Business Notices.

FRENCH SOFT HATS.
A large assortment just received by S. J. PARDESSUS, Agent for the manufacturer, J. Coupin of Aix. No. 156 William-st., corner of Ann.

SAVE YOUR CARPETS, FURS AND DRY GOODS FROM MOTHS.—In putting away Clothing, Furs, Curtains, &c., for the season, sprinkle freely with LYON'S MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER. It is fatal to everything of the insect species. Moths will not come near it. Throw about your Carpets, Bedding, Clothes, &c. It is perfectly clean. Upholsterers should put it in all Furniture. Clothiers, Dry Goods Merchants, Manufacturers, Furriers and Gardeners should use freely—

Moths in furs, bugs in beds,
Roaches crawling on your floor,
Rats and mice in barns and sheds.
These shall never plague you more.
Lyon, with his Powder, slays
All the insects that annoy;
And his Pills, beyond all praise,
Every rat and mouse destroy.

LYON'S POWDER is harmless to mankind, but will kill all house insects, garden worms, vine-bugs, &c. LYON'S MAGNETIC PILLS are sure death to rats and mice. Sold everywhere.
Sample Flasks, 25c.; regular sizes, 50c. and $1.
BARNES & PARK, Nos. 13 and 15 Park Row, N. Y.
Houses, ships, and public buildings cleared of vermin by contract.

HOMES FOR ALL.—The AMERICAN EMIGRANT AID AND HOMESTEAD COMPANY (incorporated by the State of New-York), Office No. 146 Broadway, New-York, will sell at reasonable prices, and on easy terms, in quantities as desired: Homestead Farms, Wild Lands well timbered, and containing Minerals, Cannel Coal, &c., in Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Virginia, Missouri, &c.

THE BEST LOCATED AND BEST VENTILATED LADIES' ICE CREAM SALOON IN THE CITY.
WILLIAM TAYLOR'S
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S DINING AND ICE CREAM SALOON,
No. 555 BROADWAY.

CLOCKS, CLOCKS, CLOCKS.—Marble, Gilt, Porcelain, bronze and oak wood CLOCKS, suitable for the parlor, library or bedroom, in great variety; also, candelabras, &c., to match. For sale by OSBORNE, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND, No. 821 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

AT REDUCED PRICES!
WINDOW SHADES,
LACE CURTAINS,
MUSLIN CURTAINS,
CHURCH DAMASKS, Buff and White HOLLANDS,
BROCATELLES, REPS, GILT CORNICES,
ENGLISH DAMASKS, &c.,
Wholesale and Retail, at
FERGUSON BROTHERS,
No. 351 Broadway.

PHOTOGRAPHS of the late A. v. HUMBOLDT' plain at 50 cents, and artistically finished in oil at $6.
J. BRILL, Photographer, No. 594 Chatham-square, N. Y.

Every Lady should have a pair of MILLER'S TOILET SLIPPERS, at 6/, and a pair of GAITER BOOTS at 12/, with Ladies', Misses', Boys' and Infants' BOOTS and SHOES of all styles and prices. Ladies, remember,
J. B. MILLER & Co., No. 337 Canal-st.

CHINA, GLASS, GAS FIXTURES, ETC.
We call the attention of the public to the fact that we are now opening *the most magnificent assortment* of goods ever imported into this city—remarkable for their
EXCEEDING RICHNESS, CHEAPNESS AND ELEGANCE;
consisting in part of
CHINA DINNER SETS, TEA SETS, MANTLE CLOCKS,
BRONZES, PARISIAN STATUARY, VASES,
and GENUINE SEVRES CHINA,
attested by the STAMP OF THE ROYAL FACTORY; among which are some pieces formerly belonging to
KING LOUIS PHILIPPE,
and purchased at the sale of his effects.
We have also a most extensive assortment of
MIRRORS, SILVER WARE,
CHANDELIERS, GAS FIXTURES, ETC., ETC.,
which we are determined to sell at *prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction* to customers.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & Co.,
Cor. Broadway and Broome-st.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.
Price from $50 to $125.
For families, tailors, and all manufacturing purposes, these Machines are unequaled. They are more durable, capable of doing a greater variety of work, and of earning more money than any machines in the market.
The new FAMILY MACHINES, at $50 and $75, are attracting universal attention. They are much the best Machine ever offered at a low price.
The prices of all our Machines have been greatly reduced.
I. M. SINGER & Co.,
No. 458 Broadway.

GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
NEW STYLES AT REDUCED PRICES.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York,
No. 162 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
"Of the three prominent Machines now before the public, we have used two, and carefully watched the working of the third, and honestly believe GROVER & BAKER'S to be the very best we have seen."—[Delaware State Reporter.

