BUSINESS NOTICES.

PRINT AND GINGHAM DEPARTMENT.—A choice line of Jacob Dumell & Co's. Made'er Prints at an unheard of low price. Also, a fine line of Cochur 2nds, for sale by the piece or package, by TWEEDY, MOULTON & PLIMPTON, Importers and Jobbers, No. 47 Broadway.

FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENT.—A choice lot of Side Combs, a very great job. For sale by TWEEDY, MOULTON & PLIMPTON, Importers and Jobbers, No. 47 Broadway.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.—An extremely cheap lot of Women's English White Cotton Hose. For sale by TWEEDY, MOULTON & PLIMPTON, Importers and Jobbers, No. 47 Broadway.

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.—Low priced Moulin de Laines, Portsmouth Lawns &c. Also, a very cheap line of Black Orleans Cloths, well worthy the attention of country and city retailers. For sale by TWEEDY, MOULTON & PLIMPTON, Importers and Jobbers, No. 47 Broadway.

☞ 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 11t

GENTLEMEN'S HATS.—BIRD, corner Pine and Nassau-st., will introduce the Spring style of Hats This Day. Fearing no rival in the departments of taste or manufacture, he is willing to submit his fabrics to the inspection of the critical and discriminating purchaser.—BIRD, corr er Pine and Nassau sts. February 19, 1852. 21f 3TuhThtf

IT FITS ALL ROUND AND PINCHES NOT.—This is the universal acknowledgment of the comfort derived from wearing a KNOX hat. Aside from the beauty, durability and style that characterize KNOX's productions, the skillful workman is more satisfactorily shown by this single item than by any other. Any bungler may get up a hat that will deceive the inexperienced eye, but it requires a KNOX to furnish an article that, while it possesses every requisite of superiority, gives ease and satisfaction to its wearer. Call on him at No. 128 Fulton-st., and examine his spring stock.

BANTA IS IN THE FIELD AGAIN.—Banta being ready for the spring trade, will introduce to-day at his well known stand, No. 106 Canal-st., his spring style of hats, heretofore distinguished by their cheapness and superiority of quality. Gentlemen in want of a really beautiful and cheap hat, are invited to call and examine. 26f 2t*

STILL THEY COME—MORE PROOFS OF THE SUPERIORITY OF HERRING'S SAFES.—I am almost in the daily receipt of letters similar to the following, from various parts of the country, a few only of which do I deem it necessary to publish; but as this comes from a neighboring city where fires have seldom been destructive, I have thought proper to make the following public for the benefit of those interested in such matters, and in particular in the city where the fire occurred. S. C. HERRING, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st.

JERSEY CITY, Thursday, Feb 19, 1852.

SILAS C. HERRING—Sir: It gives us great pleasure to certify to the superiority of your Salamander Safe, containing our books, papers, money, and watch movements, which has just been recovered from the ruins of the fire, caused by the burning of our store on the night of the 17th inst., in which it was exposed to an intense heat for twelve hours. Every line of the books and papers are perfectly legible, and the watch movements contained in the tin case, perfect and uninjured. PROUD & BOWMAN, Gold Watch-case Manufacturers, corner of York and Green sts., Jersey City, N. J. 21f 3tTuThS

SONORA GOLD MINING COMPANY—Office No. 8 Wall-st., New-York, room No. 4 second floor. Capital Stock, $200,000—shares $100 each. The books of subscription for stock in this Company are now open at their office, where parties desirous of becoming stockholders may obtain certificates of stock and pamphlets, with laws, by-laws, besides all necessary information relative to the objects and prospects of the Company.

Having (nearly completed) a steam engine of eighty horse power, with stamp works of the largest class, and possessing a mine which has proved to be one of the most valuable in the State of California, located in the immediate vicinity of the City of Sonora, on Wood's Creek, it is the purpose of the Trustees to prosecute the work with vigor and without delay, with a view to profit from the business of mining. The enterprise commends itself to the particular attention and confidence of capitalists. It is deemed unnecessary to enter into a calculation as to probable profits, it having been satisfactorily demonstrated that Vein Mining is to be the great business of California, and that companies already in operation with good machinery, have been eminently successful.

The Trustees have determined that the employees of the Company in all responsible positions shall be shareholders, selected with special regard to fitness, and required to give bonds with sureties, and in such sums as may be deemed sufficient to guard the interests of the Company; and further, that none but well tried and approved machinery for crushing and amalgamating shall be used, and that experiments of a costly nature, which heretofore have proved so disasterous to the interests of companies, shall be carefully avoided and provided against.

