NEW ROUTE for NEWPORT, via N. Y. and N. H., N. H. and N. L. and N. L. and Stonington Railroads.—On and after MONDAY, June 6, passengers for NEWPORT via Shore Line will leave by the 8 a. m. Express Train, from 27th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with a splendid steamer at East Greenwich, R. I., and arrive at Newport at 4 p. m. Returning leaves Newport at 9 a. m. and 1 p. m., arriving in New-York at 4:46 and 11:16 p. m.
Tickets sold and Baggage checked through each way.
JAMES H. HOYT, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD of NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, commencing May 16, 1859.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7½ a. m., 11:45 a. m., and 4 p. m.; for Somerville by above trains, and at 5:45 p. m.
The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from the foot of Courtlandt-st., at 7:40 a. m., and 12 m., and 4 and 6 p. m.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7½ a. m. only. For Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7½ a. m. and 11:45 a. m. JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK and NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD. 1859. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. 1859.
Commencing May 23, 1859.
Passenger Station in New-York, corner of 27th-st. and 4th-av. Entrance on 27th-st.
TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.
For New-Haven, 7, 8 a. m. (ex.); 12:45, 3:15 (ex.); 3:50 and 4:45 p. m. For Bridgeport, 7, 8 a. m. (ex.); 12:45, 3:15 (ex.); 3:50, and 4:45 p. m. For Milford, Stratford, Fairfield, Southport and Westport, 7 a. m.; 12:45, 3:50 and 4:45 p. m. For Norwalk, 7, 9 a. m.; 12:45, 3:15 (ex.); 3:50, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30 p. m. For Darien and Greenwich, 7, 9 a. m.; 12:45, 3:50, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30 p. m. For Stamford, 7, 8 (ex.), 9 a. m.; 12:45, 3:15 (ex.), 3:50, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30 p. m. For Port Chester and intermediate Stations, 7, 9 a. m.; 12:45, 3:50, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30 p. m.
CONNECTING TRAINS.
For Boston, 8 a. m. (ex.), 3:15 p. m. (ex.) For Hartford and Springfield, 8 a. m. (ex.), 3:15 p. m. (ex.) For Connecticut River Railroad to Montreal, 8 a. m. (ex.), and 3:15 p. m. (ex.) to Northampton. For New-Haven, New-London and Stonington Railroad at 8 a. m. and 3:15 p. m. For Canal Railroad to Northampton, 8 a. m. (ex.) and 12:45 p. m. For Housatonic Railroad, 8 a. m. and 3:15 p. m. For Naugatuck Railroad, 8 a. m., 3:15 p. m. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 7, 9 a. m., 3:50 p. m.
JAMES H. HOYT, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—For PHILADELPHIA and the SOUTH and WEST, via JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express lines leave New-York at 7, 9 and 11 a. m. and 4 and 6 p. m.; fare $3. Through Tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Washington, New-Orleans and the South, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 a. m. and 6. p. m. trains.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.
No baggage will be received for any trains unless delivered and checked fifteen minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

Medical.

DR. MOTT'S CHALYBEATE PILLS.
THE ONLY PURE MEDICINAL IRON
EFFECTUAL IN DEBILITY AND ALL IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD AND COMPLEXION.
THE CHEMISTRY AND THERAPEUTICAL COMPOSITION OF DR. D. L. MOTT'S CHALYBEATE RESTORATIVE ARE ACKNOWLEDGED BY ALL COMPETENT AUTHORITIES TO BE SCIENTIFICALLY PERFECT; AND THE EXPERIENCE OF THOUSANDS DAILY PROVES THAT NO PREPARATION OF IRON HITHERTO PRESCRIBED BY THE FACULTY, OR KNOWN IN THE MATERIA MEDICA, IS FOR A MOMENT TO BE COMPARED WITH IT FOR RESTORATIVE POWER. AT ONCE PROMPT AND PERMANENT, INDIGESTION, DEBILITY, DEPRESSION OF VITAL ENERGY, PALE AND OTHERWISE SICKLY COMPLEXIONS, INDICATE ITS NECESSITY IN ALMOST EVERY CONCEIVABLE CASE. IN ALL CASES OF FEMALE DEBILITY, ESPECIALLY, ITS EFFECTS ARE DELIGHTFULLY REVIVATING, EVEN FROM THE FIRST TRIAL. THERE IS NO SUCH RESTORATIVE OF HEALTHFUL COMPLEXION KNOWN TO MEDICAL SCIENCE. SEE THE MEDICO-CHEMICAL TRACT WHICH ACCOMPANIES EACH BOX OF PILLS. IT IS THE ONLY PURE PREPARATION OF IRON TO BE OBTAINED IN THE UNITED STATES. PRINCIPAL OFFICE NO. 339 BROADWAY, AND SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE DRUGGISTS. PRICE 50 CTS. PER BOX.

