BUSINESS NOTICES.

☞ Cool as an iceberg, pure as snow, as elegant as the taste of a Brummel, as classical as a statue of Powers, and as refined as the intellect of the truly great, is the last and greatest production of KNOX & JAMES, the chaste and truly superb Rocky Mountain Beaver, decidedly the Summer Hat. Patronize the Prescott Hat Store, and achieve thereby the reputation of being an individual of taste and the certainty of comfort at one and the same time.

☞ At this season of the year every gentleman recognizes the necessity of procuring something new in the Hat line. A bright and genteel hat is a sine qua non in the spring of the year, in order to appear neat and respectable. Is it then asked, "Where can we procure the prettiest, lightest and cheapest article?" The universal answer is, "Go to the celebrated KNOX, No. 128 Fulton-st., and for $4 he will warrant you an article, graceful, well made and fashionable."

SEASONABLE HOSIERY AND UNDERGARMENTS.—Those in want of these goods should call and examine the assortment at No. 204 Bowery. We have every style and quality, and are selling at very low prices. A. RANKIN & Co., Hosiers.

☞ Ladies' Furnishing Rooms, No. 623 Broadway. Every description of ladies' Wardrobe and childrens Clothing, ready made and made to order. Ladies of New York, and those visiting the city, can secure the making of any description of ladies' garments in from 4 to 24 hours notice. Household linens ready made and made to order for private families, hotels, ships and steamers. McCUNE, HASKELL & Co.

SPLENDID CARPETINGS FOR SPRING SALES, 1853.—SMITH & LOUNSBERRY 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 advance in prices, they are enabled to offer at very great inducements.

CARPETINGS.—PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway, are daily receiving, per packet from Europe, additional supplies of rich and elegant Carpetings, of superior fabric and styles, entirely new and particularly adapted to city trade. For sale full ten per cent. less than other stores selling similar goods.

CANAL-STREET 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 manufacturers, comprising tapestry velvet, Brussels, three-ply and Ingrain; also a large assortment of Oil Cloth, Venetians, Mattings, Window Shades, &c. &c.

☞ Crystal Palace Carpets at HIRAM ANDERSON'S eight spacious salesrooms, No. 99 Bowery. Magnificent new style of Axminster, Turkey and Mosaic Carpets of one entire piece. Also, Mosaic Rugs, Lenderapes, Table and Piano Covers, &c.; Royal Velvet and Medallion and Tapestry Brussels Carpeting, imported expressly for exhibition at the New-York Crystal Palace. Also, Hare's celebrated English Floor Oil-Cloths, eight yards wide, of Fresco, Gothic and Italian Paintings. Also, English and American Imperial Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets at astonishing low prices. N.B.—Beautiful Ingrain Carpets at 38, 40, 50, 60, 70 and 75 cents per yard; Oil-Cloth at 2, 2, 3/, 3/6, 4/ and 5/ per yard. Also, 1,000 pieces Manking and Georgia White Check and Fancy Matting, of a splendid quality, remarkably cheap.

CHEAP SUGARS AND COFFEE.—Crushed Sugar 4s. 7 lbs., Brown Sugar from 2/6 to 3/6, choice Oolong Tea 4/, fine Young Hyson 3/ and 4/ per lb., and Family Groceries for sale at FOWLER'S, No. 290 and No. 436 Greenwich and No. 76 Vesey sts.

Marine and Inland Insurance.

GENERAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Assets on the 15th January, 1853, $500,000. 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 Livingston,
James Brown,	Paul Spofford,	Joseph W. Alsop, Jr.
Chas. H. Marshall,	Wm. F. Furniss,	Robert L. Taylor,
Samuel Thompson,	John H. Eitelking,	F. A. Delano,
Danl. C. Kingsland,	Wm. S. Wetmore,	Nathl. D. Carlile,
George Warren,	G. Talbot Olyphant,	Wm. H. Macy,
Fredk. W. Read,	Leonardo S. Suares,	Ramsay Crooks,
M. G. Rutgers,	Thos. F. Stanton,	Wm. Barnewall,
Chas. H. Russell,	Joseph Sands,	B. F. Dawson,
Jeremiah Wilbur,	Benjamin Babcock,	G. H. Koop.
J. Ernathan Smith,	John D. Hurlbut,	

ALFRED ODDIE, President.
B. C. MORRIS, Secretary. HENRY HOLDREGE, Vice-President.

☞ Patent Sewing Machines, of every variety, making a new and superior stitch. No shuttle is used, and the threads are tied at each stitch, in a seam of the greatest beauty and strength, which will not rip though every third stitch is cut. Price $50 to $150. Come and see them, with certificates from persons using hundreds at our store, No 94 Chambers-st, N. Y. GROVER, BAKER & Co., Patentees and Proprietors.