BARTHOLF'S SEWING MACHINES,
Price from $50 to $125.
Are admirably adapted for all FAMILY and MANUFACTURING purposes.
The public is respectfully invited to call and examine them at No. 494 Broadway, corner of Howard-st., N. Y.
AGENTS wanted.

FINKLE & LYON'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.
P. S.—Send for a Circular. No. 505 Broadway.

LESTER'S SEWING-MACHINES.
LOCK STITCH.
SALESROOMS No. 463 BROADWAY, N. Y.
WHOLESALE AGENTS WANTED.
J. H. LESTER.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES
Prices greatly reduced.
"We prefer them for family use."—[N. Y. Tribune.
"They are the favorite for families."—[N. Y. Times.
Office, No. 505 Broadway, N. Y.

BARTLETT'S PATENT NOVELTY $6 SEWING MACHINES,
NOW OPENING, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
OFFICES—No. 421 Broadway, corner Canal-st., New-York,
No. 732 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia,
No. 46 6th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio,
No. 92 South 4th-st., St. Louis,
No. 17 Woodbridge-st., Detroit.
Applicants for Agencies will address J. W. BARTLETT, Patentee. Principal office, No. 421 Broadway, N. Y. The above offices are prepared to fill promptly all orders for Machines.

WILDER'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF SAFES,
With WILDER PATENT POWDER and BURGLAR-PROOF LOCKS. The best fire-proof Safe in the world. Bankers', Jewelers' and House Safes, Iron Specie Boxes, &c., made to order.
QUIRK BROS., No. 98 Maiden-lane.

CAUTION
All persons are hereby forbidden, under the penalties of the law, against purchasing SEWING MACHINES of Whitney & Lyon or their agents, as their license from me is this day revoked.
New-York, April 25, 1859. E. HOWE, Jr.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS
Is the Best and Cheapest Article for Dressing, Beautifying, Cleaning, Curling, Preserving and Restoring the Hair.
Ladies, try it. For sale by Druggists and Perfumers.

RUPTURE CURED—By MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS. Also, SILK ELASTIC STOCKINGS for varicose veins, SUPPORTERS and SHOULDER BRACES. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, N. Y. Ladies' private rooms, and female attendant.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS and TOUPEES, surpass all in either hemisphere. His assortment of Ladies' Long Braids, Fronts, Half Wigs, etc., is now complete. His splendid Dye is applied by experienced artists to the satisfaction of every one. Manufactured and sold at No. 6 Astor House. Copy the address.

MEYER'S MIRACULOUS VERMIN DESTROYER.
The only remedy in the whole world
SURE TO EXTERMINATE
Bugs, Roaches, Ants, Moths, Fleas, Musketoes, Rats and Mice, and all other Vermin and Insects.
For sale by the inventor, JOSEPH MEYER, Practical Chemist, No 612 Broadway, corner of Houston-st.

CATARRH.
DR. GOODALE still continues the successful treatment of this disease, in all its varieties and phases, at No. 5 Bond-st., N. Y. Persons who are yet incredulous as to relief and cure of this malady, may be assured from a personal interview that they may be permanently and radically cured. Those who have resorted to the various "specifics," including little pills, without benefit, are the subjects most desired.

SPALDING'S
SPALDING'S
SPALDING'S
ROSEMARY AND CASTOR OIL
ROSEMARY AND CASTOR OIL
ROSEMARY AND CASTOR OIL
IS WARRANTED,
1st. To Beautify the Hair.
2d. To Curl the Hair Elegantly.
3d. To Remove Dandruff Effectually.
4th. To Restore Hair to Bald Heads.
5th. To Force the Beard and Whiskers to Grow.
6th. To Prevent Hair from Falling Off.
7th. To Cure all Diseases of the Scalp.
8th. To Prevent Hair Turning Grey.
9th. To Cure Headache.
10th. To Kill Hair Eaters.
If you are not satisfied, try it. All genuine has the signature of the Proprietor. Take no other. J. RUSSELL SPALDING, No. 27 Tremont-st., opposite Museum, Boston, Mass.
Sold in New-York by BARNES & PARK; CAREY, HOWARD, BARKER & Co.; RUSHTON & Co.; Mrs. HAYES Brooklyn, and by Dealers generally.

FISHING TACKLE in great variety, and of prime quality, for sale by
WILLSHER & DAMEREL,
No. 53 Nassau-st.,
near Maiden-lane.

GLASS SHADES! GLASS SHADES!! of all sizes, for covering Clocks, Flowers, &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Depot No. 188 William, corner of Ann-st.

HILL'S HAIR DYE, 50 cents a box, black or brown, warranted. Depot, No. 1 Barclay-st.; also sold at No. 308 Broadway, and by all Druggists. Infallible ONGUENT and FLORALIA, for the growth and beauty of the Hair. ARCTIC OINTMENT, for Chaps, Burns, Boils, Bunions, Piles, &c.