Persons residing out of the city may obtain stock, pamphlets, or any information, by addressing the Treasurer, post-paid, by mail. D. W. INGERSOLL, President.
THOS. E. HASTINGS, Treasurer. 17f 3tTuThS

RIDING SCHOOL.—W. H. DISBROW, No. 20 4th-av., will open on Monday evening, 1st March, a new Class for Gentlemen, in the noble and manly art of Horsemanship, to continue each evening during the months of March and April. Those wishing to avail themselves of the opportunity of becoming safe and graceful Equestrians, competent to ride on the Road in the spring, should subscribe at their earliest convenience. Terms for a course of ten lessons, $10. Hours, from 7 to 9 o'clock. 26f 6t

☞ We invite the attention of capitalists and others to the sale of valuable Real Estate at Auction by ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, consisting of the valuable leasehold premises known as No. 94 Chambers-st., near Broadway; house and lot No. 195 Prince-st; eight valuable building lots on and next the south-east corner of Broadway and 58th-st.—five of the same fronting on Broadway and the remaining [illegible] on 58th-st, and one 50 feet on 59th-st, near Broadway. Also, thirty-eight desirable lots of ground on 53d and 54th-sts., between 2d and 3d-avs., on 3d-av., between 55th and 56th sts., and on 56th-st., near 3d-av.; and a large amount of stocks, promissory notes, &c. This sale will be positive, and the terms will be liberal to the purchaser. Maps of the real estate can be had at the auction room, No. 7 Broad st. (1,837)

WET GOODS—WET GOODS.—Great sale of Wet Goods, at G. M. BODINE'S, consisting of 500 pieces Shirting Linens at 2s., 2s. 6d. and 3s. per yard, worth 6s.; 300 pieces table Damask at 2s 6d, 3s. and 3s. 6d., worth 5s. to 8s.; all kinds of toweling, half price; 10 cases fine white Muslins, only 6d.; 5,000 Marseilles Quilts, only $2; Marseilles and corded Skirts, black and colored Silks, &c. &c. Ladies, a great chance for bargains, as these goods are selling at half the cost to manufacture. G. M. BODINE, No. 323 Grand-st., corner Orchard. 26f 2t

☞ New Spring Styles of English and American Imperial Three Ply and Ingrain Carpeting, at 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 Cloth, 6 yards wide. Also good floor Oil Cloths, at 2s. 6d., 3s. and 4s per yard.

☞ Western and Southern Merchants who are about to purchase articles of Hosiery for their Spring trade, are invited to examine the large and well-assorted stock of Hosiery, now being opened by RAY & ADAMS, No. 57 William-st.

☞ Doctors do not disagree as to the advantages of wearing A. RANKIN & Co.'s celebrated ELASTIC UNDERGARMENTS! They are made of the best Silk, Woe'en and Merino fabric. They wear well, shrink none, and are sold at extremely low prices. Those who value health at this dangerous season, and who care at all for economy, will buy of the Importers and Manufacturers, at the old stand, No. 104 Bowery.

☞ Housekeepers and all others, in want of Bedding, Bedsteads, &c., would do well to call at M. WILLARD's old established Warerooms, No. 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. 127 1mTuThS*

OPERA GLASSES—THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.—Mr. TUTTLE, with the view of doing an extensive business in this article, has made such arrangements with one of the of the best manufacturers in Paris, that he is enabled to offer a very superior article, both in point of finish and quality of the glasses, while in so large an assortment no one can fail to suit their sight. GEORGE W. TUTTLE, Importer of English, French and German Goods Novelties and Toys, No. 345 Broadway. 21f 3MTuThS

☞ FOUNTAIN's India and French Goods, at No. 370 Broadway, and No. 2 Niblo's Garden. 26f 3tThS*

PATENT CONGRESS BOOTS.—Manufacturers and Dealers in my Patent Congress Boots, read the following opinions, and save costs and damages for piracy. Licenses granted by HORACE H. DAY, owner of all the Patents, No. 23 Courtland st.—New York, Jan., 1852.

LEGAL OPINIONS.—I have examined the letters Patent issued to Dusenbury & Hyatt, bearing date the 20th October, 1846, and am of opinion that the use of elastic gores, made by weaving fibrous materials which expand and contract, in combination with India Rubber Springs if applied in the manufacture of Gaiter Boots, is an infringement upon the Patent.—New-York, April 28, 1851. F. B. CUTTING.

BOSTON, June 6, 1851.—I have made a similar examination of the letters Patent above referred to, and concur in Mr. Cutting's opinion. (26f 5t) RUFUS CHOATE.

☞ GREEN's method of insuring a perfect fit has placed his shirting establishment, No. 1 Astor House, in advance of all competition. Of the thousands of Shirts annually made to order by his unrivaled corps of measurers, cutters, fitters, &c. not one ever requires alteration. Punctuality in filling orders is a rule never deviated from.