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

OFFICE NEW-YORK CITY DIRECTORY, No. 51 Ann-st., 2d floor, May 10, 1853.

The canvass for names for insertion in this work is now complete, and although the instructions to the gentlemen employed have been to use every exertion and care to obtain the names of all persons resident in the districts assigned to them, which instructions, we have reason to believe, were scrupulously observed, yet it is possible that some may have been overlooked.

If there are any who have not been waited upon by our canvassers, they will confer a favor by calling at the office, as above, and handing their names, &c., for insertion. JOHN F. TROW, Publisher.

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.

☞ FAIRBANKS'S PLATFORM SCALES—Long known, severely tested, always right—the acknowledged standard. FAIRBANKS & Co., No. 89 Water-st.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS AT REDUCED PRICES.—The best assortment in the city at KELTY & FERGUSON'S Window Shade and Curtain Store, No 239½ Broadway, one door above Reade st

PIANOS AT GREAT BARGAINS.—Three of Jacob Chickering's, two of G. Hewe's, two of Bassford's, one of Barmore's, one of Stoddart's, one of Newhall's, and three of Lem. Gilbert's, Boudoir Pianos, with a large assortment of Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons, for sale at very low prices. Also, three second hand Piano fortes of T. Gilbert & Co.'s make, for sale at a bargain, or to let. Pianos and Melodeons for sale and monthly payments taken. New and Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons to let. HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway, corner of Anthony-st.

☞ 60,000 Piano Fortes are made and sold in the United States every year. It may be safely affirmed, without slander of the instruments, that at least fifteen of them, in the way they are used, make far less agreeable music than SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES. The notes of the latter have a clear metallic sound, suggestive of the dollars the operators so rapidly accumulate. These admirable machines can at all times be seen in operation at the Office, No. 399 Broadway.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION OPENED.—Are the Ladies aware that the Great Exhibition of New-York is already opened at No. 323 Grand-st.? G. M. BODINE'S extensive Dry Goods establishment is daily thronged with Ladies of fashion making their spring and summer purchases from the largest and most desirable stock of spring and summer Dress Goods that can be found in this city, consisting of every variety of Silks, Bareges, Tissues, Barege De Laines, Lawns, Printed Jaconets, Poplins, Challies, Prints, Ginghams, Chambrays, &c. Also, an unbounded stock of Cashmere Shawls, plain and embroidered, from $5 to $50; Cashmere Scarfs, $10, $12, and $15. Also, Plain and Printed Cashmere Shawls, in every variety; Black and Colored Mantillas, all styles; Parasols of every description; every kind of Summer Stuff for Men's and Boys' wear. A large stock of Lace and Muslin Drapery, at No. 323 Grand-st., corner of Orchard.

"NOT TO PUT TOO FINE A POINT UPON IT."—There is no doubt that the best, most fashionable, cheapest and largest selection of Gentlemen's Clothing, of new summer styles and fabrics, together with one of the most handsome selections of Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hosiery, &c. is to be found at H. L. FOSTER'S celebrated Wholesale and Retail Clothing Warehouse, No. 27 Chatham-st., where they keep an immense stock ready made, or will make to order a full suit of clothes in twelve hours, and no "please to call again" about it.

☞ The nerve which never relaxes; the eye that never blanches; the thought which never wanders—these are the world's masters—so thinks E. A. BROOKS, and acting upon such ideas, he has opened a new and magnificent Store for the accommodation of his up-town customers, at No. 273 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan, which, in point of chastity of style and decoration, has no rival in the city. Its greatest ornament, however, lies in the superexcellent stock with which it is filled. Here the most fastidious can select, from an almost boundless variety, Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, Ties, Buskins, etc., from the daintiest to the sturdiest, all made in that symmetrical style and durability of material and workmanship for which BROOKS'S name is famous. A visit to either his new or old establishment, No. 156 Fulton-st., will convince the most fastidious of his superlative superiority as a manufacturer of durable, beautiful and comfortable Boots.

FANS.—Sandal Wood, Pearl, Ivory, Spanish, &c.—A beautiful article, direct from Paris, just opened at TUTTLE'S Grand Emporium, No. 348, Broadway. So great has been the call for elegant and cheap fans of all kinds, that Tuttle has imported a large and complete assortment of the latest Parisian styles and now offers them at prices astonishingly low. N. B.—Remember, they are not low for Broadway, but low in reality, and are to be had at No. 348, Broadway.

☞ At BARTHOLOMEW & WEED'S New Mourning Store, No. 551 Broadway, between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels, will be found every article that is desirable for Full and Second Mourning, at lower prices than at any other establishment in the city.