Legal Notices.

HUDSON COUNTY, SURROGATES' OFFICE.—LOUISE V. AVERY, Administratrix, with the will annexed of Franklin G. Avery, deceased.—Surrogate's order to limit creditors.—Dated the 13th day of June, A. D. 1859.
On application of the above-named Administratrix it is ordered that said Administratrix give public notice to the creditors of the estate of the said decedent, to bring in their debts, demands or claims against the same, under oath, within nine months from this date, by setting up a copy of this order within twenty days hereafter, in five of the most public places in the County of Hudson, for two months, and also within the said twenty days by advertising the same in The Daily Courier and Advertiser of Jersey City, N. J., and The New-York Daily Tribune of the City of New-York, for the same space of time, and if any creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debt, demand or claim, within the said period of nine months, public notice been given as aforesaid, such creditor shall be forever debarred of his or her action therefor against the said Administratrix. By order,
E. W. KINGSLAND, Surrogate.
N. B.—Claims to be presented to Mrs. Avery, No. 82 Warren-street, Jersey City, or to George Chapman, Nos. 29 and 31 Park-place, N. Y. je15 1aw2mW*

IN PURSUANCE of an order of Roswell C. Brainard, esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CARMAN A. SIMONSON, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executors, at the residence of Isaac C. Leper, No. 77 Middagh-st., Brooklyn, or No. 67 Fulton Market, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of January next.—Dated July 5, 1859.
SARAH ANN SIMONSON, } Executors.
ISAAC C. LOPER, }
jy6 1aw6mW

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF ROCKLAND—EDWIN MARKS and ALFRED MARKS against EDWARD C. REMER. Summons for money demand on contract.—To the above named Defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Rockland, at Clarkstown, in said county, on the 14th day of June, 1859, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office in Haverstraw, in the County of Rockland aforesaid, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment for the sum of one hundred and seventy-nine dollars and forty-three cents, with interest from the fifteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, besides the costs of this action.—Dated June 14, 1859.
A. EDWARD SUFFERN,
j16 1aw6w W Plaintiffs' Attorney, Haverstraw, N. Y.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—SYLVESTER GESNER sgt. JOSEPH P. JONES.—Summons for a money demand, on contract, (Com. not served).—To the above Defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Rockland, at Clarkstown, in said County, on the 4th day of June, 1859, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, in Piermont, in said County, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of seventy-five dollars, with interest from the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty nine, besides the costs of this action.—Dated June 4th, 1859.
ANDREW FALLON, Plaintiff's Attorney
j8—1aw6w W Piermont, N. Y.

SUPREME COURT.—JOHN JAY, Receiver of the Mechanics' Fire Insurance Company of the City of New-York, against WILLIAM H. DE GROOTE and ALICE E., his wife, Theodore R. B. De Groote, and Emma, his wife, James B. Murray, Charles Burrall, Eliza Ware, administratrix, and Charles Abernathy, administrator of John P. Ware, deceased, George Opdyke and Wilson G. Hunt.—A decree of foreclosure and sale having been made in the above entitled action at a special term of the Supreme Court, held at the City of New-York, on the 31st of October, 1857, authorizing and directing the undersigned Referee to sell certain lands described in said decree, as follows, viz: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of Land, situate, lying and being in the Twelfth (12) Ward of said city, bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One-hundred-and-forty-second-st., distant four hundred feet southeasterly from the southeasterly corner of One-hundred-and-forty-second-st. and Eleventh-av., running thence southerly on a line parallel with said avenue to the center line of the block between One-hundred-and-forty-first-st. and One-hundred-and-forty-second-st.; thence along said center line easterly one hundred feet; thence southerly on a line parallel with said Eleventh-av., until it intersects the northerly line of the Bloomingdale road, thence northeasterly along said line of the Bloomingdale road until it intersects the southerly line of One-hundred-and-forty-second-st.; thence westerly along the southerly line of One-hundred-and-forty-second-st., to the place of beginning. And, sale having been made by me, as such Referee, under and by virtue of said decree, of a portion of the above described lands without satisfying said decree, Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of July, 1859, I, the said Referee, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in New-York City, at 12 o'clock m. of that day, the unsold portion of said land, which unsold portion is as follows, viz: Beginning at a point in the center line of the block between One-hundred-and-forty-first and One-hundred-and-forty-second-streets, distant five hundred feet easterly from the point formed by the intersection of said center line with the easterly line of the Eleventh-avenue, running thence southerly in a line parallel to the Eleventh-avenue until it intersects the north-westerly line of the Kings Bridge Road; thence north-easterly along the north-westerly line of the Kings Bridge Road, until it intersects said center line; thence westerly along said center line to the place of beginning. Terms made known at the day of sale.—Dated 28th June, 1859.
HOMER H. STUART, Referee.
CHARLES E. WHITEHEAD, Attorney.
Je28 2aw3w W&S

