked, repeatedly, if White Lead is really poisonous and dangerous, as chemists and medical men assert. We answer, Yes! The simple fact of repeated poisonings by lead water-pipes, leaded cisterns, &c., is abundant proof that lead, in its simplest form, is dangerous for certain uses—especially in water-pipes and paint. Whoever will read the able octavo treatise on Lead Diseases by L. Tanquerel, an eminent French *savant*, translated by Prof. Dana, of Boston, will be satisfied, without our assertion, of the poisonous influence of lead in various ways. If other competent authorities are necessary, consult Drs. Dalton, Adams, Webber and Chilton.

There are five diseases specially resulting from contact with Lead—and more particularly Lead Paint—to wit: Colic, Rheumatism, or Neuralgia; Paralysis, Loss of Sensation, Delirium and Coma, &c. *The British and Foreign Medical Review*—standard authority—in an article on the subject states, that, during eight years, in the single Hospital *La Charité*, Paris, 2,161 persons, many of whom died, were treated for Lead Diseases; 1,212 being Lead Cholic. A large proportion of these were persons who had been employed in the manufacture and grinding, or painting with White Lead. Chemists and medical men agree that buildings painted with lead should not be tenanted for several months after. Thousands of painters become diseased and die over their paint-poisons, without dreaming that the cause lies in Lead. The public suffer proportionately. Nor is this a matter of wonder, when it is known that various forms of poison are plentifully evolved from Lead in its different states, by contact with substances and gases.

We speak now of this matter, because the season is at hand when the painter is to be specially busied over his poisons. There is no plea of profit or necessity for the use of lead for any of the common purposes, such as Pipe, Paint, etc. Zinc is better, cheaper, more durable, and entirely free from sanitary objection. The pure Zinc, from the New-Jersey Mines—and we allude to this because it is the best if not the only pure Zinc yet discovered—is, for any use we have mentioned, 50 per cent superior to lead, commercially speaking—and incalculably superior, when health is considered. It has been tested to this end, thoroughly, by chemists and painters. As a paint, Zinc White, as a mere question of dollars and cents, is about 40 per cent. cheaper than white lead; besides, it is a pure white, spreads better than lead, is more brilliant and durable, retains its freshness for years, and is nearer fire-proof than *any* other paint, mainly from the fact that it requires much less oil. So with Zinc Colors. No house-owner, after trying zinc paint once, will ever submit to the use of lead again, and no painter who investigates the subject will work with lead if he can get zinc. And consider, that some 50,000 tuns of lead paint-poison are used in this country per year.

The French Government, always foremost in adopting discoveries of public utility, has for some years past ordered all public buildings painted with Zinc Paint, for reasons of both profit and health. The example is being generally followed in France. It would be worthy of our Government to think of matters of this kind. We might add a volume, but we have said enough, we trust, to satisfy our querists, and to commend the subject to the investigation of painters, paint-consumers, and the public.

Temperance in Connecticut.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

HARTFORD, Conn., Monday, Feb. 23, 1852.

Mr. GREELEY: Every day brings fresh hopes to the friends of Temperance in this State. Both political parties are watching the Temperance movements with great interest. The Loco-Focos in this city are bent on forcing Seymour into the nomination, so as to secure the Rum influence of both parties. This is what the Whig party desire, as there is no possibility of Seymour's election. No true Temperance man can vote for him after the insult cast upon the Temperance cause at the last session of the Legislature.

The Whigs talk seriously of placing the name of the venerable Judge WILLIAMS before the public as a candidate for Governor. If this is done, he will be elected by a most triumphant majority. If both parties put up rummies, the Temperance folks will run a *third* ticket, for the Maine Law they are *bound to have*.

Barnum keeps on the even tenor of his way. He is announced to speak ten times this week and twelve next week. *The Times*, of this city, and *Register*, of New-Haven, charge him with abusing Gov. Seymour personally. Nothing can be further from the truth. He speaks in the most respectful and affectionate terms of Gov. Seymour as a gentleman and friend, but he deprecates and denounces his mistake in listening to Rum demagogues by pocketing that Legislative resolution.

