BUSINESS NOTICES.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT. — Just opened, a choice assortment of French and English lace mitts and gloves, very superior styles.
For sale by TWEEDY, MOULTON & PLIMPTON, Importers and Jobbers, No. 47 Broadway.

WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT. — Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs—a very cheap lot—worthy the attention of the city retailers.
For sale by TWEEDY, MOULTON & PLIMPTON, Importers and Jobbers, No. 47 Broadway.

☞ LAD WANTED to keep White Goods Stock in order. None need apply but those having had experience in this description of goods. Apply before 10 o'clock to HENRY K. O'KEEFE, White Goods Manager.
TWEEDY, MOULTON & PLIMPTON, No. 47 Broadway.

LEARY & Co.'S STYLE IN QUARTERLY PATTERNS.—Hats of the Quarterly Pattern, March, 1852, for Gentlemen's wear, will THIS DAY be issued and sold by LEARY & Co., Leaders and introducers of Fashion, Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.
February 18, 1852. 27f 2t*

GENTLEMEN'S HATS—SPRING STYLE.—BANTA, No. 106 Canal-st., extends an invitation to his friends and patrons to visit his sales rooms, and select one of his elegant Mats of the new Spring Style, for $3 50. He sells a Hat that in point of fineness, durability and elegance, by far exceeds the $4 Hats usually sold in Broadway.

THE BREAKING UP OF THE WATERS.—Winter already gives notice of its approaching dissolution, by streams of running water, the sloppy pavements, the reopening of navigation in the principal thoroughfares, the disappearance of snow, sleighs and overcoats and the introduction of KNOX'S SPRING STYLE OF HATS. This last evidence will cause an immediate reduction in the price of coals and universal rejoicing among the male population. By the way, these Hats are a little more elegant, a little more graceful, a little more dashy and attractive than any of its predecessors. The price remains at KNOX'S standard price of $4, and all orders will be supplied on Saturday, Feb. 14, 1852, at his well-known establishment, No. 128 Fulton-st.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF HATTING.—ESPENSCHEID is selling a Hat superior in style, workmanship and material to any four dollar Hat in New-York, for $3 50. And why? Because he does not put on the other fifty cents to pay an immense rent, the interest on costly fixtures, and enormous sums to procure notoriety. If you want a truly elegant and superior Hat, call on ESPENSCHEID, No. 107 Nassau-st., corner of Ann.

SPRING FASHIONS.—W. P. DAVID, No. 301 Broadway, near Duane st., is now ready to furnish his beautiful Spring Styles of Gentlemen's Hats. He assures his friends and the public that the style will equal if not surpass any of his former efforts in elegance, durability and lightness, from which every variety, style and description can be selected. Give him a call and try one.

☞ 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

☞ "Make a note of it," that the People's Hatters have produced decidedly the most tasty and elegant Hat of the season, to an inspection of which they respectfully invite the attention of their friends and the public. Hat Finishers' Union, No. 11 Park-row, opposite the Astor House. Standard price $3 and $4.

☞ 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 2tW&S FREEMAN, Manufacturer, No. 90 Fulton st.

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&S,&4tW

☞ Spring Style Hats and Caps in their variety, now ready, unsurpassed by any offered for beauty, durability or cheapness, at the One-Price Store, No. 126 Canal-st. (27f 2t*) J. W. KELLOGG.

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, corner Pine and Nassau sts. February 19, 1852.
31f 8Tu&ThW

SPRING FASHION.—JOS. B. BREWSTER, No. 120 Bowery, cor Grand-st., respectfully calls the attention of the public to the Spring Fashion of Gentlemen's Hats. Also an unsurpassed assortment of Boys', Youths' and Children's Hats and Caps. 21f 3tMF&S*

THE WHO'S AND WHAT'S OF OUR CITY GOVERNMENT.—New-Yorkers who wish to be enlightened on this interesting subject, are advised to read THE SUNDAY COURIER to-morrow, and all who wish to procure a day's profitable and amusing reading, would do well to purchase a copy of that superlatively entertaining and instructive paper. The friends of Building Associations will also find something in it of especial interest to them.