☞ Ask any one who has ever used Dr. MCLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, what they think of them? Ninety-nine in a hundred will tell you they are the best Pills for Liver Complaint, Sick Headache and Dyspepsia that they have ever used. Read the following from one of our most respectable citizens:

NEW-YORK, August 3, 1852.

I do hereby certify that I have been suffering from a pain in my side and breast for a long time, and after trying many remedies, came to the conclusion that my liver was affected. I immediately commenced using Dr. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills, and the few that I have taken have already given me more relief than all the other medicines I have taken put together. I went to a Clairvoyant to consult him; after examining me carefully, he advised me to continue the use of Dr. McLane's Pills, that they would effectually cure me. W. W. PHILIPS, No. 2 Columbia-place.

P. S.—The above valuable remedy, also Dr. MCLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, can now be had at all the respectable Drug Stores in this city.

Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none but Dr. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS. There are other Pills purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. (4)

☞ Dr. Webster's Specific for Fever and Ague has effected over fifty consecutive cures, under the treatment of one single physician. In other cases physicians have used it with eminent success. The medical faculty have furnished the highest testimonials in its favor. CHARLES H. RING, Agent, No. 192 Broadway.

☞ Every citizen who is paying enormous rents, and living in unhealthy and cramped apartments in this city, are advised to read the following: $153,000 worth of elegant building lots and farms will be distributed among 600 subscribers, on the 31st of May. Each subscriber will receive a warrantee deed for four building lots, 25 by 100 feet, or a farm of from two to twenty acres, and all for $15 only, payable in instalments. Those lots are at Roseville, a beautiful location on the Long Island Railroad, near the celebrated Lake Ronkonkoma, and the village of Lakeland, where hundreds of our citizens are now making great improvements, in building houses, cultivating farms, &c. A new church has just been erected. No more delightful or healthy location can be found within the vicinity of New-York. For a share, apply at once, (as nearly all are engaged) to Chas. Woon, No. 209 Broadway, where maps and pamphlets can be had, gratis.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—GAYLER'S Patent.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole Manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes, and F. C. GOFFIN'S Impenetrable Defiance Locks; the best Safes and Locks combined in the world. Depôt No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane, formerly No. 90 John-st.

WINDOW SHADE MANUFACTORY, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—The finest assortment is at C. J. SCHVEDER & Co.'s, No. 626 Broadway, near Houston-st., and No. 150 Barrow-st. Shades of any size and style made to order at a short notice, as low as any establishment in the city. Also Cornices, Bands, Cords, Tassels, &c.

BY LETTERS PATENT (SECURED) 1849.—PULVERMACHER'S PATENT HYDRO-ELECTRIC VOLTAIC CHAINS, constructed to be worn under the garments, are the most wonderful discovery in medicine and electricity of the present day. The importance of the invention has been acknowledged in America by the Academy of Medicine in New-York, and the chains have been applied with great success in the Medical Colleges, the City, Bellevue and Ward's Island Hospitals, Brooklyn City Hospital, &c.; and in Europe by the Royal College of Physicians, London; by the Academie National de Medicine, Paris; by the Imperial Faculty at Vienna; by the Royal Faculty at Berlin, and other scientific institutions of the highest order, including the principal hospitals in Europe.

The proprietors are in possession of testimonials to the same effect from all the above institutions in America and Europe, as well as of the most eminent and distinguished members of the profession in both hemispheres, and invite the public to examine them.

Full and illustrated descriptions—one for personal use and one for scientific men—with copies of testimonials, and a number of cases cured in New-York and Europe, may be obtained, gratis, at the office. They will be forwarded, free of postage, to any part of the United States, in answer to prepaid inquiries, containing three-cent postage stamps. J. STEINERT No. 506 Broadway, cor. Prince-st.

New-York Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, MAY 23, 1853

☞ Persons wanting *The Tribune* left at their residences or places of business will please leave their address at the publication office, or send it to us through the Post-Office. Price 12½ cents a week, payable to the carrier.

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.

The Tribune for Europe.

The next number of *The Tribune for European Circulation* will be issued TO MORROW MORNING, at 9 o'clock. It will contain all the Latest News up to the time of going to press. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, can be had at the desk. Price Six Cents. The Cambria sails from Boston on Wednesday at 12 o'clock.

