Business Notices.

ADVICE GRATIS.
Purchase your CLOTHING of
DEVLIN & JESSUP,
Nos. 33 and 35 John-st., corner of Nassau-st.
It is sometimes wise to take the advice of an advertisement.

OH! NO, WE'LL NEVER MENTION THEM.—No indeed, we don't care to talk about other Hats while the KNOX Hat can be bought at No. 128 Fulton-st., or No. 533 Broadway. And at the same time we might mention one thing: KNOX has just now a little the best assortment of Summer Hats of every conceivable description that were ever exhibited. Of course nobody will forget the address, No. 128 Fulton-st., or No. 533 Broadway.

The GENIN SUMMER DRESS HAT, introduced this day, is entirely new in style and general appearance, and for lightness and beauty of finish far surpasses all former efforts. Gentlemen are invited to view this superb Gem of the Season.
GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

BEEBE & Co.'s assortment of SUMMER HATS for gentlemen is now complete, comprising a variety of the most desirable styles and fabrics. Their Rocky Mountain Silver Beaver Hat this season is extremely light and elegant. They have also just received from Paris a large assortment of fine and light French Beaver Felt Hats of the choicest styles and colors. No. 156 Broadway.

SUMMER CLOTHING.—Patrons of the old Establishment, No. 291 Broadway, 2d door above the Astor House, are more than repaid for the trouble of ascending one flight of stairs in the selections made from the large stock of proverbially the best Ready-made Garments to be procured, some of which are being made at wholesale prices. WM. T. JENNINGS,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Fine Clothing.

PRINTED MUSLINS.—Just received from auction 10 cases of new style PRINTED LAWNS, very fine, which will be offered THIS MORNING at 17 per yard; three cases fine French JACONETS at 1/6; 500 yards rich BAREGES at 1/6, worth 3/.
E. H. LEADBEATER & Co., 347 Broadway, cor. Leonard-st.

SILKS! SILKS!!—We will open THIS MORNING 4,000 yards of rich STRIPED and PLAID SILKS, which we will sell at the very low price of 62½c. per yard, worth $1. Also rich PLAID and PLAIN SILKS; 100 dozen KID GLOVES, of the best make, at 5/ per pair.
E. H. LEADBEATER & Co.,
No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

UPRIGHT PIANOS for small rooms, made by GILBERT, superior instruments at very low prices. PIANOS and MELODEONS to Rent and for Sale on monthly payments, at No. 333 Broadway. Music at reduced prices. HORACE WATERS.

CARPETING.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, corner White-st.,
Have lately received from Europe and the late Auction Sales, their usual supply of
RICH AND FASHIONABLE CARPETING,
To which they invite the attention of those about furnishing Houses, Hotels, Steamboats, &c. The goods having been selected with great care, and purchased at the present low market prices, we are enabled to offer CARPETS full 10 per cent. less than other stores wintering their old stocks, at higher rates. We are selling our entire stock at the lowest possible prices, as follows:
Rich Medallion Carpets, 4-4 wide.....12/ to 24/ per yard.
Rich Velvet, entirely new in patterns....10/ to 14/ per yard.
Rich Brussels, (superior quality).....8/ to 10/ per yard.
Rich three-ply Extra Heavy.....8/ to 10/ per yard.
Rich Superfine, of every make .....5/ to 7/ per yard.
Also, a large invoice of All-Wool Carpeting....4/ per yard.
OIL-CLOTHS
Of every style and width, from 3 to 24 feet wide.
MATTING,
All widths and colors.
RUGS, TABLE AND PIANO COVERS, SHADES, ETC.
MATTRESSES,
For Hotels, Steamboats, &c., made to order.
UPHOLSTERY,
In all its branches, punctually and faithfully attended to.
The public are requested to give us a call before selecting elsewhere, thereby making a saving of full 10 per cent on their purchases.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway.

LET THIS BE YOUR GUIDE!—
$20,000
worth of splendid Carpets at
HIRAM ANDERSON'S
Ten Spacious Salesrooms,
No. 99 Bowery.
GORGEOUS MEDALLION CARPETS, with borders.
ENGLISH VELVET CARPETS, 10/, 11/ and 12/ per yard.
ENGLISH TAPESTRY CARPETS, 7/, 8/ and 9/ per yard.
ENGLISH THREE-PLY CARPETS, 7/, 8/ and 9/ per yard.
ENGLISH INGRAIN CARPETS, 3/, 4/, 4/6 and 5/ per yard.
FLOOR OILCLOTHS, 2/6, 3/, 4/, 5/ and 6/ per yard.
GOLD WINDOW SHADES, $5, $4 and $6 per pair.

