BUSINESS NOTICES.

☞ BEEBE & Co., Fashionable Hatters, No. 156 Broadway, Spring and Summer Fashion for Gentlemen's Hats.

A CARD FROM GENIN'S.—By the recent arrivals from Europe, Mr. GENIN's lower store has been supplied with a very extensive and beautiful assortment of Spring Goods in various departments, all of which have either been selected by Mr. G. or manufactured to his order. The especial attention of the public is invited to the assortment of Children's Head Dresses, Felt Hats and Silk Hats for gentlemen, Walking Canes, Umbrellas and Ladies' Sun Umbrellas, (all of Paris make) received by the last two steamers from Liverpool. GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

☞ There is only one true way to public confidence. ESPENSCHEID, for instance, not only professes but *makes* a first-rate Hat for $3 50. He has thus secured and retains an immense custom. His spring style, just out, requires no eulogy. It speaks for itself.
N. ESPENSCHEID, No. 107 Nassau-st., cor. of Ann.

GENTLEMEN'S HATS—SPRING PATTERN.—BIRD, corner Pine and Nassau-sts., will introduce the Spring Style on Tuesday, March 1. The new pattern is offered to our customers and the public as in all respects of intrinsic excellence of materials and of beautiful outlines and proportions. BIRD, corner Pine and Nassau-sts.

SPRING STYLES AND SPRING WEATHER, for once, come together, and at GENIN'S will be found the most fascinating artificial product of the season—a dress silk Hat, perfectly original in style, and adapted to the "morning of the year." As an advertisement is not a telescope, and the excellence of this masterpiece of taste and skill cannot therefore be seen through the medium of this notice, the public are very respectfully invited to join "all mankind and the rest of the world" in their visit of inspection to GENIN'S, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

HAVE WE A BOURBON AMONG US?—Considerable discussion has arisen relative to this question, though thus far no satisfactory response has been elicited. The public, however, seem to feel far more interest in the subject of KNOX's Spring style of Hats, which has been pronounced unsurpassed in excellence, and in every respect worthy of KNOX's well-established reputation. Call on him at No. 128 Fulton-st., and expend $4.

WORTHY OF CONSIDERATION.—The skill, artistic and mechanical, employed by KNOX & JAMES, of the "Prescott Hat Store," in the production of their Spring Stock, is at the service of the public at no higher charge than is demanded by the most indifferent artisan in the country. Superior materials, experienced workmen, and a liberal expenditure of taste and skill are actively engaged in the manufacture of their hats, and their standard price is but $4. The "Prescott Hat Store" is on the corner of Broadway and Spring-st.

NEW AND SPLENDID FRENCH GOODS AT GENIN'S BAZAAR.—On THURSDAY, the 24th inst., the second extensive assortment of Spring Fancy Goods, selected by Mr. Genin in Paris and London, will be opened for inspection and sale at the BAZAAR. The attention of mothers is especially invited to the superbly embroidered Cloaks and Hoods for infants, infants' lace robes, &c., which form a portion of the new stock. Ladies' Paris-made bonnets, embracing all the Spring styles, which have been brought out by the Paris *Modistes* will be a leading feature of the exhibition, and the milliners of New-York will have an opportunity of making selections from a stock in which all the *chefs d'oeuvres* of the French magazines are duplicated. Ladies who desire to obtain the very latest styles of Parisian Hats, will find the present a rare opportunity. New embroideries of the richest patterns and workmanship received by the latest steamers, will be opened, for the first time, on Thursday, together with a large assortment of childrens' fancy hats, children's Paris costumes, French shoes, and a great variety of fancy articles for the toilette, the boudoir, the center table, and for personal wear.
GENIN'S BAZAAR, St. Nicholas Hotel, 513 Broadway.

HATS!—SPRING STYLES.—In addition to the usual supply of Gentlemen's Fashionable Hats, the particular attention of the ladies is called to our large and beautiful assortment of Children's Hats and Caps, all selling at reasonable charges. J. W. KELLOGG, No. 128 Canal-st.

☞ LEARY & Co., leaders and introducers of Fashion for Gentlemens' Hats, Astor House, Broadway. Quarterly pattern issued March 1, 1853, together with copies of styles prevailing in Paris and London.

DRESS! DRESS!—The most and all important article of dress is an elegant Hat, and among the many sold in this city none are as elegant, neat and durable as those sold by the People's Hatters, the practical mechanics of No. 11 Park-row. Their spring style of Dress Hat cannot fail to please the most fastidious. Call and see it. Prices $4 and $3. Hat Finishers' Union, No. 11 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

THE UP-TOWN CARPET ESTABLISHMENT.—Buy your Carpets at WRIGHT & BAILEY'S, No. 532 Bowery, if you wish to purchase them exceedingly cheap. Their stock contains a great variety of the most elegant designs, and most costly qualities and owing to a low rent and few expenses they are enabled to treat more liberally with their customers than other dealers. Try them.