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, relative to the acquisition of lands for a public park or place between 106th and 110th-sts., and the 5th and 8th ave. in the City of New-York.—The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, pursuant to the statute entitled "An Act to alter the Map of the City of New-York, by laying out thereon a public Place, and to authorize the taking of the same," passed April 2, 1858—three-fifths being present—hereby give notice to the owners, lessees, parties and persons respectively entitled unto or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises hereinafter mentioned and described, that they will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on Wednesday, the 6th day of July, 1859, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard, for the appointment of three Commissioners of Appraisal in the above entitled matter, to estimate in favor of the several owners, lessees, parties and persons aforesaid, a just and equitable compensation for taking all those lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises as lie between the southerly line or side of 106th and 110th-streets, and 5th and 8th avenues, in said city, and which the said Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, deem advisable to be acquired for the purpose of extending said Central Park in the City of New-York, which said lands and premises are laid out on the map or plan of said city under and by virtue of an act entitled "An Act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1807.—Dated May 12, 1859. RICHARD BUSTEED, Counsel to the Corporation,
my27dly6 and to said Board of Commissioners.

POLICY DEALER ARRESTED.—Joseph Jackson, a policy dealer at No. 149 Varick street, was arrested yesterday, on complaint of John Sebard, by officer Smith of the City Hall Police Court, and committed by Alderman Brady, for keeping and selling tickets of the Sussex, Delaware, Lottery.

New-York Daily Tribune.

FRANCE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, June 21, 1859.

The *Moniteur* for the few days last past tells nothing new of the war. Letter writers who had accompanied the allied army as far as Milan, have been dismissed from headquarters. The silence is ominous; we live in daily expectation that it will be broken by the thunder of artillery accompanying such a storm of "leaden rain and iron hail" as has not burst since Waterloo. The battle may now be raging. Three days ago the Austrian forces, after evacuating Montechiaro and blowing up the bridge over the Chiese, seemed to have taken a position with their right at Lonato, covering the road to Peschiera, their center on the hights of Castiglione, defending the road to Mantua, and their left at Castel-Goffredo. One does not need to be a military man to see the strength of their position. French and Austrians have fought on this ground before. Will the latter attempt to hold it now against the Allies, or still retire behind the Mincio, within their quadrilateral? The general opinion is that they will retire. Events are likely so soon to give a decided answer to the question, that I may well spare you my conjectures. The movements of the Allies are going on in the directions indicated by the previous intelligence; Garibaldi, with a division of Sardinian regular troops, was, at last accounts, midway between Brescia and Lonato—just southward of him, advancing toward the enemy's right and center, are the King and Emperor: Prince Napoleon, with his French *corps d'armée*, and Ulloa, with 10,000 Tuscans, are approaching the southern side of the "quadrilateral," while other French forces, in the Adriatic, are ready to coöperate by ascending the Po, attacking Venice, or to divert the enemy further by an attack, perhaps, on the Dalmatian coast. The Italian spirit rises and spreads in the Roman States, and had some days ago freely manifested itself so far down as Perugia. You will, I think, have already received Victor Emanuel's answer to the Bologna municipality, declining the proffered dictatorship. He has thus bluntly and simply baffled the thoroughly Jesuitical policy of the Legate, who, by needlessly hurrying away from Bologna the moment the Austrian garrison had left, hoped to see violent revolution break out that would embarrass the Allies. There exists in Sardinia, in France, throughout Catholic Europe, a party—the ultra Romanist party—who indulged in the Legate's hope and sympathize in his disappointment. The organ of this party in France, is the *Univers* newspaper. The party is sometimes called the priestly party. It would, however, be very wrong to accuse all the 40,000 French priests of belonging to it. As, under Louis XVIII., there were politicians more royalist than the King, so there are churchmen more Romanist than the Gallican Church. Of these last, the ultra Montagnards the *Univers* is the very able organ. It defends the worst features of the worst government of Europe—as the Papal Government, all circumstances considered, really is—with the same earnestness that it defends a speculative dogma of the church, and is therefore logically opposed to the present Imperial intervention in Italy, which, it plainly sees, must end in *some* change in the administration at least of the Papal States. For, the actual condition of things in the Papal States being as bad as bad can be, any change must be for the better—i. e., according to the *Univers*, for the worse. With a skill, that, as mere intellectual play, is admirable, and with a persistence and, considering the law on the press, a boldness that is remarkable, this journal manages to criticise and qualify the conduct of the Allies in a spirit of opposition that would not for a moment be permitted to the *Débats* or the *Siecle*. The semi-official journals do indeed loudly blame its course, and call its editors to order in the name of patriotism and civilization and common sense.