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

TO THE DEAF.—I hereby depose that Dr. HEATH, Aurist and Oculist, of No. 262 Broadway, New-York, cured me of a long deafness, which prevented my hearing loud conversation, almost instantaneously, and that, too after I had been under treatment, without any benefit, at one of the first Medical Colleges here, as well as the Aurists, with no better success.

PARTRICK HENRY, No. 472 Pearl-st.

We, the undersigned, know the above affidavit to be true. Anne Henry, Sarah Henry, Charles Stratton, John F. Tromar, Thomas McNamara, Maurice Mahan. Sworn to before me, Feb. 19, 1852.
M. W. DIVINE, Commissioner of Deeds.

☞ What an awful commentary upon the depravity of the age appeared in yesterday's *Times* and *Herald*—a call for a meeting signed by 366 persons and 326 in the other, to devise means to continue to brutalize mankind and engender crime and murder for the gain of dealers in liquid madness. The next move after that should be a meeting of Physicians and Druggists to put down the sale of the mighty and wonderful discovery of Dr. Watts' Electrical Nervous Antidote, as "destroying their business" and "ruining their inherent rights;" for no man or woman will call a Physician or go to a Drug Store after once using that sublime cordial.

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. 266 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 odoriferous 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. 434 Broadway. 24f 3tDhltW*

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 26.

CONGRESSIONAL.—In the United States Senate, yesterday, Mr. Hunter introduced a bill for the establishment of a Branch Mint in this City, with certain conditions. He also reported a bill amending the present Warehousing act. Mr. Geyer supported the Iowa Railroad land grant.

In the House, the principal business was the discussion of the Missouri land grant, for Railroad purposes.

LEGISLATIVE.—The only matter of general interest in our State Legislature was the discussion of the contested seat from this City in the Assembly. Russell Smith spoke in support of his claims to the seat now occupied by E. L. Snow.

The Kentucky State Convention resolves for Millard Fillmore, and suggests Louisville, and June 17, for the National Whig Convention. Gov. Lowe, of Maryland, has decided to turn out about 2,000 office-holders of his own party to make room for 2,000 others of the same party more hungry for the spoils.

The Rum Manifesto.

The Liquor-sellers of our City have issued their call for a grand rally of their dependents and so many of their customers as they can toll in, at Metropolitan Hall on Friday evening. As *The Tribune* is not among the journals entitled to and favored with their advertising patronage, we give them an insertion without charge, viz:

RESISTANCE TO OPPRESSION AND FANATICISM.—A grand mass meeting in favor of the natural and inalienable rights of the citizen, the rights of property, and the protection of the commercial and manufacturing interests of our City.—The people of the City of New-York, irrespective of party, who are opposed to the contemplated movement to disfranchise the freemen of this State, destroy their business, ruin the commercial and manufacturing interests of our City, drive our trade to other States, by the passage of what is called the "Maine Liquor Law," or one equally ruinous to commercial and manufacturing freedom, will hold a mass meeting at Metropolitan Hall, on the 27th inst., at 7 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of taking action, and expressing our opinion respecting the outrageous attempt to destroy the interests of this City, rob many of their capital, and disfranchise them of those inherent rights guaranteed to all by the Constitution of our country. If the rights of our people are worth preserving, it is incumbent on every good citizen to attend this meeting. We call upon all classes of the community, as all are interested, to aid us in putting down this fanatical movement, that will not only produce all the wrongs above alluded to, but will surely retard the moral movement of temperance itself, and thus increase the very evils it is intended to remedy.

Asa F. Miller,	A. S. Curtis,
Haldron Shear,	Wm. H. Hanshe,
James L. Hyde,	Benjamin Barlow,
William Boardman,	James H. Cafferty,
J. W. Miller,	Isaac Seward,
G. Smith,	William C. Sherby,
Ebenezer Simms,	James R. Taylor,
John Carpenter,	Henry E. Bramson,
Peter Young,	John Lang,
John Houghtalin,	Robt Harper,
Chas. Scudder,	Thos. J. Miller,
S. Waterbury,	Walter Hunt,
H. Moses,	John S. Van Ryper,
Wm Van Horn,	C. C. Nevers,
Alexander D. Smith,	John Lewis,
Wm B. Baker,	John H. Fithany,
William Taylor,	John M. Reilly & Co.,
John Martin,	Davis & Henriques,
Peter Burton,	J. G. & W. J. Smith,
Wm. H. Cozhson,	T. Wickes Blatchford, &c. &c