SPLENDID CARPETINGS FOR SPRING SALES, 1853.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 448 Pearl-st., are now receiving in store, per late arrivals, a large stock of velvet, tapestry, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpetings of chaste and elegant designs, which, having been purchased previous to the recent advances in prices, they are enabled to offer at very great inducements.

CARPETINGS.—PETERSON & HUMPHREYS, No. 379 Broadway, have just opened and are daily receiving an unusual supply of rich and elegant Carpets, direct from France and England, consisting of Moquet, Aubusson and Axminster, from the most celebrated French manufactories. Also, rich Medallian Velvet and Mosaic Carpets, from Messrs. J. Crossley & Sons, England; together with a general assortment of other qualities of Carpetings, for sale on reasonable terms.

☞ Crystal Palace Carpets, at HIRAM ANDERSON'S eight spacious sales-rooms, No. 99 Bowery; magnificent new style mosaic royal velvet tapestry Brussels, imported from celebrated English factories for exhibition at the Crystal Palace; also, Hare's celebrated Oil-Cloths of fresco, Gothic, and scroll figures; also, English three-ply and ingrain Carpets, Rugs, Table Covers, Window Shades, &c., at astonishing low prices.

F. S. CLEAVER'S HONEY SOAP.—Just received several cases of this incomparable toilet Soap. Also, Cleaver's Musk, Windsor, Shaving Creams and Soaps, Bear's Grease, Clarified Marrows, &c., for sale by W. J. DAVIS & Co., No. 40 Courtlandt-st, sole Agents for the United States.

CANAL-ST. CARPET STORE, No. 70 CANAL-ST.—E. A. PETERSON & Co call the attention of their friends to the stock of new and elegant Carpetings just received from the most celebrated manufactories, bought before the late advance in prices, and for sale full 15 per cent. less than those purchasing at the present rates.

☞ The "Song of the Shirt" is never sung by the women who make Shirts for the MECHANICS' SHIRT-STORE, No. 396 Grand-st They are well paid for their labor, and make the best Shirts in the city. Still, the best Shirts may be bought there at lower prices than are charged by those stores which oppress the "hireling in her wages." Go to 396, get Shirts well worth your money, and patronize an honorable and worthy establishment.

☞ When other Hair Dyes fail, CRISTADORO's remedies the mischief, and produces a natural black or brown, while his matchless Hair Preservative perpetuates the vigor, luxuriance and elasticity of the Hair to the latest period of life. Sold at CRISTADORO's, No. 6 Astor House, where there are private rooms for applying the dye.

☞ A new Shirt store is the place to get good Shirts, cheap! THE EXCELSIOR SHIRT STORE, No. 362 Grand st., is determined to establish a store, where persons may buy the best Shirts in New-York, at low prices. No poor Shirts will be sold at any price.

Marine and Inland Insurance.

GENERAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Assets on the 15th January, 1853, $600,000. Profits divided, pro rata, among those who do business with the Company. Office No. 2 Merchants' Exchange, corner of Wall and William-sts.

TRUSTEES.

Moses H. Grinnell, Wm. H. Aspinwall, Mortimer Living-ston, James Brown, Paul Spofford, Chas. H. Marshall, Wm. F. Furniss, Joseph W. Alsop, Jr. Samuel Thompson, John B. Kitching, Robert L. Taylor, Danl. C. Kingsland, Wm. S. Wetmore, F. A. Delano, George Warren, G. Talbot Olyphant, Nathl. D. Carlile, Fredk. W. Read, Leonardo S. Suarez, Wm. H. Maey, N. G. Rutgers, Thos. P. Stanton, Ramsay Crooks, Chas. H. Russell, Joseph Sands, Wm. Barnewall, Jeremiah Wilbur, Benjamin Babcock, B. F. Dawson, J. Elusthan Smith, John D. Hurlbut, G. H. Koop.
ALFRED OGDEN, President.
HENRY HOLDREGE, Vice-President.
B. C. MORRIS, Secretary.

A CARD.—Dr. POWELL, Oculist, Aurist, &c., will receive his patients for the ensuing season from 10 to 4 o'clock, daily. Dr. POWELL has recently imported a large assortment of Artificial Eyes, which exactly assimilate the natural eye in color, movement and expression, and can be inserted or removed without pain or operation.

Dr. Powell's "Treatise on the Eye" can be procured at his office, also his celebrated self-acting Eye and Ear Fountains.