☞ *SEE THIRD PAGE.* ☜

It is very likely that the Corporation Press will soon astonish the world with some frightful accounts of anticipated pestilence, of foul streets, &c., consequent upon the refusal of the Controller to pay further instalments upon a corrupt and probably fraudulent contract which, if fulfilled, will cheat the people out of some $300,000. Several members of the Common Council are, beyond a shadow of doubt, interested in this fat purse of spoils, and they will try to frighten the public with horrible stories of cholera, yellow fever, &c. They are already furious against the Controller, and from what can be gathered at the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, it is evident that they mean to make him sweat for his temerity. Look out, therefore, for horrible stories of disease and death, frightful exaggerations told for effect, for the purpose of robbing the treasury. When you see dirt in the street—no very rare thing—call upon the Street Commissioner or the City Inspector; either of them have the authority and the money to abate the nuisance. The plea that a dead cat must lay before your door a week because somebody has a "contract" for its removal is all humbug. It is the City Inspector's *duty* to do it, contract or no contract; if he refuses, your course is clear—prosecute him.

It was currently reported in the Chamber of Aldermen on Saturday evening, that the Russ Pavement job was a fixed thing, and that it would have passed that evening if all its friends had been on hand. There seems to be good foundation for the rumor; the trained troops are firm; they scoff at the idea of bribery, and consider Assistant Alderman McGown a great goose for making it. All the newspapers in the pay of the Aldermen or in love with the Contractors, studiously avoid any mention of the charge and urge on the vote. It will probably be consummated, unless the last resort of an injunction be tried. The Common Council are working fast; they know there is a torpedo preparing for them more frightful than that placed under the Parliament House, and they mean to be blown up with full pockets, by way of ballast.

We have two weeks later advices from California, via New-Orleans, per steamships United States and Falcon. From the meagreness of the telegraphic reports it may be inferred that the news is not very important. The Georgia sailed for this port from Aspinwall on the 15th, with two hundred passengers and $2,300,000 in gold. The mining news is favorable, but trade is dull. The Grand Jury did not find a true bill for manslaughter in the case of Capt. Sampson, of the lost steamship Independence.

Hon. N. P. TALLMADGE has written a rather remarkable letter on certain alleged Spiritual Manifestations in his presence, which we publish originally in another part of this paper. We ought, in order to be in the fashion, to call him a fool for writing it, and marvel at the credulity and simplicity evinced by him in common with many others, but as the vital matter involved is one which we do not understand, and with respect to which we have formed no conclusion, we merely print his letter.

THE JUDICIAL SALARIES.

The attempted inroad of Judge MORRIS upon the City treasury deserves exposure not only from its nature and mode of operation, but because it affords a ground of accusation against the elective system of appointing Judges. That system we hold to be on the whole most safe and beneficial; but it requires the vigilance of the press and of all honest people to keep it so. Without such watchfulness, and sometimes even in spite of it, demagogues and corrupt men may make their way to the bench; and when they have succeeded in gaining that honorable elevation, it becomes doubly the duty of the journalist to watch their steps, to keep them under the wholesome restraint of publicity, and to rouse against wrongs they may endeavor to commit the earnest opposition of good citizens. That duty we do not intend to neglect in regard to Judge Morris, or any other dignitary.

The facts in the Judge's case are simply that on the 27th of December last the Aldermen, acting as the Board of Supervisors, perfected a resolution increasing the salaries of the Supreme Court Judges in this district from $2,500 to $4,000 a year, in these words:

"*Resolved*, That in pursuance of authority vested in the Board of Supervisors, there shall be allowed to each of the Justices of the Supreme Court of this State, in the First Judicial District, a compensation for their services of one thousand five hundred dollars a year, which shall be paid to them quarterly out of the County Treasury in each year after the 1st day of July, 1852."

On this subject the Constitution of the State has the following prescription:

"The Judges of the Court of Appeals and the Justices of the Supreme Court shall severally receive at stated times for their services a compensation to be established by law, *which shall not be* INCREASED *or* DIMINISHED *during their continuance in office.*"

This settles the matter beyond cavil, so far as Judges then in office are concerned. In respect to them the action of the Supervisors was palpably illegal and void. So well convinced of this are Judges Roosevelt and Edwards that they have never said a word, in official quarters, about it. Judge Edmonds, before he went South, left a simple order for some member of his family to collect the portion due him (according to the resolution) from June to January; but the Controller refused to pay it, and nothing further has been done in the premises.

Robert H. Morris, the youngest Judge, stands upon a different footing. He came into office *after* the resolution was passed, and accordingly may claim exemption from the Constitutional prohibition. If the resolution has any force at all, it is in his case, and he may demand the increased salary. But whether from fear of the Controller's integrity and firmness, or from some other motive, he does not go to that excellent functionary for his extra pay, but attempts to evade the City Charter, and get at the treasury by a back way in spite of its legitimate guardian. According to the Charter, no money can be drawn from the City treasury,—which is also that of the County—without a warrant from the Controller, countersigned by the Mayor and the Clerk of the Common Council. But there is an old law authorizing Supervisors to levy taxes, and collect and pay money, which is still in force in the Country. Acting under this statute, our model Judge gets his claim audited by the Supervisors, and presents it directly to the Chamberlain or Treasurer. That officer refuses to pay without the Controller's warrant, and thereupon Morris resorts to his associate, Judge Strong—who is understood to be his family relative—for a writ of mandamus to compel the payment.