CHEAP LAND AND BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED AT LAKE LAND, L. I.—The surface of the ground is perfectly beautiful, free from stone or bogs or marshes, and the climate as healthy as can be found in this latitude. The soil is a fine loam, admirably adapted to high cultivation and great crops, and of easy tillage. Any person wishing to purchase a five, ten, twenty, or fifty acre lot of good and handsome land, without one foot of waste or useless ground on it, can do so by sending one dollar per acre as a first payment, and the further sum of fifty cents a month per acre until one-half is paid, when a warantee deed and good title will be given, and the remainder part of the purchase money may be paid or secured on the land, to be paid within five years, with six per cent. yearly interest. Apply to C. WOOD, No. 208 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., where maps and pamplets may be had gratis.

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. K. P[illegible]ASTINGS, Treasurer. 17f 3tTuThS

ATTENTION.—To all lovers of rural life.—See the Advertisement of CHARLES WOOD, No. 203 Broadway, in this paper. You can purchase from a Village Lot to a Farm of ten or more acres and pay for it at your leisure. Go at once and secure a lot or farm.

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

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, Threeply and superfine Carpeting, at 15 per cent. less than former prices. Housekeepers and others should avail themselves of this opportunity for obtaining great bargains. 23f 1w

☞ Dealers in Hosiery known how important it is to secure heavy styles. Our stock contains a large variety, selected with judgment and care, which we offer at low prices. RAY & ADAMS, No. 57 William st.

☞ To know a gentleman, look first at the bosom of his shirt. It should be smooth, fit easily to the chest, and have that indescribable air of elegance about it, only to be observed in the shirts made by GREEN, No. 1 Astor House, whose method of measurement is infallible.

NEW RIBBONS! NEW RIBBONS!! and very rich and beautiful too, at about half price at HITCHCOCK & LEADBEATER'S, No. 317 Broadway, corner Leonard-st. They have also splendid Spring Ginghams, warranted fast colors, at 1s. A few Wet Linens, and a splendid assortment of Crape d'Chine, an excellent article for a street, house, or traveling dress, for 1 shilling per yard.

☞ Second-hand Pianos of good quality, 6, 6½ and 6¾ octaves, very low. Cash advanced for Pianos, new or second hand. Pianos to let. Boston Boston Pianos. Also a fine assortment of Boston and New York Pianos, at wholesale or retail. GOULD & BERRY,
27f 4t* No. 297 Broadway.

RIDING SCHOOL.—W. H. DISBROW, No. 30 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

☞ To attract customers from the country, advertise in country papers. A judicious choice can be made at V. B. PALMER'S Agency, Tribune Buildings, where the best papers are on file, for which the publishers have appointed him the agent.

☞ 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, 3 yards wide. Also good floor Oil Cloths, at 2s. 6d., 3s. and 4s. per yard.

☞ LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS, at cost of importation, viz: Muslin from $2 to $10. Fine Lace from $4 to $16. Extra new styles do., from $10 to $30. N. B.—Dealers and families can find the best assortment in the city at KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 239½ Broadway. Store extends back to Reade-st. 14 4t$4

SPRING TRADE COMMENCED. — Quick returns and small profits at A. BAKER'S, No. 30 Beekman st., where you can get fashionable Dress Boots ready made or to order, of the best French Calfskin, with patent shanks, for $3 50; stout Boots, $3 50; French patent leather Boots, $3 50. Call and examine for yourselves. 26f 2t*

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 Dupont & Hyatt, bearing date the 20th October, 1849, 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 3t) RUFUS CHOATE.

MRS. JERVIS'S COLD CANDY.
Far and wide! far and wide!
From Atlantic's rolling tide
To the smooth Pacific,
Be that famous Candy known,
That restores each vocal tone,
And for coughs and colds alone,
Is the grand specific.
From Three Sixty Six Broadway,
To the plains of far Cathay—
Plains where roams the Dervise—
Let its virtues be proclaimed,
And with joyous shouts be named
Its maker, MRS. JERVIS.
MRS. JERVIS' Cold Candy, sold, wholesale and retail, by MRS. W. JERVIS, No. 366 Broadway, and by Druggists generally.