Dr. Powell has established a private Clinique, open from 9 to 10 o'clock daily, for persons in limited means. Circulars, containing particulars, can be obtained free, at his Offices, No. 502 Broadway, between Broome and Spring-sts.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES—GAYLER'S PATENT.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes, to which the highest premium has just been awarded by the Metropolitan Mechanics' Institute at Washington, and F. C. Goffin's Impenetrable Defiance Locks—the best Safes and Locks combined in the world. Depôt No. 90 John-st., corner of Gold—after May 1, Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

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

TREES AND PLANTS.—PARSONS & Co., Flushing, near New-York, offer for sale their usual assortment, with the addition of many rare novelties of Fruit Trees, for the orchard and garden; Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Roses, for the avenue, lawn or cemetery; Vines for the grapery and Exotic Plants for greenhouse culture. For catalogues inclose a postage stamp.

LYON'S KATHARION.—The most wonderful and desirable preparation for preserving, restoring and beautifying the hair the world ever produced. The attention of the country trade is especially invited to examine this article, from the following reasons: First, It pays the retailer more than a usual profit; Second, Its high reputation is thoroughly established; Third, Its effect in each and all instances, is of the most pleasing and satisfactory character; Fourth, The sales are increasing beyond a precedent in the history of the Materia Medica. Retailed at the remarkably low price of 25 cents in large handsome bottles.

Sold at manufacturer's prices by the principle jobbers of Drugs and Fancy Goods, in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, New-Orleans, &c., &c., and by all retail dealers everywhere, in both city and country. Principal depôt No. 181 Broadway, up stairs. D. S. BARNES, Proprietor.

LAST OPPORTUNITY FOR LAKE LAND VILLAGE LOTS AND FARMS.—100 Farms and 2,800 Building Lots will be distributed among 800 subscribers on the 31st of March, 1853. Each subscriber will receive a warantee deed for 4 Building Lots, 25 by 100 feet, or a farm of from two to twenty acres, and all for only $15. These being the last of the Lake Land Village Lots and Farms, all who are desirous of getting rid of the enormous rents demanded in this city, and wish to procure a desirable, pleasant and healthy country residence near the city, will procure a share before it is too late. A few shares only are left. Apply immediately, to CHAS. WOOD, No. 208 Broadway.

WINDOW SHADES.—Best assortment in the world, at KELTY & FERGUSON'S, No. 283½ Broadway, and No. 54 Reade-st. Dealers supplied from first hands. Shades warranted to stand any climate, and sold lower than at any other establishment.

N.B.—Store, Church, and other large Shades, painted and lettered to order, in superior style.

☞ General House Furnishing and Toy Bazaar—Large Basement Store, No. 128 Canal-st.—Britannia, Willow, Wood, Tin, Japan and other Ware, and almost every necessary article of housekeeping always kept on sale. Flat Irons of an improved construction. A great variety of Toys, &c. J. KELLOGG.

☞ 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., cor. of Mulberry-st., where may be found the largest assortment of articles in his line ever offered to the public.

☞ M'LANE'S WORM VERMIFUGE.—The following order shows at once the demand for and the excellence of this great medicine. Certificates have been so multiplied in favor of this Vermifuge, that we consider it unnecessary to add any more.
BOONVILLE, Ind., June 3, 1851.
Messrs. J. Kidd & Co.: Your agent, when here, left with us 12 dozen bottles M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE, which is nearly all sold. Please send quickly 12 dozen more, as we do not wish to get out of it, for we consider it the best Vermifuge ever used in this part of the country.
G. P. & J. B. HUDSPETH.
It may be purchased in New-York, wholesale and retail, at C. V. CLICKENER & Co.'s, No. 81 Barclay-st., and BOYD & PAUL, No. 40 Courtlandt-st. Sold also by all the principal druggists.

☞ Beads, of every description, for sale by M. P. BROWN, No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

GURNEY'S PICTURES.
"Come like shadows—so depart."
Said the witch to Banquo's train;
Now, evoked by Light and Art,
Shadows come—*and they remain.*
See them, traced with wondrous skill,
Numerous as Banquo's line,
Where innumbered frames they fill,
On Broadway, THREE FORTY-NINE!
GURNEY'S DAGUERREIAN GALLERY, No. 349 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS IN MUSIC.—REMOVAL.—The undersigned would inform the musical public that he has recently purchased the entire stock of music, musical merchandise, plates and copy rights of J. M. JAQUES, No. 385 Broadway; also the plates and copy rights of DOUGHTY & CUMMINGS of Brooklyn. These, in connection with his own publications, will make one of the largest catalogues of music in this country. He has also made arrangements with the Boston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, and all the principal music dealers in the United States, to be supplied with their publications as soon as issued. Being obliged to move in about 30 days, he will sell the entire stock of music at very large deductions from usual prices. This is a chance seldom offered, and teachers, dealers and others will find it to their advantage to examine this stock previous to moving.
HORACE WATERS, successor to Jaques, No. 385 Broadway.