It is as creditable to the shrewdness as it is discreditable to the uprightness of Judge Morris that he has thus left the Controller out of his proceedings. Certainly, if he had been sure the claim was just, he would have gone to Mr. Flagg with the arguments to that effect, instead of attempting to get around him, and in fact to remove him out of the way of the Aldermen, the contract-jobbers and all the other dealers in public plunder who desire to have the door of the Treasury opened wide to their cupidity. It is evident the Judge knows he is about an unclean business.

We understand that Mr. Flagg is opposed to paying this extra salary to Judge Morris on the ground that the Justices of the Supreme Court are State officers and should receive their pay from the State Treasury alone. This is aside from the manifest unfairness of giving our hero $4,000 a year, while the other Judges on the same bench,—Edmonds, Edwards and Roosevelt,—receive but $2,500. On the validity of this position Mr. Flagg would very willingly go to trial. In every case of refusal to disburse the public money he has invited the aggrieved party to test the case before the Courts by proceeding against him either officially or personally. But to settle a principle is apparently not the object of Judge Morris. What he desires seems to be to get rid of the Controller and to throw wide open the avenues of peculation and public robbery.

Judge Morris has brought this application before Judge Strong, of the Second District, who, as we have said, is not only in the delicate position of his relative but has a personal interest in the matter. On the same 27th of December, 1852, the Board of Supervisors adopted the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That there shall be allowed to *each* of the Justices of the said Supreme Court *in other districts*, the sum of *eight dollars a day* for the expenses of such Justices, during each day that they shall hold any Court in the City and County of New-York; and the sum of *eight dollars* for each one hundred miles which the said Justices shall necessarily travel, in coming to the said City and County from their places of residence holding every such Court, and on returning thereto, and that the said several sums shall be paid out of the County Treasury."

Nothing more is needed to show that Judge Strong is interested in the matter; but we may place it beyond doubt by the fact that he has applied to Controller Flagg to know *if these* extra claims would *be paid*. It will be understood that Judge Strong gets a regular salary for his labors, and that this generosity on the part of our Supervisors is entirely gratuitous.

Judge Morris seeks a larger salary than his brother Judges can receive. He knows that the treasury of the City and County of New-York is under the guardianship of Controller Flagg. He knows that Mr. Flagg will not pay his claim until forced to do so. He dare not, or at least chooses not, to test the matter by a suit against the City, or County, or Controller personally. Instead of this he attempts to subvert the Charter, put aside the Controller, and open the treasury in an illegal and dangerous way, by bringing a family relative and an interested party to order the Treasurer, who is the Controller's subordinate officer, to give him the key to the strong box. Should he get it, and thus succeed in freeing the Aldermen or Supervisors from the financial supervision of the Controller, it is easy to judge into what new infamies they would rush. Let those who desire to gratify the propensities of these gentlemen and of Judge Morris, at the expense of the tax-payers, applaud and support his attempt to get for himself a larger salary than is paid to better men, his associates.

DR. KANE'S ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

The preparations for the departure of the Advance are nearly completed, and in a few days she will leave our harbor upon her distant and difficult expedition. We dare say a more gallant set of fellows were never led by a braver and manlier commander than this little company. Bound upon a mission which commands the interest of every philanthropic heart, provided with means of scientific exploration and discovery which promise valuable additions to the general stock of knowledge, these daring adventurers will go attended by the good wishes and the prayers, not only of this community, but of all civilized men. An evidence of this, as gratifying as it will be useful, has just been received by Dr. Kane, in the form of an autograph order from the King of Denmark, directing the authorities of the colonies in Greenland to afford all possible assistance to the expedition. This is the more gratifying because it was entirely unasked and unexpected.

It is known that Dr Kane has been ill for some weeks, (we are happy to say he is now restored) but we believe the day of sailing has not been postponed on that account. The former expedition sent out by Mr. Grinnell sailed on the 23d of May, and, with good fortune, a vessel leaving New-York by the middle of June would reach the Arctic regions in time to take advantage of the periodic opening of the ice in order to push its way to the far north. Some thirty days suffice to bring the navigator within the snowy zone, and it is not till the middle of July that the passage toward the Pole becomes accessible. But it is desirable to have plenty of time, both to obviate accidental hindrances and to make the utmost use of accidental advantages, and accordingly the Advance will put to sea some weeks before it is absolutely necessary. We desire for her all possible success,—a prosperous voyage pole-ward, open seas, iceless straits, the discovery and restoration of Sir John Franklin living, the solution of many problems of science, health for the crew and their commander, and a happy return to the honors which await those who triumph in the path of ambition so noble and so spotless!