New-York Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, MAY 20, 1859.

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 guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

Business letters for THE TRIBUNE Office should in all cases be addressed to HORACE GREELEY & Co.

The Tribune for California

Will be ready at 10 o'clock this morning. It will contain the Money and Market Reports, Marriages and Deaths, and all the latest important Foreign and Domestic News since the sailing of the last steamer. The Illinois leaves to-day at 2 o'clock. The mails close at 1 o'clock. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, for sale at the counter.

A double murder was done yesterday, in William street, by a Prussian, named John Deiderick Ossenberg, shooting his wife and himself.

Nothing of importance was done by the Common Council yesterday. The Mayor nominated Robert A. Sands for City Inspector, but the Board refused to confirm.

Yesterday afternoon, the Jury in the case of Graham agt. Meyer, which has been on trial during the past ten days, rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for $242,000. The action was brought to recover the value of three steamships, alleged to have been illegally converted by the defendant. An extended statement of the case will be found in our law reports.

Our full summary of the steamship Canada's news embraces the particulars of the conflict at Frassinetto, and an account of a collision between a railroad train filled with Austrian troops and some ammunition wagons by which more than twenty men were killed and more than a hundred wounded. Dr. Dionysius Lardner is dead. War in European Turkey is imminent. Sir Moses Montefiore has failed in his mission for the recovery of the boy Mortara.

MEXICO.

In the manifesto published by Miramon, by way of protest against Mr. McLane's recognition of the Juarez Government, he referred to a secret proposition made by Mr. Forsyth to the Zuloaga Government for the purchase of a portion of the Mexican territory, ascribing to the failure of that proposition a course of hostility on the part of Mr. Forsyth and Mr. Buchanan to the Zuloaga and Miramon Administrations, resulting at last in the recognition of Juarez as the President of the Mexican Republic.

The propositions of Mr. Forsyth referred to in that manifesto have since been published by Miramon. They propose to adopt, as the northern dividing line between the two countries, a boundary to commence on the Rio Grande, at the thirtieth degree of north latitude, and to run due west on that parallel till it strikes the easternmost tributary of the River Yaqui; from that point the Yaqui to form the boundary to its mouth, in the Gulf of California. The Californian peninsula was also to constitute a part of the cession, which would thus include, beside that peninsula, the greater part of Sonora, with the harbor of Guaymas, the best on the western coast of Mexico, and also the northern part of Chihuahua. For this district of worthless territory Mr. Forsyth proposed to pay a compensation in money—the amount not named. He also proposed provision for the payment of American claims against Mexico, a postal and a reciprocity treaty similar to those made with the Comonfort Government but not ratified, and the stipulation for a perpetual right of way to the citizens of the United States and their property across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

These propositions received no encouragement from the Zuloaga Government. So far as the cession of territory is concerned, this was a decided favor to us, the whole tract—for which Mr. Forsyth would no doubt have been ready to pay a large sum of money—being, with the exception of the port of Guaymas and a narrow strip on the Yaqui, of the most barren and worthless character—a kind of territory of which we have a great deal too much already, and from which we shall never get anything except heavy bills of expenses.

Meanwhile the state of affairs in Mexico remains as discouraging as ever. Juarez is shut up in Vera Cruz without the means of communicating with the interior, except by way of Tampico. Mexico is, in fact, split up into a number of independent Governments. Miramon has issued a decree cutting off all communication between the Capital and the other places under his control and the Gulf coast. He is still employed in attempting to raise money on the pledge of the church property. He appears to hold the entire States of Mexico, Puebla, and Queretaro, the most populous and the richest in the Republic. Jalapa and Cordova, on the declivity of the table land toward Vera Cruz, were held by his troops—Robles being in command in that quarter. The only Constitutionalist force in that direction is the army of Ampudia, who, having returned from his march upon Mexico, lies encamped near Robles. On the north Queretaro is the headquarters of Miramon's forces. The Constitutionalists—those of them who keep the field—are at Guanajuato. Degollado has retired to the City of Morelia, against which Miramon has sent a force under Marguez. The command-in-chief of the Constitutionalist forces in the interior has been assumed by Gen. Aramberi. It is uncertain to which party Guadalajara belongs, but all the northern States are in the possession of the Constitutionalists, who also hold all the south and the twenty-four ports of the Republic. Each local chief, however, governs to suit himself. There is no central authority, and even Vidaurri finds himself alarmed by priestly conspiracies, actual or imaginary.

If all that is necessary for the regeneration of Mexico is to get rid of the army and of the wealth of the priesthood, that consummation would appear to be rapidly approaching. The funds of the church cannot long stand the heavy drains made upon them for the support of Miramon's forces, while the practice, which seems to have been adopted on both sides, of shooting all officers of the opposing army who fall into their hands, must rapidly reduce the numbers of the military class.