Some five or six hundred more names are attached to the call, followed by a windy brag of some *fifty or sixty thousand* "men who support families" having signed their Remonstrance to the Legislature against the passage of the Maine Law, "constituting nearly our entire voting population." This is untrue, and the utterers well knew it. If they have obtained the signatures of any thing like fifty thousand men, we are sure that a full third of them are aliens or otherwise non-voters. They *may* have a majority of the voters of our City, but we do not believe it: and if they have, it is mainly composed of men who never heard, and most of whom take care *not* to hear, the reasons which impel their Temperance fellow-citizens to demand the enactment of the Maine Law. If they will only meet us on the platform of candid investigation and fair argument, we can convince those among them who are not the slaves of a perverted appetite that they are on the wrong side; and until they dare do this, what right have they to prate of 'oppression,' 'fanaticism,' and 'wrong?' Why not confine their strictures to subjects they understand, or at least to those which they have not obstinately resolved to *misunderstand*?

—These gentlemen say their party constitutes "nearly our entire voting population." Examine this assertion in the light cast upon it by the list of signers above given. All parties are accustomed to head a call of this kind with their strongest and most respected names—those which command the largest measure of esteem and confidence. Who knows half a dozen of the above-printed forty leading names on the Rumseller's call? What good work have they been foremost in? For what have they deserved the signal confidence and esteem of their fellow-citizens? What entitles them to stand at the head of a call for a public meeting to embody the public sentiment of "nearly our entire voting population," on a subject of the widest and deepest interest? Do not these names suffice to refute the pretense which they are presented to uphold?

The list grows no better to the end. Distillers, wine-merchants, spirit-dealers, grog-shop keepers, &c., muster very strong upon it; next in strength are tobacco-venders; pieced out by a slight sprinkling of second-class Tammany Hall spouters, and a hundred or two whom we cannot identify. But of our City's respected Clergy, of whom a large majority are signers and laborers on our side, we find no single name on the Rumsellers' call, and believe they have hardly half a dozen on their Remonstrance; of her scores of citizens who have been called to serve her as Mayor, Recorder, Members of Congress, Senators, &c., we cannot find a name on the call, though there may be one or two there that we have overlooked or failed to recognize. No list of names morally so feeble in proportion to its length and the alleged strength of the party behind it has been set before the public within our recollection. And this is just what would naturally be expected. The enlightened Understanding and awakened Conscience of our age are at war with the Liquor Traffic, and must ultimately effect its overthrow. Thousands drink, who know the habit is a vicious one, and would quit it if the chains of Appetite and Custom were not so strong. Many drink and also play, who prefer not to figure as public champions of either Tippling or Gambling. Thousands drink who anxiously desire to be freed from the chains of a debasing, despotic appetite, and pray for the passage of the Maine Law. Hope and work, O sorely tempted, suffering brothers! for they who have put their hand to the plow will not look back until the work is thoroughly done, and Alcoholic Liquors have ceased to pollute and curse this fair portion of God's blessed earth! It may take years to effect this, but they will be freely and faithfully given, until the appeal of that Divinest prayer—'Lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil'—shall by our State be heeded and obeyed.

'Non-Intervention' in Japan.

The Courier and Enquirer was among the earliest and has been the most consistent of the traducers of Kossuth and opposers of all effective exhibition by our Country of sympathy for the down-trodden Masses of Europe. That we should attend strictly to our own affairs and rigidly refuse to intermeddle with those of other Nations, no matter how many despots combine to crush the life out of hapless Rome, Hungary or Switzerland, is set forth by that journal as the established policy of our Government, which should be rigidly adhered to by all who revere the memory of Washington. Yet that same *Courier and Enquirer* exultingly announces that Com. Perry, with a powerful U. S. fleet, has been ordered to the Indian Ocean with a view to the overhauling of Japan, and the compulsory opening of her ports to our vessels in certain cases, and thus lays down the law of the case:

"Now, we deny the right of any Nation situated upon and occupying a portion of the sea-coast of the world, to refuse all commercial intercourse with other Nations. Such a course may be tolerated by civilized Nations *so long as it does not interfere with their commerce* and the welfare of the human race; but we insist that *it is the right of civilized and Christian Nations to compel Barbarians*, thus situated, to submit to the general Law of Nations, and *to a certain degree of intercourse*; and especially it is the *right* of all the Nations of the world to have free access to every port and every part of the coast of the whole world, in times of distress and danger, and to demand at the hands of the people occupying such harbors and coast, protection, aid, and hospitality.

* * * "And we hope and trust that the day is near at hand, when, under a judicious Protective system, *we shall be sending enormous quantities of cotton goods, iron, &c., &c., to Japan*, and receive in return her gold, silver and dyewoods; at the same time that the commerce of the world will find in her numerous ports safe and hospitable asylums, instead of the barbarism now extended toward it by one of the most populous kingdoms of the earth."

