BUSINESS NOTICES.

KNOX.—Not the 'mysterious knocks' that are driving so many poor victims to the lunatic asylum—but KNOX, the incomparable and distinguished Hatter, has come out with his new Spring style of Hats—a most beautiful looking article, that has won the admiration of every beholder. In the matter of making a Hat that combines novelty, neatness, taste and elegance, in styles, construction and finish, it is generally admitted that KNOX, of No. 128 Fulton-st., 'takes' all of his brother Hatters 'down.' Gentlemen should call and see his Spring style of Hats.

SPRING ANNOUNCEMENT.—KNOX & JAMES will issue their new style of Gentlemen's Hats on THURSDAY MORNING February 24.

We think that the appeal to the patronage of the refined made by KNOX & JAMES of the Prescott Hat Store in the form easily understood and readily appreciated—of a hat of striking beauty, cannot fail to attract the proper response, as few will be likely to resist its claim if they will take the trouble to call and examine it. The Prescott Hat Store it must be understood, though conducted by gentlemen of acknowledged skill and experience, is a new establishment, with a stock composed of articles manufactured expressly for this season, so that no purchaser need fear, however, inexperienced, having a hat of antiquated fashion palmed upon him. Their standard price is four dollars. Call at the Prescott Hat Store in Capt. Degroot's new hotel, corner of Broadway and Spring-st., opposite the Collamore House.

☞ Have you seen it? Those who have seen the elegant spring style of Hat introduced by the "People's Hatters" pronounce it superior—in point of beauty of style, richness of materials and elegance of workmanship, to any Hat issued this season. "Seeing is believing." Prices $4 and $3. Call at the HAT FINISHERS' UNION, No. 11 Park-row, opposite Astor House.

☞ The Spring Campaign opens at GENIN'S with a dress Hat for the season, which may fairly be deemed rare specimen of American manufacture. Light, elastic, with a nap of the finest material, and a shape which can be best appreciated by contrasting it with that of any Hat produced this season. It is offered to the public as a first-class model in the department of costume to which it belongs.—Although an improvement upon all its predecessors, GENIN'S Spring Hat for 1855 is sold at the old price, $4.
GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

1853.—ARNOUXS, DRAPERS and TAILORS, No. 363 Broadway, corner Duane-st., invite attention to their stock of New Style Spring Goods, comprising Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings in every variety. We think we are prepared to offer a larger and better assortment of Goods than ever heretofore, and having made additions to our Cutting Department are enabled to serve our customers with more than ordinary dispatch.

☞ H. L. FOSTER'S Fashionable Clothing Establishment No. 27 Courtlandt-st., is a desirable place to purchase Clothing of every variety, where the buying public can, at all times, find a full supply of ready made Clothing, made up from the best materials and by the best workmen. A large stock of winter clothing which will be sold at very low prices.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.—Our readers wil please notice that ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at public auction THIS DAY, the 25th inst., at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, two houses and lots on 45th-st., near 4th-av.; two houses and lots on 46th-st., near 10th-av.; four lots on 67th-st., near 11th-av.; houses and lots Nos. 79, 81, 83 and 85 4th-st., corner of Perry-st.; houses and lots Nos. 179, 181, 183 and 185 West 17th-st.; eighteen building lots on 131st, 134th and 135th-sts., between 5th and 6th-avs.; twenty-two lots on 52d-st., between 9th and 10th-avs.; house and lot No. 167 Allen-st.; house and lot No. 133 West 16th-st.; houses and lots Nos. 313, 315 and 317 8th-st.; the leasehold premises No. 253 Ches.-st.; the leasehold premises on the south-east corner of 5th-av. and 47th-st.; also a house and lot on 21st-st., Gowanus, Brooklyn. Also a number of farms at North Hempstead, to be sold on the premises, at Hetrick's, Long Island. (2,466)

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, Friday, Feb. 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, at auction:
4 Lots on north-west corner of Broadway and 97th-st.
6 Lots on 97th-st., next adjoining.
4 Lots on south-west corner of 5th-av. and 125th-st.
3 Lots on south side of 125th st., next adjoining.
4 Lots on south side 25d-st., near 1st-av.
2 Lots on south side 57th-st.
1 Lot on north side 57th-st.
2 Lots on east side 7th-av., next to cor. 55th-st.
3 Lots and Cottage on south side 41st st.
2 Lots on north side 99th-st.
3 Lots on north side 130th-st.
Three-story Brick Building and Lot No. 55 Bowery, lot 25x150.
2 Houses and Lots Nos. 107 and 109 Bowery.
Three-story Brick House and Lot No. 102 Centre-st.
1 Lot on south side 117th-st.
Cottage and 5 Lots in Harlem, on 1st-av. and 124th-st.
Lease of Lot No. 237 Madison-st., with fee of House thereon.
Lease of Lot No. 6 City Hall-place, and fee of four-story building thereon.
Terms of all the above property easy. Titles unquestionable. For lithographic book, maps and full particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 40 Wall-st.