SALTATORY SORROWS.

We took occasion, not long since, to express our sympathy with the griefs of those unfortunately hospitable gentlemen who had contributed the luster of their names to the success of the Napier ball, and who found themselves painfully and unexpectedly called upon to make good a certain material deficiency in the amount of material aid volunteered for that festive occasion. The melancholy which the contemplation of a deserted banquet-hall is fitted to inspire in a meditative mind, from being poetical has become proverbial. But sadder than the reflections which the dead garlands and the fled lights suggest to the musing soul, must be the unlooked-for presentation of an unliquidated balance of the bill for the same, and a request to step up to the captain's office and settle. This is to have the skeleton, which is said to be always lurking among the roses in such scenes of revel, step forward with a vengeance, and point a most palpable and unpleasant moral with his long finger. Sweet, no doubt, it is to behold one's name in the newspaper, linked with the managerial conspicuities of a high festival like that held in honor of the logarithmic lord; but bitter must be the reaction, when an unaccountable and unaccounted-for deficit rises like a specter from the grave of departed pleasure and points to the satisfaction which must be made to secure its repose.

If it be true (as it unquestionably is) that misery loves company, the martyred managers of the Napier ball may be comforted by the society in sorrow of other victimized votaries to the saltatory glorification of greatness. They are not all alone unhappy. The advent to office of the wise and great magistrate who now sits in Pierce's seat, was hailed with the sound of music and with dances, as was the departure from these shores of the noble lord who had represented at his Court the matron Majesty of the British isles. Great men, and men not so great, were swift to enroll their names in the list of those who thus loved to salute the rising sun of our Republic. All parts of the country were represented in the loyal roll, and none thought of any pecuniary possibilities which might result therefrom. But, alas, the indorsers of better names than that of James Buchanan have ere now found themselves called upon to pay in hard cash for the indulgence of their pleasant credulity. And this truth, it appears from the circular, to which we give the free advantage of our circulation, these enthusiastic patriots have learned to their cost. Paying the piper is proverbially a much less agreeable process than dancing while he pipes; but it is one which must be met sooner or later, and in this case it appears to be most decidedly later rather than sooner. Here is the document, which, our readers may be assured, came honestly into our hands, though we were not of the managing multitude:

"WASHINGTON CITY, March, 1859.

"*To the Managers of the Inauguration Ball:*

"GENTLEMEN: Below you have a statement of the condition of affairs connected with the late Inauguration Ball, by which it will be seen that there is a deficit of $1,021 42.

"I have made every exertion to get the bills in, and have so far succeeded as to be able to say with certainty that $1,850 will cover everything. I am ready to contribute my quota to square up. All the bills have been paid except the deficit, as above stated; and I trust such arrangements will be made as to secure sufficient funds to enable me to close up the balance without further delay. "Very respectfully, yours,

"WM. F. BAYLY, Treasurer.

"To bills in full against the Ball	$12,345 24
By receipts from tickets, &c	11,323 82
Deficit	$1,021 42

"☞ Whatever amount you may feel disposed to give toward liquidating the deficit, please remit me, and it shall be applied to that purpose."

Ghosts are seldom agreeable visitors, unless it be to persons who have cultivated a taste for their society in spiritualistic circles. By the world of sinners in general their room is much more desiderated than their company. But we should imagine that the grisliest specter that ever trailed a winding-sheet, or shook a torch, or dragged a chain, would be a welcome guest compared with such a haunting visitant as this. What changes, wrought by those two years, must it not have brought before the startled eye of many a manager! Not one, probably, was there that did not listen that night with credulity to the whispers of fancy, and pursue with eagerness the phantoms of hope, in spite of the warnings held up against such delusions in the history of Rasselas, Prince of Abyssinia. Cabinet offices, embassies, fat collectorships, comfortable post offices, danced before the eyes of the masters of that revelry to the music that inspired the feet of the dancers. And how many of them have found the fruition of their fond expectations? In fact, we should apprehend that disappointment must have marked most of that ambitious roll for its own, or so inconsiderable a sum as $1,021 42 could hardly have been left for two years to plague the treasurer. Of the ever-flowing stream of public money, could not this paltry measure be ladled up to quench a scandal of this enormity? Half the term of the chosen of the Democracy expired, and the festivities instituted in honor of his accession not paid for! One would think it might have been hushed up without thus sending round the hat for contributory coppers. The quantity of Democratic linen to be washed in this case is certainly not great; but it is so very dirty, that it would have been better taste, as well as better policy, to have washed it at home, and said nothing about it.