There is no newspaper in France that the Government would be so glad to suppress to-day, as this same *Univers*, despite its past important services to the "cause of order." Its assured existence and impertinent independence (comparative independence of the regime to which liberal papers are subject), is a notable phenomenon in the tangled snarl of complications which compose the "situation" of the day.

Not what you can name an agreeable "situation," the actual unsettled situation of Europe—not commanding a very clear prospect anywhither—situate on quicksands rather, liable to shift at any moment; offering the unsteadiest of bases of the two stools on which several of the powers are trying to sit. Louis Napoleon, for example, at once on the rigid, bayonet-backed throne of autocracy and on the free and easy chair of Italian liberty.

Meanwhile, let us be thankful for our position as American spectators, and look on.

The still fertile theme of talk is the mobilization of two-thirds of the Prussian army. The explanation offered by Prussian journals, official and "officious," is that the mobilization is a measure of defense, and a diplomatic measure—justified, as defense, in view of the armament of other and neighboring powers, and calculated, diplomatically, to give weight to that intervention or mediation which Prussia will undertake, as in duty bound, when the time comes. And hereupon our wiseacres further illuminate the matter with speculative dark-lantern, showing how the Italian question has become a European question, by the retreat of the Austrians on the Mincio—how the Mincio is, in a sort, a defensive boundary of Germany, though lying far out of German limits, how the Balance of Power in Europe requires this, and the Faith of Treaties requires that from the "Powers;" and here everything like clear vision is utterly lost in the great verbal fog.

Let "able editors," who can, preserve their gravity. Heaven knows the whole matter is sad enough, but, in spite of himself, your correspondent breaks out in a half melancholy but inevitable guffaw when he comes to "Balance of Power" and "Faith of Treaties." Which of these two respectable phrases is the more absurd it is hard to decide. If Sam Johnson, Noah Webster and patent fact are to be credited, neither of them has any recognized English signification. There is no such thing and has never been any such thing as balance of power in Europe. The last great attempt at fixing the scales was made at Vienna and Paris in 1815. Weighmasters, in the shape of standing armies, numbering in all two millions of men, more or less, were kept standing with their bayonets under the scales to prevent one or the other from oscillating. The results of this forced equipoise, when there was no balancing at all, during the last "forty years of European peace" (the quotation is from my Lord Malmesbury and other equally high-ranked diplomatists and parliamentary orators and publicists), have been the last partition of Poland, the Greek revolution, the Italian movements of 1820-21, the French revolution of 1830, and the institution of the Belgian kingdom, the general European revolution of 1848-49, the Crimean war, the Italian war.

The Faith of Treaties! Where is, where has been the faith in treaties? Faith means confidence, reliance on authority, on the veracity of contracting parties—it means faith, in fine. Now, what faith has or does any European Government put in any other? Let the two millions men in arms answer. Let all the revolutions and wars above cited answer. Let the actual state of Europe answer, not one of whose "Powers" has any confidence in the solemnest assurance of any other "Power." Why, if you had the misfortune to have a neighbor guilty of one-half the radical falsehoods that are proved by the record against most of the "Great Powers," you would not trust him out of sight with a sixpence. The great uprising of the Germans against Napoleon in 1813-14-15 was probably from the promise of constitutional government given them by German sovereigns. How that promise was kept, and how the renewed promises of 1848 were kept, we know. In 1809 the Archduke John of Austria proclaimed to the Italians as follows: "Would you be again Italians? "Unite your strength, your arms, your hearts, to "the generous army of the Emperor Francis. . . . "He sends a powerful force into Italy, not to satisfy a vain thirst of conquest, but to assure the "independence of all the nations of Europe." In 1813, Gen. Nugent, speaking by authority, in the name of Austria, proclaims again: "Italians! Be "assured by our oath, you are all again to become an "independent nation" But in 1816 this Emperor Francis replies to the Lombardo-Venetian Deputies, asking for a partial fulfillment of solemn promises: "My victorious army having conquered Italy, "there can be no question of constitution nor of "independence."