VALUABLE DOUBLE HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—COLE & CHILTON will sell at the Merchants' Exchange, on MONDAY, Feb. 28, at 12 o'clock, the valuable House and Lot, No 99 St. Mark's-place, 37 feet 6 inches by 110 feet. Sale positive and without reserve. For particulars, we refer our readers to the Auctioneers, No. 9 Wall-st.

EXCITEMENT AT THE IRVING HOUSE.—Dr. SCHENCK, from Philadelphia, is creating quite on excitement at his rooms in the Irving House. They were crowded yesterday by persons suffering with Lung diseases and Consumptives, desirous of availing themselves of his great experience and advice in the treatment and cure of these diseases. His stay in New-York is very short, as he will leave for Philadelphia on Saturday. We would advise all who wish to see him to call early, or they may lose the opportunity. He will be ready to receive patients from 8 o'clock in the morning to 4 o'clock P. M., until Saturday, 26th inst.
N. B.—The Doctor gives advice gratis to all, and to those who desire a thorough examination of the lungs, with his Respirometer, he charges three dollars.

☞ The "COMPOSITE IRON RAILING" made by the ATLANTIC RAILING WORKS,
Combines great beauty, strength and cheapness. It is a Wrought Iron Framework, connected by Ornamental Cast Iron Ties, melted on and around the structure itself. It may be made light and graceful like the
WIRE RAILING,
or heavy and solid like the Cast Iron.
Railings for steps, streets, offices, cemeteries, &c. Also Verandahs, Balconies, &c., for sale by
GEORGE FOSTER,
No. 398 Broadway, corner of Walker-st.,
who is the only one authorized to sell this description of Railing.

☞ CARR & HICKS, Stationers, having removed to No. 53 Nassau-st., would respectfully call the attention of their friends and the public generally, to their assortment of Blank Books, Paper and Stationery articles, of which they keep on hand a complete and well selected stock. Bill Heads, Cards, Circulars, Checks, &c., Lithographed, or Printed to order. Blank Books Ruled and Bound to any pattern required.

WAYTS'S NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—"It appears that almost every age and country have produced some such mysterious wonder, some mighty compound that literally cures almost every case of disease it is taken for, yet invariably dies with the compounder, as if some peculiar herbs or medicines absorbed the peculiar magnetic fluids of some men while in the act of compounding, that others have no control over, so that when that happy accident occurs, the world has (if it could but know it) a positive and universal panacea, but unfortunately such powerful magnetic fluids seldom emanate from young persons. We understand that Dr. Watts' the author of this last wonder of the world's annals of Therapeutia, is between 50 and 60 years of age, so that by the time it is universally known his fluids may be exhausted or his life spent," see "The Journal of Psychological Medicine, London, page 187.

W. H. DISBROW'S RIDING SCHOOL, No. 29 4th-av.—Hours for Ladies, from 8 A. M. to 3 P. M. Hours for Gentlemen, from 3 to 6, and 7 to 9 P. M. Ladies wishing to ride or take lessons at this establishment must be introduced by some one known to the Proprietor.

A TREATISE ON DISEASES OF THE SEXUAL SYSTEM, by EDWARD H. DIXON, M.D., Editor of the Scalpel, 275 pages, 8th edition. Price $1.
The London Lancet, The New-York Journal of Medicine and Collateral Science, and The Boston Medical Journal, remark: "Mr. Dixon has placed the profession and the public under great obligations by the production of this excellent practical and cautionary work. It shows the mind thoroughly imbued with the principles of Science, while the work is nobly philanthropic and humane in its cautions and instructions to the young and thoughtless." "Stricture, Hydrocele, Varicocele and Debility, are admirably treated of; indeed, every page arrests the attention of the general, as well as the professional reader; to the latter, especially the Doctor's ingenuity, under trying surgical circumstances, and his clear and simple descriptions of disease and treatment, render it of the greatest value." Horace Greeley and Dr. Patterson, late of the Albion, remark: "The thanks of the public are due to Dr. Dixon, both for the matter and the manner; it will prevent thousands from rushing into untimely graves if seasonably placed in their hands." The Scalpel, for February, the 15th number of this brilliant Medical Quarterly, edited by Dr. DIXON, is now ready.
ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & Co., No. 2 Astor House.
All literary and professional communications must be addressed to Editor's residence, No. 112 Grand-st., one door west of Broadway. Office hours from 10 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings.

SPLENDID CARPETINGS FOR SPRING SALES, 1853.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 443 Pearl-st., are now receiving in store, per late arrivals, a large stock of Velvet, Tapestry, Brussels, Three-Ply and Ingrain Carpeting, of chaste and elegant designs, which having been purchased previous to the recent advances in prices, they are enabled to offer very great inducements.