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

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

☞ Dr. PHINNEY'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS do not gripe, sicken, or leave the bowels costive, but in a free and natural state. For sale wholesale and retail by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton st., New-York; J. F. TRIPP, Newark, N. J. Price 25 cents. 7f law3tf

☞ Who killed the nasty cockroaches? LYON. Who killed the oderiferous 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. 27f 2t*

☞ 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



# NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 28.

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


**For Europe.**

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

CONGRESSIONAL.—In the United States Senate, yesterday, the whole day was taken up by a bitter personal explanation between Senators Rhett of South Carolina and Clemens of Alabama. A duel is morally, or rather immorally, certain.

In the House, beside tabling the Land Grab, bills were introduced for Land Grants to Pennsylvania and to the several States for School purposes.

LEGISLATIVE.—The principal business at Albany was a protracted struggle in the Assembly to declare Mr. Snow not elected from the XVIth District of this County. Midnight found the Assembly without a quorum, and no decision arrived at, when the Telegraph closed operations.

☞ Several disasters by fire, river and railroad are reported this morning.

☞ The Maine Law is introduced into the Ohio Legislature.

☞ Later news from Rio Janeiro reports a battle in which Rosas was victorious.

☞ Cincinnati has given $14,000 to the cause of Hungary. The Louisville Board of Aldermen again refuse him a public reception.

☞ A respectable covering of snow on the ground, and still falling, at 3 o'clock this morning.

☞ The *Land Warrant Assignment bill* was yesterday *laid on the table* of the House by the decisive vote of 100 to 84. We would shout if we believed the bill were stone dead, but we apprehend that it will be galvanized into some semblance of vitality again. It has been killed now by piling riders upon it, supposing that it would carry them all through, and it has broken down under the load. O that it would *stay* down!

## The Fluttering Pigeons.

To that large and self-complacent class who believe themselves temperate because they have never (or very rarely) been drunk, we have only to say, 'Sirs, you do 'not know, because you have never truly '*sought* to know, what the nature and necessary effects of Alcoholic Liquors are. The 'ground whereon we stand implies that *Alcohol is a deadly poison*—just as Arsenic, 'Lead, Opium, and Prussic Acid are poisons—differing in degree, but all at war 'with human vitality. Either of them 'may be taken in such minute quantities, 'and in such diluted forms, as to preclude 'any immediately, palpably fatal consequences; either may be taken from 'day to day in slowly increasing quantities, 'until the imbiber has so depraved and yet 'indurated his vital organs that he can 'swallow potions that would kill a neophyte 'in an hour; but the fact that either is a poison remains unaffected. Understand, then, 'that we deny your right to be accounted 'temperate, or to counsel those who truly 'are so, until you conform your own habits 'to the requisitions of the laws of life. Not 'until you shall have proved—which you 'cannot—that Alcohol, used in moderation, 'is essentially harmless, can your fears that 'the ultras' are about to injure the cause of '*true* Temperance' be regarded as any thing 'but arrant hypocrisy or impudent quackery. The premises you assume virtually 'beg the whole matter in controversy.'

—As for that class of real or pretended Temperance men who, for paltry gain or paltrier office, consent to act as stool-pigeons for the Rumsellers—who proclaim that *they* never drink, but are opposed to all coërcive legislation against the Liquor Traffic—we have nothing to say to them. As well argue with Judas about the morality of his earning the 'thirty pieces.' We leave them to gamble for judgeships and paltrier posts with dice fashioned from the bones of the Rum Traffic's myriad victims; we leave them coldly watching the flow of widows' and orphans' tears and speculating how soon the resulting stream will be swelled to a river large enough to float them to the haven of their paltry ambition. There are depths of infamy to characterize which language is inadequate, and which are only to be contemplated with silent unutterable loathing.

—But there are some honest and worthy men who do not selfishly affect, but really feel, some apprehension that 'the Maine Law' is too stringent a measure—that it will not be sustained—that it will 'cause a reaction,' &c.—to whom we have a few words to offer, and entreat that they hear and weigh them.

Doubting friends! What have we to *lose* by trying the experiment of legal repression? Can grogshops multiply faster under any regime than they have done during the last five years? Can habits of tippling become more general? Can our youth be more thoroughly exposed to temptations and corrupting influences? Why should not the triumphiant experience of MAINE overbear your untimely scruples? Should not positive and cheering facts outweigh mere conjectural abstractions?