Though we do not feel ourselves called upon to contribute of our slender means for the relief of the "unfortunate *Mr.* Bayly," we are not disposed to refuse to give him and his companions in affliction some assistance in their distress. We cheerfully tender them the free gift of our advice. And it is this: Let those of that noble army of martyrs who have received pay and provant at the hands of the illustrious guest of that evening, club together, and wipe out the tail-end of the score then and there run up. To ask those unlucky aspirants who were sent empty away to give of their penury to pay for this defunct steed, were indeed to renew the severity of the Puritanic sentence which doomed culprits to be hanged and fined forty shillings. Mr. Rufus Choate, for example, was one of that goodly company, if we are not much mistaken, although a pillar of the church of that model minister, Dr. Southside Adams, who hath ever maintained a string-testimony against dancing. Now, as the merits of that eleventh-hour Democrat have been vicariously attributed to his son-in-law, who hath entered by virtue of the same into the paradise of office, it were no more than fair that he should pay his share of the scot. Whereas, what could be more unjust than thus to mulct his eminent townsman and fellow-manager, Mr. Benjamin F. Hallett, whose commission as District-Attorney, in spite of his frequent salvation of the Union, President Buchanan tore across, on the ground that he was "a d—d "Yankee, and shouldn't have it." We apprehend if this principle be adopted in arranging this little family embarrassment, the integrity of the Democratic party will suffer no detriment therefrom, and the public plunder will not lose that power of cohesion which makes it a chief element of our national greatness.

ECCLESIASTICAL THUNDERS.

All ecclesiastical organizations occupy a certain vantage ground, especially in small communities, in which expulsion from the church is usually tantamount to expulsion from reputable, if not good, society; so that the discarded member sometimes finds that he is not merely shut out from the pale, but that he cannot even buy and sell with the same facility as before. Public opinion, whatever it may be worth, is against him. In some countries he would be stoned; in other countries he would be burned; and in still others he would be locked up; there are lands where his outraged ex-brethren would not break bread with him; there are lands where his wife and children would abscond from his domicile; and there are lands in which his life would not be worth a day's purchase. But American society, having under the blessed influence of our glorious Constitution discarded the stake, the rack and the flogging-post—except in the Slave States in which they are wholesomely maintained—has taken to the exquisite expedient of SNUBBING. A man who has pursued the even tenor of his way for many years, finds suddenly that his heterodoxy has made him the uncomfortable center of an aggrieved and indignant circle. Before he knows why, he is sent to Coventry. But the trouble does not stop here. The presumption is that the victim thus summarily dealt with is of a somewhat tindery and saltpetrous nature. He explodes in his turn; his neighbors reëxplode; the explosion transcends town lines, and agitates counties; conventions are held; the people become partisans; and the extent of the commotion, until it has subsided, no man can estimate. Now, merely as an act of prudence, within, of course, the limits permitted by conscience, we should advise brethren to let these knotty cases alone. Unless a man is outrageously a backslider, perhaps it would be as well to "let him slide." At any rate, in these days of restive thought, of unlimited speculation, of chafing at precedent and of tendency to protest, in which every attempt to limit faith by formulas is sure to fail, and to fail ignobly, there seems to be an excellent reason for recognizing toleration among the Christian virtues. To act rashly will be to act ruinously.

With these prefatory remarks, we may venture to state the fact that Stephen Brewer—Stephen is an excellent name for a martyr—heretofore an elder of the Presbyterian Church of Cortland, in this State, is no longer an elder and is no longer a member of that august body. He has been turned out of his eldership, and he has been stripped of his membership, and, ecclesiastically speaking, is nobody. The reader who never heard of Stephen Brewer before, will naturally suppose that he has enunciated divers damnable heresies—that he has denied the creed, or at least that he has been guilty of some flagrant and fashionable immorality—that he has either cheated his neighbor or fooled his neighbor's wife. They will naturally figure to themselves Mr. Stephen Brewer as a monster of iniquity—as an infidel, a drunkard, a robber, or a swindler. What will be their astonishment to learn that Mr. Brewer's offense consisted in going to "the other meeting-house" on the Sabbath, to hear discourses by those unanointed preachers, George W. Curtis, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, and Wendell Phillips—"thus" say the specifications of this Session-Martial "countenancing teachings that are plainly "of a secular and unchristian character." The very head and front of the offending of Elder Stephen Brewer hath this extent—no more! The Session was very savage with him. They would not permit, as horse-thieves and burglars are permitted, if they can, to do—they would not permit him to show a good moral character. They would not allow him to introduce evidence that "he had "been a steady and devout attendant upon all the "ordinances and institutions of the Church." They would not suffer him to show that his fellow-members had attended the same heretical meetings. They had met to excommunicate him; and they did excommunicate him, so that, as nothing worse can now befall him, he may go to "the other meeting-"house" whenever he pleases to do so.