—If Japan imprisons and maltreats our seamen, we think it very proper that our Government should seek to convince her of the wrong and induce her to amend.—Whether the riddling and firing of her sea-coast towns with red-hot cannon balls is the most or only feasible way of effecting this, remains to be considered. But we do trust that no assumptions of a right to sell Cotton, Iron or other Products in Japan will be set up or in any way countenanced by our Government. If Great Britain waged her late war with China on any such ground as this, she merits eternal infamy; it becomes us to avoid imitation of a wrong which we have so vehemently condemned.

—We will not presume that our Government intends any injustice to Japan; we believe that the rescue of our imprisoned countrymen and the protection of any who may hereafter be shipwrecked on the coasts of Japan from a like imprisonment are all that it contemplates. But let it be careful of the doctrines it propounds in the premises, and especially of casting a longing eye on the profits of a prospective trade with Japan's unnumbered millions. We believe all computations of profit from such trade illusory—that Japan, lying in similar latitudes with the greater part of our country, needs very little that we have to spare and could profitably send her. But be that as it may, she has a perfect *right* to live within herself if she sees fit, and we have *no* right to force her to open a trade with us. If her ports were freely opened, we believe England would long monopolize them, so far, at least, as Iron and Cottons are concerned, her commercial facilities being greater and her command of the trade of that remote quarter of the globe so decisive. We would far sooner send Japan Industrial missionaries, to teach her how to make Iron and Cloth advantageously for herself, than to seek profit from supplying her with these necessaries of life. But the notorious fact that Japan wants nothing of us precludes all discussion on this head. Let us be careful that no taint of selfishness, no lurking, sneaking hope of increasing our own wealth or extending our dominion, shall qualify any exertions we may put forth in the abused names of Justice, Civilization and Humanity.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Delegates to the Opposition State Convention, which meets at Harrisburg on the 4th of March to choose a State Delegation to the Baltimore Convention, have all been chosen but two. *The Pennsylvanian* says they may be classified as follows:

For Buchanan—Instructed 87; Others 13: Total 100.
For Cass—19; Houston 2; Unknown 10; Total 31.

☞ *The Republican World*, in reply to a recent paragraph in *The Tribune*, says:

"As to our mistake about Democratic men; what odds? Democratic principles are nevertheless, true, otherwise the Gospel should be false because Judas, a traitor, professed and taught it. Eh?"

The grave blunder which *The World* here falls into is that of confounding Democratic *principles* with the so-called Democratic *party*—a mistake which has caused worlds of mischief, and is destined, we fear, to cause an immensity hereafter. There are advocates of Democratic principles inside and outside of this vaunted Democratic party, but no man is less or more a Democrat for belonging to that party. Nay: he who is an earnest, devoted, clear-sighted Democrat must let party ties hang very loosely about him and be continually warning the less considerate many to test Parties by Principle and not Principles by Party. There is perpetual and pressing danger that the contrary rule will be acted on by a majority, to the lasting detriment of essential Democracy.

It is but a few years since the question was directly presented to the voters of our State—"Shall every citizen of New-York of lawful age and blameless life be entitled to vote henceforth at our Elections?" Democratic *principles* of course answered Yes; and could not have answered otherwise without committing suicide; but the Democratic *party* answered "No: If a 'citizen is of African lineage and sooty or tawny 'skin, he shall *not* vote unless he owns $250 'worth of Real Estate, over and above all in-'cumbrances." And this most unjust, un-Democratic fiat was sustained by nearly all the Adopted Citizens of our State, who had just previously been called to resist a similar crusade against *their* Political Rights under the banner of Nativism. Will not *The World* agree with us that such a vote to exclude citizens from the Electoral body because of their color is anti-Democratic, though supported and carried in the name of Democracy?

—But *The Republican World* proceeds:

"Let it be demonstrated that Democrats do not act on the principles we indicate, and that Whigs *do*; and four years hence, we become Whigs, if we be not meantime converted into Angels. But if both parties *quo ad* their professions be rascals, then we ought to be allowed to choose between the *principles*."

—Is this so? Suppose it to be demonstrated that neither party acts up to the Democratic principles, we cannot see how a man is to "choose between the *principles*" by supporting either. His true course would seem to be to stand by his principles, and if either party or both parties desert them, so much the worse for the deserters.