☞ Cristadoro's Liquid Hair Dye is a preparation which removes all doubt from the mind in an instant. The skeptic may see the color of his hair changed to a rich brown or black, in five minutes. Applied privately, at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House. Sold there and at the principal druggists.

HAIR DYE AND WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S Manufactory for these articles is celebrated in all parts of the world; persons wishing a light, elegant and durable Wig or Toupee can surely be suited. His Hair Dye is applied, (a sure guarantee) or sold, wholesale and retail, at No. 4 Wall-st. Copy the address—beware of imitations.

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

☞ Wonderful improvement in Sewing Machines having recently been made, now renders those machines ahead of any mechanical invention of the age, and the proprietors, Messrs. I. M. SINGER & Co., having been to great expense in purchasing machinery expressly for the manufactory of these machines, assure the public that the machine shall hereafter have all the latest improvements attached, with perfect mechanical accuracy, and the once seeming difficulty is now removed. Call and examine machines at the principal office, No. 258 Broadway.
I. M. SINGER & Co.

HERNIA EFFECTUALLY CURED BY MARSH'S newly-improved light self-adjusting TRUSS. Unquestionable references given to those who have been radically cured, and their Trusses thrown aside. Open until 9 in the evening.
MARSH & Co., No. 2½ Maiden-lane.

MARSH & Co.'S IMPROVED ELASTIC SUSPENDER SHOULDER BRACE, for expanding the chest and preserving symmetry of form—adapted to men, women and children; ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS; Ladies' Sustaining and Compressing BELTS of the most approved patterns.
MARSH & Co., No. 2½ Maiden-lane.

TRUSSES.—MARSH & Co., No. 2½ MAIDEN-lane, N. Y., have just imported from Paris a large assortment of the most improved FRENCH TRUSSES, consisting of silver-plated springs, with ivory and gutta percha pads. Also, a general assortment of BATHING TRUSSES.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEB. 25, 1853.

CONGRESS.—In Senate, the Army bill was taken up. Mr. Chase proposed an amendment appropriating $150,000 for a survey and exploration of railroad routes to the Pacific, which was opposed by several leading slaveholding members. Mr. Walker moved an amendment to appropriate each alternate township along the line for the landless. This of course aroused the Southern gentlemen again. But before anything was done, but talk, the Senate went into Executive Session, and soon after adjourned.

In the House the Provincial Reciprocity bill came up again, and was urged by Messrs. Townsend and Stuart. Mr. Orr moved to lay the bill on the table, but the motion was lost by a large majority. The previous question was demanded and seconded, but before the question was taken up, the House went into Committee on the Indian Appropriation bill, and a discussion took place upon the important point—whether Mr. Stuart, a Virginian, and Secretary of the Interior, be an honorable man? And quite a jolly scene followed. Several bills were afterward reported to the House and passed.

☞ The reader will be amused with the spicy debate upon the "Bribery bill," in the Assembly yesterday. The remarkable flaring up of the venerable Nestor of the Board of Aldermen of 1850, (Henry Shaw, of the Twelfth Ward.) is really unaccountable. How so staid, dispassionate and deliberately eloquent a statesman could have burst out with such volcanic energy in defense of our spotless City Fathers, must remain a problem. Mr. Shaw left the City Hall before public robbery was reduced to the rules of science, before Chairmen of Committees systematically sold themselves to smother petitions or withhold reports. Mr. Shaw is not well informed as to the doings of the present Aldermen. Let him have patience. Developments are at hand. In the meantime let the bill pass; it won't hurt honest men, and if the leading members of the New-York delegation are so sure of the honesty of the Aldermen, why, they have nothing to fear on their account.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.—The foreman of the Grand JURY (HENRY ERBEN, Esq.) yesterday made complaint in the Court of Sessions that certains witnesses had absconded to avoid coming before the Jury, and certain others refused to answer questions in regard to matters of great public importance. Jacob Sharp declares that there has been no corruption in regard to the Broadway Railroad, and professes to defy the most searching investigation.

—Steps are in progress to fasten an injunction upon the Second-av. Railroad Company.

—At last we have the answers of the Aldermen to the questions propounded by the Superior Court. But, not satisfied with plain "Yes" and "No," they add a formal protest against the interference of the Court in any affairs of the Council as a body or as individuals.

—A serious stabbing affray happened in the lower part of the City last night. It may amount to murder.

—The argument on the motion for an injunction upon the Broadway Railroad Company was concluded yesterday by Ex-Chief Justice Bronson.

THE ITALIAN INSURRECTION.