CARPETINGS AT A GREAT REDUCTION.—SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., have received by late arrivals the latest patterns of John Crossley & Son's VELVET and TAPESTRY CARPETING, and are prepared to offer one of the most complete and varied assortments in this market full 25 per cent less than last year's prices.
Rich Velvet, 10/ to 14/ per yard.
Rich Tapestry, 7/ to 10/ per yard.
Rich Brussels, 7/ to 10/ per yard.
Rich Three-ply, 7/6 to 9/ per yard.
Best Ingrain, 3/ to 6/ per yard.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway,
CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, ETC., AT
For sale on the most reasonable terms
FOR CASH.

LACE MUSLIN CURTAINS FROM AUCTION.
Muslin Curtains for $1 50.....worth $2 50.
" " " 2 00.....worth 3 00.
" " " 4 00.....worth 6 00.
" " " 6 00.....worth 10 00.
Lace Curtains for 4 00.....worth 6 00.
" " " 6 00.....worth 9 00.
" " " 10 00.....worth 15 00.
" " " 15 00.....worth 20 00.
" " " 20 00.....worth 30 00.
A complete assortment of Cornices and Curtain Trimmings, at reduced prices. KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway.

EMBROIDERIES.—A new lot of very rich and new styles will be offered THIS MORNING at great bargains. Also 300 dozen Ladies' Hem-stitched HANDKERCHIEFS, from 1/6 to 2/. Also a large lot of LACE CURTAINS and DRAPERY MUSLINS. All of which will be sold at great bargains.
E. H. LEADBEATER & Co., 347 Broadway, cor. Leonard-st.

J. H. TOWNSEND & Co., No. 701 Greenwich-st—English and American Tapestry Velvet, Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain CARPETS, in great variety, at the lowest cash prices. Oil Cloths, from 3 to 24 ft. wide; Lace Curtains, Drapery Muslins, Gilt Cornices, Window Shades, &c. Carpets made and fitted in the best manner.

RICH PLAIN SILKS AT 75 CENTS PER YARD.—Just received 4 cases superior French Silks, slightly spotted on the voyage of importation, and will be sold at 6/ per yard.
E. H. LEADBEATER & Co., 347 Broadway, cor. Leonard-st.

We would call attention to the extensive Auction Sale of valuable REAL ESTATE advertised by C. R. MILLER & Co., Auctioneers, at the Merchants' Exchange, WEDNESDAY, 23d inst., at 12o'clock, consisting of Houses in Clermont and Carlton-ave., Brooklyn; two Houses on South 7th-st., Jersey City; one do. on Bergen Hill; and continuation Sale of 21 East New-York Center Lots, &c.

SAVE YOUR RECORDS.—At the recent fire in Vesey-st. two firms lost their books and papers, for want of RICH & Co.'s SALAMANDER SAFES, WILDER'S PATENT. For evidence see the following certificate of Geo. W. Wright, Esq., who had wisely provided himself with one:
NEW-YORK, May 10, 1855.
Messrs. STEARNS & MARVIN—GENTS: This morning my factory located on the second and third floors of the four-story building No. 60 Vesey-st., was entirely destroyed by fire.
On the second floor stood one of RICH & Co.'s SALAMANDER SAFES, WILDER'S PATENT, containing my books, papers, and a package of bank bills, which were preserved in good condition. The Safe was severely tested before and after its fall to the cellar.
With full confidence in the fire-proof qualities of your Safes, I am, truly yours, GEO. W. WRIGHT.
These Safes are secured by the celebrated "La Belle" Lock, and for sale by STEARNS & MARVIN,
Nos. 144 and 146 Water-st.,
The only makers of Salamander Safes combining Rich & Wilder's Patents.

GREAT PIANO AND MUSIC HOUSE OF HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway. The largest assortment of celebrated PIANOS and all kinds of MUSIC MERCHANDISE in the United States. The public is aware that this house has, in opposition to the combination, adopted the reduced prices, and that PIANOS, MELODEONS, and MUSIC can be had of Mr. WATERS at less prices than they can be found elsewhere. New Pianos to rent.

MELODEONS.—S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S MELODEONS, tuned the equal temperament, to which was recently awarded the first premium at the National Fair, Washington, D. C., can be found only at No. 333 Broadway. A liberal discount made for cash. The trade supplied on the most liberal terms. HORACE WATERS.

GREAT PIANO and MELODEAN ESTABLISHMENT of ELY & MUNGER, No. 519 Broadway, (St. Nicholas Hotel.) The largest stock of PIANOS and MELODEONS in the city, including the celebrated Double Octave Celestial PIANO, our own manufacture; A. W. Ladd & Co.'s Boston premium PIANOS, and ten other different makes; also Cabinet, Needham & Co.'s world-renowned MELODEONS. All are offered at prices to suit the dull times and that seriously defy competition. Every instrument Warranted. ELY & MUNGER, No. 519 Broadway.
PIANOS to let.