GRAND OPENING AT UNION HALL.—The work of extending and improving this great Clothing Warehouse is completed, and the Spring Stock of Gentlemen's and Boys' Clothing—probably the most extensive in this country—is now ready. The building itself, and the vast and varied assortment of Garments, of all sizes, styles, colors and qualities, are worth the trouble of a visit, even from those who do not wish to purchase. "Light profit and vast sales" is the motto of the establishment, and the prices are certainly cheap beyond all precedent. See advertisement.
P. L. ROGERS & Co, Union Hall,
corner Fulton and Nassau-sts.

☞ J. BATTERSBY, Confectioner, No. 783 Broadway, nearly opposite Grace Church.—Ice Creams, Fruit Ices, Jellies, Blanc Mange, Charlotte Russe, Meringues, Pastry, Ornaments, &c., French and other Mottoes, put up in the most superior manner. Orders promptly attended to.

SPRING SHOES AND GAITERS.—There is no place in the city where so large an assortment of fine Gaiters and Shoes can be found as at WATKINS'S, No. 114 Fulton-st. Other shoes may look well, but we know from experience that WATKINS's shoes not only look well but wear well.

CANTRELL & LABOYTEAUX.—LABOYTEAUX, formerly of Broadway, is still to be found at CANTRELL'S Ladies' Shoe Establishment, No. 356 Bowery, where those who appreciate his skill will do well to select their Gaiters, Slippers, Buskins, &c. CANTRELL'S assortment in extent, excellence and variety is unequaled, and his prices are very low.

TO SHIRT AND COLLAR MANUFACTURERS.—We now offer to the trade our improved Sewing Machines, especially adapted to stiching fine linen. They have been fully tried in this work, with entire success. We are prepared to prove that no other machines can sew fine linen well. I. M. SINGER & Co, No. 258 Broadway.

PIANOS—RARE CHANCE.—Owing to removal, a few of Gilbert & Co.'s celebrated Pianos, with or without the Æolian, will be sold, and monthly payments taken if immediate application be made to HORACE WATERS, exclusive agent, Warerooms No. 333 Broadway, corner Anthony-st., second floor.

TEAS.—The best assortment of fine Teas will be found at the Store of the CANTON TEA COMPANY, No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt-sts., the oldest Tea establishment in the city. We assure our readers that they can do better than elsewhere, either at wholesale or retail. They have now no branch stores.

Don't wait for warm weather;
'Tis time lost altogether.

☞ Rid your dwellings of bed-bugs and roaches in the spring, and you will be clear of them in the summer. LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER will finish them in a day. Depôt for the Powder and the Magnetic Pills for rats and mice, No. 424 Broadway.

INVIGORATING CORDIAL.—Professor MORSE'S INVIGORATING ELIXIR OR CORDIAL—The Eighth Wonder of the Botanic World.

CURE OF NERVOUS DISEASES.

No language can convey an adequate idea of the immediate and almost miraculous change which it occasions in the diseased, debilitated and shattered nervous system. Whether broken down by excess, weak by nature, or impaired by sickness, the unstrung and relaxed organization is at once re-braced, re-vivified, and built up. The mental and physical symptoms of nervous disease vanish together under its influence. The stooping, trembling victim of depression and debility, becomes a new man. He stands erect, he moves with a firm step; his mind, which was previously sunk in gloom, of an almost idiotic apathy, becomes bright, buoyant and active; and he goes forth refreshed, regenerated, and conscious of new vigor, to his accustomed occupations. Nor is the effect temporary. On the contrary, the relief is permanent, for the cordial properties of the medicine reach the constitution itself and restore it to its normal condition. Well may the preparation be called the

MEDICINAL WONDER,

of the nineteenth century. It is, as the first scientific men in the old world have admitted, that miracle of medicine heretofore supposed to have no existence.

A STIMULANT THAT ENTAILS NO REACTION.

Its force is never expended, as is the case with opium, alcoholic preparations, and all other excitants. The effect of these is brief, and it may well be said of him who takes them, "the last state of that man is worse than the first." But the Elixer is an exhilarant without a single drawback—safe in its operation, perpetual in its happy influence upon the nerves, the mind, and the entire organization.

A GREAT MEDICINE FOR FEMALES.

The unparalleled effects of this great restorative in all complaints incident to females mark a new era in the annals of medicine. Thousands of stimulants have been invented—thousands of invigorants concocted—all purporting to be specified in the various diseases and derangements to which the delicate conformation of woman render her liable. The result has heretofore been uniform. These nostrums have indeed imparted a momentary vivacity to the nervous system, a transient and delusive vigor to the muscles; but this flash of relief has been succeeded by a depression and prostration greater than before, and the end has too often been utterly to paralyze the recuperative power of the nerves and the vital organization, and finally to destroy the unhappy patient. But in

MORSE'S INVIGORATING ELIXIR

is presented—as a phenomena in the materia medica hitherto unheard of—a stimulant without a reaction

C. H. RING, General Agent for the United States, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

Sold by Druggists generally throughout the United States. It is put up in pint bottles, with the words Dr. Morse's Invigorating Cordial blown in the glass. Price $3 per Bottle; two bottles, $5; five bottles for $12, and $24 per doz.