Our London correspondent A. P. C., than whom no one can be better informed on the subject, sends us, under date of Feb. 11, the subjoined account of the Insurrection just broken out in Italy, and of its probable influence on the dispute between Austria and Turkey. It will be seen that it is much more complete and authentic, at the same time that it shows larger probabilities of success for the movement, than the statements and intelligence of the London and Paris journals. Our correspondent informs us positively of what we before suspected, namely, that the proclamation attributed to Kossuth is not authentic. The following is his language:

"Long before any journal, either in Europe 'or America, dreamed of the importance of the 'movements in Turkey, I directed your attention to that quarter. The Montenegrin affair 'is an evidence that I was not mistaken as to 'the state of things. From a petty squabble it 'grew up into a question of peace and war between Austria and Turkey, and as it seems 'that Austria, at the instigation of Russia, was 'busy in picking a quarrel, and as the present 'Grand Vizier is not the man to yield to unreasonable and dishonorable pretensions, the 'chances in favor of a Turkish war were very 'strong, up to the last week; though in Montenegro itself there is no longer a chance for 'Austrian and Russian intrigues, the mountaineers having been totally routed, and the country subdued by the Turks. The proclamation 'of Omer Pasha, however, clearly shows that 'the Turks adhere there, as everywhere, to the 'principle of the strictest non-interference in 'the religious affairs and the local self-government of Christian or other communities. But 'in the meantime another event has taken place 'which destroys all the plans of Austria, as far 'as they might lead to a Turkish war. The 'Italians, unable to bear the Austrian yoke any 'longer, made an outbreak at Milan on the 6th, 'which was put down. On the 8th, the fight was 'recommenced again, but up to this day we have 'no telegraphic dispatch as to the event. Had 'the Austrians been victorious, they would have 'trumpeted their success on all the stock markets of the world. The perfidy of *The Times* 'is really remarkable in this case. Not having 'received any dispatch to-day, it inserts in its 'columns a dispatch of the 7th, speaking of 'course of the suppressed insurrection of the '6th; but people here do not look at the dates, 'and take what is published for the latest intelligence. As to the movement, I can give you 'correct and detailed information.

"The insurrection took place against the 'advice of KOSSUTH, who wished to have it delayed until the probable rupture between Austria and Turkey should offer a fair chance of 'success; but the Italians were so much exasperated by the recent floggings and hangings, 'that they said they would rather perish in open 'battle than in the Austrian dungeons. When 'MAZZINI saw that they could no longer be kept 'back, he wrote to them that, though he thought 'the outbreak premature, yet he would go to 'them, in the worst case, to die with them. On 'the 6th, proclamations were posted up on all 'the corners of the streets in Milan, with the 'names of MAZZINI and KOSSUTH. A riot took 'place and blood was shed, but the movement 'was put down. On the 8th, at dawn, some 'Italians introduced themselves into the arsenal, 'and cut down a few Austrian officers, when the 'privates surrendered and gave up their arms. 'The communications were immediately interrupted, and we have no further dispatches up 'to this hour. If the Milanese have finally succeeded, this blow will fall with great hardship 'on the Austrians. There are now 52,000 Austrian soldiers in Lombardy—13,000 of them in 'Milan, 20,000 in the fortress of Verona, 6,500 'in Mantua, and the remainder in small garrisons dispersed all over the country, and easily 'destroyed by the insurgents. Eight thousand 'out of the fifty are Hungarians, and four thousand Italians. An army of about the same 'strength is dispersed through Tuscany, Modena, Parma, and the Romagna, but there the 'proportion of the Hungarians is much stronger.

"As to the proclamation posted up in the 'name of KOSSUTH, it is not genuine. He has 'not written a proclamation to the Hungarian 'soldiers in the Italian army since he has been 'in England. His name was probably made use 'of by the Italians, who knew that he would not 'contradict it. *The Times* got this proclamation from people connected with the Austrian 'Embassy, for whom it was of importance to 'have it contradicted by KOSSUTH. The telegraph would have carried the denial straight 'to Vienna, and in hundreds of thousands of 'copies it would have been spread among the 'Hungarian regiments, in order to prove that 'KOSSUTH was not connected in any way with 'the Italian movement. He did not approve of 'Mazzini's beginning so early, but he knows that 'his friend must have a clearer judgment about 'Italian matters, and will not act without the 'strongest motives.

"In case the insurrection is not suppressed 'up to to-morrow, then the Austrian army will be 'destroyed, or demoralized in Italy, and the insurgents have full six weeks' time to prepare 'for a campaign, the Austrians being unable 'sooner to concentrate an efficient army. Napoleon *is said* not to be hostile to the movement. Whatever be its consequences in Italy, 'it insures for the present peace between Austria and Turkey. So much is certain."

A PROMISING SWINDLE.