But, if nothing else will convince you, ought not the 'great commotion' in the rum-sellers' camp to be conclusive? Here we have been preaching, pleading, entreating, in behalf of Total Abstinence for years—yet who has heard us? The rumseller came not to our meetings, and cared nothing for our demonstrations of the dire effects of his calling. His victims, save here and there a straggler, also stood aloof. The interest in Temperance, the knowledge of the essential facts on which it is based, the attendance at Temperance meetings, were very generally confined to those who were already with us, and needed no conversion. At long intervals, the fame of a Gough or a Father Mathew would draw together a curious crowd; but, as a general rule, the efforts for Total Abstinence have hardly attracted the attention of the rum-drinking, rum-selling classes. And thousands after thousands have been trained to drink and gradually to love liquor and become drunkards without having ever heard or suspected that Alcohol was essentially a poison, and stimulated only because it *was* a poison. And, in spite of all efforts and sacrifices for the Temperance cause—in spite of myriads of Temperance volumes and Temperance tracts—in spite of the reform of thousands and the saving of tens of thousands—in spite of a very great and steady increase of those filling the Temperance ranks—we doubt whether the number of drunkards, or of those hastening to become such, was ever greater in the aggregate than it is at this moment. Instances of local as of individual reformation exist; but we believe the number of gallons of Alcoholic Liquors turned down human throats within the United States was greater in no former year than it was in 1851, and that the number of tippling-houses is this day greater than at any former time.—And thus it would, in all human probability, continue, if no new measure of resistance should be resorted to.

Doubting friends! is not all this true? Has the Temperance Cause gained one whit in our own State as a whole since the day that our last law of repression was repealed, now some five years ago? And have you not lamented with us that some measure could not be devised to call the attention of Rumsellers and drinking men to the Great Question?

Well, friends! what do we *now* see? Your brethren, weary of the long years of measurably fruitless effort, and cheered by the success of an experiment tried by their brethren of the East, have, by one common impulse, shouted 'MAINE LAW!' At once the whole hive is in motion, as if a stone had been thrown into a nest of hornets. Rumsellers are hurrying and sweating to flood Albany with petitions; they are holding secret caucuses and spasmodic Mass Meetings; they are impressing officers and speakers for their public demonstrations; they are trying to infuse a fellow-feeling into their customers; and so, from one end of the State to the other, TEMPERANCE or its opposite is the universal theme. No man is *now* selling liquor in ignorance that his calling is deemed a moral wrong and social curse by a great portion of his fellow-citizens, embracing most of those whose good opinion should be most highly prized. No man *now* drinks in ignorance that the habit he is forming is deemed most vicious and perilous by those whose good opinion he should value and deserve; no man drinks without a consciousness that his act is held by these to be immoral and wrong. And whatever is venal or complaisant in the Press is set to work apologizing for and glossing over the Liquor Traffic,—working directly against but indirectly *for* Temperance; since that cause covets discussion and suffers most of all by silence.

Doubting, halting, wavering friends! are these things so? Do they not portend great good to the Cause in which we are together interested? Are you not glad that the Great Question is thus brought home to every man's consideration and conscience? Whatever may be the effect of the Maine Law in operation—and we know that it *cannot* be evil and *must* be good—is not the agitation for it already doing great good? Must it not bear some idea of our principles and views into thousands of families where, but for it, they would never have been heard of? Must it not bring thousands of new beginners in tippling to pause, consider, and perhaps retrace their steps? Must it not warn thousands of children against the first approaches of the destroyer? Must it not cause some men to give up or refrain from the Rum Traffic? Must it not diffuse and perpetuate an agitation wherefrom Truth must certainly be the gainer? Say, timid, vacillating, hesitating friends! have we not clutched the wolf by the throat at last?