We condole with our excellent friend, Mr. George W. Curtis, upon the fact, now established by a competent ecclesiastical tribunal, that his lecture on "Fair Play for Woman" is "plainly of an un-"christian character." We certainly wish that the sacred sages of Cortlandville had explicitly informed us in what the "unchristian" character of Mr. Curtis's lecture consisted. Was it in asking for woman—"last at the cross, and earliest at the "grave"—something like "fair play" in this weary and working world? If Mr. Curtis had asked for "unfair" play—if he had defended systematic frauds, and petrified cheats, and stale conventionalities, and sophistries so transparent that the intellect sickens at their contemplation—if he had maundered and muddled and quirked and qualified until his auditors were in doubt whether the discussion was of Original Sin, Predestination or Grace—if he had played with familiar phrases and aired threadbare terminologies—if he had slandered the world's workers and sugared the world's drones—why, we suppose that "Elder Charles Kings-"bury" and "Elder Simeon Lucas"—the accusers of Mr. Brewer—would have considered his discourse eminently Christian. Wicked George Curtis! did you know what you were doing last December in Cortlandville? Did you know, while your pleasant voice and graceful words pleaded for our suffering and stricken sisters, that you were playing Guy Faux—that you were undermining the Presbyterian Church? Could you not stick to Mrs. Potiphar? Must you turn iconoclast? Was it not enough to push a pin through the Rev. Cream Cheese, but you must lacerate Elder Simeon Lucas? Must you, like a modern Prospero, after fascinating so many others, seek the perdition of Elder Brewer? And has not Mr. Wendell Phillips already ruined victims enough in New-England? Why should he seek the quiet, rustic retreats of Cortlandville, and turn topsy-turvy its Presbyterian Church? What harm had Elder Brewer done Mr. Ralph Waldo Emerson, that the philosopher must leave the seclusion of his woods and meadows, and journey so many miles to carry the torch of discord to that happy hamlet?

For our own part, we protest that nothing is more pleasing in our sight than a well-regulated, harmonious Church. So, too, we are pleased to see a meeting-house well cared for—spruce and comely without, commodious and comfortable within, neat, if possible, and gaudy if it must be so. But a meeting-house with the spire rocking, with the roof leaking, with the doors ajar, with the glass broken and the foundations crumbling—a meeting-house shored up to save it from tumbling upon the graves of departed worshipers—a meeting-house with foxes looking out at the windows, with the pulpit drapery in rags, with the table of the Lord defiled, and with the pews rotting space, is not a pleasant spectacle. Sadder still is it to witness the Invisible Church in ruins—to find that a profession of religion has narrowed the intellect, hardened the heart, fettered aspiration, blinded the judgment, poisoned the tongue, and scorched to dust the fountains of human love and sympathy. If the tendency of the day is to religious speculation—if the young men of this country are already too prone to forget the eternal foundations of the faith, and the eternal truths which it embraces—if philanthropists shrink from contact with those who are most loudly and loftily Christians—let those who grieve in all sincerity at the defection, charge it home upon the men who fancy that shadow is all and substance nothing—that a weekly drooing in the pulpit at home, and a yearly drooing upon the platform in New-York, however satisfactory to the shepherd, will save the sheep.

JUDGE WILLSON.

The Ohio papers are publishing some reminiscences of Judge Willson of the Northern District of Ohio, by way of explaining the ardor which that learned magistrate exhibits for the enforcement of the Fugitive Slave Law. He appears to have had an early and eager appetite for negro hunting, and, on one occasion, at least, to have followed up the chase with such eagerness as to have exposed himself to an indictment for kidnapping—indeed, to have been actually indicted for that offense.

In 1841, this now eminent jurist was a practitioner, not to say pettifogger, in Cleveland. There was also a colored barber named Jackson in that city, who had in his employment two fugitives from New-Orleans. After a time they left him, one of them going to Buffalo, where he obtained employment in the same line. Angry at their leaving him, Jackson, who knew their story, applied to Lawyer Willson as the most suitable person to aid him in betraying these fugitives into the hands of their New-Orleans owner. Wilson entered zealously into the business, and in due time there appeared at Cleveland a certain Mr. Vernon Lintenburger, who set himself up as the owner of these fugitives. It was proposed to proceed against them under a cheap and convenient State act then in force, in relation to fugitives from service and labor; for which purpose, however, it would be necessary to persuade the one in Buffalo, named Alexander Williams, to return to Cleveland. Lintenburger, the claimant—very likely manufactured for the occasion—Jackson, the betrayer, and Wilson, the dexterous and eager attorney, took passage together for Buffalo, and, under pretense that a painter at Cleveland was willing to take Williams as an apprentice, induced him to go back there, where he no sooner arrived than he was arrested on a warrant under the State law and clapped into jail.