Barnum published a Democratic paper in this State twenty years ago, and has always been an out-and-out Loco-Foco, and probably always will be, and the Hartford Rum clique must seize a stronger weapon than 'Wooly Horse' before they can neutralize his influence with the Democratic party. *The Times* now says Barnum wants to go to Congress. Barnum declares he would not go if he could, and the Editor of *The Times knows it.*

You may put down Connecticut as safe and sure for the Maine Law. VERITAS.

LECTURES.

DR. KANE UPON THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

An immense audience thronged the Tabernacle, last evening, to hear a Lecture from E. K. Kane, one of the Surgeons of the American Arctic Expedition, upon the history of the fortunes of that undertaking and the character of the regions into which it penetrated. The audience hung with the extremest interest upon the story of the traveler who had returned from the bourne of the undiscovered country, which was told with a simplicity and directness which were the best assurances of its genuineness.

He began by saying that he was not a lecturer—that he came rather to move sympathy than impart new facts. It is hard for us who know day and night and the sweet alternation of the seasons to picture a clime clad in endless night and winter. He directed attention to the maps he had prepared, illustrative of the geography of those regions, stated the vast extent of the rivers emptying into that vast sea, which has not less than 7,000 miles of coast, and indicated the three entrances into the great archipelago—1st, through Behring's Straits; 2d, from the Atlantic; and, 3d, through Baffin's Bay.

If now the question were asked in relation to the North-West Passage, *Cui bono*—to what end?—he would answer that the most splendid results had always arisen from visionary ends, and although the direct pecuniary profit was not to be accurately computed, yet the scientific gain was incalculable, and the Newfoundland Fishery and other discoveries of the most practical utility had been promoted by scientific voyages. The Lecturer admirably disposed of this point. He referred to Sir John Ross's expedition and to that of Sir Edward Parry, and proceeded to say that Great Britain, always prominent if not foremost in enterprises of this character, determined upon still further effort, and the Erebus and Terror were accordingly fitted out, and Sir John Franklin selected to command them. [The name of the gallant hero was received with sincere applause by the audience.] He was not a fighter, said Dr. Kane, but an explorer. No better selection could have been made. His former voyages had already given to him a high character as an explorer, and his fame was not confined only to the country of his birth, but was as wide as the world which he had benefited by his discoveries. He united, also, to the perseverance and daring specially required for such an enterprise, many excellent traits of character, and was still remembered among the Indians as the white chief who would not kill a mosquito. To further illustrate in some degree the character of Sir John Franklin, he cited his exploration of the River Coppermine, and the many perils and privations of that voyage—their sickness and destitution—the thermometer many degrees below zero—their rescue from many dangers—their final return, and the debt of gratitude to which they were entitled.

In May, 1845, he sailed, and his first imprisonment was among the pack ice of Baffin's Bay, where he was last seen. Time passed, and men's minds, speculating upon his fate, grew anxious, and in 1850, the civilized world cried out for these lost men who had been five years in the ice. One mind directed the movement, and concentrated the enthusiasm; it was Lady Franklin. [The audience greeted the name with a hearty burst of applause.] Great Britain, Denmark, Russia, and the United States united in the effort. [The next sentence was enthusiastically received.]

One citizen of the United States, a resident of New-York, whose name is inscribed on the farthest extremity of land yet discovered and recorded in the Arctic region, Henry Grinnell, offered to fit out an expedition for the search at his own expense, asking only of Congress the permission to sail under the country's flag. The permission was granted in the true spirit in which the application was made, and the *Advance* and *Rescue* were fitted out. They set sail from New-York on the 23d of May, 1850; 25 days after they descried the rugged mountains of Greenland, and in a very short time thereafter, were embedded in the ice of that frozen region.