FOR COUNTRY HOUSES.—We have a large quantity of white FRENCH CHINA DINNER-SETS, of shapes that we want to retire for new forms now in transit from France, that we will sell for less than importation cost. Also every description of Chamber Toilet-Ware at correspondingly low prices.
W. J. F. DAILEY & Co.,
Marble Stores Nos. 681 and 683 Broadway.

HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES.—BATCHELOR'S celebrated factory is 233 Broadway. Nine private rooms for the application of his famous HAIR DYE, the best in the world. Beware of imitations. Sold wholesale and retail. The largest assortment of WIGS and TOUPEES in the United States. Also, BATCHELOR'S MOLDAVIA CREAM.

How boldly counterfeits go on!
You'd think to THEM from Washington
My prime certificates were sent
By Millard Fillmore, President,
Who won the medal beyond competition
In London, at All Nations' Exhibition!
It was E. LYON, whose PILLS and MAGNETIC POWDER are certain death to all insects and vermin, and whose facsimile of signature is on each label. No. 424 Broadway.

SURE DEATH.
ASTOR HOUSE, New-York, Aug. 11, 1853.
Messrs. PARSONS & Co.
GENTLEMEN: We have used your Insect Exterminator with great success, and cheerfully recommend it to the public as the best preparation for Cockroaches we have ever used.
Yours very truly,
COLEMAN & STETSON.
C. V. CLICKENER & Co., No. 81 Barclay-st., Agents.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.—It would hardly do for any one to have the temerity now-a-days to question the excellence of Dr. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, which are prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON. In cases of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and derangement of the digestive organs, their many virtues have long since been made plainly apparent. They purge from the system the morbid humors which retard their natural functions and bring paleness to the cheek and suffering to the brow. They banish those clogs upon happiness and restore the system to high health.

NEAT COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON STATEN ISLAND FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—The attention of our readers is called to the sale to be made THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, consisting of a very handsome frame House, built in the English rural style, in the best possible manner, together with about 120 full Lots of Ground, situated on Staten Island, in the romantic village of Clifton. This property is situated on a private road, and within only five minutes' walk of Vanderbilt's Landing. The garden embraces all kinds of vegetables and young fruit, and the grounds around the house are tastefully laid out with gravel walks, shrubs, flowers, &c. The sale will be peremptory to the highest bidder. The place is all that a gentleman of taste could desire. Terms liberal; title perfect. For further particulars we refer to the advertisement in another column, or to the Auctioneer, No. 11 Broad-st. Also, to be sold at the same time, the three-story House and Lot, No. 245 West 30th-st. Also, a Lot on the north side of 126th-st. near King's Bridge Road.

The Great Auction Sale of French Plate Mirrors, Oil-Paintings, Engravings, &c., by order of Assignees, will take place on FRIDAY and SATURDAY next, May 25 and 26, at No. 35 Nassau-st. The public are respectfully invited to attend, as this will probably be the most favorable opportunity that will be offered for a long while to purchase from an extensive and valuable stock at auction prices.
HOUGHTON & MELLOR, Auctioneers.

GREAT SALE OF FANCY GOODS AT H. S. ROGERS'S FANCY BAZAAR, owing to the extensive repairs to be made in consequence of the recent fire on the premises. The remainder of this immense stock, embracing Work Boxes, Retticules, Papier Mache Work, Fans, Opera Glasses, Toilet Boxes, Gentlemen's and Ladies' Dressing-Cases, Dressing and Shell Combs, elegant Statuary, Parian, Porcelain and Marble Vases; Newman's celebrated Water Colors, together with the most choice selection of Perfumery and Soaps with an endless variety of Toys for the amusement and instruction of children; all will be sold without regard to cost, affording an opportunity to our citizens to supply themselves with everything unique and beautiful at less than half of the usual prices. H. S. ROGERS'S FANCY BAZAAR,
No. 449 Broadway.

SILKS, SHAWLS, MANTILLAS AT COLUMBIAN HALL.—500 pieces India Foulard silks, 50c. per yard; 1,000 pieces Satin Plaid and Striped Silks from 62½c. to $1 25, of the newest combinations. CANTON CREPE SHAWLS—2,000 richly embroidered and heavy plain Shawls from $5 to $40; Stella and Cashmere Shawls of every kind at prices less than in the city. MANTILLAS—300 Paris Mantillas; 300 Mantillas in Moire Antique Lace and Applique of the newest patterns at low prices.
S. & M. E. TOWLE & Co., No. 261 Grand-st.