SETTLEMENT OF THE CONTESTED SEAT IN THE ASSEMBLY.—The vote on Thursday, by which the Assembly rejected the claim of Russell Smith (Opp.) to the seat occupied by EPHRAIM L. SNOW, (Whig) will be found below:

AYES—Messrs. Babcock, Bailey, Billings, Blackstone, Bradley, Bradford, *Butler*, Bull, A. Chamberlin, Clark, Cole, Corser, Copeland, Cortelyou, Davis, Donnan, Dutton, Ellsworth, Fisk, Ford, Gilbert, Hayden, Haner, Herrick, Hedges, Humphrey, Hurlbut, Hutchins, Keese, Luckey, Moss, Oakley, Palmer, Pettit, Richmond, Riley, Rouse, A. Rowe, G. B. Rowe, Sayles, Sheldon, Schoolcraft, A. Smith, Speaker—(Jonas C. Heart.) G. Stevens, Taylor, Tallman, Underwood, Van Valkenburgh, Van Vechten, Welden, Webb, Wheeler, Williams, Wilson, Yeomans, Youngs—58.

Whigs in Roman (57) and 1 Opposition in *Italics*.

NAYS—Messrs. Benedict, Berry, Bedell, Blood, Brown, Castle, *J. P. Chamberlin*, Coburn, Cuddeback, Cushing, Demarest, Delong, Emans, Freer, Gallup, Gale, Gitson, Gray, Harper, Hartshorn, Hatfield, Hatch, E. C. Hart, Hoyt, Hoover, Howes, Johnson, Keyes, King, Lawrence, Leary, Martin, Merritt, Miner, Moloney, Norton, O'Keefe, Osterhout, Perry, Pierson, Rollins, J. Rose, P. W. Rose, Sandford, Simmons, B. Smith, S. S. Smith, Sornberger, St. John, J. B. Stevens, Stilwell, Strong, Swift, Van Santvoord, Walsh, Westbrook, Wright—57.

Opposition in Roman (56) and 1 Whig in *Italics*.

ABSENT OR NOT VOTING.—Messrs. Bennett, *Elwood*, *Holt*, Lake, *Lyon*, Milliner, *Mills*, Monroe, Richards, *Steele*, Van Etten, Ward, *White*.

Whigs in Roman (7) and 6 Opposition in *Italics*.

☞ Messrs. MONROE and WARD, two of the six Members of Assembly chosen by the Whigs of our City, took care to be absent when the vote was taken on Col. Snow's contested seat.—Col. Monroe never *was* good at resisting a temptation to dodge, and we have heard that Mr. Ward makes money as agent of a Brewery; but the Directory calls him a lawyer, so we think that must be a mistake. But both these gentlemen must have known that this important question was to be decided on Thursday. Any thing but a dodger!

## Execution of Otto Grunzig.

His Excellency Gov. Hunt having twice granted a reprieve in the case of Grunzig, refused any further interposition of Executive clemency toward him, notwithstanding the strenuous efforts made for this purpose by his counsel upon subsequent testimony obtained, and which being transmitted to the Governor failed to procure from him either a reprieve or a commutation of his sentence.

The following is a copy of an official document from Gov. Hunt, received in the morning by Sheriff Carley:

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Albany, Feb 26, 1852.

SIR: I have fully considered the evidence, including the recent disclosures in the case of Otto Grunzig. After carefully weighing the testimony and comparing the contradictory statements that have been presented, I am firmly convinced that he is guilty of the deliberate murder of his wife by poison, and that his conviction is just. Entertaining this belief, I am compelled to refuse the applications so powerfully urged for a further exercise of Executive clemency. It remains for you (painful and solemn is the duty) to execute the sentence of the law.

Very respectfully, WASHINGTON HUNT.

To THOS. CARNLEY, Esq.,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York

The time of execution having been fixed by Sheriff Carnley between 2 and 3 o'clock, P. M., the persons invited by him were assembled in the Prison yard, amounting to about two hundred and fifty, including the Sheriffs, Jury, the Clergy, Physicians, members of the Press, and Officers of Police. The gallows was erected the previous day.

At 25 minutes past 2 o'clock, the Sheriff appeared in the yard and stated to the spectators, that in the hope of receiving some further intelligence from Albany, he had postponed the execution until 3 o'clock, when the mails would be received from the North.

At the expiration of this time the melancholy procession emerged from the Prison, headed by the Sheriff, who was followed by the prisoner attended by the Clergy and German Committee.