N. B.—Important advice accompanying each bottle.

☞ W. H. McDONALD'S Commercial Newspaper Advertising House, No. 102 Nassau-st., cor. of Ann. The very best leading papers, from all parts of United States and Canadas; lowest prices and fullest authority of the publishers.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

For Europe.

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

☞ A course of *Agricultural Lectures* is to be given in the University of Michigan, (Ann Arbor,) commencing April 27 and closing June 28. The Chemistry of Soils and of Plants, Geology, Mineralogy, Botany, &c., will be thoroughly elucidated. We notice this in the hope of inciting other Colleges to 'go and do likewise.'

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1853.

LEGISLATURE.—The SENATE yesterday did nothing of special importance. The ASSEMBLY did nothing more important than the Senate. The reader is referred to the telegraphic report in another column.

☞ The Asia arrived from Liverpool, last evening, bringing three days later news. No recent steamer has brought dispatches so interesting. In the British House of Commons the Ministry has sustained an unimportant defeat on a bill to take off certain taxes imposed on lawyers. As this measure was one of domestic free trade, and the Ministers are in favor of foreign free trade only, they opposed it of course, and were beaten. They were triumphant, however, on the Jew bill, to them a matter of more consequence, which has passed to a second reading in the Commons in spite of warm apposition. From France the news is that the Empress is in a delicate situation. In Spain unexpectedly strong opposition to the Ministry is found to exist in the Cortes. In Germany, the eminent philosopher of Heidleberg, Gervinus has been acquitted of treason, but found guilty of sedition, and sentenced to two months imprisonment. His crime is the writing and publication of a book, to prove that the best political constitution is that of a federal republic. In Italy the cruelties of the Austrian Government exceed all former bounds; hanging, shooting and confiscation without reason given, are the order of the day. The Piedmontese Government has taken up the cause of the Lumbard refugees, naturalized as its subjects, and will resist the confiscation of their property in the Austrian Territory. As if to balance the account, the King of Naples has been shot in the leg by an assassin, and the limb is so injured as to render amputation necessary. The agitation which these events cause in Italy, is naturally very great, and partial revolts of the people in different places, are probable. Of Mazzini's escape we have nothing further than was brought by the last Collins steamer. The Emperor of Austria has got well of his wound, but it is said that his mind, never beyond the usual strength of the Hapsburg family, is seriously affected. The difficulty with Turkey is said to be entirely settled, and it is now reported that the Porte has determined to cede Kleck and the Suttorina to Austria. This report needs confirmation. On the whole, there has been no time since the suppression of the Hungarian Revolution, when Europe has worn so stormy and threatening an aspect.

☞ By the arrival of the Isabel at Charleston, we have news from Havana and Key West to the 22d inst. Mr. King's health was no better. There were rumors at Havana of a difficulty between the officers and men of a company stationed in the eastern part of the Island, and of farther landings of slaves. The commercial intelligence differs little from that brought by the Crescent City to this port.

☞ We publish this morning the decision of Judge BARCULO in a case which has excited great interest at Williamsburgh. It relates to certain water grant at Green Point, Williamsburgh and Bushwick Inlet, claimed by Samuel J. Hunt, Cornelius Dubois and James B. Taylor on one side, and John J. Schermerhorn and others on the other. The property involved is worth at least $200,000. The decision is in favor of the plaintiffs, Messrs. Hunt, Dubois & Taylor.

PARTY—PUBLIC GOOD.

A friend was once making a Whig stump speech, when he was interrupted by a stranger in the crowd before him, who demanded a concise statement of essential Whig principles, showing wherein they differed from those of the adverse array rallied under the banner of Democracy. The speaker paused a moment and responded that what he understood to be the essence of the Whig creed was *the conduct of public affairs on those identical common-sense principles which guided honest, wise and prudent men in the management of their private affairs.*

This definition was hasty, but we think substantially just. And if our citizens would pay as little regard to mere names and as much to the things they profess to represent, and look as closely at the common-sense aspects of each problem in public as in private matters, we believe most controverted topics with reference to National and State Policy would very soon be put at rest.