Dr. Kane proceeded to describe the discovery of the graves, the latest of which bore the date April, 1846, and in the bay they saw before them, the expedition was sure that Sir John Franklin must have passed the winter. But mysterious as had been the departure of Sir John from this point, we were destined to follow. The lecturer described the motion of the vessel, preventing fire on board, and ice forming on the table as they sat at table. They drifted in this manner to latitude 75° 25', the highest point ever attained by keel of Christian ship, of which there is record, and the highest point of land they descried they named "Grinnell's Land," after the patron of the enterprise. They mused as they went of the brave navigator who had preceded them, wondering if perhaps he had emerged in some open sea, whence it was impossible for them unaided to return. He regarded this as having been Sir John Franklin's course, and said it was now six years since he had passed the recorded frontier of this world. The important question that presents itself was the possibility of his having survived. He believed with many others that Sir John Franklin did still survive. The ice which destroyed the vessels in these regions, always proved the refuge of the crews, and it was a little remarkable that seldom, if ever, was both a vessel and the crew lost. In the great destruction of vessels in 1832, when a large number of vessels were destroyed, nearly 1,000 men were thus thrown upon the ice, and out of the whole number only seven perished. Moreover, vessels generally avoid the same proximity, so as to avoid the same danger. He did not think, therefore, that the Erebus and Terror were both destroyed with their crews; for if the vessels even were destroyed, their crews might still survive. He spoke of the resources of the region and the means of sustaining life, and again declared his belief that there still was hope. High as they were to the North, the reindeer went still farther. There was also an abundance of fowl. In four days the united vessels saw 22 polar bears, and without special effort or pursuit of them, succeeded in killing four. There are, besides these, an abundance of foxes and hares; and on the whole, he had rather take his chances of supporting solitary life unaided in the Polar zone, than in the center of civilized Europe. Another question was, can Europeans resist the effects of the climate of this region, the scurvy, &c.? He said the evidence was that Europeans have resisted it, and he cited the European residents of Spitzbergen, where for many years they have lived in huts and subsisted upon the flesh of Polar bears, the walrus and seals. He had seen also, far within the Arctic region, an old Dane, who for sixty out of eighty years had lived in sight of snow, and excepting the brown bread of the Baltic, had lived mainly upon the flesh of the seal and deer. He cited the endurance of Sir John Ross, in one of his expeditions, and the fact that when rescued, he had traveled over nine hundred miles. Into these statements he compressed his ideas, that further search for the lost expedition was not one of those things which a sound argument should reject. He then again reverted to his former view, that a few hours more, perhaps, of the wind which carried them to the extreme North, may have carried Sir John Franklin's expedition into a further region, and into currents out of which, unaided, there was no escape, and no means of communication with other voyagers who may not pass into that region.

The lecturer drew a vivid picture of the marvellous scenery and the wild life of the polar regions—the strange noise of the breaking of the ice—now like the whining of a puppy, then like the calls of distress, and then again like booming cannon. The ice, generally about five feet thick and much resembling glass, which before was level, is now piled in ridges, and as the masses are forced upon each other, every variety of noise increases. Now, low and plaintive; now, shrieking wildly, gradually rising to a climax of fearful intensity, under which all language ceases, and then dying away into the softest cadence—noises so marked and oftentimes so regular, that they were regarded and called the pulses of the ice, and from these voices of the ice they were generally capable of judging of its movements. Entering Baffin's Bay, and stretched upon the ice in their buffalo robes, an officer calls upon them to hasten up. The ice voices have been renewed with fearful intensity, the air is filled with shrieks and howls. The ice is in great commotion. On comes the crest. The crushed ice, piled high by the meeting of the flows, gradually nears the brig—all feel the trembling motion—the vessel trembles from the force of the continued shock. On it came, now only six yards from the vessel—no word is uttered—now three yards—now six feet. All wait with trembling lips, when suddenly the noise and motion cease. They wait for the movement to be renewed, but no renewal came, and five months afterward that immense ridge was still there, and the vessel also there, a monument of God's protecting care and man's weakness.

He concluded by reverting to his theory of an open sea beyond Grinnell Land, not more than 300 or 400 miles beyond the point they had attained. Should this defy the world? The Doctor thought that all search must now be upon foot. Glancing briefly at the encouraging results of the last two years, he said the great object of Sir John Franklin had been to discover a North-west Passage, and the discovery would have made his name immortal. We have a more sacred duty, but one alike honorable. We have stained the plains of Mexico with blood to obtain more perishable honors, and men shrink and die upon the banks of the Sacramento in search of gold; but good deeds yield brighter laurels than war, and Humanity's triumphs are more to be valued than gold.