A change of Administration is apt to be fertile in schemes for getting money out of the Treasury into the pockets of private and virtuous republicans. The wire-workers and special heroes of the party coming in, are always ravenous for the spoils of victory; and among the party going out there are never wanting those who feel that they have nothing to lose, and who are gifted in concocting nice little plans for enriching themselves at the public expense. An enterprise of the sort has lately come to our knowledge, and it seems proper that public attention should be called to its features.

The project is to have a steamer kept in New-York harbor in the employ of the Post-Office Department, for the purpose of boarding incoming vessels and delivering their mails more promptly than, it is alleged, can be done by the vessels themselves. For the services of this steamer it is proposed that the Government shall pay annually the round sum of *eighty thousand dollars*; and when it is not required for public duty it is to be allowed to carry on the private business of towing vessels, of course for the benefit of the owners and contractors. And for such a scheme as this, if we are not misinformed, the indorsement of many highly respectable merchants of the City has been obtained. We hope for their sake that they were not aware of the compensation asked for the service, nor of the private towing trade in which the steamer is to be engaged for an indefinite part of the time.

The idea of employing a steamer for such a service is so preposterous as almost to carry the stamp of fraud upon its face. It is notorious that five or six years ago some of the journals of the City conceived a similar notion, and purchased a rapid coasting steamer called the Newsboy, to fetch up their dispatches before the steamships bringing them from abroad could reach their landing places. *The Tribune* was not engaged in the enterprise, thinking it folly, and so the event proved. After paying the expense of running the Newsboy for a limited period, without deriving from it any corresponding advantage, the boat was sold, and its proprietors pocketed the loss. After such a failure, caused by the want of neither speed in the steamer, nor skill, nor energy, nor means, this proposition to make the Government pay eight thousand dollars, or even eighty cents, a year for the partial services of a steam-tug on the same useless business, is too intense a humbug to be treated civilly.

But we do not believe that it can be got through. We are sure there is no member of the present Administration who will assent to so outrageous a job. As for the Postmaster-General especially, to whose immediate sphere the proposed contract belongs, we will not insult him by supposing that he could do otherwise than reject it with decisive scorn as soon as its gross details are explained to him. And as for Gen. Pierce's Administration, we have too much hope of it to imagine that it can begin its career by conniving at so plain and prominent a swindle, no matter by whom devised or urged.

MICHIGAN.—Hon. George R. Griswold, one of the Senators from Wayne Co., and an ex-Editor, was elected President *pro tem.* of the Senate, shortly before the adjournment of the Legislature. In case Gov. McClelland goes into the Cabinet Mr. Griswold becomes Lieut.-Governor, and Mr. Parsons, the Lieut.-Governor, the Chief Magistrate of the State.

THE DAUPHIN ROMANCE.

We learn that Mr. Putnam has received from the Prince de Joinville a reply to the romantic account of his interview with the Rev. Eleazer Williams, lately published in *Putnam's Monthly*. What the exact nature of this reply is, the curious may expect to ascertain by resorting to the April issue of that excellent Magazine. Our information in regard to the matter is discreetly limited to the fact that the Prince meets every point of the Rev. Eleazer's narrative with which he was concerned, and gives his own account of what passed between them. Whether he confirm or deny the extraordinary statements of the Rev. missionary to the Oneidas, we make no doubt that his evidence will be received by the public as quite conclusive, for the Prince has ever borne a high character, and his word in such a case may be taken as altogether unimpeachable.

Meanwhile, we may be permitted to avow our conviction that if Mr. Williams is a born prince, he is a great deal more of a Tuscarora, or a Caughnawaga, or any other aboriginal and guttural dynasty than one of the legitimate Bourbons. Certainly no claim of such magnitude was ever built upon more flimsy foundations than that he is the veritable Louis XVII. Why, the whole story has no other evidence than his own word, with a mass of heterogeneous circumstances cunningly pettifogged together into a show of corroborative testimony. Volumes of such would hardly suffice to prove him to be the son of any particular clouted savage, much less to convince sensible people that he is the son of Maria Antoinette. We do not attempt here to take up one by one the tissue of fancy and fact on which his case depends. Nor is it necessary to go into that matter. The previous question settles it. If the Dauphin can be proved to have died in prison, we may reasonably conclude that Mr. Williams is not and never was the Dauphin. And on that head the evidence is clear. If anybody can be historically proved to have departed this life, it is that unfortunate boy; and if he is not dead, we can have nothing to say should the next *revenant* declare himself to be Julius Cæsar, Joe Smith, or one of the Babes in the Wood. The fact has never been really uncertain, nor has satisfactory proof been wanting. But in addition to what has always been known on the subject, new evidence has lately been brought to light which renders doubt utterly impossible to a sane mind.