And so we come back again to Italy and the situation of to-day. Your correspondent does not pretend to foresee the final development of the actual phase of things. Having as little faith in the Powers as they have in each other, but cherishing a certain confidence in an overruling Providence, he has made up on that basis, after some conscientious study of past facts, a few opinions.

No effective negotiations can take place until after the great impending battle—if the Austrians will "stand fight"—in which the Austrians will be beaten, or until after the taking by the allies of Peschiera and Mantua. Then, if the Austrians are willing, negotiations may begin. Either by war or by negotiation the Austrians must withdraw from Italy—from Venetia as well as from Lombardy. Napoleon can accept nothing less than this. The Austrians once out of Italy, no matter what takes their place in Lombardo-Venetia, Italy has made her first step toward independence and true liberty. If the rest of Europe choose to let Napoleon have his own way, all the States north and west of the Papal States will have a better Government than they had before—let the form be what it may. [Let me here except the little duchy of Parma, which was as well governed for the moment as was posible by that truly maternal ruler and noble woman, the ex-Duchess Louise de Bourbon.] And the administration of the Papal States will be greatly ameliorated, and made virtually independent of their nominal sovereign, the Pope.

If the rest of Europe will not let him have his own way, then let the rest of Europe look out for itself. With Louis Napoleon's morality I have nothing to do; but I may, without vanity, I trust, be permitted to say that I can judge somewhat of Louis Napoleon as a practical man and statesman. He has great intelligence and great force of will, and is capable of taking extreme measures with great *sang froid*. If the rest of Europe will drive him to the wall, it will find him the most terrible revolutionist ever dreamed of. Driven to the wall, he is capable of putting himself at the head of the great *sub-soil* democratic movement of Europe, and Czar Alexander is capable of coöperating with him. Between the two, Austria will be crushed, as between the upper and nether millstone. German kinglets will have to look two ways for a day of rest for their heavy crowned heads, and the Turks will be driven across the Bosphorus.

Prussia, with no love for Austria, knows this and will not drive him to the wall; England knows this and has new troubles rising in India and will not drive him to the wall: therefore the Italian question thanks to his intervention, will be settled in a manner utterly distasteful to Mazzini and Cardinal Antonelli and the *Univers*, but in a manner tolerable and leaving room for further hope to the body of the Italian people and to their best representatives, such as Poerio, Cavour, d'Azeglio, Garibaldi. I was about to add Manin, who would have accepted gladly, the actual promise of National Independence, hopefully waiting for consequent individual liberty, but Italy among all its noble men offers none "*such as*" Manin, the noblest man among all the noble men developed by the revolution of 1848-49.

Kossuth left London last Thursday, stopped here for a few hours to consult with some friends of Hungary, and left here on Friday, for Genoa. Unless the other Powers force him to it, I do not believe that Napoleon will lend an effectively helping hand to Hungarian or Serbian or other National revolution.

The news that has arrived from Italy to-day, since I began this letter, indicates that the Austrians will accept the chances of a battle this side of the Mincio. Their attempt, or preparation for an attempt, to invade the Valtelline from the Tyrol, and perhaps turn the allied flank, has been checked by the sending in that direction of a body of the allied troops. You will see by Count Cavour's circular that the worst stories of Austrian atrocities are confirmed. For the rest, why should we have ever doubted their truth, with the official proclamations of Gyulai and Zobel setting forth the principles, and our memories of the cold-blooded butcheries at Brescia and Arad in 1848 setting forth the facts?

MEXICO.

From the New Orleans Picayune, June 29.

The following are the names of British subjects banished from Mexico by the recent decree of the Miramon Government. They are the same who signed the celebrated manifesto on the massacre at Tacubaya, which action, indeed, is the assigned reason of their banishment:

Graham Gravesey Comp, Alexander T. Low, C. O. Phillips, John Hill, Art. W. Morphi, J. C. Buchanan, G. F. Lambley, James Barton, Thos. Phillips, John O. Sullivan, Forbes Birch, P. Stewart, C. G. Kauffman, C. Whitehead, James H. Arthur, W. C. R. Davidson, Francis Barton, John M. Benfield, Joseph A. Benfield, Joseph A. Benfield, W. D. Seager, H. F. Gibbon, A. Grant, B. Barton,, I. Bidle, Jas. Horncastle, Potts, Hinder, W. Benfield, I. Whitehead.

This excitement at the capital in consequence of the decree, says a letter, can scarcely be conceived. As to Mr. Otway, the British Minister, no interference on his part was expected. He is reported, indeed, to have said that his countrymen deserved their fate, and probably with truth. The manifesto, which we published at the time, was very severe on Mr. Otway himself for his conduct during those three days of terror, in abandoning his countrymen, whom he was bound by all law to protect, to Mexican vengeance.