The prisoner was dressed in blue coat, black pants and satin vest; he appeared about five feet six in hight, very prominent German features and of mild expression; his deportment was firm and calm, and no emotion was apparent when the fatal cord was adjusted to his neck. Every preparation being completed for his execution, the Sheriff stepped forward and said:

"Otto Grunzig, the time has now arrived for your execution, and an opportunity is now offered you to make any expression you may desire."

In a firm voice the prisoner then said:

"I have nothing to say, except that I am murdered. I am condemned innocent, and I here protest my innocence. I say to the people of New-York that I am innocent, and that my innocence will come some other day. This is all."

The Sheriff then called upon Rev. Mr. Leander to conduct such religious exercises as he might deem proper. The Reverend Gentleman then delivered a very fervid prayer, in the German language, and was followed by Rev. Dr. Verren, in English.

These exercises being concluded, the Sheriff offered an opportunity to those who wished to bid farewell to the condemned. In shaking hands with him, Rev. Mr. Verren's emotion choked his utterance, while the convict uttered audibly, "I am good, I am good."

Mr. Sheriff Carnley, in taking his farewell said:

"My friend, good bye, may God bless you, and may you hereafter be happy."

A moment after this the rope was cut, and with a few convulsive struggles the suspended man was motionless. After hanging forty minutes, he was pronounced by Coroner Ives and Dr. Wood to be dead. His body was then taken down and given to the care of the German Society.

Yesterday morning the wretched man spent considerable time in writing letters in German, the tenor of which is at present unknown.

About noon Rev. Mr. Verren performed, in the cell of the doomed man, the Episcopal service, for such cases provided. Grunzig appeared to be very fervent, and joined in a very devout and becoming manner in the exercises. The remainder of his time, up to the hour of execution, he spent in reading and praying. In the early part of the afternoon Grunzig approached one of the clergyman present, and protested his innocence, and requested him to make it known, &c. He spoke with great earnestness, and displayed but little emotion, his mind being apparently very calm and collected.

Within the prison yard all was orderly, and the details of the painful duty devolving upon the Sheriff were carried out with quietness and regularity, much to the credit of himself and those whose duty obliged them to aid him.

SUIT AGAINST THE COLLECTOR.—We are informed that Messrs. Van Zandt & Livingston, Custom-House brokers, have commenced a suit against Collector Maxwell for a part of the proceeds of the property of Mr. J. K. Herrick, confiscated for enormous and long-continued smuggling. Messrs. V. Z & L. claim to have been the real detectors of Mr Herrick's gigantic frauds, and entitled to reward accordingly.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The third concert of the season takes place this evening at Niblo's concert room. Beethoven's *Pastoral Symphony* will be the chief feature of the programme. We have but a line to remind our readers that these concerts are among the finest in the world—perhaps the only concerts in America at which the greatest music is adequately performed.

U. S. CENSUS.—For the total population of each State by Counties, with Classification of Inhabitants, &c., by States, see Whig Almanac.

## Mass Meeting of Opponents of the Maine Law.

Last night being the time designated for the first public appeal in this City against the Temperance movement, we were early in attendance at Metropolitan Hall, where we found, at a quarter of an hour after the time of meeting, an assembly of about eight hundred persons, of whom a third were boys of a tender age, and at least two hundred were well known and active workers in the Temperance ranks. There were, altogether, about a dozen females in the house. As time elapsed the audience grew larger, until it might have numbered, at the highest mark, about 2,500; which may be classified as follows: Women, 25; Boys under 18, 500; thorough Temperance men, 500; disinterested spectators, 500; actual opponents of the Maine Law, nearly 1,000; of the latter, the majority were German and Irish porter-house keepers. It will be recollected that there were no tickets, the Hall being open to all who chose to look in. The audience was very orderly while waiting the organization of the meeting, confining themselves to whistling, beating time with their feet, occasionally calling for speakers, &c. A large number of pamphlets entitled "A Rational Appeal," &c., were distributed.