A work has been published at Paris by M. A. de Beauchesne, a sincere adherent of the Bourbon monarchy, who for twenty years has devoted himself to the task of investigating the facts in the life of the Dauphin, and especially whatever was connected with his confinement and that of his family in the prison of the Temple. In the course of his investigations he made the acquaintance of the two last keepers of the royal children, named Gomin and Lasne, and obtained from their lips a variety of most interesting facts in relation to the last illness and death of the young Prince. Both these men sincerely pitied him; and as they came into office after the overthrow of Robespierre, they were allowed to treat their prisoner with something of the kindness their feelings prompted. In return he loved them, and when alone with them often quitted the silence, indifference and apathy which, after the cruelties of Simon and the still more cruel solitary confinement in filth and darkness which followed it, he obstinately exhibited toward strangers. Lasne had often seen him before his imprisonment, and recognized him perfectly in prison; his person had changed, but his hair and features retained their original beauty; and he himself never lost the consciousness of his identity, the recollection of his father, mother and sister, or of the calamities of his family. He was never an idiot; and even as disease grew upon him and his strength failed, the occasional words he said to his two guardians were never senseless.—

He was also visited by Commissaries from the sections of Paris, and the Committee of Public Safety, who daily succeeded each other in the duty of inspection and oversight, and many of these recognized him. At last he was visited by physicians who knew him for the young Capet. And finally he died in the arms of Lasne on the 8th of June, 1795. Next day the body was seen by above twenty persons, of whom the majority had seen the prince before his imprisonment, and who certified to the identity of the corpse. Then it was examined by four physicians, who had not known him, but who found on the remains all the signs of the malady he had been known to have, and which Mr. Williams now claims to show upon his person. After this the body was buried.

The evidence of Gomin and Lasne being thus confirmed by the authority of these official certificates, as well as by the narrative of the Princess Maria Theresa, the sister of the Dauphin, imprisoned at the same time in the Temple, though secluded from him, and by other testimony, we may rely upon it without hesitation. We have here given the merest outline of it, but we can assure our readers that it indubitably establishes the fact that the Dauphin was never removed from the Temple till his dead body was carried to the grave. Whatever room there may have been for impostors to mislead the credulous and ignorant before the publication of Beauchesne's book, there is none now. It removes the last chance for fraud or delusion. Henceforth let nobody pretend to be the dead Dauphin.

What is the nature of Mr. Williams's own part in this attempted imposture we do not know, and do not presume to say whether he is himself as much hoaxed as he would have the public. On this head we copy the following remarks from *The Springfield Republican*:

"The issue between Mr. Williams and the Prince de Joinville will attract general attention, and possesses, with Mr. Williams at least, a fearful interest. A denial, by the Prince, of Mr. Williams's statement, would necessarily involve a loss of character—one which is now declared to be simple, pure and spotless. Mr. Williams, whether a deceiver or laboring under a self-delusion, cannot have made the statement he has without being aware of the terrible risk. It cannot be denied that if the Prince de Joinville declines to deny the statement of Mr. Williams, on so important a matter, the presumption will be in favor of the veracity of the latter, whatever may be thought of the general subject. We apprehend, however, that the real truth will be arrived at in another direction. Is it settled, first, that Mr. Williams has no Indian blood in him? We have the declaration of a man who knows him well, that his skin, which Mr. Henson says is soft and fair, where it is not exposed to the air, is as tawny as that of an Indian, on parts entirely unexposed. Is the flaxen haired, fair skinned son of Marie Antoinette? We have the authority for stating that Dr. Stephen W. Williams of Deerfield, the author of a work devoted to an elaborate history and genealogy of the Williams' family, and a man widely known and everywhere respected for his erudition and his private worth, has been acquainted with Eleazer for many years, and having investigated his origin, "he considers the story of his being the Dauphin a hoax." Dr. Williams further declares to us that the statements of the genealogy of Eleazer's family, published in his work, before alluded to, were principally furnished to him by Eleazer himself, *five years after his alleged conversation with De Joinville, and not a word was said about his royal descent then.* Now it is in quarters like this that we are to get at the truth—from cotemporaries of the man and those acquainted with his individual and family history. It is from the friends of Mr. Williams that we must learn facts in regard to his consistency, in the telling of his story. The interest said to entertained for him by the Bourbon family is accounted for in Dr. Williams's work by the alleged fact that he married a lady who is a distant relative of that family, but in what line the connection can be traced is not stated. It is not hard to conceive that even a sensible man, finding himself surrounded with a set of circumstantial coincidences, should, by dwelling upon the facts, become possessed of an idea which discolors all matters and statements bearing upon the subject, to the point of self-delusion, and to the delusion of others who are credulous."

THE GLORY AND SHAME OF PUFFING.