They go provisioned for two years. Their destination is Smith's Sound, the point on this continent where northern exploration has already penetrated farthest. Thence, if the ice happens to be open they will boldly push forward with their brig into the unknown polar sea. If it is closed, they will resort to their dogs and sledges, which latter are built so as to serve in case of need as boats, and will investigate that desolate region northward and westward in search of the open water and of the lost navigators. They will leave some day of this or next week. We may expect to hear from them at Upernavik, and possibly at other points on the coast of Greenland, and then they will pass beyond the reach of our knowledge and our sympathies until their return, which may be looked for in the autumn of 1854. God's blessing go with them upon their arduous and dangerous way!

SEWERAGE IN CITIES.

Mr. WM. S. WHITWELL has proposed to the Water Commissioners of Jersey City a plan of sewerage which, it is claimed, is a considerable improvement upon the system in general use. The proposition is that a canal 100 feet wide be made from Harsimus Cove along the foot of Bergen Hill to Mill Creek, having tide-gates at each end, and being navigable for boats. Sewers are to be built from this canal through alternate streets to the Hudson River. They are to be of circular form 24 to 36 inches in diameter, with the intermediate and lateral streets draining into these main sewers through 9 to 12 inch burnt-clay pipes. Each main sewer is thus made to drain about 60 acres. They are to open at 18 inches below high tide in the Canal, and have a descent of about one inch per 100 feet, which brings them one foot under medium low tide in the river. The upper ends of the sewers are to be closed with gates, and the mode of cleansing will be by letting on the water of the canal at low tide in the river, or by keeping a small stream constantly running. The peculiar advantages of this plan—which is applicable wherever a proper head of water can be got—are: dispensing with the whole system of vaults and cess-pools in houses, as all refuse goes at once into the pipes and the sewers and is swept into the river; the cleaning of the sewers with little or no expense, by letting on the water, whereby no wells of deposit for solid matters are needed, and the labor and nuisance of removal by buckets and carts are avoided; and the fact that a system so simple in its operation, and having no complicated mechanical contrivances, will need few repairs, cost very little for attendance, and last a long time. This plan is opposed to the old idea of immensely large sewers, since it has been abundantly proved by actual and repeated trial, that any increase of the size of a drain over that actually required to pass the ordinary house sewerage and the rain fall, is a damage instead of a benefit—that a small drain with a free current is far more efficient than one of larger proportion and less depth of water.

Such is the plan of Mr. Whitwell. It seems to be an improvement on that employed in this City or elsewhere. But it fails to meet all the wants of the case. No system can meet them which proposes to throw away what would enrich a kingdom. The reform to be desired in the construction of sewers is one which shall save every atom of the manure they contain, and send it back to fertilize the soil from whose teeming bosom it was in great part originally derived. Five millions of dollars would not pay for the amount of incomparable fertilizers washed away every year in the City of New-York alone. Where is the engineer and chemist who can invent a system of sewerage which will answer every requirement of health and cleanliness and yet avoid this inexcusable prodigality and save the soil of the country from the progress of exhaustion?

CHURCH AND STATE.

One of the most formidable perils to our National unity, growth and prosperity is that of Religious Strife. For years, the danger of internal convulsion and civil war resulting from hostility to Slavery, has been paramount in the minds of our conservative and wealthy classes, who would regard as a gross hyperbole the averment that we are in more danger of civil war from Religious dissension than from Slavery agitation. Yet he who thoughtfully regards the radical antagonism of Roman Catholic to Protestant ideas and convictions—the rapid growth of the Catholic element in our Country from immigration—the facility with which any strolling haranguer on Catholicism may kindle a blaze of excitement in almost any part of our country—the pendency of the formidable School Question, evidently destined to become year by year more important and pervading—the history of Native Americanism and the outrages at Charlestown and in Philadelphia—must feel that the danger of internal strife originating in differences of Creed or Church is one of our National perils, which the timely exertions and counsels of the discreet and moderate are needed to avert. And every utterance calculated to diffuse and deepen the conviction that *Religion is a matter entirely transcending the sphere of Civil Government, should be welcomed and reiterated.*

The last issue of *Brownson's Review* opens with an able Ultramontane essay, entitled "The Spiritual not for the Temporal," whence we extract the following truthful and most suggestive passages:

"We are not aware of a single Catholic Sovereign in modern history that has regarded religion in any other light than as a branch of the police, although several of them have been personally pious. As princes, they have asserted the total separation of the two orders, and in their public and official conduct have looked upon the Church merely as the auxiliary of the Government, and Religion as subordinated to the interests of State.