We were more forcibly impressed with this truth while considering some recent proceedings of the Legislature of Ohio. The partisan Democracy of that State is known to be of a bitterer and harsher genus than that of any other State in the Union, New-Hampshire along excepted. It is especially rabid in its verbal demonstrations of hostility to Corporations, Banks and Hard Money. Now it is notorious that 'the party' has everywhere been graveled for years by the standing Whig query with reference to the Sub-Treasury: 'If 'this system is sound and just for the *General* 'Government, why not for the *States* as well? 'We who support these Governments are the 'same People—we pay out of the same earnings—why not in the same Currency? If the 'Federal Treasury ought to be divorced from 'Banks, why not the *State* Treasuries as well? 'If the *Federal* Revenue should be collected, 'kept and disbursed in coin, why not the *State* 'Revenues as well?' These questions have been asked repeatedly for years, but they stand to this day unanswered.

Stung by these queries and strong in the consciousness of invincibility growing out of the division of their adversaries into two bitterly hostile parties, the Democracy of Ohio, wielding almost undivided power in the late Legislature, resolved to establish an Independent Treasury system for the State. So they contrived, and concocted, and finally hatched a bill to that end, but *without providing for the collection of revenue in specie!* There was to be a State Treasury, 'divorced' from all Banks, and managed by special and well-paid officers, but filled with Bank Notes; so that the State, under the plea of making its funds *independent* of Banks, would really be trusting all manner of Banks instead of its own select and security-giving depositories! The sub-treasurers might watch their bushel or two of Bank bills with eagle eye continuously, yet find at last that *the money* had all exhaled through Bank mismanagement and rascality, leaving only a basket or two of old paper, worth some six cents per pound.

The Whigs united with the few earnest Hard-Money men in saying and voting that, if a Sub-Treasury were to be created at all, it should be the real article—its contents real gold, and not thinly galvanized brass. But they were voted down by the regulars, and only a sham Sub-Treasury scheme matured. Even this the leaders did not venture to pass, but let it fall on some pretext of disagreement between the two Houses; so the State's Finances are to go on as before—the Revenue collected in Bank notes, deposited in Banks, and disbursed in their paper issues, just as under 'Bank Whig' domination. Can they who do this wonder that we think they don't really *believe* in the Sub-Treasury system one whit more than we do?

— Some weeks since, while one of the Appropriation bills was under discussion by the House in Committee, a motion was made that Flax Machinery should hereafter be admitted free of duty. It passed without serious opposition. We suppose it was afterward lost by some disagreement between the two Houses: but that it was originally and almost unanimously carried, we can hardly be mistaken in asserting. And yet that proposition contained the whole vitality of the Protective System, and could have meant nothing else than what we mean by Protection.

If the Whig party and name were once fairly dead and buried, we believe every distinctive principle whereon it acts would be affirmed, every end it contemplates secured, within a very few years. The fierce hostility we encounter is impelled, not by what we really aim to do, but by what we are mistakenly supposed to be. The National Railroad to the Pacific (and, in fact, Internal Improvement generally), the Protection of our infant and precariously struggling branches of Manufacturing Industry, our Canal Enlargement, &c., &c., can only be effectively opposed by drawing as against them old party lines and arousing inveterate prejudices. May the time soon come when even this device will be resorted to in vain!

PARKER ON WEBSTER.

Theodore Parker's "Discourse occasioned by the death of Daniel Webster" is by far the most notable and manly utterance of our time. How many subscribers its publication in *The Tribune* cost us we cannot precisely tell—certainly, a good many hundreds—yet the good it did was cheap even at that price. They who read it and stopped their paper have not yet stopped pondering it—on the contrary, each, as he sits down of an evening and reaches out a hand abstractedly in quest of the paper he found such delight in reading, and grasps, only vacancy, regretfully murmurs—"Ah! now 'I remember, I stopped it last winter because 'of its giving currency to Theodore Parker's 'Sermon on Webster"—and then he falls off into a train of reflection on that Sermon, not so pleasant nor so variously instructive, but perhaps quite as wholesome and reformatory as his *Tribune* would have been. The man who stops a paper because of such an essay as that will probably remember and be the better for it all the remainder of his days.

Yet we do not consider Mr. Parker's estimate of Webster an accurate or wholly just one. Its greatest merit is relative and factitious—rests on the fact that legions of other Sermons, Eulogies, &c., elicited by Mr. Webster's death would have given an incomplete and partial view of his character without this. If there were no other account of Webster's Life and Public Services, Mr. Parker's would give a false idea of the man: but, as qualifying the innumerable host of mere eulogies, this will do much toward diffusing a just and true idea of the great New-Englander in himself and in his relation to his times. And therefore we are glad that Mr. Parker has consented to revise and prepare it for publication, so that it may be bound up with its antipodes and take its place with them in the libraries whence another generation will seek to know what manner of man this mighty Webster was. We apprehend that the existence of the Eulogies and other adulatory performances aforesaid will stand a much better chance for longevity by reason of this companionship. And, while Mr. Parker's estimate of Webster is not likely to become popular, we opine that the popular estimate will be rendered more just and discriminating by reason of Mr. Parker's strictures.