Advices from the City of Mexico are to the 19th. "The same strife and disorder continue here to exist," "says a letter, "that we have had since the return of "Miramon and the dreadful day of Tacubaya. In the "meantime robberies are daily becoming more and more "frequent on the highways, unheard of exactions are "made upon the people of that city, while the chiefs, "Zulosga, Miramon, Padre, Miranda, Azcarate and "Bonilla are filling well their purses from both "source." The writer then proceeds to speak of the inordinate duties, so shamefully leveled upon the great specie conducta, still detained near Jalapa, the particulars of which are given by your correspondent at Vera Cruz.

Alluding to this latter shameful affair, and to the two deputations sent up to Robles's camp to effect the release of the specie, the Vera Cruz *Progreso*, as also the *Reforma*, say in their last issues, that it is impossible to tell or even conceive what will be the result of the negotiation.

From the same papers we learn that the first deputation, consisting of the French and English Consuls and three of the merchants of the city, carried with them "authority to offer Robles a certain sum of "money on condition he allowed the conducta to "pass." They also took up with them the written refusal of the commanders of the French and English fleets to receive the specie on board their vessels. Our cotemporaries, however, would seem to expect more from the formal and dignified demand of Mr. McLane, through Capt. Farragut, than from the bargaining proposed by the other deputation. Meanwhile the excitement at Vera Cruz is represented to be very great, "greater," says the *Progreso*, "than when Miramon appeared before our walls." Nevertheless, there is no reason to fear the specie will be lost. On the contrary, it is probable, in view of the refusal to receive it on board the fleets at Sacrificios, that Robles will permit it to pass down to Vera Cruz, to be shipped in usual form.

To clear themselves, however, of all responsibility in the matter, the Juarez Government have published an official statement of the whole affair. From that we learn that an escort of 500 men had been sent to Plan del Rio to receive the money, according to an agreement entered into with the opposite party, upon whom the Liberals boldly charge bad faith. From this also we learn that the conducta was stopped a little the other side of Cerro Gordo. Robles had with him some 200 men, beside the specie escort. The Government concludes, with the formal approval of the decision of Gen. Paz, not to allow the conducta to pass the National Bridge under Robles's escort.

The auxiliary troops sent by Miramon to the aid of Woll and Mejia were surprised near Salamanca by Gen. Hinojosa, and put to rout. A general order from Zuazua, the commander-in-chief, would seem to attach considerable importance to the affair; but aside from this, no event of importance seems to have transpired in the interior. The Constitutionalist army is scattered all along between San Luis Potosi and Guanajuato; the Reactionaries all along between Queretaro and Irapuato.

The Miramon Government has seized upon the funds of the College for Mining and the Academy of San Carlos, the former being hypothecated to Escandon as security for further loans.

A curious event in the ever-bubbling political world of Mexico is the organization at the capital of what is called the "Conservative Society," similar in its objects and rules to the celebrated Escozesas and Yorkinos Societies, which so many years divided this always-distracted country. Outside of the Miramon Government, it is nevertheless composed for the most part by members of it, whose object is thereby the more firmly to cement their power. The leading article subjects the whole Society to the authority of five individuals residing at the capital, who are of course to be Miramon and his satellites.

It may interest some of his acquaintances in this city to learn that Gen. Mariano Salas has been appointed chief of the staff in Mexico. Sr. D. Pedro Garay has been appointed Treasurer of the Vera Custom-House, and D. Rafael Cevallos Chief of the Police during the temporary absence of Sr. Vila.

According to the Vera Cruz *Progreso*, Gens. Coronado and Pesqueira of Sonora have both recognized Gen. Zuazua as commander-in-chief of the Constitutional Army. This at once does away with the rumor we had by way of Arizona, that they were about to set themselves up as a great North-Western Republic. The same paper mentions the departure from Monterey of 600 Tamaulipas riflemen, and two regiments from New-Leon, with a well-appointed battery, to reenforce the Constitutional Army at San Luis Potosi.

JUDGE EDMONDS ON SPIRITUALISM

VII.

HEALING MEDIUMS.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: "Now, when John had heard in the prison the works of Christ, he sent two of his disciples and said unto Him, Art thou He that should come, or do we look for another? Jesus answered and said unto them, Go and show John again those things which ye do hear and see; the blind receive their sight and the lame walk, the lepers are cleansed, and the deaf hear."