At 8 o'clock the meeting was called to order, and ROBERT H. MORRIS was chosen President. He was received with loud cheers. The following persons were then chosen Vice Presidents: John Anderson, Edmund Griffin, Robert B. Coleman, Oscar W. Sturtevant, James S. Libby, Richard French, A. F. Vaché, W. R. Lawrence, Chas. S. Francis, Robt. T. Haws, Solomon Kipp, Andrew Hood, Elijah F. Purdy, W. S. Corwin, Nathan C. Ely, W. H. Cornell, Geo. W. Jenkins, Augustus Embury, Jno. W. Culbert, Bradish Johnson. And for Secretaries: John J. Herrick, John McMichael, Samuel Brevoort, Jr., Stephen Van Nostrand.

Mr. MORRIS then said that he had been requested to state the object of the meeting, which he did as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I am directed to speak to you the object of this meeting to-night. It is for the purpose of expressing our disapprobation of a bill now before the Legislature of this State, which is similar in its object and its details to a law recently passed in the State of Maine known as the Liquor Law, and for the purpose of showing to you some of the enormities of that intended bill—enormities to establish a principle that is calculated to destroy individual independence and our household freedom. The first section of the bill is in these words:

SECTION 1. No person shall be allowed at any time to sell by himself, his clerk, servant or agent, directly or indirectly, or to sell or furnish under pretense of giving any spirituous or intoxicating liquors, or any mixed liquors, a part of which is spirituous or intoxicating, except as hereinafter provided.

Fellow-citizens, you will find one word in this section that in my judgment entirely breaks up the foundation of social intercourse, and invades the sanctity of the domestic hearth. I refer to the word '*furnish*.' If you have friends to call upon you, and you choose to extend toward them the ordinary and usual courtesies of life—if you furnish to them a glass of wine in your own house and from your own stores—I will show you by a subsequent section of this statute that by extending these hospitalities in your own house you commit a violation of the law for which you may be imprisoned, for which you may be fined, and prevented from performing one of the most important duties of an American citizen, namely to sit as a juror. The eleventh section says—"If any three persons, voters in the town or city where the complaint shall be made, shall before any Justice of the Peace, or Judge of any Municipal or Police Court, make complaint under oath that they have reason to believe, and do believe that spiritious liquors are kept or deposited and intended for sale, contrary to the provisions of this act by any person not authorized to sell the same &c., said Justice or Judge, shall issue his warrant of search to any Sheriff, City Marshall, or Deputy, or to any Constable to be appointed by the Judge of the Court, who shall proceed to search said premises described in said warrant, and if such liquors be found therein, he shall seize the same and carry them to a proper place of security, where he shall keep them until final action is had therein," &c. You will see, gentlemen, that the law contemplates that all the officers elected by the people are to be districted in the performance of the executive part of the law, and to the magistrate is given the full and principal power to deputize a person to perform a function, one of the most delicate of all to perform, that of search. So you observe gentlemen that all the three persons have to do is to make oath that in your dwelling there is, 'they believe,' without giving any reason for their belief, and without furnishing any facts—that in your dwelling is stored spirituous or intoxicating liquors, the Judge shall issue his warrant of search. Everything that will give intoxication, even if a man will drink a hogshead of it, comes under this clause. There is no judge whether a man drinks as much or less, but if it will give intoxication; that is the liquor which he makes the man search your house and punish you for. "They will be authorized to take it from your dwelling and keep it in a safe place until he adjudicates upon the subject." Now, Gentlemen, consider those words in the 11th section, with the words I have referred to in the 1st section, and it is shown that the furnishing of liquor is the same as the selling of it, and if one of your domestics drinks too much, or perhaps the liquor working with the less of what he had drank the night before, instead of pleading guilty of being drunk from the effects of the last night's debauch, he can lay the blame at the door of his neighbor, and from under the first section state that you did what the statute considers tantamount to selling, furnish the liquor upon which he got drunk, and you have been guilty of violating the law; and perhaps when your guest shuts the door, you would have an officer coming to execute this process of search, and take from you, if you did not drink it up, all that was left. But that is not all. Dishonor would be cast on you, and you would be prevented from performing that duty, the most sacred to all Americans—the right to sit on a jury.

A VOICE—"That's worse than the blue laws of Connecticut. [Laughter.]