MARK THE DIFFERENCE.—A well-bred lady is known by the delicacy of her hand and foot—particularly the latter; but if the slipper or gaiter be clumsy Nature's gift of a pretty foot is almost valueless. This, however, can be rectified by CANTRELL, of No. 356 Bowery, and our lady readers will find it very much to their advantage to permit him to try their measure at once. Ladies, try CANTRELL'S TWELVE DOLLAR GAITERS.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at public auction THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the one undivided half of about 170 beautiful Building Lots, with Hotel, &c, thereon, situated at McComb's Dam, between 131st and 134th-sts., and between the 6th and 8th-ave. This property is beautifully situated for immediate improvements, and the sale offers great inducements for those seeking profitable investments. Lithographic Maps can be had at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st. (No. 310)

From The Courier and Enquirer.
SALE OF YONKERS PROPERTY.—We invite attention to the sale of desirable Property in Yonkers to be held by Mr. BLEECKER THIS DAY. The Lots in question embrace some sites of rare beauty in a village which has a high reputation for salubrity. The facilities of communication are improving every season and can never be inferior to those now afforded, the constantly-increasing way travel affording the strongest inducements to the Railroad Company to extend every accommodation possible. Indeed the whole line to Sing Sing must ultimately be regarded as an extended omnibus route.

UPRIGHT PIANOS for small rooms made by Gilbert; superior instruments at very low prices. PIANOS and MELODEONS to rent and for sale on monthly payments at No. 333 Broadway. MUSIC at reduced prices. HORACE WATERS.

FEATHERS, BEDDING, &c.—Constantly on hand, comprising, in part, a large assortment of HAIR MATTRESSES, FEATHER BEDS, PAILLASSES, COTS, BEDSTEADS, BLANKETS, and COMFORTERS, at No. 150 Chatham-st., corner Mulberry. Wholesale and retail. MARTIN WILLARD, Agent.

REMOVAL.—EBENEZER COLLAMORE has removed to No. 493 Broadway, (one door above Walker-st.) where he has opened a large assortment of NEW GOODS, in addition to his former stock of CHINA and GLASSWARE.

IRON BEDSTEADS.—JANES, BEEBE & Co., No. 276 Broadway, N. Y., Manufacturers of folding and plain Iron Bedsteads, for Hospitals, Seminaries, &c., and a very neat style for family use, arranged for mosquito bars. Bronzed Hat Racks and Chairs, Gilt Brackets, and all kinds of Ornamental Iron Work—Fountains, Vases, &c.—for gardens.

HERNIA.—Only Prize Medal awarded to MARSH & Co., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations, for their new patent Radical cure TRUSS. References as to its superiority—Profs Valentine Mott, Willard Parker, and John M. Carnochan. An extensive list of names of merchants and other gentlemen cured by this Truss, may be seen at MARSH & Co.'s, No. 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York, and MARSH, CORLISS & Co., No. 5 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Open from 7 A. M. until 9 P. M.

5,000 of those $10 WIGS always on hand at the manufactory of MEDHURST & Co., No. 37 Maiden-lane. Gentlemen requiring a good WIG or TOUPEE can get a better article at the above establishment for $10 than at the extravagant Broadway stores for $25. Call and judge for yourselves.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Purge the system at this season with a few Doses of this wonderful medicine, so as to purify the blood, and give a healthy and vigorous tone to the liver and stomach, and thus remove all lingering signs of disease. Sold at the Manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all Druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per box.

THE PEOPLE ARE NOT BLIND—They can see that CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR HAIR DYE imparts a richer brown or black than any other; that its effects are uniform; that it never fails; that it does not stain the head; that it softens instead of calcining the hair. Hence its popularity. Prepared, sold and applied by CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House.

CARY'S ROTARY FORCE-PUMP AND FIRE-ENGINE, Adapted to any and all situations, manufactured and sold by CARY & BRAINERD, Brockport, N. Y.
Also by J. C. CARY,
No. 48 Courtlandt-st., and No. 240 Broadway, New-York.

New-York Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1855.

We shall print, for regular subscribers, over 129,000 copies of the WEEKLY TRIBUNE, of this week. It is, without doubt, the best advertising medium in the country. This is the last day for receiving advertisements for this week's issue. Price, Fifty Cents a line.

The salacious qualities of Mormonism, added to by mystic talk and ceremonials, render it peculiarly attractive to some of the lusty and imaginative vulgar. The Apostolic Saints of the faith find that the *omne ignotum pro magnifico* avails their preaching in distant lands among the ignorant, who have neither positive science nor transcendent philosophy to judge of a remote swindle, but who are delighted with Cinderella and Jack-and-his-Bean histories mixed with a crude, objective, jeweler-like, milliner-like theology. In the magnetism of Mormonism rising wealth must not be overlooked, nor that shrewdness which makes Brigham Young protect local and home manufactures—saving thus the huge waste of intermediaries and securing employment and wages to the saints. The economical action of Mormonism is now the compensation-force for its inherent rottenness and general beastliness.