But, not alone by Him were these things done. He ordained twelve, and "gave them power against unclean spirits to cast them out, and to heal all manner "of sickness." He chose seventy, and sent them forth saying "Heal the sick, and say unto them, The "Kingdom of God is come nigh unto you."

And when it was reported to Him that others, not his followers, were casting out devils in His name, he said "forbid them not, for there is no man, which "shall do a miracle in my name, that can lightly "speak evil of me."

Now mark the parallel:

I. *Casting out Devils.*—I take this phrase as I find it in Scripture, as indicating that the subject is possessed by an influence which produces violent throes, or, as is said in Scripture, "Straightway the spirit tare him, "and he fell on the ground, and wallowed, foaming."

I have witnessed many instances of this, when the subject was relieved simply by laying on of hands, and sometimes by a mere command to the spirit to depart.

I was once at a circle in Troy, some twenty persons present, when a strong man became unconscious and violently convulsed. He beat the table with great force with both his fists. I put my hand on his head against vehement struggles on his part to prevent it, and in a few moments he was restored to quiet and consciousness. I once had a man similarly affected in my own room, who beat his head violently on a marble-top table, and fell on the floor in convulsions. He was recovered by the same means, though more slowly. A man from Chicago waited on me, afflicted with continuous convulsions of his arms and legs. He was restored by the mere exercise of the will. Last year, at my house, I found a man lying on the floor, distorted and convulsed. I lifted him up, compelled him to sit in a chair, and then with a few words addressed, not to him but to the spirit that was influencing him, he was at once restored to composure.

These instances are enough for illustration. They may be startling to one not acquainted with the subject, but it is ignorance alone that makes them so. It is not difficult to understand it, and easy to learn how to control it. Good sense, firmness, and unselfishness afford always, first or last, an adequate remedy, for what often, from the ignorance of friends, consigns the subject to a lunatic asylum or condemns him to a course of injurious medical treatment.

II. *Insanity.*—This is a frequent charge against Spiritualism; and it is not long since that a newspaper in this city, in support of the charge, cited from the reports of several Asylums proof that one out of fifty cases was produced by this cause. But it had not the candor to say that three or four times as many were produced by religious excitement, and a greater proportion by disappointed love and pecuniary difficulties; and while it was earnest in insisting that therefore Spiritualism should be put down, it failed to draw the still stronger inference against falling in love, pursuing wealth, or seeking religion.

It is true that Spiritualism, like every other exciting cause, has sometimes unsettled a weak mind; but it is also true that it can often discover the cause of insanity, and thus indicate the remedy. I will mention an instance:

We once received a letter telling us of a female who was occasionally siezed with attacks of mania. Physicians had tried her cure in vain, and her friends were about sending her to an asylum. We replied that she was at those times influenced by the spirit of a relative who had died insane, and we pointed out a course to be pursued. The parties were all strangers to us, and we afterward learned that her father, in a fit of insanity, had committed suicide, and that the course we advised being pursued, she was cured.

What did Scripture mean when it said, "There "came to him a certain man, kneeling down to him "and saying, Lord have mercy on my son, for he is "lunatic and sore vexed, for oftimes he falleth into "the fire and oft into the water." "And Jesus re"buked the devil and he departed out of him and the "child was cured from that very hour!"

I know something of the disease of insanity. My professional and judicial life has compelled me to study it, and I have communed with several who died insane; and I am convinced that there are no means known among men that can do so much to cure and eradicate the disease as spiritual intercourse well understood and wisely guided. How long it will be before those whose specialty the disease is, will have the good sense to look into it, instead of condemning it without inquiry and without knowledge, time must determine.

III. *Healing the Sick.*—This is a chapter full of interest, yet I must of necessity be so brief that I know I can give nothing like an adequate idea of the vast amount of good to mankind that has flowed and is flowing from this source.

There are two modes in which this work is done. One is by discovering what the disease is and prescribing the remedy. My own case is an illustration of this. For over thirty years I was invalid, varying the scene only by occasional attacks of long and severe illness. During this time I was treated for various diseases. My last severe illness was in 1854, when I was sick for about four months. A part of the time I was so ill that death was hourly expected. Then it was that the spirits came to my aid. They discovered that my disease was what no physician had suspected. But through the mediums then around me they could not prescribe the remedy. I sent over 200 miles for one through whom they could, and whom they named to me. I followed their prescriptions from that day, and I am now in the possession of better health than I have had for forty years, or than I ever expected to enjoy.

There are very many mediums in this country through whom disease is discovered and cured in this matter. But there is a more remarkable, though less frequent mode, and that is by simply laying on of hands.