Now, fellow-citizens, the law provides that when your store has been robbed, and you are swept clear, that the man who takes it away, if he knows you, is to give you notice to appear and defend your liquor, but if he does not know you, he gives you no notice, and if you don't appear the liquor is condemned, and on not coming forward to pay the costs and charges, the magistrate may imprison you. All this can be done without even any notice being given. But if he does know the person against whom he prefers his charges, what then is to be done? Then the defendant is to appear before the magistrate and show cause why his property should not be destroyed. And what is the cause to be shown? Is he to prove he did not sell it? Oh, no; that ain't the issue. Is he to prove that he has not drank it? No; that ain't the issue either. Is it to be proved that he sealed up his cellar, and did not wish to open it until the law should be repealed? No! That is no defense. A fact is established. That man swears that he or three other individuals believed that he was selling it, or according to the first section, the word tantamount to it, namely—furnish it. Then what is he to do. All that the law permits him to do, is to prove that he bought and used the liquor in pursuance of the statute. But how is he to prove that? If he is to prove that he bought it from an importer, that ain't all, but he must prove that he bought it from the importer as medicine or for manufacturing or just purposes, and he proves that he bought it from an importer or from the agent of the city or town who is appointed to sell it and intended to use it as medicine. Unless he irremovably establish all these facts, the liquor is forfeited and destroyed and his reputation is damaged. No, gentlemen, you will observe that in this law wherever spirits are found, the presumption of the law is that he is guilty; when standing at the bar the judgment of the Court is that he is guilty, and he has to establish facts that he is not. We all know that a person is never called upon to prove a negative. We all know that the most conspicuous felon, who has rendered himself notorious by committing larceny, not once but two or three times, stands at the bar innocent until the Government can establish his guilt. It is not so with that citizen, who at the age of 60 years, after living with honor to the city that he has assisted in improving, honor to himself and honor to the community that he belongs to, is presumed to be guilty as soon as he shows his face in Court, or the evidence of a witness who swears that he believes he has spirits in his cellar and this respectable citizen is declared guilty unless he can do what no criminal is called upon to do, namely to prove a negative. Now, Gentlemen, these are some of the features of this bill. They are the features that I particularly allude to, because it strikes at the very foundation of our social intercourse, which invades our domiciles—which destroys the character of a man without evidence, and destroys the right of the performance of the duty of a Juror, which is the very foundation of our existence and of our liberties. I don't speak of profits or emoluments. I don't speak of pelf or gain, but I speak to you upon the subject of universal independence. But if you permit the Legislature, or rather a majority of it, to usurp the power of dictating to each and to all of us what we shall do, what we shall eat and what home we shall select, our independence will be destroyed and no man can earn a livelihood. There are other features in this bill which bear upon the business occupation of men which I shall not touch; but when the independence of the nation, when the very intellect of the individual is concerned, we should look to it, before such a law is passed. Gentlemen, this is the law that we have come here to-night to speak against—not to speak against temperance. God forbid! that anything against it should come from my mouth, for I am opposed to intemperance both in drink and in legislative action; but I fear and regret that this unwise movement of very many of our best citizens, should be the means of destroying the very good that they have thus far established. That by improperly seeking to enslave us all, there may be those among us who may for the purpose of showing their independence, get drunk in spite of the law, though they do not love the liquor. Gentlemen, I have done a thing that I never did before. I have put my ideas upon this subject on paper in order that I may not be misrepresented. The speaker here read from the manuscript, as follows: This act is intended to dictate and to control the private tastes and habits of each citizen, and to compel that citizen to drink only what the majority of the Legislature will permit him to drink. The act assumes that the majority of the Legislature has the right and power to enter the private residence of a citizen, and direct the habits of each individual in the domestic circle. There is nothing that a man can do, but what the Legislature may direct and control—propriety, looks, dress, manners, acts of servants, and even the human functions—[laughter]—each and all in turn may be subject to legislative action. Such a power would be destructive to that native freedom and independence which is the foundation, structure and principle of our nations great independence and superiority. It is the last feather that breaks the camel's back, but it is the first submission to power that destroys freedom. [Cheers.] The speaker proceeded here to show the danger of forming the precedent, which the passage of this bill, he contended, would afford for future Legislatures. He considered that a similar regulation to put down thieves might be set in operation, by preventing individuals from having any property that might lead the unfortunate to covet his neighbors goods. He continued his remarks by advising his hearers to take such measures as would instruct