One of our neighbors had occasion the other day to acknowledge that it had been taken in by a literary gentleman no less distinguished than Mr. C. Edwards Lester, and very sharply Mr. L. got paid off for his little stroke of diplomacy. It seems that he recently delivered a lecture on "The Essential Features of a True Workingman," or something of a kindred title, and applied to our neighbor to report the same in full from slips furnished beforehand. Our neighbor, like a true friend of humanity and of progress, gladly agreed to print anything which promised such floods of enlightenment for the laboring classes, and accordingly the lecture appeared at full length. But on a careful reading it was seen to be nothing but a grand and lofty puff of some Health Insurance concern of doubtful or unknown character. Thereupon our neighbor, angry that he had bought a pig in the poke after so egregious a fashion, gave Lester a just punishment for the trick he had put upon him.

We may as well say here that this trick which thus proved successful with *The Daily Times* was tried on *The Tribune*, and that we respectfully declined the honor of serving in the health insurance line of literature. We suspected the nature of the wares sought to be palmed off and scrutinized them accordingly. And while we could not but feel some resentment at the attempt to make us the victim of so poor and mean a humbug, it was impossible not to admire the completely rounded and all-sided impudence which shone resplendent in that quasi lecture. It was the genius of puffing in its very highest flight, the ne plus ultra of assurance and brazen faced imposture. To sing the praises of health insurance might be a very simple and a very proper business, but to sing them under pretense of setting forth the true character of an independent working-man, and then to ask the conductors of a daily journal to print the stuff as the report of an honest public lecture, is a conception which none but an aspiring and original genius could entertain. We pay it the tribute of our homage accordingly, and here record this public testimony, that Mr. Lester is unequaled in all that constitutes a great puffer. Peter Funk can't hold a candle to him. The sublimest glory of puffing is his in full measure: Heaven forbid that we should insinuate that he is touched by a stain of its shame.

—It may perhaps be also proper to record here something of the profound contempt which every honest journalist must feel toward those mud-larks of the profession who regard a newspaper as merely an instrument of forwarding mere private interests and serving base personal ends either of vanity or lucre. Such persons have no principle and no self-respect. Condottieri of the pen, they are ready to sell themselves to the highest bidder, and write on either or on all sides of a question as profit dictates. However, this class of quacks and prostitutes need no special scourge to insure for them an abundance of retributive justice.—They are inevitably detested and then public opinion pronounces and public scorn inflicts their punishment.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Southern Telegraph Office, corner of Hanover and Beaver-sts

Steamboat Inspectors and Light-House Keepers.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.
WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 24, 1853.

The Secretary of the Treasury has made the following appointments:

Lavater S. White, Inspector of Steamboat Hulls, and Elijah Root, of Boilers, at Burlington, Vermont—salary $200 each.

LIGHT HOUSE KEEPERS.

Stephen Post, Four-Mile Point, New-York—salary per annum, $350.
Hiram Tobey, Boon Island, Maine—salary $600.
Hugh Sleatone, Mouth Black River, Ohio—salary $350.
Peter Rouché, Brazos Santiago, Texas—salary $500.
QUI VIVE.

Washington Items.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.
WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 24, 1853.

Mr. Gentry's onslaught upon Mr. Stuart is the leading topic of conversation to-day.

A number of officers in the Army have been confirmed by the Senate. The nomination of Gardner as Captain of Dragoons—the place claimed by Schaumberg—has been discussed but not decided.
QUIS.

Treaty with England and other Washington Items.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune:
WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 24, 1853.

The suspension of Commodore Ap Catesby Jones from the naval service was rescinded on Tuesday.

A Treaty between the United States and England was sent in to-day to the Executive Session of the Senate. The subject is the collection of claims against debtors, subjects of each nation respectively.

The Army bill comes up in Senate to-morrow, and Senators threaten to stay all night, if it be necessary, to pass it.

Bennet's Land bill was attached to the Army bill to-day. It is the determination in some quarters to detach it to-morrow.
EYE.

The Bribery Bill—New-York Delegation Trying to Kill it—Harbor Masters—The Quarrel between the Softs and Hards.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune:
ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 24, 1853.

New-York has occupied a full share of the time of the House to day. In the morning, on a bill to include Members of Common Councils in the law punishing Bribery, it was assumed that it was pointed at the Members of the Common Council of New-York. This assumption stirred up the blood of an ex-Alderman, Hon. Mr. SHAW, who pronounced the charges against his associates as false, "false as hell!" Notwithstanding the earnestness with which the venerable gentleman uttered this remark, the simple members from the rural Districts, shrugged their shoulders.

The afternoon was chiefly devoted to Mr. TAYLOR'S bill to increase the number of Harbor Masters. Mr. Sr. JOHN denounced it as a humbug, although its mover insisted that he reported it at the request of the Governor. The same gentleman frankly admitted the zeal and competency of the present incumbents. The Whigs were disposed to have a little fun out of that thing, by remarking that the Senate, by not going into Executive session, evidently intended to indorse the sufficiency of the present Harbor Masters.