The Grand Jury, however, at Buffalo considered this proceeding on the part of Lawyer Willson and his associates a little too fast. They at once found a bill against all three for wheedling, inveigling and deceiving Williams, with intent to cause him to be carried out of the State against his will—an offense which a recent statute of New-York had made felony. Upon this indictment, which is printed at length in the Cleveland papers, Gov. Seward issued a requisition to the Governor of Ohio, demanding the surrender of the indicted kidnappers to be tried in New-York; and upon this requisition a warrant issued to arrest them.

Lintenburger, the pretended claimant, suddenly disappeared, followed by the treacherous Jackson. Shortly after, one of the fugitives escaped from the jail where he was imprisoned. The other was released on some technical objection to the regularity of the proceedings. The hunt having thus been defeated, Lawyer Willson succeeded, through some interest or management, in stopping the proceedings against him. The indictment, however, is, we suppose, still on file in the Court at Buffalo, and perhaps the present might be a suitable occasion to revive it.

THE LATEST NEWS,

RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 19, 1859.

Since the receipt of dispatches yesterday, the President expresses the confident belief that all Nicaraguan difficulties will be satisfactorily adjusted before the meeting of Congress. The Mosquito Protectorate has been abandoned, and the Bay Islands have been re-ceded.

Since the war began, the tone of Great Britain has grown particularly conciliatory, though Lord Malmesbury was well inclined to the United States, and fair in his negotiations with them before.

Postmaster-General Holt has sent the President an elaborate review of Postmaster Westcott's case, concluding with an opinion that the public interests demand his removal. His successor will be immediately appointed.

Efforts are making to supersede Mr. Dallas, as Minister to Great Britain, by Judge Black, the Attorney-General, and to replace the latter with Mr. Commissioner Reed, just home from China. But for the President's reluctance to making any change in the Cabinet, this disposition of these offices would be satisfactory to all parties.

Mr. Dallas is on no terms with the Administration but those of a strictly official character; but he cannot be displaced unless Mr. Mason is at the same time, and Virginia protests against his dismissal.

Mr. Buchanan gave a dinner to Commissioners Reed and Bowlin and their wives, yesterday.

The last Mexican dispatches do not affect the position of affairs there, except speculatively. Mr. Minister McLane only knows what he hears from one side.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 19, 1859.

Just previous to Count Sartiges leaving Washington recently, he openly said, in a conversation with two well-known gentlemen of the State of New-York, that if there should be a European war he believed it would not be without embarrassment to our commercial relations; for the right of search would be reasserted and enforced. This remark was made with emphasis. The respectability of the party from whom this information was derived, leaves no doubt of its truth.

Lieut. Barnet has been ordered to the sloop-of-war John Adams, in place of Vanalstine, resigned.

The President has formally accepted an invitation of the Trustees of the University in North Carolina to visit Chapel Hill at the annual commencement in June. It is expected that the Secretary of the Interior and other friends will accompany him.

The first installment, $100,000, of the debt, as ascertained and adjusted in the treaty recently concluded by Minister Reed with the Chinese Government, and due by it to certain American citizens, has already been received.

The Administration has recently received such evidences of the good faith of Great Britain as to satisfy it that she is sincerely disposed to fulfill all her engagements to this country in regard to Central American questions.

Governor Banks's Judicial Nominations.

BOSTON, Thursday, May 19, 1859.

Governor Banks's nominations for Judges of the new Superior Court were confirmed by the Executive Council to-day. Their names were published last week.

The New-York Light Guard.

EASTON, Pa., Thursday, May 19, 1859.

The Light Guard of New-York, accompanied by Dodworth's Band, have passed here en route for Reading, via the East Pennsylvania R. R. They will reach Reading about 6 p. m. They were received here with a salute of 13 guns.

THE CANADA'S MAILS.

Particulars of the Fight at Frassinetto.

A RAILROAD COLLISION—150 AUSTRIANS INJURED.

A FRENCH ARMY ON THE RHINE.

A Rising in Turkey Imminent.

DEATH OF DR. LARDNER.

SACKVILLE, N. B., Thursday, May 19, 1859.

The express, with the Canada's news, reached here at 6 o'clock this morning.

The Royal Mail steamship Canada left Liverpool at noon of Saturday, the 7th inst., and arrived at Halifax at about 10½ a. m. yesterday.

The steamship City of Baltimore, to sail from Liverpool on the 11th, would call the following day at Queenstown for dispatches and first-cabin passengers, and the other steamers of this line will probably follow the same course.

THE WAR.

Intelligence of a battle was hourly expected, but no action of importance had yet occurred.

The Austrians had crossed the Po near Candia, and advanced toward Sala.

They also made an unsuccessful effort to cross the same river, near Frassinetto, on the 3d of May. The Sardinian account of the latter effort says the cannonade lasted fifteen hours. It recommenced on the afternoon of the 4th, and lasted the remainder of the day. The Piedmontese had but few wounded, while the Austrians suffered severely.