Five hundred and seventy-eight converts, manufactured as aforesaid, arrived here yesterday from Liverpool in good condition. A detailed account of them will be found in another part of this paper.

We publish this morning a letter from Horatio J. Perry, our Secretary of Legation at Madrid showing up in strong colors the doings, great and small, of that wonderful diplomatist the Hon. Pierre Soulé, late United States Fillibuster Minister to Spain. Mr. Perry makes a full exposure and speaks with great freedom, and in order to reach headquarters with the least possible delay he addresses himself directly to the President. There was not much of Soulé when he started for Spain, not half as much when he came back, and now nothing at all except in the past tense.

A FAINT GLIMPSE OF PEACE.

The last lingering hope of peace in Europe clings round Prussian mediation. Should this uncertain hope be realized the readers of THE TRIBUNE at least will not be taken unawares. From the feeble birth of the Vienna Conference, through its throes in the diplomatic cradle down to the moment of its dissolution, we continued to repeat that finally this result must come. We never shared in that cry raised by European journals and so freely reëchoed by our cotemporaries here, that the exclusion of Prussia from a seat at the Conference table in Vienna must also exclude her from exercising that powerful influence on the settlement of the question at issue between the contending powers to which her weight and position in the scale give her title. To affect to ignore her existence was mere childishness. Nothing could or can be done without Prussia.

If the next mail shall confirm the rumors of her mediation, her prominent position among the European powers will become more clearly marked. It will be found that so far from Vienna dragging Berlin in her wake, as predicted, Austria will have to direct her policy by that of Prussia. Austria has moved heaven and earth to win to her opinions the Germanic princes, cabinets and people, and through their combined strength to reduce the power and influence of Prussia. To this end she cunningly played on the national passions and appealed to the national pride, by touching that most susceptible cord in the Germanic heart, their common interest, of which she represented herself as the only true trustee and devoted guardian. For a moment it almost seemed as if the Germanic States were inclined to swallow this seductive bait; and doubtless Francis Joseph even took to his heart the flattering hope of becoming undisputed head of Germany. Possibly even the old musty crown of the German Empire may have occasionally dangled in his dreams. But this gay delusion was speedily dispelled. The short-lived charm broke in the sober grasp of the thinking statesmen and masses of Germany. The ancient deeply-rooted hostility, to whose growth of old experience new events had given strength, still survived to protest and forewarn. True it is that the curse of centralization still haunts the heart of Germany and that a unity of Empire is the fountain from which too many gather their aspirations of a brighter future.

But a Hapsburg may after all not be the center round which these national cravings may be realized. It is not the first time that their house has put forth the shibboleth of German interests the more skillfully to promote their own aggrandizement and crush the liberties of others. With this motto of German interests on her standard Austria many times overran Bavaria and endeavored to merge it in her dominions. On this pretext Francis I gave up the German for the Austrian Empire, taking a few small slices of the latter as a compensation for the bargain. Recently it was in the name of German interests that Austrian battalions appeared in the north of Germany and delivered up Holstein to Denmark. In this work Vienna was encouraged by France, England and Russia, as likewise when in opposition to Prussia an army of the German Federation was sent to Hesse Cassel to trample down, not merely constitutional liberty, but every vestige of equity and justice, in the support of a shameless tyrant and his minion, a foul bird of the gallows. German interests are in reality identified with Protestantism in which they took their birth, and are therefore in direct antagonism to Catholicism. These Protestant interests are represented by Prussia, supported by Saxony and Würtemburg. In the maintenance and strength of these three States they find the strongest support and safest guarantee.

In the present crisis Prussia has taken and continues to take strong and decided ground for absolute neutrality, and desires to ward off from Germany the curse of being made the arena of a destructive war and the military field of unwelcome and not over delicate Allies. Though the bulk of the Prussian nation may share the general aspiration for unity, it does not desire that unity should make its advent in Hapsburgian dress. The Prussians are too proud of their name to resign their position and play second to Austria either in the Council or the battle-plain. Even in the revolutionary period of 1848 and 1849 the Prussian House of Representatives did not yield to the revolutionary Parliament in Frankfort, though it held out the promise of unity. The Prussians even attempted in a certain sense to place themselves above the Parliament, the Vicar of the Empire and his powerless Cabinet. Far less now will Prussia stoop to follow Austria and contribute to her predominance.