The following is a brief summary of some instances of this:

J. Loewendahl of No. 201 Atlantic street, Brooklyn, has cured in a few minutes "a violent pain in the side," "general debility, accompanied by a most try"ing and nearly constant headache," and in a few sittings has cured neuralgia of four or five months' duration, and bronchitis, and affection of the kidneys.

William O. Page, No. 47 West Twenty-seventh street, New-York, cured, in a few minutes, a female who had had dyspepsia and chronic diarrhea for years, and was at the time given up by her physician, as she had also inflammation of the womb and bowels. He has cured rheumatism by once laying on his hand; and a long-seated dyspepsia and neuralgia, and a child severely afflicted with rheumatic fever.

Dr. C. D. Griswold of Buffalo thus cured a case of shaking palsy, from which the patient had been suffering some seven weeks.

Rufus B. Newton of Saratoga Springs has cured "Consumption and spinal disease of eight years' standing," "heart disease and paralysis of the left side;" "dyspepsia, female weakness and spinal disease," "abscess on the right jaw, hip disease and fever sore;" "heart disease, pressure on the brain and nervous derangement," "an acute lung difficulty," "cancer," "blindness of one eye and partial blindness of the other," "bronchitis and catarrh."

C. C. York of Boston has cured rheumatism of four years' standing, when one of the legs was drawn up, and the hands drawn out of shape; deafness, headache and vomiting; a person who for two years had lost her speech; an external tumor, which had been growing two years; rheumatic-fever; toothache; a scrofulous tumor and cancer.

John Scott of No. 36 Bond street, New-York, was originally a pilot on a Mississippi steamer, but for now over five years has been used as a healing medium in St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Columbus and Cleveland, and in this city since February, 1858. He is now receiving at his house from 40 to 100 patients a day, and is working many strange cures, principally by imposition of hands.

In this way he has cured an arm of a physician, poisoned in a dissecting room; rheumatism, inflammatory and chronic, even where the limbs were drawn up and distorted; total blindness; a club foot from birth; fevers, particularly scarlet and yellow fever; small pox, even after breaking out; cholera, of which he has cured hundreds, and never failed; paralysis, where, owing to age, the cure was slow and hard; neuralgia; displaced and broken bones; insanity; children dumb from birth; epileptic fits; issue of blood from nose, mouth and womb; ruptures; falling of the womb; piles; dyspepsia; scrofula; cancers, sometimes by absorption, sometimes by removing them from the body, and restored withered limbs.

And all this, I repeat, by simply laying on his hands, except in one case of insanity, where, being at a distance from the patient, he was offered a large sum to visit him, but he refused, saying, "Go home, he will be well by Thursday;" and he was!

There are a few of the many cases of healing by laying on of hands, which are known among us. To detail more or to spread out the evidence which I have in my possession, would exceed my limits. But this is enough to show the existence of the phenomenon now as of old.

Now, what is the inference to be drawn from these things?

I prefer answering the question in the language of the earlier as well as of the later fathers of the Christian Church.

Tertullian appeals to the power of the Christians over those possessed of devils as a matter of fact and a proof of the truth of Christianity.

Origen claims that the signs, wonders, and various miraculous powers which followed Christ, were all "confirmations of His dignity," and he says, "None "can doubt that the Apostles performed miracles, and "that God gave testimony to their discourses by "signs, wonders, and various powers. Our blessed "Savior abundantly discovered that His power was "nothing less than of God, by the frequent and incon"testible miracles which He wrought even in the "presence of the Jews, but which they tried to evade "on the plea that they were done by the aid of the "devil." He says: "Christianity is not indebted, "either for its origin or progress, to human influence, "but to God, who has manifested Himself by means "of various miracles, founding His religion thereon."

Arnobius asks, "Was He a mortal and one of us, "at whose voice sickness and disease fled away? "whose presence the race of demons, hid in the "bodies of men, could not endure? who caused the "lame to run? whose light touch stayed the issue of "blood, restored the withered hand, and gave eyes "even to those born blind? * * * Who healed "hundreds vexed with divers diseases?"

Eusebius says, observe his knowledge, his wisdom, his miraculous works, surely the matter is divine and such as exceeds all human endeavors.

Chrysostom says, The Apostles did not introduce or spread the Gospel by force of arms or wealth, but their words, simple in themselves, were sustained by miracles. In proclaiming a crucified Redeemer they produced miraculous works, and so subjugated all the earth.

Augustine adduces the miracles of Jesus as being more unusual events, and he enumerates among them, the sick were healed, strength restored to the lame, sight to the blind, hearing to the deaf, &c.

Paley, in his Evidences of Christianity, appeals to the