—As we have said, Mr. Parker's estimate of Webster, though honest and candid, is not wholly just. The censor's intense detestation of the 7th of March Speech and its consequences blind him to some of the Great Expounder's noblest qualities and deeds. His revised Discourse is more finished and consecutive but less vigorous and racy than the Sermon as we printed it, taken by a phonographer as it flowed warm and living from the preacher's lips. Some errors of statement have been corrected; several passages of rare force and beauty have been added; but the more vital faults of the original performance still remain. There is a glaring incompatibility between the two different Websters presented in Mr. Parker's Discourse—the one a great intellect habitually and through life sold to the highest bidder, pettifogging the worst causes, and always open to the bids of new purchasers; the other a great, brave, honest soul, sometimes tempted to do wrong, but always aiming, and generally with success, to subserve the ends of Justice, Freedom and Patriotism, until, on that fatal 7th of March, 1850, he was beguiled and betrayed by his ravenous ambition and other men's lying promises and allurements, into making that fatal Pro-Slavery Speech which ruined him. Mr. Parker's inconsistency here is one which is evinced by the whole body of distinctive Abolitionists. They always represented Mr. Webster as the upholder and tool of Slavery, and yet they howled over his *apostacy* and contradiction of all his past life in that 7th of March Speech. Can you fail to see glaring inconsistency here? Only think of Mr. Parker or any of his kin agonizing and waxing pathetic over the treachery to Freedom and his previous course evinced by Cass, Pierce or Douglas in his support of the Fugitive Slave Law! Yet this incongruity distorts Mr. Parker's entire fabric, and greatly impairs its positive value. It is precisely because Mr. Webster was *not*, prior to 1850, the man that Mr Parker represents him, that his great bid for Southern popularity and votes shocked the unseared conscience of the Nation. Had he not been, throughout his previous career, bating the errors to which all men are subject, the champion of Justice, of law-guarded Freedom and of Public Morality, his famous Speech would have long ago faded out of the general recollection, and would neither have excited nor justified Mr. Parker's eloquent maledictions. Had he not previously soared high, he could not have fallen so far as Mr. Parker depicts.

Mr. Parker has committed some mistakes in his reported discourse, but his revised picture as a whole is blacker and harsher than the former. He gives a much fuller account of Mr. Webster's earlier public life, assuming to set forth the grounds and manner of his opposition to the war of 1812, and tells therein to do him justice. Here, as a Reformer and a Philanthropist, he was bound to be just, if not generous, and he is neither. So with regard to the Ashburton Treaty, the praise justly bestowed on Mr. Webster in his spoken sermon, is qualified and whittled down in his revised discourse. He represents our claim to *all* the disputed territory as irrefragable, and the concessions in the treaty as all on our side. Now, we have probably studied that question as thoroughly as Mr. Parker has, and our strong belief is, that while the *letter* of the treaty of 1783 gave us all we claimed, its *spirit* and *intent* did not—that neither party supposed in indicating the 'highlands' that divide the water flowing north into the St. Lawrence from those flowing south into the Bay of Fundy as our North-Eastern Boundary, that they carried Maine north almost to the St. Lawrence and Quebec, interposing her between Canada and New-Brunswick, so as to forbid military communication or mutual support. The simple fact that the line *could not* be run literally according to the terms of the treaty—that there were no 'highlands' dividing the waters of the St. Lawrence from those of the Bay of Fundy in that quarter, but that they were separated by a considerable tract drained by the Ristiquouch, into the Bay of Chaleur, (across which we claimed to run the line) was conclusive against our pretension. That territory had no geographical affinity with ours—it had very little practical value—it would have been a damage to us to have secured it—our only use for it would have been found in the annoyance and embarrassment its possession by us would have caused our neighbor—we could not even have annoyed her from it in case of war, for we could have held it only by reducing all Lower Canada, which is much easier assailed by us from Lake Champlain as a base of operations, than from the St. John—in fact, which we should never think of attacking from our North-Eastern angle under any conceivable circumstances. Its surrender, therefore, was a noble act of statesmanship, and the Ashburton Treaty a blessing to both nations, and an honor to its negotiators, which Mr. Parker should have been among the last to disparage.

So of the War of 1812. The facts that it was commenced with no reasonable degree of preparation on our side, though on account of long-standing grievances—commenced by an Administration whose judgment did not approve it, but which was bullied into it by its younger and more hot-headed supporters—commenced about the same time that the British Government was voluntarily repealing those unjust Orders in Council which had been one of its chief incitements—commenced without being preceded by an adequate and imposing final effort to procure a redress of the wrongs we so justly complained of—commenced while a large proportion of its supporters were afraid of taking Canada on the one hand or of meeting our adversary on her own and our element by creating an adequate Naval force on the other—all this, and much more that ought to be considered, is wholly ignored by Mr. Parker. We tell him that he is not just to Mr. Webster on this subject; that he ought to be the first to recognize the merit of a great Statesman, conspicuously in public life for forty years, and never once the advocate of any war or hostile demonstration whatever, but always counseling moderation, self-restraint, forbearance, and pleading for Peace. As an earnest and unshackled (however erring) disciple of the Prince of Peace, it ill became Mr. Parker to forget this in his estimate of Mr. Webster's life and character.