Prussia, often through fearful obstacles and against strong odds, has ever marched bravely and indefatigably to her destiny. Few countries, if any, have ever shown such power of organization. Within the space of a century and a half Prussia has raised herself from a small sandy province to the position of a secure and perfectly modeled monarchy. As a military power, notwithstanding the smallness of her population when compared with other continental states, she stands in the first rank and single handed could enter the lists with Austria. For these and many other reasons with which our readers are familiar, the European Powers will gladly accept the mediation of Prussia, if it has really been proffered. The Cabinet of Berlin can alone now assume this position. It alone stands uncommitted. If the ties of blood incline it toward the Czar, there are countervailing diplomatic relations which lead it toward the Allies. Prussia has clearly evinced this latter partiality in the assent she gave to the Austrian army's entrance into the Principalities, thus, by menaces in the rear, compelling the Russians to raise the siege of Silistria, and enabling the Allies by this move to land in the Crimea.

What may be the mediatory proposition which Prussia will tender to the contending parties it is impossible precisely to decide, nor have we any desire to deal in speculations and conjectures concerning it. Most probably, however, they will embrace the free navigation of the Black Sea to every power possessing naval stations on its shores. The opening of the Dardanelles is a necessary sequel. How such a settlement will harmonize with the maintenance of Turkish integrity and independence requires no elucidation. In such cases some power must suffer, and as the page of history too truthfully records, the feeblest is ever sacrificed. Woe, cries history in her every utterance, to those who invoke the aid of more powerful friends and become the bone of contention between them! But if the work of mediation has been undertaken by Prussia, alone or in conjunction with Austria, terms will be offered to the contending parties, which will embrace a due consideration for the status quo, their several interests and their honor. This at least the mediators will endeavor to effect as far as is feasible in so perplexing and unparalleled a complication. The Cabinet of Berlin will make it a point of honor to appear equitable. A character for impartiality is a characteristic on which the nation, statesmen and King of Prussia pride themselves and which they endeavor to deserve. Prussian diplomacy has never enjoyed a reputation for craft and cunning, but always the reverse. Such are the probabilities which the next steamer may confirm or dissolve. If peace should by the hand of unforeseen events put on the shape of probability which it now faintly promises to assume, Austria must retire from the Principalities. This is one drop of comfort in Turkey's cup of bitterness. And should the Austrian Shylock have sharpened his knife to cut off any portion of the Principalities from her bosom, England, France and Prussia will never allow the Hapsburg to appropriate a pound of Turkish flesh as compensation for his warlike preparations. He must rest content with the navigation of the Danube and with having stood forth as the champion of German interests.

AN AMERICAN ART.

There is one art in the United States and but one which has had the beneficent care of a fostering law applied to it; and if we needed a new argument to demonstrate the beneficence of protection for our national industry, we should point to the splendid successes which have rewarded the wisdom of our ancestors in securing us from those fatal influences of European competition which have been so balefully felt in all other branches of manufacturing. In the art of Ship-Building, one of the noblest to which human ingenuity ever directed its energies, we have up to within a year or two enjoyed an absolute freedom from foreign interference. There was no tariff of duties laid upon foreign-built vessels, but an absolute prohibition of importation. A citizen of the United States was prohibited from owning even a skiff which was not built within the jurisdiction of our Government.

What has been the result of this policy? The last number of *The Westminster Review* confesses that "for fifty years past the merchant ships of the "United States have notoriously been far better "built than those of Great Britain." And yet Great Britain has during the past fifty years been the greatest maritime power of the world, and even now she pretends to rule the waves, though at the same time she is compelled to charter American ships to transport her troops to the Crimea.

The greater includes the less in the mechanic arts as well as in mathematics, and if we are dependent upon Europe for our laces, silks, gloves, hosiery, calicoes and the innumerable costly articles of art-manufacture which civilization renders necessary to our daily comfort, while we are furnishing her with the nobler productions of our shipyards, it is because these lesser arts have not enjoyed the same degree of protection which was extended to the art of navigation. Our connoisseurs go into feigned raptures over trumpery works of art which are imported here from Europe, and write home, when they go abroad, extravagant eulogiums on foreign buildings, while they have no eyes for the magnificent objects lying at our wharves or gliding in and out of our harbors like exhalations of loveliness from the bosom of the deep. They do not know or feel that the Parthenon is not more beautiful, or the finest palace of France or Italy a more legitimate object of art-worship than some of the beautiful vessels which lie neglected in the waters of our own magnificent harbor. John Ruskin says in the first volume of his Stones of Venice, that wonderful work of analytical genius, that "without any manner of doubt a ship "is one of the loveliest things man ever made, "and one of the noblest; nor do I know any "lines out of divine work so lovely as those of "the head of a ship, or even as the sweep of "the timbers of a small boat." The opinion of such an enthusiast in art as Ruskin, who has devoted his life to a study of architecture, may be safely received on such a subject as this. Yet we doubt if he has ever seen any such noble examples of ship-building as we are familiar with in this country.