—We have no wish to see Mr. Doheny transformed into an angel directly, and have not asked him in any case to become a Whig. What we *would* have of him is an earnest, patient, high-souled effort to open the eyes of his compatriots to the mischief and folly of being governed by party names, or supposing any act, measure or policy is Democratic because it is supported by the Democratic party—or any other. If they find, by candid investigation, that any proposition *is* Democratic, let them give it a hearty support, but no whit the sooner because it is *called* so. This is a world so full of white heaps with black cats inside, that it is absurd and perilous to assume that anything is cat or meal by superficial aspects alone. Names are often chosen rather to attract than to define; and if any wily faction or clique were to attempt the overthrow of our Democratic institutions it would be morally certain to make its approaches in the garb of a Simon Pure Democracy. He who would dupe or drug the sentinel is sure to acquire and use the countersign if he can.

—We make these remarks in no spirit of unkindness toward *The World* or its Editor. We believe the former one of the best papers which ever specially addressed itself to the Irish in America; we esteem Mr. Doheny himself, though holding views adverse to ours on almost every controverted topic, one of the noblest and truest men whom the disasters of the Liberal Cause in Europe have given to America. We are sure he means to enlighten and benefit his countrymen, not to sell them. But for this conviction, we should not have indulged in these strictures. We think he allows himself to be misled with regard to American party questions by superficial analyses and perverted phrases, and that Time and Observation will show him many things in a light different from and truer than that they now wear in his eyes. All we now ask of him is that he do not suffer his feelings and his interests to be so entangled in the meshes of partisanship as to deprive his judgment of fair play in the career which now opens before him. When he shall come to understand the politics of this country as thoroughly as he understands those of his native land, we wish him to be at perfect liberty to give his convictions unbiased fair play. We ask no more.

RHODE ISLAND.—The Legislature adjourned on Friday, after a session of seven weeks. Among the acts passed was a law abolishing Capital Punishment and substituting imprisonment for life; an act making the plaintiff in action of tort (damages to persons and property, &c.,) responsible for the advance payment of the board ($1 50 per week,) of all persons confined in jail under actions of this kind; legalizing holidays on the Fourth of July, Thanksgiving day, Fast days, (either National or State,) New-Year's day; for sending minors (under eighteen years, comitted for offenses,) to the Providence Reform School; for the better registration of births, marriages and deaths; regulating the oyster fishery, providing for the leasing of the public oyster beds in the Bay to the citizens of Rhode Island exclusively, with the exception of certain specially-named individuals, for a nominal rent; ordering Mutual Insurance Companies to make returns to the General Treasurer; limiting the registration of electors to four days previous to the day of election; appropriating $1,000 to defray the expenses of Governor Kossuth, should he come when the Assembly shall not be in session—in this event the Governor is requested to receive him as the guest of the State; requesting the Congressional Delegation from Rhode Island to procure the passage of an act abolishing liquor in the U. S. Navy, and to bring the attention of the Government to the case of James H. West, of Bristol, in this State, for several years and now a political prisoner in Cuba, and whose property has been confiscated without any just cause.

The Maine Liquor Law was before the Legislature, and we have already informed our readers how it was dodged.

The bill for the abolition of imprisonment for debt was finally loss after passing the Senate; the bill increasing the tax on bank capital was also lost; also a resolution of the Senate for a new commission upon the disputed Boundary Line with Massachusetts; the "Old State Debt" was overhauled with the usual result. The other acts of the Legislature are altogether of a local character, and the above synopsis presents the principal acts adopted or rejected.

MICHIGAN.—The Opposition State Convention for the nomination of Delegates to Baltimore and candidates for Presidential Electors will be held at Detroit April 28. Two Delegates are required to be chosen to every Representative in the Legislature. A large delegation will be chosen to Baltimore.

—Grunzig's case is yet in doubt. The Governor has as get said nothing definite. His answer must come to-day.

Commemoration of Cooper.

The commemorative services in honor of the late FENIMORE COOPER were celebrated last night in Metropolitan Hall, which was crowded to the extent of its capacity with an audience comprising a large representation of the intelligence and literary culture of the City. In addition to the distinguished official functionaries of the occasion, the stage was occupied with a number of eminent professional characters, celebrated men of letters, members of the press, and other conspicuous citizens and strangers. The meeting was opened by a short address from WASHINGTON IRVING, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, who regretted his inability to make a regular speech, as no one cherished a more profound sense of the genius and character of the illustrious deceased, or would more cordially unite in doing honor to his memory. He would merely state that it was proposed to erect a monumental statue to the late Mr. Cooper, and he trusted the object would meet with general sympathy in this community. Mr. Irving closed his very felicitous remarks, amidst the loud applause of the audience, by introducing Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER, who had been requested to preside on the occasion.