He is wrong again in representing Mr. Webster as pensioned or in any manner hired by Boston or other capitalists to advocate a course of public policy at war with his own convictions. We think he ought not to have accepted pecuniary assistance from capitalists at all—that he was abundantly able to support himself by his own exertions, even while fulfilling the duties of a public station; we consider the example set by an opposite course a bad one, and likely to lead to gross abuses; we regret the habits of luxury and inordinate expenditure which drove him to accept of a subscription; but that he was ever induced thereby to advocate any measure which he deemed inconsistent with the highest Public Good, we do not believe, and Mr. Parker does not prove. The nearest approach to proof is a gossiping statement that Mr. W. once assembled the leading capitalists of Boston and urged them to abandon and oppose Protection to Home Industry; and for that he gives no authority whatever, and we have no doubt that his informant either purely invented or grossly misstated it.

— There are many more faults and harsh judgments in Mr. Parker's Discourse, yet it is a great production notwithstanding, and will be a good while in dying. Witness the following passage, which we believe is almost if not wholly new in the revised Discourse before us:

"The effect of Mr. Webster's [7th of March] speech was amazing; at first Northern men abhorred it; next they accepted it. Why was this? He himself has perhaps helped us understand the mystery.

"'The enormity of some crimes so astonishes men as to subdue their minds, and they lose the desire for justice in a morbid admiration of the great criminal and the strangeness of the crime.'

"Slavery, the most hideous snake which Southern regions breed, with fifteen unequal feet, came crawling North; fold on fold, and ring on ring, and coil on coil the venomed monster came: then Avarice, the foulest worm which Northern cities gender in their heat, went crawling South; with many a wriggling curl, it wound along its way. At length they met, and, twisting up in their obscene embrace, the twain became one monster, Hunkerism; theme unattempted yet in prose or song: there was no North, no South; they were one poison! The dragon wormed its way along,—crawled into the church of commerce, wherein the minister baptized the beast, 'Salvation.' From the ten commandments the dragon's breath effaced those which forbid to kill and covet, with the three between; then, with malignant tooth, gnawed out the chief commandments whereon the law and prophets hang. This amphibious of the Western World then swallowed down the holiest words of Hebrew or of Christian speech, and in their place it left a hissing at the higher of law of God. Northward and Southward wormed the thing along its track, leaving the stain of its breath in the people's face; and its hissing against the Lord rings yet in may a speech:

'Religion, blushing, veils her sacred fires,
And, unawares, Morality expires.'

Then what a shrinking was there of great consciences, and hearts, and minds! So Milton, fabling, sings of angels fallen from their first estate, seeking to enter Pandemonium:

'They but now who seemed
In bigness to surpass Earth's giant-sons,
Now less than smallest dwarfs, in narrow room
Throng numberless, ...
. . . . . to smallest forms
Reduced their shapes immense, and were at large,
Though without number still, amidst the hall
Of that infernal court.'

'Mr. Webster stamped his foot, and broke through into the great hollow of practical Atheism, which underpins the State and Church. Then what a caving in was there! The firmest base of Northern cities quaked and yawned with gaping rents. 'Penn's sandy foundation' shook again, and black men fled from the city of brotherly love, as doves flee from a farmer's barn when summer lightning stabs the roof. There was a twist in Faneuil Hall, and the doors could not open wide enough for Liberty to regain her ancient Cradle; only soldiers, greedy to steal a man, themselves stole out and in. Ecclesiastic quicksand ran down the hole amain. Metropolitan churches toppled, and pitched, and canted, and cracked, their bowing walls all out of plumb. Colleges, broken from the chain which held them in the stream of time, rushed toward the abysmal rent. Harvard led the way, *Christo et Ecclesia* in its hand. Down plunged Andover, 'Conscience and the Constitution' clutched in its ancient, failing arm. New Haven began to cave in. Doctors of Divinity, orthodox, heterodox with only a day of doubt, 'no settled opinion,' had great alacrity in sinking, and went down quick, as live as ever, into the pit of Korah, Dathan, and Abiram, the bottomless pit of lower law—one with his mother, cloaked by a surplice, hid beath his sinister arm, and an acknowledged brother grasped by his remaining limb. Fossils of theology, dead as Ezekiel's bones, took to their feet again, and stood up for most arrant wrong. 'There is no higher law of God,' quoth they, as they went down