We were most forcibly reminded of Ruskin's enthusiastic tribute to the beauty of a ship, a few days since, while standing at the stern of the frigate Niagara in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and taking in, by one glance of the eye, the exquisitely beautiful lines of that superb specimen of naval architecture. It is an odd expression to apply to such a huge mass of timber, for we believe she is the largest vessel in the world, but lovely is the only term that properly tells the exquisite sensation with which the view of her fills the mind. She is truly the most graceful and satisfying work of art we have ever beheld, and, looking upon the faultless curves of her timbers, and the fascinating sweep of her enormous hull, one feels as every artistic and thoughtful mind must sometimes have done when gazing upon a sleeping infant or a bank of cumulous clouds in a summer sky.

What adds to the sensation of delight with which we view a stupendous work of human ingenuity like this noble ship is the almost sublime impossibility of its conception and execution. The Apollo Belvidere or the Venus of Milo is only a beautiful copy of a human being gracefully moulded and elaborately carved, patched, chiseled, mended and altered until its resemblance to the original or to the artist's ideal was complete. But in the case of a ship infinitely complicated principles are involved, the combination of which in the mind of the builder must produce the perfected form before the first timber can be laid or the orders issued to the thousand workmen who are to aid him in accomplishing his splendid design. One little mistake in the foundation, one miscalculation or error of judgment in the beginning will be fatal to the whole work. But no such error occurs, and the great work grows slowly up under the eye of the watchful architect until the noble vessel is launched upon the element which she has been fitted to dwell in and master.

The Niagara is we learn the largest of the five screw steam frigates which are now in process of construction for the Navy, and as we have stated, the largest ship in the world; and we have no doubt that she will be as preëminent in beauty and in all the qualities which a ship should possess as she will be in size.

The actual dimensions of this magnificent vessel are as follows: Tunnage 5,200; extreme length on deck, 345 feet; load line, 323 feet; extreme breadth, 55 feet; depth of hold, 31 feet; there are three decks beside the orlop. The armament will consist of 12 eleven inch pivot guns, to carry 170 lb. shot and a charge of 15 lbs. of powder. She is to be full ship-rigged, her mainmast being 111 feet long and 3 feet 4 inches diameter; the main yard will be 55 feet and the mizzen spanker boom 67 feet.

The Niagara is constructed wholly of live oak, and as a matter of curiosity we have been at the pains of collecting the facts in respect to the amount of material, exclusive of machinery and armament, employed in her construction. It is as follows:

Live oak timber, cubic feet	80,000
White oak timber, cubic feet	10,000
White plank, superficial feet	11,000
Yellow pine timber, cubic feet	42,000
Yellow pine plank, superficial feet	80,000
White pine timber, cubic feet	3,000
White pine plank, superficial feet	42,000
Iron, lbs	350,000
Copper, lbs	140,000
Spikes, lbs	25,000

Her full complement of men when she is equipped for sea will be but 400.

The amount of money appropriated by Congress for the construction of the Niagara is a million of dollars, but her builder thinks that she will not cost over $800,000. It is supposed that she will be ready for launching about the 1st of January next. But the better time to view this monument of mechanical art is while she lies on her stocks, for when she sits upon the waves one half of her exquisite beauty will be submerged and lost to the eye. Her builder is quite confident that under sail she will go at the rate of 17 knots an hour with a good breeze, but that her speed will not be greater than 15 knots under steam, as her engines will not be of corresponding power to her great bulk.

The Niagara is the only one of the five steam frigates which were authorized to be constructed by the last Congress that has not been intrusted to a Government builder; and we think that the country is indebted to Mr. Dobbin, the Secretary of the Navy, for his enlightened liberality in bestowing so distinguished a mark of respect upon Mr. Steers, the renowned builder of the yacht America, as to allow him the privilege of exhibiting his talent in the construction of this ship. It was the first recognition by the Government of his genius and the credit he has conferred upon his country, and we have every confidence that he will justify the distinguished compliment that has been paid him.

Mr. Steers is yet a young man, but just past the age of thirty, and like the great engineer Brinley, who has conferred such benefit upon his country, he owes more to the inspirations of his native genius than to any teachings of scientific schools or instructions from books and masters. He is a native of Washington, the capital of the nation, but since his earlier years he has resided in this City, where he served his time as an apprentice in one of our ship-yards. He has built a great number of vessels of various kinds, from small sail-boats to the very largest steamers, and has been uniformly successful. It was the yacht America which first brought his name prominently before the public, but the brilliant achievements of that vessel have perhaps been the means of retarding his progress in his noble art, for our merchants have strangely enough imagined that the knowledge and genius requisite to the construction of a yacht would not enable a man to build a ship. Mr. Steers however has nobly proved the fallacy of such an opinion, and we are most happy to learn that he will have afforded him another opportunity for the exercise of his talents in the construction of the new steamer of the Collins Line which is to be immediately commenced.