Upon taking the Chair, Mr. Webster said that he entered upon the duty which had been assigned to him, with a high sense of the distinction which it conferred, and a fervent wish to honor the illustrious man, whom we have met to commemorate. Fenimore Cooper was identified with the development of our national literature. He was the first to extend the fame of American letters beyond the Atlantic. Distinguished for his creative power, he made the scenery and social characteristics of our country familiar even to those who were strangers to our language. Nor was his taste less refined than his genius was original. His writings bear the impress of genuine patriotism. His love of country was a master principle. His various productions have exerted a mighty influence in illustrating our national fame. They are equally distinguished for their elevated, moral and religious tone. He wrote no line which tended to weaken the foundation of virtue or debauch the morals of his country. Mr. Cooper was not destined to attain distinction in the spheres which many persons most covet. His course was not signalized by the pomp of military display; no garments rolled in blood marked his progress; nor did he delight the ear of listening Senates by the majestic eloquence of speech. The pen was the weapon which he wielded with such potent effect; his chosen triumphs were in the world of intellect; by the magic creations of his genius he has stamped his name upon the memory of mankind. We do well to render our choicest tribute to a man like this. The victories of intellect are the noblest treasures of a nation. Mr. Webster pursued this train of remark at considerable length, and after several letters from invited guests, which we give in another place, had been read by R. W. GRISWOLD, he introduced Mr. BRYANT, who delivered the Commemorative Discourse, as reported in full in our columns.

At its close Mr. Webster said: "Ladies and Gentlemen, I have the pleasure of introducing to you Mr. BANCROFT."

Mr. BANCROFT said that he had been charged by the Committee to express their sense of obligation for the eulogy just pronounced. Nor for them alone, I am sure, for your presence here and the charmed attention with which you have listened to this just description of a remarkable life, assures me that you share my admiration of the homage paid by one man of genius to another. Adverting to the character of Mr. Cooper, he said that there was one point not to be overlooked. Mr. Cooper was emphatically a New-Yorker. In New-York he was born, amid the grandeurs and graces of New-York scenery he was educated, his youth and early maturity belong to your State, and it is fit that in its metropolis this great memorial movement should commence. From New-York sail the ships that so rapidly plow the sea—in New-York concentrates the Commerce of a vast region, and to its other fames it has this to add—the production of the first commanding literary genius of the country. Cooper was the Pioneer, the forerunner, the examplar. The rest regard him as their leader. Preeminently the first of American authors, the others are content to acknowledge him—solitary and only he stood, the oak among other trees. It is not for those others that we address you to-night. Standing by the grave of him we deplore, we invite you away from the Present into the Past and Future—away from the shadows of the Present to the realities of Eternity. Mr. Bancroft spoke of the literary men of America, and said that we need not blush. He referred to the fames already achieved. Letters ameliorate the harshness of our politics—they soften the asperities of contest—in "the still air of delightful studies" we recover our better selves. At the feet of Madison—himself not undistinguished in a literary career—I learned the influence of literature upon politics, and there is one among us to night who adds to his lofty position as a statesman the high—shall I say higher?—honor of having embodied the national thought upon many points, in a manner at once dignified and graceful, and in a style of most massive English. [This allusion to Mr. Webster was received with enthusiasm.] Ladies and gentlemen, I may not further trespass upon your patience. I rejoice with you at the promise of this night. I rejoice with you that in New-York begin these honors to a great New-Yorker. This beautiful and hospitable City should be made the home of letters. Seated upon the sea and drawing along its iron arteries the life of the West and of the country, it should add to its force, fineness; to its power, proportion. Like Athens, the commercial emporium, let it be, like Athens, the lover of literature and art—the haunt of the Muses.

Mr. BANCROFT, whose remarks had been received with continuous bursts of applause, sat down amid prolonged plaudits, during which, Mr. Webster rose and shook him cordially by the hand.

Rev. Mr. OSGOOD was then called upon by the Chair, and coming forward said, that it was only a few moments since he had been informed that he was expected to address the meeting, and must labor under the disadvantage of speaking without the slightest preparation. He should rejoice to express all that was in his heart of love and reverence for the distinguished dead; but he felt that this was not the occasion which called for the utterance of his humble voice. The funeral obsequies of a great historical character are celebrated to-night by men of kindred position—historical characters themselves,—a dignity, said Mr. O. to which I can lay no claim. He would only remark that he was grateful to men of exalted intellect, who left the record of their genius in written works, for their influence as educators of the public taste. Such men are an urgent need of our community. We are almost exclusively practical men. In the present state of our tional progress our principal concern is with material and tangible realities. We need some counteracting agencies. We need a voice to remind us of ideal beauty of the immortal visions of spiritual loveliness. The materials are prepared; the block of granite is rough-hewn, ready for the plastic touch, which shall inform it with vitality and beauty; and is it too much to hope, that the Creator will command fire from heaven, and kindle it with the inspiration of a celestial soul. Honor, then, to the artist, the poet, the creator of a pure and noble literature, for the healthful and, saving influence of their lofty efforts! Honor to their presence while still irradiating the world with the splendor of their genius—honor to their memory when they leave only the glorious light of their setting Sun!