The Austrians, on the 3d, commenced a cannonade from the direction of Vallenza, without much effect.

An official bulletin, issued at Turin on the 4th, says the Austrians have increased their forces at Vercelli, and constructed defensive works. They have also occupied Trino and Pobrietto, having their vanguard at Trobzano. They withdrew last night from Tortona. Yesterday they burnt seven arches of the bridge over the Scrivia at Piacenza. They have also ordered the demolition of the houses erected upon the fortifications.

A Hamburg telegram says that England has given official notification that she will not be able to protect commercial vessels in case of war between Germany and France.

The Globe's Paris correspondent says that Victoria has sent an autograph letter to Napoleon expressing confidence in his strict honor, and that he would not go a step further than he assured her some months back.

The Daily News looks for the first battle at Novi.

A large portion of the French army had been unable to cross the Alps, in consequence of the passes being blocked with snow. Those who had crossed suffered terribly.

It is reported that Prince Napoleon will command a corps of 25,000 men on the shores of the Adriatic.

The Turin correspondent of *The Daily News* asserts positively that France is about to mobilize between seven and eight hundred thousand men, and that the French army on the Rhine will amount to five hundred thousand men, as the Emperor fears Germany will not remain quiet.

The same correspondent also asserts that on the day the Emperor quits Paris he will address a solemn manifesto to Europe, espousing the cause of the nationalities.

The *Moniteur* states that Austrian vessels in French ports, or those entering them in ignorance of the war, are to have a delay of six weeks; and also that the Emperor has decided that Austrian subjects may continue to reside in France and the French colonies so long as their conduct furnishes no reason for complaint.

Steamers were being chartered at Havre to convey troops from Marseilles to Genoa.

The Austrian Embassador, before leaving Paris, confided the protection of the Austrian subjects in France to the Dutch Embassador.

It was reported that the French Government were endeavoring to secure the neutrality of Prussia, and that they had promised, on their side, not to form an army of observation on the Rhine, and that the war shall be circumscribed to Italy.

The French subjects in Austria had been placed under the protection of the Spanish Minister.

An Austrian corps of observation will be posted near Cracow to watch the Russians, who were gathering on the Austrian frontier.

The citizens of Milan had been ordered to deliver up all the arms in their possession.

Gen. Wimpfer had been entrusted with the defense of Trieste and the Illyrian Coast at the request of the Sardinian Government.

The Russian Consul at Venice had undertaken the protection of the Sardinian subjects.

The King of Sardinia had issued a decree giving forced currency to the notes of the National Bank. The Turin Bank is, moreover, authorized to issue additional notes to the amount of 6,000,000 francs, and in return therefor engages to lend the Government 30,000,000 francs at two per cent per annum. The rate of discount is not hereafter to be advanced without the consent of the Minister of Finance.

Arnstein & Eskeles is the name of the banking house which failed at Vienna.

Money was so scarce at Vienna that discount on first-rate paper had advanced from 10 to 12 per cent.

The tardiness of the Austrians in making the attack excited much surprise, and was variously speculated upon. *The London Times* thinks they have thrown away the opportunity which they at first possessed. The inaction is probably caused by the artificial inundations made by Sardinia, aided by heavy rains, which obliged the troops in some places to recross the Po.

The Emperor of Austria was preparing to take the chief command with Gen. Hess. The latter, it is reported, disapproves of Gen. Gyulai's plan of attack.

A letter from Genoa says that all the Austrian vessels there have been seized by the Sardinians.

Within a fortnight, it was expected that the French army in Sardinia would be 100,000 strong.

The admission of Austrians into French territory has been allowed only on special authorization.

The London Herald's Paris correspondent says it was whispered that immediately after the Emperor's departure, Paris will be placed under martial law.

The new French loan of 500,000,000 francs is to be contracted by national subscription. It is to be a Three-per-Cent loan, issued at 60f. 50c., or Four and a Half per Cent issued at 90f.

The embodiment of the contingent of 1859 has been demanded.

The Prince Archbishop of Vienna has issued a pastoral letter, attacking the crimes of Piedmont and the ambition of Napoleon, in which the opinion is expressed that war is not the greatest of evils, but is often a glorious work accomplished in the service of equity.

A counter revolution by the troops had taken place in Parma in favor of the Ducal Government.

The reigning Dutchess had resentered Parma.

THE LATEST.

VIENNA, Friday, May 6, 1859.

An official bulletin from Gen. Gyulai reports: "On Wednesday we made a demonstration near Candia and Frassinetto. Our side had 20 wounded. Near Cornate we have thrown a bridge over the Po, have crossed it, and fortified the head of the bridge. Yesterday, on the railroad near Verona, a train filled with troops came in collision with some ammunition wagons, and some