STATE RIGHTS.

In his Veto Message on the Personal Liberty bill Gov. Gardner undertakes to quote in justification of his refusal to sign it an alleged opinion of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, signed by all its Justices, in answer to a question propounded to them by "myself." Now the constitution of Massachusetts authorizes each branch of the Legislature, and also the Governor *and Council*, to require the opinions of the Justices of the Supreme Court upon important questions of law; but "myself," i. e. the Governor alone without the Council, has no right to call for any such opinions, nor have the Justices of the Supreme Court any right to give opinions so asked for. Extra judicial opinions so given would not only be a gross violation of official decorum, but such an unauthorized interference with the ordinary course of legislation might well justify impeachment and removal from office.

It is understood that in the case of this veto, as in the affair of the removal of Judge Loring, the Governor decided without consulting his Council; nevertheless we apprehend that in undertaking to charge the Justices of the Supreme Court with an improbable offense the Governor, in this as in his former Message, must have fallen into a grave error of fact. The Governor certainly goes quite far enough—many think altogether too far—in undertaking to decide important questions of official duty without first asking the opinion of the Council whom the Constitution has appointed to be his advisers. Not only to set them aside but to call in the Judges of the Supreme Court as his advisers in their place without any authority to do so, is doubtless a project quite within the scope of Gov. Gardner's constitutional ideas, but one we apprehend with which the Justices of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts would not be likely to have anything to do.

But let us see what this alleged opinion is that Gov. Gardner relies upon to uphold his veto. It is as follows:

"When any person, either citizen or stranger, has rendered himself amenable to the legal process of both Governments," (Federal and State,) "the one which by its process and its officers first obtains the lawful custody of such person acquires a priority of jurisdiction which cannot be rightfully or legally defeated by the other until the process first attaching shall have been satisfied or discharged."

This doctrine thus attributed to the Judges is in direct antagonism to every phase of the doctrine of State Rights. It surrenders every case where there is usurpation of authority on the part of the Federal Government to the adjudication of the usurping party. It is directly in support of that consolidation of Federal power which every Southern State has at one time or another vehemently opposed. Under such rule the States have no rights as against the usurpations of the Federal Government. Although the Constitution declares that that instrument and the laws made in pursuance thereof shall be the supreme law of the land, it does *not* say that laws which find no warrant in the Constitution, but are in direct hostility to it, shall be respected. If encroachments are made upon the rights of the States by the Federal authority, through the enactment of unconstitutional statutes, and especially if these encroachments touch the question of the personal liberty of the citizen, the State must interpose to defend that liberty, or she abdicates her high position as an independent State and recedes from all claim to exercise any authority but such as is permitted by the Federal Government. Such a doctrine is fatal to every idea of State sovereignty, and reduces the members of our Federal Union to the condition of mere helpless and characterless elements of a great and overshadowing Federal power. If the Judges of Massachusetts maintain such a doctrine they will not at least find it indorsed in any one of the States for whose benefit the Fugitive law was enacted, and we repudiate it in behalf of individual liberty in all the States.

The Editor of the Satanic Press has for a wonder an article on a subject he understands. He treats of the effect of flogging criminals—apropos of advising Napoleon III to adopt Sir Robert Peel's plan of flogging those who attempt the life of a sovereign. The Satanic should know. He has been nine times publicly horsewhipped for his attempts at moral assassination, and his experience in that line is greater than that of every other man living. Some people may think the Satanic has not reformed and is no better for horsewhipping. A distinguished authority (at present out of the Genoa jail) certifies however to his noble nature, though in fairness it must be stated the authority does not attribute it to the nine horsewhippings.

Our readers will have noticed in a letter from Paris, published in yesterday's TRIBUNE, that the French Government took pains to confiscate our papers of April 16 and 17, those numbers being taken from packages of THE TRIBUNE delivered through the post-office of that city. We have accordingly referred to our files to see what those papers contained that their circulation in France should be thought so dangerous to the Empire. It appears there were in them four articles of this alarming nature. One of them related to Louis Napoleon's visit to London, the second to the Prospect of Peace, the third to the siege of Sevastopol, and the fourth to the decline of discipline in the French army. Probably the first and fourth were the most offensive. Of course the Emperor knows best what he is about when he thus confesses that a couple of copies of a New-York newspaper are so much stronger than he that it is not safe to permit them to be handed out from his post-office.

THE LATEST NEWS.

RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

THE NEXT STEAMER FROM LIVERPOOL.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, May 22, 1855—8 P. M.

The agents of the steamer America, now over ten days out from Liverpool, do not look for her arrival before Wednesday or Thursday evening.

ANTI-LIQUOR-LAW MEETING.

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