"From the latter half of the Seventeenth Century, Absolutism was established throughout nearly all Europe. It was successfully resisted, after half a century of civil war, only in England, and even there only for the Protestant portion of the population. As far as Catholics were concerned, whether English or Irish, the State even there was absolute, sovereignly despotic and oppressive. In all the great Continental States, the political order was based on the despotic principles of pagan Rome's degenerate Cæsardom. * * * * * * In no Catholic State, even, was the Church free. She was everywhere circumscribed by the secular power, and could communicate with her members, or they with their Head, only by virtue of a royal or imperial *placet*. The assembly in council of her Bishops was prohibited, and the Bishop could not address a pastoral to his flock without the license of the secular authority. The secular power went so far as even to prohibit Bishops in the same Kingdom from corresponding with each other. The State was not satisfied with being independent in temporals, it even assumed to be supreme in spirituals, maintaining that religion was for the State, and bound to serve its interests, or rather the pleasure of the Sovereign. The chief agent in effecting the degradation of religion in the Catholic States of Europe, in the seventeenth century, if we except, and perhaps if we do not except, Cardinal Richelieu, was Louis XIV., the greatest revolutionist France has ever had; for the chiefs of her revolutions in 1789 and 1848 only followed his example and sought to carry out his principles. They only attempted for the people what he effected for the prince. The civil constitution of the clergy condemned by Pius VI. was only the necessary pendant of the *Declaration* which he forced from the French clergy in 1682, and which, though annulled by Innocent XI., continued, and perhaps still continues, to be regarded by the civil authority as in force. Spain, once the most Catholic state in Europe, with the accession of Philip V., the grandson of Louis and the first of her Bourbon sovereigns, lost almost the last relic of her civil freedom, and adopted the despotic maxims which France had borrowed from the Byzantine court and Pagan Rome. Portugal followed in the train, and at the beginning of the present century had proceeded so far as to prohibit all communication on the part of her clergy with the Holy See. In Catholic Germany and the present empire of Austria, the same maxims attained. Joseph II., aided by his Protestant minister, Kaunitz, brought the Church in his empire to the very verge of schism, suppressed over two thousand religious houses, and expelled some twenty thousand religious, assumed the sovereign control of ecclesiastical affairs in his dominions, and prohibited all communication with Rome save through the Government; and his infamous laws against the freedom of the Church, and subjecting ecclesiastical affairs to the control of the Imperial Chancery, remained in force till the accession, in 1848, of the present pious and noble-spirited young Emperor of Austria. Such was the freedom of the Church throughout Catholic Europe from the death of Cardinal Mazarin down to the revolutions of 1848." * * *

"We have, as Catholics, not a few grievances to complain of in this country, but there is no Catholic country in the world where the Church is as free and as independent as she is here, none where the Pope is so truly Pope, and finds, so far as Catholics are concerned, so little resistance to the full exercise of his authority as visible Head of the Church. *The reason is, not that the government here favors or protects the Church, but that it lets her alone.* Yet we cannot help thinking that, were our Republic to establish the Catholic religion by law, and profess itself Catholic, *it would very soon seek to subject the Church to its authority*, to abridge her freedom, and labor to obtain the control of ecclesiastical affairs. It would soon fancy that, in return for the great favor to the Church of professing the Catholic religion, it ought to have a voice in her government—at least the nomination of bishops, or a veto on their nomination."

Now it is deplorably true that Mr. Brownson does not himself give full force and logical effect to the grave truth he has here propounded, but complains, (page 152) that

"Scarcely a professedly Catholic Government, from the first Christian Emperor down to the last of the German Kaisers, or to the present Emperor of the French, has left the Church perfectly free to enforce in her own way her own discipline, *and has been ready in all things to lend her, when requisite, the support for that purpose of* THE SECULAR ARM;"

but the truth must not suffer nor be obscured because of his imperfect and inconsistent affirmation of it. Has he not himself told us that it is this very "*lending her the support of the secular arm*" to enforce her discipline, which has rendered the Church the dependent and tool of Princes? Who can fail to see that her only chance of independence and of the moral power thence resulting is involved in her telling the State to mind its own business and let her absolutely alone? Has he not truly and impressively told us that the protection accorded to the Church by Catholic States has been to her a source of dependence and weakness—that it has always had to be paid for, and at a ruinous rate, and that in no nominally Catholic country is she so free and powerful as in this, where she has received no aid from and owes no thanks to the State? And yet this same Brownson, so lately as Jan. 1852, affirmed that

"The first duty of every civil Government is to protect the Church and maintain the freedom of religion: the freedom of religion, we say, not of heresy and infidelity, which, as far as we could ever hear, *have not, never had, and never can have, any rights*, being, as they undeniably are, contrary to the law of God. * * * And therefore we lose all the breath we spend in declaiming against bigotry and intolerance, and in favor of religious liberty, or the right of any man to be of any religion, or no religion, as best pleases him, which some two or three of our journalists would fain persuade the world is Catholic doctrine."