We find the following letter in *The Washington Union* of yesterday:

BINGHAMTON, Friday, Feb. 20, 1852.

MY DEAR SIR: I am favored with yours of the 17th, inquiring whether I have, according to a prevalent rumor, made or authorized any publication upon the subject of Governor Marcy's present political relations.

I regret to dispose thus summarily of a tale so well calculated to amuse any portion of the public; but, as inquiries are becoming more frequent than it is convenient to answer, I add that I have never made, prepared, authorized or contemplated anything of the kind.

Yours, truly, D. S. DICKINSON.

Geo R. Herrick, Esq.

Movements of Mr. Webster.

Yesterday about noon being the time appointed for Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER to be received by the people in the Governor's Room, at the City Hall, a large number of his friends were present, and soon thronged the apartment. His Honor, the Mayor, read an address, complimenting the learned gentleman on the public services he had performed, to which Mr. Webster replied as follows:

MR. MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN: The very kind and favorable terms in which you have been pleased to speak of my efforts to be useful, leaves me little more on the present occasion to say, than to express my grateful thanks to the Common Council of the City of New-York for the polite and friendly invitation extended to me: and to you, Mr. Mayor, for the undeserved terms of respect in which you please to address me. Mr. Mayor, I have been a good while in the public service—longer, a great deal longer, than in some respects has been useful to me, and I have feared, sometimes, longer than might prove useful to the community. But I can only say, that from the first to the last, above all ordinary selfish motives, it has been my constant aim to render some service to my native land in this my generation, and to obtain and secure from my fellow-citizens throughout the country, some degree of their approbation and regard. If I have obtained or should obtain the accomplishment of that object, I shall feel that my highest aspirations have been gratified. I have endeavored through life to cherish one idea, and that is that there is but one America upon earth; but one free, large American Government upon earth; that there never was another, and that if Providence should leave us to such a disregard of the blessings which we enjoy under it, no other shall succeed it so long as the sun shall shine in heaven. It is not in the nature of things that this great experiment can be tried and then thrown by, and other great experiments rise in their stead. Our system is a well considered Union of the States, a Union in which no more is granted to the General Government than is necessary to enable that General Government to take care of those large interests in which all the people of the States are concerned. All beyond this is left to the States themselves, to their Legislatures and Government, and all to be managed according to the discretion of this Government, and the whole people of these States, while nothing is transacted in the Councils of Washington that is not supposed to be necessary for the general good of the whole. That is our system. It is peculiar. The world has known nothing like it. If this experiment should fail, the world is not likely hereafter to know another, and since the Constitution of the United States has been such an overflowing fountain of good to all, since it has so much protected our peace at home, so well maintained our honor abroad, and raised us to such a consideration of dignity among the nations of the earth, that we have nothing now to fear from any nation, to challenge and demand from each its respect for us and our rights. I am among those who look with the deepest concern upon any domestic occurrences that will weaken this bond of brotherhood, which wishes to raise region against region, the South against the North, the East against the West, and sow the seeds of dissension, and distrust, and mutual animosity in the field in which we should all look to reap a golden harvest of common affection and common regard.

Mr. Mayor, my walks in life have have been very much among the masses, and from my birth upward I think I have seen and known enough of the people of this country, and I am sure that if they are not misled, and if they do not give way to temporary prejudices or feelings, there is not upon the face of the earth a people who are more deeply imbued with a sober, sensible and, at the same time, ardent affection and love of Liberty than these people of the United States. The great desire of all is to have a Government that shall protect Industry, protect Labor, secure property, secure reputation, and give to every man according to his talent, and virtue, and industry, a chance to rise according to his own merits, and not borrowing consequences from his birth, or ancestry, or the artificial circumstances that may surround him, but standing upon his own ground, and upon his own feet, that he may rise to