Rev. Dr. BETHUNE, being called upon, remarked that it was foolish to apologize on these occasions but he was really surprised to be called upon. Sometime since he had been warned to be ready, and he was ready and should always be ready, in such a cause. But time had passed, and he supposed that in the prospect of the presence of the great men we see here to-night, he had been quite forgotten. He was mistaken, it seemed, and he gladly stood there to speak. My friend who preceded me, said that we came to the funeral obsequies of a historic person, celebrated by historic persons. Not So, sir; if he will permit me, not so. We are here not to bury the dead, but to congratulate this genius upon its immortality. The Rev gentleman proceeded in some emphatic criticisms of Cooper. But what am I doing, Sir. Why, after the masterly eloquence to which we have listened, why, in this presence, do I recite a eulogy? One thing, however, I must say, and that is to call your attention to the fact, that whenever Cooper was purely patriotic, that is to say, whenever his romances dealt with American life and scenery, then he was most successful. I make much of this, Sir. I believe in Patriotism—I have no sympathy with men who talk idly or sentimentally about it—or worse, with those who think it should not be spoken of at all. We ought to speak of it, Sir. We ought to renew in words our fealty to our principles and our glorious institutions. Dr. Bethune enlarged upon this point. He spoke of the imposing audience—an audience not to be equaled in numbers and dignity anywhere. He referred to the care the country owes its literary men, and spoke of the statues that were in other lands built by the good pleasure of the King, but here by the assent of the people. He said that we are here to commemorate the setting of one of our great lights, and there were two others present who must soon go out, (and the Rev. gentleman bowed to Mr. Irving and Mr. Bryant.) We thank them for what they are doing—for their glorious use of the glorious talent s confided them. Go on, go on, in your good work. Work while it is day. You shall never be forgotten. Hearty applause greeted the eloquent speaker as he resumed his seat.

Mr. G. P. R. JAMES next addressed the Assembly, remarking that though he gloried in being an Englishman, he was full of sympathies with this country, and heartily joined in the tribute which was paid to-night to the great writer in a department of letters,—in which he regarded his own humble place as his most honorable distinction. After speaking in general terms of the literary position of Mr. Cooper, he sat down with the applause of the audience, and was succeeded by

Dr. JOHN W. FRANCIS, who gave an interesting sketch of his reminiscences of Cooper, as a man, a writer, and a Christian. He was proud of Mr. Cooper as a genuine son of New York, and although he did not confine his sympathies within local boundaries, for he loved the East, because it had produced Mr. Webster, and he loved the South because it had produced Mr. Clay, he must confess that he rejoiced in the honor which was shed on our glorious metropolis by the commanding genius of Cooper.

Mr. WEBSTER then briefly alluded to the effects of the meeting and to the character of Cooper. He is gone. Finem coronat opus.

"After life's fitful fever, he sleeps well."

What has he done for his country? When Mark Antony comes to speak over the body of Cesar, he holds in his hand a paper. You all remember it, Ladies and Gentlemen. In that paper Cesar left everything to his country. So did Cooper—he made an open will. Mr. Webster commented upon the influence of his works. They are manly, moral and refining. We all owe him a debt. We have assembled to-night to acknowledge it. We shall pay it in the erection of that monumental statue whereon the lineaments of his person will endure, as those of his mind are deeply graven upon all our hearts and memories.

Upon the close of Mr. Webster's remarks, the meeting, which had been protracted to a late hour, broke up, the audience separating amidst warm expressions of satisfaction with the varied exercises of the unique and brilliant occasion. It is understood that measures will be immediately taken to complete the subscription for the proposed monument.

WASHINGTON.

Judge Baker and Slavery in New-Mexico.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 23, 1852.

I have been waiting to see what notice, if any, would be taken of the letter you published a week since from Judge Grafton Baker, of New-Mexico, in which he denies that he has been purchasing any slaves in this city, with the view to take them out to that Territory, and which winds up in a very vague and mysterious intimation that he knows more than most people about the adaptation of that country to slaveholding. It seems to me that this letter should not be permitted to pass in entire silence, especially as *The Republic*, of this city, as well as other papers elsewhere, are giving circulation to a paragraph, purporting to be drawn from it, to the effect that Judge Baker has denied, in *The Tribune*, the charge that he intends to take slaves out to New-Mexico. Now I do not see, in his letter, that Judge Baker has made any such denial. He denies simply, as I understand