Now the *moral* right before God of every man "to be of any religion or no religion as best pleases him," was never asserted and is not a matter at issue. What is affirmed, and what Mr. Brownson here plainly denies, is the citizen's *legal* right to obey his own convictions in matters of Faith, unconstrained and unmolested by any action of the temporal power and unvisited with any temporal or physical infliction therefor. His offense, if offense there be, is against God, and one for which no power on earth has any moral right to deal with him. Herein is the great safeguard against religious strife—and not this only; for Mr. Brownson himself bears witness that the perfect independence and healthy activity of the Church has only been attained in complete separation from the State. And yet the Reviewer, proclaiming that he "never publishes an article without first submitting it to his Bishop," and that he "only censures what Bishops and professional theologians bid him censure,"—and so flaunting his inoculations in the eyes of a Protestant community as those not merely of an ardent Catholic but of the whole Catholic Church, seems to delight in utterances which naturally tend to rouse and inflame the anti-Catholic feeling of a large majority of the American People—to what good end?

Boston has by no means a monopoly of these demonstrations. The incitements to intolerance and religious feud in the East are fully paralleled by those of the West. *The Shepherd of the Valley*, published under the eye and professing to speak with the approbation of the Catholic Bishop of St. Louis, delights in such intimations as these:

"The Church, we admit, is of necessity intolerant: that is, she does everything in her power to check, as effectually as circumstances will admit, the progress of crime and error. Her intolerance follows necessarily from her claim to infallibility; she alone has the right to be intolerant. Heresy she inserts in her catalogue of mortal sins; she endures it when and where she must; but she hates it, and directs all her energy to effect its destruction. *If the Catholics ever gain, which they surely will do, though at a distant day, an immense numerical majority, religious freedom in this country is at an end. So say our enemies. So we believe.*"

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"We gain nothing by declaring so earnestly against the doctrine of the *civil punishment of spiritual crimes*. Our enemies will not believe that we are better than our Church, and—for her—her history is before them: they know what she sanctioned during the middle ages, what she did then, and does now where she can; they know, too, what they would do, were they in power; they judge us by themselves. They can reason besides, and when we say *two and two*, they will add, *make four*, whatever we can do to stop them. Heresy is a mortal sin, kills the soul, sends the entire man, body and soul, to hell; it is, besides, a contagious disease, and affects the interests of unborn millions. Christian Kings, believing this, *will crush it in the shell*. Christian States, knowing this, will drive it from their bodies when they can." * * * * *

"We will say, however, that we are not in favor of roasting heretics, and that, if this sort of work is to be revived—though *in our miserable times it is quite impossible, since men have no belief which they care to propagate, or for which they dare endure*—if persecution is to be renewed, we should rather be its victims than its agents; but we are not, therefore, going to deny the facts of history, or to blame the Saints of God or the Pastors of the Church for what they have done and sanctioned. We say that *the temporal punishment of heresy is a mere question of expediency*; that Protestants do not persecute us here, simply because they have not the power; and that where we abstain from persecuting them, they are well aware that it is merely because we cannot do so, or think that, by doing so, we should injure the cause that we wish to serve."

—That there are Protestant inculcations in our day equally mischievous, equally inciting to strife and bloodshed, is possible, though we do not know where to find them. But we protest against *all* such sentiments as are expressed in the above extracts, not as Catholic or Protestant, Orthodox or Heretic, in any theological sense, but as venomously un-American, anti-Republican, and hostile to that fundamental principle of our Union which forbids any political intermeddling with matters pertaining to Religion. Men may burn each other at the stake for Religion's sake in the Old World; but here the benign principle is established that the Civil Power or State has no rightful or legal authority in matters of Faith, but is bound to leave all questions of Religion entirely untouched. He is not a loyal citizen who does not recognize and rejoice in this immunity of our People of whatever Faith from political inquisition as to their Creeds, and would not battle, if need were, to maintain and perpetuate it.

MRS. STOWE AND THE SLAVERY JOURNALS.

The Journal of Commerce copies from *The Richmond Enquirer* an article, of which the following is an extract:

The key to Uncle Tom's Cabin is more reprehensible