There is a good deal of bitterness existing between the members of your delegation, but the rural representatives will see to it that your interests suffer no detriment.

If MARCY is appoint to the Cabinet, the Soft Shells will become softer and the Hard Shells scarcer. That appointment would render the passage of Vanderbilt's Canal Project quite improbable. There are too many in search of the "thrift that follows fawning" to run counter to the wishes of the ruling power.

The displacement of several of the Hunkers who held canal offices, has awakened new bitterness in various localities. It was a marked insult to the Hunkers. If they bear it meekly, with other like ostracisms, they will deserve the humiliating position of bushbeaters for bird-catchers.
SUS ROSA.

The Caloric Ship Ericsson—Visit of the President, the President Elect, and Numerous Distinguished Individuals.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 24.

President Fillmore and General Pierce visited the caloric ship Ericsson at Alexandria this morning. They were accompanied by the Secretary of the Navy, and the Secretaries of State and the Interior. Among the heads of the Naval Bureaus present were Commodores Morris, Shubrick, Smith and Stout, Captains Wilkes, Ringgold, Maury, Sands and Powell, and several other officers of the United States Navy; Messrs. Burroughs, Goodenow and Penniman of the House Committee on Naval Affairs; Hon. T. Butler King, Hon. R. C. Winthrop, Mr. E. W. Stoughton, Mr. J. O. Sargent, Mr. F. P. Blair, Mr. Ritchie, Mr. Thackeray, Mr. Washington Irving, and other gentlemen of scientific and professional distinction, by invitation of the Secretary of the Navy.

The President and the company embarked at the Navy Yard in the steamer Vixen, at half past 11 o'clock, and proceeded to the ship, where they were received by the commander, Capt. Lowber, and introduced to Captain Ericsson, who exhibited and explained the invention partly by means of models and partly by the machinery in its practical operation.

It is now universally admitted that the triumphant success of the Ericsson settles the principle as an established fact, and the Secretary of the Navy will at once recommend to Congress to make the appropriation necessary to build two first class Caloric Ships for the Navy with screw propellers.

The Naval gentlemen on board were exceedingly gratified, and expressed the warmest admiration of the ship and her wonderful machinery.

Final Passage of the Liquor Law in Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, Wednesday, Feb. 23, 1853.

The Senate passed the Liquor Bill this afternoon, and it is now a law. It goes into effect ten days after the rising of the General Assembly, which adjourns this week.

A very heavy rain storm from the south has prevailed here all day.

From Washington—Gens. Pierce and Scott—Exhibition of the Mechanics' Institute.

WASHINGTON CITY, Thursday, Feb. 24, 1853.

Gen. Scott called to see Gen. Pierce this morning, but he had gone to the Ericsson. Gen. Pierce dined with President Fillmore this evening.

The exhibition of the Metropolitan Mechanics' Institute opened at 12 o'clock to-day, with a brilliant and unusually attractive display of American art and taste. The inaugural ceremonies took place this evening. A gay throng was in attendance. After prayer by Rev. Mr. Gallagher, Prof. Henry, President of the Institute, made some appropriate introductory remarks. An Ode to Art was finely sung by Mrs. Lemon, of this city. Hon. Joseph R. Chandler delivered an interesting oration on the beneficial effects of labor-saving machinery upon the industrial classes. The Marine Band enlivened the evening, and will be in attendance during the exhibition.

Rhode Island Democratic State Convention.

PROVIDENCE, Thursday, Feb. 24, 1853.

The Democratic State Convention this afternoon nominated—

Governor.....PHILIP ALLEN, of Providence.
Lieut. Governor...FRANCIS M. DIMAN, of Bristol.
Attorney-General..WALTER M. BURGESS, of Providence.
Secretary of State..ASA W. POTTER, of South Kingston.
Treasurer.....EDWIN WILBUR, of Newport.

Congress from Eastern Dist., Thomas Davis, of North Providence; Western District, Benj. B. Thurston, of Hopkinton.

The candidates were notified and accepted the nominations. The proceedings were harmonious—the old liners having secured that event by managing the primary elections. The Young Democracy, (Dorrites) had no voice in the Convention, and will have a convention of their own, in due season, as promised by the President of the People's Democratic Club.

The new organization is opposed to the Pierce and King Democratic Club.

The Free Democratic State Convention.

SYRACUSE, Thursday, Feb. 24, 1853.

The Convention reassembled on Tuesday evening. Frederick Douglass took the floor, and commented upon the amalgamation of Southern men with colored women. No objection was made to concubinage, but if marriage between the two colors was attempted, it was an outrage. He referred strongly to the late case of Allen, the colored Professor.

Antoinette Brown followed, speaking eloquently upon other topics.

A resolution was then passed, that the recent outrage upon Prof. Wm. G. Allen, and the popular acquiescence and rejoicing therein, proved, that on the subject of Slavery, the heart of